

**Speech of  
Sri Buggana Rajendranath  
Minister for Finance  
20 May 2021**

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

With your permission, I rise to present the Budget of Andhra Pradesh State for the year 2021-22.

***"The most beautiful people we have known are those who have known defeat, known suffering, known struggle, known loss, and have found their way out of the depths. These persons have an appreciation, a sensitivity, and an understanding of life that fills them with compassion, gentleness, and a deep loving concern. Beautiful people do not just happen."***

- Elisabeth Kübler-Ross

1. Human civilisation's resilience in face of adversity has commissioned itself in annals of history over eons. Super-human effort on part of nations and leaders in such grave times has ensured the survival of the human race.

2. It would be an understatement to say that 2020 has been a watershed year in recent human history. Never before, have the 7.8 billion of us come together to fight a common enemy. While lives were lost, and dark clouds of despair closed in on communities across nations, the global collaboration between Governments,

laboratories, scientists and researchers proved yet again the resilience of the human race. Today, as India is being hailed as the Pharmacy of the World, it is my solemn duty on behalf of our Government to acknowledge the stellar role played by our scientific community and pharma industry in positioning India at the forefront of the war against the pandemic.

3. At this point, I am momentarily reminded of our great nation's history and its role in humanity's progress over the years. The Indus Valley civilization which flourished from 3500 BC to 1800 BC was a torch bearer of urban settlement and trade in its times and is therefore considered to be one of the greatest civilisations of the world. Furthermore, between the 1st and 17th centuries AD, India is said to have had the largest economy of the ancient and medieval world, accounting for more than one fourth of the world's wealth at any time.

4. While the jury is out to assess the exact contours of economic impact of Imperialism on India, it can surely be said that a period of rapid decline set in from the middle of the 18th Century. Ruthless exploitation under the colonial rule completely devastated India's economy. As per British economist, Angus Maddison, India's share of the world income dropped from 27% in 1700 AD (compared to Europe's share of 23%) to 3% in 1950.

5. The end of colonialism had left widespread disparities across nations with imbalanced wealth distribution and overwhelming

challenges for the third world countries in terms of frequent famines, poverty, low life expectancies, pervasive malnutrition and illiteracy, to name a few. Despite efforts like the Marshall Plan and resolutions adopted by various groupings of nations to cooperate and work together, the above challenges continue to stare stark at the teeming poor on this globe. A major collective effort to combat such issues came up in the form of adoption of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the UN with a time frame of 2015. In view of varying degrees of progress achieved across multiple goals, the UN re-resolved to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in New York.

6. India has played a prominent role in formulation of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. Progress of the world to meet the SDGs largely depends on India's progress which in turn is driven by the progress achieved by State Governments.

7. The SDG agenda has assumed greater importance in the wake of Covid-19 pandemic as nations and sub national governments around the world are making efforts to emerge stronger and provide healthier environments to their people. The 17 SDGs provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity, now and into the future and give a universal call for urgent action on ending poverty and other deprivations along with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth. In these difficult times, with the pandemic still on the radar,

efforts to make progress on the SDG front continue to be the foremost priority of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

8. Speaker Sir, it is often said that when the going gets tough, the tough get going. Since time immemorial, adversity has presented us with leaders beyond compare, with strength of character aptly described in the thought-

***Life is no life when honours left,  
Man is a man when honours kept,  
Nation's honour, nation's fame,  
On life they have a prior claim,  
With thoughts of these I do remain,  
Unvexed with fear of loss or gain.***

Rising above the ordinary, surpassing expectations and staring at enormous challenges with rare grit and determination has been the hallmark of our beloved Chief Minister. The clarity of his vision, the warmth of his demeanour, his steadfast belief in primacy of welfare and the inspiration he evokes in our team is both a matter of pride and pleasure for all the people of our State.

9. Our Government's skilful balancing act between saving lives and ensuring that the economy would not go into an irreversible derail has stood the test of time. To fight the Covid-19 pandemic, Hon'ble Chief Minister advocated and rigorously implemented the Trace, Test and Treat Policy. The British High Commission has highly appreciated the State Government's three- pronged strategy

of tracing, testing and treatment to control and contain the spread of corona virus. The strategy has involved an unprecedented participation of a large number of frontline health care professionals, doctors, public health and sanitation personnel from the Municipal and Panchayat Raj Departments, staff from the revenue and police departments as well as the volunteers and staff belonging to the Village and Ward Secretariats. The utility and cardinality of the village and ward secretariat system has come to the fore and is vindicated not only while fighting the Covid menace, but also while ensuring the smooth implementation of all welfare policies throughout the last fiscal.

10. With a guiding principle that no one should be left behind, our leader, while keeping an eagle eye on mitigation of the Covid-19 pandemic, was determined to take bold and transformative steps which were urgently needed to shift the State onto a path of resilience and sustainable growth. In this endeavour, the Government, under his leadership, is following a holistic approach towards achieving the 2030 SDG targets through key development programs - Navaratnalu & other Manifesto promises. All Navaratnalu programs and the promises made in our manifesto align closely with multiple SDGs.

11. I now proceed to present budgetary allocations proposed in 2021-22 covering all programs and SDGs.

## **Agriculture**

*"The cloud takes refuge in the sea and brings rain, pours clean water, satisfies the thirst of the living beings."*

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Y. S Jagan Mohan Reddy garu strongly believes that the state will prosper if the farmers prosper. He is like a nimbus cloud which lights up the faces and brings happiness to the farmers. No matter how many difficulties one gets into, the nature of a good person does not change and will be constant. The camphor emits fragrance even while burning. In the same way, our Government led by our Hon'ble CM is marching in unison with the peasant fraternity and standing by them in every step they take. No matter, how many financial difficulties we face, we will stand by the 'Anna Dathas' to repay our debt of gratitude to them.

### **Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa - PM KISAN**

12. Andhra Pradesh is the only state which provides input support of Rs.13,500 per year not only to farmers, but also to tenants and RoFR farmers. In 2020-21, the Government provided input support worth Rs. 6,928 crore to 51.59 lakh eligible farmer families including 1.54 lakh tenant and RoFR farmer families. I propose input subsidy of Rs.7,200 crore in 2021-22 through Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa-PM KISAN.

## **Dr.YSR Free Crop Insurance**

13. Andhra Pradesh is the only state in the country which is implementing free crop insurance without the burden of even a single rupee on the farmers. The crop insurance amount is being met directly from the State budget. I am very pleased to inform that the claims under Kharif 2020 will be paid soon. This will be the quickest payment of insurance claims in the history of Andhra Pradesh and for the first time directly by the Government to the farmers' bank accounts. I propose to allocate Rs.1,802.82 crore in 2021-22 for Dr.YSR Free Crop Insurance scheme. The Government is also in the process of establishing the Andhra Pradesh General Insurance Company (APGIC), a state owned company, for ensuring that the benefits of insurance are accessed by all the eligible farmers.

## **YSR Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu**

14. For ensuring transparency, the interest subsidy claim amount is now directly credited into eligible farmers' bank accounts instead of releasing to the banks. The Government has also settled the pending claims from 2014-15 to 2018-19 for an amount of Rs.688 crore directly into 51.84 lakh farmer accounts in the current financial year. For 2021-22, I propose to allocate an amount of Rs. 500 crore for YSR Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu.

## **Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu**

15. The Government has established 10,544 rural and 234 urban Dr.YSR RBKs which function as integrated agriculture inputs shops and Famer Knowledge Centres. The Government has also declared Dr. YSR RBKs as procurement centres for agricultural and horticultural crop produce. Accordingly, 4,000 procurement centres were opened at RBK level during Kharif 2020. Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the country to undertake procurement at MSP at village level, saving the transport cost of farmers.

16. Since the Government took charge, 16.46 lakh metric tonnes of agricultural commodities worth Rs.5,806 crore have been procured. Out of this, more than Rs. 2,582 crore worth of procurement was done during the lockdown period, providing timely succour to the farmers & exemplifying the Governments' commitment towards welfare of farmers. The Government has established a Price Stabilization fund of Rs.3,000 crore for market intervention in agriculture and horticulture produce. I propose an allocation of Rs 500 crore towards Price Stabilisation Fund recoupment in FY 2021-22.

## **Dr.YSR Agri Testing Labs**

17. In order to provide integrated quality testing facilities in farmers' vicinity, the Government is establishing 147 labs at constituency level, 11 labs at district level and 4 Regional Coding Centres. The labs will be ready for functioning from kharif 2021 &



improve input quality & thereby higher productivity. I propose an allocation of Rs. 88.57 crore in 2021-22 towards establishment and functioning of Dr. YSR Agri Testing Labs.

## **Farm Mechanisation**

18. In order to improve income of farmers, Multipurpose Facility Centre (MPFC) concept for development of farm gate infrastructure at RBK level is being implemented with establishment of 10,246 Custom Hiring Centres at village level & 151 Hi-tech high value Farm Machinery Hubs at constituency level. Individual implements, need based CHCs, combined harvesters, primary and secondary processing units and Agriculture Mechanization Training Centre (AMTC) are planned under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund of NABARD. Further, I propose an allocation of Rs. 739.46 crore for 2021-22 for other farm mechanisation activities.

## **Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries**

In this context, we are reminded of the golden words of the 'Milkman of India', Dr. Verghese Kurien -

"What then was AMUL? It was certainly not only about milk. It was very soon becoming an instrument of social and economic change in our rural system. It was evolving into a programme that involved our farmers in their own development. This I learnt very early on through my years of working closely

with Tribhuvandas and the farmers of Kaira district: true development is not development of a cow or buffalo but development of women and men. However, you cannot develop women and men until and unless you place the instruments of development in their hands, involve them in the process of such development and create structures that they themselves can command. What, therefore, is a government at its best? It is a government that 'governs' least and instead finds ways to mobilise the energies of our people."

19. AMUL, started with merely two cans of milk and a handful of milk producers in 1946, emerged as the largest milk producer in the world with 1.66 crore milk producers associated with 1.86 lakh dairy cooperative societies across the country today.

20. Drawing inspirational lessons from the White Revolution, spearheaded by Dr. Verghese Kurien through AMUL, the Government has initiated the GoAP-AMUL Project by entering into an MoU with Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation for revival of milk cooperatives and to strengthen the dairy sector in the State. This Project objective is the socio-economic upliftment of milk producers in Andhra Pradesh with special focus on economic empowerment of women, providing remunerative price to milk producers, availability of quality milk and milk products at value for money to consumers. The target is to cover 27 lakh women farmers and procure 2 crore litres of milk per day. The women farmers will be organised in 9,899 Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu

and provided with buildings consisting of AMCUs/BMCUs to ensure quality and transparency leading to remunerative price and economic growth. The revolution has already commenced in 700 villages and the women milk producers farmers are benefitting by additional income of Rs. 5 to 17 per litre of milk.

### **Jagananna Jeeva Kranthi**

21. The government launched the Jagananna Jeeva Kranthi scheme for distribution of 2,49,151 sheep/goat units across the state with an expenditure of about Rs. 1,869 crore. Beneficiaries of this scheme will be provided financial assistance of Rs. 75,000 towards procurement, transport and insurance premium of livestock under YSR Cheyutha.

22. YSR Pasu Nashtaparihara Padhakam - Livestock loss compensation programme continues to be a priority program of the government. The compensation is Rs.30,000/- for improved & indigenous breed and Rs.15,000/- for non-descript breed of cattle / buffaloes, and Rs 6,000/- for sheep / goat is provided to the farmers. I propose to allocate Rs. 50.0 crore in 2021-22 for the livestock compensation fund.

### **Fisheries**

23. Our State stands first in total fish production in the country with 46.23 lakh MT during 2020-21. The state is having 29.40% share in the country's fish production. AP state is producing more

than 5.12 lakh MT i.e. 68.5% of cultured prawns in the country. The sea food exports value from the State has reached Rs. 18,846 crore (40.4% share) against the total value of Rs. 46,663 crore from the country. The sector is providing livelihood to 26.50 lakh population in the state.

24. Government is implementing the YSR Matsyakara Bharosa scheme for the welfare of fishermen. Since June 2019, the Government has provided enhanced fishing ban period relief of Rs. 332 crore to 1,19,875 beneficiaries; Rs. 48.17 crore of subsidy on diesel oil to 19,796 beneficiaries; enhanced ex-gratia of Rs. 6.7 crore to 67 deceased fishermen families. Power tariff has been reduced for 53,550 aquaculture farmers from Rs.3.86 to Rs.1.50 per unit resulting in financial assistance of Rs.1,560 crore; a compensation of Rs. 75 crore has been provided to 14,927 families who lost their livelihood due to GSPC excavations.

To promote better livelihood opportunities to coastal fishers and minimise migration, the development of 8 fishing harbours has been taken up in two phases. Construction work of 4 fishing harbours with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,510 crore has started at Juvvaladinne in Nellore district, Uppada in East Godavari district, Nizampatnam in Guntur district and Machilipatnam in Krishna district. In the 2nd phase, 4 fishing harbours will come up at Budagatlapalem in Srikakulam district, Pudimadaka in Visakhapatnam, Biyyaputippa in West Godavari district and Kothapatnam in Prakasam district, costing Rs. 1,365.35 crore. With

these measures, the SDG 14 i.e., Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, is sought to be achieved. I propose an allocation of Rs. 329.48 crore for the fisheries sector in 2021-22.

25. The allocations to agriculture and allied sectors will achieve four SDGs namely - End poverty in all its forms (SDG 1); Zero hunger (SDG 2); Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (SDG 8) and reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

### **Public Distribution System**

26. Our Government launched the path breaking program of delivering essential commodities at the doorstep of priority households under PDS through 9,260 Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs) on 21st January 2021. The program benefits the daily wage workers, senior citizens and differently abled people by saving their time and effort in getting their allotted ration from FP shops every month. The MDUs were distributed to the unemployed SC/ST/BC/EBC and Minority youth under a self-employment scheme with 90% government subsidy. This initiative has opened a new chapter in PDS by ensuring delivery of sortex quality rice and has put to an end the irregularities which have taken place in the earlier regime in the delivery of PDS such as black marketing, sale of rice with high percentage of husk, coloured and broken grains, etc. Door delivery of rations is attaining SDG 12 i.e. sustainable

consumption and production patterns as it reduces food losses along the supply chain.

27. Rs. 3,103 crore additional expenditure was incurred in 2020-21 towards supply of additional rations during Covid lockdown of 2020, whereas Rs. 754 crore is being spent on additional rations in this year also for the months of May and June 2021.

### **Health and Nutrition**

28. Ensuring access to affordable and quality health facilities is one of the highest priorities of the Government. Through Dr YSR Aarogyasri scheme, the Government is providing cashless treatment to poor and needy patients free of cost in government and private network hospitals. Through Dr YSR Aarogya Asara scheme, the Government provides Rs. 225 per day as post-operative sustenance allowance to BPL patients as compensation for wage loss and medicines. I propose an allocation of Rs.2,258.94 crore in 2021-22 for these schemes.

29. Governments which give due importance to healthcare have healthier and more productive human capital which in turn raises the GSDP. Thus, the Government is according priority to the implementation of the "Nadu-Nedu" programme to improve public healthcare and health infrastructure. Under this programme, Health Sub centres, Public Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Area Hospitals, District Hospitals, Teaching Hospitals are being upgraded both in terms of infrastructure and equipment as well as

necessary additional human resource wherever required in order to maintain the national level standards of National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) and Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS). The Government is also establishing 16 new Medical Colleges and upgrading the existing Medical Colleges and Teaching Hospitals as per MCI guidelines under Nadu-Nedu. I propose an allocation of Rs.1,538.55 crore in 2021-22 for this scheme.

30. The Government has spent Rs 2,246.18 crore on multiple interventions for prevention, mitigation and management of Covid-19 pandemic. This expenditure was incurred on establishment of labs, testing, procurement of medicines, PPEs, ventilators, TruNaat machines chips, installation of oxygen pipelines, procurement of vaccines, etc. 53.34 lakh persons had been administered the 1st dose and 21.74 lakh persons had been given the second dose of Covid vaccine as of 16th May 2021. It will not be out of the way to state that the NITI Aayog has lauded the mitigation and management strategies of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as also the various innovations adopted in the fight against the Covid pandemic.

31. I propose to allocate Rs 13,830.44 crore in 2021-22 for Health, Medical and Family Welfare which is 21.11 % higher than the allocation made in 2020-21. These allocations are intended to achieve SDG 3 i.e. ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all and good health.

## **Gender and Children Budget**

32. Public expenditure focused on children & women is investment crucial for the sustainable development of any society. The Government, has realised the need for a mechanism to identify & assess allocations earmarked towards women & children in the annual budget to facilitate the understanding & highlighting of the magnitude of such allocations, ring fencing the allocations in subsequent budgets and facilitate tracking of expenditure, so that planned outcomes can be realised. Hence, the Government has introduced the special statement on Gender Budget and Child Budget from FY 2021-22.

33. I recall the words of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Nobel Prize winner in Literature, to convey the importance we must place on development of children:

***"Don't limit a child to your own learning, for she is born in another time."***

34. The Government has introduced 'YSR Pre-primary Schools' in 55,607 Anganwadi centres to lay a foundation for age appropriate cognitive, social and emotional development, along with nutritional supplementation, of 8.7 lakh children in the age group 3 to 6 years. This systematic approach for holistic development of children stands as a unique model in the country, following the directions of new education policy and revised preschool syllabus with the support of SCERT.



35. In order to strengthen the physical infrastructure of Anganwadis, it is proposed to upgrade 16,681 Anganwadis with 9 components viz. toilets, electricity, kitchen, drinking water, paint, green chalk board, compound wall, play equipment, water filter; construct 27,428 new buildings and complete 3,928 buildings over the next 3 years under Nadu-Nedu program.

***All those who feed the hungry deserve a bow with gratitude. 'Jagananna Gorumudda Padhakam, attests that our beloved CM belongs to that tribe. While identifying the need to provide nutritional diet along with education, our Hon'ble CM has decided to provide delicious and fortifying lunch to the children. In addition to imparting quality education, by serving their favourite food, Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy garu has become the dearest uncle to all the children in the state.***

36. To address the problem of anaemia and malnutrition among pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6 months to 72 months, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus and YSR Sampoorna Poshana scheme is run through Anganwadi centres. Nutrition rich meal, milk and egg is being given on daily basis to all 23.7 lakh children and 6.46 lakh pregnant and lactating women enrolled in the 55,607 Anganwadi Centres across the state. This initiative is meeting SDG 2 i.e. to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition.

## **Women Empowerment**

*"There is no chance of the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing."*

- Swami Vivekananda

## **YSR Aasara**

37. The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself and is an integral part of sustainable and inclusive governance. Of these steps, providing financial independence & liberation of women from the vicious cycle of indebtedness is the most important. Hon'ble Chief Minister had promised to repay the outstanding bank loan of SHGs as on 11 April 2019 amounting to Rs.27,168 crore in four instalments. To fulfil this promise, our Government launched the YSR Asara scheme on 11th September 2020 & the first installment amounting to Rs. 6,337 crore was transferred through various welfare corporations. An amount of Rs. 6,337 crore is proposed to be transferred towards the second instalment under YSR Asara scheme in 2021-22 for the benefit of 8.71 lakh SHGs in rural and urban areas.

## **YSR Sunna Vaddi**

38. Our Government had launched the YSR Sunna Vaddi scheme on 24th April 2020 and transferred Rs. 1,400 crore pertaining to interest on loans of 2019-20, thereby benefitting 90,37,254 women of 8,78,874 SHGs in rural and urban areas. Our Government has transferred Rs. 1,112 crore during April 2021 towards the interest on loans pertaining to the year 2021-22.

## **YSR Cheyutha**

***"Women do not need to be developed. It is the other way round. Development needs the support of women."***

- Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan

Women who are economically empowered, contribute more to their families, societies and national economies. Empowering women in the economy and closing gender gaps in the world of work are key to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

39. On 12th August, 2020, our Government has fulfilled yet another promise by launching the YSR Cheyutha program. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4,455 crore has been released to 23,76,000 beneficiary women belonging to SC/ST/BC/Minority communities in the age group of 45-60 years to steer them towards social and economic empowerment. It is proposed to transfer 2nd instalment soon. Now, Government has also decided to provide

similar assistance to all the eligible women of economically backward sections.

40. As part of the DISHA initiative, our Government has taken several measures towards women safety, security and empowerment through upgradation of women police stations as DISHA Police Stations, DISHA mobile App, strengthening of forensic science laboratories. 700 Women Help Desks have been established across the state.

41. Resource allocation for health, nutrition & welfare outcomes of women and children are important to chart the trajectory towards realising the SDG 5 - gender equality and SDG 8 - promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. As part of the Child and Gender budget, out of total budget outlay for 2021-22, Rs 16,748.47 Cr will be incurred for development of children and Rs 47,283.21 Cr for the development of women.

## **Welfare - Promoting Equality**

***"As rain falls equally on the just and unjust, do not burden your heart with judgement but rain your kindness equally on all."***

\_ Gautham Buddha

42. Building effective social infrastructure is an imperative for registering consistent progress in SDGs. Navaratnalu programs and other schemes of the Government have been devised to prioritise welfare of all sections of citizenry, and particularly the SCs, STs, BCs, EBCs and minorities.

### **YSR Bima**

43. The Government launched the YSR Bima scheme on 21st October 2020, bearing 100% of the premium cost to provide free insurance to 1.41 crore eligible poor families. The Government had paid the entire claim amount of Rs. 254 crore from its own funds to the families of 12,039 deceased persons, with a firm view that no family who lost its bread winner should be left in the lurch. I propose an allocation of Rs. 372 crore for YSR Bima scheme in 2021-22.

### **Livelihood support to Occupational groups**

44. Through YSR Vahana Mitra, the Government disbursed Rs. 283 crore to 2,83,000 drivers having auto, taxi and maxi cab. Under YSR Nethanna Nestham, the Government provided financial assistance of Rs. 194.46 crore to 81,024 families owning handlooms. Under Jagananna Thodu, the Government is disbursing Rs. 1,000 crore to about 10 lakh petty vendors as interest free loans @ Rs. 10,000 for their working capital needs, providing them relief from usurious interest rates. Under Jagananna Chedhodu, financial assistance of Rs. 285 crore was released to 2,85,000 beneficiaries

from occupational groups like., Rajakas, Nayibrahmins, tailors,washermen. On similar lines, schemes like YSR Law Nestham and YSR interest free loans to SHGs are achieving multiple SDGs namely end to poverty (SDG 1); productive employment and decent work (SDG 8); and reduced inequalities (SDG10).

## **Sub-Plans**

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and BC sub plans are designed to channelize flow of outlays and benefits for the development of these communities in proportion to their population to bridge the gaps in development indicators with general population.

## **BC Sub-Plan**

45. In our Government, BCs are nurtured as Backbone Classes, not as Backward Classes. Formation of 56 new BC Corporations comprising 139 sub-castes of BC Communities for better execution of schemes is another milestone of this Government. Our Government has spent about Rs. 33,500 crore on welfare of 2,71,37,253 members of BC community so far. I propose an amount of Rs 28,237.65 Cr for welfare of BC Sub-plan in 2021-22.

## **Kapu Welfare**

46. The welfare of Kapu community is a significant objective of our government's policy. Dedicated allocations are being made for various welfare programmes to the Kapu community. Further, Rs 15,000 per annum every year to Kapu women for livelihood support activities. During 2021-22, an outlay of Rs. 500 cr is proposed under Kapu Nestham. Overall, I propose an amount of Rs 3,306 Cr for welfare of Kapu community under various schemes in 2021-22.

## **SC Sub-plan**

47. I propose an amount of Rs 17,403.14 Cr under SC Sub-plan in 2021-22 which is 22.4% more than the expenditure of 2020-21 (Rs 14,218.76 cr).

## **ST Sub-plan**

48. I propose an amount of Rs 6,131.24 Cr under ST Sub-plan in 2021-22 which is 27.35% more than the expenditure of 2020-21 (Rs 4,814.5 cr).

## **Minority Action Plan**

49. The need to protect the interest of the minorities has been recognised by the Constitution of India. Several national level committees and experts have emphasised the necessity for equitable development of minorities. Towards this objective,

Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy has introduced 4% reservation for minorities which has been a boon for them. Providing adequate resources to the minorities is also equally important. Therefore, the Government has formulated the Minority Action Plan, a document which encapsulates allocation made to the minorities in the budget, thus meeting the long pending felt need of the minorities. This will help in the tracking the allocation and expenditure for the minorities over the years and in the overall welfare and development of the Minorities in the State. I propose an amount of Rs 3,840.72 cr for welfare of Minority community in 2021-22.

### **YSR Pension Kanuka**

50. After witnessing the plight of pensioners during his Padayatra, Hon'ble Chief Minister has increased the amount of pension from a meagre Rs.1,000 per month to Rs.2,250 per month and Rs. 3,000 to all disabled pensioners and Rs. 10,000 to CKDU pensioners. The entire amount is being delivered on the 1st of every month, without fail, at the doorsteps of the pensioners. The budget for pensions has increased by three fold compared to the earlier regime in view of the increase in amount and coverage. The allocation for welfare pensions will meet two SDGs namely, SDG 1- end poverty and SDG 10 -reduced inequality.



## **Education**

*Ihamunandu butti Ingithamerugani  
Janula nenchi chuda Sthavaramulu  
Jangamadulanuta jagathini papamu  
Viswadabhirama vinuravema*

-Yogi Vemana

It means, 'One must acquire knowledge for being born as a human being. The ignorant are same as ruminants and birds. So acquisition of knowledge is the essence of human birth.'

## **Jagananna Amma Vodi**

51. Hon'ble Chief Minister firmly believes that poverty should not come in the way of education. For the second year in succession, the Government provided an incentive of Rs.15,000/- each to 44,49,000 mothers under Jagananna Amma Vodi scheme benefitting 84 lakh students. An amount of Rs.6,107.36 crore will be transferred to the bank accounts of the mothers of the eligible students under the Jagananna Amma Vodi scheme in 2021-22.

## **Nadu-Nedu: Infrastructure facilities in schools**

*"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."*

-Nelson Mandela

52. Under the Mana Badi - Nadu Nedu scheme, Government is upgrading 9 infrastructure components in schools in fulfilment of SDG 4 - ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. In the Phase-I, 15,715 schools have been upgraded. Phase II of the scheme started from April 15, 2021 to cover 16,345 educational institutions for which an amount of Rs. 3,500 crore is proposed in 2021-22.

53. The Government has launched the Jagananna Gorumudda scheme for introducing nutritious items like egg, chikki, etc. in the mid-day meal menu for students from 1st to 10th class. The additional cost is entirely borne by the State Government. Under the Jagananna Vidya Kanuka scheme, the Government provided student kits to 43 lakh students of class 1st to 10th in government schools during the FY 2020-21. Our Government has decided to distribute one English- Telugu dictionary to all students in the forthcoming academic session.

### **Jagananna Vidya Deevana and Jagananna Vasathi Deevana**

***"Education is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind to think"***

- Albert Einstein

54. These schemes provide universal access to higher education for students from financially weak families by providing full fee reimbursement and covering their food and hostel expenses. The

amount is now transferred directly to the bank accounts of the mothers of the eligible students in order to bring transparency & enforce the accountability of college managements. I propose an allocation of Rs. 2,500 crore for Jagananna Vidya Deevana and Rs.2,223.15 crore for Jagananna Vasathi Deevana during 2021-22.

55. I propose an overall allocation of Rs. 24,624 crore towards School & Intermediate Education for 2021-22.

## **Higher Education**

*"Doralu Dochaleru, Dongalethuku poru  
Bhrarthru janam Vachi Panchukoru  
Viswa Vardhanambu Vidya Dhanammura  
Lalitha Sugunajala/ Telugu Bala"*

-Karunasri Jandhyala Papayya Sastri

Education is the only property which cannot be stolen by thieves or taken away by close relatives and which develops the whole world says the famous poet.

56. In line with the National Education Policy 2020, the Government has introduced revised curriculum of UG programs from the academic year 2020-21 which is outcome based and incorporates life skill, skill development and skill enhancement courses. Choice based credit system with extended choices and ten months of mandatory internship to enhance employability of

students are among the key features of the revised curriculum. Apart from this, a strategic plan for enhancement of GER in higher education for Andhra Pradesh from 32.4 % in 2018-19 to 70 % by 2024-25 and 90 % by 2035 has been prepared. In order to ensure quality of Higher Education, a Quality Assurance Cell has been established with a mandate to have all Universities and 50% of colleges accredited by NAAC in the next 5 years. I propose an allocation of Rs. 1,973.16 crore for higher education in 2021-22.

### **Youth Welfare -Skill Development and Employment**

57. Athletes from Andhra Pradesh are excelling in multiple sport disciplines at national and international levels. To facilitate development of sports infrastructure, 36 Kreedha Vikasa Kendrams have been completed and works for 79 are in progress. Dr. YSR Sports School, Kadapa has been identified as "Khelo India State Center of Excellence".

58. The proposed allocations for the above sectors will attain two SDGs viz. ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4) and reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

### **Housing**

*"When you want something, all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it."*

- Paulo Coelho

59. Access to housing has long been viewed as a basic human right and is considered to be an integral factor for enjoyment of other economic, social and cultural rights.. This Government has distributed about 30 lakh house site pattas of 1.50 cent in rural areas and 1 cent in urban areas with a market value of Rs. 23,535 crore to women beneficiaries free of cost. This is more than six times the number of 4,63,697 house site pattas which were distributed from June 2014 to February 2019.

60. Government has targeted to construct 28.3 lakh houses with a project cost of Rs.50,940 crore in two phases covering all the beneficiaries. The house sites have been distributed in 17,005 layouts which are named as YSR Jagananna Colonies wherein the Government will provide basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, electricity, approach roads, internal roads & drains and other social infrastructure. The Government will also deliver sale agreements pertaining to 2.62 lakh TIDCO houses worth Rs. 21,345 crore to eligible women beneficiaries in urban areas. I propose an allocation of Rs. 5,661.57 crore for 'Housing and infrastructure' in 2021-22, which succeeds in meeting two SDGs viz. make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11); and reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

## **Rural Development**

61. The Government is following a broad multi-sectoral approach towards rural development that includes agricultural modernisation, investments in rural infrastructure, education and

health, income support, with strong coordination mechanisms. The Government is implementing various convergence initiatives under MGNREGS with 24 line departments for ensuring sustainable livelihoods and creation of durable assets which expand the livelihood base in rural areas. In 2020-21, 2,593 lakh person days of wage employment were generated and Rs. 5,957.6 crore of wages have been disbursed. 68,367 farm ponds have been dug out and 29,965 tanks have been desilted. Under material component, 235 km of CC roads, 502 km of compound walls for schools, 2406 Grama Sachivalayam Buildings, 459 YSR Health Clinic buildings, 577 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu have been constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3,600 crore. Further, 56,762 acre of horticulture plantation, 10,700 km of roadside avenue plantation, and 3,553 km long plantation in Jagananna Colonies have also been provided under material component. Thus, Rs. 10,200.60 crore of expenditure was incurred in FY 2020-21 under MGNREGS, including administrative expenditure.

62. The Government has planned to provide 2,00,000 bore wells free of cost in 4 years through YSR Jala Kala programme to bring around 5 lakh acres of land under irrigation benefitting around 3 lakh farmers in 162 Rural Assembly Constituencies in the state.

63. I propose an overall allocation of Rs. 18,580.70 crore for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development in 2021-22 which is 11.2% higher than the expenditure in 2020-21.

## **Urban Development**

64. The Government has taken up the Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply Project at a cost of Rs. 5,000 crore with AIB assistance to provide potable drinking water to 3.3 million urban population in 50 ULBs. Similarly, Critical Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) for 110 ULBs is being implemented to provide urban infrastructure facilities, as per national service level benchmarks, to improve the quality of life of citizens.

65. The Government has taken up establishment of 560 YSR Urban Clinics in the 120 ULBs. Under Amrut Scheme, works such as water supply, sewage & septage management and storm water drains are scheduled to be completed by December 2021.

66. Through its urban development programmes, the Government is achieving SDG 6 i.e., Management of clean water and sanitation for all and SDG 11 i.e. make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. I propose an allocation of Rs. 8,727.08 crore for Municipal and Urban Development Department in 2021-22 which is 7.2% higher than the expenditure in 2020-21.

## **Environment and Forests**

67. The Government envisions a green Andhra Pradesh with abundant forest cover acting as a huge carbon sink & thriving biodiversity creating a sustainable living space for the citizens.

Massive afforestation under Jagananna Pachhathoranam has been carried out by planting 9.5 crore seedlings, helping to achieve SDG 13 -to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and SDG 15 - to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. I propose an allocation of Rs.806.47 crore for Environment, Forest, Science and Technology Department in 2020-21.

## **Water Resources**

***"Anyone who can solve the problems of water will be worthy of two Nobel prizes - one for peace and one for science"***

- John F Kennedy

68. The Government has taken up 54 Jalayagnam projects out of which 14 have been completed. On completion of the remaining 40 projects, 27.62 lakh acres of new irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation will be created and 5.03 lakh acres of ayacut will be stabilized. In the multipurpose Polavaram project, 66.86% of head works, 91.69% of Right Main Canal and 69.96% in the Left Main canal works have been completed & the work is progressing at a good pace.

69. The B.R.R Vamsadhara project which will create irrigation potential of 45,000 acres in 9 Mandals of Srikakulam District has



achieved 86 % completion & the works are in brisk progress. Other major projects being implemented are interlinking of Vamsadhara and Nagavali rivers; off-shore reservoir on Mahendratanaya river; SGL Thtoapalli Barrage Project & Gajapathinagaram Branch Canal; Sri Gorle Sriramulu Naidu Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage - II; Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project Phase - I; Kandula Obul Reddy Gundlakamma Reservoir Project; Nellore and Sangam Barrages; Gandikota- Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir Lifts; Owk right tunnel; Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi Project; Sri Krishna Devaraya Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi Project. Majority of works on these projects have been completed and the balance would be completed in 2021-22.

70. Through Jalayagnam, the Government is committed to improve water availability for irrigation, thereby attaining SDG9- build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation, and SDG 2 - end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. I propose an allocation of Rs. 13,237.78 crore for Department of Water Resources in 2021-22 which is 12.1% higher than in 2020-21.

## **Industries and Infrastructure**

***"When the winds of change blow, some people build walls, others build windmills"***

71. Andhra Pradesh ranks No. 1 in Ease of Doing Business Survey which reflects the commitment of the Government to provide investor friendly policies, conducive business environment, robust industrial infrastructure to propel the State on the path of rapid industrialization. The government has announced the best in class policies such as Industrial Development Policy 2020-23, YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam for industrial development and is setting up YSR AP One, an end-to-end business fulfilment centre, that shall assist investors throughout the investment lifecycle.

72. In 2020-21, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Andhra Pradesh has seen sustained interest from both global and domestic investors which resulted in Rs.6,234.64 crore of investments creating employment for 39,578 people thereby attaining SDG 17 - strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. In addition, 117 large companies have shown serious interest in establishing their units in the State. These companies are expected to invest Rs. 31,668 crore and create employment opportunities for 67,716 people.

73. The Government is developing Mega Industrial Hub at Koppa, Kadapa district in 3,155 acres anticipating an investment of Rs.25,000 crore with a potential to create 2.5 lakh employment.

At the same time, the Government is working vigorously to develop various nodes in the 3 industrial corridors - VCIC, CBIC and HBIC.

74. In order to alleviate hardships induced by Covid-19, the Government introduced ReSTART package for MSMEs and released incentives worth Rs.904.89 crore to 11,238 units. The Government also waived off minimum demand charges on electricity for 3 months during lockdown. Further, 1,02,000 MSME loan accounts worth Rs. 2,807 crore were restructured under the YSR Navodayam- One Time Restructuring of MSME loans scheme.

75. The Government is developing three greenfield airports in the State. Orvakal no-frills greenfield airport has already commenced commercial operations. Land acquisition for the other two airports namely Bhogapuram Greenfield International Airport and Dagadarthi Greenfield Airport is expected to be completed in 2021-22.

76. Government has announced the launch of Concept Cities to bring a strategic and tactical focus to economic and regional development efforts. It is a unique and inclusive model of economic development led by private sector and facilitated by government. In first phase, three Concept Cities are proposed to be developed in Anantapur, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam, in an extent of 10 sq km each.

77. I propose an allocation of Rs.3,673.34 crore for industrial and infrastructure development in 2021 - 22. This will aid in attainment of SDG 9 which is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.

### **Transport and Road Infrastructure**

78. The Government has undertaken works for strengthening of rural roads, improvement of non BT roads to BT standards, widening of single lane to double lane roads connecting Mandal headquarters and construction of bridges, under NABARD, RR Plan, RCPLWE and EAP Schemes. The Government has taken up two projects worth Rs. 6,400 crore through loan assistance from New Development Bank. I propose an allocation of Rs. 7594.06 crore for Transport, Roads and Buildings Department in 2021-22.

### **Energy**

79. The Government is supplying 9 hour free power daily to 18.4 lakh agriculture pump sets, 200 units per month free power to 21.73 lakh SC/ST domestic consumers. In addition, rural horticulture nurseries, dhobi ghats, BPL Rajaka community, Most Backward Caste communities, handloom weavers, hair cutting saloons, gold covering units / imitation jewellery units, etc. are also being provided free/concessional power under DBT mode. Free power to the needy aims to achieve SDG 7 i.e. access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.

80. Taking forward the reform oriented measures in the energy sector, the Government has begun implementation of DBT scheme for free electricity. The Government will install meters for agricultural pump sets to measure the exact quantum of electricity consumed and an equivalent amount of money would be credited to the farmer's account.

81. In 2021-22, I propose an outlay of Rs. 6,637.24 crore for the energy sector.

### **Governance**

82. The establishment and functioning of Gram/Ward Sachivalayams is aligned to SDG 16 aimed to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Through these institutions, government has come closer to people. Several services like revenue services, land record services, issuance of certificates, etc. have been integrated with Gram/Ward Sachivalayams. Furthermore, in order to provide updated basic record of rights for conducting the resurvey operations in an organized manner, the Government has taken up purification of land records in a time bound manner before commencing re-survey programme in the State.

83. On the eve of Ugadi, 12th April 2021, the Government initiated felicitation of 2,22,990 village/ward volunteers along with cash incentives of Rs. 228.74 crore for selflessly serving the people

without corruption and discrimination based on caste, religion, region and political affiliation and for making sure that welfare initiative of the Government reach the doorstep of every eligible citizen.

84. A World Bank delegation, led by the Regional Director, Human Development, South Asia, met the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the year 2020, & complimented the initiatives taken by him in the fields of education, health and agriculture sectors, after understanding the pulse of the people at the grass root level through his 3,648 km 'padayatra'. The initiatives in e-governance through ward and village secretariats was especially appreciated. The delegation had assured the Hon'ble Chief Minister that they were very keen to collaborate with the State Government in implementation of various schemes. The collaboration is already bearing fruit & "Supporting Andhra's Learning Transformation (SALT)", an Externally Aided Project with World Bank Support of USD 250 million is at an advanced stage of sanction. The project seeks to strengthen foundational learning at elementary level, improve quality of teacher-student interactions, & also improve school leadership and management.

## **Review of Economic Growth Trends**

### **Accounts 2019-20**

85. The finance accounts finalised by the Accountant General of Andhra Pradesh show a Revenue Deficit of Rs.26,440.52 crore, and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs.39,684 crore, which were 2.71% and 4.08% of the GSDP respectively, for the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

### **Revised Estimates 2020-21**

86. The revised estimate for revenue expenditure for FY 2020-21 is Rs.1,52,990 crore, whereas for capital expenditure it is Rs.18,797 crore. The Revenue Deficit for 2020-21 is around Rs.34,927 crore, whereas the Fiscal Deficit for the same period is around Rs.54,369 crore, which amounts to 3.54 % and 5.51 % of the GSDP respectively.

### **Budget Estimates 2021-22**

87. For the Financial Year 2020-21, I propose an expenditure of Rs.2,29,779.27 crore, with revenue expenditure estimated at Rs.1,82,196.54 crore, and capital expenditure including loan repayments and other capital disbursements estimated at around Rs. 47,582.73 crore. The estimated Revenue Deficit is around Rs.5,000.05 crore and the Fiscal Deficit is estimated at around Rs.37,029.79 crore. The fiscal deficit will be around 3.49 % of the GSDP, whereas the Revenue Deficit will be around 0.47 % of the GSDP.

## **Closing Remarks**

88. Andhra Pradesh currently ranks 3rd at the national level across the 17 SDGs. It shall be our endeavour, to not only be at the forefront of achievement of SDGs at the national level, but to also ensure that all of our novel initiatives like Ammavodi, Aasara, Cheyutha, Aarogyasra and Rythu-Bharosa meet the intended outcomes as envisaged by my Government.

89. The destiny of Andhra Pradesh is being shaped by collective efforts of its people under the visionary leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister. The comprehensive development paradigm of the Government encompasses all the SDGs. The future generations will be proud to call Andhra Pradesh their home, a home which is being shaped by the painstaking efforts, decisive policies and well-meaning interventions of our leader. To invest in the future of our citizens and empower them to realise their true potential shall continue to be the constant endeavour of our Government.

90. The Covid-19 pandemic has put our resilience to a sharp test. The world has seen difficult times in the past. What differentiates the present crisis from the rest is that it has engulfed the entire globe almost instantly. Hence, the means to fight this adversity had to come from local communities and sub national governments. As we continue to battle this pandemic collectively, we have seen people demonstrate rare leadership qualities, exemplary acts of courage, self-less devotion and compassion. All



this is driven by hope - the quintessential hallmark of humankind - & a constant endeavour to find pathways to a better future. As a State, we too collectively battle the pandemic in a similar fashion, with our eyes firmly on the light at the edge of the darkness.

I would like to summarise using the words of Swami Vivekananda:

***"We reap what we sow. We are the makers of our own fate. The wind is blowing; those vessels whose sails are unfurled catch it and go forward on their way, but those which have their sails furled do not catch the wind. Is that the fault of the wind? ... We make our own destiny."***

91. With these words, I now commend the budget to the august House for approval.

***Jai Andhra Pradesh***

***Jai Hind***



## DBT Schemes

Sl.No	SCHEME NAME	EXP 2020-21	BE 2021-22
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	16,717.38	17,000.00
2	YSR Rythu Bharosa	3,840.92	3,845.30
3	Jagananna Vidya Deevena	1,560.62	2,500.00
4	Jagananna Vasati Deevena (MTF)	-	2,223.15
5	YSR - PM Fasal Bima Yojana	1,031.00	1,802.82
6	Y.S.R Interest free loans to Self Help Groups	975.19	865.00
7	Y.S.R Interest free loans to Urban Self Help Groups	389.89	247.00
8	Y.S.R Interest free Loans to Farmers	1,100.00	500.00
9	YSR Kapu Nestham	508.31	500.00
10	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	285.22	300.00
11	YSR Vahana Mitra	283.19	285.00
12	YSR Nethanna Nestham	187.86	190.00
13	YSR Matsyakara Bharosa	105.60	120.00
14	Diesel Subsidy to Fishermen Boats	33.28	50.00
15	Financial Support to Agrigold Victims	0.05	200.00
16	Exgratia to Farmers	18.45	20.00
17	Law Nestham	0.50	16.64
18	Financial Assistance to Hawkers	5.75	20.00
19	EBC Nestham		500.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>27,043.21</b>	<b>31,184.92</b>
	<b>DBT SCHMES FUNDED BY STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>		
20	YSR Aasara	6,337.00	6,337.00
21	Amma Vodi	6,107.00	6,107.00
22	YSR Cheyuta	4,455.00	4,455.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>16,899.00</b>	<b>16,899.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total DBT Schemes</b>	<b>43,942.21</b>	<b>48,083.92</b>

**TRIBAL SUB PLAN**

PARTICULARS		ACCT 2019-20	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	894.50	924.04	957.45
2	Ammavodi	412.68	395.27	395.27
3	YSR Cheyuta	-	252.02	252.02
4	YSR Aasara	-	169.67	169.67
5	Jagananna Vasati Deevena	79.10	-	122.65
6	Jagananna Vidya Deevena	-	36.20	91.39
7	YSR Vahana Mitra	8.76	10.67	11.37
8	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	-	3.46	3.81
9	YSR Nethanna Nestham	-	0.64	1.00
10	YSR Matsyakara Bharosa	-	0.29	0.44
11	Law Nestham	-	-	0.63
12	Others	1,949.30	3,022.24	4125.54
	<b>Total ST Plan</b>	<b>3344.35</b>	<b>4814.50</b>	<b>6131.24</b>
	% Growth		44%	27%

**SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN**

PARTICULARS		ACCT 2019-20	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	2,509.16	2,633.72	2751.55
2	YSR Aasara	-	1,275.93	1,275.93
3	Ammavodi	1,302.35	1,219.11	1,219.11
4	YSR Cheyuta	-	1,061.06	1,061.06
5	Jagananna Vasati Deevena	174.04	368.26	483.08
6	Jagananna Vidya Deevena	-	295.86	416.93
7	YSR Vahana Mitra	54.48	64.85	70.35
8	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	-	21.64	21.64
9	YSR Nethanna Nestham	-	2.01	2.00
10	YSR Matsyakara Bharosa	-	0.44	0.68
11	Law Nestham	-	-	2.23
12	Others Schemes	6,028.63	7,275.87	10,098.57
	<b>Total SC Plan</b>	<b>10,068.65</b>	<b>14,218.76</b>	<b>17,403.14</b>
	% Growth		41%	22%

BACKWARD CLASSES SUB PLAN				
PARTICULARS		ACCT 2019-20	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	7,580.66	7,918.87	8096.36
2	Ammavodi	2,936.56	3,192.40	3,192.40
3	YSR Aasara	-	3,027.25	3,027.25
4	YSR Cheyuta	-	2,703.12	2,703.12
5	Jagananna Vasati Deevana	454.56	838.25	1012.1216
6	Jagananna Vidya Deevana	-	611.49	1144.8269
7	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	-	225.96	225.3429
8	YSR Nethanna Nestham	196.28	169.49	168.2448
9	YSR Vahana Mitra	105.93	123.49	109.735
10	YSR Matsyakara Bharosa	102.48	107.95	118.2983
11	Others	5,900.57	2,398.97	8,439.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,277.03</b>	<b>21,317.24</b>	<b>28,237.65</b>
	% Growth		23%	32%

MINORITIES ACTION PLAN		
PARTICULARS		BE 2021-22
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	672.78
2	YSR Cheyuta	438.82
3	YSR Aasara	144.31
4	Jagananna Vasati Deevana	133.08
5	Jagananna Vidya Deevana	160.29
6	Ammavodi	85.58
7	YSR Vahana Mitra	40.10
8	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	18.72
9	YSR Nethanna Nestham	5.50
10	Incentives to Pastors	40.00
11	Expenditure through Departments	2101.54
	<b>Total Minorities Action Plan</b>	<b>3840.72</b>

**MINORITIES CORPORATIONS**

PARTICULARS		ACCT 2019-20	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	640.91	667.83	672.78
2	YSR Cheyuta	0.00	438.82	438.82
3	YSR Aasara	0.00	144.31	144.31
4	Jagananna Vasati Deevena	70.73	131.86	133.08
5	Jagananna Vidya Deevena	0.00	94.96	160.29
6	Ammavodi	450.18	85.58	85.58
7	YSR Vahana Mitra	26.45	39.52	40.10
8	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	0.00	18.56	18.72
9	YSR Nethanna Nestham	0.00	5.19	5.50
10	Others	3.05	7.96	16.80
11	Incentives to Pastors	0.00	0.00	40.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1191.31</b>	<b>1634.59</b>	<b>1755.98</b>
	<b>% Growth</b>		<b>37%</b>	<b>7%</b>

**KAPU WELFARE**

PARTICULARS		ACCT 2019-20	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	1,027	1,068	1083
2	YSR Aasara	-	655	655
3	Ammavodi	572	579	579
4	YSR Kapu Nestham	-	491	500
5	Jagananna Vasati Deevena	264	-	178
6	Jagananna Vidya Deevena	-	231	247
7	YSR Vahana Mitra	27	31	34
8	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	-	17	17
9	YSR Nethanna Nestham	-	7	7
10	Others	2	11	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>3,306</b>
	<b>% Growth</b>		<b>63%</b>	<b>7%</b>

<b>EBC WELFARE</b>				
<b>PARTICULARS</b>		<b>ACCT 2019-20</b>	<b>RE 2020-21</b>	<b>BE 2021-22</b>
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	2,767.38	2,985.77	3057.61
2	YSR Aasara	-	1,050.13	1050.13
3	Ammavodi	602.63	609.83	609.83
4	Jagananna Vidya Deevena	0.19	375.37	431.87
5	YSR Vahana Mitra	13.09	15.38	17.62
6	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	-	11.26	11.34
7	YSR Nethanna Nestham	-	3.31	4.17
8	YSR Matsyakara Bharosa	-	0.58	0.58
9	Jagananna Vasati Deevena	424.36	-	287.08
11	Others	2.05	36.92	7.96
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,809.70</b>	<b>5,088.55</b>	<b>5,478.20</b>
	% Growth		34%	8%

<b>BRAHMIN WELFARE</b>				
<b>PARTICULARS</b>		<b>ACCT 2019-20</b>	<b>RE 2020-21</b>	<b>BE 2021-22</b>
1	YSR Pension Kanuka	18.64	75.07	70.01
2	Ammavodi	26.25	26.65	26.65
3	YSR Aasara	-	14.93	14.93
4	Jagananna Vasati Deevena	-	-	4.06
5	Jagananna Vidya Deevena	-	-	1.68
6	YSR Vahana Mitra	0.62	0.60	0.70
7	YSR Jagananna Chedodu	-	0.40	0.40
8	YSR Nethanna Nestham	-	0.01	0.01
9	Payment to Archakas	-	-	240.00
10	Others	11.65	6.80	0.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>359.20</b>
	% Growth		118%	189%

## Important Major and New Schemes

### 1. Agriculture

YSR Rythu Bharosa	3,845.30
YSR - PM Fasal Bima Yojana	1,802.82
Sub Mission on Agriculture mechanisation	739.46
Rashtriya Krushi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY)	583.44
Price Stabilization Fund	500.00
Y.S.R Interest free Loans to Farmers	500.00
Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY)	300.00
Supply of Seeds to Farmers	100.00
Agriculture Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF)	100.00
YSR - Agri Testing Labs	88.57
Exgratia to Farmers	20.00
Other Schemes	2,631.21
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,210.80</b>

### 2. Education

Teaching Grants	14,333.47
NAADU NEDU - Infrastructure Facilities in Schools	3,500.00
Samagra Shiksha	2,030.94
Jagananna Gorumudda	1,200.00
Jagananna Vidya Kanuka	750.00
Government Junior Colleges	462.88
Government Schools	1,699.86
Government Residential Schools	120.34
Other Schemes	526.73
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,624.22</b>



### 3. Health

National Health Mission	3,202.33
Dr. YSR Aarogyasri & Drug Purchases	2,258.94
Naadu Nedu - Hospitals	1,535.88
Assistance to APVVP	720.60
Combating Covid-19	500
COVID 19 Vaccination	500
104 & 108 Services	300
Sanitaion in APVVP Hospitals	100
Kidney Research Centre, supers peciality hospital at Palasa, Srikakulam District	50
Other Schemes	4,662.69
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,830.44</b>

### 4. Housing

Pradhan Manthri Awas Yojana (Urban)	3,300.00
Pradhan Manthri Awas Yojana (Grameen)	750.00
Gruha Vasati	1096.75

### 5. Civil Supplies

Subsidy on Rice (Human Resources Development)	3,000.00
Door Delivery of Rice	283.34

### 6. Industries

Incentives for Industrial Promotion	1000.00
YSR Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (YSR EMC)	200.00
Kadapa Steel Plant	250.00
Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	200.00
Infrastructure Development of Micro Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs)	60.93

## 7. Women Development.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana	1,556.39
YSR Sampoorna Poshana & Plus	243.61
Disha	33.75
Naadu Nedu - Anganwadis	278.00

## 8. Infrastructure.

Machilipatnam Port	150.00
Ramayapatnam Port	100.00
Andhra Pradesh Digital Corporation Limited (APDC)	100.00
Bhavanapadu Port	100.00
Regional Air Ports	55.00
Vijayawada Air Port	50.00
Sagarmala Project	30.00
Special Development Package	175.00
Pulivendula Area Development Agency	100.39
Chief Minister Development Fund	100.00

## 9. Other Schemes.

YSR Bima	372.12
Incentives to Imams and Mouzans	80.00
Incentives to Pastors	40.00
Incentives to Archakas	120.00
Re-Survey of Land	206.97

# GENDER BUDGET

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The total outlay of Gender Budget for the <b>FY 2021-22</b> is <b>Rs. 47,283.21 Crore</b>.</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The total outlay on <b>100 %</b> schemes targeted for women and girls is <b>Rs.23,463.10 crore</b> in the <b>FY 2021-22</b> (Part A of the Gender Budget)</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The total outlay is <b>Rs.23820.11 crore</b> for the <b>FY 2021-22</b> for the various composite schemes which have allocation between <b>30 % to 99 %</b> of the budget outlay for women and girls. (Part B of the Gender Budget).</li></ul> |

# CHILD BUDGET

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The total outlay of Child Budget for the <b>FY 2021-22</b> is <b>Rs 16,748.47 Crores</b>.</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The total outlay on <b>100 %</b> schemes targeted for children is <b>Rs 12,218.64 crores</b> in the <b>FY 2021-22</b> (Part A of the Child Budget).</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The total outlay is <b>Rs.4,529.83 Crore</b> for the <b>FY 2021-22</b> for the Pro-children schemes in which less than <b>100%</b> allocations are towards children (Part B of the Child Budget).</li></ul> |