Groups Notes

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens

**JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this 26th day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. However, by the **86th Amendment in 2002,** the original **10 duties were then increased to 11**, under **Article 51A, Part IV-A** of the Constitution of India.

These 11 fundamental duties are as follows:

The 11th fundamental duty which was added to this list is:

**To provide opportunities of education to the children between 6-14 years of age, and parents to ensure that such opportunities are being awarded to their child.**

2. Socialist

Before the term was added by the **42nd Amendment in 1976**, the Constitution had socialist content in the form of **certain Directive Principles of State Policy.**

**3. Secular**

By the 42nd Amendment in 1976, the term "Secular" was also incorporated in the Preamble.

Alexander Owics has written, "Secularism is a part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution and it means equal freedom and respect for all religions

**4. Fraternity**

The Preamble declares that fraternity has to assure two things—the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The word **'integrity' has been added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976).**

5. VAT - April 1, 2005. As a taxation concept, VAT replaced Sales Tax

On June 2, 2014, VAT was implemented in all states and union territories of India, except Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

GST - 1st July, 2017

6. The **per capita income** at current prices during **2017-18** is estimated to have attained a level of Rs 1,12,835 as compared to the estimates for the year 2016-17 of Rs 1,03,870, showing a rise of **8.6 per cent**,

## 7. India's per capita income is set to grow to Rs 1,25,397 in FY19 at current prices, faster than 8.6% growth achieved in the previous year .

## India's per capita national income is set to grow at 11.1% in the financial year 2018-19, fastest in last five years, according to advanced GDP estimates released by the government on Monday.

## India’s GDP is expected to grow at 7.3% in the fiscal year 2018-19, and 7.5% in the following two years, the World Bank has forecast, attributing it to an upswing in consumption and investment. It said India will continue to be the fastest growing major economy in the world.

## 8. Releasing the first advance estimates of National Income for 2018-19, the CSO said, "The growth in GDP during 2018-19 is estimated at 7.2 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.7 per cent in 2017-18." The gross domestic product (GDP) had expanded by 7.1 per cent in 2016-17 and 8.2 per cent in 2015-16.

## 9. India ranks 130 on 2018 Human Development Index. New Delhi, 14 September 2018 – India climbed one spot to 130 out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released today by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.  10. HDI increase percentage of INDIA is more than the world average increase in HDI

16. The **Human Development Index** (**HDI**) for **India** was **0.369** in 1980. It increased to 0.**431** in **1990** recording a rise of 0.062 points over 1980 and increased to 0.483 in 2000

In 2016, India's HDI value **of 0.624** put it at **131 rank**. India's HDI value for 2017 is **0.640**

Which put the country in the medium human development category, according to the Human Development Report (HDR) released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).   
  
Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value increased from 0.427 to 0.640, an increase of 50%

**11. India** Improves **Rank** by 23 Positions **in Ease of Doing Business**. The **World Bank** released its latest **Doing Business** Report(DBR, **2019**) todayin New Delhi.**India** has recorded a jump of 23 positions against its **rank** of **100 in 2017** to be placed now at **77thrank**among 190 countries assessed by the **World Bank**. 

The most recent rankings come from the "Doing Business 2019" report. Ranking of economies was introduced in the "Doing Business 2006" report. **New Zealand has topped the Ease of Doing Business rankings in 2017, 2018 and 2019**. **Singapore**topped the Ease of Doing Business rankings in 2007–2016

Ease of doing business **ranking of states of India – 2018 1st, 2017 1st, 2016 1st (TS), 2015 2nd**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **State or union territory** | **2018 ranking** | **2015 ranking** |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | 98.42 (1/36) | 70.12 (2/32) |
| Telangana | 98.33 (2/36) | 42.45 (13/32) |
| Haryana | 98.07 (3/36) | 40.66 (14/32) |
| Jharkhand | 97.99 (4/36) | 63.09 (3/32) |

| **2016 Rank** | **State** | **Score (%)** | **2015 Rank** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 98.78 | 2 |
| 1. | Telangana | 98.78 | 13 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 98.21 | 1 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 97.32 | 4 |

## GDP

The world’s second largest economy, **China, reported a 6.7 per** cent growth for June quarter compared with 6.8 per cent in March quarter. India's **$2.6 trillion economy** surpassed France's **in 2017 to be the world's sixth largest,** and it was not far before the United Kingdom, according to World Bank data. 

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Share of sectors in GVA at current prices (per cent)** | | | |
| **Sector** | **2015-16 (2nd RE)** | **2016-17 (1st RE)** | **2017-18 (PE)** |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.1 |
| Industry | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.1 |
| (*Of which)*Manufacturing | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| Services | **52.5** | **52.8** | **53.9** |

| **Sector** | | **GVA in 2018-19 (Rupees in Crore)** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Constant prices** | | **share (%)** | | **Current prices** | | **share (%)** | |
| 1 | | Agriculture Sector | | 1,842,873 | | 14.39 % | | 2,692,433 | | 15.87 % |
| 1.1 | | Agriculture,forestry & fishing | | 1,842,873 | | 14.39 % | | 2,692,433 | | 15.87 % |
| 2 | | Industry Sector | | 4,029,782 | | 31.46 % | | 5,042,587 | | 29.73 % |
| 2.1 | | Mining & quarrying | | 385,135 | | 3.01 % | | 457,301 | | 2.70 % |
| 2.2 | | Manufacturing | | 2,346,216 | | 18.32 % | | 2,853,986 | | 16.83 % |
| 2.3 | | Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | | 287,109 | | 2.24 % | | 452,683 | | 2.67 % |
| 2.4 | | Construction | | 1,011,322 | | 7.90 % | | 1,278,617 | | 7.54 % |
| 3 | | Services Sector | | 6,936,122 | | 54.15 % | | 9,226,346 | | 54.40 % |
| 3.1 | | Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting | | 2,467,622 | | 19.27 % | | 3,157,709 | | 18.62 % |
| 3.2 | | Financial, real estate & prof servs | | 2,775,970 | | 21.67 % | | 3,555,780 | | 20.96 % |
| 3.3 | | Public Administration, defence and other services | | 1,692,530 | | 13.21 % | | 2,512,857 | | 14.82 % |
|  | | GVA at basic prices | | 12,808,778 | | 100.00 % | | 16,961,365 | | 100.00 % |
|  | **Sector** | | **GVA in 2018-19 (Rupees in Crore)** | | | | | | | |
| **Constant prices** | | **share (%)** | | **Current prices** | | **share (%)** | |
| 1 | Primary Sector | | 2,228,008 | | 17.39 % | | 3,149,734 | | 18.57 % | |
| 1.1 | Agriculture,forestry & fishing | | 1,842,873 | | 14.39 % | | 2,692,433 | | 15.87 % | |
| 1.2 | Mining & quarrying | | 385,135 | | 3.01 % | | 457,301 | | 2.70 % | |
| 2 | Secondary Sector | | 3,644,647 | | 28.45 % | | 4,585,286 | | 27.03 % | |
| 2.1 | Manufacturing | | 2,346,216 | | 18.32 % | | 2,853,986 | | 16.83 % | |
| 2.2 | Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | | 287,109 | | 2.24 % | | 452,683 | | 2.67 % | |
| 2.3 | Construction | | 1,011,322 | | 7.90 % | | 1,278,617 | | 7.54 % | |
| 3 | Tertiary Sector | | 6,936,122 | | 54.15 % | | 9,226,346 | | 54.40 % | |
| 3.1 | Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting | | 2,467,622 | | 19.27 % | | 3,157,709 | | 18.62 % | |
| 3.2 | Financial, real estate & prof servs | | 2,775,970 | | 21.67 % | | 3,555,780 | | 20.96 % | |
| 3.3 | Public Administration, defence and other services | | 1,692,530 | | 13.21 % | | 2,512,857 | | 14.82 % | |
|  | GVA at basic prices | | 12,808,778 | | 100.00 % | | 16,961,365 | | 100.00 % | |

The Indian government changed the **base year for GDP calculation from 2004-05 to 2011-12**, by changing the goods and services in the basket to make it more current, in 2015.   
for GDP we would like to revise the base year to 2017-18 and base year for consumer retail inflation to 2018," Gowda told reporters here.   
India’s rank jumped to 24 in 2018 from 137 in 2014 on World Bank’s Ease of doing business - "Getting Electricity" ranking.

* Highest ever revenue was generated by Indian IT firms at US$ 167 billion in 2017-18.
* The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has created a common national market and reduced the overall tax burden on goods. It is expected to reduce costs in the long run on account of availability of GST input credit, which will result in the reduction in prices of services.
* Service sector has received more FDI flows in 2000-2018

## In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 943 females per 1000 of males. Haryana has the lowest sex ratio (877) inIndian states while in union territory Daman Diu has lowest sex ratio of 618. Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1084 in the all Indian states

## Recently as per Andhra Pradesh census data, 78.47% houses are owned while 19.72% were rented. In all, 75.82% couples in Andhra Pradesh lived in single family. In 2011, 53.10% of Uttar Pradesh population had access to Banking and Non-Banking Finance Corporation. Only 2.61% of Uttar Pradesh population had internet facility which is likely to improve in 2021 due to Jio. 2.68% of family in Uttar Pradesh owned car while 18.62% owned two wheller. In few months we will also get details of election data for Andhra Pradesh.

**Child Sex Ratio of all Indian states is given below;**

**The Child Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the age group 0–6 years. In the census 2001 the child sex ratio of India was 927 which declined to 919 in the census 2011. As per the census 2011, Arunachal Pradesh has the highest child sex ratio among the Indian states i.e. 972 while Haryana has the lowest child sex ratio i.e.834 per thousand males.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |

2001 2011

1. ArunachalPradesh 964 972
2. **India 927 919**
3. **Andhrapradesh 961 939**
4. **Haryana 834**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **State/UTs** | **Child Sex Ratio (0-6)** | |
|  | **Census-2001** | **Census-2011** |
| **INDIA** | **927** | **919** |
| **1**. Jammu & Kashmir | 941 | 862 |
| **2**. Himachal Pradesh | 896 | 909 |
| **3.** Punjab | 798 | 846 |
| **4.** Chandigarh | 845 | 880 |
| **5.** Uttarakhand | 908 | 890 |
| **6. Haryana** | **819** | **834** |
| **7.** NCT of Delhi | 868 | 871 |
| **8.** Rajasthan | 909 | 888 |
| **9**. Uttar Pradesh | 916 | 902 |
| **10**. Bihar | 942 | 935 |
| **11.** Sikkim | 963 | 957 |
| **12. Arunachal Pradesh** | **964** | **972** |
| **13.** Nagaland | 964 | 943 |
| **14.** Manipur | 957 | 936 |
| **15.** Mizoram | 964 | 970 |
| **16**. Tripura | 966 | 957 |
| **17**. Meghalaya | 973 | 970 |
| **18**. Assam | 965 | 962 |
| **19**. West Bengal | 960 | 956 |
| **20.** Jharkhand | 965 | 948 |
| **21.** Odisha | 953 | 941 |
| **22**. Chhattisgarh | 975 | 969 |
| **23.** Madhya Pradesh | 932 | 918 |
| **24**. Gujarat | 883 | 890 |
| **25**. Daman & Diu | 926 | 904 |
| **26**. Dadra & Nagar  Haveli | 979 | 926 |
| **27**. Maharashtra | 913 | 894 |
| **28. Andhra Pradesh** | **961** | **939** |
| **29.** Karnataka | 946 | 948 |
| **30.** Goa | 938 | 942 |
| **31.** Lakshadweep | 959 | 911 |
| **32.** Kerala | 960 | 964 |
| **33**. Tamil Nadu | 942 | 943 |
| **34.** Puducherry | 967 | 967 |
| **35. A. & N. Islands** | **957** | **968** |

11. 3 times President rule in Andhrapradesh (1st time, during Indira emergency and Telengana formation)

12. 50+8 nominated by Governor of AP (5 teachers, 5 graduates, 20 MLAs, 20 local bodies, 8 by Governor)

13. Governor or President can recommend 2 loksabha members to parliament and 1 member to Assemby

14. Eluru canal, Buckingham canal (longest and commercial), Ryes canal in AP

15. Cuddapah basin – oldest land mass in AP

16. Chandranna pelli kanuka

* The girl should be a resident of Andhra Pradesh.
* The bride should belong to SC / ST or backward class.
* The bride should have attained the age limit of 18 or above 18 years at the time of marriage.
* The groom should be 21 years of age at the time of marriage.
* The marriage of the girl belonging to the BPL class should be on or after 01.01.2018
* The bride’s parents should possess Below Poverty category certificate or white ration card.
* This scheme is not applicable for the divorcees.

Bride and bridegroom belonging to the Schedule Caste are eligible for a subsidy of Rs.40,000 which is also applicable for the bride and bridegroom belonging to the Scheduled Tribe community.

On the other hand, if the bride is of an SC/ST community and the bridegroom belonging to a community other than the bride’s, an amount of Rs.75,000 is paid to the couple by the Government.

### **Backward Class**

If both bride and bridegroom adhere to the same community of backward class, then the couple is assisted with Rs.30,000.

For a bride belonging to backward class and bridegroom belonging to a different community, financial assistance of Rs.75,000 is rendered.

### **Physically Challenged**

If either of the couples is physically challenged, Rs.1,00,000 is disbursed by the Government to the couple.

AP cultivated land /net sown area in total area % - **38.1%**

Forest area **22.6%**

Land holding per farmer – 1.06 hectares

Total farmer holdings – 76.21 lakhs

It includes 14%, 30%, 52%, and 52% increased production in Paddy, Maize, Pulses and Oilseeds respectively

Welcome to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla in **1965**.

APSEZ  is Multi-Product SEZ  developed over an area of 5595.47 acres of land at **Atcutapuram and Rambilli mandals of Visakhapatnam District.**  The Government of India notified the SEZ on 12/04/2007 in the Gazette.  It is the major SEZ in the State of Andhra Pradesh. **SEZ act 2005**

Out of the **19 SEZs,** the sector-wise distribution of SEZs is:  
• 4 IT/ ITeS  
• 4 Multi Product  
• 4 Pharmaceuticals  
• 2 Textile and Apparel  
• 1 Building Products  
• 1 Leather Sector  
• 1 Footwear  
• 1 Alumina/ Aluminium Refining  
• 1 Food Processing

AP economy stargey -Knowledge Hub **- VIADUCT** Vision, Innovation, Accountability, Digitalization, Uberization, Convergence and Transformation to transform Andhra Pradesh into a knowledge hub with innovation and technology

**Jnanabheri programme** was aimed to build vision, rational thinking and to motivate the youth and students to achieve entrepreneurial skills

MNREGA -2005

He claimed that the state had **registered double digit growth since 2015-16** and aimed to achieve **14.59 p**er cent in the 2018-19.

Andhra Pradesh has achieved the **number one rank** in the country with an average growth **of 10.5%** during the **last four years.**

According to the State Planning Department, the average growth in **the country** stood at **7.3%** during the **last four years.**

Probably, Andhra Pradesh is the only State to clock the double-digit growth rate.

While **Telangana** has slipped **to the second place**, Maharashtra is ranked sixth. Punjab is placed 14th and Karnataka third.

The growth in Andhra Pradesh **was 9.2% in 2014-15**, the year **of bifurcation.** Later, it **was ranked second**. In the subsequent year, it achieved a double-digit growth of **10.6% though** its rank had slipped to the 4th place.

# [**Andhra Pradesh Budget Analysis 2018-19**](https://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/budgets/andhra-pradesh-budget-analysis-2018-19)

[**Open PDF**](https://www.prsindia.org/sites/default/files/budget_files/Andhra%20Pradesh%20Budget%20Analysis%202018-19.pdf)

The Finance Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Yanamala Ramakrishnudu, presented the Budget for financial year 2018-19 on March 8, 2018.

**Budget Highlights**

* **The** **Gross State Domestic Product** of Andhra Pradesh for 2018-19 (at current prices) is approximately Rs 8,70,326 This is 10% higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18.
* **Total expenditure** for 2018-19 is estimated to be Rs 1,91,064 crore, a 19.5% increase over the revised estimates of 2017-18. In 2017-18, there was an increase of Rs 2,823 crore (1.8%) in expenditure over the budget estimates.
* **Total receipts (excluding borrowings)**for 2018-19 are estimated to be Rs 1,57,599 crore, an increase of 25.4% as compared to the revised estimates of 2017-18. In 2017-18, total receipts (excluding borrowings) fell short of the budgeted estimate by Rs 1,328 crore.
* **Revenue surplus** for the next financial year is targeted at Rs 5,235 crore, or 0.6% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Fiscal deficit is targeted at Rs 24,205 crore (2.8% of GSDP).
* The departments of education, municipal administration and urban development, health, medical and family welfare are estimated to witness the highest increase in allocations over the previous year.

**Policy Highlights**

* **A Youth Policy**will be formulated for the implementation of youth empowerment and advancement programmes. Rs 1,000 crore is allocated for this purpose.
* **A** **Mega Seed Park** project is initiated to ensure availability of quality seeds to farmers at low cost, and to develop Andhra Pradesh as a global seed hub. Rs 100 crore is allocated for this purpose.
* It is proposed to launch a new livestock insurance scheme to insure 10 lakh animals. Rs 50 crore is allocated for this purpose.
* It is proposed to provide pucca housing to every poor person in urban areas by 2022. Rs 1,000 crore has been allocated to the Andhra Pradesh Township and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
* Rs 1,168 crore is allocated to complete two out of four nodes (Visakhapatnam and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu) under the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Andhra Pradesh Economy**   * **Economy**: The growth in GSDP of Andhra Pradesh has been increasing from **7% in 2013-14 to 11.2%** in 2017-18. * The services sector, with a share of **44%**, in the GSDP grew by 9.1% in 2017-18 over the previous year. * Agriculture, which contributes to **34%** of the GSDP, grew by 17.8% in 2017-18.  Industries, with a share of 22%, grew by 8.5% in 2017-18. * **Per capita income**:  **The per capita income of Andhra Pradesh** in 2017-18 (at current prices) is Rs **1,42,054**.  This is more than the average national per capita income of Rs **1,12,764 in 2017-18.** | Figure 1: Sector-wise growth in Andhra Pradesh (year-on-year)  Source: Andhra Pradesh Socio Economic Survey 2017-18; PRS. |

Krishna district topped in the State with the highest per capita income of ₹1,89,121 while Srikakulam is at the bottom of the pyramid with ₹99,792. The State PCI stood at ₹1,42,054. Chittoor, home district of Mr. Naidu, registered a PCI of ₹1,35,008.

Andhra Pradesh stood **fourth** among eight States that released the PCI data in 2017-18. Haryana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Punjab were ahead of Andhra Pradesh with regard to the PCI in 2016-17.

**Budget Estimates for 2018-19**

* The total expenditure in 2018-19 is targeted at Rs 1,91,064 crore. This is 19.5% higher than the revised estimates of 2017-18.  This expenditure is proposed to be met through receipts (other than borrowings) of Rs 1,57,599 crore, and borrowings of Rs 33,461 crore.  Total receipts for 2018-19 (other than borrowings) are expected to be 25.4% higher than the revised estimates of 2017-18.

Table 1: Budget 2018-19 - Key figures (Rs crore)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **2016-17 Actuals** | **2017-18 Budgeted** | **2017-18 Revised** | **% change from BE 2017-18 to RE of 2017-18** | **2018-19 Budgeted** | **% change from RE 2017-18 to BE 2018-19** |
| **Total Expenditure** | **1,66,699** | **1,56,999** | **1,59,822** | **1.8%** | **1,91,064** | **19.5%** |
| A. Borrowings | 59,923 | 30,020 | 30,500 | 1.6% | 33,461 | 9.7% |
| B. Receipts (except borrowings) | 1,06,959 | 1,26,968 | 1,25,640 | -1.0% | 1,57,599 | 25.4% |
| **Total Receipts (A+B)** | **1,66,882** | **1,56,988** | **1,56,140** | **-0.5%** | **1,91,060** | **22.4%** |
| **Revenue Deficit**  (-)/Surplus (+) | **-17,194** | **-416** | **-4,018** | **866.3%** | **5,235** | **-230.3%** |
| As % of GSDP | -2.5% | -0.1% | -0.5% |  | 0.6% |  |
| **Fiscal Deficit**  (-)/Surplus (+) | **-30,909** | **-23,054** | **-27,603** | **19.7%** | **-24,205** | **-12%** |
| As % of GSDP | -4.5% | -2.9% | -3.5% |  | -2.8% |  |
| **Primary Deficit**  (-)/Surplus (+) | **-19,211** | **-8,272** | **-12,847** | **55.3%** | **-9,128** | **-28.9%** |
| As % of GSDP | -2.8% | -1.0% | -1.6% |  | -1.0% |  |

Notes: GSDP has been calculated based on public debt as % of GSDP as given in the budget in brief document.  BE is Budget Estimate; RE is Revised Estimate.

Sources: Andhra Pradesh Budget Documents 2018-19; PRS.

**Expenditure in 2018-19**

* **Capital expenditure** for 2018-19 is proposed to be Rs 40,792 crore, which is an increase of 25.3% over the revised estimates of 2017-18. This includes expenditure which affects the assets and liabilities of the state, and leads to creation of assets (such as bridges and hospitals), and repayment of loans, among others.

|  |
| --- |
| In 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh estimates to spend Rs 25,836 crore on centrally sponsored schemes.  This is 32% more than the revised estimate in 2017-18.  In 2017-18, there was a decrease of Rs 2,492 crore (11%) in the expenditure towards centrally sponsored scheme over the budget estimates (Rs 22,132 crore). |

* **Revenue expenditure** for 2018-19 is proposed to be Rs 1,50,272 crore, which is an increase of 18.1% over revised estimates of 2017-18. This expenditure includes payment of salaries, maintenance, etc.
* In 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh is expected to spend Rs 25,928 crore on servicing its debt (i.e., Rs 10,851 crore on repaying loans, and Rs 15,077 crore on interest payments. This is 11.4% higher than the revised estimates of 2017-18.

Table 2: Expenditure budget 2018-19 (Rs crore)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **2016-17 Actuals** | **2017-18 Budgeted** | **2017-18 Revised** | **% change from BE 2017-18 to RE 2017-18** | **2018-19 Budgeted** | **% change from RE 2017-18 to BE 2018-19** |
| Capital Expenditure | 50,520 | 31,088 | 32,550 | 4.7% | 40,792 | 25.3% |
| Revenue Expenditure | 1,16,178 | 1,25,912 | 1,27,272 | 1.1% | 1,50,272 | 18.1% |
| **Total Expenditure** | **1,66,699** | **1,56,999** | **1,59,822** | **1.8%** | **1,91,064** | **19.5%** |
| A. Debt Repayment | 34,776 | 8,009 | 8,525 | 6.4% | 10,851 | 27.3% |
| B. Interest Payments | 11,697 | 14,783 | 14,756 | -0.2% | 15,077 | 2.2% |
| **Debt Servicing (A+B)** | **46,473** | **22,792** | **23,281** | **2.1%** | **25,928** | **11.4%** |

Notes: BE is Budget Estimate; RE is Revised Estimate.

Sources: Andhra Pradesh Budget Documents 2018-19; PRS.

**Department expenditure in 2018-19**

The departments listed below account for 54% of the total budget of Andhra Pradesh in 2018-19.  A comparison of Andhra Pradesh’s expenditure on key sectors with 18 other states can be found in the [Annexure](https://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/budgets/andhra-pradesh-budget-analysis-2018-19#_Annexure).

Table 3: Sector-wise expenditure for Andhra Pradesh Budget 2018-19 (Rs crore)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Department** | **2016-17 Actuals** | **2017-18 Revised** | **2018-19 Budgeted** | **% change from RE 2017-18 to BE 2018-19** | **Budget Provisions for 2018-19** |
| Education | 17,461 | 20,225 | 24,961 | 23.4% | * Teaching grants for payment of salaries in Mandal Praja Parishads and Zilla Praja Parishads account for 64% of the allocation under school education. * Rs 1,799 crore is allocated for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.  This is 30% more than the revised estimate in 2017-18. |
| Rural Development and Panchayati Raj | 18,574 | 21,687 | 23,439 | 8.1% | * Rs 14,705 crore has been allocated for **rural development**.  This includes Rs 4,200 crore for NTR Pensions for old age persons and widows. * Rs 8,733 has been allocated for **panchayati raj**.  This includes Rs 1,450 crore for Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin.  This is 26% less than the revised estimates of 2017-18. |
| Water Resources | 10,638 | 15,511 | 16,978 | 9.5% | * Rs 9,994 crore has been allocated for the Polavaram project.  This is 55% more that the revised estimates for the project in 2017-18. |
| Agriculture and Cooperation | 6,691 | 8,057 | 10,097 | 25.3% | * Rs 4,100 crore is allocated for providing debt waiver to farmers.  This is 14% more than the allocation in 2017-18. * Rs 1,102 crore is allocated for Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana.  This is 20% more than the revised estimate in 2017-18. |
| Health, Medical and Family Welfare | 6,332 | 6,542 | 8,464 | 29.4% | * Rs 1,956 crore allocated for National Health Mission.  This is 33% more than the revised estimate in 2017-18. |
| Municipal Administration and Urban Development | 5,073 | 5,049 | 7,741 | 53.3% | * Rs 800 crore allocated for Smart Cities:  Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, and Tirupati. |
| Home | 4,727 | 5,451 | 6,227 | 14.2% | * Rs 173 crore allocated for modernization of police forces. |
| Backward Classes Welfare | 4,118 | 4,783 | 6,213 | 29.9% | * Rs 1,146 crore is allocated for pre-matric scholarships.  This is 10% more than the allocation in the 2017-18. |
| **% of total expenditure** | **44%** | **55%** | **54%** |  |  |
| **Total expenditure** | **1,66,699** | **1,59,822** | **1,91,064** |  |  |

Notes: BE is Budget Estimate; RE is Revised Estimate.

Source: Andhra Pradesh Budget Speech 2018-19 and Demands for Grants; PRS.

* In 2018-19, the department of municipality administration and urban development saw the highest growth (53.3%) in allocation. This is followed by the department of backward classes welfare (29.9%), and the department of health, medical and family welfare (29.4%).
* In 2017-18, the department of water resources saw an increase of 21.5% (Rs 2,740 crore) in expenditure at the revised stage. On the other hand, the department of education, saw a decrease of 4.2% (Rs 884 crore) in expenditure at the revised stage.

**Receipts in 2018-19**

|  |
| --- |
| Between 2012-13 and 2018-19, the share of non-tax revenue in the total revenue receipts of Andhra Pradesh has decreased from 15% to 3%. |

* **The** **total revenue receipts** for 2018-19 are estimated to be Rs 1,55,507 crore, an increase of 26.2% over the revised estimates of 2017-18. Of this, Rs 70,882 crore will be raised by the state through its own resources (46% of the revenue receipts), and Rs 84,626 crore will be devolved by the centre in the form of grants and the state’s share in taxes (54% of the revenue receipts).
* **Non Tax Revenue:** Andhra Pradesh has estimated to generate Rs 5,347 crore through non-tax sources in 2018-19. This is an increase of 34% over the revised estimates of 2017-18.  In 2017-18, the estimated revenue from fell short by 21.7% at the revised stage.  This was due to a fall in collections from the sale of red sandalwood.

T**able 4: Break up of state government receipts (Rs crore)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **2016-2017 Actuals** | **2017-2018 Budgeted** | **2017-18 Revised** | **% change from BE 2017-18 to RE 2017-18** | **2018-2019 Budgeted** | **% change from RE 2017-18 to BE 2018-19** |
| State's Own Tax | 44,181 | 53,717 | 52,716 | -1.9% | 65,535 | 24.3% |
| State's Own Non-Tax | 5,193 | 5,092 | 3,989 | -21.7% | 5,347 | 34.0% |
| Share in Central Taxes | 26,264 | 29,139 | 29,001 | -0.5% | 33,930 | 17.0% |
| Grants-in-aid from Centre | 23,346 | 37,548 | 37,548 | 0.0% | 50,696 | 35.0% |
| **Total Revenue Receipts** | **98,984** | **1,25,496** | **1,23,254** | **-1.8%** | **1,55,507** | **26.2%** |
| Borrowings | 59,923 | 30,020 | 30,500 | 1.6% | 33,461 | 9.7% |
| Other receipts | 7,975 | 1,472 | 2,386 | 62.1% | 2,091 | -12.3% |
| **Total Capital Receipts** | **67,897** | **31,492** | **32,886** | **4.4%** | **35,552** | **8.1%** |
| **Total Receipts** | **1,66,882** | **1,56,988** | **1,56,140** | **-0.5%** | **1,91,060** | **22.4%** |

Notes: BE is Budget Estimate; RE is Revised Estimate.

Sources: Andhra Pradesh Budget Documents 2018-19; PRS.

|  |
| --- |
| The central government will compensate state governments for any revenue loss due to the implementation of GST for a period of five years.  In 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh has estimated to receive Rs 2,000 crore from the central government as compensation.  The state is estimated to receive Rs 1,000 crore in 2017-18 (revised estimates).  Note that, it had not estimated any compensation in its budget for 2017-18 presented last year. |

* **Tax Revenue:**The total own tax revenue of Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be Rs 65,535 crore in 2018-19.  The composition of the state’s tax revenue is shown in Figure 2.
* The tax to GSDP ratio is targeted at 7.5% in 2018-19, which is higher than the revised estimate of 6.6% in 2017-18. This implies that growth in collection of taxes is expected to be higher than the growth in the state economy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 2: Composition of Tax Revenue in 2018-19 (BE) | * Sales Tax is expected to be the largest (59%) component of Andhra Pradesh’s own tax revenue in 2018-19.  It is expected to generate Rs 38,448 crore.  This is 17% more than the revised estimates in 2017-18. * The state is expected to generate Rs 7,492 crore (11%) through the state goods and services tax (SGST).  Further, it is expected to raise Rs 7,358 crore from the state excise duty, which is levied on the manufacture of alcohol. * Tax revenue will also be generated by levying stamp duty on real estate transactions, taxes on vehicles, and land revenue. |

**Deficits, Debts and FRBM Targets for 2018-19**

The Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 provides annual targets to progressively reduce the outstanding liabilities, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the state government.

**Revenue deficit**:  It is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.  A revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow in order to finance its expenses which do not create capital assets.

The budget estimates a revenue surplus of Rs 5,235 crore (or 0.6% of GSDP) in 2018-19.  This implies that revenue receipts are expected to be higher than the revenue expenditure, resulting in a surplus.  The estimate indicates that the state is expected to meet the target of eliminating revenue deficit, as prescribed by the 14th Finance Commission.

**Fiscal deficit**:  It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts.  This gap is filled by borrowings by the government and leads to an increase in total liabilities.  In 2018-19, fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs 24,205 crore, which is 2.8% of the GSDP.  The estimate is within the 3% limit prescribed by the 14th Finance Commission.  The Finance Commission had recommended that this limit may be relaxed to a maximum of 3.5% if states are able to contain their debt and interest payments to certain specified levels.

**Outstanding Liabilities**:  It is the accumulation of borrowings over the years.  In 2018-19, the outstanding liabilities are expected at 28.7% of the GSDP.

Table 5: Budget targets for deficits for Andhra Pradesh (% of GSDP)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Revenue**  **Deficit**(-)/**Surplus** (+) | **Fiscal**  **Deficit**(-)/**Surplus** (+) | **Outstanding Liabilities** |
| **2016-17** | -2.5% | -4.5% | 28.8% |
| **2017-18 (RE)** | -0.5% | -3.5% | 28.4% |
| **2018-19 (BE)** | 0.6% | -2.8% | 28.7% |

Sources: Andhra Pradesh Budget Documents 2018-19; PRS.

Figures 3 and 4 show the trend in deficits and outstanding liabilities targets from 2016-17 to 2018-19:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 3: Revenue and Fiscal Deficit (% of GSDP)  Sources: Andhra Pradesh Budget Documents 2018-19; PRS. | Figure 4:Outstanding liabilities (% of GSDP)  Sources: Andhra Pradesh Budget Documents 2018-19; PRS. |

**Annexure**

The graphs below compare Andhra Pradesh’s expenditure on four key sectors as a proportion of its total budget, with 18 other states.[[1]](https://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/budgets/andhra-pradesh-budget-analysis-2018-19" \l "_ftn1)

* **Education:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 14.8% of its total budget on education in 2018-19.  This is lower than the average expenditure allocated to education by 18 other states (using 2017-18 BE).
* Between 2016-17 and 2018-19, there is a gradual increase in the spending on education from 13.2% to 14.8%.
* **Rural development:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 6.7% of its expenditure on rural development.  This is higher than the average (5.6%) of the 18 other states.
* Krishna district topped with a per capita income of Rs 1,89,121 and Srikakulam stood last with Rs 99,792. Visakhapatnam stood second with Rs 1,78,166, while West Godavari stood on the third position with Rs 1,72,006 per capita income in 2017-18.
* Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Kurnool districts are in the last three positions in per capita income. While the national average per capita income stands at Rs 1,12,835, the average per capita income in the State stands at Rs 1,42,054.
* The Chief Minister said though the per capita income was low during State bifurcation, it increased with progress in Kadapa, Kurnool and Anantapur district in the past four years.Five districts, including East Godavari, Krishna, Chittor,West Godavari and Kadapa district, came under A category in tersm of performance. Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Anantapur, Prakasam, Guntur, Srikakulam, Nellore, Kurnool stood in second category, while Kurnool came last having been under the last position with 70.7 per cent score.While West Godavari district stood at the top with 12.79 per cent growth rate in the State, Prakasam stood last with 8.56 per cent.
* The Water Resources department stood first with a score of 150.2 per cent in achieving results, Sports and Youth affairs department came last with 20.8 per cent score. The Water resources, agriculture, cooperative, horticulture, sericulture, social welfare, tribal welfare, environment and forest, BC welfare, labour and employment, women and child welfare, handicapped and senior citizens, animal husbandry, fisheries, health, medical, family welfare departments were placed in A category in performance. Industries, skill development, education, housing, Infrastructure and investments, panchayat raj, rural development, minority welfare placed in B category. Municipal administration and urban development came under C category and Sports, and youth welfare came under D category performance-wise.
* In 2017-18, spending on rural development was estimated to account for 8.7% of the total budgeted expenditure. However, there was a substantial fall in expenditure at the revised stage (5.9%).
* **Health:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 4.9% of its total expenditure on health, which is marginally higher than the average expenditure of 18 other states.  Further, the overall trend in spending on health has been constant.  Between 2016-17 and 2018-19, the state spent between 4.5%-5% of its total budget on health.
* **Agriculture:** The state has allocated 4.7% of its total budget towards agriculture and allied activities.  This is lower than the allocations of 18 other states (6.4%).  Further, this is also a sharp drop in spending on agriculture from 6.1% in 2016-17 within the state.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Note:  2016-17, 2017-18 (BE), 2017-18 (RE), and 2018-19 (BE) figures are for Andhra Pradesh.

As in **January 2015, India**, the world’s largest democracy, has only **65 women representatives** out of 542 members in **Lok Sabha**, while there are **31 female representatives** in the **242 member** Rajya Sabha and hence presently the proportion of seats in National Parliament held by women is only 12.24% against the target of 50%.

543 MPs were elected yesterday to the 16th **Lok Sabha**

India stood **149th** in a 2019 [list](http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010119.htm) of 193 countries ranked by the percentage of elected women representatives in their national parliaments, trailing Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan and **dropping three places** since [2018](http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010118.htm).

[One Hundred and Eighth Amendment](http://www.prsindia.org/sites/default/files/bill_files/1211455181_The_Constitution__One_Hundred_and_Eighth_Amendment__Bill__2008.pdf)  108 th the women’s reservation bill)

MMR (infant morality rate)– highest in AP

HIV – highest in AP

Poverty head count ratio – Tendulkar methodology

Highlights of the report and performance of various states: According to the SDG**India Index**, the nation as a whole has a **score of 58**, showing the country has reached a little beyond the halfway mark in meeting the **sustainable development goals** adopted by **India** and 192 other nations in **2015**.

***Top 3 states*** in terms of being on track to achieve the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): **Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.**

**Andhrapradesh 5th rank**

***Among the UTs, Chandigarh*** is the front runner with a score of 68.

**Andhra Pradesh is the only state to bring out the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) final achievement report and SDG baseline report in 2015, and SDG annual status reports consistently thereafter.**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Report – 2018 of Andhra Pradesh was released by the Hon’ble Chief Minister Sri. N. Chandrababu Naidu in the presence of Mr. Sanjay Gupta, Secretary, Planning Department and other senior officials at the secretariat.

The report presents, under **each of the 17 SDGs**, the state’s achievements so far with focus on the performance in FY 2017-18; **short-term vision targets until 2022-23**, **long-term vision targets until 2029-30**; key strategies adopted to achieve the vision; and challenges ahead.

The state government aims to achieve a significant part of the SDGs by the year 2022, when India celebrates its 75th year of independence. Towards this, targets have been set under each goal, for each year, starting from the FY 2018-19 for which progress is being tracked periodically through Real-time Outcome Monitoring System (ROMS). The developmental framework **of 17 goals, 121 targets and 212 indicators** are mapped to the government’s strategies and schemes for analyzing the level of effort required under each goal for achieving the Sunrise Andhra Pradesh Vision 2029. This serves as a base for aligning the SDG mandate with the State’s outcome budget.

This is the third consecutive annual SDG report of the state. **The previous year’s report was presented at the High-Level Political Forum, hosted at the United Nations headquarters, New York in July 2017**. In 2015, the state government had published the MDG final achievement report and SDG baseline report.

The report was prepared by the Vision Management Unit (VMU), Andhra Pradesh State Development Planning Society of Planning Department. VMU had earlier brought out reports on **Multidimensional Poverty Index**, **Happiness Index**, **Global Competitiveness Index**, **Green Vision**, **Ease of Doing Business Index** and the **State’s Annual Progress Reports**

FDI – 40$ billion

ACCORDING TO UNCTAD'S WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT 2014, **INDIA IS THE FOURTH** MOST-FAVOURED INVESTMENT DESTINATION, AND IN 2014 FDI FLOW IN INDIA INCREASED BY 26% TO AN ESTIMATED £23 BILLION. AS INDIA’S GOVERNMENT EASES FDI RESTRICTIONS MORE INVESTMENT IS LIKELY TO FLOW INTO THE COUNTRY.

Foreign inflows in the country grew by **8.67** per cent **in 2016-17,** **29 per cent in 2015-16,** **27 per cent in 2014-15**, and **8 per cent in 2013-14**. 

The main sectors that received maximum foreign inflows in the last fiscal include **services (USD 6.7 billion),** **computer software and hardware (USD 6.15 billion**), t**elecommunications** (USD 6.21 billion), **trading (USD 4.34 billion),** construction (USD 2.73 billion) automobile (USD 2 billion) and power (USD 1.62 billion) .   
  
Mauritius has emerged as the largest source of FDI in India with USD 15.94 billion in 2017-18 followed by Singapore (USD 12.18 billion), Netherlands (USD 2.8 billion), the .. 

FDI in India is currently not permitted in the following sectors:

* **Lottery Business** including Government /private lottery, online lotteries, etc;
* **Gambling and Betting including** casinos etc.;
* **Chit funds**;
* **Nidhi company** (borrowing from members and lending to members only);
* **Trading in Transferable Development Rights** (TDRs);
* **Real Estate Business or Construction of Farm Houses**;
* Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes;
* Activities / sectors not open to private sector investment e.g. **Atomic Energy**.
* **Legal, accounting and architecture services**
* **B2C e-commerce**

**Economic Reforms – 1991**

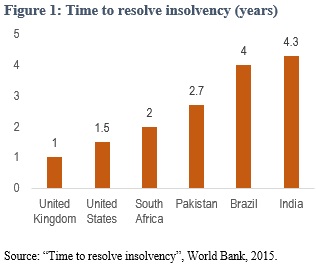
LPG stands for **Liberalization**, **Privatization**, and **Globalization**

**Quota-Permit-License Raj**

Rajaji, the founder of the first market friendly political party, the Swatantra Party, in late 1950s coined the term “Quota-Permit-License Raj

[The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: All you need to know](https://www.prsindia.org/theprsblog/insolvency-and-bankruptcy-code-all-you-need-know)

[Aravind Gayam](https://www.prsindia.org/theprsblog/280) - May 10, 2016

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is listed for passage in Rajya Sabha today.  Last week, Lok Sabha passed the Code with changes recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee that examined the Code.[[1]](https://www.prsindia.org/theprsblog/insolvency-and-bankruptcy-code-all-you-need-know" \l "_edn1),[[2]](https://www.prsindia.org/theprsblog/insolvency-and-bankruptcy-code-all-you-need-know#_edn1)  We present answers to some of the frequently asked questions in relation to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. **Why do we need a new law?[](https://www.prsindia.org/theprsblog1/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Time-resolve-insolvency1.jpg)** As of 2015, insolvency resolution in India took 4.3 years on an average.  This is higher when compared to other countries such as United Kingdom (1 year) and United States of America (1.5 years). *Figure 1* provides a comparison of the time to resolve insolvency for various countries.  These delays are caused due to time taken to resolve cases in courts, and confusion due to a lack of clarity about the current bankruptcy framework. **What does the current Code aim to do?** The 2016 Code applies to companies and individuals.  It provides for a time-bound process to resolve insolvency.  When a default in repayment occurs, creditors gain control over debtor’s assets and must take decisions to resolve insolvency within a 180-day period.  To ensure an uninterrupted resolution process, the Code also provides immunity to debtors from resolution claims of creditors during this period. The Code also consolidates provisions of the current legislative framework to form a common forum for debtors and creditors of all classes to resolve insolvency.

**Who facilitates the insolvency resolution under the Code?** The Code creates various institutions to facilitate resolution of insolvency.  These are as follows:

* *Insolvency Professionals*: A specialised cadre of licensed professionals is proposed to be created. These professionals will administer the resolution process, manage the assets of the debtor, and provide information for creditors to assist them in decision making.
* *Insolvency Professional Agencies*: The insolvency professionals will be registered with insolvency professional agencies. The agencies conduct examinations to certify the insolvency professionals and enforce a code of conduct for their performance.
* *Information Utilities*: Creditors will report financial information of the debt owed to them by the debtor. Such information will include records of debt, liabilities and defaults.
* *Adjudicating authorities*: The proceedings of the resolution process will be adjudicated by the National Companies Law Tribunal (NCLT), for companies; and the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT), for individuals. The duties of the authorities will include approval to initiate the resolution process, appoint the insolvency professional, and approve the final decision of creditors.
* *Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board*: The Board will regulate insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities set up under the Code.  The Board will consist of representatives of Reserve Bank of India, and the Ministries of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Law.

**What is the procedure to resolve insolvency in the Code?** The Code proposes the following steps to resolve insolvency:

* *Initiation*: When a default occurs, the resolution process may be initiated by the debtor or creditor. The insolvency professional administers the process.  The professional provides financial information of the debtor from the information utilities to the creditor and manage the debtor’s assets.  This process lasts for 180 days and any legal action against the debtor is prohibited during this period.
* *Decision to resolve insolvency*: A committee consisting of the financial creditors who lent money to the debtor will be formed by the insolvency professional. The creditors committee will take a decision regarding the future of the outstanding debt owed to them.  They may choose to revive the debt owed to them by changing the repayment schedule, or sell (liquidate) the assets of the debtor to repay the debts owed to them.  If a decision is not taken in 180 days, the debtor’s assets go into liquidation.
* *Liquidation*: If the debtor goes into liquidation, an insolvency professional administers the liquidation process. Proceeds from the sale of the debtor’s assets are distributed in the following order of precedence: i) insolvency resolution costs, including the remuneration to the insolvency professional, ii) secured creditors, whose loans are backed by collateral, dues to workers, other employees, iii) unsecured creditors, iv) dues to government, v) priority shareholders and vi) equity shareholders.
* **What are some issues in the Code that require consideration?**
* The Bankruptcy Board (regulator) will regulate insolvency professional agencies (IPAs), which will further regulate insolvency professionals (IPs).  The rationale behind multiple IPAs overseeing the functioning of their member IPs, instead of a single regulator is unclear. The presence of multiple IPAs  operating simultaneously could enable competition in the sector. However, this may also lead to a conflict of interest between the regulatory and competitive goals of the IPAs.  This structure of regulation varies from the current practice where the regulator directly regulates its registered professionals.  For example, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (which regulates chartered accountants) is directly responsible for regulating its registered members.
* The Code provides an order of priority to distribute assets during liquidation. It is unclear why: (i) secured creditors will receive their entire outstanding amount, rather than up to their collateral value, (ii) unsecured creditors have priority over trade creditors, and (iii) government dues will be repaid after unsecured creditors.
* The smooth functioning of the Code depends on the functioning of new entities such as insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities.  These entities will have to evolve over time for the proper functioning of the system.  In addition, the NCLT, which will adjudicate corporate insolvency has not been constituted as yet, and the DRTs are overloaded with pending cases.
* Signalling an end to delays in the resolution of bankrupt and insolvent companies, NCLT President Justice M.M. Kumar on Saturday (4 May) said that the process would now be completed ahead of schedule due to increased manpower, [reports](https://www.livemint.com/politics/news/nclt-resolution-process-can-be-completed-in-180-days-says-nclt-chief-1557027957681.html) *IANS.*
* "Now that our strength has increased, we may even be able to complete the process (IBC) within 180 days against the current average 300 days," said Kumar at an Assocham event.
* The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) recently[approved](https://swarajyamag.com/insta/acc-approves-appointment-of-14-judicial-and-18-technical-members-to-nclt-in-a-bid-to-speed-up-ibc-process) the appointment of 32 new members to the understaffed National Company Law Tribunals NCLT).
* Fourteen judicial and 18 technical members have been appointed in total, who will be serving the NCLTs for a term of three years or till attaining the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
* While the resolution of bad loans through the NCLT route has helped banks to offload their non-performing assets (NPAs), the delay in getting the cases through has caused significant losses.
* A [report](https://swarajyamag.com/insta/time-is-money-delay-in-ibc-insolvency-cases-cost-rs-25000-for-banks)in *The Hindu Business Line* pegged the damages at Rs 25,000 crore in interest for over Rs 2 lakh crore loans from top-10 defaulters.
* Swarajya Editorial Director R Jagannathan had [written](https://swarajyamag.com/economy/real-threat-to-ibc-is-death-by-delay-outer-limit-for-resolution-must-be-cut-to-180-days)in May (2018) about how delays in the insolvency process can pose a real threat to the IBC-led loan recovery program. "If there is one real threat to the success of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), it is death by delay", he said

**MUDRA ACT 2018**

**COMPETITION LAW**

**Hindu population – highest % of total population – Himachal Pradesh**

**Highest Hindu population - UP**

**DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

The working age group **15-59 years accounts for 62.5% of India's population**. The working-age**population** will reach the highest proportion of approximately 65% in 2036. These **population**parameters indicate an availability of **demographic dividend** in **India**, which started in 2005-06 and will last till 2055-56.

**CHILD MORTALITY**

Child mortality refers to number of child deaths **under the age of 5 per** 1000 live births.

FOREST COVER - 24.39%

Key Findings of ISFR 2017. The increase in the forest cover has been observed as **6,778 sq** km and that of tree cover as 1, 243 sq km. The total forest and tree cover is **24.39%** of geographical area of the country.

RBI SLR – 19.25%

Repo rate -

The actual reduction in the numbers of poor happened during **2004- 05 to 2011-12, when nearly 138** million people were lifted above the poverty line at all India level.

**Oil import** – **Irac, Saudi, Iran, UAE, Venuzula in order**

Saudi – **Aramco**

**World happiness report – India**

The United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network has released the World Happiness Report 2019. The report ranks countries on six key varities – income, freedom, generosity, expectancy, social support,

156 countries, Happiness day – **March 20th**

**2019 finland (1), India (140)**

**2018 , Finland (1), India (133)**

**2017 , Norway(1), India (122)**

**DRDO experiments**

**Human trafficking UNO**

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is** a UN office established as Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nat...   
  
the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office at Vienna.

There was a steady increase in the number of victims reported since 2010. Improved methods of detecting, recording and reporting data on trafficking o...   
  
recording and reporting data on trafficking or a real increase in the number of victims are cited as possible reasons for the increase in the number o...   
  
The large numbers of victims of trafficking detected outside their region of origin are from East Asia, followed by sub-Saharan Africa. There has been...   
Large areas of impunity still exist in many Asian and African countries, and conviction rates for trafficking remain very low....   
  
Trafficking for sexual exploitation was the most prevalent form in European countries and in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, forced labour is ...   
  
The report notes that in conflict zones, where the rule of law is weak, and civilians have little protection from crime, armed groups and criminals ma... 

**National Family Health Survey – 2018**

The infant mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh in NFHS-4 is estimated at **35 deaths** before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate for Andhra Pradesh is **41 deaths** per 1,000 live births. As expected, boys have a slightly higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). Girls and boys have almost the same mortality rates between ages 1 and 5 years

**Tuberculosis** In Andhra Pradesh, **296 persons** per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents.

**Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer According to self-reports**, 2,392 women age 15-49 and 3,157 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 2,973 women and 1,574 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older age groups, those who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, Christian women, and those in urban areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat more common than asthma among women (3,826 per 100,000 women) and is much more common among women than men. The prevalence of **any heart disease is slightly higher among women** (1,425 per 100,000) than men (1,353 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 95 women per 100,000 and 193 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

**BP – 13% Women and 18% Men**

**Health Insurnace** – 75% of house holds, 95% - Govt InSURANCE

**Employment**

45% - women

84% - Men

**President bills - AP**

**Maritime board 2018, CrPC Bill approved by president**

**Worlds top 7/10 polluted cities , 22/30 in India 2019 -WHO report**

IQAir AirVisual and Greenpeace

**Particulate matter- PM 2.5**

Globally it causes [7 million premature deaths](https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/02-05-2018-9-out-of-10-people-worldwide-breathe-polluted-air-but-more-countries-are-taking-action) a year, and [reduces life expectancy](https://aqli.epic.uchicago.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/AQLI-Annual-Report-V13.pdf) by an average of **1.8 years**, making it more harmful than smoking.

**Guruguram, Gaziabad, Faisalabad, Faridabad, Biwadi, Noida, Patna, Hotan, Lucknow, Lahore, Delhi**

**AP Panchathayee Raj act- 1994**

The Constitution (110th Amendment) Bill, 2009 and the Constitution (112th Amendment) Bill, 2009 to reserve **half the seats in all rural and urban local bodies for women** was first introduced in Parliament by UPA-II.   
  
**a third of the seats in a**ll local bodies are reserved for women as per the **73rd and 74th amendments** to the Constitution of India passed **in 1993.** 

AP reserved **50% reservation to Women in Local bodies**

**21,592** gram panchayats

Election expenditure – Sarpach >10k population , 80000 rupees, Ward member – 10000 rupees

Sarpnach <10k , 40,000 rupees, ward member- 6000 rupees

BC – 34% (27%), EWS reservations – 10%,

Employment

GST, demonetization – **50lakh jobs effected – Ajim Premji Univ and center fo monirtoring economy**

2011- 2018 - **3% - > 6% 45 years**

2016 – 2018 Village Labour participation rate - **72% -> 68%,** Urban rate **68% -> 65%**

**1999-2000 – unemployment rate 3%**

**2011-2012 - 2.7%**

**2017-2018 - 6.1% 45 years least**

**EPF, NPF, NITI AYOG, Labour insurance dept - different unemployment rates**

**PF – 6.5 crore employees – 14.4%**

**Total labours in India – 45 crores**

**Mudra – 7.23 lakh funds - increase in employment**

Last 5 years - 6.5% avg growth

Last 2 years – 7.6%

2018 -2023 - 8% target

2022-23 - 9-10% gdp

Low employment rate - Investments - muladhana adharitha industries

Asanghatitha ranga industries – 85% of GDP

Institutional type industries - lead to more employment

Agro based industries – 17.3% GDP

Major **Cotton Industr**y location in India is in **Mumbai, Ahmadabad and Coimbatore**.

Silk: Varieties **of silk** viz. Mulberry, Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga

* Mulberry silk **→** Mainly in Southern states (Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh) + WB + J & K
* **Tasar silk** - Jarkhand, Chattishgadh, Orissa, Parts of AP
* Oak Tasar - **Oak**Tasar is produced in Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, etc
* **Eri Silk** has become the face of **Indian Silk**. Around forty percent of **Eri Silk** is**produced** in **Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Bihar, Orrisa, Karnataka, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand**. The bulk of **Eri Silk production** gives Assam the name of **Eri Silk** state
* Non Mulberry**→**Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha + North East

China is the world's largest **silk producer**. The vast majority of Chinese **silk** originates from the mulberry **silkworms** (Bombyx mori). India is the second largest in the world.

Among the four varieties of silk produced in 2016-17, Mulberry accounts for 70.09% (21,273 MT), Tasar 10.77% (3,268 MT), Eri 18.58% (5,637 MT) and Muga 0.56% (170 MT) of the total raw silk production of 30,348 MT.

**Jute industry** - Wetbengal,Kolkata(90%)

**Sugar Industry** - Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, South Gujarat, Karnataka, TN, Andhra Pradesh

* + - Bagasse is Used as Fodder, Energy Fuel, & in Paper pulp industry
    - Molasses is Used to produce ethanol

**Tea Industry** - hills of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) & Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu)

**Ecommerece policy – 1 Feb, 2019**

India’s $18-billion e-commerce industry

 the government in March 2016 through press note 3 (of 2016 series) allowed 100% FDI in **online retail of goods and services under the so**-called ‘marketplace model’

 The Modi government allowed 100% FDI under the **e-commerce marketplace** model but **prohibited** FDI **in inventory based e-commerce**.

In the first, e-commerce companies act as platforms for vendors to sell their products and in the second, they can sell their own products.

The changes, which will take effect on 1 February, are five-fold:

**First,** marketplace entities cannot buy more than 25% from a single vendor;

**second**, marketplaces will not directly or indirectly give discounts on products;

**thirdly**, entities in which there is **equity participation** by the marketplace entity cannot sell their products on the platform run by the marketplace

**fourthly**, e-commerce marketplace entity will not mandate any seller to sell any product exclusively on its platform only;

**fifthly,** marketplaces will have to submit a compliance report to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by 30 September every year.

It addresses **six broad issues of** the e-commerce ecosystem **-- data, infrastructure development, e-commerce marketplaces, regulatory issues, stimulating domestic digital economy and export promotion through e-commerce**.

India maintains "very high tariffs" (or import duties) on a number of goods, including **flowers (60 per cent),** **natural rubber (70 per cent**), **automobiles (60 per cent**), **motorcycles (50 per cent**), **raisins and coffee (100 per cent),** and alcoholic beverages (150 per cent).

**Village Healthcare**

**National rural healthcare mission – 2005**

**122 deaths per 1 lakh people every in India**

6.38 lakh villages, 74 crores people

**CHC** – community health center - 1.2 lakhs people, 4 PHCs under it

30-bedded hospital, 1 surgery room, X-ray room, maternity rooms, labs, emergency services

**PHC** – Primary health center - 30k population, 6 Sub-PHCs

4-6 bedded hospital, surgery, immunization, family health care,

**Sub-PHC** – Sub Primary health center, 5000 people

* + 1 male and female healthcare volunteer, delivery -child service, nutrient food supply, vaccination, loose motions and other other water diseases prevention

A doctor for 1700 people in India, USA – 1 doctor/400 people, Israel – 1 doctor/220 people

**Agricluture - NABARD – 1982, sagu, hasthakala, kuteer industries, micro productions**

3 years back- All india Rural mixed economic survey - 79.5% farmers have debts in TS, 76% in AP

Veerappa Moilee Committee - NABARD, RBI help

RBI interest rates – February , April 2019 reduced 25 basis points

Inflation – June , 2019 – 5%, 2019 year- 4.2% and 2020 – 5.3% targets

The resolution notes the synergies between the **2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA**), **the Paris Agreement on climate change** and the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030.**