

Sustainable Global Sunrise Andhra Pradesh Vision 2025 - 2029 Policy Frame Work: A Snap Shot

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ABSTRACT

The government of Andhra Pradesh has developed a comprehensive policy for achieving sustainable and inclusive double digit economic growth to make the state of Andhra Pradesh amongst the three best states in India on key social and economic indicators by 2022 and a developed state by 2029, measured in terms of key social and economic indicators. This vision is sought to be realized through seven inter-related Missions, namely Primary Sector Mission, Social Empowerment Mission, Knowledge and Skill Development Mission, Industry Sector Mission, Infrastructure Mission, Service Sector Mission and Urban Development Mission. The vision that emerged was holistic and inclusive. It embraced economics, society, culture, environment and excellent governance. It also made extraordinary efforts to address the issues of poverty and human development, regional imbalances and eliminating inequity based on gender, caste or religion. There was a strong consensus on universal primary education, inclusive growth, sustainability in development, and ensuring that the fruits of development extend to all the Districts. Manufacturing growth needs to be strengthened and be more widespread in different parts of the State. That would require more innovative and creative policy measures and development of infrastructure like roads, power, transport (including rail and air), education, irrigation, communication and Information Technology (IT) in all the districts. At the same time, the people were anxious about environmental degradation and pollution and wanted to ensure that industrial growth does not lead to a worsening of the circumstances. For nearly three decades, companies have heavily invested in Asia, drawn by its low labor and production costs, as well as its substantial and expanding domestic consumer market. This has led to an overconcentration of business interests in few countries, posing risks to the supply chain. The present review paper discusses on transform Andhra Pradesh into an internationally competitive industrial hub, faultlessly integrated into the global value chains and renowned for achieving product perfection across sectors.

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KEYWORDS: Culture, Development, Economic, Gender, Holistic, Inclusive, Industrial Sustainability and Vision

1. INTRODUCTION

Industrial growth needs to be strengthened and be more widespread in different parts of the State. That would require more innovative and creative policy measures and development of infrastructure like roads, power, transport (including rail and air), education, irrigation, communication and IT in all the districts. At the same time, the people were concerned about environmental degradation and pollution and wanted to ensure that industrial growth does not lead to a worsening of the situation. Closely linked to

industrial growth is the power sector. While Andhra Pradesh has done well in terms of power sector reforms, unbundling the electricity sector and slight reduction in the industrial power tariff, efforts need to continue to match the supply of power with the growing demand going forward. Generating power supply more than the demand is the current challenge. However, with the recent gas find and number of projects on the anvil the state should be able to meet the challenge. In the last decade, the

state started comprehensive infrastructure plans, combining ports, airports, industrial corridors, parks, and essential utilities like power, water, and roads. This has made the state a top investment destination and will support industrial growth and job creation for the next twenty to thirty years.

The state also saw rapid proliferation of major industries to all corners of the state, including Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Chittoor, Tirupati, Anantapur and Kurnool, successfully leveraging the state's proximity to all demand centers across South India. The strong foundation laid has also helped the state position itself as a key export base within India, catering to a diverse range of products in its trade portfolio. However, as India looks to integrate deeper into the global value chains and become the dominant destination for manufacturing, Andhra Pradesh stands at the forefront of India's industrial transformation. With a strong foundation in manufacturing, a thriving ecosystem of innovation deep-seated in learning and education, and an unwavering commitment to sustainable development, Andhra Pradesh is poised to embrace the challenges and seize the opportunities of the future. As India strides towards a new era of industrial growth, the government aims to create an enabling framework for industrial development that harmonizes economic prosperity with environmental stewardship and social responsibility with the promise of bringing in 'speed of doing business' for the investor community.

2. Historical Perspective of the Andhra Pradesh State:

Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1st November, 1956. It is the fifth largest State with an area of 2, 76,754 sq. km, accounting for 8.4 % of India's territory. The State has the longest coastline (972 km) among all the States in India. Historically, the earliest mention of the 'Andhras' appeared in the 'Aitareya Brahmana' (B.C.800). It was called 'Dakshina Padh' during those days. 'Megasthenese', who visited the Court of 'Chandragupta Maurya' (B.C.322- 297), mentioned that the Andhra country had 30 fortified towns and an army of 1, 00,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants. Buddhist books reveal that the Andhras established their kingdoms on the Godavari belt at that time. Asoka referred in his 13th rock edict to the Andhras. Telugu is the official language and Nannaya's (1022--1063) translation of the Sanskrit Mahabharata is the earliest piece of Telugu literature as yet discovered. The diction is so masterly that historians think that there must have been earlier works in Telugu.

2.1. Modern Period:

➤ A rich cultural, religious and literary tradition

with major contributions to Carnatic Music, where Telugu became the preferred language for composing classical music in South India and to Classical dance through 'Kuchipudi'. The State has also had a large number of eminent poets right from Nannaya to the modern times.

- It (Telugu) is peculiarly smooth and elegant in its sound, and the poets have cautiously preserved its euphony. Hence Europeans have called it the Italian of India.
- C.P. Brown the 17th century was the golden age of Urdu, with poets like Mohammed Quli, Mulla Wajhi, and Sheikh Ahmed contributing to the literature. Some of the prominent religious towns and temples include Tirupati, Annavaram, Bhadrachalam, Basara, Ahobilam, Srisailam, Mantralayam and Kalahasti.
- Administrative excellence, which for instance, was seen during the Kakatiya and the Vijayanagar dynasties.
- Some of the country's leading educational Institutions like CCMB, ICRISAT, ISB, IIT, University of Hyderabad and NIT, Warangal is located in Andhra Pradesh. A strong base in Information Technology with perhaps the largest pool of trained software professionals in the country
- It ranks 2nd in the country in mineral wealth and has good hydro- electric potential, some which has been tapped. It has about one third of India's limestone, at about 30 billion tonnes. The state ranks first nationwide in hydro electricity generation with national market share of over 11%. Recent discoveries of abundant natural gas off the coast near the Godavari basin
- Compared to most States, Andhra Pradesh has a good quality road network, rail connectivity (except for some tribal regions), sea ports and air connectivity. However, given the growing aspirations of people, this needs to be further built up.
- The state of Andhra Pradesh, strategically located in the southeastern part of India, has successfully leveraged its natural strengths for the last 3 centuries, to build a thriving industry and trade ecosystem.
- The 975 kilometer-long coastline of Andhra Pradesh, the bedrock of such growth, has historically supported vibrant global trade and today, positions the state as a key player on a global platform, connecting India to the world. Ports such as Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and

Krishnapatnam serve as crucial gateways for exports and imports along the length of the state's coastline, deeply integrating India's hinterlands into the intricate global trade networks.

- Post bifurcation of the state in 2014, the residual state of Andhra Pradesh has invested significant efforts in building on this phenomenal industrial legacy and aggressively promoting the strengths of the state. This has yielded rich results in achieving many firsts for the state. The state attracted India's largest FDI in automobile sector, saw investment from the first of its kind mobile phone assembly plants in the state and became the only Indian state to initiate development of three industrial corridors. The state leveraged digitization to transform industrial approval and tracking process and brought in landmark reforms that has made it stand at No.1 position in successive editions of "Ease of Doing Business" rankings adjudged by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India.
- The momentum created between since 2014 continues to yield results even till today. Andhra Pradesh's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2023-24 is estimated at INR 14.39 Lakh Crores (current prices), with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 11% from 2011-12 to 2023-24. The state's economy saw diversification, with significant contributions from agriculture, industry, and services. Despite losing significant financial resources post bifurcation and competing with leading industrialized neighbors, the strong foundation enabled Andhra Pradesh to continue as an attractive destination for investments in India.
- In the last decade, the state started comprehensive infrastructure plans, combining ports, airports, industrial corridors, parks, and essential utilities like power, water, and roads. This has made the state a top investment destination and will support industrial growth and job creation for the next 20-30 years.

3. Objectives of the Study:

- To study the transform Andhra Pradesh into an internationally competitive industrial hub,
- To study seamlessly integrated into the global value chains and renowned for achieving product perfection across sectors.
- To study the embraced economics, society, culture, environment and good governance.

- It also made special efforts to address the issues of poverty and human development, regional imbalances and eliminating discrimination based on gender, caste or religion.

4. Methodology:

The whole emphasis of research is based on a descriptive study. The study has been carried out with the help of both historical and analytical sources the present work based only secondary data which include NITI Aayog data in various round and survey reports, articles, books, journals, news report and web sources its special focus on survey reports in government data.

5. Andhra Pradesh Vision 2025:

The vision that emerged was holistic and inclusive. It embraced economics, society, culture, environment and good governance. It also made special efforts to address the issues of poverty and human development, regional imbalances and eliminating discrimination based on gender, caste or religion. There was a strong consensus on universal primary education, inclusive growth, sustainability in development, and ensuring that the fruits of development spread to all the Districts. The following vision therefore emerged. In 2025, Andhra Pradesh will:

- Be a leader in human development and in quality of life;
- Ensure that growth is inclusive and sustainable, while being sensitive to environmental issues Provide employment opportunities for all;
- Be a leader in all aspects of education;
- Have world class infrastructure meeting the needs of both the urban and rural areas;
- Provide good governance, meeting the aspirations of the people;
- Maintain and enrich its cultural traditions and values;
- People everywhere believe that quality of life, very broadly defined, is an essential part of development. This includes provision of basic essential services like education, health, water, sanitation, housing, law and order, safety, security and elimination of all forms of discrimination. At the same time, they wish to create something that the people of the State can be proud of;
- These include making a mark in higher education, industry, particularly, IT and bio-technology, re-capturing AP's eminence in agriculture but in a modern way, developing world class infrastructure, and at least one world class

University. On the human development front, we need to make sure that poverty is substantially reduced or eliminated and that there is focus on the development of the backward regions of the State. There was concern about the widespread grievances in some parts of the State and about violent forms of extremism. Unless these issues are addressed, development would lag behind. A more widespread diffusion of the benefits of development would not only address these issues, but also reduce the pressure on the urban areas due to migration from rural areas; and

Education and health also emerged as two major areas where there was a complete consensus. People said all the children of Andhra Pradesh should be educated at least until the primary level and preferably until Class 10. They also felt there should be greater emphasis on vocational training including in ITIs and polytechnics. Higher education in general should not only be on par with the best in the country, but amongst the best in the world.

6. Key Highlights of the Industry Sector: Sectors and Investments in State

1. There are over 1,066 Large and Mega Enterprises operating in the state. Since the formation of the state, in last 10 years, INR 1.4 Lakh Crores worth of investments have been realized and 2.54 lakh employments has been created.
2. The highest investment values in the state have been directed towards the Chemicals & Petrochemicals sector 36 per cent, followed by Infrastructure 15 percent, Basic Metals & Alloys 8 percent, Food, Agro & Marine Products 6 percent, Renewable Energy 6 percent, Auto & Auto components 6 percent, and Electrical and Electronics 5 percent.
3. Andhra Pradesh's export portfolio includes a significant portion of raw materials, with 53% of exports going to RCEP (28%) and USMCA (25%) trade blocs for value addition. Impressively, 11% of the state's export basket generates 78% of its export revenue.
4. Top export products from Andhra Pradesh include pharmaceuticals, marine products, shipbuilding & floating structures, organic chemicals, iron and steel and wood pulp and fiber.

MSME presence and clusters

5. Andhra Pradesh accounts for 9 Lakh registered MSMEs as of February 2024, accounting for approximately 3.23% of India's formalized MSME's, according to the Udyam database of Government of India. The National Sample

Survey 2015-16 estimates that there are 34 Lakh MSMEs in the state, indicating that many operate in the unorganized sector, underscoring the need for formalization.

6. The sector is crucial for job creation, generating nearly 10 jobs for every 1 Crore investment. It also significantly contributes to the economy, accounting for 23.5% of GDP and 28.3% of exports.
7. The majority of MSMEs is concentrated in the services sector (79%) and is classified as Micro enterprises (97%). In the manufacturing sector, MSMEs are primarily engaged in food processing, textiles, non-metallic minerals, and pharmaceuticals, driven by the availability of raw materials and a favorable ecosystem.
8. There are 28 exclusive MSME parks in Andhra Pradesh, spread across 1,378 acres, with a 64% occupancy rate.
9. To support clusters with common facilities, the state is implementing 9 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and 32 Infrastructure Development projects, dovetailing to schemes from Government of India.

Well-developed Physical Infrastructure

The state is developing 3 industrial corridors with linkages to the entire major infrastructure within the state of Andhra Pradesh, namely:

10. **Ports:** 1 Major and 5 non-major ports in operation
11. **Airports:** 7 airports facilitating domestic and international connectivity.
12. **Roads:** Extensive network of national and state highways.
13. **Rail:** Comprehensive rail routes connecting major industrial hubs.
14. **Industrial Corridors:** Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, and Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor.
15. **Dedicated Freight Corridors:** Enhancing cargo movement efficiency.
16. **Industrial Parks:** 211 parks providing ready industrial land

Power

17. Andhra Pradesh is a power surplus state with an installed power generation capacity of 20 GW, with over 39% from renewable sources in FY 23. The total energy consumption during the period was 72,400 MU.

18. Additionally, the state is developing significant renewable energy capacity that can help reduce the cost of power supply while also decarbonizing the economy.

Human Capital Development

19. Andhra Pradesh is home to a diverse range of higher education institutions, including
20. 3 central universities, 20 central autonomous institutions, 25 state universities, 4 deemed universities, and 5 private universities. Notable institutions include the All- India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS - Mangalagiri), Indian Institute of Management (IIM - Visakhapatnam), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT - Tirupati), Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE-Visakhapatnam), and National Institute of Design (NID - Vijayawada) among others.
21. Andhra Pradesh has a strong foundation in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education. Approximately 75% of students choose Science streams after completing the 10th grade, which is significantly higher than the national average of 42%. This trend reflects the state's focus on developing a skilled workforce equipped for technology-driven industries and modern services.
22. With a literacy rate of around 67% and labor force participation rate of 55%, the state provides a large pool of youth for the rapidly growing industrial base in the state. Moreover, Andhra Pradesh is actively working to enhance education and skill development throughout the state. The government is prioritizing educational access, especially in rural regions, by implementing initiatives to improve infrastructure, train teachers, and advance digital literacy.

Achievements and Positioning of State:

23. Andhra Pradesh has been graded in the "achievers" category for coastal states in Logistics ease as adjudged by the "Logistics Ease across Different States" (LEADS) report 2023.
24. Andhra Pradesh ranks 8th in the Export Preparedness Index released by NITI Aayog in 2022. In "Top 100 Export Districts" from India, 8 districts are from Andhra Pradesh. Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari are amongst the top exporting districts in the country.
25. The state stands in top 10 in the NITI Aayog's SDG Performance Report 2023-24, excelling in areas such as affordable energy (1st rank) and life below water (2nd rank).
26. Andhra Pradesh has been recognized as one of the

top 7 leading states in energy efficiency by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in its 2023 State Energy Efficiency Index.

7. Need for A New Industrial Policy 2024-29:

1. For nearly three decades, companies have heavily invested in Asia, drawn by its low labor and production costs, as well as its substantial and expanding domestic consumer market. This has led to an overconcentration of business interests in few countries, posing risks to the supply chain.
2. Given the current global dynamics, companies are now looking to diversify their production and supply chain activities by establishing alternative manufacturing or sourcing locations such as India. This strategy aims to mitigate rising production costs, diversify production risks, and address the impacts of volatile geopolitical scenarios and stringent policy regimes.
3. India is considered as a favored alternative, owing to its warm relationships with major economies around the world, large and growing consumer market, cost-competitive manufacturing, skilled labor force, strategic geopolitical location, economic reforms, and supportive ecosystem. However, while India offers significant advantages for companies wishing to realign their supply chains, it also needs to continue its path breaking reforms that has seen advance in the last decade.
4. Through its renewed industrial policy, the state of Andhra Pradesh aims to continue such reform-based agenda and address several key areas such as:

A. Balanced, Resilient, and Sustainable Growth:

Focus on achieving economic growth that is not only robust and adaptable to changes but also environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

B. Green Energy Transition and Decarbonization:

Shift towards renewable energy sources, promoting energy efficient equipment, utilizing low carbon fuels, implement carbon capture methodologies and circularity principles.

C. Integration into Global Value Chain:

Enhance the state's participation in international trade and production networks, making it a crucial link in the global supply chain.

D. Gateway to the East:

Position the state as a strategic entry point for businesses looking to access markets in Eastern countries, leveraging its geographical and economic advantages.

- E. Riding the Emerging Tech Wave:** Embrace and promote the adoption of cutting-edge technologies such as block chain, IoT, and 5G to drive innovation and economic growth.
- F. Capitalize on Demographic Dividend:** Utilize the state's young and growing population to boost economic productivity and innovation.
- G. Circular Economy:** Implement practices that promote recycling, reuse, and sustainable resource management to minimize waste and environmental impact.
- H. Industry 4.0:** Advance the adoption of smart manufacturing technologies, including automation, data exchange, and cyber-physical systems, to enhance industrial productivity and efficiency.
- I. AI Adoption:** Encourage the integration of artificial intelligence across various sectors to improve efficiency, decision-making, and innovation.

Considering the evolving needs of investors, climate change practitioners, and the necessity to create employment opportunities for the indigenous workforce, the State is course correcting its Industrial development agenda. The renewed, forward-looking policy aims to establish a supportive ecosystem that fosters economic value while encouraging responsible actions towards climate goals and human safety.

8. Policy Frame Work:

Globally attractive Manufacturing Destination: Through this policy, Andhra Pradesh will create conducive environment for enterprise looking to diversify manufacturing base, expand to new markets, without compromising climate goals. In response to the evolving geopolitical landscape, global manufacturers have sought new production bases to diversify their operations. India's large consumer market has positioned it as a preferred multinationals. This policy will encourage enterprises looking to destination for major set up their base to diversify production by offering competitive incentive and support in achieving their emission reduction endeavors.

Encourage Product Perfect Value Creation

This policy aims to support enterprises in achieving the highest standards of quality, ensuring that **products manufactured in the state meet emission reduction norms and standards**. To facilitate this, the government will provide comprehensive support the enterprises seeking globally recognized quality certifications. This includes offering incentives,

technical assistance, and access to training programs that focus on quality management systems. By helping businesses obtain certifications, the government aims to enhance the credibility and competitiveness of local products in the global market. Also, State will encourage local enterprises to manufacture quality products.

Focus on Attracting FDI in Emerging Sectors

The government aims to establish the state as a premier destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by creating a 'conducive business friendly and climate responsible environment'. The state will focus on enhancing infrastructure, ensuring ease and speed of doing business, and providing robust support systems to attract global investors. By showcasing the state's strategic advantages, such as its geographical location, skilled workforce, and abundant resources, the government seeks to draw significant FDI inflows.

The government will actively engage with these global giants through targeted outreach programs and high-level delegations. The state will highlight its competitive advantages, including advanced infrastructure, favorable business climate and Industry friendly policy initiatives. By fostering partnerships with Fortune 500 companies, the state aims to drive technological advancements, enhance skill development, and create high-value employment opportunities.

Support Employment Creation

The government is committed to creating substantial employment opportunities through this policy. By focusing on key sectors and leveraging the state's strengths, the policy aims to generate jobs for 5 lakh individuals over the next five years.

Andhra Pradesh has the advantage of qualified manpower as it is home to premier educational institutions like IIT Tirupati, IIM Visakhapatnam, SPA Vijayawada, NIT, NLU, NIFT, etc. There are 250+ engineering colleges, 500+ ITIs, 250+ polytechnics, and dedicated Skill colleges which further augment its educational infrastructure. The State Government is committed to Human Resource development and has actively promoted private sector participation in setting up training and skilling institutes.

Green Energy Transition

The government recognizes the 'urgency in action towards climate change and is committed to promoting the use of renewable energy sources'. By harnessing the state's abundant renewable resources, such as solar, wind, hydro, and biomass, the government aims to reduce dependence on fossil

fuels, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This approach not only ensures a cleaner environment but also supports long-term economic growth by creating green jobs and fostering innovation in the renewable energy sector. For comprehensive and sustainable development efficient energy management is one of the corner stone. Over the years, the State has taken numerous innovative steps to produce energy from pumped storage, biomass and solar. The state is looking to achieve 40 GW energy from renewable source by 2030. This policy will help the sector by addressing the issues related to financing, land consolidation and promoting research & development and innovation.

Through this policy, the government aims to 'promote the principles of Recycle, Reuse, and Reduce (RRR)'. It will support **research and development in circular economy** technologies and practices, fostering innovation and the creation of new solutions. Encouraging collaborations between the public sector, private companies, and academic institutions to accelerate the development and implementation of circular economy initiatives

AI, IoT, Industry 4.0:

- Industry 4.0 plays a crucial role in the manufacturing sector. It's a disruptive concept that transforms production methods, enhances productivity, and boosts global competitiveness. At its core, Industry 4.0 relies on two key pillars: the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI). The convergence of AI and IoT enables manufacturers to leverage data from IoT devices, making informed decisions to optimize operations.
- The state will create conducive environment for research, workforce training and bridging skill gaps, address ethical issues in the responsible utilization of AI in manufacturing and simplify compliance with regulations and industry standards.

Leverage advantage of inland water transport through interlinking of rivers:

The government aims to harness the potential of inland waterways to enhance the state's transportation infrastructure. Water transport is cheapest way to transport goods among the various mode of transportation. Investing in the development of ports, terminals, and related infrastructure along inland waterways can create new economic opportunities and generate employment.

Port based value addition: India's trade with the Global East is projected to grow faster than the global

average. Andhra Pradesh (AP) is poised to become a 'Logistics Hub for the East' due to its strategic vocational advantages. The state features three ports with drafts over 18 meters, contributing to 15% of India's total port handling capacity. The Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor, along with the Chennai-Bangalore and Hyderabad-Bangalore corridors, further strengthens its logistical significance. Enhancing value addition near ports for high-value goods will enable AP to leverage its logistical strengths and stimulate economic growth.

Dovetailing with Government of India Schemes: Over the years, the Government of India has implemented several initiatives to establish India as a significant manufacturing hub these efforts aim to enhance industrial growth, attract investment, and boost production capacities. In alignment with these national initiatives, the state will take requisite measures to complement existing efforts. These steps may include providing additional incentives, introducing new schemes, and framing new rules to create a conducive environment for manufacturing and economic development without compromising climate goals and social justice.

End to end value creation for domestic raw material industries: The State's exports stood at USD 19 Billion in FY 2024 and majority of export is form of bulk cargo i.e. simply exporting raw material for processing at other places. The State shall focus on adopting strategies that includes responsible product diversification, strengthening current ecosystem and focusing on value addition based on current export potential of the districts. The state will encourage GI tagging of local produce such as agric produce marine products, toys and garments.

9. Targets:

1. Increase Gross Value Addition from Manufacturing from current INR 3.4 Lakh Crores in FY 24 (AE) to INR 7.3 Lakh Crores by the end of the policy period.
2. Attract Investments worth INR 30 Lakh Crores, with ~15% of investment worth INR 5 Lakh Crores to be operationalized during the policy period.
3. Attract minimum USD 10 Billion of FDI (INR 83,000 Crores) to state during the policy period.
4. First time employment creation of 5 Lakhs during the policy period from manufacturing sector
5. Develop more than 175 Industrial Parks during the policy period.
6. Increase exports by 15% y-o-y and double the export value from state from current USD 20

Billion (INR 16,600 Crores) in FY 24 to USD 40 Billion (INR 33,200 Crores) by the end of the policy period.



10. Approach:

The government wishes to realize its vision and targets and implement its guiding principles by focusing on the following areas:

1. Defining sectors of focus
2. Reducing cost of production
3. Driving initiatives enabling Speed of Doing Business
4. Strengthening MSMEs and Entrepreneurs
5. Financial Incentives to fast-track investment attraction.

11. Focus Sectors:

To achieve the policy targets, the government has identified two categories of focus sectors groups to develop, namely sustenance sectors and propelling sectors. **Sustenance** sectors are those sectors which have firmly established presence in the state and hold tremendous potential to add to the GSDP and employment. **Propelling** sectors are those sectors, which are gaining traction globally at a rapid pace and hold tremendous potential to link Andhra Pradesh to the global supply chain.

12. Reducing Cost of Production:

The government through interventions in following areas intends to bring down the cost of production for the larger manufacturer community.

1. Consolidation of land in nodes along industrial corridor
2. Efficient and Quality infrastructure in Industrial Parks
3. Efficient Logistics Infrastructure to bring down logistics cost.
4. Rationalization of tariffs and duties to bring down operating cost.
5. Improve labor productivity to increase availability and accessibility of skilled talent.

13. Consolidation of Land and in Nodes along Industrial Corridor:

Andhra Pradesh is the only Indian state to have three (3) National industrial corridors;

1. VCIC– Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor;

2. CBIC – Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor; and
3. HBIC – Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor

The industrial corridors will significantly expand and enhance the competitiveness of manufacturing sector and facilitate employment creation in Andhra Pradesh through creation of efficient and integrated infrastructure. Further, the program will expand multi-modal transport networks along corridors, enhance institutions for corridor management, and address skills gaps to support industrialization.

Additionally, the government currently has 20 existing clusters with available industrial land extent spread across 14,093 acres. The state has further identified 30 clusters covering land extent 1.3 Lakh acres, out of which 54,781 acres is port based and 75,683 acres is hinterland based clusters. Of the total land identified, 44,777 acres is in state's possession.

Further, these clusters will be deeply integrated into the industrial corridor network, facilitating forward and backward linkages, efficient logistics network between supply and demand centers and provide seamless movement of goods right from the ports to the hinterlands.

14. How to Achieve this Vision:

Achieving the vision requires participation of all major stakeholders including the Government, Industry and Commerce, farmers, labour, NGOs, civil society and the media. We discuss the role of these stakeholders next.

15. Role of Government:

The general consensus was that Government should focus on essential services, infrastructure, law and order, and policy issues. Economic activities should be left to the private sector, people's organizations, MACS Societies, self help groups and other actors outside the Government. Better tax collection, efficient utilization of resources, proper implementation of various schemes and projects would go a long way in achieving the vision. Some of the recent important initiatives include Arogyashree in health, Jalayagnam for water, Swagruha scheme for rural housing, Indira Kanti Patham on poverty reduction (earlier called Velugu). Wherever required, better implementation of these and other schemes should be taken up. The Centrally sponsored National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), while doing well compared to several other States, needs more attention as it is scaled up to all the districts in Andhra Pradesh. Various task forces and committees have been constituted by the Government in the recent past. For instance, in 2002 an expert committee

for revival of Urban Cooperative Banks was set up. Later a Committee on Land was set up in 2005. Many of them contain valuable advice and proper implementation of these reports is required.

16. Conclusion:

The key function of the Government and the vision can best be achieved by continuing the process of economic reforms while observance inclusive growth as an overarching goal. At the same time, red tape and corruption affects business and the common man. These problems can best be addressed by focusing on transparency, policy formulation that involves people, excellence in implementation, and reduction of corruption. Civil Society, which includes farmers' organizations, NGOs, citizens, societies and people's movements have a role in (a) holding the Government accountable, (b) direct action on issues of public interest and concern, and the issues of human development, poverty, human rights, and development of backward regions (c) holding the Corporate sector accountable. They also have an important role to play in the social and cultural life of the State, especially in promoting and patronizing music, art, literature and craft. Fortunately, the civil society in Andhra Pradesh is active. They can put pressure on the Government and the Corporate sector where required and also find ways to collaborate with them. Recent experience and various studies have shown that the role of civil society is important in making people aware of their rights and improving education and health services.

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