

TRAFFICKING AND HIV

Andhra Pradesh

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

Draft Report

ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES
FOR
TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

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Andhra Pradesh:



Andhra Pradesh 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. It is bordered by [Maharashtra](#), [Chhattisgarh](#) and [Orissa](#) in the north, the [Bay of Bengal](#) in the East, [Tamil Nadu](#) to the south and [Karnataka](#) to the west.

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of physiographic features ranging from high hills, undulating plains to a coastal deltaic environment. It is also considered the [rice](#) bowl of India. The state is crossed by two major rivers, the [Godavari](#) and [Krishna](#). Andhra Pradesh can be broadly divided into three regions, namely Konaseema (Coastal Andhra), Telangana and Rayalaseema.

Konaseema occupies the coastal plain between Eastern Ghats ranges, which run the length of the state, and the Bay of Bengal. Telangana lies west of the

Ghats on the Deccan plateau. The Godavari and Krishna rivers rise in the Western Ghats of Karnataka and Maharashtra and flow east across Telangana to empty into the Bay of Bengal in a combined river delta. Rayalaseema lies in the southeast of the state on the Deccan plateau, in the basin of the Penner River. It is separated from Telangana by the low Erramala hills, and from Coastal Andhra by the Eastern Ghats. The Krishna and Godavari rivers together irrigate thousands of square kilometres of land, and create the largest perennial cultivable area in the country. Andhra Pradesh leads in the production of rice (paddy) and is called India's Rice Bowl.

The state is fed by high average rainfall of 925 mm. still certain areas in state face the drought situation. Nearly 75% of its area is covered by the river basins of the Godavari, Krishna and Pennar, and their tributaries. There are 17 smaller rivers like the Sarada, Nagavali and Musi, as well as several streams. Godavari and Krishna are the two major perennial rivers, and with their extensive canal system, provide assured irrigation. As per the records of Chief Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad the Forest area coverage increased in 1997-98 to 63814 Sq. Km, from 62680 Sq. Km. in 1990-91.

Andhra Pradesh has bountiful natural resources. Endowed with fertile land, water and conducive agro-climatic conditions, it is an agriculturally-prosperous state. The food grain production during 1999-2000 was 149.05 lakh tonnes as against the average of 122.68 lakh tonnes.

AP is the largest producer of rice in India. It is also the leading producer of cash crops like Tobacco, Groundnut, Chillies, Turmeric, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugar and Jute. It produces some of the finest varieties of mangoes, grapes, guavas, sapotas, papayas and bananas. Also there is a large area under vegetables, fruits, flowers & plantation crops - 5,92,655 ha. However food grains are shown in maximum of the agricultural land in state constituting around 65.2 lakh hectare. Among the food grains rice is the most important agricultural produce and covers around 35 lakh h.a. of agricultural land. The second largest land coverage is by the ground nuts which is cultivated in more than 18 lakh hectares. Pulses cover around 16 lakh hectares of land and cotton is cultivated in around 9 lakh hectares.

Andhra Pradesh is a mineral rich state ranked second in the country containing a vast and variety of mineral wealth.

The state has also started to focus on the fields of information technology and biotechnology. In 2004-2005 Andhra Pradesh is at the fifth position in the list of top IT exporting states of India. The IT exports from the state are 1.8 billion during the year. The service sector of the state already accounts for 43% of the GSDP and employs 20% of the work force.

Vizag or Visakhapatnam, in Andhra, is Andhra's main port. The city's shipyards, fisheries, docks, and steel works make it an economic powerhouse. Recently, Vizag has seen a rise in investment as industry in Andhra begins to turn towards the lucrative export market.

Vijayawada is the third largest city and an important trading center. Guntur is the fourth largest city of A.P, it is the heart of the tobacco, cotton industry. Nellore is famous for its sea food and rice quality. Also famous for mica industry and space research centre. Kakinada is the hub of natural gas exploration and industrial activity.

The state is divided into 23 administrative districts and has 26586 inhabited villages and 264 towns in 1998. There were 22 Zila Parishads, 109 Municipal Councils, 7 Municipal Corporations, 21934 Gram Panchayats and 1093 Mandal Parishads in 1998.

In 1997-98 the total income of state stood at Rs. 78705 crore of which highest contributor was the tertiary sector Rs. 35635 crore followed by primary sector Rs. 25556 crore and secondary sector Rs. 17515 crore. The per capita income of state in same year stood at Rs. 10590.

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad there were 18522 working factories in 1996-97, which employed around 2841000 persons on basis of daily employment. The net value of the factories stood at 8555 crore. As per the provisional data of government of Andhra Pradesh there were 2303 thousands non-agricultural economical enterprises functioning in state in 1998. Approximate 6392 thousands workers were employed in these enterprises. The registered enterprises were 600 thousand and the number of persons employed in them was about 1120 thousands.

According to RBI, there were 5076 banking office of both scheduled and commercial banks in Andhra as on December 1997. In total 2445 villages in state had bank offices in same years. According to the office of Registrar of cooperative societies Hyderabad, in 1995-96, there were 34616 cooperative societies with a working capital of Rs. 3464 crore and membership of more than 38 millions. Of these 4673 are primary agricultural credit societies with a membership of around 1.5 millions.

Andhra Pradesh – Population Total & in the age-group 0-6,							
Sl.No.	State/District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	ADILABAD	2,479,347	1,246,287	1,233,060	358,842	182,737	176,105
2	NIZAMABAD	2,342,803	1,161,907	1,180,896	323,169	164,398	158,771
3	KARIMNAGAR	3,477,079	1,738,248	1,738,831	442,263	223,676	218,587
4	MEDAK	2,662,296	1,347,241	1,315,055	386,008	196,578	189,430
5	HYDERABAD	3,686,460	1,894,990	1,791,470	441,977	226,614	215,363
6	RANGAREDDI	3,506,670	1,806,199	1,700,471	465,922	236,459	229,463
7	MAHBUBNAGAR	3,506,876	1,779,992	1,726,884	527,983	269,757	258,226
8	NALGONDA	3,238,449	1,646,555	1,591,894	439,279	223,857	215,422
9	WARANGAL	3,231,174	1,637,682	1,593,492	435,872	222,981	212,891
10	KHAMMAM	2,565,412	1,299,245	1,266,167	337,459	171,432	166,027
11	SRIKAKULAM	2,528,491	1,256,370	1,272,121	320,098	162,027	158,071
12	VIZIANAGARAM	2,245,103	1,120,124	1,124,979	281,581	142,133	139,448
13	VISAKHAPATNAM	3,789,823	1,903,894	1,885,929	457,054	231,675	225,379
14	EAST GODAVARI	4,872,622	2,445,811	2,426,811	577,421	291,916	285,505
15	WEST GODAVARI	3,796,144	1,906,104	1,890,040	436,894	221,030	215,864
16	KRISHNA	4,218,416	2,151,187	2,067,229	485,348	247,731	237,617

17	GUNTUR	4,405,521	2,220,305	2,185,216	509,044	260,351	248,693
18	PRAKASAM	3,054,941	1,549,891	1,505,050	371,947	189,228	182,719
19	NELLORE	2,659,661	1,341,192	1,318,469	313,393	160,284	153,109
20	CUDDAPAH	2,573,481	1,303,160	1,270,321	322,870	165,401	157,469
21	KURNOOL	3,512,266	1,787,471	1,724,795	518,944	266,940	252,004
22	ANANTAPUR	3,639,304	1,859,502	1,779,802	459,130	233,838	225,292
23	CHITTOOR	3,735,202	1,883,454	1,851,748	460,776	235,157	225,619
	ANDHRA PRADESH	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	9,673,274	4,926,200	4,747,074

Total population of state as per the census 2001 was 75.7ml of which 38.3ml were males and females constituted 37.4 ml. there were 978 women for per 1000 men in state in 2001. The sex ratio, in state in 2001 was 978 which was an improvement by 6 points over the 972 in 1991. 55.2 ml population resides in rural area and the urban population stood at 20.5 ml. In terms of percent 27.08 percent population in state was living in urban area against 62.9 percent in rural areas. The density of population per Sq. Km. in state was 275. The literacy rate in state in 2001 was 61.11 percent.

Ranking of Districts by population size in 2001				
Sl.No.	State/District	Rank in 2001	Population 2001	Percent to total population of the State 2001
1	ADILABAD	21	2,479,347	3.27
2	NIZAMABAD	22	2,342,803	3.09
3	KARIMNAGAR	12	3,477,079	4.59
4	MEDAK	16	2,662,296	3.52
5	HYDERABAD	7	3,686,460	4.87
6	RANGAREDDI	11	3,506,670	4.63
7	MAHBUBNAGAR	10	3,506,876	4.63
8	NALGONDA	13	3,238,449	4.28
9	WARANGAL	14	3,231,174	4.27
10	KHAMMAM	19	2,565,412	3.39
11	SRIKAKULAM	20	2,528,491	3.34
12	VIZIANAGARAM	23	2,245,103	2.96
13	VISAKHAPATNAM	5	3,789,823	5
14	EAST GODAVARI	1	4,872,622	6.43
15	WEST GODAVARI	4	3,796,144	5.01
16	KRISHNA	3	4,218,416	5.57
17	GUNTUR	2	4,405,521	5.82
18	PRAKASAM	15	3,054,941	4.03
19	NELLORE	17	2,659,661	3.51
20	CUDDAPAH	18	2,573,481	3.4
21	KURNOOL	9	3,512,266	4.64
22	ANANTAPUR	8	3,639,304	4.81
23	CHITTOOR	6	3,735,202	4.93

Poverty:

Andhra Pradesh (AP) is India's fifth largest state with a population of 76 million. Predominantly rural, and one of the country's poorer states, AP's per

capita income was about US\$503 in 2003/04 against the national average of US\$511 during the same period.

As in the rest of the country, poverty in the state declined significantly during the 1990s, dropping from over 30 percent in 1990 to 21.6 percent in 2000. During this period, the state also witnessed a 39 percent increase in literacy, a rise in the school enrollment ratio of 6 to 10 year olds from 73 to 85 percent, and a 24 percent increase in the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water (Poverty elevation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh- An Assesment: S. Mahendra Dev & P. Padmanabha Rao).

On the economic front, growth averaged 5.3 percent annually during the first half of the 1990s, accelerating to 6.1 percent in the second half of the decade. Despite two bad monsoon years, the state's economy grew by 4.7 percent annually between 2000 and 2004. The services and manufacturing sectors witnessed significant growth with double-digit growth in the information technology sector. This strong performance has largely been due to the state's improved investment climate; by most accounts AP now has one of the best investment climates in India and is one of the country's top recipients of foreign direct investment Poverty elevation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh- An Assesment: S. Mahendra Dev & P. Padmanabha Rao).

According to the records of state government the number of operational land holdings in state in 1995-96 were 10603 thousands and the area of these land holdings was 14374 thousands hectares. The average size of land holdings in 1991 was 1.56. The state has witnessed a continuous decrease in the size of land holdings due to growing population and division of the land. In 1980-81 the size of land holdings in the state was 1.94 hectare which decreased to 1.72 hectares in 1990-91 and further to 1.56 hectares in 1995-96.

In rural Andhra 81.2 percent households have land holdings of the size below 1 hectare against the 77.7 percent households at all India level for rural areas. The percent of households in rural Andhra having landholdings of the size above 4 hectares was 3 percent in 2000 against 3.9 percent for rural India.

Average area of land holdings of households in Andhra		
State	Average area of land possessed (Hectares)	
	Female headed House holds	All House holds
Andhra	0.36	0.67
All India	0.42	0.81

Source: NSS 50th round.

52.3 percent households in rural Andhra have no cultivable land against 40.9 percent in rural India. Households with cultivable land holdings above 4 hectares were 2 percent in rural Andhra, the same was 3 percent for rural India.

Distribution of cultivable land among the households according to size in rural
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Andhra (%)						
State	Size of cultivable land owned					
	0.00	Upto 0.4 ha	0.41-1.00 ha	1.01-1.00 ha	2.01-4.00ha	> 4.0 ha
Andhra	52.3	16.2	13.3	10.9	5.2	2.0
All India	40.9	22.3	16.8	11.2	5.9	3.0

Source: 50th round NSS.

The decreasing land holdings in state have led to increase in numbers of landless farmers and agricultural labourers. It has also intensified the migration a substantial amount of which are women and children.

The official estimates from Government of India show low rural poverty (15.9%) in A.P. On the other hand, other estimates of rural poverty incidence suggest a significantly higher head count ratio in rural Andhra Pradesh. In a study on prices and poverty in India, Deaton (1999) estimates unit prices for different states for the years 1987-88 and 1993-94. Deaton's estimates suggest that the rural poverty line for Andhra Pradesh is more or less similar to all India. According to his estimates, rural poverty ratio for Andhra Pradesh ranges from 29 to 33 % in 1993-94. The GOAP has also been using a higher poverty line (Rs. 187 in 1993-94). Based on this poverty line, the rural head count ratio comes to around 27 % in 1993-94 (Poverty elevation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh- An Assesment: S. Mahendra Dev & P. Padmanabha Rao).

Estimates of rural poverty in Andhra Pradesh in % 1993-94	
Expert group method	15.9
Govt. Of Andhra Pradesh (2000)	27
Deaton. A.	33

Poverty elevation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh- An Assesment: S. Mahendra Dev & P. Padmanabha Rao.

However, the number of poor in State has been on rise continuously. According to the various estimates the numbers of rural poor in Andhra range from 88.85 lakhs to 184.41 lakhs in the year 2000-01.

Number of rural poor in Andhra Pradesh (Lakhs)			
Year	Using 15.9% poverty ratio	Using 27% poverty ratio	Using 33% poverty ratio
1996-97	84.11	144.16	176.19
1997-98	85.85	145.78	178.17
1998-99	86.82	147.43	180.19
1999-00	87.83	119.15	182.29
2000-01	88.85	120.87	184.41

Poverty elevation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh- An Assesment: S. Mahendra Dev & P. Padmanabha Rao.

The poverty has increased among the households also and the number of households under the poor category has been on rise though the rate of increase has slowed down in recent years. According to the estimates made by using 33 percent poverty ratio by Deaton, the estimated number of poor household in rural Andhra was 36.88 lakhs.

Estimated number of poor households in rural Andhra Pradesh in lakhs

Year	Poor households using 33% poverty ratio
1996-97	35.24
1997-98	35.63
1998-99	36.04
1999-00	36.46
2000-01	36.88

Poverty elevation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh- An Assesment: S. Mahendra Dev & P. Padmanabha Rao.

In rural Andhra Pradesh the household population having monthly per capita expenditure Rs. 950 or above was 3.9 percent as per the NSS data in 2000. The figure for rural India was 5.2 percent according to same survey. Only 2.3 percent persons in rural Andhra have monthly expenditure of Rs. 950 or above against 3.4 percent figure for rural India.

Monthly per capita expenditure in Andhra (%)				
	Households		Persons	
	Rural (Rs 950 & above)	Urban (Rs 1925& above)	Rural (Rs 950 & above)	Urban (Rs 1925& above)
Andhra	3.9	5.3	2.3	2.3
All India	5.2	5.4	3.4	3.5

In Urban Andhra Pradesh the percent of persons having monthly expenditure of Rs. 1925 or above was 2.3 in the year 2000 against the urban India percentage of 3.5 for the same.

Distribution of land among the households according to size in rural Andhra (%)					
State	Size of land owned				
	Upto 0.4 ha	0.41-1.00 ha	1.01-1.00 ha	2.01-4.00ha	> 4.0 ha
Andhra	61.8	19.4	9.6	6.2	3.0
All India	58.9	18.8	11.2	7.1	3.9

Source: 50th round NSS.

State government has been making effort to reduce the growing numbers of poor but the reach of government programmes has been very limited. the percentage of poor people covered under IRDP was very low at 1.26 percent of rural poor in 1995-96. It increased in 1996-97 but declined later. The percentage of poor covered under GSY was 2.84 percent of rural poor. The percentage of rural poor trained under TRYSEM was 0.48 in 1995-96. It increased to 2.43 percent in 1996-97, but declined to the earlier level later. The coverage under NOAP was 35.58 percent in 1996-96 and increased significantly since 1996-97 to reach 94 percent of rural poor in the age group of more than 60 years in 1999-2000. The coverage under DWCRA was less than 1 percent and declined over time. But in recent years, the coverage of DWCRA is quite high. The coverage under national family benefit scheme (NFBS) was also less than one percent but showed fluctuations. The coverage under NMBS was higher than DWCRA and NFBS and increased significantly in 1997-98 to 13 percent and thereafter it declined.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced the subsidized rise scheme in early 80s to improve the consumption levels of the weaker sections of the society. Since August 1996, a poor household is entitled to 5 kgs of rice per

person per month subject to a ceiling of 20 kgs at Rs.3.50 per kg. Besides rice, they are entitled to sugar and kerosene.

Work participation & Employment:

State	Self Employed						Others					
	Agri.		Non Agri.		All		Agri. Lbrs.		Other Lbrs.		Others	
	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P
Andhra	25	28.2	13.5	14.1	38.5	36.3	42.5	43.1	6.5	6.7	12.5	7.9
India	32.7	37.1	13.4	13.9	46.1	51.0	32.2	30.1	8.0	7.6	13.7	11.4

Source: NSS 50th round.

H- Households, P- Persons

According to NSS 50th round 1998 42.5 percent households in rural Andhra were agricultural labour households against the all India figure of 32.2 percent. Another 6.5 percent households in rural areas in state belonged to other labourers against the 8 percent in rural India. Thus 49 percent in rural Andhra were engaged in labour work against 40.2 percent at all India level in rural areas.

The percent of self employed households in 1998 in Andhra was 38.5 percent in rural areas against the 46.1 percent figure of rural India. Of these self employed 25 percent were in agriculture against the 32.7 percent self employments in rural India. However the non agriculture self employment in rural Andhra was 13.5 percent almost same as 13.4 percent at all India level for rural areas.

43.1 percent persons in rural Andhra were agricultural labourers which is much higher than the all India ratio of 30.1 percent. However labourers belonging to work other than agriculture in rural Andhra were 6.7 percent against 7.6 percent at all India level. This shows greater dependence on agriculture in state and also of less options of earning in rural areas in state in comparison to all India level in rural area.

State	Self employed		Regular Wage/ salaried		Casual Lbrs.		Others	
	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P
Andhra	31	33.3	38.5	40.0	19	20.2	11.4	6.4
India	34.4	39.3	41.7	40.2	14	14.1	9.7	6.3

Source: NSS 50th round.

H- Households, P- Persons

In urban Andhra Pradesh 31 percent household were self employed, 19 percent were casual labourers and 38.5 percent were employed on regular wage or salary. In urban areas more households 19 percent in Andhra Pradesh belonged to casual labourers than in urban India i.e. 14 percent. The household employed on regular wage or salary was less in Andhra Pradesh than in urban India i.e. 41.7 percent. Less proportion of household were self employed in urban Andhra than in urban India.

In urban Andhra 40 percent persons, almost in same proportion (40.2 percent) as at all India urban level, are employed on regular salary or wages. However, much higher proportion of persons in urban Andhra are casual laborers (20.2percent) than at all India level (14.1 percent). The proportion of self employed in urban areas in Andhra (33.3percent), is also less than self employed persons at all India level (39.3)

The households having no member employed usually in rural Andhra were 6.5 percent against the 4.6 percent households in rural India which have no member with status of usual employment. Among the female head households in rural Andhra Pradesh the percent of such household was 20.4 percent which was better than the figure at all India level for rural areas where 22.8 percent female headed household have no member employed with usual status.

Number of persons in labour force as per usual status (%)												
State	Males				Females				Persons			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Ps	Ps+ss	Ps	Ps+ss	Ps	Ps+ss	Ps	Ps+ss	Ps	Ps+ss	Ps	Ps+ss
Andhra	88	88.3	77.7	77.9	61.8	66.4	23.3	25.9	74.7	77.3	50.8	52.2
All India	84.6	85.5	78.2	78.7	35.5	45.7	17.9	20.9	60.2	65.7	49.3	51.0

Among the employed in rural Andhra 52.6 percent were usually employed against 38.7 percent in rural India. Among the usually employed the proportion for males was 60.7 percent and for female it was 44.6

Number of persons usually employed in principal status and all (subsidiary) (%)												
State	Rural						Urban					
	Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons	
	Ps	All	Ps	All	Ps	All	Ps	All	Ps	All	Ps	All
Andhra	59.9	60.5	44.3	47.8	52.1	54.2	50.8	51.1	15.9	17.8	33.7	34.8
All India	52.2	53.1	23.1	29.9	38.0	41.7	51.3	51.8	11.7	13.9	32.4	33.7

Source: NSS 50th Round.
Ps- Principal status

In rural Andhra Pradesh among the usually employed males by principal status 48.2 percent were self employed, 7.6 percent were regular employee and 44.2 percent were casual labours against the figures of 54.4 percent, 9.0 percent and 36.6 percent respectively for the above categories at all India level for rural areas. Among the rural female workers by principal status the proportions of self employed, regular worker and casual labour were 40.4 percent, 3.9 percent and 55.7 percent respectively. The proportions at all India level for rural female workers were 50 percent, 3.9 percent and 46.1 percent for respective categories of employment or work. Over all among the rural workers with usual principal employment status 44.9 percent were self employed against the 54.4 percent at all India level, 6 percent were regularly employed which is less than 7.5 percent for rural India and 49.1 percent were casually employed much higher in comparison to 39.4 percent at all India level for rural workers.

Distribution of usually employed by category of employment in rural Andhra (%)												
State	Male						Female					
	Principal status			Ppl & Subs. status			Principal status			Ppl & Subs. status		
	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.
Andhra	48.2	7.6	44.2	48.4	7.6	44.0	40.4	3.9	55.7	42.6	3.6	53.8
All India	54.4	9.0	36.6	55.0	8.8	36.2	50.0	3.9	46.1	57.3	3.1	39.6

Source: NSS 50th Round.

In urban Andhra Pradesh among the workers with usual status of principal employment 35.7 percent were self employed, 39.6 percent were in regular employment and 24.7 percent were casual labourers against the respective figures of 40.7 percent, 41.3 percent and 18.0 percent at all India level for urban areas. Less proportion of persons in Andhra was regularly employed than at all India level and more persons were casual labourers in Andhra than at all India level.

Distribution of usually employed by category of employment in Urban Andhra (%)												
State	Male						Female					
	Principal status			Ppl & Subs. status			Principal status			Ppl & Subs. status		
	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.	Self empyd.	Regular	Casual Lbr.
Andhra	35.8	42.2	22.0	35.8	42.0	22.2	35.4	31.2	33.4	39.3	28.5	32.2
All India	41.2	41.9	16.9	41.5	41.7	16.8	38.4	38.5	23.1	45.3	33.3	21.4

Source: NSS 50th Round.

The trend was same with respect to self employed and casual labourers among the urban male workers but greater proportion of urban male workers were regularly employed in Andhra in comparison to proportion at urban India. Among urban males the proportions for self employed, regularly employed and casual labourers were 35.8 percent, 42.2 percent and 22.0 percent in comparison to all India figures of 41.2 percent, 41.9 percent and 16.9 percent respectively. Among the urban female worker the proportion of self employed, regularly employed and casual labourers in Andhra was 35.4 percent, 31.2 percent and 33.4 percent respectively against the all India urban figures for female workers of 38.4 percent, 38.5 percent and 23.1 percent respectively.

Distribution of usually working among category of work for rural population in %									
State	Industries							Services	
	Agri.	Mining	Mnft.	Electricity/ water	Cnst.	Trade/ hotel	Transport	Fin./ Inter../ Business	Pb.Adm/ Edu/ comm.
Andhra	78.5	0.9	5.6	0.1	2.3	4.6	1.7	0.2	6.1
India	75.1	0.5	7.4	0.2	3.5	5.4	2.3	0.4	5.2

Source: NSS 50th round

Mnft- manufacturing, Cnst- Construction.

More proportion of rural persons in Andhra 78.5 percent are employed in agriculture than at all India level 75.1 percent. Second highest employment in Andhra is in sector of public administration/education/ commerce which provides employment to 6.1 percent of the rural work force. At all India level

manufacturing is second highest employment giver which in Andhra is at third position in terms of giving employment and employs 5.6 percent of the state rural work force against 7.4 percent at all India level for rural worker. Like in India in Andhra also trade & hotels/restaurants, construction and transport are other major employment provider sectors in decreasing order.

74.4 percent male workers and 84.2 percent female workforce in rural Andhra are engaged in agriculture as their principal work. The respective figures at all India level are 71.2 percent and 84.1 percent.

Distribution of usually working among category of work for Urban population in %									
State	Industries						Services		
	Agri.	Mining	Mnft.	Electricity/ water	Cnst.	Trade/ hotel	Transport	Fin./ Inter../ Business	Pb.Adm/ Edu/ comm.
Andhra	9.0	0.8	19.2	0.5	11.8	25.2	9.5	4.2	19.7
India	7.9	0.8	22.6	0.7	8.2	27.0	9.0	4.1	19.7

Source: NSS 50th round

Mnft- manufacturing, Cnst- Construction.

In urban Andhra, trade hotel and restaurants employ the maximum numbers of persons followed by public administration/ commerce and manufacturing respectively.

Employment according to current weekly and current daily status (%)												
State	Rural						Urban					
	Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons	
	CW	CD	CW	CD	CW	CD	CW	CD	CW	CD	CW	CD
Andhra	57.8	53.5	41.2	35.5	49.5	44.5	50.2	48.0	16.1	14.4	33.5	14.4
All India	51.0	47.8	25.3	20.4	38.4	34.4	50.9	49.0	12.8	11.1	32.7	11.1

Source: NSS 50th Round.

The proportion of employment on current weekly and daily status was much higher in rural Andhra for both female and males in comparison to all India figures. However in urban areas it was lower in case of males in comparison to all India figures according to NSS 55th round survey.

The daily wages in Andhra were Rs. 41.71 which was less than the all India figures of Rs. 45.55. the wages in Andhra were less for both male and female workers. However the differential was higher in case of female worker. A daily wage for a male worker in the state was Rs. 45.47, against all India wages of Rs. 48.14. The female worker received the wage of Rs. 34.26 in average in Andhra against the all India wages of Rs. 38.06 for female workers. In rural areas the daily wages in state were Rs. 34.14 and in urban areas it was Rs. 51.60 against the all India wages of Rs 39.64 and Rs. 56.96 respectively.

Average daily wages for casual workers in public work (Rs.)
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State	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra	40.67	26.48	34.14	56.75	39.42	51.60
All India	44.84	29.01	39.64	62.26	37.71	56.96

Source: NSS 50th Round.

For rural males the wages in Andhra stood at Rs. 40.67 against the national figure of Rs. 44.84 and for rural females the wages in state were Rs. 26.48 against all India Rs. 29.01. The trend was same in urban Andhra as well where the respective wages for males and females were Rs. 56.75 and Rs. 39.41 against all India urban wages of Rs. 62.26 and Rs. 37.71 for males and females.

Unemployment:

The usual status unemployment rates in rural Andhra were 1 percent in against the all India percentage of 1.9 for rural population. The unemployment rates were much higher among the male 1.2 percent than for 0.7 percent among the females. The corresponding rates for rural population at all India level were 2.1 percent and 1.5 percent respectively for males and females.

Usual status unemployment rates						
State	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra	12	7	10	42	42	42
All India	21	15	19	48	71	52

Source: NSS 50th Round.

In urban Andhra the usual status unemployment was 4.2 which was batter than the all India urban proportion of usual unemployment of 5.2 percent. The urban unemployment rates for both the males and females were same i.e. 4.2 percent while the corresponding rates at all India level stood at 4.8 percent for males and 7.1 percent for females respectively.

Current Weekly status unemployment rates						
State	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra	38	41	39	48	60	51
All India	39	37	38	56	73	59

Source: NSS 50th Round

According to the current weekly status the unemployment rates in Andhra Pradesh were higher in rural areas and lower in urban areas in comparison to all India rates. The unemployment rate on basis of current weekly status was 3.9 percent in rural Andhra and 5.1 percent in urban Andhra, while the corresponding rates for same at all India level were 3.8 percent and 5.9 percent respectively.

In rural areas according to current weekly status unemployment was higher 4.1 percent among the females than 3.8 percent among the males. At all

India level the corresponding figures were 3.7 percent and 3.9 percent respectively.

In urban Andhra Pradesh the unemployment rates according to current weekly status was 5.1 percent which was better than the 5.9 percent figure for urban India. Andhra fared well both in case of male as well as female unemployment in urban areas in comparison to all India situation. Among the males the rates of unemployment were 4.8 percent in urban area against 5.6 percent figure of urban Indian males. 6.0 percent unemployment of females in state by weekly status was also better in comparison to corresponding rate of 7.3 percent for all India.

Current daily status unemployment rates						
	Rural			Urban		
State	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra	81	81	81	72	89	76
All India	72	70	71	73	94	77

Source: NSS 50th Round

According to current daily status of employment more proportion of persons in rural Andhra were unemployed than in rural India. Based on current daily status the unemployment rate in rural Andhra was 8.1 percent against all India figures of 7.1 percent. However in urban Andhra the rate of unemployment was 7.6 percent, which slightly less than all India figures of 7.7 percent.

In rural Andhra the rates were same for both male and female i.e. 8.1percent. The corresponding rates for male and female at all India level were 7.2 percent and 7.0 percent respectively. In comparison to all India rates 7.7 percent among urban population the unemployment in Andhra was relatively less 7.6 percent. It was 7.1 percent for males and 8.9 percent for females against the all India rates of 7.3 percent and 9.4 percent respectively.

Usual status unemployment rates among educated of age 15 years and above						
	Rural			Urban		
State	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra	72	150	84	61	145	72
All India	68	204	82	66	163	79

Source: NSS 50th Round.

The unemployment rate among the educated population by usual principal status was marginally high in rural Andhra and it was less in urban Andhra in comparison to respective rates at all India level. The rate of unemployment was 8.4percent in among rural educated and 7.2 percent against the urban educated. The all India figures for same were 8.2 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. In rural areas 7.2 percent males and 15 percent females were unemployed against all India rates of 6.8 percent and 20.4 percent for males and females respectively. In urban Andhra the unemployment was less among both the educated males and educated females in comparison to all India unemployment. In Andhra the figures of

urban educated unemployed were 6.1 percent and 14.5 percent respectively for males and females against the corresponding rates of 6.6 percent and 16.3 percent at all India level.

Current weekly status unemployment rates among educated of age 15 years and above						
State	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra	86	175	100	64	167	77
All India	73	169	84	69	158	82

Source: NSS 50th Round.

The same trend was reflected by the current weekly status of unemployment, where in rural Andhra more educated were unemployed in proportion to all India rates. It was true for both males and females in rural Andhra. 10 percent educated rural persons remained unemployed in Andhra in comparison to 8.4 percent at all India level. The percentage of unemployed among the males and females were 8.6 percent and 17.5 percent against the all India rates of 7.3 percent and 16.9 percent respectively. However educated people were less unemployed by weekly status in urban Andhra in comparison to urban India. 7.7 percent educated in urban areas in Andhra were unemployed against all India figure of 8.2 percent. The unemployment rates for males and females were 6.4 percent and 16.7 percent in Andhra against the corresponding rates of 6.9 percent and 15.8 percent at all India level.

Underemployment:

There is a considerable amount of under employment in Andhra Pradesh. Out of those males in rural area who were usually employed both by principal and subsidiary status the NSS 55th round showed that on basis of current weekly status data only 95.1 percent were employed in rural Andhra. 2.7 percent were unemployed and 2.2 percent were not in the labour force altogether. The actual employment rate at all India level for rural male was 95.6 percent marginally higher than that in Andhra Pradesh. However among the rural males the proportion of unemployed was much lower at 2.2 percent at all India level. Among the females rural workers 3.0 percent remained unemployed as against 2.1 percent at all India level.

Distribution of usually employed by their broad current weekly status in Andhra (%)												
State	Rural						Urban					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF
Andhra	95.1	2.7	2.2	85.3	3.0	11.6	98.1	0.9	1.1	89.9	1.3	8.8
All India	95.6	2.2	2.2	83.2	2.1	14.8	97.7	1.1	1.2	90.0	0.9	9.1

Source: NSS 50th Round.

E- employed, U.E.- Unemployed, N.L.F- Not in Labour Force

Among the urban males in same category of usual employment on basis of current weekly status 0.9 percent remained unemployed against 1.1 percent at all India level. The percent of unemployed among urban females was

higher in Andhra than at all India level. It was 1.3 percent in Andhra against 0.9 percent in India.

Similarly on the basis of daily status among the usually employed the employment in rural Andhra was only 88.1 percent and 73.9 percent with respect to males and females respectively. The percentage of unemployed for males and females was 6.7 percent and 5.9 percent respectively. At the all India level the figures for employment and unemployment were 89.7 percent and 5.3 percent for males and 67.6 percent and 4.1 percent for females.

Distribution of usually employed by their broad current daily status in Andhra (%)												
State	Rural						Urban					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF
Andhra	88.1	6.7	5.1	73.9	5.9	20.2	93.8	3.2	3.0	80.3	3.5	16.2
All India	89.7	5.3	5.1	67.6	4.1	28.3	94.2	2.7	3.1	79.1	2.2	18.7

Source: NSS 50th Round.

E- employed, U.E.- Unemployed, N.L.F- Not in Labour Force

In the urban areas the employment on basis of daily status among the usually employed was at 93.8 percent for males and 80.3 percent for females against the all India rates of 94.2 percent and 79.1 percent for males and females respectively. At the same time the hidden unemployment among the employed was 3.2 percent among males and 3.5 percent among females, which in both the cases was higher than the all India figure of 2.7 percent for males and 2.2 percent for females respectively.

On the day count basis among the persons employed on weekly status the employment rate among the rural male was 92.5 percent in Andhra against 93.6 percent at all India level. However it was higher in Andhra 86.3 percent in case of females in comparison to all India level 80.8 percent. The unemployment was higher both in case of males and females in comparison to all India level. It was 4.2 percent for males and 3.6 percent for females against 3.2 percent for males and 2.5 percent for females at all India level.

Distribution of employed on current weekly status by their broad current daily status in Andhra (%)												
State	Rural						Urban					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF	E.	U.E.	NLF
Andhra	92.5	4.2	3.3	86.3	3.6	10.1	95.6	2.4	1.9	89.4	2.7	7.9
All India	93.6	3.2	3.2	80.8	2.5	16.7	96.3	1.6	2.1	87.3	1.5	11.2

Source: NSS 50th Round.

E- employed, U.E.- Unemployed, N.L.F- Not in Labour Force

In urban areas the unemployment among males and females both was higher in comparison to all India level it was 2.4 percent against 1.6 percent for males and 2.7 percent against 1.5 percent for females. The employment rate for male was also less than all India for male. However employment percentage in case of females was better than all India figure.

Education:

Andhra Pradesh - Literacy Rate 1961-2001				
Sl.No.	Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	1961	21.19	30.19	12.03
2	1971	24.57	33.18	15.75
3	1981	35.66	46.83	24.16
4	1991	44.08	55.12	32.72
5	2001	61.11	70.84	51.17

Source: Census of India.

The literacy level in Andhra Pradesh has show a continuous improvement both with respect to males as well as female. However the improvement has been highest during the decade of 1991-01 during which the over all literacy level in state increased from 44.08 percent to 61.11 percent. While the literacy rates for males improved by almost 15 percent from 55.12 percent to 70.84 percent during 1991-01, the increase was greater in case of female literacy which improved by about 18 percent from 32.72 percent to 51.17 percent in the decade of 1991-01.

Among the districts Hyderabad recorded highest literacy figures of 79.04 percent followed by West Godavari district which recorded the literacy rate of 73.95 percent in 2001. Other district recording literacy level above the state average of 61.11 percent are Rangareddy (66.31), East Godavari (65.49), Krishna (69.91), Guntur (62.8), Nellore (65.9), Cuddapah (64.02) and Chittoor (67.49). Mahboobnagar recorded the lowest literacy rates of 45.53 percent in state.

Except for Mahboobnagar all the other districts recorded literacy rate for males (57.87 percent) above the state average of 61.11 percent. In case females the districts showing female literacy rates above the state over all average are Hyderabad (73.67), West Godavari (69.45), and Krishna (65.05). the districts which have female literacy rates below the over all state average but above state average for females are Rangareddy (57.03), East Godavari (61), Guntur (54.17), Nellore (57.24) and Chittoor (56.48).

Andhra Pradesh - Literacy rates by sex for State and Districts							
Sl.No.	State/District	Literacy rate *					
		Persons		Males		Females	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	ADILABAD	32.96	53.51	45.05	65.56	20.6	41.38
2	NIZAMABAD	34.18	53.26	47.33	66.27	21.35	40.57
3	KARIMNAGAR	37.17	56	50.79	67.86	23.37	44.19
4	MEDAK	32.41	53.24	45.15	65.52	19.25	40.68
5	HYDERABAD	71.52	79.04	78.9	84.11	63.55	73.67
6	RANGAREDDI	49.07	66.31	60.43	75.02	36.91	57.03
7	MAHBUBNAGAR	29.58	45.53	40.8	57.87	18.03	32.83
8	NALGONDA	38	57.84	50.53	70.19	24.92	45.07
9	WARANGAL	39.3	58.41	51.68	70.01	26.08	46.54
10	KHAMMAM	40.5	57.72	50.04	67.04	30.53	48.16
11	SRIKAKULAM	36.22	55.94	49.14	67.9	23.52	44.19
12	VIZIANAGARAM	34.19	51.82	45.93	63	22.47	40.73

13	VISAKHAPATNAM	45.51	59.45	56.13	68.84	34.6	49.99
14	EAST GODAVARI	48.79	65.49	55.32	69.97	42.26	61
15	WEST GODAVARI	53.38	73.95	55.75	78.43	43.3	69.45
16	KRISHNA	53.16	69.91	60.55	74.57	45.54	65.05
17	GUNTUR	46.35	62.8	56.54	71.32	35.85	54.17
18	PRAKASAM	40.3	57.86	53.14	69.78	27.06	45.6
19	NELLORE	47.61	65.9	58.04	74.45	36.99	57.24
20	CUDDAPAH	48.12	64.02	63.14	76.98	32.35	50.76
21	KURNOOL	39.97	54.43	53.24	67.36	26.04	41.07
22	ANANTAPUR	42.18	56.69	55.92	68.94	27.61	43.87
23	CHITTOOR	49.75	67.46	62.61	78.29	36.44	56.48
	ANDHRA PRADESH	44.08	61.11	55.12	70.85	32.72	51.17

However, according to the NSS data of 55th round the literacy rate among the schedule tribes was 26.1 percent and 57.5 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. The over all literacy rate among the ST in state was 41.8 percent almost same as all India average of 42.2 percent. The literacy rate for ST males in Andhra was 35.7 percent and 70.7 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. Among the ST females the literacy rates was 15.3 percent and 43.1 percent in rural and urban areas respectively.

Literacy among STs & Scs in Andhra							
Schedule Tribes				Schedule Castes			
Male		Female		Male		Female	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
35.7	70.7	15.3	43.1	48.9	77.3	29.8	57.5

Source: NSS data 55th round.

Among the SC's the literacy rates in state was 39.4 percent and 67.3 percent respectively in rural and urban areas. It was 48.9 percent for rural SC males and 77.3 percent for urban SC males. Among the females belonging to Scheduled castes the literacy rate in rural and urban Andhra was 29.8 percent and 57.5 percent respectively.

Women and Children:

Female headed households, % , size and sex ratio										
State	Rural					Urban				
	% of Fh, hh	Size of hh		Sex Ratio		% of Fh, hh	Size of hh		Sex Ratio	
		Fh. Hh	All	Fh. hh	All		Fh. Hh	All	Fh. hh	All
Andhra	12.1	2.7	4.1	2476	998	10	3.5	4.3	1708	958
All India	10.4	3.5	5.0	1820	959	94	3.5	4.5	1721	915

Source: 50th Round NSS.

Fh.Hh – Female headed households.

According to NSS 55th round 12.1 percent households in rural Andhra Pradesh were headed by females against 10.4 percent ratio at all India level. The average size of female headed households in rural Andhra was 2.7 against the average rural household size of 4.7. The average household size of female headed households was 3.5 in rural areas at the all India level. In

urban Andhra 10 percent households were female headed against 9.4 percent in urban India. The average size of female headed households in urban Andhra was same as at all India level of 3.5 against the average size of urban household in state.

The sex ratio according to NSS 55th round in rural Andhra was much higher at 998 than at the rural India 959. In urban area also the sex ratio though less in comparison to rural area stood at 958 in 1998 which was much higher than 915 of urban India.

In Andhra Pradesh first time the sex ratio in state showed the growth trend. According to census 2001 it was 978 against 972 in 1991. Sex ratio in Andhra is higher than the sex ratio in India 933. The sex ratio in Andhra is favourable in Nizamabad, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram. Karimnagar had the sex ratio of 1000. The lowest sex ratios are in Rangareddy, Hyderabad and Ananthapur.

Region wise in Coastal Andhra, Krishna and Prakasam districts have sex ratio below the state average. In Rayalaseema all districts show sex ratio below the state average. The only exception was Chittoor. In Telangana also the situation is not favourable to women and 6 out of 10 districts show sex ratio below the state sex ratio of 978.

Andhra Pradesh - Ranking of Districts by Sex-ratio						
Sl.No.	State/District	Rank 2001	Sex Ratio 2001	Sex Ratio 1991	Rank 1991	Child Sex Ratio 2001
1	ADILABAD	8	989	980		964
2	NIZAMABAD	1	1,016	1,017	1	966
3	KARIMNAGAR	4	1,000	986	6	977
4	MEDAK	12	976	970	12	964
5	HYDERABAD	22	945	933	23	950
6	RANGAREDDI	23	941	941	22	970
7	MAHBUBNAGAR	17	970	973	10	957
8	NALGONDA	18	967	962	16	962
9	WARANGAL	15	973	962	17	955
10	KHAMMAM	14	975	961	18	968
11	SRIKAKULAM	2	1,013	1,012	2	976
12	VIZIANAGARAM	3	1,004	1,000	3	981
13	VISAKHAPATNAM	7	991	975	9	973
14	EAST GODAVARI	5	992	998	4	978
15	WEST GODAVARI	6	992	994	5	977
16	KRISHNA	20	961	969	14	959
17	GUNTUR	9	984	970	11	955
18	PRAKASAM	16	971	970	13	966
19	NELLORE	11	983	980	8	955
20	CUDDAPAH	13	975	955	19	952
21	KURNOOL	19	965	953	20	944
22	ANANTAPUR	21	957	946	21	963
23	CHITTOOR	10	983	966	15	959

Sex ratio among the 0-6 years age group population was 963 against the sex ratio of 978 for total population. Only one district Vizianagaram has child

sex ratio of 981 above the general sex ratio of state. The lowest child sex ratio was in Cuddapah 944.

Child sex ratio in Krishna, Chittoor and Ranga Reddy, which are most prosperous districts, and some other urban areas was declining very fast over the years due to proliferation of ultrasound machines. Karimnagar district had attained the dubious distinction of having the highest number of 93 scanning centres in the State. Growing incidence of sex selective abortions have been reported from Khammam district.

In rural Andhra 22.1 percent households reported insufficient drink water for some period during the year against the all India percent of 13 percent. In 36.3 percent of cases of insufficient drinking water no measure was taken to provide drinking water against 23.8 percent the corresponding percent of inaction for all India. 2 percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have to purchase drinking water due to insufficient supply. The corresponding figure for all India was 1.7 percent.

Households reporting insufficient drinking water						
State	% household report insufficient drinking water		No measures taken		Purchased water	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	22.1	30.1	36.3	26.9	2.0	7.3
India	13.0	14.9	23.8	17.2	1.7	5.8

Source: Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India summary NSS 1998

In Urban areas 30.1 percent households in state reported insufficiency of drinking water against the all India figure of 14.9 percent. The percent of inaction on reported cases also was much high in Andhra (26.9) comparing to all India percentage (17.2). In urban Andhra 7.3 percent against 5.8 percent households at all India level had to purchase drinking water due to insufficiency in supply and inaction.

In Andhra Pradesh 88.5 percent households in rural areas and 30.8 percent households in urban areas have never used latrines. The corresponding figures for all India were 82.5 percent and 25.5 percent for rural and urban areas respectively.

Sl.No.	State/District	Mean age Marriage Boys	Boys Married below legal Age	Mean age Marriage Girls	Girls Married below legal Age
1	Adilabad	22.7	26.6	18.3	45.4
2	Anantapur	24.0	21.5	18.5	38.8
3	Chittoor	23.9	24.0	18.8	30.7
4	Cuddapah	24.3	18.3	19.1	31.7
5	East Godavari	22.3	38.0	18.3	42.8
6	Guntur	22.3	36.5	17.9	38.6
7	Hyderabad	25.4	7.7	21.2	4.1
8	Karimnagar	22.8	22.9	18.3	33.7

9	Khammam	22.5	31.3	18.0	40.9
10	Krishna	23.6	25.7	18.6	34.7
11	Kurnool	22.8	30.0	17.8	49.9
12	Mahbubnagar	22.9	33.8	17.9	42.6
13	Medak	23.5	25.6	18.5	34.2
14	Nalgonda	22.7	32.4	17.4	52.2
15	Nellore	22.4	36.3	18.3	38.0
16	Nizamabad	23.3	20.1	18.9	27.7
17	Prakasam	23.2	31.9	17.8	55.2
18	Rangareddi	24.2	13.5	18.8	32.4
19	Srikakulam	22.7	31.8	17.1	59.6
20	Visakhapatnam	23.3	26.8	19.2	25.9
21	Vizianagaram	23.0	29.2	18.9	32.1
22	Warangal	22.7	29.4	18.3	38.3
23	West Godavari	22.4	35.3	17.8	54.1

Source: RCH Survey.

A considerable number of marriages in Andhra take place before the legal age of girl and boys which increases the health risk for women and adversely affects the socio- economic health of the family. In Srikakulam almost 60 percent of the marriages of girls occur when they are below legal age of marriage. Other districts where more than 50 percent marriages are before legal age of girl are Nalgonda, Prakasam and West Godavari. Except for Hyderabad which stands out as exception with only 4 percent marriages taking place below the legal age the incidence of such marriages are very high in all the districts with the variation ranging from 27 percent to 60 percent.

The rate of crime against women is also very high in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The state accounted 12.3 percent of crimes committed against women in India in 2004. There were in total 18921 incidences of crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh against the all India total of 150301 incidences. The rate of cognizable crime in Andhra Pradesh according to NCBR was 24 against the all India crime rate of 14.2, in 2004. On account of total number of crimes committed against women Andhra ranked 2nd among the states of India and on the basis of percent share in crimes against women its rank was 1st in 2004.

Incidence and rate of crime against women 2004					
State	Incidence	%age contribution to all India Total	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank on basis of number of crimes	Rank on basis of percentage share
Andhra Pradesh	18921	12.3	24	2	1
India	154333	100	14.2		

Among the cities Hyderabad in Andhra recorded the crime rate of 37.5 against the women while the average rate of all cities at India level was 19. Even Vishakhapatnam showed much higher crime rate of 27. Among the cities Hyderabad ranked 2nd on basis of percentage share in crime against women and 5th on account of numbers of crime against women. It

contributed 9.7 percent of all crimes committed against women in major cities in India. Vishakhapatnam contributed for 1.8 percent crime to all India crimes against women in major cities. Its rank in 2004 was 17th on account of its percentage share of crime to all India crimes and 12th on account of number of crimes committed against women.

Incidence and rate of crime against women in cities of Andhra 2004					
State	Incidence	%age contribution to all cities Total	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank on basis of number of crimes	Rank on basis of percentage share
Hyderabad	1978	9.7	37.5	5	2
Vishakapattanam	359	1.8	27	12	17
Total Cities	20492	100	19		

There were 1016 incidences of rape in Andhra in 2004. The state alone accounted for 5.6 percent rape cases, 6.6 percent kidnapping and abductions, 7.3 percent dowry deaths and 14.4 percent cases of cruelty by husbands in India.

Incidence of crime against women in Andhra Pradesh 2004								
	Rape	%age of all India	Kidnapping & abduction	%age of all India	Dowry deaths	%age of all India	Cruelty by husbands	%age of all India
Andhra Pradesh	1016	5.6	1030	6.6	512	7.3	8388	14.4
All India Total	18233	100	15578	100	7026	100	58121	100

Hyderabad in Andhra accounted for 3.7 percent rape cases among the all major cities of India. It also accounted for 2.7 percent cases of kidnapping and abductions, 5.2 percent dowry deaths and 13.7 percent cases of cruelty.

Incidence of crime against women in cities in Andhra Pradesh 2004								
	Rape	%age of all India	Kidnapping & abduction	%age of all India	Dowry deaths	%age of all India	Cruelty by husbands	%age of all India
Hyderabad	56	3.7	62	2.7	29	5.2	1142	13.7
Vishakhapatnam	12	0.8	16	0.7	1	0.2	243	2.9
Cities Total	1510	100	2303	100	560	100	8333	100

The crime against women has been increasing in the state. According to the NHRC report on trafficking of women and children 2005, there has been 32 percent increase in the numbers of missing women in state over the period of six years from 1996 to 2001. The corresponding increase at all India level was almost half at 17 percent. Of the women reported missing and remain so there has been an increase of 4 percent during the same period in the state.

Missing women and children in Andhra Pradesh- NHRC Report 2005						
Reported Persons	Missing	1996	2001	Total for 6 years	Yearly average for 6 years	2001 over 1996
Female adults Andhra		698	921	4627	771	32%(+)

Female adults India	20,494	24,034	1,34, 870	22,480	17%(+)
Female adults continue to remain missing Andhra	192	184	890	148	4% (+)
Female adults continue to remain missing India	4,627	6,181	32, 935	5,452	34%(+)
Children Andhra	1642	2353	12044	2007	43%(+)
Children India	41,410	46,347	2,66,847	44,476	12%(+)
Children continue to remain missing Gujarat	251	446	2004	334	78%(+)
Children continue to remain missing India	10,406	10,589	66,024	11,008	2%(+)

Similarly during the period of 1996 to 2001 there has been 43 percent increase in the reported cases of missing children in the state. The same was 12 percent at all India level. Majority of children reported missing in state remain untraced and there has been 78 percent increase in such untraced cases of children while the same at all India level is mere 2 percent.

Andhra Pradesh					
% of adult female untraced to those reported missing			% of children untraced to those reported missing		
1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
19.28	13.88	19.97	17.13	16.16	18.95

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

The problem of child labour is a major social concern in Andhra Pradesh. According to the 2002-03 Economic survey Andhra Pradesh has the highest child labour population in country. Andhra Pradesh has 1.662,000-child labourers (Andhra Pradesh has Highest Number of Child Labourers, Press Trust of India- 12 September 2000).

Some of the districts where child labour is reported to be very high are Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah. Tribal area in Andhra Pradesh bordering the tribal areas in Orissa report maximum number of child labour. The incidence of child labour is the highest in the agricultural labour, which is about 42 per cent.

The 1991 census has shown that there are approximately 17.5 lakh child workers in the state, of whom a large proportion belongs to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribes. Around 52 per cent of the child workforce comprises girls (Government of Andhra Pradesh 1999). A 1997 Survey Report of the Labour Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, places the number of children in hazardous occupations at 7,761 and in non-hazardous occupations at 39,000 -- way below the 1991 census estimates. As per this survey, there are 105 children in hazardous occupations and 2,654 children in non-hazardous occupations in the city of Hyderabad.

Various programmes have been initiated by the state government to eliminate child labour. The few of the programs with objective of eliminating child labour are Back to School Programme, Residential and Non Residential Bridge Course Centres for 9-14 age group children under DPEP (District Primary Education Programme) and DPIP (District Poverty Initiative Programme), the National Child Labour Project Scheme and Early Child Education Centres. In the year 2002-03, the state government under DPEP and DPIP programmes supported 3,376 Non-Residential Bridge Course (NRBC) centres and 385 Residential Bridge Course (RBC) Centres. The state government has also launched a midday meal programme in 2002 in all the primary and upper primary schools in the state covering 700,000 (7 lakh) children. Child labour elimination project is now, being implemented in 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Health:

The performance of state on account of health has not been encouraging in the state. In Andhra Pradesh, IMR stands at 62 (SRS) which is the highest amongst the southern states. However in the decade since 1992, the IMR had almost remained static and declined by only 4 points. Maternal Mortality ratios in the early eighties were slated to reach 100 by the year 2000, but they are still estimated to be hovering at about 341.

Key RCH indicators in Andhra Pradesh							
State	I MR 1998 (SRS)	I MR 2002 (SRS)	MMR (2002-IIHFW)	TFR NFHS 1998	Sex ratio (Census 2001)	% Child mod-severe Malnutrition (1996-7; nmb-IIHSwp43/2001)	% Women with Anemia (15-49 years)
Andhra Pradesh	66	62	341	2.25	978	54.7	49.8
Kerala	16	10	262	1.96	1058	27.1	22.7
Tamil Nadu	53	44	284	2.19	986	36.4	56.5
Karnataka	58	55	364	2.13	964	51.6	42.4
All India	72	64	466	2.85	933	50.5	51.8

Two noteworthy achievements in the recent decades have been the decline of polio and leprosy. And in Malaria the statistical news is good, with a two thirds reduction since the year 2000, though the incidence of Malaria still remains unacceptably high. Tuberculosis probably remains high.

Although health outcome averages indicate the general trends in disease and illness in the State, these outcomes are unequally distributed. Three major groups of population experience much worse health and related financial outcomes: Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes; and Below Poverty Line (BPL) or income poverty households in comparison with the general population.

Health Indicators for specific population groups				
Background	Neonatal	Infant	Child	Under -five

characteristic	mortality	mortality	mortality	mortality
Scheduled caste	69.4	95.4	29.8	122.4
Scheduled tribe	57.7	103.6	13.8	115.9
Other backward class	42.9	69.7	21.3	89.5
Other	35.7	47.1	18.5	64.7

Source: NFHS- 2 Andhra Pradesh-1998-99 table 6.3, page 120.

Though access to preventive public health services has increased over time and is better than national averages Andhra Pradesh still continues to be far behind its own goals and in many parameters the levels reached by other southern states.

Health Service Delivery Indicators						
States	% full ANC	Safe delivery (MICS 2000)	% institutional delivery MICS 2000	Immunization CES -2002 UNICEF	% of FP demand satisfied	Falciparum Malaria cases in 2002
Andhra Pradesh	35.6	67.9	56.0	72	88.5	20884
Kerala	64.9	96.5	96.4	91	84.4	410
Tamil Nadu	50.8	80.0	79.3	92	80.1	3758
Karnataka	41.5	62.0	52.9	81	83.5	23560
All India Average	20.0				75.3	

Source: NFHS-1998-9 as quoted in NCMH Vol I p 103; & Vol.II Pg 62

Further it is evident that even this access to health services is inequitable with poor and marginalised sections having less access to even the basic RCH related services as compared to state averages.

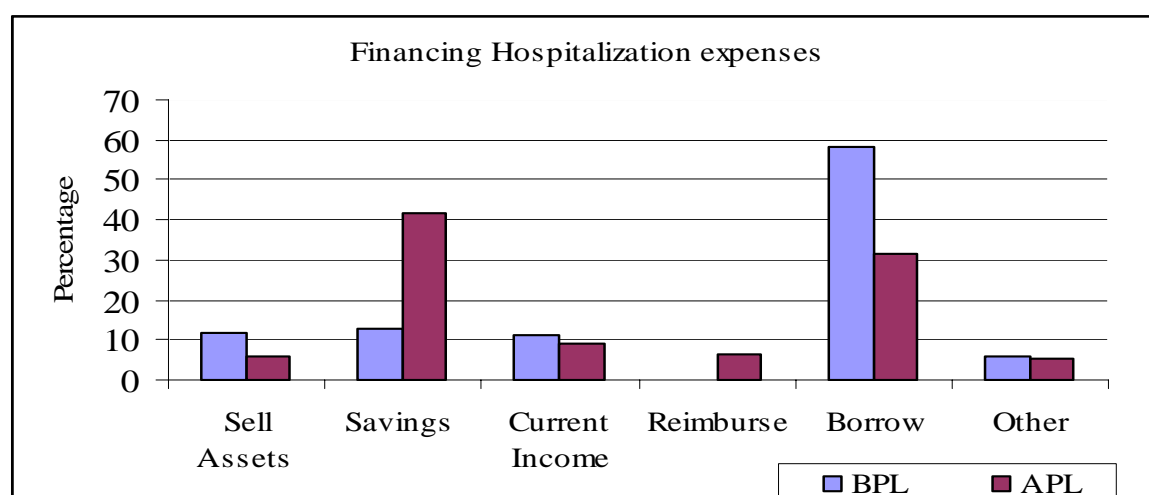
RCH Indicators for different population groups				
Process/ Intermediate Indicator	All	BPL NFHS-2	SC NFHS-2	ST NFHS-2
1. % of all births in government and private institutions	63.7% (ECS-2003, IIHFW)	49.5% (OBC)	37.6%	22.3%
2. % of deliveries assisted by skilled attendants at birth	71.3% (ECS-2003, IIHFW)	66.0%	60.3%	28.4%
3. % of pregnant women registered, in first, receiving 2 doses of tetanus toxoid injections	85.7%	82.5%	82.5%	58.9%
4. % of neonates who were breastfed on day 1 of life	37.3%	40.3%	40.1%	40.9%
5. unmet need for spacing methods among eligible couples	5.2% (NFHS-2, 1998-99)	5.1%	5.6%	5.8%

Source: NFHS as quoted in RCH-II PIP

The district wise RCH ranking shows Adilabad at the top and Chittoor at the bottom of the rank list.

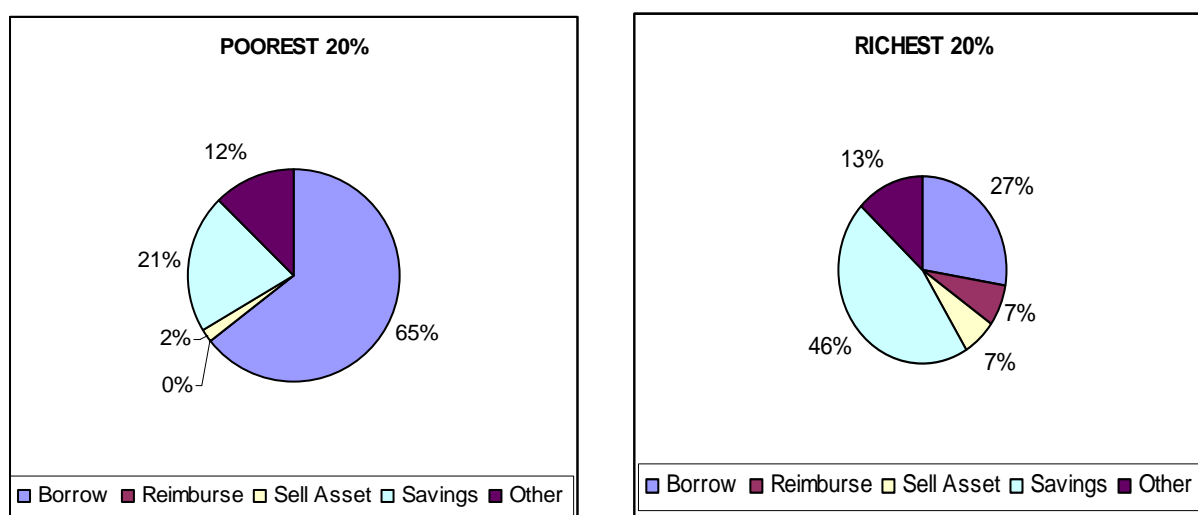
State/District	RCH RANK	No Ante natal Checkup	Full Ante Natal Checkup	Inst. Delivery Govt.	Inst. Delivery Private	Visited by ANM	Full Immunisation
Adilabad	1	8.6	39.1	14.9	37.8	11.8	64.8
Anantapur	22	3.3	47.2	28.0	22.4	17.4	67.7
Chittoor	23	2.2	33.8	35.5	22.3	20.9	67.5
Cuddapah	20	1.1	45.3	10.7	53.7	19.1	62.5
East Godavari	14	4.9	54.1	29.8	49.2	13.9	67.1
Guntur	17	4.2	29.4	13.0	51.3	12.5	61.8
Hyderabad	5	1.4	60.2	36.6	56.1	1.1	70.8
Karimnagar	3	0.8	44.0	7.6	64.6	8.4	81.5
Khammam	10	3.1	63.5	20.5	41.2	17.6	78.5
Krishna	16	1.0	57.1	19.7	48.7	16.5	67.6
Kurnool	21	10.7	15.2	16.4	15.8	10.6	66.0
Mahbubnagar	7	18.3	14.6	24.5	23.8	3.6	28.2
Medak	4	1.9	65.1	25.0	42.8	15.9	62.7
Nalgonda	8	5.7	39.8	13.6	50.0	9.9	74.8
Nellore	19	1.2	31.9	26.2	47.5	21.6	48.4
Nizamabad	2	3.8	50.8	16.8	44.1	24.3	76.8
Prakasam	18	3.0	49.0	13.1	40.1	17.3	66.5
Rangareddi	6	7.9	53.6	33.2	30.9	3.6	51.8
Srikakulam	11	4.3	57.7	14.9	16.3	20.7	62.7
Visakhapatnam	13	16.1	27.7	23.7	26.3	12.6	50.1
Vizianagaram	12	2.9	43.0	24.5	17.6	16.4	66.3
Warangal	9	1.5	51.7	22.2	51.6	4.9	58.9
West Godavari	15	3.2	42.1	19.7	41.1	11.2	55.9

The financial burden of disease and illness in Andhra Pradesh is large and distributed unevenly. The poor face a high financial burden of health care costs relative to their income level. At the bottom there are some 25.5% of the population who do not seek any treatment whatsoever for illness - even in the public sectorⁱ. After that comes a large section who are able to access health care but at costs that pushes them into debt or erodes their savings. And above that a section which could afford and access routine medical care but would face economic catastrophe if hospitalization with surgery or equivalent major health care is needed.



Source: MTSEF – 2003: Page: 56

The Economic Burden of Hospitalization



Source: MTSEF 2003

With reference to curative care, public health services account for 17.17 % of all outpatient care and 26.3% of all hospitalization (IIHS-RP 31/2004). The utilisation of PHC and CHC services rises from 5.7 percent for all economic groups to 52.1 percent for the poorest two quintiles. This is much higher than all India averages and significantly higher than the two benchmark states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Comparative picture of public health care provision and cost of treatment						
	% utilization of PHC/CHC	% of earlier column for poorest 2 quintiles	% utilization of pvt for OP (of total OP)	% untreated ailments (rural)	Untreated due to stated financial reasons % of ailments	Cost of treatment per ailment
Andhra Pradesh	5.7	52.1	85.2	25.5	5.2	116
Kerala	5.4	49	69.0	11.7	1.5	119
Tamil Nadu	7.2	41.5	70.0	22.4	-	79
Karnataka	11.0	55.1	77.9	22.3	2.6	91
All India Average	6.4	37.9	82.0	17.3	3.5	144

Source: NCMH

The impact of public health care provision on poverty is seen from the fact that while curative public health services account for a 17.7% of outpatient and 26.3% of hospitalisation care it still amounts to only 1.64% of all household health expenditure on health (IIHS-RP 31/2004). Though 25.5% of all rural ailments go untreated, and though a high percentage of public services is perhaps going to the not-so-poor, the public sector remains the only port of call to many of the poorest. If we see the figures for hospitalization alone the skew is even more evident with only 7.39 % of out-of-pocket expenditure occurring in public institutions though it accounts for 26.3% of hospitalizations, while 91.37 of expenditure is in private hospitalsⁱⁱ (all based on NSSO survey- 2001-02 52nd round.) The adverse impact of hospitalization on poverty is also evident from Figure 3 which show that

nearly 65% of the poorest have to borrow and another 21% dig into their savings (thus making them much more economic risk prone) as a result of hospitalization.

The private hospitals accounted for about 72 per cent of beds in the rural areas and 56 per cent in the urban areas in 1993. The NSS (42nd round) had also shown that the private hospitals accounted for 69 per cent of inpatient care in the rural areas and 58 per cent in the urban areas. Similarly, the NFHS (1992-93) revealed that 58.5 per cent of total births in the hospitals have taken place in the private sector. It is almost equal to the share of the private sector (59 per cent) in the hospital beds in Andhra Pradesh.

With respect to budgetary allocation to health in the State it accounts for 0.8 percent of state GDP and is proposed to be increased to 2% of SGDP, but actual budgetary allocations do not match these intentions.

Thus in the year 2002, estimates of sub-center requirements from all sources put it maximally at 11,207 (from Government of India sources) and the shortfall was 1317. With the new sanction of more sub-centers there are 12522 sub-centers in place. In PHCs however the requirement as per GOI is 1868 currently here are while existing 1570 PHCs in state. Therefore there is a substantial shortfall in this area. In CHCs the existing number is put at 164 against a projected total requirement of 438. Not only is the existing facilities far short of the goal, but even the projected requirement may be lesser than optimal for an almost 8 crore population. There are also gaps in functioning of these existing institutions because of considerable gaps of infrastructure, manpower and equipment.

In manpower the vacancies positions reported are also low: only 7% (3936/52908) under the Director of Health. Under the APVVP, the vacancy position is a higher 16% (1661/10403) which averages a 22% vacancy amongst doctors, 10% amongst female nursing staff and 20% amongst male para-medicals. The sanctioned posts are themselves much less than required and the vacancy position is a percentage of this. One report mentions that 192 PHCs / hospitals were upgraded between 1992-2004 without sanctioning additional staff and that Rs.75.25 crores additional budget is required for sanctioning additional staff and equipment.

In Andhra Pradesh there are 192 Urban Health Centres each covering 15000 population in 74 municipalities and maintained by NGOs.

The tribal population of the state constitutes about 7% of the total population and represent some of the most marginalized and vulnerable sections of society. They also see high degree of population dispersion and numerous reasons for geographical isolation and remain victim of very low literacy levels, high incidence of communicable disease, especially malaria and tuberculosis and very poor access to health services. The tribal population is concentrated in 180 mandals are known as agency areas –

with reference to the Tribal Development Agency. Access to health services in these mandals is largely limited by physical access – the lack of transport from nearby villages to the health center; and by the poor levels of functioning of the existing peripheral health facilities. Due to inability of the system to motivate doctors and even paramedical staff to work in some of these areas, many tribal areas are either un-served or get the services of a very reluctant workforce. Monitoring is also weak in these areas.

Private health care provision is very significant in A.P. as in almost all Indian states. In AP of the approximately 79,000 hospital beds in 1994, about 59% were in the private sector, 35% in the public sector and 6% were maintained by non profit voluntary organizations (Mahapatra P & Nagarjuna -1998).

The share of utilisation of private healthcare facilities has also been steadily growing. In 1995-96, it accounted for about 77.5 percent inpatient care in rural areas and 63.8 percent in urban areas. Share of the private sector in outpatient care was higher in the urban areas (88.5 percent) than in rural areas (76.7 percent). However, there are some regional disparities in the per capita bed availability ranging from 1 bed per 1000 population in developed regions of coastal Andhra to 0.5 per 1000 population in backward regions of Rayalseema and Telengana (Mahapatra P & Nagarjuna -1998).

While most private, public and voluntary sector health care facilities are situated in urban areas (82%), the urban concentration of services was higher in public and voluntary sector. This indicates a higher presence of private facilities in the rural areas (72%) as compared to that in urban (56%) areas (Mahapatra P & Nagarjuna -1998).

The non-qualified, also referred to as RMP (Registered or rural medical practitioner) provider has widespread presence in the State. For most acute diseases of children and adults, RMPs are the most accessible and affordable sources of treatment. There is no systematic evidence on the quality of care they provide in this state. But there is considerable anecdotal evidence of harmful practices reported in the state and a few studies from other states that indicate that such RMP care may make extensive use of unnecessary or inappropriate drugs. RMPs also act as links to private hospitals for recruiting patients for surgeries and higher level medical care.

47.5 percent of private health institutions provide all services including medical, surgical and obstetrics (Mahapatra P & Nagarjuna -1998). Obstetrics is the single largest specialization in the private sector. The presence of the private sector in institutional deliveries has also risen from 58.3 percent in 1992-93 to 70.5 percent by 1998-99 (Mahapatra P & Nagarjuna -1998).

Another dimension of private health care in the Andhra scenario is the influence of public care providers, sometimes legally and often illegally, providing private care in their residences and in private nursing homes. The

conflict of interests this represents and its impact on the efficiency of the public health system are areas of serious concern. This conflict of interests could operate at different levels – from the diversion of patients to private nursing homes to its influence over policy making. Further, there is no regulation of cost, quality, rationality or ethics of care in the private sector. Professional self regulation has not brought about any contribution to such regulation.

Effective financing of essential health care is important for improving the public health system functioning.

Health Sector Budget in past six years						
Budget Head	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (R.E)	2006-07 (B.E)
Non-Plan	814.26	858.47	946.03	1002.60	1188.61	1360.29
Plan	494.20	477.82	505.94	490.10	587.76	752.94
Total	1308.46	1336.29	1451.97	1492.70	1776.37	2113.23

Source: **AP State Budget books

The public health spending over the past few years, both as a percentage of State Domestic Product (SDP) and as a percentage of total public expenditure continue to present a state of either stagnation and or decline.

Year wise Health budget as a percentage of SGDP and overall public expenditure					
Year	SGDP*	Total Public Exp **	Expenditure in HM&FW Dept**	% to Total Exp#	% of SGDP#
1999-00	125236	30426	1154.27	3.79	0.92
2000-01	140119	37956	1334.03	3.51	0.95
2001-02	151396	42747	1308.46	3.06	0.86
2002-03	162310	38597	1336.29	3.46	0.82
2003-04	180812	48855	1451.97	2.97	0.80
2004-05	199075	45747	1492.70	3.26	0.75
2005-06		49624	1776.37	3.58	
2006-07		63528	2113.23	3.33	

Source: **AP State Budget books and *AP Economic Survey report 2004-05, Annex-2.9 page-125.

Note: # calculations are based on the budgetary allocations made exclusively to the HM&FW Department only.

A study of State Health Accounts for the year 2001-02 by Institute of Health Systems, Hyderabad, indicates that 70% of the expenditure was by Government of Andhra Pradesh, 17% by GOI and rest by external funding. The non-plan expenditure going into salaries & establishment was around 61% and that was entirely by GoAP. About 77% of the plan expenditure towards implementation of national programmes was by GOI, which is one reason why the design of programmes has been largely directed by the central government.

According to the same study, public health expenditure by sectoral category was 46% in the primary care, 24% in the secondary care, 21% in the tertiary care and the rest on training/education/research, & government administration.

The health care is largely financed by out of pocket expenditure and to a much lesser extent by government expenditures. Other sources are small. This trend continues to grow, and may impact adversely on levels of poverty.

Per capita health expenditure by different groups							
State	HH	G	Others	Total	HH	G	Others
	Per capita expenditure in rupees				Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure (%)		
Andhra Pradesh	820	216	82	1118	73.33	19.39	7.29
GOI plus all States	1012	304	61	1377	73.5	22	4.46

Source: National Commission for Macroeconomics and Health Report Vol. - I - table 2.15, pg 70 based on National Health Accounts - 2001-02 and extrapolated for the year 2004-05

One of the reports on health sector in Andhra Pradesh indicate that the probability of not seeking treatment tends to be higher among scheduled caste and tribe population and those belonging to lower monthly per capita expenditure. It concludes that accessibility, physical proximity and financial constraints were extremely important for taking decisions to seek treatment among the poor households.

Untreated illnesses due to various reasons (%)				
Reasons in AP	Rural		Urban	
	1986-87	1995-96	1986-87	1995-96
Not near medical facility	0.9	3.2	0	0
Lack of faith	1.1	4.7	1.2	10.7
Long waiting	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.1
Financial reasons	10.1	26.2	0.8	20.3
Ailment not considered serious	74.4	56.2	84.6	54.8
Others	7.2	7.9	5.5	10.7

Source: The Impact and Expenditure Review of Health Sector Report by DFID Health Systems resource Centre - Phase - 1 draft final report (2001) based on the 1995-96 NSS report no. 441, August 1998 and 1986-87, Sarvekshana Volume 15(4), issue no. 51, April-June 1992.

HIV/AIDS:

Andhra Pradesh was one of the first states in India to be considered high HIV/AIDS prevalence and is currently one of the six "hard-hit" states. The state has the highest proportion of those with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) who have tested positive for HIV/AIDS. People suffering from STDs are far more vulnerable to HIV infection.

But HIV/AIDS is no longer confined to those with risky sexual behaviour. It has now moved into the general population, signified by the number of women in antenatal clinics who also test positive for the disease.

Andhra Pradesh has one of the fastest increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in India. In 2004 the ANC prevalence rate was 2.25%. NACO estimated that

the second highest numbers of people were living with HIV in Andhra Pradesh, after Maharashtra state. Andhra accounts for more than 10% of the total HIV cases in India and ninety percent of the infections in the state occur through sexual transmission. Statistic reveal high prevalence of HIV discovered among housewives at more than 28 percent.

AIDS Cases in Andhra Pradesh- 2005 NACO		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12349
2.	India	111608
Percent of total		11.06
3.	Maharashtra	13747
4.	Tamilnadu	52036

Andhra Pradesh has third highest number of AIDS cases in India after Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The total numbers of reported AIDS cases in Andhra as on July 2005 were 12349 against the all India Total figure of 111608. This amounts to more than 11 percent of total AIDS cases in India.

In Andhra Pradesh, 96 percent of adults have heard of the disease, with high awareness in both urban and rural areas. Television is the most likely source of HIV/AIDS knowledge, followed by friends or relatives. Only 2.9 percent of ever-married women received information on the disease from a health worker.

Sl.No.	State/District	Woman aware of RTI/STI	Woman Having symptom of RTI/STI	Used govt. hospital for treatment of RTI/STI	Woman aware of HIV/AIDS	Condom usage
1	Adilabad	16.7	13.9	24.3	63.7	0.0
2	Anantapur	23.8	15.7	30.7	76.0	0.7
3	Chittoor	30.2	10.3	31.3	69.4	0.2
4	Cuddapah	19.2	9.4	31.4	83.3	0.1
5	East Godavari	19.4	20.2	36.5	88.5	0.7
6	Guntur	34.5	10.4	17.9	86.8	0.1
7	Hyderabad	18.4	4.5	27.1*	79.1	0.6
8	Karimnagar	25.4	16.8	10.0	81.6	0.0
9	Khammam	38.5	19.2	42.4	83.5	0.0
10	Krishna	24.8	12.1	19.1	93.7	0.8
11	Kurnool	27.7	8.9	24.2*	62.0	0.3
12	Mahbubnagar	12.2	16.0	37.8*	37.3	0.0
13	Medak	41.0	21.1	52.9	76.1	0.5
14	Nalgonda	26.5	11.6	16.0*	78.3	0.3
15	Nellore	29.2	9.3	32.2*	84.3	0.0
16	Nizamabad	27.2	11.0	18.1	74.2	0.4
17	Prakasam	30.1	14.1	34.1*	87.7	0.0
18	Rangareddi	27.1	19.8	39.5	75.5	0.3
19	Srikakulam	19.0	11.9	23.5*	68.8	0.2
20	Visakhapatnam	26.7	19.3	36.7*	63.4	1.4

21	Vizianagaram	17.5	14.5	31.5	64.6	0.0
22	Warangal	12.3	10.4	8.8*	61.2	0.0
23	West Godavari	23.6	13.0	31.3	86.4	0.7

Source: RCH Survey

Awareness of the use of the condom as a means to prevent HIV/AIDS is far from universal. In the rural areas, about one third of men and nearly half of women were not aware of its role in disease prevention.

Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest frequency of sex with non-regular partners in the country. Among men, 19.2 percent said they had had sex with a non-regular partner in the previous year, as did 7.4 percent of women.

In Andhra Pradesh, 37 PPTCT centres providing support to women who test HIV-positive. Of these 37 centres, 14 are in medical colleges and 23 in district hospitals.

HIV Prevalence levels in State: 2000 – 2004- NACO						
Name of State/UT	Number of sites in 2004	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.
		2000 (%) (232 sites)	2001 (%) (320 sites)	2002 (%) (384 sites)	2003 (%) (455 sites)	2004 (%) (670 sites)
Andhra Pradesh	STD 8	30.00	26.60	30.40	19.60	16.40
	ANC 23	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.25	2.25

The data collected from 8 STD and 23 ANC sites from the States show the HIV prevalence rate of 2.25 percent among the ANC sites and that of 16.4 percent among the STD sites. Comparison of rates for different years shows that there seems to be a slow down in the infection rates at STD sites in Andhra Pradesh. The prevalence rates at STD sites fell for regular two years from 30.4 percent in 2002 to 16.40 percent in 2004. However the prevalence rates at ANC sites reflect sharp increase from 1.25 percent in 2003 to 2.25 percent in 2004.

HIV PREVALENCE IN URBAN AND RURAL ANTENATAL CLINICS					
S. No	District Name	URBAN		RURAL	
		Name of Site	% of Positive	Name of Site	% of Positive
1	Khammam	AH, Kothagudem	3.50	AH, Bhadrachalam	2.25
2	West Godavari	Eluru_Distt. Hospital	3.25	CHC, Bhimavaram	3.00
3	Guntur	Guntur Medical College	3.00	AH, Narsorapet	2.50
4	East Godavari	Kakinada_Rangaraya Medical College	2.75	Area Hospital, Ramachandrapuram	2.25
5	Nalgonda	DH, Nalgonda	2.75	AH, Bhongir	1.00
6	Prakasam	Ongole_Maternal & child Health Hospital	2.50	Area Hospital, Chirala	3.25
7	Visakhapatnam	Ankapalli_Distt. Hospital	2.50	CHC, Aganampudi	0.50
8	Warangal	GMH, Hanumakonda	2.50	Area Hospital,	0.75

				Jangaon	
9	Karimnagar	Karimnagar_Distt. Hospital	2.25	Area Hospital, Jagitial	0.57
10	Hyderabad	Hyderabad_Gandhi Medical College	2.00		
11	Krishna	Machilipatnam_District Hospital	2.00	Area Hospital, Nuzividu	1.50
12	Medak	Sangareddy_Distt. Hospital	2.00	CHC, Narsapur	0.72
13	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram_Distt. Hospital	2.00	Area Hospital, Parvathipuram	1.25
14	Adilabad	Adilabad_Distt. HQ. Hospital	1.75	Area Hospital, Mancherial	1.00
15	Anantapur	Ananthapur_Medical College	1.75	Area Hospital, Guntakal	1.00
16	Rangareddi	Rangareddy_Distt. Hospital	1.75		
17	Kurnool	Kurnool_Kurnool Medical College	1.50	Women & Child Hospital, Adoni	0.00
18	Nellore	Nellore_GMH Hospital	1.50	Area Hospital, Kavali	0.75
19	Srikakulam	Srikakulam_Distt. Hospital	1.50	CHC, Tekkali	0.25
20	Chittoor	Chittoor_District HQ. Hospital	1.25	Area Hospital, Srikalahasti	2.00
21	Cuddapah	Cuddapah_Distt. Hospital	0.75	Area Hospital, Rajampeta	0.50
22	Nizamabad	DH, Nizamabad	0.75	AH, Kamareddy	2.50
23	Mahbubnagar	Mehboobnagar_Distt. Hospital	0.25	Area Hospital, Gadwal	0.25

Source : SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE 2005, APSACS

20 ANC sites in rural areas in 20 districts show the HIV prevalence rates among the pregnant mothers in Andhra. This shows that the infection had well spread into the rural general population also. 11 districts namely, Khammam, West Godavari, Guntur, East Godavari, Nalgonda, Prakasam, Krishna, Vizianagaram, Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor show high prevalence rate of more than one percent in rural population. Prakasam reported the highest prevalence rates of 3.25 percent in rural areas followed by West Godavari 3.00 percent.

TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN THE URBAN ANTENATAL CLINICS IN THE STATE FROM 2000 TO 2005								
S.No	DISTRICT	SENTINEL SITE LOCATION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Khammam	Area Hospital, Kothagudem			0.25	1.50	2.00	3.50
2	West Godavari	District Hospital, Eluru			2.25	2.00	2.75	3.25
3	Guntur	Guntur Medical College	3.5	5.25	2.25	3.75	3.50	3.00
4	East Godavari	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	2	4	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.75
5	Nalgonda	District			1.75	1.50	2.25	2.75

		Hospital, Nalgonda						
6	Prakasam	District Hospital, Ongole			3.50	3.00	4.00	2.50
7	Visakhapatnam	District Hospital, Anakapally			0.50	1.00	1.50	2.50
8	Warangal	Kakatiya Medical College	1.25	1.5	6.75	1.50	2.25	2.50
9	Karimnagar	District Hospital, Karimnagar			1.50	2.00	3.50	2.25
10	Hyderabad	Gandhi Medical College	2	0.5	1.50	1.00	0.75	2.00
11	Krishna	District Hospital, Machilipatnam			2.25	1.75	2.25	2.00
12	Medak	District Hospital, Sangareddy			1.25	0.50	1.00	2.00
13	Vizianagaram	District Hospital, Vizianagaram		1.25	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.00
14	Adilabad	District Hospital, Adilabad		1.25	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.75
15	Ananthapur	Anantapur Medical College		2	1.25	1.25	1.75	1.75
16	Rangareddy	District Hospital, Tandur			1.00	0.50	0.50	1.75
17	Kurnool	Kurnool Medical College	1.25	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.50
18	Nellore	District Hospital, Nellore			1.00	2.50	2.75	1.50
19	Srikakulam	District Hospital, Srikakulam			0.75	1.00	0.75	1.50
20	Chittoor	District Hospital, Chittoor	2	1.75	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.25
21	Cuddapah	District Hospital, Kadapa			1.75	2.50	2.75	0.75
22	Nizamabad	District Hospital, Nizamabad			1.25	1.25	2.25	0.75
23	Mahabubnagar	District Hospital, Mahaboobnagar			0.25	0.25	0.75	0.25

Source: Andhra Pradesh SACS 2005.

The sentinel sites in all the districts in Andhra Pradesh show High prevalence of HIV in urban areas with the exception being only three districts namely Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad and Cuddapah. However of the

three sites reporting less than 1 percent prevalence rate in 2005 the two in Cuddapah and Nizamabad showed high prevalence rates of 2.75 and 2.25 percent respectively in 2004.

Three districts Khammam, West Godavari and Guntur show the prevalence rate of 3 or more than three percent in 2005. Another 11 districts, namely East Godavari, Nalgonda, Prakasam, Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Hyderabad, Krishna, Medak and Vizianagaram show the prevalence rate between 2 to 3 percent.

11 districts showing increase in the prevalence rates in rural area are Khammam, Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Hyderabad, Medak, Vizianagaram, Adilabad, Rangareddy, Kurnool and Srikakulam.

TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN ANTENATAL CLINICS IN FIRST REFERRAL UNITS - 2003 to 2005					
Sl.	DISTRICT	SENTINEL SITE LOCATION	HIV Prevalence %		
			2003	2004	2005
1	Prakasam	Area Hospital, Chirala	2.50	1.75	3.25
2	West Godavari	CHC, Bhimavaram	2.50	2	3
3	Guntur	Area Hospital, Narsaraopet	2.75	1.5	2.5
4	Nizamabad	Area Hospital, Kamareddy	1.75	1.75	2.5
5	East Godavari	Area Hospital, Ramachandrapuram	3.00	1.75	2.25
6	Khammam	Area Hospital, Bhadrachalam	N.A.	2	2.25
7	Chittoor	Area Hospital, Srikalahasti	1.50	2	2
8	Krishna	Area Hospital, Nuzividu	1.25	1.5	1.5
9	Vizianagaram	Area Hospital, Parvathipuram	0.75	0.5	1.25
10	Adilabad	Area Hospital, Mancherial	1.50	0.25	1
11	Anantapur	Area Hospital, Guntakal	0.75	1.25	1
12	Nalgonda	Area Hospital, Bhongir	0.75	0.75	1
13	Nellore	Area Hospital, Kavali	0.50	2.25	0.75
14	Warangal	Area Hospital, Jangaon	1.00	1.25	0.75
15	Medak	CHC, Narsapur	N.A.	0.5	0.72
16	Karimnagar	Area Hospital, Jagitial	1.00	1.5	0.57
17	Cuddapah	Area Hospital, Rajampeta	1.25	1.25	0.5
18	Visakhapatnam	CHC, Aganampudi	2.25	0.75	0.5
19	Mahbubnagar	Area Hospital, Gadwal	0.50	0.75	0.25

20	Srikakulam	Area Hospital, Tekkali	0.75	1	0.25
21	Kurnool	Women & Child Hospital, Adoni	0.25	0.25	0

Based on the prevalence rates at first referral units, 10 district ANC sites reported increase in HIV prevalence in 2005 over the year 2004. The sites showing increase in prevalence rates were Prakasam, West Godavari, Guntur, Nizamabad, East, Godavari, Khammam, Vizianagaram, Adilabad, Nalgonda and Medak. Two sites at Chittoor and Krishna reported no change in 2005 from the previous year.

HIV PREVALENCE IN STD CLINICS					
S.No	District Name	Name of Site	Number Tested	Number Positive	% of Positive
1	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Osmania Medical College & Hospital	250	81	32.4
2	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam Andhra Medical College & Hospital	250	80	32
3	Khammam	Khammam Distt. HQ. Hospital	250	78	31.2
4	Krishna	Vijayawada GGH	250	66	26.4
5	Warangal	Warangal MGM Hospital	219	52	23.74
6	Chittoor	Tirupati S.V. Medical College & Hospital	250	57	22.8
7	Karimnagar	Area Hospital Ramagundam	250	51	20.4
8	Prakasam	Ongole Distt. Hospital	250	49	19.6
9	Kurnool	Kurnool GGH	250	38	15.2
10	East Godavari	Rajahmundry Distt. Hospital	250	37	14.8
11	Medak	Sangareddy District Hospital	250	10	4

Source : SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE 2005, APSACS

According to the surveillance survey 2005 the HIV prevalence in all the STD clinics was very high in 2005. Only Medak reported the prevalence rate below 5 percent. Highest prevalence rate 32.4 percent was reported from Hyderabad, followed by 32 at Visakhapatnam and 31.2 percent at Khammam. Karimnagar, Chittoor, Warangal and Krishna reported the prevalence rates between 20 to 30 percent.

TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) CLINICS IN THE STATE FROM 2000 TO 2005							
DISTRICT	SENTINEL SITE LOCATION	HIV Prevalence %					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hyderabad	Osmania Medical College	32	41.6	31.60	36.00	36.00	32.40
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Medical College	30	38.4	35.60	29.60	35.60	32.00
Khammam	District Hospital		14.8	12.80	10.00	16.00	31.20
Krishna	Government General Hospital, Vijayawada			33.20	28.80	29.60	26.40
Warangal	MGM Hospital			40.40	19.60	31.20	23.74
Chittoor	S V Medical College, Tirupati	23.6	12.9	39.20	38.00	31.20	22.80
Karimnagar	Area Hospital, Ramagundam			3.75	4.80	5.60	20.40
Prakasam	District Hospital, Ongole			12.80	17.20	14.40	19.60
Kurnool	Government General Hospital			9.20	17.60	7.20	15.20
East Godavari	District Hospital,			30.40	24.80	16.40	14.80

	Rajahmundry						
Medak	District Hospital, Sangareddy			3.20	2.00	6.00	4.00

Source : SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE 2005, APSACS

The comparative data for different years from the STD sites in Andhra Pradesh show mixed trend of increasing rate of prevalence in some site and decreasing rate in others. The sites showing decrease are mainly which reported very high rates of prevalence in previous years. Despite the reported decrease in these sites the rate of infection is still very high. The sites with high prevalence but which reported decrease in rates in 2005 were Hyderabad (32%), Visakhapatnam (32%), Krishna (26.40 %), Warangal (23.74%), Chittoor (22.80%) and Medak (4%).

The district which reported increase in prevalence rates in 2005 were Khammam (31.2%), Karimnagar (20.4%), Prakasam (19.6%), Kurnool (15.2%).

TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSW) SITES IN THE STATE FROM 2003 TO 2005						
S.No	District Name	Name of Site	Sentinel Group	2003	2004	2005
1	East Godavari	East Godawari	FSW	42	40.8	26.8
2	Visakhapatnam	Priyadarshini Service Organization, Vishakhapatnam	FSW	12.8	14	15.6
3	Guntur	Needs Society, Chilakaluripet, Guntur	FSW	--	14.4	13.2
4	Warangal		FSW	13.2	18.8	12.8
5	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	FSW	16	10	12
6	Prakasam	Lakshmi Development Society, Ongle, Prakasam	FSW	24.4	10.8	7.2
7	Kurnool	Parameswari, Kurnool	FSW	8.4	10	3.2

Source : SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE 2005, APSACS

The trend reflected by the sex workers site regarding the infection rates also show mixed results. While there has been observed decrease in infections in some site, it increased at the other sites. The maximum decrease had been registered at Visakhapatnam where it fell from 42 percent in 2003 to 40.8 percent in 2004 and finally to 25.8 percent in 2005. other sex workers sites showing decrease were Warangal, Kurnool, Prakasam, and Guntur. The site which registered increase in 2005 over the prevalence rate of 2005 were Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.

List of NGOs in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	DISTRICT	NAME & ADDRESS OF THE NGO	PHONE #	PO
1	Adilabad	PAGERS C/o.Ramanaiah Advocate, 18-642/1 Near Veerahanuman Temple Mancherial - 504208 <u>Mr A. Sathish Kumar,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08736-252895 98490 02911	M Kishore
2	Adilabad	Sri Sai Mahila Mandali No. 1-14-616/1, Dwaraka Nagar Sirpur Kagaznagar 504 296 Adilabad <u>Ms B. Saroja,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08738-235474 08738-238102	V Sashidhar
3	Adilabad	SURE 4-3-61/62/A, Pulenagar, Bhainsa 504 208 Adilabad <u>Mr G.Gopal Reddy</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08752-230056 98490 13297	V Sashidhar
4	Anantapur	Health Education Agriculture Devp. Society (HEADS) Dr.No.6-106B, Opp. Nallappareddy Complex, Kalyandurgam bipass Road, Azad Nagar, Anantapur 515001 <u>Dr Prabhakar Reddy,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08554-250277 PD:0855424986 6	M Kishore
5	Chittoor	Nehru Yuvajana Seva Sangham (NYSS) C/O Subramanyam Forest Officer Nagari Road Near Lakshmi tyre retrading & sales NTR Colony Puttur Chittoor Dist. <u>Mr. Ranga Reddy</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08576-271137	K Aravinda Devi
6	Chittoor	Gramodaya Samithi - GRASM 19-12-36, Bairaji Patteda, Arch Road, Tirupati <u>Mr. Rajender</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	0877-2241677 0877-2244996	KL Satyanarayana

7	Chittoor	JANACHETANA 11-422-D1, P & T Colony Madanapally, Chittoor <u>Mr. K. Deva Danam</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08571-226710 PD:9849465896	N Srinivas
8	Chittoor	Chittoor Rural Leprosy Rehabilitation & Social Welfare Association (CLRSWA) 3/22, Eswar Temple Street Nagari 517590, Chittoor <u>Mr N. Ramachandran,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08577-234673	PS Renuka
9	Chittoor	PASS Plot No. 47, TUDA Plots, II Floor Upstairs, Rayalacheruvu Road Tirupati 517501 <u>Mr Balakrishna Murthy,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0877-2246505, 2240262, PD:9848131901	PS Renuka
10	Chittoor	CARES D# C-84 (Upstairs), Bangalore Rd Nagamangalam Palamner 517 408, Chittoor <u>Mr. VPA Reddy</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08579-253105 , 8571-231089, PD:9440124874	S Rajni Prasad
11	Cuddapah	Praja Chaitanya Seva Sangham (PCSS) 70/177-A, Brahman Street, Rayachoti - 516269, Cuddapah <u>Mr Chenna Reddy,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08561-254113	Anthony Reddy
12	Cuddapah	Community Development Society (CDS) 4/259, E2, Near Govt Elementary School, Maddanur Road, Yerraguntla post 516390 Cuddapah <u>Mr S.T. Raju,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08568-266634 08568-267605 08563-275078 9440013274	K Aravinda Devi
13	Cuddapah	Rural Development Organisation (RDO) 6/42, Gadicherla Ramarao Street Cuddapah 516001 <u>The Project Director</u>	08562-277019	PS Renuka
14	East Godavari	BREAD No. 4-6-3, Old SB Street Tuni 533 401, E.G. Dist <u>Mr Solomon Raju</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08854-256973, PD: 08854354673	N Srinivas

15	East Godavari	CHANGES 17-15-18 Opp. Gokina Siva Babu Thota Durga Centre, Peddapuram, East Godavari <u>Project Director</u>	9346295251 AO 9848842543 PM	N Srinivas
16	East Godavari	CHANGES Opp: 3-APSP, Anjaneya Nagar D.No. 2-173 Kakinada 533 005 <u>Mr Venkateswara Rao</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0884- 2307931, 2353874, PD: 9849181667	N Srinivas
17	East Godavari	PRAGATI Somavaram (Post) Kirlampudi Mandal Via Jaggampet East Godavari Dist 533 435 <u>Mr John Victor</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08868-229669 08865-272300 0883-2411262 PD:9848039058	N Srinivas
18	East Godavari	Prasanthi Educational Cultural & Welfare Assn.(PECWA), D-No. 11/26 C/O Chitra Gandhi Opp. Vasu Tailors Harijanapeta, Jaggampeta-533435 Ms. K. Mary <u>Project Director</u>	0883- 2455608(R) 0883-2456045	S Rajni Prasad
19	East Godavari	Uma Educational & Technical Society No.4-54 2nd Floor Manovikas nagar Behind Rayudupalem Kakinada 5330051 <u>K. Narayan Reddy</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0884-2306439 0884-2306039 PD: 9440119828	S Rajni Prasad
20	East Godavari	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Orphange & Boarding Home 46-9-26/D Danavayapeta, Bypass Road, Rajahmundry E.G. Dist	0883-3950662, 2417612	V Sashidhar
21	Guntur	Abhyudaya Mahila Mandali C/o. KL Gupta Kalyana Mandapam D.No.1-442/A, Mangalagiri Guntur <u>Ms Susheela</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08645-235919	Anthony Reddy

22	Guntur	Kothapeta Mahila Mandali (KMM) Venkatadripet, Nehrunagar Guntur 522 001 <u>Mr Venkat</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0863-2212381 0863-2212382 2257666 (fax)(PP)	Anthony Reddy
23	Guntur	NEEDS SERVING SOCIETY Markandeya Nagar, Weaver's Colony, Chilakaluripet 522 616, Guntur <u>Mr Eeshwar Prasad</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08647-253581 08647-251145	Anthony Reddy
24	Guntur	SPANDANA No.5-54-19, 6/18, Brodipet Guntur 522002 <u>Ms G. Padmaja</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0863-2255817	KL Satyanarayana
25	Guntur	SVHYSS H.No.12-28-66, II Floor, Syamaldas Agraharam, Guntur 522 001 <u>Mr Venkaiah</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0863-2211463	PS Renuka
26	Guntur	SEEDS 3rd Lane, Srinagar Guntur 522002 <u>Mr D. Roshan Kumar</u> <u>Project Director</u> <u>9849125088</u> <u>9848090642</u>	0863-2238230 2351631 (Fax)	S Rajni Prasad
27	Hyderabad	IRDS H.# 2-1-409, Nallakunta Hyderabad 44 <u>Mr Sukumar David</u> <u>Project Director email:</u> <u>irdsol@yahoo.com</u>	27653160 32365880 9866002933 (Srisailam)	Anthony Reddy
28	Hyderabad	DARE No. 1-1-770/5, Near Canara Bank Gandhinagar, Hyderabad-80 <u>Mr Sridhar</u> <u>Project Director</u>	040-55846929 PM: 9885044460, PD: 31021484	K Aravinda Devi
29	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Leprosy Control & Health Society No. 5-9-2-9/6, Chirag- ali-lane, Abids Hyderabad 500 001 <u>Mr Ayub Hyderi</u> <u>Project Director</u>	040-2320 3991 040-2447 4071 23203991	K Aravinda Devi

30	Hyderabad	NRITYANJALI ACADEMY No. 10-1-559, 45, TIT Blocks, Renuka Nilayam East Nehru Nagar Secunderabad - 26 <u>Mr B. Narsing Rao</u> <u>Project Director</u>	27702641 55289641 9849048545	K Aravinda Devi
31	Hyderabad	Lepra India Plot No. 27, Asbestos Staff Colony, Vikrampuri Colony Sec-bad-9. <u>Mr. Ramesh</u> <u>Project Manager</u>	040-27895808,5522 7075,27846605 (fax).	M Kishore
32	Hyderabad	SIDUR 144/2RT, Vijayanagar Colony Hyderabad 57 <u>Mr Vardhan</u> <u>Project Director</u>	040-55368109 040-55368110	M Kishore
33	Hyderabad	Mithrudu 3-6-131/6/1, 1st Floor, St. Mary Junior College Lane, Himayath Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 029 <u>Mr William Christy</u> <u>Project Director</u>	98495 14869 2326 2300	N Srinivas
34	Hyderabad	Pragathi Plot No. 55 Sainik Nagar, Ramakrishnapuram Gate, Near Rythu Bazar Sec-bad. <u>Mr Madhu Surender</u> <u>Project Director</u>	040-55961245 PD 9246376775	PS Renuka
35	Karimnagar	Sri Tarakarama Rural & Urban Devp. Organisation # 1-9-228, Near Govt. Hospital, Metpally (PO & Mandal), Karimnagar <u>Mrs Lakshmi</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08725-228112, 225212, PD: 9440383908	KL Satyanarayana
36	Khammam	MARVEL H# 1-6-182/183 Jubileepura, Khammam Mr. K Ugender <u>The Project Director</u>	08742-222411	KL Satyanarayana
37	Khammam	CRESHE Hno. 1-8-88 (upstairs), Near Sai ram Theatre, Jublipura, Khammam 507003 <u>Mr Vijay Kumar</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08742-245805	M Kishore

38	Khammam	MORE 7-1-114, Opp: Satya Bhaskar Jr. College Annaram Road, Bandarugudem Manuguru, Khammam 507117 <u>Mr. Srinivas</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08746-220082	M Kishore
39	Khammam	SNEHA H# 16-158, Netaji Road Near Vani Vidyalayam Sathupally 507303 Khammam <u>Mr Fyaz Ali,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08761-281137, 281286	M Kishore
40	Krishna	IRDS No.13/127, Club Road, Patimida Guduwada <u>Mr K. Prathap Reddy</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08674-249622	Anthony Reddy
41	Krishna	VIMOCHANA D# 24-7-8, Sri Sai Nilayam Jonnavittula vari Street, Ramnagar Vijayawada 520003 <u>Mr Paul Banerjee</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0866-2440421, 2440420, PD: 9848631421	Anthony Reddy
42	Krishna	SAMATA Behind Police Station, Ibrahimpatnam, Krishna Dist - 521 456 <u>Mrs. D Hannakumari</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0866-2881366	K Aravinda Devi
43	Krishna	City Educational Society 30-15-17, Mallela Sree Rama Murthy Street Durga Agraharam VIJAYAWADA-520002. <u>Y. Durgaprasad</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0866-5578538 PD: 9885460922	KL Satyanarayana
44	Krishna	SAATHI D.No.14-5-7 Tennetivari Street, Gandhi Nagar Vijayawada 520 003 <u>Mr Yatin Patel</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0866-5565241 98481-10004 5529886	N Srinivas
45	Krishna	Vasavya Mahila Mandali D.No. 40-9/1-19, Nasthik Kendram Benz Circle, Vijayawada 10 <u>Smt Chennupati Vidya</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0866-2491320 0866-2489784 98481-22121	PS Renuka

46	Krishna	Community Action Trust HIG 293, HB Colony Bhavanipuram Vijayawada 520 012 <u>Ms. Shoba Josh</u> <u>The Project Officer</u>	0866-2415425	S Rajni Prasad
47	Kurnool	Sri Parameshwari Educational Society Near Venkateshwaraswamy Temple, 80-11-66, Krishna Nagar, Kurnool - 518 002 <u>Mr. P. Mohan Raju</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08518-232125, PD: 9440356716	Anthony Reddy
48	Kurnool	Vijaya Mahila Mandali Nr. Surya Silk Industry, Sanjeevaiah Nagar Yemmiganur 518360, Kurnool <u>Mr B. Venugopala</u> <u>Chary,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08512-228561	Anthony Reddy
49	Kurnool	Herself Society Opp: Bethel Church, Shyam nagar Nandyal 518502, Kurnool <u>Mr Jayanna</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08514-222381	KL Satyanarayana
50	Kurnool	Sri Siva Rama Educational & Social Service Society D# 76/105E, Guru Raghavendra Nagar Near Bellary Chowrastha Kurnool 518003 <u>Mr. M. Shiva Kamaiah</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08518-258692	M Kishore
51	Mahaboobnagar	Navodaya Seva Sangham KK Nagar, Behind MDO Office, Jadcherla 509302 Mahaboobnagar <u>Mr G. Ranga Reddy,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08542-235537 08542-234584	KL Satyanarayana

52	Mahaboobnagar	Research Environment Education & Devp. Society (REEDS) Chandrasekhar Building Near Water tank, Beside Bus Stand Kodangal - 509338, Mahaboobnagar <u>Mr Satyaboopal Reddy,</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08505-284923	KL Satyanarayana
53	Mahaboobnagar	Rahul Medical Health Service Society 23-61/5E, upstairs, KPS School Road, Kothakota, Mahabubnagar Dist. P. Venkateswara Roa Project Director	08545-227297 08545-226776	M Kishore
54	Nalgonda	Vivekananda Youth Club for Awakening & Rural Development Bus stand Back side, Satya Clinic Building Nalgonda 508 248 <u>Mr Deepajanardhan</u> <u>Reddy</u> <u>Project Director</u>	958691-240112 958691-241955	KL Satyanarayana
55	Nellore	Chaitanya Jyothi Welfare Society 26/II-206, Venkatreddi Nagar Vedayapalem, Nellore 524 004 <u>Mr. Srinivas</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0861-2344063 9885307263	K Aravinda Devi
56	Nellore	DUTIES 7/332, Chakali Street Nellore 524001 <u>Mr Vengaiah</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0861-2346810 9440277961 (PD)	KL Satyanarayana
57	Nellore	SUPPORT 23/218, Vasantha Nilayam, Ravi chettu centre, Fathekhanpet, Nellore 3 <u>Mr. TRDD Raju</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	0861-5517370 PD: 9885058500	PS Renuka
58	Nellore	Nehru Yuva Kendra D.No.24-1-1292 Jakka Gopal Reddy Building Opp: Salvation Army, Prashanthi Nagar Nellore - 524003 <u>Mr. TV Vidhya Sagar</u> <u>Rao</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	0861-2345448 0861-2328680	S Rajni Prasad

59	Nizamabad	Sirivennala Social Welfare Society 6-2-330, Subash Nagar, Beside Telangana Bank Nizamabad <u>Mr. Ravindranath</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08462-230796	M Kishore
60	Prakasam	The Lakshmi Development Society D# 58-5-5, 2nd Floor, Nagarjuna Sadan, Opp: Krishna Mandir, Santhapet Ongole 523 001, Prakasam Dist. <u>Mr S. Venkaiah</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08592-280708	Anthony Reddy
61	Prakasam	Prepare D.No. 9-188, Opp Check post Ongole Road Medarametla 523212 Prakasam Dist <u>Mr. YV Ramaiah</u> <u>Project Officer</u>	08593-252003	S Rajni Prasad
62	Prakasam	Dasari Adavaiah Memorial Elementary School Committee (DAMES) Ulavapadu Post, Prakasam 523292 <u>Mr D. Kotaiah</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08599- 234104(r) 08588-234376	V Sashidhar
63	Prakasam	Gowthami Educational Society Alakuvapadu Road, Tangutur Prakasam 523 274 <u>Mr R P Ankaiah</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08592-242620 08592-243910	V Sashidhar
64	Prakasam	Mahila Mandali - Chirala Station Road, chirala Prakasam 523 155 <u>Ms. Madhavi Latha</u> <u>The Project Director</u>	08594-232632 08594-230073	V Sashidhar
65	Prakasam	Planned Action Service Committee for Achievements (PASCA) D.No.20-1-192, 1st Floor, Block No. 2A, Sri Sai Surya Towers, Market Centre, Ongole, Prakasam 523 274 <u>Mr. Sharath</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08592-228545	V Sashidhar

66	Prakasam	Viveka Education Foundation Pamur 523 108 Prakasam Dist <u>Mr Kali Prasad</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08490-247171, 246333	V Sashidhar
67	Ranga Reddy	Cultural Action for Literacy & Awareness (CALA) Plot No.15, Arunodaya Nagar, Near Niveditha Vidyalaya, GSI Post, Nogole, RR Dist. Hyderabad - 500 068 <u>Mr Vijaymohan</u> <u>Project Director</u>	040-3090 7488 94404 82017	K Aravinda Devi
68	Ranga Reddy	Venkateswara Social Service Association (VSSA) 6-1-133,16/1, WalkerTown, Near Padmarao Nagar Park, Padmarao Nagar, Secunderabad - 500025 <u>Mr Alexander</u> <u>Project Director</u>	040-31051449 2750 1178 9885190454	K Aravinda Devi
69	Srikakulam	Action in Rural Technology & Service (ARTS) Congress Office Oppsite Road, GAN Colony, Chinnabondilipuram Road, Palakonda Road, Srikakulam - 532 001 <u>Mr Sanyasirao</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08942-278232	S Rajni Prasad
70	Srikakulam	Swamy Babu Vajramma Charitable Trust (SVCT) Indiragandhi Bhavan, Goruvvari Tank Road Narasannapeta - 532421 Srikakulam <u>Mr Gopala Krishna</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08942-277914	S Rajni Prasad
71	Vizag	Priyadarshini Service Organisation (PSO) D.# 45-57-17, Opp: City Towers Near Rythu Bazar, Narasimhanagar Akkayapalem, Vizag - 24 <u>Mrs G. Sumana</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0891-2790905 2554996 (fax)	N Srinivas

72	Vizag	Mahila Vikas Samstha Flat # 205, Sai Towers, Block No.1 Radnum Gardens Visakhapatnam - 2 <u>Dr Kondal Rao</u> Project Director	0891-2735997	PS Renuka
73	Vizag	SEED 44-7-2 A/2 , Prashanthi nagar, Near Avtar Mehar Baba Premashramam Titichatlapalem Visp-16 <u>Sanyasi Raju</u> Project Director	0891-5531097, 2765598	PS Renuka
74	Vizag	ACCEPT No. 27-1-62 (1), Sri Nagar, Vidyanagar Old Gajuwaka, Vizag - 530 026 <u>Mr Stanley Moses</u> Project Director	0891-2757176 256738	S Rajni Prasad
75	Vizag	NATURE Near Railway Gate, Punyagiri Road, Sringeraput kota Vizag - 535145	958936 249564 958966- 275129Aruku Valley 08936- 249408	V Sashidhar
76	Vizianagara m	DARE No. 1-1-770/5, Near Canara Bank Gandhinagar, Hyderabad-80 Mr Sridh Project Director	08922-233259, PD: 98491- 40398	K Aravinda Devi
77	Vizianagara m	Centre for Training Research Development (CTRD) Plot no 107 SBI Colony Balaji Nagar Vizianagaram 535 003 <u>Mr. KVS Rammohan</u> Project Manager	08922-233259, PD: 98491- 40398	N Srinivas
78	Vizianagara m	Lions Family Welfare Planning Trust (LFWPT) 8-58/1 Puritipenta Gajapathinagaram Vizianagaram <u>Mr Appala Raju</u> Project Manager	08965-285139	S Rajni Prasad
79	Warangal	Pragathiseva Samithi 2-5-578, Subedari, Hanmakonda, Warangal 506 001 <u>Mr John</u> Project Director	0870-2550659, 2540979	K Aravinda Devi

80	Warangal	SNEHA 11-18-777/1 Vishwakarma Veedhi, Kashibugga Warangal - 506001 <u>Mr Venugopal</u> <u>Project Director</u>	0870-2444823 PD:9440327974	K Aravinda Devi
81	Warangal	SCDSS 1-8-277 S R PG & Degree College Balasamudram Hanmakonda Pin:506001 G. Krishna <u>Project Director</u>	0870-2546187 PD; 9440973305	N Srinivas
82	West Godavari	Jyothi Educational Society D.No. 4-53-3(3) Near DS Cheruvu, Subba Raopeta, tadepalligudem W. Godavari <u>Mr Venkateswar Rao</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08818-220368	Anthony Reddy
83	West Godavari	SAMEEKARANA D.No.6-156, C/o. SV Maruthi Care, Pydiparu, Tanuku - 534 211 <u>Mr A. Mutyala Raju</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08819-229762, PD: 9848302539	N Srinivas
84	West Godavari	Ravindra Educational & Cultural Society Old P.H.C. Building, Devarapalli 534313 W.G. Dist. <u>Mr B. Gangadhara Rao</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08813-274069	S Rajni Prasad
85	West Godavari	Bethesda Leprosy Hospital P.O# 13, Narsapur - 534275 <u>Mr K. Satyanarayana</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08814-274618 08814-278046	V Sashidhar
86	West Godavari	United AIDS Control Project Opp: Ratna Electronics, Station Road Nidadavole 531 301 <u>Mr A. Yudukondalu</u> <u>Project Director</u>	08813-225178	V Sashidhar

Trafficking:

The problem of trafficking and prostitution is acute in Andhra Pradesh (Mukherjee, 1997). In various studies the state has been identified as a major source area for trafficking of women and children for both commercial sexual exploitation and for other purposes. Andhra Pradesh is a state, which contributes to the maximum number of victims coming from any Indian state, to the big and small brothels in various states and cities in India. In Goa 80%, Delhi 45%, Mumbai 28% and Kolkata 3% of total women are from Andhra Pradesh (Prajwala: Shattered Innocence - 2002).

More than 90% of the total women and girls trafficked or engaged in commercial sexual activities belong to impoverished, schedule castes, scheduled tribes & other backwards castes. Majority of the victim population comes from the drought prone areas where even the well to do farmers have been committing suicides, coastal areas where the migration is high and natural disasters are common, and tribal areas where socio-religious causes dominate. Above 60% trafficked victims are minors.

Large scale migration, religious and community accepted vices/promiscuity, indebtedness, poverty, illiteracy, natural calamity, tribal backwardness, naxal violence, underdevelopment are some of the main socio-cultural factors behind the large scale human trafficking in Andhra.

According to various reports namely Mukherjee Report, NHRC report, NACO records and Trafficking in India Shakti Vahini report all the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh are more or less affected by or highly vulnerable to the trafficking of women and girls to other states for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Also a large number of women and girls are engaged in commercial sex activities within the state itself in small brothels, highways, hutments and in cities like Hyderabad.

Number of Districts of origin and operation of sex workers Andhra Pradesh			
State	Number of districts of origin	Number of areas of origin	Number of places of operation
Andhra Pradesh	22	239	117
India	378	1794	1016

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

According to Mukherjee report 2004, there are in total 239 areas spread over 22 districts, of origins of victims of commercial sex in state. The same report also identified 119 areas of operation where activity of commercial sex is common in the state.

Interstate trafficking for CSE in & from Andhra Pradesh			
Trafficking into Andhra (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Andhra to (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Andhra (NHRC Report)	Trafficking into Andhra (NHRC Report)
Gujarat	Gujarat		
Kerala	Kerala		

Maharastra	Maharastra	Maharastra	Maharastra
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
	Assam		
	Daman & Diu		
	Delhi	Delhi	
	Goa	Goa	
	Orissa		
	Pondicherry		
	Rajasthan		
	Uttar Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh
		West Bengal	
		Bihar	
		Karnataka	Karnataka
			Uttaranchal

Women and children from Andhra Pradesh are trafficked to Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan and Assam.

Women and children from other states are also trafficked into Andhra Pradesh for the commercial sexual exploitation. The trafficking into Andhra occurs from the states of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttaranchal.

In the districts adjoining the states of Orissa and Chattisgarh the tribal communities are cheated through fake marriages and trafficked for Commercial sexual activities. In Hyderabad contract marriages is one of the common modes of trafficking.

Transit Points in Andhra Pradesh for trafficking out of state	
Trafficking Transit Points	Number of Transit points
Hyderabad	58
East Godavari	31
Vishakapattanam	6
Krshna & Guntur	4
Kurnool	3
Nalgonda	2

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

The NHRC report in 2005 on Trafficking of women and children in India identified total of 111 transit points for trafficking of women and children out of the state. The 58 highest number of transit points were in Hyderabad followed by east Godavari district were 31 such transit points were identified. Other transit points were in Vishakapattanam, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool and Nalgonda.

The same report also identified 191 source points of trafficking spread across 21 districts in state and another 194 destination points in 17 districts.

State	Govt. / Police/SACS	Sex Worker groups.	Average
Andhra Pradesh	300000-500000	250000	320000
India			28 lakhs

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

According to different estimates there are on average around 320000 women in commercial sex in Andhra Pradesh. This accounts to more than 11 percent of women in commercial sex in whole India.

State	Total Female population	Total female 15-35 yrs	Estimated number of prostitutes	% of prostitutes
Andhra Pradesh	37440730	8611368	320000	3.72
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Within the state the concentration of women in commercial sex is very high in comparison to whole country. In Andhra Pradesh almost 3.72 percent of its female population in productive age is compelled in to commercial sex against 2.48 percent at all India level.

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Andhra Pradesh	29.3
India	35.47

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Of those in commercial sex 29.3 percent were forced into it before they attained the age of majority. Though the percent of minors entering the flesh trade in state is low in comparison to al India level but the huge concentration of commercial sex workers in states indicates at the increased vulnerability of general population and generalization of the trade in flesh.

Major causes of Sex work in %				
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Social custom	Voience Against Women
Andhra Pradesh	74	7.33	2.93	10.94
India	61.67	12.36	3.39	13.22

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

According to Mukherjee report 2004, 74 percent women in Andhra enter the flesh trade out of economic distress and compulsions. This is much higher than 61 percent at all India level.

In Andhra Pradesh 7.33 percent women are forced into flesh trade due to family traditions and another 2.93 percent due to social customs such as dedication of young girls to temple as jogins etc. Traditions of Devdasis, Jogins, Posiva, Parvathi, Mathammas, Basavi, Bogum, Kalavanthulu, Sani, Nagavasulu, Kurmapulu etc., are in prevalence mainly in the districts of Nizamabad, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Karimnagar.

In Andhra Pradesh there are more than 60 traditions of dedicating girls prevalent in the state.

Reason of Continuance						
State	Poverty	Unemployment	Illiteracy	Family acceptance	Lack of Option	Non implementation of Law /No Rehabilitation
Andhra	39.87	4.8	5.6	6.8	14.00	4.14
India	44.14	7.89	5.62	8.37	18.05	2

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Poverty again is the major reason behind around 40 percent women being forced to continue to be exploited sexually for commercial gains. Lack of alternatives and options accounts for another 14 percent women compelled to remain in flesh trade.

More than two times than at all India level in proportion women in Andhra Pradesh continue to remain in flesh trade due to poor or non implementation of the law and lack of proper rehabilitation programs.

Trafficking through and for .adoption, of boys for begging in Arab countries and sexual exploitation (tourism) in Goa is also prevalent in Andhra.

In Andhra boys aged between 8 and 15 years are recruited to the Bala Sangham, a militant children's organisation based in district towns such as North Telengana "There are reportedly around 75 Bala Sanghams in Andhra Pradesh with over 800 children in their ranks. The People's War Group (PWG) founded the Bala Sanghams believing that they could train children more effectively to resist police interrogation. Tribal girls are reportedly used as couriers in areas of Adilabad and Dandakarnya. Organisations such as the PWG also reportedly use children to provide food and to deliver ransom notes without arousing police suspicion", (CSUCS, Asia Report, July 2000, citing Amnesty International, Children in South Asia Securing their Rights, 1 April 1998).

State Initiatives:

Andhra is the only state that had formed the State Plan of Action and a considerable amount of work had been done in rehabilitation of the Devdasi.

Andhra Pradesh Devdasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, was enacted in 1988 to address the problem of traditional forms of sexual exploitation through religious or traditional dedication of girls. The Act constitutes both the punitive measures for traffickers and rehabilitative assistance to the victims. The Act though brought a drastic reduction in the number of girls dedicated but the same increased the numbers of girls being put into Commercial Sexual Exploitation due to lack of state efforts to address the other forms of trafficking.

State Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution was constituted in 1994. a state policy and plan of action to combat trafficking was made by the State Government in 2002 and operational guidelines were issued to different departments in January 2003.

State Coordination Committee on Trafficking was formed in 2003. Advisory body of Social workers to help the Special Police Officer as per section ITPA Section 13.2(b), have been formed in 13 districts.

Government claims to have rehabilitated 16575 Jogins/Devdasis till 2002. Some self help activities for rehabilitation with the help of NGOs are also underway in the state in few districts. A Rehabilitation and Relief fund for rescued victims with Rs. 50 lakhs has been created for 2003-04. It entitles the rescued victim, an immediate relief of Rs. 5000 to facilitate their repatriation, travel expenses, food, clothes etc.

There are 2 homes under ITPA in the state. There are also 50 homes for women in distress. Of these homes 1 is protective home, 48 are short stay homes and 1 is rescue home.

State/District	Population Rank in 2001	Percent to total population of the State 2001	Literacy	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001	Girls Married below legal Age	RCH RANK	Full Antenatal Checkup	Inst. Delivery	Full Immunisation	Woman aware of RTI/STI	Woman Having symptom of RTI/STI	Used govt. hospital for treatment of RTI/STI	Woman aware of HIV/AIDS	Condom use	HIV Prev. ANC 2005	Trafficking
ADILABAD	21	3.27	53.51	989	964	45.4	1	39.1	52.7	64.8	16.7	13.9	24.3	63.7	0.0	1.75	Yes
NIZAMABAD	22	3.09	53.26	1,016	966	27.7	2	50.8	60.9	76.8	27.2	11.0	18.1	74.2	0.4	0.75	Yes
KARIMNAGAR	12	4.59	56	1,000	977	33.7	3	44.0	72.2	81.5	25.4	16.8	10.0	81.6	0.0	2.25	Yes
MEDAK	16	3.52	53.24	976	964	34.2	4	65.1	67.8	62.7	41.0	21.1	52.9	76.1	0.5	2.00	Yes
HYDERABAD	7	4.87	79.04	945	950	4.1	5	60.2	92.7	70.8	18.4	4.5	27.1*	79.1	0.6	2.00	Yes
RANGAREDDI	11	4.63	66.31	941	970	32.4	6	53.6	64.1	51.8	27.1	19.8	39.5	75.5	0.3	1.75	Yes
MAHBUBNAGAR	10	4.63	45.53	970	957	42.6	7	14.6	48.3	28.2	12.2	16.0	37.8*	37.3	0.0	0.25	Yes
NALGONDA	13	4.28	57.84	967	962	52.2	8	39.8	63.6	74.8	26.5	11.6	16.0*	78.3	0.3	2.75	Yes
WARANGAL	14	4.27	58.41	973	955	38.3	9	51.7	73.8	58.9	12.3	10.4	8.8*	61.2	0.0	2.50	Yes
KHAMMAM	19	3.39	57.72	975	968	40.9	10	63.5	61.7	78.5	38.5	19.2	42.4	83.5	0.0	3.50	Yes
SRIKAKULAM	20	3.34	55.94	1,013	976	59.6	11	57.7	31.2	62.7	19.0	11.9	23.5*	68.8	0.2	1.50	Yes
VIZIANAGARAM	23	2.96	51.82	1,004	981	32.1	12	43.0	42.1	66.3	17.5	14.5	31.5	64.6	0.0	2.00	Yes
VISAKHAPATNAM	5	5	59.45	991	973	25.9	13	27.7	50.0	50.1	26.7	19.3	36.7*	63.4	1.4	2.50	Yes
EAST GODAVARI	1	6.43	65.49	992	978	42.8	14	54.1	79.0	67.1	19.4	20.2	36.5	88.5	0.7	2.75	Yes
WEST GODAVARI	4	5.01	73.95	992	977	54.1	15	42.1	60.8	55.9	23.6	13.0	31.3	86.4	0.7	3.25	Yes
KRISHNA	3	5.57	69.91	961	959	34.7	16	57.1	68.4	67.6	24.8	12.1	19.1	93.7	0.8	2.00	Yes
GUNTUR	2	5.82	62.8	984	955	38.6	17	29.4	64.3	61.8	34.5	10.4	17.9	86.8	0.1	3.00	Yes
PRAKASAM	15	4.03	57.86	971	966	55.2	18	49.0	53.2	66.5	30.1	14.1	34.1*	87.7	0.0	2.50	Yes
NELLORE	17	3.51	65.9	983	955	38.0	19	31.9	73.7	48.4	29.2	9.3	32.2*	84.3	0.0	1.50	Yes
CUDDAPAH	18	3.4	64.02	975	952	31.7	20	45.3	64.4	62.5	19.2	9.4	31.4	83.3	0.1	0.75	Yes
KURNOOL	9	4.64	54.43	965	944	49.9	21	15.2	32.2	66.0	27.7	8.9	24.2*	62.0	0.3	1.50	Yes
ANANTAPUR	8	4.81	56.69	957	963	38.8	22	47.2	50.4	67.7	23.8	15.7	30.7	76.0	0.7	1.75	Yes
CHITTOOR	6	4.93	67.46	983	959	30.7	23	33.8	57.8	67.5	30.2	10.3	31.3	69.4	0.2	1.25	Yes

State/District	HIV Prevalence · ANC 2005	HIV/AIDS Vulnerability	Trafficking	Trafficking Vulnerability
ADILABAD	1.75	High	Yes	High
NIZAMABAD	0.75	High	Yes	High
KARIMNAGAR	2.25	High	Yes	High
MEDAK	2.00	High	Yes	High
HYDERABAD	2.00	High	Yes	High
RANGAREDDI	1.75	High	Yes	High
MAHBUBNAGAR	0.25	Moderate	Yes	High
NALGONDA	2.75	High	Yes	High
WARANGAL	2.50	High	Yes	High
KHAMMAM	3.50	High	Yes	High
SRIKAKULAM	1.50	High	Yes	High
VIZIANAGARAM	2.00	High	Yes	High
VISAKHAPATNAM	2.50	High	Yes	High
EAST GODAVARI	2.75	High	Yes	High
WEST GODAVARI	3.25	High	Yes	High
KRISHNA	2.00	High	Yes	High
GUNTUR	3.00	High	Yes	High
PRAKASAM	2.50	High	Yes	High
NELLORE	1.50	High	Yes	High
CUDDAPAH	0.75	High	Yes	High
KURNOOL	1.50	High	Yes	High
ANANTAPUR	1.75	High	Yes	High
CHITTOOR	1.25	High	Yes	High

