

Capital Of Andhra Pradesh 2023

Under the Constitution of India, de jure executive authority lies with the governor, although this authority is exercised only by, or on the advice of, the chief minister, the de facto authority and the cabinet. Following elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the state's governor usually invites the party (or coalition) with a majority of seats to form the government. The governor appoints the chief minister, whose council of ministers are collectively responsible to the assembly. 3051969e1d Archaeological excavations have unearthed stone tools used by early hominins and later Neolithic settlements. The Andhras are mentioned in the Aitareya Brahmana (c. 800 BCE) of the Rigveda. In the 4th century BCE, Megasthenes described the Andhras living in the Godavari and Krishna River deltas, and the region later came under the control of the Mauryan Empire. The Satavahana dynasty ruled over most of the Deccan from the 1st to 3rd century CE, with their capital at Dhanyakataka. Subsequent major dynasties that ruled the region include the Vishnukundinas, Andhra Ikshvakus, Pallavas, Eastern Chalukyas, Cholas, Kakatiyas, Vijayanagara Empire... 3051969e1d == GSDP == 3051969e1d The state achieved overall 4th rank in SDG India Report for the year 2020-21, with first rank in SDG-7 (affordable energy) & second rank in Goal-14 (Life below water). 3051969e1d In the first years since its creation in post-independence India, the state of Andhra Pradesh worked under a unicameral parliamentary system. On 5 December 1956, the Andhra Pradesh Vidhana Sabha passed a resolution calling for the creation of an upper house, the Vidhan Parishad, to transition to a bicameral system. The members of the majority party/coalition in the lower house would be the ruling party of the upper house, regardless of number. The house will have a chairman who conducts day-to-day affairs, rather than a speaker. The Vidhan Parishad was formed officially on 1 July 1958 under article 169 of the Constitution of India. The first President of India, Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Vidhan Parishad on 8 July 1958. 3051969e1d

Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Given that he has the confidence of the assembly, the chief minister's term is for five years and is subject to no term limits. Following elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the governor usually invites the party (or coalition) with a majority of seats to form the government. As per the Constitution of India, the state's governor is the state's de jure head, and the de facto executive authority rests with the chief minister. The chief minister of Andhra Pradesh is the head of government of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The governor appoints the chief minister, whose council of ministers are collectively responsible to the assembly. Usually, the chief minister also serves as leader of the house in the legislative assembly. As per the Constitution of India, the state's governor The chief minister of Andhra Pradesh is the head of government of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh 3051969e1d

Andhra Pradesh is one of the 28 states of India, situated on the southeastern coast of the country. It is the seventh-largest state with an area of 162,970 km² (62,920 sq mi) and the tenth-most-populous state with 49,577,103 inhabitants as per 2011 census of India. On 2 June 2014, the north-western portion of the state was bifurcated to form a new state of

Telangana. In accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Amaravati serves as the capital of the state with the largest city being Visakhapatnam. Telugu, used by majority of people and is the official language along with English. 3051969e1d

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council The Sasana The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Telugu: ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సాసన మండలి, ISO: Āndhra Pradēś Śāsana Maṇḍali) is the upper house of the bicameral legislature of the Indian state, Andhra Pradesh. The Sasana Mandali has been in existence in two spells: from 1958 to 1985, and from 2007 continuing till today. It is situated in the state capital of Amaravati comprising a total of 58 seats. It is situated in the state capital of Amaravati comprising a total of 58 seats. bicameral legislature of the Indian state, Andhra Pradesh 3051969e1d

The Union Cabinet formed a Group of Ministers (GoM) committee in August 2013 led by the Union Home Minister, Sushil Kumar Shinde to look into the suitability of a division of... 3051969e1d

Outline of Andhra Pradesh an overview of and topical guide to Andhra Pradesh: Andhra Pradesh is one of the 28 states of India, situated on the southeastern coast of the country The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to Andhra Pradesh: 3051969e1d

The city is an urban notified area. Urban development and planning activities are undertaken by the Amaravati Development Corporation Limited and Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA). The APCRDA has jurisdiction over the city and the conurbation covering Andhra Pradesh Capital Region. The city is spread over an area of 217.23 km² (83.87 sq mi), and comprises villages (including some hamlets) from three mandals viz., Mangalagiri, Thullur and Tadepalli. The seed capital is spread over an area of 16.94 km² (6.54 mi²). 3051969e1d The state has been ranked the best state in ease of doing business in the country for the year 2016 by the World Bank. The state is undertaking the construction of large scale infrastructure projects, the Andhra Pradesh state government is also approving various new infrastructure projects. 3051969e1d

Andhra Pradesh Capital Region The region is under the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority and covers an area of 8,603 km² (3,322 sq mi) under 58 mandals. Vijayawada is the largest city and headquarters of the region. The capital city Amaravati is an urban notified area and will cover 217. Andhra Pradesh Capital Region (ISO: Āndhra Pradēś Rājadhāni Prāntaṁ) is the metropolitan area of the capital city of Andhra Pradesh in India. It is one the most populated metropolitan areas in Andhra Pradesh. 23 km² (83. It includes the major cities of Vijayawada and Guntur. The region Andhra Pradesh Capital Region (ISO: Āndhra Pradēś Rājadhāni Prāntaṁ) is the metropolitan area of the capital city of Andhra Pradesh in India. 87 mi²), within the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region. The region is spread across the districts of Krishna, Guntur, Palnadu, NTR, Bapatla and Eluru 3051969e1d

Since 1953, there have been 19 chief ministers, with the majority belonging to the Indian National Congress (INC). In 1953, Tanguturi Prakasam from the INC became the first chief minister of the Andhra State. In 1956, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy from the INC became

the first chief minister of Andhra Pradesh following the reorganisation of Indian states. The longest-serving chief minister was N. Chandrababu Naidu from the Telugu Desam Party (TDP),... 3051969e1d == Legislative history == 3051969e1d An earlier version of the bill, Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2013, was rejected by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 30 January 2014. The 2014 bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on 18 February 2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on 20 February 2014. The bill was attested by the President of India, Pranab Mukherjee on 1 March 2014 and published in the official Gazette on 2 March 2014, whereas 2 June 2014 is the 'appointed day' according to the act. The new states were created on 2 June 2014. 3051969e1d

Andhra Pradesh (1956–2014) Andhra Pradesh (retrospectively referred to as United Andhra Pradesh or Undivided Andhra Pradesh) from 1956 comprised the present day Indian state of Andhra Pradesh (retrospectively referred to as United Andhra Pradesh or Undivided Andhra Pradesh) from 1956 comprised the present day Indian state of the same name and Telangana until its division into the two states in 2014 3051969e1d

== Creation of United Andhra Pradesh == 3051969e1d It is an elected government with 175 MLAs elected to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh for a five-year term. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is a democratically elected body that governs the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. 3051969e1d

Andhra Pradesh The seventh largest Indian state by area and the tenth largest by population, it is bound by the Bay of Bengal to the east, and shares borders with the states of Odisha to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the north, Telangana to northwest, Karnataka to the west, and Tamil Nadu to the south. Telugu, one of the classical languages of India, is the most widely spoken language in the state and serves as its official language. Amaravati is the state capital, and Visakhapatnam is the largest city. The seventh largest Indian state by area and the tenth largest by population, it is bound Andhra Pradesh is a state on the east coast of southern India. Andhra Pradesh is a state on the east coast of southern India 3051969e1d

== Background == 3051969e1d GSDP at current prices for the year 2022-23 is estimated at ₹13,17,728 crore (Advance Estimates) against ₹11,33,837 crore (First Revised Estimates) for the previous year. Agriculture growth rate was 36.19%, Industry 23.36%, and Services 40.45%. The State... 3051969e1d == General reference == 3051969e1d

Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, commonly known as the Telangana Act, is an Act of Indian Parliament that split the state of Andhra Pradesh into The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, commonly known as the Telangana Act, is an Act of Indian Parliament that split the state of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and the residuary Andhra Pradesh state, as an outcome of the Telangana movement. The Act defined the boundaries of the two states, determined how the assets and liabilities were to be divided, and laid out the status of Hyderabad as the permanent capital of the new Telangana state and temporary capital of the Andhra Pradesh state 3051969e1d

== Governance == 3051969e1d == History == 3051969e1d The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014 resulted in the residual state having no capital city, with Hyderabad

serving as the state's temporary capital city despite being located in the new state of Telangana. The government... 3051969e1d

Government of Andhra Pradesh Amaravati is the capital of the state and houses the state executive, legislature and head of judiciary. of Andhra Pradesh. Under the Constitution of India The Government of Andhra Pradesh, abbreviated as GoAP, is the state government and the administrative body responsible for the governance of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Amaravati is the capital of the state and houses the state executive, legislature and head of judiciary 3051969e1d

Economy of Andhra Pradesh 43%. The economy of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh is primarily dependent on agriculture, which directly and indirectly employs 62% of the population. GSDP as per the first revised estimate, for the year 2023-24 is ₹15,40,000 crore. The state is ranked 1st in the country for the year 2021-22 in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth at constant prices with growth rate of 11. The state GSDP is expected to grow at a rate of 17% for the year 2023-24. The economy of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh is primarily dependent on agriculture, which directly and indirectly employs 62% of the population 3051969e1d

Amaravati 3 mi) southwest of Vijayawada, 25 kilometres (15 mi) northwest of Guntur. Telugu: Amarāvati) is the capital city of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is located in Guntur district on the right bank of the Krishna River, 15 Amaravati (English: uh-mə-RAH-vuh-thi, Telugu: Amarāvati) is the capital city of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The city derives its name from the nearby historic site of Amaravathi, which served as the capital of the Satavahana Empire nearly two thousand years ago. It is located in Guntur district on the right bank of the Krishna River, 15 kilometres (9 3051969e1d

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