

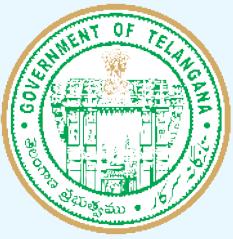


Government of Telangana
Planning Department

Socio Economic Outlook - 2019



SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - 2019



Government of Telangana

SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2019

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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Telangana at Five: An Overview

Telangana, the new State of the Indian Union achieved after a prolonged and relentless struggle during which many sacrificed their lives, has successfully completed a little over five years. Though five years is too short a period in the history of any State or the country, Telangana has been firing on all the cylinders despite all odds and forging ahead with long strides, thus becoming a trailblazer for other States. Through initial troubles and numerous constraints, Government's commitment to realize the goal of 'Bangaru Telangana.' remains unwavered.

On the important occasion of successfully completing five years of all-round development of the State, it may be apt to take stock of where the State stood at the time of attaining Statehood and where it stands now. There are many ways of looking at the performance of a Government in the last five years. But the three most important ways of looking at the performance of a Government are from the perspective of people's expectations, against the promises made and fulfilled and against the previous governments' record. It is a matter of great pride that with determined efforts of the Government, the performance of the State on all these parameters was extraordinary, to say the least.

There was acute power shortage at the time of the formation of the State adversely impacting the growth of industrial and services sector. Many small scale units had to shut down their operations and others had no option but to work in shifts. There were frequent incidences of droughts and crop failures resulting in farmers committing suicides. Many opportunities were lost because of utter neglect of Telangana on all the fronts in the combined State and the problems assumed alarming proportions. Against these odds, with the attainment of Statehood after a prolonged struggle, the expectations of people were very high. The Government did not brood over the past neglect and was not deterred by the many challenges before it. The Government was firm that such a serious crisis should not go waste and took it as an opportunity to do things that were never done before to meet the suppressed aspirations of people. The State started the process of reinventing and reorienting the State to realize the goal of 'Bangaru Telangana'.

The Government took up a number of developmental as well as welfare programmes to alleviate the hardship of people and to put the Telangana economy on a higher growth trajectory. Now the results of relentless efforts are there for everyone to see. The Government has succeeded in not only making Telangana one of the fastest growing States in the country but also in introducing first of its kind developmental and welfare programmes, making the new State of Telangana a role model for others. Many of the State's programmes have been lauded both nationally and internationally for their uniqueness in terms of better outcomes. It is no exaggeration to say that five year old Telangana is the only State in the entire country to have introduced so many novel schemes and achieved so much within such a short period. The Government also introduced a number of governance reforms to achieve better outcomes and to serve the people better, than at any time in the past.

The GSDP growth as published by the Central Statistical Office brings out the outstanding performance of the State in all the sectors of the economy in the last five years that this Government has been in the service of the people of Telangana. In the two years preceding the formation of the State (2012-13 to 2013-14), the average GSDP growth in Telangana was 4.2 per cent, which was below the national average of 5.9 per cent per annum. This was on account of underperformance in almost all the sectors of the economy. In the two years preceding the formation of the State, while the primary sector recorded an average annual growth of 5.2 per cent, the secondary and services sectors recorded average annual growth rates of minus 6.1 per cent and 8.6 per cent, respectively. In the last five years, the average annual growth of GSDP in the State has overtaken the all-India GDP growth by a significant margin. The average annual GSDP growth of Telangana at 9.7 per cent in the last five years was much higher than the corresponding national GDP growth of 7.5 per cent. This higher average annual growth of GSDP was broad based across all the sectors of the economy. The average annual growth of the services sectors was 11.3 per cent, followed by the secondary sector with an average growth of 6.1 per cent and primary sector with an average growth of 3.6 per cent. The lower growth of the primary sector was entirely on account of the negative growth of crops sector in 2014-15 and 2015-16 because of deficiency in rainfall. It is a matter of pride that the per capita income of Telangana at Rs. 2,05,696 in 2018-19 is much higher than the national per capita income of Rs.1,26,406. In 2018-19, Telangana clocked a GSDP growth of 10.5 per cent bucking the all pervasive economic slowdown enveloping the country. Because of closer integration of the State economy with the national economy and the global economy, it is likely that the current slowdown in the national economy and the world economy and recession like conditions may pose challenges, which are beyond the control of the State Government. However, with good proactive and dynamic policies, the State is poised to overcome the challenges to a great extent.

A detailed account of the performance of the State in various sectors is presented in the chapters that follow.

Macroeconomic Trends

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is generally expressed as the total value of everything that is produced in the State. More specifically it represents the value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the State, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year. Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) are regarded as a comprehensive score card of the economic health of the State, as these estimates of economy, over a period of time, disclose the extent and direction of changes in the level of economic development and also the performance displayed by various sectors towards the overall economy. In broader perspective, the State Domestic Product estimates provide an elaborative picture of outcomes achieved because of various interventions, investments made and opportunities opened up in the State towards economic development. The growth rate of State Domestic Product depends upon the performance level and magnitude of the State economy, over the years.

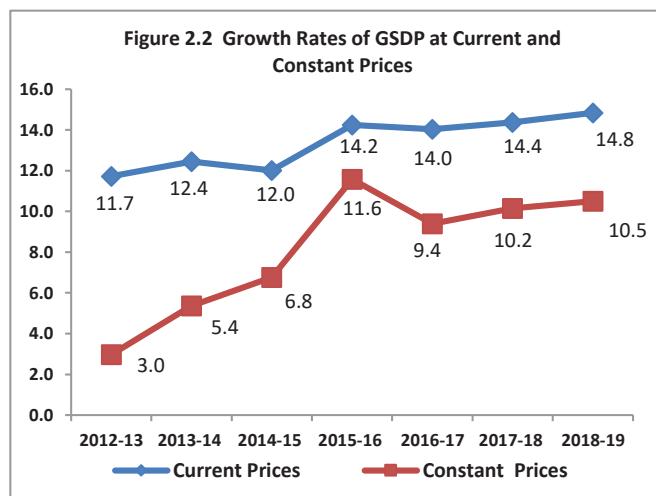
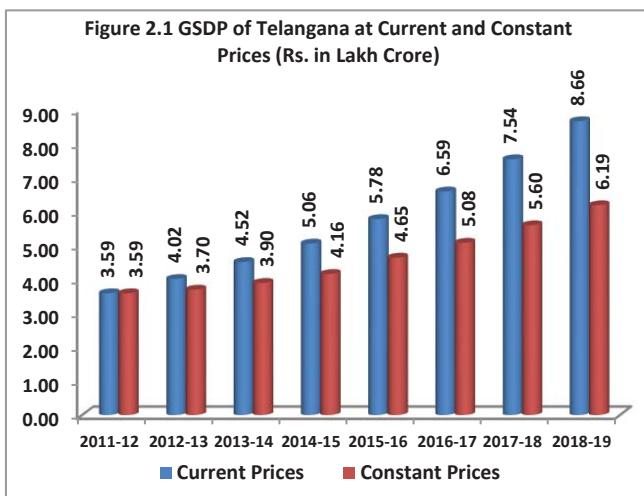
2.1 Overview of GSDP Estimates 2018-19

As per the GSDP Provisional Estimates released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana for the year 2018-19, the Gross State Domestic Product works out to Rs.8.66 lakh crore at current prices, as against Rs.7.54 lakh crore in the year 2017-18, showing an impactful growth rate of 14.8 per cent.

Since formation of the State, a high growth is being registered from 12.0 per cent at current prices in 2014-15 to 14.8 per cent in 2018-19. The economic growth trajectory of the State has surpassed the national growth of 11.0 per cent in the year 2014-15, which is the first year of the formation of the State and the same pace is being maintained till date.

According to the Provisional Estimates for the year 2018-19, the Gross Domestic Product of the State at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be Rs.6.19 lakh crore, as against Rs.5.60 lakh crore in the year 2017-18, maintaining a robust growth rate of 10.5 per cent.

This impressive growth at both current and constant prices could be attributed to the sectors such as livestock, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, trade and repair services, road transport, financial services, real estate, education, health and other services, etc., which have been performing fairly well over the years. The pictorial representation of the GSDP from 2011-12 to 2018-19 with corresponding growth rates, both at current and constant prices is as depicted below:



These GSDP estimates are compiled both at current and constant prices with an objective to assess the status of the economy of the current year with that of base year. The estimates at current prices are arrived at by evaluating the value of all final goods and services produced in a particular year with the current year prices. These current price estimates do not reveal the factual economic growth, due to the combined impact of the changes in prices of goods and services and the changes in volume of goods produced. In order to overcome this limitation, GSDP at constant prices or real GSDP is calculated. The GSDP evaluated with the base year prices is termed as estimates at constant (base year) prices or real State Domestic Product. This is real growth arrived at by adjusting the price inflation and scale of production for the respective year.

2.2 Performance of State Economy vis-a-vis All India

Despite being the youngest State in India, significant growth rate is observed in the economy since formation of the State. It is because of the new initiatives implemented by the Government in the areas of Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Electricity, Industries, creation of infrastructure facilities, and a host of other schemes in the State. The impact of urbanization has also been contributing its share towards accelerated economic development of the State. It is evident that, according to the 2011 Census, about 38.8 per cent of the State's population is residing in urban areas and it is likely to increase further.

There are several means to gauge the performance of the State economy; one of them is to compare the growth of State economy with that of All-India growth and other similar State economies. The growth rate of GSDP implies the performance of economy and changes in the magnitude and composition of the State economy, over a period of time. The growth rates of the sectors over the years, denotes the sectoral growth trajectory of the respective State economy.

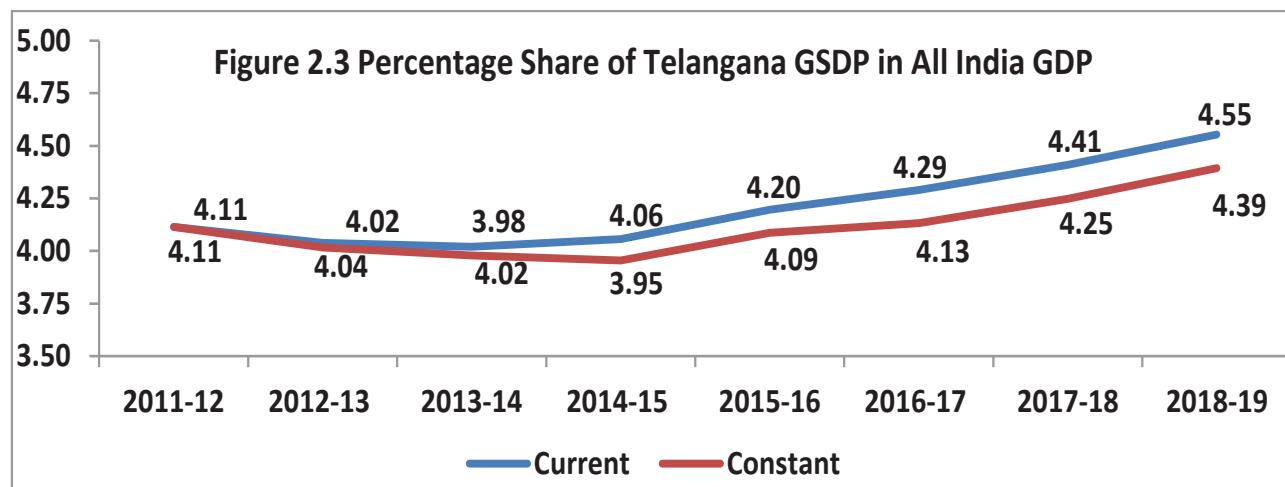
The overall GSDP of Telangana State is estimated as Rs.8,65,688 crore in the year 2018-19 which was Rs.7,53,811 during 2017-18, recording an increase of Rs.1,11,877 crore at current prices, growth being 14.8 per cent. Whereas, the All India GDP estimates have increased from Rs.1,70,95,005 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 1,90,10,164 crore in 2018-19, the increase being Rs.19,15,159 crore, and the growth being 11.2 per cent.

The growth rate in GSDP estimates of Telangana continues to be in upward trend. Since formation of the State and the State economy is anticipated to grow at 14.8 per cent in the year 2018-19 (at nominal prices), as against 14.4 per cent in the year 2017-18. With regard to All India, the expected growth rate is 11.2 per cent in 2018-19, as against 11.3 per cent in 2017-18.

2.3 Share of Telangana GSDP in All India GDP

The percentage share of Telangana GSDP in All India GDP is persistently increasing over the years and it has increased from 4.02% in 2013-14 to 4.55% in 2018-19. The share of State economy in All India economy has increased by 53 basis points in 2018-19 over 2013-14, which itself is evidence that the economy of the State is increasing at a faster pace than that of All India.

The percentage share of GSDP of Telangana in All India GDP and growth patterns in Telangana and All India from 2011-12 to 2018-19 are as shown in the following chart.



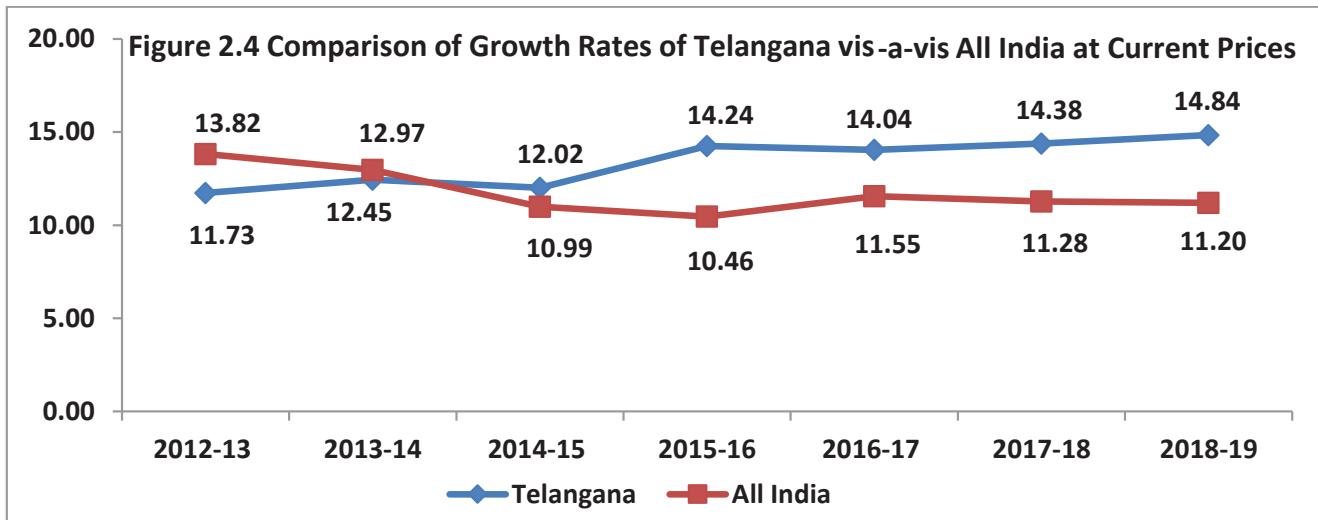
2.4 Performance of Economy of Telangana vis-a-vis All India

The economy of Telangana State is growing at a faster rate consistency than that of All India and rest of the States in India, over the years. The GSDP of Telangana and GDP of All India and corresponding growth rates, both at current and constant (2011-12) prices for the years from 2011-12 to 2018-19 are shown in the following statement and chart:

Table 2.1 Comparison of Growth Rates of Telangana vis-a-vis All India

Year	Current Prices (Rs. in crore)					Constant Prices (Rs. in crore)				
	Telangana		All India		Share of TS	Telangana		All India		Share of TS
	GSDP	GR	GDP	GR		GSDP	GR	GDP	GR	
2011-12	3,59,434	-	87,36,329	-	4.11	3,59,434	-	87,36,329	-	4.11
2012-13	4,01,594	11.7	99,44,013	13.8	4.04	3,70,113	3.0	92,13,017	5.5	4.02
2013-14	4,51,580	12.4	1,12,33,522	13.0	4.02	3,89,957	5.4	98,01,370	6.4	3.98
2014-15	5,05,849	12.0	1,24,67,959	11.0	4.06	4,16,332	6.8	1,05,27,674	7.4	3.95
2015-16	5,77,902	14.2	1,37,71,874	10.5	4.20	4,64,542	11.6	1,13,69,493	8.0	4.09
2016-17 (SRE)	6,59,033	14.0	1,53,62,386	11.5	4.29	5,08,156	9.4	1,22,98,327	8.2	4.13
2017-18 (FRE)	7,53,811	14.4	1,70,95,005	11.3	4.41	5,59,750	10.2	1,31,79,857	7.2	4.25
2018-19 (PE)	8,65,688	14.8	1,90,10,164	11.2	4.55	6,18,544	10.5	1,40,77,586	6.8	4.39

Note: FRE: First Revised Estimates, SRE: Second Revised Estimates, and PE: Provisional Estimates, GR: Growth Rate.



Similarly, a comparison of the GSDP of different States for which data are available with that of Telangana is depicted in the statement given below, which reveals that consistency in growth is observed over the years only in respect of Telangana State.

Table 2.2 Gross State Domestic Product of States with Growth Rates as on 01.08.2019

Sl. No.	State\UT	GSDP at Current Prices					Growth Rates					Avg. GR
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-8	2018-9	
1	West Bengal	7,18,082	7,97,300	8,72,527	9,99,585	11,77,586	6.09	11.03	9.44	14.56	17.81	11.79
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,24,976	6,04,229	6,97,508	8,09,547	9,33,402	13.08	15.10	15.44	16.06	15.30	14.99
3	Bihar	3,42,951	3,71,602	4,22,316	4,84,740	5,57,490	8.15	8.35	13.65	14.78	15.01	11.99
4	Telangana	5,05,849	5,77,902	6,59,033	7,53,811	8,65,688	12.02	14.24	14.04	14.38	14.84	13.90
5	Sikkim	15,407	18,034	20,687	23,495	26,786	11.14	17.05	14.71	13.57	14.00	14.10
6	Tamil Nadu	10,72,678	11,76,500	13,02,639	14,61,841	16,64,159	10.75	9.68	10.72	12.22	13.84	11.44
7	Karnataka	9,13,923	10,45,168	12,09,136	13,50,257	15,35,224	11.91	14.36	15.69	11.67	13.70	13.47
8	Delhi	4,94,803	5,50,804	6,15,605	6,90,098	7,79,652	11.45	11.32	11.76	12.10	12.98	11.92
9	Haryana	4,37,145	4,95,249	5,56,325	6,26,054	7,07,126	9.49	13.29	12.33	12.53	12.95	12.12
10	Uttar Pradesh	10,11,790	11,37,210	12,48,374	13,76,324	15,42,432	7.60	12.40	9.78	10.25	12.07	10.42
11	Jharkhand	2,18,525	2,06,613	2,36,250	2,76,243	3,07,581	15.89	-5.45	14.34	16.93	11.34	10.61
12	Odisha	3,14,250	3,28,550	3,93,808	4,36,374	4,85,376	6.00	4.55	19.86	10.81	11.23	10.49
13	Puducherry	22,574	26,617	29,573	32,962	36,656	3.22	17.91	11.11	11.46	11.21	10.98
14	Rajasthan	6,15,642	6,81,485	7,58,809	8,35,558	9,29,124	11.73	10.70	11.35	10.11	11.20	11.02
15	Madhya Pradesh	4,79,939	5,41,189	6,48,849	7,28,242	8,09,327	9.21	12.76	19.89	12.24	11.13	13.05
16	Uttarakhand	1,61,439	1,77,163	1,95,125	2,22,836	2,45,895	8.29	9.74	10.14	14.20	10.35	10.54

Sl. No.	State\UT	GSDP at Current Prices					Growth Rates					Avg. GR
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-8	2018-9	
17	Chhattisgarh	2,21,118	2,27,383	2,54,722	2,84,194	3,11,660	6.91	2.83	12.02	11.57	9.66	8.60
18	Goa	47,814	55,054	63,460	70,493	77,172	33.11	15.14	15.27	11.08	9.48	16.82
19	Himachal Pradesh	1,03,772	1,14,239	1,25,634	1,40,613	1,53,181	9.51	10.09	9.97	11.92	8.94	10.09
20	Punjab	3,55,102	3,90,087	4,26,988	4,79,141	5,21,861	6.91	9.85	9.46	12.21	8.92	9.47

2.5 Broad Sectoral Growth Trajectory

The growth rates exhibited by the constituent sectors of the economy over the years can be defined as the sectoral growth trajectory of the respective economy. All the sectors of the economy are classified into 16 sectors for ease of compilation and all these sectors are further grouped into three broad sectors viz., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary based on the coverage of activities. The growth rates of each of these sectors will be measured in terms of Gross Value Added at basic prices. The constituent of these sectors are as detailed below:

- i. **Primary Sector:** This sector consists of sectors like Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing and Aquaculture and Mining and Quarrying.
- ii. **Secondary Sector:** This sector comprise of the sectors such as Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services and Construction.
- iii. **Tertiary Sector:** This sector include sectors, namely, Trade and Repair Services, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport (including Railways, Road, Water, Air and Services incidental to Transport), Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services.

The sectoral analysis is an assessment of the economic condition and prospects of a given sector in the economy. It provides an outline about how well the sectors have performed in the previous years and are expected to perform in the current year.

According to the provisional estimates for the year 2018-19, the Gross Value Added from these three broad sectors to the economy at current and constant prices is as follows:

Table 2.3 Broad Sectoral Gross Value Added and Growth

Sl. No.	Sector	Telangana (Rs. in crore)				All India (Rs. in crore)			
		Current Prices		Constant Prices		Current Prices		Constant Prices	
		GVA	GR	GVA	GR	GVA	GR	GVA	GR
1	Primary	1,40,158	12.68	85,587	8.14	31,86,003	5.45	22,26,196	2.65
2	Secondary	1,35,009	10.25	1,08,574	5.80	46,74,382	11.86	36,68,368	7.46
3	Tertiary	5,04,630	15.91	3,56,751	11.45	93,39,430	12.76	70,12,372	7.53
Total GVA		7,79,797	14.30	5,50,912	9.77	1,71,99,815	11.09	1,29,06,936	6.63
Total GSDP/GDP		8,65,688	14.84	6,18,544	10.50	1,90,10,164	11.20	1,40,77,586	6.81

Note: GVA is Gross Value Added; GR is Growth Rate.

Figure 2.5 Comparison of Broad Sectoral Growth Rates in 2018-19 at Current Prices

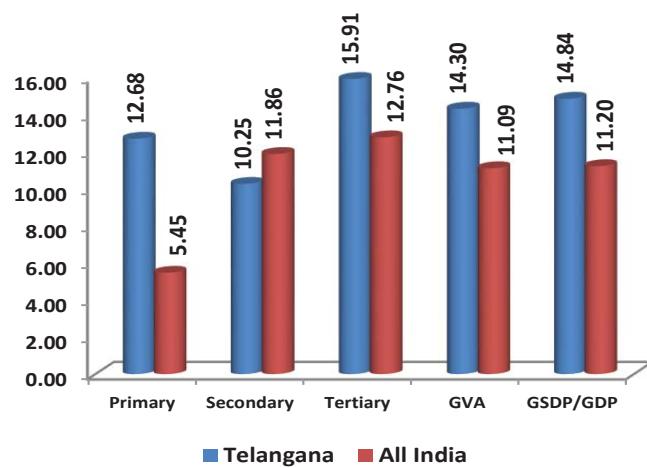
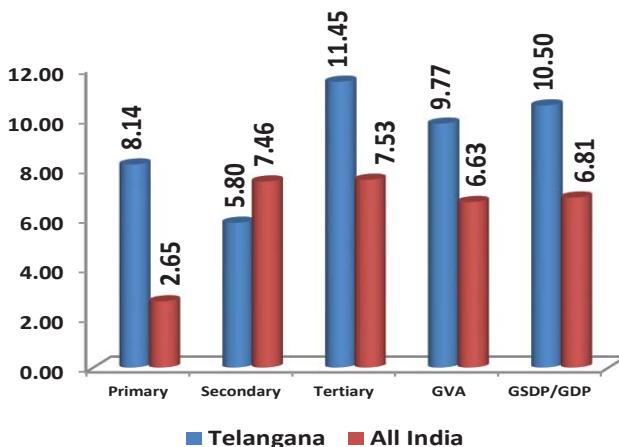


Figure 2.6 Comparison of Broad Sectoral Growth Rates in 2018-19 at Constant Prices



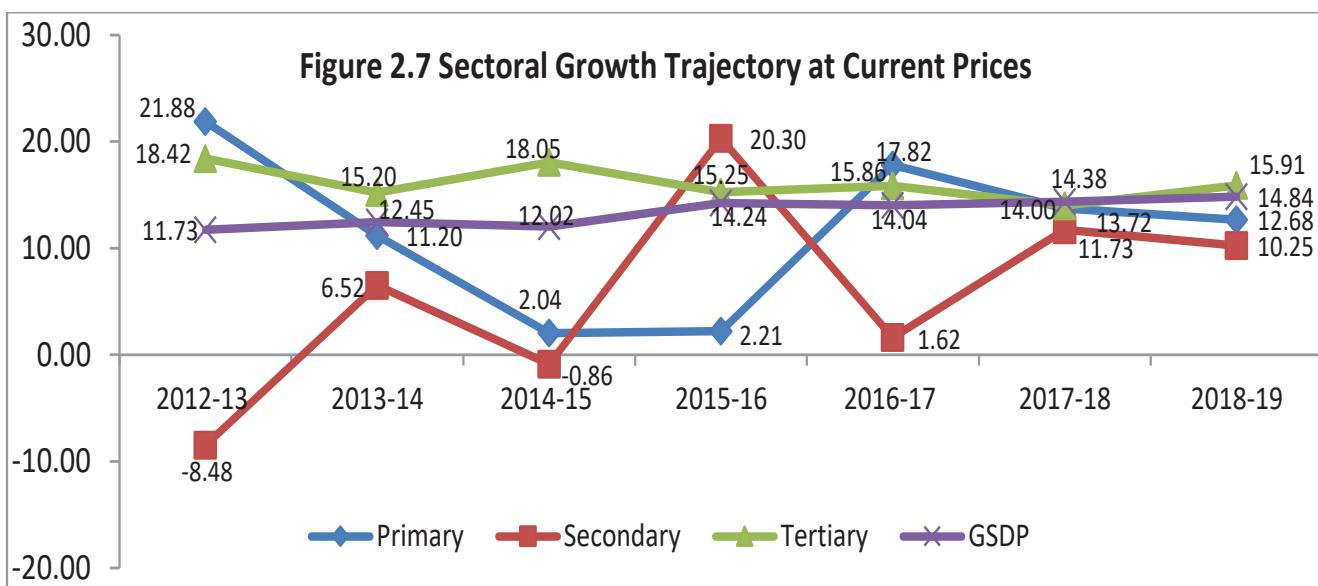
When compared with all India, the total Gross Value Added (GVA) comprising all three broad sectors of Telangana is expected to register an impressive growth rate of 14.3 per cent at current prices, whereas the All India GVA is anticipated to grow at 11.09 per cent.

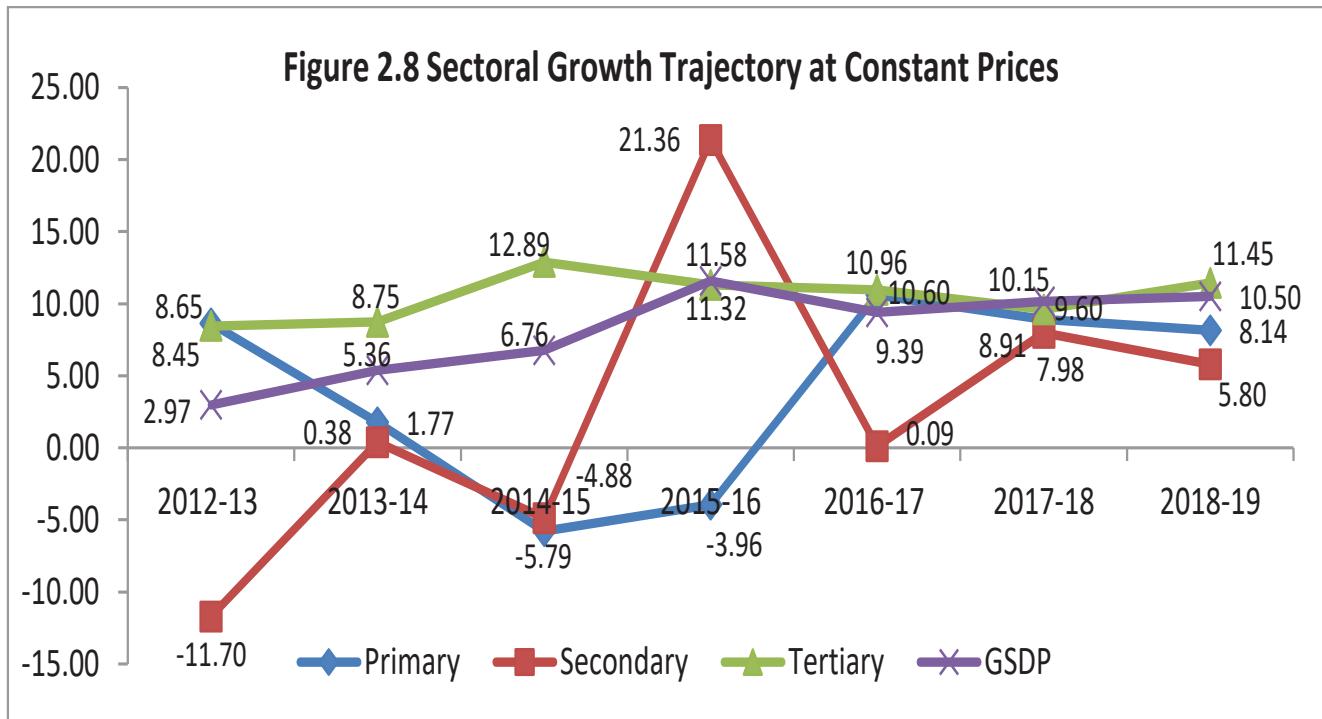
The Gross Value Added from the primary sector is likely to grow at 12.68 per cent at current prices, as against 5.45 per cent predictable growth of All India. This can be attributed to the prevailing seasonal conditions and initiatives of the Government such as Rythu Bandhu, Sheep Rearing Development, Supply of fish seed and Prawn Juveniles on 100% grant, and crop loan waiver programmes in improving the Agriculture and allied sectors.

A growth rate of 10.25 per cent is expected to be registered in secondary sector, as against the All-India growth rate of 11.86 per cent. Similarly, the GVA from tertiary sector is anticipated to register an impressive growth of 15.91 per cent at current prices, in comparison with that of the All India growth rate of 12.76 per cent.

The broad sectoral growth trajectory of Telangana economy over the years, both at current and constant prices is illustrated in the following charts

Figure 2.7 Sectoral Growth Trajectory at Current Prices





2.6 Sectoral Growth Trajectory

The Primary sector, comprising of Agriculture and allied sector and Mining and Quarrying sector, is likely to register a growth of 12.7 per cent in the year 2018-19 which is significantly higher when compared with growth rates registered during 2013-14 to 2015-16 at current prices. The Mining and Quarrying, Livestock and Fishing and Aquaculture are expected to register significant growth rates of 27.0 per cent, 15.8 per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively, where as Crops and Forestry and Logging sectors are likely to register a nominal growth of 3.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively.

The Secondary sector is expected to grow at 10.2 per cent in the year 2018-19 against a growth rate of 11.7 per cent in 2017-18. The sectors which are mainly contributing to this sector are Manufacturing and Electricity which are projected to register a growth of 10.5 per cent and 14.2 per cent, respectively in 2018-19. The construction sector is likely to register a moderate growth of 8.2 per cent in 2018-19. This secondary sector, including Mining and Quarrying, previously known as industrial sector plays a vital role in employment generation, providing higher standard of living there by achieving balanced economic development of the State. Apart from contributing around 17 per cent to the State's GVA, this industrial sector provides substantial employment opportunities in the State.

The Tertiary sector is likely to register an impressive growth of 15.9 per cent in 2018-19, against the growth of 14.0 per cent in 2017-18 at current prices. This impressive growth is expected because of the anticipated better performance of the sectors like Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional services, Other Services, Road Transport, Services Incidental to Transport, Financial Services, Air Transport and Public Administration with growth rates of 17.3, 16.5, 13.7, 13.5, 10.3, 9.8, and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

The detailed sectoral growth rates from 2012-13 to 2018-19 at current prices are given in the following table.

Table 2.4 Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	23.3	13.8	-0.7	-0.5	18.5	14.4	9.6
1.1	Crops	25.3	16.1	-11.4	-11.8	18.3	5.4	3.5
1.2	Livestock	21.3	8.8	17.7	15.3	18.0	22.6	15.8
1.3	Forestry and Logging	9.3	3.2	14.0	1.3	62.8	4.8	2.5
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	24.1	35.8	6.9	-0.8	-14.1	60.2	12.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	14.7	-2.4	18.7	16.5	14.9	10.6	27.0
	Primary	21.9	11.2	2.0	2.2	17.8	13.7	12.7
3	Manufacturing	-10.8	3.1	-4.6	30.3	3.9	10.1	10.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	-24.7	47.7	-15.7	13.8	-13.6	42.9	14.2
5	Construction	3.5	4.3	13.0	2.5	0.3	8.1	8.2
	Secondary	-8.5	6.5	-0.9	20.3	1.6	11.7	10.2
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	18.9	15.1	25.3	16.3	16.0	20.5	19.6
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	19.6	22.2	27.9	16.6	17.0	22.1	20.6
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	15.5	-16.9	8.7	14.0	8.0	6.7	9.2
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	18.0	8.1	11.0	10.6	8.0	10.9	11.7
7.1	Railways	8.8	9.8	3.9	0.3	10.2	9.1	5.1
7.2	Road Transport	17.4	8.9	9.9	10.2	8.4	11.9	13.7
7.3	Water Transport	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	85.6	-20.1	80.7	80.7	12.5	7.0	9.8
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	30.3	-7.6	10.3	2.2	10.5	17.3	13.5
7.6	Storage	-12.6	11.5	4.2	2.4	8.5	10.3	7.8
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	11.3	20.9	13.5	14.3	4.2	5.3	6.6
8	Financial Services	11.1	12.5	13.8	9.5	9.8	11.7	10.3
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	24.7	18.9	17.7	15.7	17.5	11.3	17.3
10	Public Administration	11.9	13.3	19.7	27.7	16.7	9.6	8.5
11	Other Services	13.6	16.8	17.1	15.6	22.1	16.1	16.5
	Tertiary	18.4	15.2	18.1	15.3	15.9	14.0	15.9
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	11.7	12.4	10.6	13.7	13.3	13.5	14.3
13	Taxes on Products	13.3	10.1	18.8	18.7	19.3	20.7	18.0
14	Subsidies on Products	14.9	2.3	-16.1	9.6	5.7	7.7	5.7
15	GSDP	11.7	12.4	12.0	14.2	14.0	14.4	14.8

2.7 Sectoral Contribution

The State income estimates reveal the constituent share of each sector in Gross State Value Added (GSVA). According to the State income estimates of Telangana it is observed that, the tertiary sector is assuming greater importance over the years with an average contribution of about 60 per cent to the GSVA, followed by the secondary and primary sectors with about 21 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. However, the contribution of secondary sector is declining from 2011-12 to 2018-19. It can be seen that, the contribution of this sector was 27.6 per cent in 2011-12 reached declined to 17.3 per cent in 2018-19. The difference in contribution of primary and secondary sectors is compensated by the tertiary sector in the State.

According to the estimates for the year 2018-19, the major contributors in the Primary Sector are Livestock, Crops and Mining and Quarrying sectors with a share of 7.3, 6.1, and 3.5 per cent, respectively. The contribution of Fishing and Aquaculture, and Forestry and Logging sectors are 0.5 and 0.6, percentages respectively.

Out of the 17 per cent share of Secondary Sector in the State economy, the Manufacturing is the major contributor with a share of 11.5 per cent and Construction is moderately contributing 4.3 per cent and Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services are the minimum contributing sectors with a share of 1.5 per cent to the GSVA. Manufacturing sector is the major sector contributing about 67% in the GVA of total secondary sector in the State. A sustainable and scalable industrial development will ensure employment opportunities for the youth in the State.

The overview of the Tertiary Sector reveals that, major contribution has accrued from the Real Estate, Trade and Repair services and Hotels and Restaurants sectors with shares of 22.1 per cent and 16.0 per cent, respectively. Other Services, Road Transport, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting, Financial Services, Public Administration sectors are moderately contributing with a share of 10.2 per cent, 4.0 per cent, 1.3 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively. Minimal contribution of 1.0 per cent and 0.2 per cent are observed in the Services Incidental to Transport and Air Transport sectors, respectively.

Figure 2.9 Contribution of Broad Sectors in Gross Value Added, 2018-19 at Current Prices

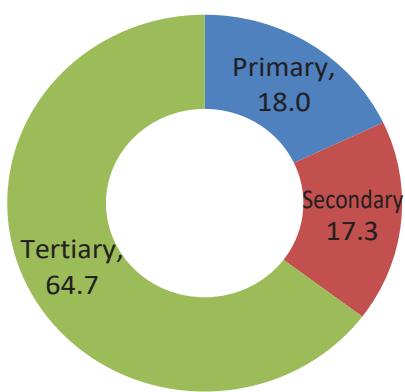


Figure 2.10 Sectoral Contribution in GSVA, 2018-19 at Current Prices

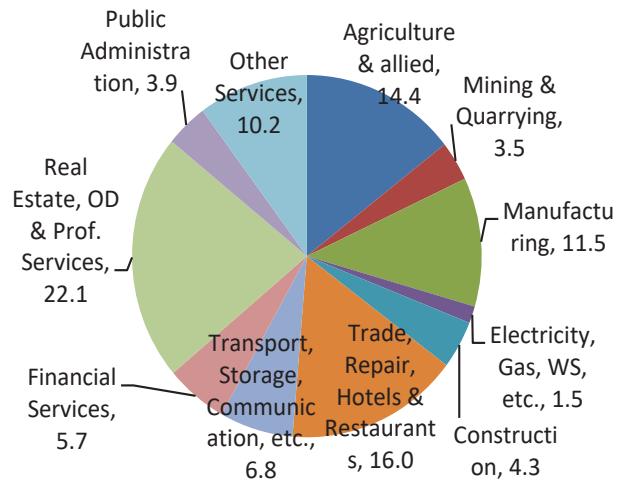


Figure 2.11 Gross State Value Added by Broad Sectors at Current Prices

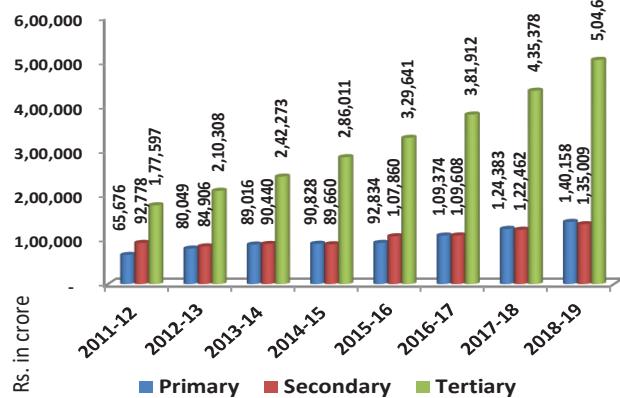
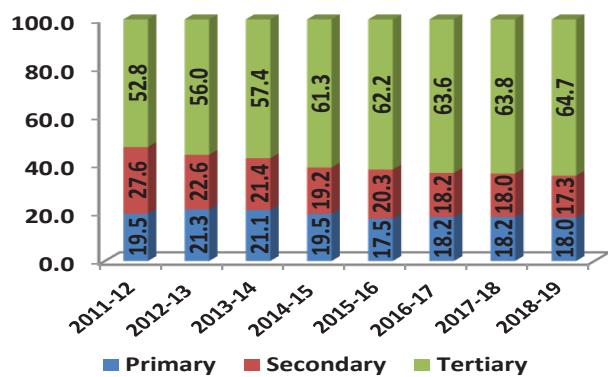


Figure 2.12 Trends of Broad Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices



2.8 Per Capita Income

The Per Capita Income (PCI) is the average income earned per person in the State in the year which is under examination. The State Domestic Product estimates, when studied in relation to the total population of the State, indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available or the relative standard of living or well-being of people of the State. These are referred to as estimates of per capita income. The district per capita income estimate helps the State in examining the regional disparities and provide an insight in the formulation of proper planning for the development of such districts which are comparatively under developed. The PCI is obtained by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by mid-year population of the State in the respective year.

The Per Capita Income of Telangana is significantly higher than that of All India over the years. The PCI of the State was Rs. 91,121 in the year 2011-12 has increased to Rs. 2,05,696 in the year 2018-19, the growth being 126 per cent over the years. The Per capita Income of Telangana rose from Rs.1,80,697 in the year 2017-18 to Rs.2,05,696 in the year 2018-19, registering a growth of 13.8 per cent at current prices. Whereas the PCI of All India was Rs.1,14,958 in 2017-18 which has increased to Rs.1,26,406 in 2018-19, registering 10.0 per cent growth at current prices. The growth rate of Telangana PCI is higher than that of All India growth rate by 3.8 per cent.

The Per capita Income and their growth rates of Telangana vis-à-vis All India are illustrated in the figures shown below

Figure 2.13 Per Capita Income of Telangana vis-à-vis All India at Current Prices

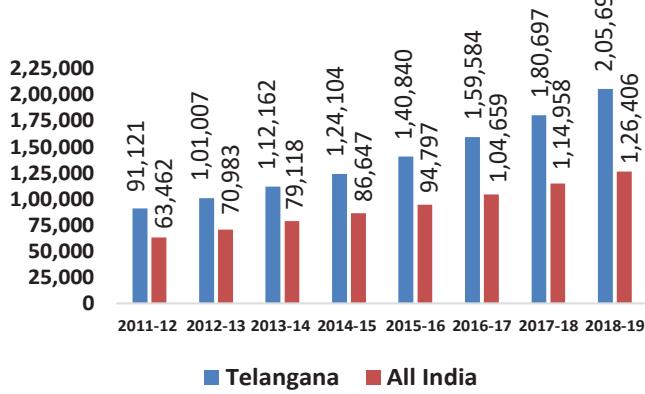
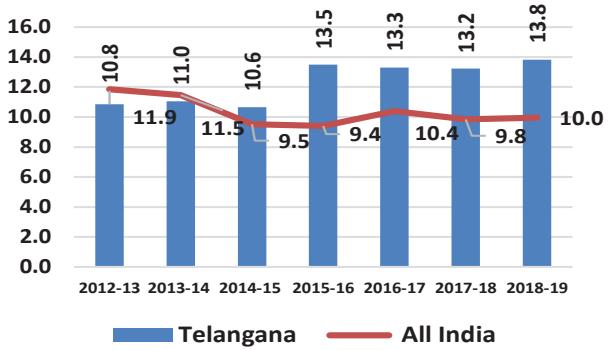


Figure 2.14 Growth rates of PCI Telangana vis-à-vis All India at Current Prices



2.9 District Domestic Product

The District Domestic Product (DDP) can be defined as “the sum of the economic value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the district, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year”. It is one of the important barometers to measure growth and trends in economic development of districts. The District Domestic Product of various districts facilitates understanding the regional imbalances and there by taking corrective action through the process of decentralized planning.

Telangana was formed with 10 districts w.e.f., 2nd June 2014. Subsequently, 21 new districts were added to the existing on 11th October 2016 which increased the number of districts to 31. Recently, two more new districts namely, Narayanpet and Mulugu were also added on 17th February 2019 taking total number of districts to 33.

As per the GDDP estimates, 2018-19, Hyderabad district occupied 1st position with Rs.1,67,354 crore and Rangareddy, Medchal-Malkajgiri districts occupied 2nd and 3rd positions with Rs.1,35,034 crore and Rs.77,270 crore, respectively. Kumuram Bheem district has taken last position in the share of State income, with Rs. 6,463 crore.

The estimates of GDDP and Per Capita Income of districts for the year 2017-18 are as shown in the following figures.

Figure 2.15 Gross District Domestic Product for the year 2017-18 at Current Prices

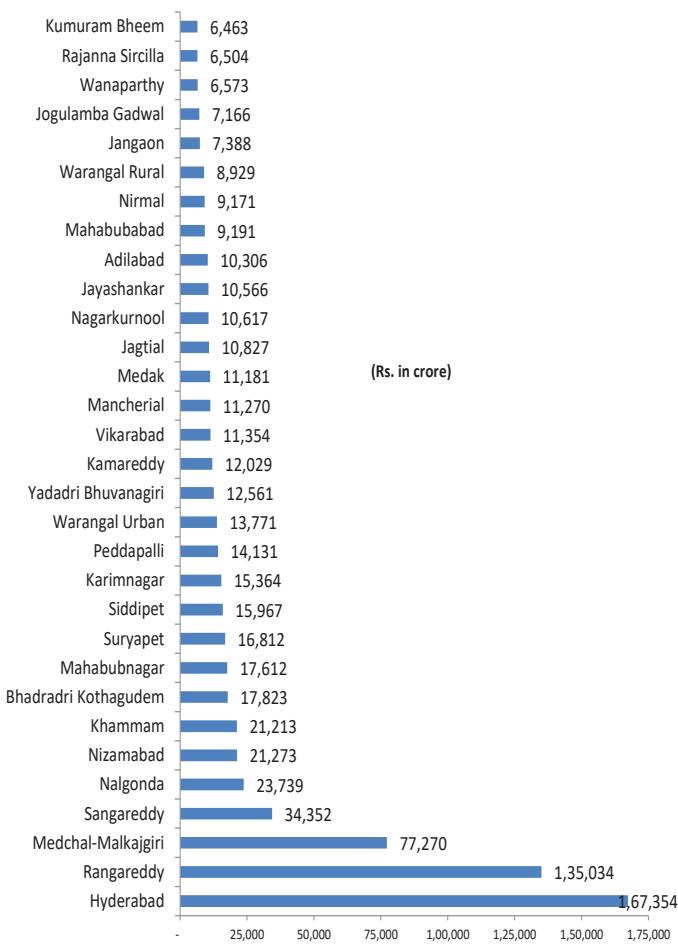
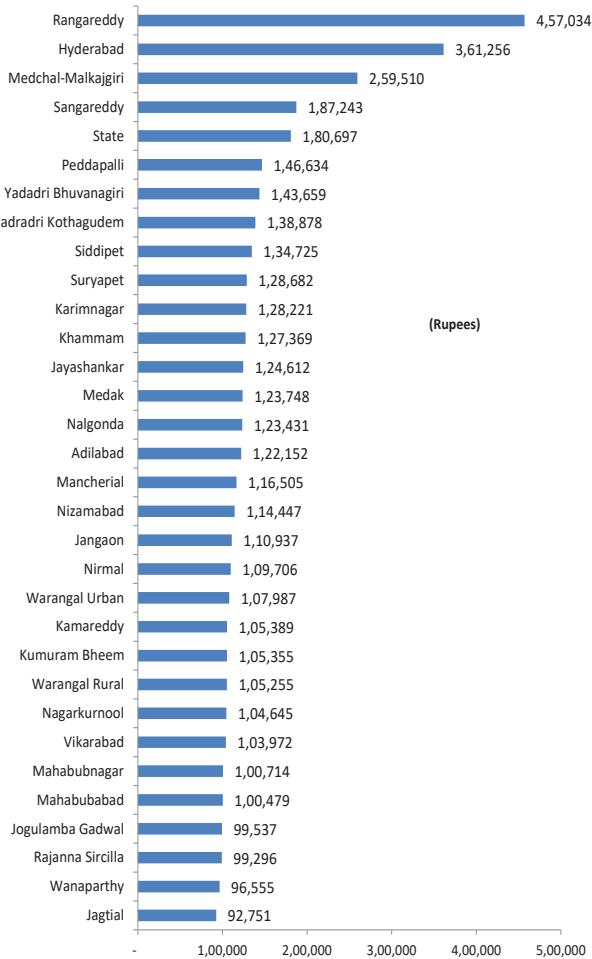


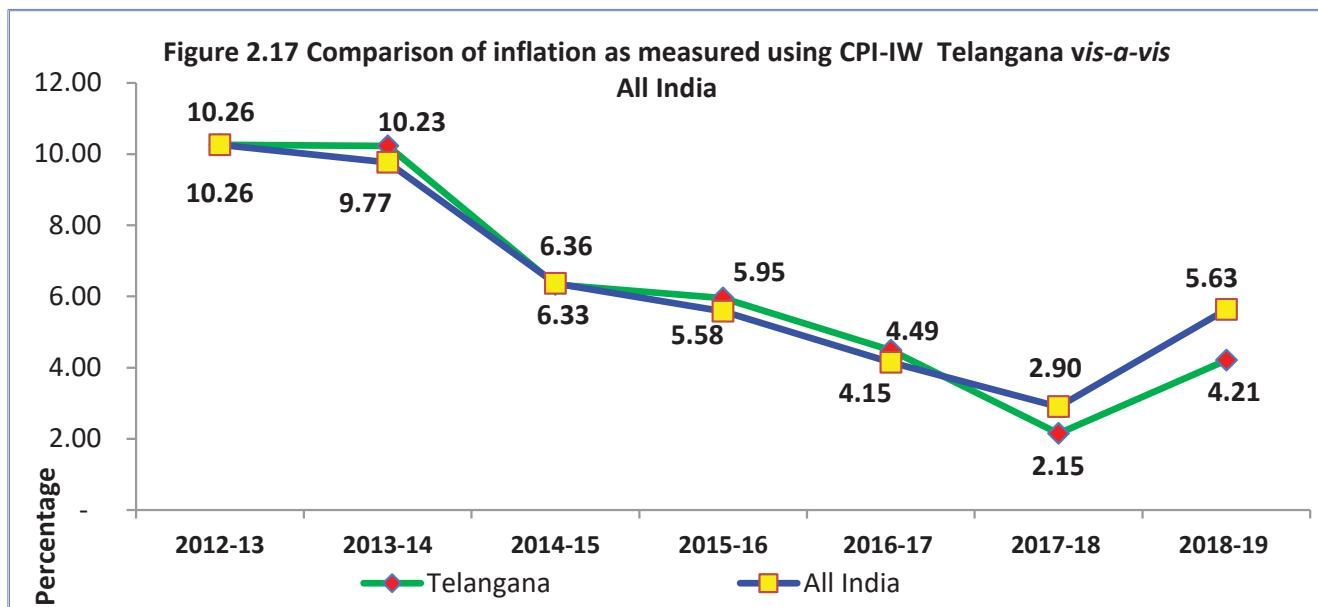
Figure 2.16 Per Capita Income of Districts for the year 2017-18 at Current Prices



2.10 Trends in Inflation

Inflation is a quantitative measure of the rate at which the average price level of a basket of selected goods and services in an economy increases over a period of time. It is the rate at which general level of prices rise. Most commonly used inflation indexes are Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI). However, an optimum level of inflation is always required to promote investment thereby nurturing economic growth.

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) is being compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, every year to understand the inflation levels over the time. The inflation as measured by the CPI-IW for the years 2012-13 to 2018-19 for Telangana vis-a-vis All India can be observed in the figure given below. Out of the seven years under consideration, the inflation in Telangana is on par with All India in 2012-13, it is less than that of All India in three years; it is higher only in 2018-19, whereas in rest of the years, the difference is nominal.



Conclusion

One of the goal of SDGs is ‘Decent work and Economic Growth’. To achieve this, growth rate (Current) target set for Telangana is greater than or equivalent to 10 per cent. On an average 13.9 per cent has been the growth rate of Telangana commencing from 2011-12 to 2018-19. In the year 2018-19, the estimated growth rate of the State is 14.8 per cent at current prices, which is much higher than the target set for the State according to the SDGs. So, Telangana is moving much faster than the target assigned to it.

According to the growth rates of the states, Telangana has occupied 3rd position in respect of average growth for the period from 2011-12 to 2018-19 and in the year 2018-19 stood at 4th position with a growth rate of 14.8 per cent. In Per Capita Income Telangana State stood 3rd in 2018-19 with a PCI of Rs.2,05,696, after Haryana and Karnataka states.

The State has focused in the fields of information technology and biotechnology. Telangana is one of top IT exporting states of India. T-Hub (Telangana Hub) is India’s largest incubator for start-ups.

A double digit growth is being registered during the past few years, indicating the extended growth frontiers of State. This consistently higher growth rate is due to the measures and plans being implemented by the Government. Some of them include, revival of rural economy with focus on both farm and non-farm

sectors, focus on construction of irrigation projects, promoting industrialization with the enactment of TS-iPASS, unveiling of sectoral IT policies to tap the potential of sunrise sectors, establishment of T-HUB for making Telangana a place for incubating start-ups, augmenting infrastructural facilities, etc. This is indicative of the proactive measures of the Government to spur economic growth in the State of Telangana.

During the last five years, State's economy has performed well. By opening-up several pathways for trickle-down, the Government has ensured that the benefits of growth and macroeconomic stability reach the bottom of the pyramid, especially in the services sector front.

The State can sustain the higher economic growth through diversification, technological up-gradation and innovation, including focusing on high-value added and labour intensive sectors. The need of the hour is to promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and encourage the formalization and growth, including access to financial services.

Agriculture

and Allied Activities

Agriculture is a way of life, a tradition that has shaped the culture and economic life of the people of Telangana. Agriculture provides livelihood to more than half of the State's working population and has been playing a pivotal role in supporting the rural economy. However, agriculture sector in the State is prone to frequent droughts, resulting in distress among farming community. Hence, drought proofing of agriculture is critical to mitigate the adverse effect of seasonal conditions on agriculture sector. In this endeavour, the State has adopted a strategy of large-scale public investment along with direct support to farmers through various interventions. These interventions include implementation of Rythu Bandhu programme, construction of irrigation projects, revival of all tanks under Mission Kakatiya, providing seeds and fertilizers at subsidized rates, comprehensive coverage of agriculture extension services, appointing required number of agriculture, horticulture extension officers etc.

3.1 Land use Pattern in Telangana

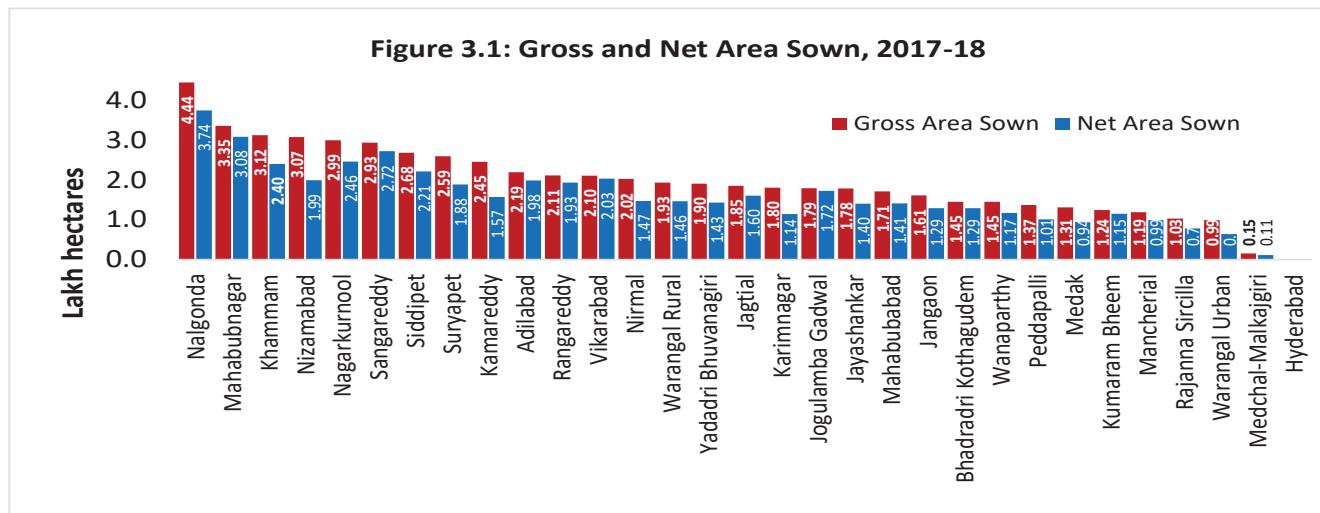
Telangana is the 12th largest State in India in terms of geographical area with 112.08 lakh hectares, of which about 60% of the area is arable. In the agricultural year 2017-18, about 48.98 lakh hectares area was under net cropped area and 60.59 lakh hectares was gross cropped area. Forest occupies 26.98 lakh hectares, accounting for 24.07% of the total geographical area. About 8.34 lakh hectares of land is put to non-agricultural uses, 15.78 lakh hectares is kept fallow, 6.07 lakh hectares area not fit for cultivation and the remaining 5.94 lakh hectares area is classified as of culturable waste, permanent pastures etc.

Table 3.1 Land use Pattern in 2017-18

Sl. No.	Pattern of Land Utilization	Area (in Lakh hectares)	% share in total geographical area
1	Forest	26.98	24.07
2	Barren and Uncultivable Land	6.07	5.42
3	Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	8.34	7.44
4	Culturable Waste	1.83	1.63
5	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	2.99	2.67
6	Land under Misc. Tree crops and Groves	1.12	1.00
7	Other Fallow Lands	6.62	5.91
8	Current Fallow Lands	9.16	8.17
9	Net Area Sown (Including Fish Culture)	48.98	43.70
	Total	112.08	100.00

3.1.1 Net and Gross Area Sown

The net area sown in 2017-18 was 48.98 lakh hectares representing 43.70 per cent of geographical area spread across the districts. The District-wise distribution of gross and net area sown is indicated in figure 3.1



It is observed from the district-wise distribution of net area sown in 2017-18 that:

- The highest net area sown was reported in Nalgonda district with 3.74 lakh hectares, followed by Mahabubnagar with 3.18 lakh hectares.
- Six districts viz., Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Sangareddy, Nagarkurnool, Khammam and Siddipet have net area sown of more than 2 lakh hectares.
- Ten districts viz., Adilabad, Nizamabad, Suryapet, Rangareddy, Jogulamba Gadwal, Vikarabad, Kamareddy, Nirmal, Warangal Rural and Jagtial have a net area sown between 1.5-2 lakh hectares.
- Another ten districts viz., Peddapalli, Jayashankar, Mahabubabad, Kumuram Bheem, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Jangaon, Wanaparthy, Karimnagar and Mancherial reported a net area sown between 1.0 and 1.5 lakh hectares.
- The remaining four districts, viz., Rajanna-Sircilla, Warangal Urban, Medchal-Malkajgiri and Medak have a net area sown less than 1 lakh hectares.
- Top ten districts account for almost 50% of the total net area sown, Hyderabad being the urban district, does not have any agricultural area.

3.1.2 Cropping Intensity

Cropping intensity is the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area sown. The cropping intensity of the State was 1.24 during 2017-18. However, there is a considerable variation in the cropping intensity across the districts (excluding Hyderabad) in the State. It is observed that, the cropping intensity is more than the State average of 1.24 in 15 districts. Highest cropping intensity is observed in Karimnagar with 1.58, followed by Kamareddy with 1.56. A low intensity of 1.04 is observed in Vikarabad district.

3.2 Cropping Pattern in Telangana

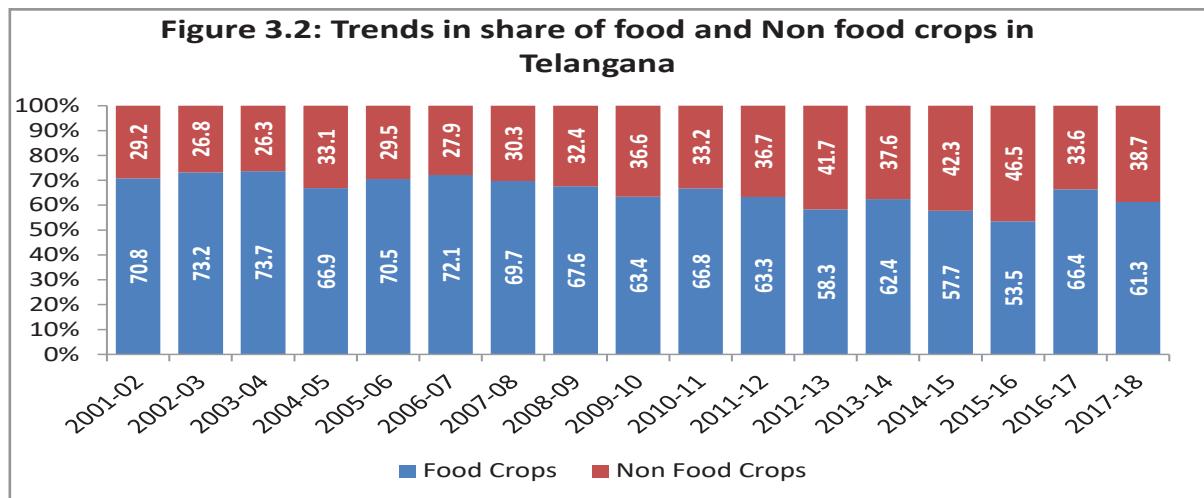
Cropping pattern means the type of crops that are being grown in a specified area, may be village, mandal or district. In this regard, the crops grown are broadly classified as cereals, pulses, millets, oil seeds,

fibers, plantation crops, fruits and vegetables, and in terms of usage, all the crops are classified as food and non-food crops.

3.2.1 Area under Food and Non-food Crops in Telangana

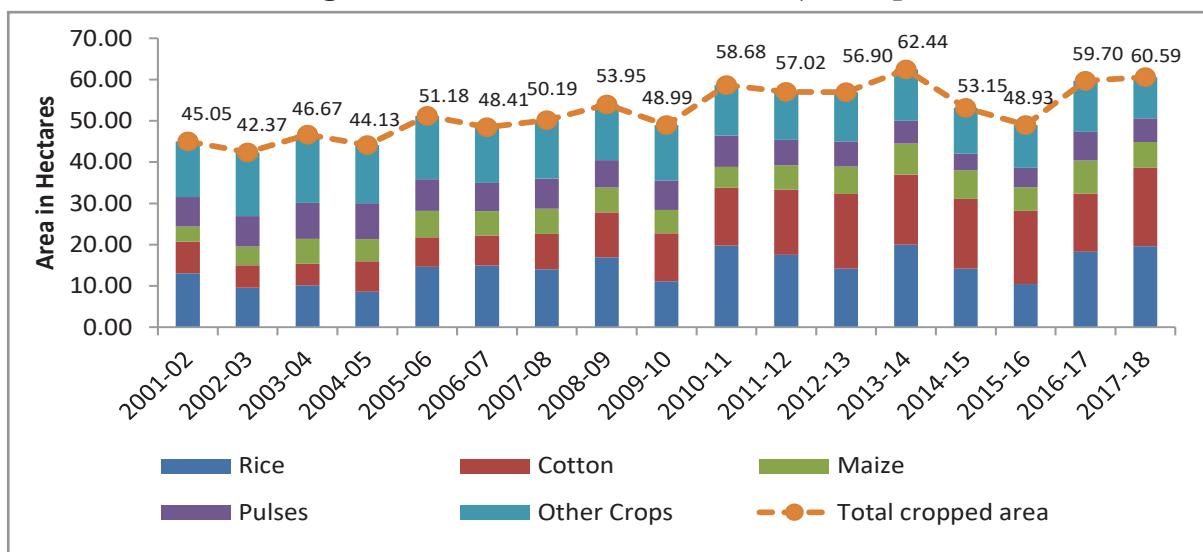
Food crops broadly consist of cereals, millets, pulses and non-food crops include cotton, oil seeds, flowers, etc.

Food crops account for lion's share in total cropped area of the State. The share of food and non-food crops in total cropped area was 61.3% and 38.7%, respectively in the year 2017-18. Trend in cropping pattern shows that there has been a gradual decline in food crops, from 70.8% in 2001-02 to 61.3% in 2017-18 mainly on account of decline in area under coarse grains. The pictorial representation of food and non-food crops during the years 2001-02 to 2017-18 is depicted in Figure 3.2.



A temporal glimpse of the gross area sown reveals that paddy, cotton, maize have been the predominant crops grown in the State over the years. These three crops alone constitute nearly 70% of the total cropped area in the State. Two observations from the Figure 3.3 are: (i) area under cotton is on rise in recent years, and (ii) area under paddy varied with receipt of rainfall, a good monsoon year has generally been correlated with higher paddy cultivation.

Figure 3.3: Trends in Areas under Major Crops



3.2.2 Area under Food and Non-Food Crops in 2017-18

Of the 45.17 lakh hectares area cultivated in Kharif season in 2017-18, about 52.5% was under food crops and the rest 47.5% was under non-food crops. However, the share of food-crops was 87 per cent during the Rabi season with a cultivated area of 13.41 lakh hectares, out of the total cultivated area of 15.41 lakh hectares during Rabi season (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Area under Food and Non-Food Crops in 2017-18

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (in Lakh Hectares)			Share (%)		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	Food Crops	23.73	13.41	37.14	52.50	87.00	61.30
2	Non-Food Crops	21.44	2.00	23.45	47.50	13.00	38.70
	Gross Area Sown	45.17	15.41	60.59	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.2.3 Area under Food Crops in 2017-18

Cereals and millets, pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices are some of the important food crops grown in the State. A total area of 37.14 lakh hectares was sown under the food crops in the year 2017-18, of which 23.73 lakh hectares were cultivated in the Kharif and 13.41 lakh hectares in the Rabi seasons.

It is also observed from Table 3.3 that, Cereals and Millets have accounted for significant share in the area under food crops both in Kharif and Rabi seasons, more significantly in Rabi season than in Kharif season. Higher share of cereals and millets is due to predominance of paddy crop in both the seasons. Paddy alone accounted for 44.1% of the total food crops cultivated in Kharif and 68.3% in Rabi season, indicating its prominence for farmers in the State. Maize crop accounted for 19.5% and 12.5% of the total food cropped area grown during Kharif and Rabi seasons respectively.

In the year 2017-18, the area under pulses accounted for about 19.2% of food crop in Kharif and 8.7% in Rabi season. Redgram alone accounted for 13.9% of total food crops and Greengram accounted for 3.9% in Kharif season. As both these crops are rainfed crops, their cultivation in Rabi was nominal. Bengalgram alone accounted for 7.2% of food crops and 83% of pulses during Rabi season. Similarly, Cowgram and Horsegram, which require less water, occupied prominence during the Rabi season. The other crops under the category of food crops accounted for relatively lower share in both the seasons.

Table 3.3 Area under Food Crops in 2017-18 (% share of food crops in total cropped area)

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	Cereals & Millets	65.6	83.4	72.0
	Rice	44.1	68.3	52.8
	Maize	19.5	12.5	17.0
	Jowar	1.8	1.8	1.8
2	Pulses	19.2	8.7	15.4
	Redgram	13.9	0.03	8.9
	Greengram	3.9	0.5	2.6
	Bengalgram	0.0	7.2	2.6

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	Rabi	Total
3	Sugarcane	1.5	2.5	1.9
4	Condiments & Spices	4.9	0.9	3.5
	Chillies	2.7	0.8	2.0
	Turmeric	2.1	0	1.4
5	Vegetables	2.1	4.2	2.8
6	Fruits	6.7	0.3	4.4
	Total Food Crops	100	100	100

3.2.4 Area under Non-Food Crops

The non-food crops were cultivated in an area of 23.45 lakh hectares during the year 2017-18. Important non-food crops grown in the State include cotton, oil seeds, flowers and aromatic plants, tobacco and fodder. Among non food crops, cotton is the prominent crop grown during the Kharif season, which is grown mostly under unirrigated conditions. A total 18.97 lakh hectares area was sown under cotton crop, which is about 88.5% of total area under non-food crops during Kharif 2017-18. Oil seeds, consisting of both edible and non-edible oils is another major non-food crops grown in the State, with 1.85 lakh hectares area under the edible-oil and 0.28 lakh hectares area under the non-edible oil was reported during the Kharif season in 2017-18. Important edible oil crops grown are Soyabean, Groundnut and Sesamum, of which Soyabean has been extensively grown, especially in northern districts of the State.

Table 3.4 Area and % share under Non-Food Crops in 2017-18

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif		Rabi		Total	
		Area in Hectares	% share	Area in Hectares	% share	Area in Hectares	% share
1	Cotton	18,96,993	88.5	0	0	18,96,993	80.9
2	Edible Oil Seeds	1,85,464	8.7	1,71,326	85.5	3,56,790	15.2
	Soyabean	1,52,289	7.1	0	0	1,52,289	6.5
	Groundnut	21,660	1.0	1,46,057	72.9	1,67,063	7.1
	Sesamum	1,072	0.1	15,236	7.6	16,308	0.7
3	Non-Edible Oil Seeds	27,876	1.3	299	0.2	28,175	1.2
	Castor	27,876	1.3	294	0.2	28,170	1.2
4	Timber & Pulp	25,374	1.2	3	0	25,377	1.1
5	Tobacco, Drugs & Narcotics	820	0	3,460	1.7	4,280	0.2
6	Fodder & Green manure crops	5,206	0.2	24,376	12.2	29,582	1.3
7	Flowers & Aromatic Plants	2,143	0.1	826	0.4	2,969	0.1
8	Mulberry & Other Non-Food crops	635	0	141	0	776	0
	Total Non-Food Crops	21,44,588	100	2,00,473	100	23,45,061	100

Fodder and green manure is another important non-food crop grown during the Rabi season and a total of 24,376 hectares area was cultivated under fodder crops, accounting for about 12.2% of total non-food crops during the Rabi season, 2017-18 and 1.3 per cent of the total Non-Food Crops in the agriculture year 2017-18.

3.2.5 Production of Food Crops in 2017-18

A total of 160.90 lakh tonnes was produced from food crops in the State during 2017-18, of which cereals and millets accounted for the highest share with 91.06 lakh tonnes. Rice alone accounted for the highest share in the total production of food crops, followed by maize, fruits and vegetables (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Production of Food Crops in 2017-18 (in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	Rabi	Total	% share
1	Cereals & Millets	45,87,392	45,18,648	91,06,040	56.60
	Rice	29,46,004	33,17,425	62,63,429	38.93
	Maize	15,97,928	11,54,219	27,52,147	17.10
	Jowar	40,723	32,672	73,395	0.46
2	Pulses	3,49,534	1,65,101	5,14,635	3.20
	Redgram	2,63,513	244	2,63,757	1.64
	Greengram	58,434	5,723	64,157	0.40
3	Sugarcane	26,63,092	0	26,63,092	16.55
4	Condiments & Spices	5,88,626	64,612	6,53,238	4.06
	Chillies	2,78,946	61,858	3,40,804	2.12
	Turmeric	2,94,561	0	2,94,561	1.83
5	Vegetables	5,18,189	8,72,590	13,90,779	8.64
6	Fruits	16,99,167	62,794	17,61,961	10.95
Total Food Crops		1,04,06,000	56,83,745	1,60,89,745	100.00

3.2.6 Production under Non-Food Crops in 2017-18

Among the non-food crops, cotton production was highest with 51.95 lakh bales during Kharif Season. Oil seeds, consisting of both edible and non-edible oils, is another major component of non-food crops in the State. The production of edible and non-edible oils was 8.94 lakh tonnes and 0.26 lakh tonnes, respectively in 2017-18 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Production of Non-Food Crops in 2017-18 (in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	Cotton (Lint)*	51,95,470	0	51,95,470
2	Edible Oil Seeds	5,44,838	3,49,006	8,93,844
	Soyabean	2,47,298	0	2,47,298
	Groundnut	45,965	3,26,551	3,72,516
	Sesamum	252	8,672	8,924
3	Non-Edible Oil Seeds	26,131	281	26,412
	Castor	26,131	281	26,412
4	Tobacco, Drugs & Narcotics	1,871	10,646	12,517
5	Flowers & Aromatic Plants	9,070	3,242	12,312

3.2.7 Area and Production in 2018-19

According to the 4th Advance Estimates for the year 2018-19 released in June, 2019, the total area under food grains is estimated at 30.81 lakh hectares, as against 32.45 lakh hectares in 2017-18, indicating a decrease of 5% over the previous year. The production of food-grains including cereals and millets and

pulses, has been estimated at about 92.35 lakh tonnes in the current agricultural year 2018-19, as against 96.20 lakh tonnes last year. The oil seeds production has been estimated to be 5.68 lakh tonnes, as against 6.70 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Area under cotton was estimated to be 18.39 lakh hectares in 2018-19, as against 18.97 lakh hectares in the year 2017-18, showing a decrease of 3% over the previous year. The production of cotton has been estimated to be 41.54 lakh bales, which is lower by 10.41 lakh bales over the previous year production of 51.95 lakh bales, indicating a decrease of 20% (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 Area and Production in 2018-19 (4th Advance Estimates)

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (in Lakh Hectares)	Production in lakh tonnes)
1	Rice	19.51	67.03
2	Maize	5.55	20.31
3	Cereals & Millets	25.76	88.13
4	Redgram	2.96	1.92
5	Pulses	5.05	4.22
6	Food grains	30.81	92.35
7	Groundnut	1.25	2.96
8	Soyabean	1.48	2.34
9	Oil Seeds	3.20	5.68
10	Sugarcane	0.40	28.00
11	Cotton (Lint in bales of 170 Kgs each)	18.39	41.54

3.3 Operational Landholdings

The Census of Landholdings is being conducted by the Government of India once in every 5 years, in order to obtain key information regarding operational agricultural landholding. This census enumerates total number of ‘operational landholdings’ under different categories viz., marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large depending on the area of operational holding.

The average size of the operational landholding in the State is 1.00 hectare (2.47105 acres) in 2015-16 which is less than the national average size of 1.08 hectares and declined from 1.12 hectares in 2010-11. It is noteworthy that the operational landholding size of marginal and small farmers, constitute about 80% of the total operational holdings in the State. There had been a decline in landholding size of semi-medium, medium and large categories in the year 2015-16, when compared with 2010-11.

A glance at the temporal trend in average landholding size in Telangana reveals that, there has been a steady decline in the average landholding size from 3.09 hectares in 1970-71 to 2.22 hectares in 1980-81, further to 1.75 hectares in 1990-91 to 1.37 hectares in 2000-01 and to 1.00 hectares in 2015-16.

3.4 Rainfall Scenario

As Telangana State is located in the semi-arid regions of the Deccan plateau, rainfall plays a crucial role for agriculture growth in the State. The annual normal rainfall of the State is 906 mm as against India’s normal rainfall of 1083 mm.

3.4.1 Rainfall Status in Agricultural Year 2017-18

Sl. No.	Season	Normal	Actual	% Dev. Over Normal	Status
1	South-West Monsoon (June to September)	719.3	647.2	- 10.0	Normal
2	North-East Monsoon (October to December)	126.1	129.5	2.7	Normal
3	Winter period (January to February)	11.8	2.4	- 79.7	Large Deficit
4	Hot Weather Period (March to May)	48.8	61.4	25.8	Excess
	Total	906.0	840.5	- 7.0	Normal

The rainfall received during south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon was normal. However, rainfall during the winter period recorded large deficit of 80% and rainfall received during the hot weather period recorded excess of 26% over normal.

3.4.2 Rainfall Status in Agricultural Year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Season	Normal	Actual	% Dev. over Normal	Status
1	South-West Monsoon (June to September)	719.3	661.0	-8.1	Normal
2	North-East Monsoon (October to December)	126.1	37.4	-70.3	Large Deficit
3	Winter period (January to February)	11.8	23.7	100.8	Excess
4	Hot Weather Period (March to May)	48.8	26.3	-46.1	Deficit
	Total	906.0	748.4	-17.4	Normal

The Rainfall received during south-west monsoon in 2018 was 661.0 mm as against the normal of 719.3 mm, the rainfall in north-east monsoon was 37.4 mm as against the normal of 126.1mm, the rainfall in winter period was 23.7 mm as against the normal of 11.8 mm and the rainfall in hot weather period was 26.3 mm as against the normal of 48.8 mm. However, the total rainfall received was normal in 2018-19.

3.4.3 AWS Locations in Telangana

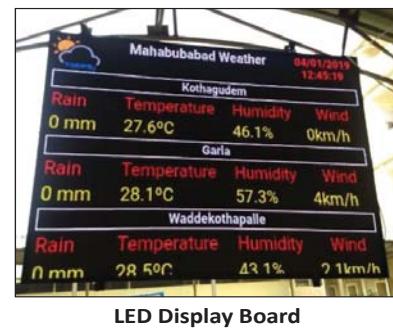
Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) has started functioning from 2014 onwards, after the formation of State. The salient features of TSDPS activities are as follows:

Weather Monitoring and Disaster Management Support Activities

- Installed 1044 Automatic Weather Stations to measure hourly data through GSM technology on six parameters Rainfall, Temperature, Humidity, Wind Speed, Wind Direction and Pressure.
- Dynamic Real Time Data Dissemination through Website, LED display boards and Mobile App of the Weather products generated based on Weather data,
- Analysis Reports and Spatial maps of Weather parameters are generated for official use.



- Weather Forecasting (WRF Model) - Regularly 3-days Weather Forecast (Rainfall and Temperature) is prepared and disseminated for the purpose of administrative officers and agriculture purposes by running WRF model. 3km resolution WRF model outputs are being used for generating Mandal (Tehsil) level advisories for farmers in collaboration with IMD.
- Supports disaster management activities in the State by disseminating real-time weather alerts to take necessary precautionary measures.
- Weather Data management on six parameters and Data Support is extended for Agricultural activities, Drought Monitoring and Facilitation of Crop Insurance.
- In addition to the AWS data monitoring, 3-day weather forecast of cold wave, heat wave and rainfall is also made available on the official website regularly.



3.5 Agricultural Credit

Agricultural credit is the base for investment in this sector. While agricultural credit is secured from various sources, the State Government has focused on increasing formal credit through banks and cooperatives. As a result, there has been a quantum jump in the credit allocated for the crop sector in recent years.

Table 3.8 Telangana State Credit Plan: Achievements from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (Rs. in crore)

S. No	Segments	Disbursal during 2016-17	Disbursal during 2017-18	2018-19	
				Target	Achievement (as on 31.03.2019)
1	Crop loans	26,282.40	31,410.57	42,494.26	33,751.72
2	Agriculture Term Loans	5,214.50	7,320.07	11,421.85	12,672.32
3	Allied Agricultural Activities	5,214.50	3,731.25	4,147.30	4,927.73
4	Total Agricultural (1+2+3)	36,711.40	42,461.89	58,063.68	51,351.77

As per the Annual Credit Plan prepared by the State Level Bankers' Committee of Telangana, the total annual credit plan for the year 2018-19 was Rs.1,36,733.33 crore. Out of the total projected plan, Rs.58,063.68 crore credit was targeted towards agriculture and allied activities, which is about 42.47% of total credit plan, The total agricultural credit extended in 2018-19 was Rs. 51,351.77 crore.

In addition to expanding the Annual Credit Plan for ensuring credit to agricultural sector from the formal sector, government of Telangana has been taking number of initiatives to augment credit to farmers. Telangana State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited (TSCAB), which commenced its business from April 2015, provides leadership to District Co-operative Central Banks and Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit Societies (PACS), to fulfill the objective of ensuring timely and adequate credit facilities to the farmers and other rural population of the State.

The TSCAB is the nodal agency for channelization of funds from NABARD to farmers through DCCBs and PACS. The total disbursements by TSCAB under crop loans is Rs.2,527.99 crore and Rs.29,59.81 crore under short- term (others), during the year 2018-19.

TSCAB has also taken prompt initiative for timely paddy procurement from the farmers through PACS. 470 PACS have taken up procurement of paddy as an agent of Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Government of Telangana.

3.6 Major Initiatives Targeted Towards Agriculture Sector

3.6.1 Farm Mechanization



The Government is giving priority to farm mechanization in the State by providing Farm Implements/Machinery on subsidy to farmers. The objective is to reduce cost of cultivation and drudgery in farm operations, to ensure timely farm operations.

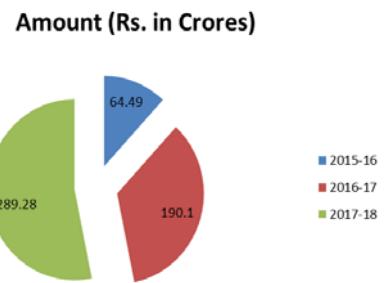
The government is providing 95% subsidy to SC, ST farmers and 50% to general farmers for purchase of farm implements. About Rs.913 crore worth farm implements and machinery have been supplied to 4.91 lakh farmers, since formation of the State.

3.6.2 Vaddi Leni Panta Runalu and Pavala Vaddi

To mitigate the financial burden of the farmers and to encourage them in availing institutional credit and to inculcate the practice of timely repayment of crop loans, the loans are made available to the farmers at no or lower interest rates. The Government is implementing interest free crop loans to all the farmers up to Rs.1.0 lakh and PavalaVaddi for crop loans from Rs.1.0 to Rs.3.0 lakh, if loan is repaid within a period of one year.

Table 3.9 The year wise details are given below

Year	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
2015-16	64.49
2016-17	190.10
2017-18	289.28
Total	543.87



3.6.3 Distribution of Agricultural Inputs

The Government is taking all measures to supply seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides to the farmers on time at the village level through Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies(PACS).

The Government has initiated the following initiatives for ensuring adequate seed supply to farmers.

- a) Strengthening of seed chain: The Government has established 27 State-of-the- art seed processing plants and constructed 18 seed storage godowns. Public seed organizations produced 38 lakh qtls of high volume crops like paddy, soybean, groundnut, bengalgram and pulses etc.

- (i) Seed Subsidy: A quantity of 26.91 lakh quintals of seeds of different crops have been distributed to 38.93 lakh farmers on subsidy since inception of the State.
- (ii) Seed village scheme: Seed village scheme is being implemented to produce good quality of seed and to provide them to the farmers at cheaper rates. The main strategy of this scheme is to self-sustain the farmer by producing the required quality seed at farmers' fields.

Table 3.10 The details of seeds supplied are as follows

Year	Quantity (Qtls)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries (Lakhs)
2014-15	4,60,437.90	8,633.74	7.38
2015-16	5,58,961.56	12,604.77	8.76
2016-17	5,81,651.00	14,223.81	9.44
2017-18	5,12,010.15	9,176.22	7.54
2018-19	5,78,925.97	13,182.50	5.79



Subsidy seed distribution in Peddamandadi mandal

b) Input Subsidy

After formation of the Telangana State, an amount of Rs.1,30,229.45 lakhs has been released towards input subsidy for various calamities from 2014-15 to 2017-18, benefitting 37,45,102 farmers.

3.6.4 Initiatives towards Increase in Irrigated Area through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects:

Irrigation is a critical input for increasing crop production and mitigating crop-failure risk. Since formation of Telangana, the government has been providing highest priority to augment irrigation capacity in the State through construction of major and medium irrigation projects, apart from the rejuvenation of existing minor irrigation tanks through Mission Kakatiya.

The Government with an objective to create assured irrigation facility to 1.25 crore acres through the major and medium projects like:

- The Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project (KLIP) worth Rs.80,000 crore, will irrigate a new ayacut of 18,25,700 acres and stabilize about 18,82,970 acres of existing ayacut under SRSP Stage-1 & 2, FFC, Singur and Nizamsagar Projects.

- Bhaktha Ramadasu Lift Irrigation Scheme is commissioned to provide irrigation facilities to 58,958 acres upland and drought prone areas which were not covered by the NSP Left canal in Khammam and Palair constituencies of Khammam District but localized at tail end of DBM 60 of SRSP Stage-II.
- Palamuru - Rangareddy Lift irrigation scheme envisages to irrigate an ayacut of 12,30,000 Acres in upland areas of Nagar Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy, Vikarabad and Nalgonda districts and drinking water requirement to en route villages, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs.35,200 crore.

Apart from creating new irrigation potential, the government has adopted a comprehensive approach to use the State's water resources through efficient, equitable, and sustainable methods. Key initiatives towards this are as follows :

- (i) Significant budgetary allocation to irrigation sector to complete ongoing/new irrigation projects on priority.
- (ii) Re-Engineering and modification has been taken up for certain ongoing irrigation projects to suit the requirements of the State for optimum utilization of water.
- (iii) Modernization of existing major and medium irrigation projects was taken up to fill up gap ayacut in the projects.
- (iv) Mission Kakatiya for renovating the 46,500 age-old tanks in the State.

3.6.5 24x7 Power Supply to Farm Sector

Telangana has created a new record of supplying quality power free of cost for 24 hours to the agriculture sector. For the first time in the history, 24 hours power is being supplied from 01.01.2018 onwards to 23 lakh agriculture pump sets in the State.

3.6.6 Task Force Teams in arresting Spurious Seeds

Supply of quality seed to the farmers is the primary objective of Telangana Government. Towards this, task force teams have been formed with officials of police, TSSDC and agriculture department to strengthen the existing regulatory mechanism. During Kharif 2019, both State level and district level task force teams have been formed. Details of action taken during last 3 years are as follows:

Table 3.11 Achievements during last 3 years

Sl. No.	ITEM	2017	2018	2019
1	Persons arrested (No.)	49	44	43
2	6A Cases Booked (No.)	50	3	6
3	Criminal Cases Booked (No.)	50	45	20
4	Licenses Cancelled/Suspended	38	3	10
5	PD Act Cases Booked			
	(i) Companies	3	0	0
	(ii) Persons	2	0	0
6	Quantity Seized in (Qtls)	6,765	2,218	716
	Amount/Value (Rs. in lakhs)	1,647	1,298	693

Sl. No.	ITEM	2017	2018	2019
7	Quantity Detained in (Qtls)	24,345	2,180	56,160
	Amount/ Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	1,437	1,005	15,473
8	Targets for drawl of Seed samples on PMG analysis	9,000	9,000	10,350
9	Achievements	8,680	8,848	1,218
10	Substandard Seed Samples	252	169	27
11	Samples analyzed for Ht. Cotton	368	694	17
12	Samples found Ht. positive	81	119	8

3.6.7 Soil Health Management

With a view to promote judicious use of fertilizers and to reduce the cost of cultivation, the Soil Health Card Scheme is being implemented with special vigour. So far, 55.53 lakh Soil Health Cards have been distributed in first cycle and distribution of 49.77 lakh Soil Health Cards is under progress during the second cycle. In the last two years, 2050 Mini Soil Testing Labs have been sanctioned in addition to existing labs.

Sl. No.	Year	Soil Samples (Nos in Lakhs)	SHC distributed (Nos in Lakhs)	Mini Labs (Nos)
I	SHC scheme Cycle I:			
1	2015-16	5.00	25.20	-
2	2016-17	5.34	30.33	2050
II	SHC scheme Cycle II:			
1	2017-18	4.88	21.64	
2	2018-19	4.73	8.72 lakh (under distribution)	

3.6.8 Rythu Samanvaya Samithis

Government of Telangana took a decision for setting up of Grama, Mandala, Zilla and Rashtra Rythu Samanvaya Samithis through nomination at (1) Revenue Village (15 members), (2) Mandal level (24 members), (3) District level (24 members) and (4) State level (42 members) from among the practicing pattadar farmers residing in the village. The Rythu Samanvaya Samithis will coordinate to facilitate the Investment Support Scheme (Rythu Bandhu) and Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima), Input and Crop Planning, MSP operations, etc.

3.6.9 Agriculture Extension Services

One Agriculture Extension Officer for every 5000 Acres area was put in place for effective extension services. These services are made available to all agriculture clusters by creating (1526) additional posts of AEOs and (120) posts of Agriculture officers and providing one Agriculture officer for each mandal.

2573 High configuration Tabs have been supplied to all the Agriculture Extension Officers. In addition to Tabs to AEOs, 330 Tablet PCs are also supplied to Mandal Agriculture Officers who were not supplied with laptops earlier.

The Technical content of the department viz., the videos of package of practices of major crops, beneficial and harmful insects, videos of farm implements, latest Vyavasaya Panchangam, monthly issues of Padipantalu Magazine of the Department, Vyavasaayam magazine of PJTSAU, FAQs of the crops, are loaded in the Tabs.



3.6.10 Rythu Bandhu

Government of Telangana has come up with a new concept of providing Investment Support @ Rs.4,000/- per acre per season to all the farmers (Pattadars) in the State towards purchase of various inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc., as initial investment before the crop season . The scheme is being implemented from Kharif 2018 onwards. A financial outlay of Rs.12,000.00 crore has been allocated during 2018-19.

During Kharif 2018-19, (51.50) lakh farmers are benefitted to a tune of Rs.5,260.94 crore and it was disbursed by way of cheques. During Rabi 2018-19, the Government has taken a decision to transfer amount through treasury - e Kuber to deposit money into the accounts of the farmers. An amount of Rs.5,244.26 crore is transferred into the accounts of 49.03 Lakh farmers.

During 2019-20, Government of Telangana has enhanced the amount under Investment Support Scheme from Rs.4,000/- to Rs.5,000/- per acre per season.



Hon'ble CM distributing cheques to farmers



Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture distributing cheques and pattadar passbooks to farmers

3.6.11 Rythu Bima

The Government of Telangana has introduced Farmers Group Life Insurance scheme for all the farmers (Pattadar) in the State with an objective to provide financial relief and security to the family members / dependents of the deceased farmer in case of his/her death to ensure financial security and relief to the bereaved members of the farmer's family.

All the holders of Pattadar Pass Books issued after the recently concluded land records updation programme are eligible for enrolment in the scheme.

The farmers in the age group of 18-59 as on 15.8.2018 would be covered under this scheme and the sum assured of Rs.5.00 lakhs would be paid on death, due to any cause, to the nominee of that enrolled farmer declared by him/her.

The scheme is in implementation from 14th August 2018 for a period of one year. An amount of Rs.681.45 crore is released to LIC towards premium for 30 lakh farmers. As per the MoU, the LIC is settling the



claims submitted on behalf of nominees and depositing Rs.5.00 lakhs insured amount into nominees account by RTGS within 10 days. So far an amount of Rs.762.30 lakh has been disbursed to 15,246 farmers. The scheme has been extended to 2019-20 with higher premium.



Hon'ble CM addressing in Rythu Bima meeting and handing over MoU

3.6.12 Crop Insurance:

The Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and is being implemented from Kharif 2016 onwards with an objective of providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss / damage arising out of unforeseen events. The insurance covers food crops, oil seeds, commercial and horticultural crops. The details of premium payable are indicated below.

Table 3.12 Maximum Insurance Premium charges payable by farmer:

Crops	Season	Premium rates
Food grains and Oilseeds	Kharif	2% of Sum Insured or actuarial rates
	Rabi	1.5% of Sum Insured or actuarial rates
Annual Commercial and Horticultural crops	Kharif & Rabi	5% of Sum Insured or actuarial rates

Season	Farmers enrolled	Farmers benefitted	Claims Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Kharif 2016	7,11,318	2,18,592	16,479.57
Rabi 2016-17	2,67,253	16,842	1,369.94
Kharif 2017	8,99,946	4,78,835	58,494.00
Rabi - 2017-18	1,77,370	11,500	1,796.00
Kharif -2018	5,96,460	Under process	
Rabi - 2018-19	1,97,862	Under process	

3.7 Promotion of Millets

Telangana is characterized by dry land agriculture that requires synergy between cropping patterns and dietary choices. It is traditionally a millets belt, and millets is the staple food. Decline in area under millets is on the rise.

Millets have high protein, fibre and mineral contents as compared to fine cereals like wheat and rice. Further, these crops have low water requirements, wider adaptability to varied ecology/ climate; environment

friendly with low consumption of pesticides, best suited for contingency planning with large stake of small, marginal and tribal farmers.

In view of the above and greater demand for millets, the government of Telangana has planned in a large way, a special drive for enhancing the production and productivity of millets through area expansion.

The government is planning for promoting millets @ minimum of 1000 acres in each district. The project is proposed to be implemented in coordination with Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR) in Telangana State.

- The millet seed is being distributed with 65% subsidy from the NSP in convergence with subsidy of GOI, limited to 90% in total.
- Implementation of the interventions like seed distribution, demonstrations, integrated manure management, and trainings at various levels etc.,
- NFSM Nutri-cereals have been implemented in 4 erstwhile districts viz., Mahabubnagar, Medak, Rangareddy, Adilabad notified by GOI, covering 13 new districts and in Non-NFSM 18 new districts under RKVY to the extent of 21705 acres;

**Box 3.1: Success Story of Mekala Rajaiah (SC), Gopalraopet (V), Dharmaram (M),
Peddapalli District On Organic farming under the scheme Paramparagath Krishi Vikas
Yojana (PKVY)**

Agricultural Department has motivated the farmers on Organic farming. Sri. Mekala Rajaiah is one of the participants and practiced organic farming in his 1.5 Acres of farming land, by giving essential organic inputs and trainings. The Farmer cultivated paddy in his land and adopted organic farming by using supplied organic inputs from the Agriculture department and produced 17 quintals of paddy. He processed the grain into raw rice and sold to consumers directly. So, the farmer earned Rs.76,500/- which is double the income of inorganic produced.

Earlier he used the inorganic fertilizers indiscriminately, so the soil became unfertile and produced less yields.

In this present scenario, he used only organic inputs like Vermicompost, Vermiwash, Trichoderma, Pseudomonas, Jeevamruth, Neem oil, etc., for the paddy crop. Hence the soil became fertile and gave high yields with less pest attack and high quality produce

3.8 Horticulture

The climate and soil characteristics of the State enable to grow a large variety of horticultural crops – fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants, plantation crops etc. Telangana is one of the major producers and exporters of fruits in the country. Horticulture crops are grown in an area of 4.484 lakh hectares with a total production of 51.42 lakh MTs. Production increased to 32.86% over the previous year 2016-17. Telangana ranked 3rd in area and 8th in production of fruits, and ranked 1st in turmeric cultivation in the country. Horticulture has been identified as one of the focus sectors for development and is a significant contributor to the economy, generating employment to the unskilled and semi-skilled rural poor. Crop-wise details are given in Table 3.14.

Table 3.13 Area and Production of Horticultural crops in Telangana 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the Crops	Area in Lakh Hectares	Production (lakh MTs)
1	Fruits	1.662	18.90
2	Vegetables	1.246	22.13
3	Spices	1.378	8.07
4	Plantation	0.160	2.13
5	Flowers	0.036	0.19
	Total	4.484	51.42

3.9 Major Programmes in Horticulture

a) Micro Irrigation Project:

Micro irrigation project aims at improving crop productivity, production and thereby achieving sustainable improvement in living standards of small and marginal farmers in the State.

Micro irrigation has multiple advantages; it saves time, power, labour and improves fertilizer efficiency.

Micro irrigation scheme is providing 100% subsidy to the SC and ST farmers, 90% to small and marginal BC farmers and 80% to other farmers (up to 5 hectares). 5% Tax incentive up to a maximum of Rs.5000/- per beneficiary.

This Scheme has four components viz., (i) Drip Irrigation for wide spaced crops (online); (ii) Drip Irrigation for closed spaced crops (inline); (iii) Mini and micro sprinklers; and (iv) Portable, semi-permanent and rain guns sprinklers.

After formation of the State, an area of 6.55 lakh acres has been brought under Micro Irrigation, with an expenditure of Rs.1,810.22 crore up to 2018-19.

Farmer can register his application through Mee-Seva Centers to get the benefit under the scheme.

Geo-tagging of each field through Bhuvan app by taking Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates in all corners of the field has been introduced in TS-MIP for effective monitoring of the scheme.

Table 3.14 Achievement under Micro Irrigation Project after formation of Telangana State

Sl. No	Year	No. of farmers	Physical (Area in acres)		
			Drip	Sprinkler	Total
1	2014 - 15	31,277	46,353	30,130	76,483
2	2015 - 16	39,545	77,978	21,665	99,643
3	2016 - 17	55,121	1,32,121	22,835	1,54,956
4	2017 - 18	83,458	1,39,289	84,276	2,23,565
5	2018 - 19	37,596	70,233	30,530	1,00,763
Total		2,46,997	4,65,974	1,89,436	6,55,410

b) Establishment of Greenhouses / Polyhouses:

Establishment of greenhouses / Polyhouses is a flagship programme of Telangana government, with 75% subsidy to all farmers and 95% to SC & ST farmers, to promote cultivation of high value vegetables and flowers and to enhance productivity per unit area. During 2017-18, another component, called 'Flat Roof Net Houses with Cable purlin' was also implemented to promote vegetable cultivation in off-season,

particularly in summer. Since inception of the scheme, an area of 1210.37 acres has been brought under Polyhouses across the State with an expenditure of Rs.260.16 crore. An area of 113.92 acres is covered so far, under Net Houses during 2017-18 and 2018-19.



Table 3.15 Achievement made under Polyhouses after formation of Telangana State

S. No	Year	Physical achievement in Acres	Amount Spent (Rs. in crore)
1	2014-15	108.00	31.28
2	2015-16	628.00	58.50
3	2016-17	414.00	62.14
4	2017-18	37.00	78.36
5	2018-19	23.37	29.88
Total		1210.37	260.16

c) Establishment of Centres of Excellence

- After formation of Telangana State, two Centres of Excellence (COE) have been established, one for Vegetables and Flowers at Jeedimetla and another for Fruits at Mulugu.
- The primary objective of these COEs is to demonstrate new technologies, new crops, varieties of Vegetables and Flowers.
- Imparting trainings to farmers who have taken up polyhouse cultivation and willing to take up new species and variety of fruit crops suitable for Telangana State.
- COE Jeedimetla is established in an area of 10 acres with a cost of Rs.9.20 crore.
- Already the project is commissioned and visited by several dignitaries, scientists, farmers across the State and country.
- Both the COEs are having Hitech plug type nurseries which are producing hybrid vegetable pluglings to be distributed to farmers.



d) Spice Park

- The State Government with an objective of ensuring better remunerative prices to Turmeric farmers, has decided to establish Spice Park at Padgal (V) in Velpur (M) of Nizamabad district in an area of 40.3 acres with an amount of Rs.30.81 crore.
- Purchase of land is completed, works executed by TSIIC are under progress. An amount of Rs.90.00 Lakhs was incurred so far, out of the total amount of Rs. 4.53 crore released to TSIIC.

e) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

The main objective is to provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each region and its diverse agro-climatic feature.

Major achievements under MIDH since formation of Telangana

- An additional area of 14,731 Ha. has been brought under horticulture crops.
- Polyhouses are established in 72 acres.
- An area of 3930 ha has been brought under Mulching.
- 9240 vermicibeds are given on subsidy to farmers to encourage organic farming.
- 245 farm ponds are constructed to provide life saving irrigation to horticulture crops.
- 3979 No. of various equipment/ implements under Horticulture mechanization are distributed to farmers, provided assistance to 25 cold storages, 10 ripening chambers, 3 refer vans, 253 pack houses, 149 turmeric boiling units and 85 turmeric polishing machines with an aim to reduce post harvest losses.

3.10 Agricultural Marketing and Storage

a) e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

Forty Seven (47) Agricultural Market Committees are already implementing e-NAM in the State. Further, 14 more AMCs are also enrolled for implementation of e-NAM in 2nd phase. 47 markets traded 23.14 lakh tons of quantity, with a value of Rs.7,169.00 crore.

Further, under e-NAM, so far 5290 Traders, 4115 Commission agents are registered and 15.87 lakhs farmers utilized the e-NAM services. The government has established electronic weighing bridges, online gate entry system and internet leased lines for facilitating e-NAM implementation in selected markets.



b) Construction of Scientific Godowns:

After formation of the Telangana State, the Agricultural Marketing Department, with the assistance of NABARD, has taken up the work of construction of scientific godowns at 356 locations with a capacity of 17.765 lakh M.Ts, at an estimated cost of Rs.1024.50 crore. So far, 322 godowns have been completed and the work is in progress for the remaining godowns.

Unit of Description	Before Telangana (2014)	After Telangana (2017)	Total Available
Number	176	356 (Proposed) 322 (Completed)	532
Capacity in Lakh Mts	4.17	17.765 (Proposed) 16.45 (Completed)	21.935

c) Rythu Bazars (Farmer Markets)

At the time of bifurcation and creation of Telangana State, there were only 13 Rythu Bazars. The Telangana government has sanctioned 30 new Rythu Bazars in the State. As of now, there are 43 Rythu Bazars functioning in the State. Further, a modern Rythu Bazar is established at Siddipet with all the required facilities in the interest of farming community.

d) Mana Kuragayalu Programme (Marketing Vegetables)

Mana Kuragayalu Project was initiated as a pilot program by Government of Telangana as an alternative Marketing Channel under Direct Marketing facility, also as an extension of Rythu Bazars concept for linking distant farmers to the Market for selling their produce with a shortened supply chain. It facilitates remunerative prices for the growers of vegetables while providing fresh vegetables at affordable prices to the urban consumers thereby containing the prices and inflation.

The Department has established 23 Collection Centers for expanding Mana Kuragayalu project. At present, (61) Retail outlets are functioning in the Twin cities and they are running successfully. So far, 2.00 lakh qtls of vegetables have been procured from farmers and a total amount of Rs.21.79 crore has been credited in 79,000 active farmers' accounts.



e) Rythu Market:

Established one Rythu Market with a cost of Rs.1 crore at Pragnapur, under AMC Gajwel, which is specially constructed for Women farmers and Commuters on Karimnagar Highway.

f) Special Commodity Markets

Established one Sweet Lime Market at Gandhamvari Gudem with an expenditure of Rs.1.50 crore, one Lime Market at Nakrekal, with an expenditure of Rs.3.07 crore and one Donda Market at P.A. Pally Mandal, Konamekalavari Gudem with an expenditure of Rs.60.30 Lakhs. in Nalgonda District.

g) Pledge Finance Scheme :

After formation of Telangana State, the government has enhanced the loan amount ceiling from Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.2,00,000/- under Rythu Bandhu Pathakam (Pledge loan scheme to prevent farmers from distress sales) without interest upto 180 days.

Table 3.16 Number of Beneficiaries

S.No.	Year	Beneficiaries
1	2014-15	857
2	2015-16	954
3	2016-17	1,651
4	2017-18	1,879

3.11 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry and dairy sub-sector plays an important role in the overall economy and in social development of the State. The contribution of the sub-sector is about 50.3% of the gross value added of agriculture and allied sector. The sector has been playing a significant role in supplementing family incomes and generating employment opportunities in the rural sector, particularly among the land-less, small and marginal farmers and women besides providing nutritious food to increase bovine population.

Telangana is blessed with rich livestock resources, especially cattle and sheep population accounting for 5.52% of country's population. The State stands at 10th position in livestock population, 2nd in sheep population, 13th in goat population, 4th in poultry, 13th in bovine population and 15th in pig population, in the country, as per the Livestock Census, 2012.

About 29 Lakh families in Telangana State are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood. Livestock contributed 7.3% to the Gross State Domestic Product and contributed 14.4% to the Agriculture sector in 2018-19.

The State is performing well in the production of milk, meat and eggs. The production was 54.16 lakh tonnes of milk, 7.54 lakh tonnes of meat and 1,368 crore eggs, during 2018-19.

Initiatives in Animal Husbandry:

3.11.1 Sheep Rearing Development Programme (SRDP)

The Government has taken up a massive sheep distribution scheme, to procure and distribute 84 lakh sheep to 4 lakh families dependent on sheep rearing. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to these skilled families for rearing sheep. The scheme will not only facilitate economic development of the sheep rearing communities but also augment production of meat and meat products to meet the growing demand.

The Government provided one unit of sheep, which consists of 21 sheep comprising one male and 20 females costing Rs.1.25 lakh per unit, of which 75% is borne by the Government and 25% is contributed

by the beneficiary. The beneficiaries have to be the members of the sheep rearers Co-op. society. Priority is given to the beneficiaries who do not own sheep during the implementation of the scheme. As on 31.03.2019, a total of 76.67 lakh sheep have been distributed to 3.65 lakh beneficiaries in the State.

3.11.2 Animal Health Services

The livestock production programmes will not be successful without providing necessary safeguards against hazards of animal diseases. The department has taken up strengthening of existing institutions to improve quality of Animal Health by establishing Animal Health Services and Polyclinics at district headquarters. The department has put in place at each mandal a veterinary graduate to effectively render Animal Health Services, to support production program and for prevention and control of livestock diseases.

Five types of regular institutions; Super Specialty Veterinary Hospital (1), District Veterinary Hospitals (8), Area Veterinary Hospitals (99), Primary Veterinary Centers (909), Sub Centers (Animal Health) (1101) and Mobile Veterinary Clinics (99) are functioning to attend to animal health needs throughout Telangana.

So far, 924.41 lakh cases were treated, 2.29 lakh castrations done and 647.91 lakh vaccinations conducted by these institutions during the year 2018-19 (up to 31.03.2019). (9) Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (ADDLs) are made functional for proper diagnosis of disease.

3.11.3 Mobile Veterinary Clinics

The Government have purchased specially designed and fully equipped 100 Mobile Veterinary Clinic (MVC's) vehicles to provide emergency services and other veterinary services in the remote areas where the farmers are unable to bring their animals to the veterinary institutions. They are put in place to render services at constituency level as its head quarters. The MVCs provide all the veterinary services like attending emergency services, diagnostic services, extension, inputs and other specialized veterinary services. The services can be accessed by calling toll free number - 1962. The Government have identified GVK-EMRI as service provider and running a call center at State Headquarters. The services will be provided from 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM and the call center will function for 24 hrs in a day.

3.11.4 Supply of Fodder Seed

The government is supplying fodder seed on 75% subsidy to the farmers. About, 3,046 MTs of seed was supplied to cover an area of 1,43,377 acres of land which will yield approximately 36.18 LMTs of green fodder production. The department has also taken up contingency measures for construction of 9,777 water troughs to feed livestock in the event of shortage of water.

3.11.5 Incentives to Milk Producers of Vijaya Dairy

The Government of Telangana is implementing Rs.4/- as incentive per liter for the milk procured by Telangana State Dairy Development Corporation Federation Ltd (TSDDCF) after formation of the State to benefit the rural dairy farmers. The scheme is also extended to Nalgonda and Rangareddy Milk Producers Mutually Aided Cooperative Union Limited, Rangareddy, Karimnagar Milk Producers Company Limited, Karimnagar and Mulukanoor Women's Mutually Aided Milk Producers Cooperative Union Limited, Mulukanoor, Warangal district w.e.f 24.09.2017

3.12 Fisheries

Fisheries is one of the fastest growing sectors generating income and employment. This sector contributes about 0.5 per cent to the GSDP of agriculture and allied sectors during 2018-19 and plays an important role in the overall socio-economic development of fisher families in Telangana by providing nutrition and food security.

The government aims at increasing the fish production and productivity by providing backward and forward linkages, enhancing livelihoods of fishermen, achieving self-sufficiency in production of fish seed, ensuring availability of fish to the consumers at an affordable price and in hygienic condition by improving the marketing infrastructure.

There are 3.04 lakh active fishermen, out of the total fisher community population of 27.14 lakh in the State. The fishermen and women are organized into fisheries cooperative societies for better wellbeing and benefit of government programmes. There are 4,305 fishermen societies with 3.04 lakh members spread across the State. There are 19 fish seed farms functioning in the State, of which 6 farms are fish seed production and rearing farms having hatcheries for spawn production and others are fish seed rearing farms. There are 11 fish seed production and rearing farms in private sector in the State besides several small hatcheries coming up on their own or as part of Blue Revolution Scheme activity. During the year 2018-19, 261.59 lakhs advance Fry 35-40 mm have been produced in the Departmental fish seed farms.

3.12.1 Supply of Fish Seed on 100% Grant

Supply of fish seed on 100% grant is one of the components under “Development of Fisheries” scheme. Major objectives of the scheme are to stock fish seed in all the reservoirs and tanks, based on water spread area for the enhancement of livelihood of fishermen; to boost up fish production; and to control the involvement of intermediaries and to transfer all benefits to the fishermen. During the year 2018-19, the Government has taken up the stocking of 49.15 crore fingerlings in 10,776 water bodies with an expenditure of Rs.42.95 crore for the enhancement of livelihoods of fishermen. In addition to this, 3.19 crore hatchery reared fresh water prawn juveniles have been stocked in 24 reservoirs with an expenditure of Rs.6.27 crore. Total fish production has increased from 1.9 lakh tonnes during 2016-17 to 2.70 lakh tonnes during 2017-18. It is proposed to achieve 3.2 lakh tonnes during 2018-19. The total market value of the fish and prawn produced increased from Rs. 2,000 crore during 2016-17 to Rs.2,800 crore during 2017-18 and it is expected to go up during 2018-19.

3.13 Cooperation Department

3.13.1 Constitution of State Cooperative Election Authority (SCEA)

The Commissioner for Cooperation and Registrar of Coop. Societies, T.S., Hyderabad provided the entire requisite infrastructure to maintain the office of SCEA and so far, elections to 284 Coop. Societies were conducted smoothly and transparently in the State.

3.13.2 Computerization of PACS

Telangana State Cooperative Apex Bank (TSCAB) will handhold and guide the District Cooperative Central Banks (DCCBs). In all 798 PACSs computerised end of day process. In 558 PACS system audit for financial year 2017-18 was completed.

Forestry and Environment

Telangana, located strategically in the central region of the Indian sub-continent, has representatives of Indian plant and animal life. The vegetation found in the State is largely of dry deciduous type with a mixture of teak, and species of the genera Terminalia, Pterocarpus, Anogeissus etc. The varied habitat harbors a diversity of fauna which includes tiger, panther, wolf, wild dog, hyena, sloth bear, Gaur, Black Buck, Chinkara, Chowsingha, Nilgai, Cheetal, Sambar and a number of birds and reptiles in the forest.

The overall objective of the Telangana Government is to conserve biodiversity and eco-systems of forests and wilderness areas to ensure water security and food security of the State. Wildlife and wildlife habitats should be conserved and sustainably managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural, recreational and spiritual needs of the present and future generations of people in the State.

After formation of the State, the Government has initiated several measures for restoration of the natural resources. In this endeavor, the Government has initiated an ambitious programme – Telangana Ku Haritha Haram, to plant about 230 crore seedlings and to increase the green cover from the present 24 per cent to 33 per cent of the total geographical area of the State, in a phased manner. The forest department was entrusted with the task of attaining the above goal and other State institutions namely the Telangana State Biodiversity Board and Pollution Control Board have been galvanized to protect the biodiversity and environment in the State.

4.1 Forests

Forests play a pivotal role in supporting livelihood activities of rural poor and in specific ‘Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups’ and other tribal communities in their thickly populated areas, contributing to the economy of State, mitigating the threat of Global warming besides conserving the fertile soil and vulnerable Wildlife. State forest administration is solely responsible for management of forests with due interventions of the Government of India to undertake the National Policy mandates towards conservation and sustainable use of resources. The core objective of forest sector’s development strategy is to enhance green cover by integrating it with livelihood opportunities.

The total forest area covered in the State is 26,969.49 Sq. Kms, which is equal to 24 per cent of the total geographical area. About one-third of the total forest area is present in two districts viz., Jayashankar and Bhadravati Kothagudem. Four districts, viz., Jayashankar, Bhadravati Kothagudem, Nagarkurnool and Kumuram Bheem together account for more than 50 per cent of the total forest area.

The State of Telangana is endowed with rich diversity of Flora and Fauna with over 2,939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species, 28 reptile species in addition to large number of invertebrate species. Important endangered species found in the State are Tiger, Panther, Indian Gaur, Four Horned Antelope, Black Buck, Marsh Crocodile etc. The State is also bestowed with dense Teak forest along the banks of river Godavari right from Nizamabad through Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal up to Khammam district. These forests are home for several deciduous species like Nallamaddi, Yegisa, Rose wood, Narepa, Bamboo, in addition to Teak.

The important components of the Forest department are:

4.1.1 Extraction of Forest Produce

Beedi Leaf : The Abnus leaves trade in Telangana was nationalized in 1971 beedi leaf season, eliminating the contractors agency. In April, 2006 the Government have decided to distribute the net revenue to the beedi leaf collectors in proportion to the quantity of beedi leaf collected by them as per wage cards from 2006 beedi leaf season. The total quantity of beedi leaf collected during 2018 beedi leaf season is 1,21,606 Standard Bags. The total revenue from all the 170 units sold during 2018 beedi leaf season is Rs.39.05 crore.

4.1.2 Departmental Extraction of Timber (DET)

During the financial year 2018-19, the department has taken extraction of various forest species such as Timber, Bamboo, Firewood and Charcoal, Beedi Leaves and miscellaneous. The income accrued from forestry sector in the Telangana State is Rs.11,107.171 lakhs in the year 2018-19.

4.2 Social Forestry

4.2.1 Telangana Ku Haritha Haram (TKHH)

National Forest Policy of India envisages a minimum of 33% of the total geographical area under forest / tree cover to maintain environmental stability and ecological balance; that are vital for sustenance of all life-forms, human, animal and plants.

Rapid industrialization and other anthropogenic emissions have led to rapid climate change leading to low and erratic rains, high diurnal temperatures, reduced water flow in the forest streams, frequent droughts and floods. To ameliorate these adverse impacts of climate change, the Government of Telangana has launched a flagship programme ‘Telanganaku Haritha Haram’ (THH) during 2015-16 which envisages to increase the present 24% tree cover in the State to 33% of the total geographical area of the State.



The thrust areas to achieve the above are two-fold; one, initiatives in notified forest areas, and the other, initiatives in areas outside the notified forest areas. The first objective is sought to be achieved by a multi-pronged approach of rejuvenating degraded forests, ensuring more effective protection of forests against smuggling, encroachment, fire, grazing and intensive soil and moisture conservation measures following the watershed approach.

Major fillip is sought to be given to Social Forestry for achieving the second objective. In the areas outside the notified forest, massive planting activities will be taken up in areas such as; road-side avenues, river



and canal bank, barren hill, tank bunds and foreshore areas, institutional premises, religious places, housing colonies, community lands, municipalities, industrial parks, etc. Legend District Boundary Vegetation Class Dense Forest Open Forest Scrub Non Forest Water Body 230 Crore seedlings are proposed to be planted in the State during the next three years. Out of this, 130 crores seedlings are proposed to be planted outside the notified forest areas (10 crore within HMDA limits, and the remaining 120 Crores in rest of the State).

It is also proposed to plant, and rejuvenate the viable rootstock to achieve 100 crore plants inside the forest areas by way of intensive protection of the forests.

Strategy:

The strategies to achieve the goal of achieving 33% of tree Cover in the State are twofold:

- Taking up extensive plantation outside the notified forest like roadside, barren hills, tank foreshore and bund, canal bunds, institutional premises, housing colonies, farm bunds, community land and homesteads, and
- Increasing the canopy density, and productivity, inside the notified forests, especially in the degraded ones, by taking up large-scale plantations and assisting the natural regeneration coupled with intensive water harvesting structures in the forests.
- The Greening efforts will be taken up by involving all stakeholders.

Achievements under TKHH Programme during 2018-19:

The planting was taken up by the various implementing departments like Forest, Rural Development, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Department, Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration, Excise, GHMC, HMDA etc. Planting 31.98 Crores of seedlings has been done during 2018 and out of which 27.98 Crores have been geo-tagged.

The field functionaries of various line Departments have undertaken identification of sites for planting and prepared village Action Plans. The Village Action Plans will be consolidated at Mandal level and finally at the District level to form District Action Plan. At State level, two committees; the State Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee, and the State Level Steering Committee oversee the progress of the TKHH programme.

4.2.2 Urban Forestry

In addition to planting seedlings under “Telanganaku Haritha Haram” Programme, it is proposed to provide adequate lung space to the citizens living in and around urban areas by developing available forest blocks within HMDA limits. This is expected to provide not only the wholesome healthy living environment to the citizens, but also to contribute to the growth of smart, clean, green, sustainable and healthy city, in addition to protecting the boundaries of the Forest Blocks from anthropogenic disturbances.

The development of the blocks will be undertaken in a mission mode by involving Government Departments like GHMC, HMDA, Tourism, Forest, Industries.

There are 188 forest blocks, spread over 1,58,210 acres falling within HMDA limits, out of which 99 blocks are stand-alone and remaining 89 blocks are in 30 clusters and as such total 129 (99 + 30) locations have

to be developed. Out of these 129 locations, 52 forest blocks/clusters are located adjoining to habitations and hence to be developed as Urban Forest Parks, (7) forest blocks/clusters are having eco-tourism potential, hence to be developed as eco-tourism spots and the remaining 70 blocks/clusters which are away from habitations, to be developed as conservation blocks.

4.3 Wildlife and Bio-diversity Conservation in Telangana

The nature has endowed the State of Telangana with rich variety of Flora, Fauna and Eco-systems. The State has 2,939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species and 28 reptile species, in addition to large number of Invertebrate species. In order to protect the rich Biodiversity, the Government. has declared a network of 12 Protected Areas which include 9 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 3 National Parks covering an area of 5692.48 Sq.Kms. The network of Protected Areas include important wetlands like Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary and Siwaram Wildlife Sanctuary which are home for the endangered Marsh Crocodile, also called Mugger. The Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary also attracts thousands of migratory birds like Painted Stork, Open Billed Stork, Herons, Ibis, Ducks, Geese, etc.

4.3.1 National Parks in Hyderabad City

Hyderabad is the only city in the country with three notified National Parks to conserve the native flora and fauna in the Urban Landscape. The three National Parks viz. KBR National Park, Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali National Park and Mrugavani National Park, Chilkur have combined area of over 5000 acres of forest landscape for conserving the flora, fauna and the rock formations which are the pride of the Deccan Plateau Region. All the three National Parks are well protected and are managed with least disturbance to the ecological system. Two more nature parks have been added to Hyderabad i.e., Bhagyanagar Nandana Vanam at Narepally and Sanjeevini Smrithi Vanam at Gurramguda. All these parks attract thousands of visitors each day who come to enjoy the natural beauty and pollution free environment.

4.3.2 BIOSOT

Biodiversity Conservation Society of Telangana (BIOSOT) has been constituted to implement the conservation measures in Wildlife Sanctuaries in Telangana. An amount of Rs.25.36 crore pertaining to Srisailam Left Bank Canal Project is deposited in this account. The interest which accrues on the principal amount is utilized for protection and management of Tiger Reserves and other Sanctuaries.

Under the Bio-diversity Society of Telangana Scheme, an amount of Rs.747.00 lakh is allotted to all the sanctuaries and tiger reserves in the tiger belt of the State during 2018-19 for taking up, habitat improvement, providing bore well with solar pumps, purchase of camera traps to monitor movement of wild animals etc.

4.4 Environment Education

Creating awareness among the people towards nature conservation is given highest priority in wildlife management in the State. Most of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in the State have environment education centres with exhibits, models, write-ups on nature education. The other facilities at these centres include a mini auditorium and a library. State-of-the-art EEC's have developed at Mannanur, Jannaram and Manjira. Nature camps are conducted for schools with special emphasis on Government schools. An innovative program named "Vanadarshini" is being implemented in all divisions which involve organizing group visits for school children, especially from Government schools, to wildlife and other forest areas to create awareness among them towards conservation.

4.5 Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006

The Government of India enacted "Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition

of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” and the “Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008”. Title certificates were issued to 93,494 individuals, involving 3,00,092 acres, likewise 721 Community Titles were also distributed involving 4,54,055 acres, in the State.

4.6 Telangana State Biodiversity Board (TSBDB)

Biodiversity includes all forms of life on earth including ecosystems, animals, plants, fungi, micro organisms, and genetic diversity. Three levels of biodiversity are commonly discussed – genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.

The Telangana State Biodiversity Board (TSBDB) was constituted by the Government of Telangana in the year 2014 under Section 22 of chapter VI of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and framed “Telangana State Biological Diversity Rules, 2015”.

4.6.1 Objectives of the Board

- Conservation of Biological Diversity.
- Sustainable utilization of the Biological Diversity.
- Fair and equitable sharing of Biological Resources among all stake holders.

4.7 Telangana State Forest Development Corporation Limited (TSFDC)

The Telangana State Forest Development Corporation Limited was established in the year 2015, The corporation has taken up activities such as:

1. To generate employment to the landless poor mostly in remote and agency areas. Every year approximately 5 to 6 lakh man-days of employment is created by TSFDC to the villagers by harvesting of Eucalyptus and Bamboo Plantations, raising of Eucalyptus and Bamboo Plantations and also raising of nurseries.
2. To provide green cover in the State by raising plantations which would act as Carbon Sink and help in Carbon sequestration; with an aim of mitigating the ill effects of Green House Gas emissions and in the process to provide small timber to meet the needs of the public and also provide raw material to industries
3. To create environmental awareness among the public by taking up Eco – Tourism Projects either on its own or through PPP mode etc.

The TSFDC has taken over degraded forests and raised plantations in an area of 33,743.11 hect. of various species including medicinal plants

Further, an area of 681.44 hect. of the old Plantations have been converted into Eucalyptus Clonal Plantations and Bamboo Plantations etc. during 2018-19

4.8 Raising of Nurseries during 2018-19 (for 2019-20 Planting)

It is proposed to raise 29.40 lakhs of Eucalyptus clones and 1.48 lakhs of Bamboo bag plants in various nurseries of TSFDC for future plantation programme.

4.9 Retrieval of Encroached Forest Plantation Areas

An area of 72.63 ha. has been retrieved from the encroachers in Regalla series of Paloncha Division and planted with Euc. clones. Encouraged by the trend, Forest Department has also taken up planting in about 100 Ha encroached area in the same series during 2018-19.

4.10 Telangana State Forest Academy, Dulpally

The main objective of the Telangana State Forest Academy is to transform the participants by conducting training programmes with an innovative approach. During the year 2018-19, the Academy has organized (21) In-Campus training programmes covering (711) participants; (11) Off-Campus training programmes covering (1304) participants and (11) workshops covering (822) participants. The expenditure for the said trainings is incurred under CAMPA scheme.

Similarly, under Telangana Haritha Haram (TKHH), (01) Immersion Training is conducted on “Forest Management Techniques and ANR” covering (78) participants during 2018-19.

Further, during the year 2018-19, (5) Training Programmes on refresher courses sponsored by GOI are conducted covering (122) participants consisting of IFS officers and Frontline staff of Forest Department.

In addition to the above, long term induction training courses are organized for Forest Range Officers (18 months), Forest Section Officers (12 months) and Forest Beat Officers (6 months). As part of the course, the trainees have undertaken more than 250 seminar project works on several field level forest management issues.

Industry

Industrialization is the key strategy followed for economic growth and development of Telangana. People of the new state have very high expectations from the government regarding creation of employment opportunities to the youth, promoting development of backward areas, maximizing growth opportunities by optimum utilization of available resources, harnessing the talents and skills of the people and ushering prosperity in every household. Industrialization holds the potential for fulfilling all the dreams and aspirations of the people of Telangana. The vision for industrialization of Telangana is “Research to Innovation; Innovation to Industry; Industry to Prosperity”. The industrial policy framework is driven by the slogan – “In Telangana—Innovate, Incubate, Incorporate”. The policy framework intends to provide a business regulatory environment where doing business would be as easy as shaking hands. Innovation and technology will drive the industrial growth in the State. The Government of Telangana realized that industrial development requires large-scale private sector participation, with the government playing the role of a facilitator and a catalyst. The government is committed to provide a graft-free, hassle-free environment in which the entrepreneurial spirit of local, domestic and international investors will thrive and they will set up industrial units in the state as their preferred investment destination.

5.1. Organized Manufacturing Sector in Telangana

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) provides comprehensive data relating to organised manufacturing units in the State. The survey covers factories registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, employing 10 or more workers using power, and 20 or more workers not using power. The latest ASI data available for the state is pertains to the year 2015-16.

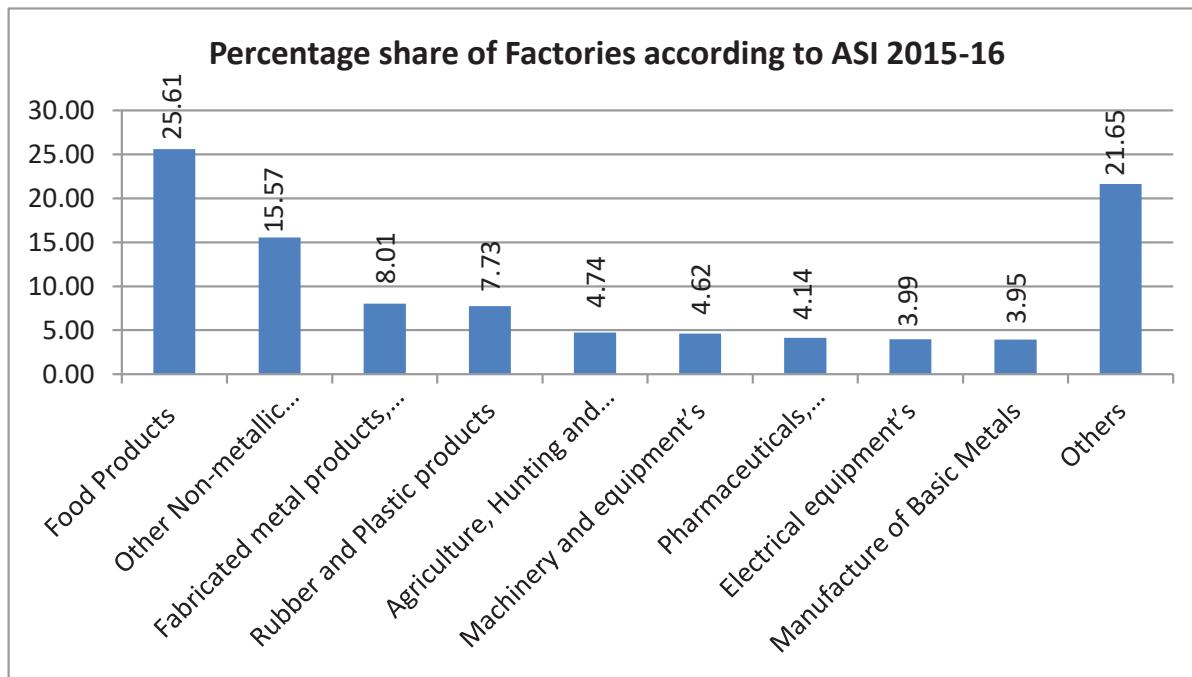
According to the ASI 2015-16, there is a significant growth in the registration of new industrial units in Telangana. The total number of working manufacturing units in the state in 2015-16 increased to 12,353 from 11,995 in 2014-15, registering a growth rate of 3% only in one year.

Similarly, production value also increased from Rs.1,63,381 crore to Rs.2,03,547 crore, growth being about 25% over previous year. The Total Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing units in the State has been Rs.33,234 crore in the year 2014-15 and has increased to Rs.44,840 crore during the year 2015-16, registering a growth of about 35 per cent. This unprecedented growth can be attributed to the pro active policies of the Government in industrial promotion of the state.

5.1.1. Composition of Manufacturing Units in Telangana

The composition of manufacturing sector in terms of important variables constitute number of factories in operation, employment, fixed capital and GVA. The major manufacturing units functioning in the state are food products, non-metallic mineral products, fabricated metals, plastics, agriculture, machinery and equipment, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment and manufacture of basic metals, etc. The percentage share of various categories of organised manufacturing according to ASI, 2015-16 are depicted in the following figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Organised Manufacturing Sector in Telangana ASI 2015-16



5.2. MSME Sector in Telangana

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the economy of the state over the years. The MSME sector plays a pivotal role in providing employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost to those who are low skilled, apart from helping in rural industrialization. It provides complementary products to large industries as ancillary units and contributing enormously to inclusive growth and regionally balanced development of the state.

There has been a steady growth in the number of MSME registrations over the years. As many as 6,438 MSME units have commenced their operations since formation of the state, with an investment of about Rs.8,885 crore by providing additional employment opportunities to about 1.21 lakh persons in all micro, small and medium units since January 2015. Category wise details of units established, capital invested and employment opportunities provided are as follows:

Table 5.1 Category wise units established since 2015 and other details.

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment Generated (in Numbers)
1	Micro	3,645	975	32,952
2	Small	2,575	5,428	69,751
3	Medium	218	2,482	17,855
	Total	6,438	8,885	1,20,558

Composition analysis of MSME sector for the period January 2015 to July 2019, as provided in Table 5.1 reveals that, while micro industries occupies the highest share in the units, accounting for about 56.62% of total units, but its share in the other two parameters, i.e., investment (10.97%) and employment generation (27.33%), is comparatively less. Small units have highest investment base with about 61.09% and share of employment generation is 57.86%.

5.2.2 Credit to Micro and Small Enterprises under Annual Credit Plan 2018-19

The State Government has been making continuous efforts on the growth of MSME sector by providing adequate credit supply to the sector. As per the Annual Credit Plan 2018-19 (see Table 5.2) unveiled by the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), an amount of Rs.1,36,733 crore is targeted towards micro and small enterprises in the annual credit plan.

Table 5.2 Annual Credit Plan for MSME by activity, 2018-19

Sl. No.	Sectors	Amount (Rs. crore)	% share	Number of Loanees	% share
1	Agriculture	58,063.42	42	57,33,763	82
2	Micro and Small Enterprises	21,381.21	16	6,75,705	10
3	Other Priority Sectors	13,303.05	10	3,81,305	5
4	Non Priority Sectors	43,985.65	32	2,32,247	3
	Total	1,36,733.33	100	70,23,020	100

5.3. Merchandise Exports from Telangana

Telangana is steadily emerging as one of the leading states for merchandise exports in the country with a buoyant export growth rate. Merchandise exports worth Rs.50,510 crore were exported from the state in the year 2018-19 as against Rs.42,363 crore in the year 2017-18, registering a growth rate of 19% over previous year. Of the total exports, lion's share of about 30 per cent is originated only from Organic Chemicals and another 29 per cent is from Pharmaceutical products, both put together have accounted for about 59 per cent. The value of Organic Chemicals exports during 2018-19 was Rs.15,144 crore, registering a growth of 15% over previous year.

5.4. TS-iPASS

The Government of Telangana has enacted the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS) Act, 2014, for speedy processing of applications for setting up of industries in the State.

Table 5.3: Investment Proposals under TS-iPASS up to 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	Progress	No. of Industries	Investment (Rs. in Cr.)	Total Employment (No.)
1	Commenced Operations	6,935	76,398.78	5,22,789
2	Advanced stage	634	22,508.35	2,17,137
3	Initial stage	551	53,490.96	3,17,795
4	Yet to start construction	1,484	7,680.97	79,447
	Total	9,604	1,60,079.06	1,13,7168

The details concerning new investment proposals and phases of commencement is provided in the Table 5.3. It is noted that since the enactment of TS-iPASS, the State has received 9,604 new investment proposals with an investment outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakh crore and creation of potential employment opportunities for 11.37 lakh individuals. Of the total proposals received, 6,935 units have commenced their operations with an investment outlay of Rs. 76,398.78 crore and creating employment opportunities for 5.23 lakh people.

Table 5.4: Sector-wise Investment under TS-iPASS up to 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Industries	Investment (Rs. in Cr)	Total Employment (No.)
1	Engineering	1,985	2,764.05	35,920
2	Food Processing	1,495	4,086.50	77,400
3	Agro based incl. Cold Storages	973	1,614.45	20,425
4	Granite and Stone Crushing	820	3,554.71	16,283
5	Cement, Cement & Concrete Products, Fly Ash Bricks	814	2,059.51	11,574
6	Plastic and Rubber	730	2,595.58	19,095
7	Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals	662	8,745.92	55,988
8	Paper and Printing	368	2,098.71	8,935
9	Textiles	292	1,425.98	1,94,316
10	Beverages	283	1,898.80	7,506
11	Electrical and Electronic Products	231	1,772.49	15,877
12	Solar and Other Renewable Energy	195	17,072.91	6,772
13	R&D	183	3,589.28	22,907
14	Others	164	2,071.24	21,760
15	Real Estate, Industrial Parks and IT Buildings	141	32,957.62	5,72,272
16	Wood and Leather	137	80.80	2,378
17	Fertilizers Organic and Inorganic, Pesticides, Insecticides, and Other Related	79	3,380.47	3,261

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Industries	Investment (Rs. in Cr)	Total Employment (No.)
18	Automobile	23	1,354.73	3,423
19	Thermal Power Plant	16	61,368.41	12,751
20	Aerospace and Defence	8	2,838.33	5,775
21	IT Services	4	2,479.60	22,150
22	Defence Equipment	1	268.22	400
Total		9604	160078.31	1137168

5.5 T-IDEA

A brief of financial incentives provided by the government as part of the Telangana State Industrial Development Entrepreneur Advancement (T-IDEA) scheme is an initiative to encourage industrial entrepreneurship. Details of achievement is given in the Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Incentives Provided under T-IDEA in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Nature of Subsidy	No. of cases	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crore)
1	Investment Subsidy	264	49.91
2	Sales Tax	537	168.198
3	Stamp Duty	70	4.13
4	Land Cost	-	-
5	Land Conversion	-	-
6	Mortgage Duty	-	-
7	Skill upgd / Training / Qlty cert	-	-
8	Power Cost Reimbursement	1,373	81.18
9	Pavala Vaddi	1,206	76.51
Total		3,450	379.928

5.5.1 T-PRIDE Scheme

In order to encourage entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Government has launched a special incentives package scheme under T-PRIDE (Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs) in the year 2014. During the year 2016-17, about 3,612 units of SC entrepreneurs and 1,303 units of ST entrepreneurs have been provided with financial incentives under the T-PRIDE scheme.

5.6. Handloom Industry in Telangana

Handloom Industry is the largest cottage industry in the country occupying next to agriculture in providing massive rural employment. Handloom Industry in the state occupies unique place in the country for its exclusive art and artifacts of handloom weavers. Ethnic handloom designs of Telangana promoting the cultural glory of Indian heritage and culture. The design patterns of Pochampally Ikkats, Gadwal Cotton, Silk and Sico Sarees, Narayanpet Cotton, Silk Sarees, Warangal Durries, Karimnagar Bed sheets and Furnishings show the outstanding skills of handloom weavers in the state.

There are 627 Handloom Weaver Cooperative Societies in the state with total membership of 82,438. The department is in the process of geo-tagging all the handloom (17,573 units) and power loom units (49,112 units), functioning in the state with an objective to redress their problems at their site.

Several schemes are being implemented by the state in order to resolve the problems faced by Handloom Weavers and their socio-economic development.

(i) Cash Credit Limit: The NABARD is financing the working capital requirements of PWCSs through SCBs/DCCBs. During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 1474.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the DCCBs to (89) PWCSs in the State.

(ii) Telangana Handloom Weavers Thrift Fund Saving and Security Scheme (TFSSS)

The Government of Telangana has increased its share in the Thrift fund scheme from existing 8% to 16% in order to implement the new version of Thrift fund Scheme called Telangana Handloom Weavers Thrift Fund Saving and Security Scheme (TFSSS) - NETHANNA KU CHEYUTHA. This scheme is applicable to all those involved in weaving activity viz, Weavers / Designers / Dyers / Warpers / Winders, etc, both within and outside the cooperative fold. An amount of Rs.2827.52 lakhs has been transferred towards the state government share (RD2) to the 18,437 accounts of the weaver beneficiaries during the year 2018-19.

Old Age Pensions: 55,335 old age pensions have been sanctioned to handloom weavers by reducing the age limit from 65 to 50 years @ Rs.1000 per month under Aasara Pension Scheme.

(iii) Wage Compensation Linked Input Subsidy

The Government of Telangana has created a wage compensation linked input subsidy scheme on purchase of all types of yarn including Cotton / Silk / Wool / Dyes and Chemicals duly enhancing from 20% to 40%, in addition to 10% of Government of India subsidy for the direct benefit of weavers. By this the handloom weavers and ancillary workers will benefit by way of additional wages of 35% of the yarn subsidy amount and 5% will be given to the indenting weavers / society / unit. An amount of Rs.169.98 lakhs has been released to (13,179) weaver beneficiaries during the year 2018-19.

(iv) Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) under NHDP: Government of India announced Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) to meet the needs of handloom weavers for assistance on larger scale for looms and accessories.

It aims to provide financial assistance for technological up-gradation to improve quality of the fabric and productivity. Under HSS, financial assistance to the extent of 90% of cost of technological up-gradation item shall be borne by the Government of India, while remaining 10% shall be borne by the beneficiary.

Looms / accessories shall be given only to those weavers who have undergone training in weaving in last 2 years under various Government programmes, including Block Level Clusters and are willing to contribute 10% of the cost.

(v) Loan Waiver Scheme

Government is taking various steps for the promotion of the socio-economic well being of Handloom Weavers, by implementing various Welfare and Developmental schemes.

One of the major problems affecting the development of the Handloom Sector is the lack of working

capital and inability to repay the working capital loans, due to marketing distress. By the decision taken by the government to waive the loan taken between 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2017 up to Rupees One lakh could bail out the weavers from the debt trap and indebtedness to some extent and helped to go for fresh working capital from banks.

An amount of Rs.27.74 crore has been released by the Government to settle Loan Waiver Claims in respect of 9,763 weaver beneficiaries as on 31.03.2019.

5.6.1. Power loom Industry

Government of India has launched In-Situ Up-gradation of Plain Power looms under Power Tex India w.e.f 01.04.2017. The Regional Textile Commissioner, Bangalore has accorded approval for up-gradation of (7,856) looms so far, of which work orders has been given to upgrade (5,808) looms to the manufacturers.

Mega Textile Park Warangal: Kakatiya Mega Textile Park in an area of 1,200 acres, is being established in Warangal district (22) Investors have entered MOU with the Government of Telangana with an investment flow of Rs. 3,400 crore. It is expected to provide employment to 28,800 members.

5.7 Mines and Geology

Telangana state comprises of (33) Districts with varied geology having rich and wide variety of minerals suitable for specific mineral industries. The state is a house for various minerals especially Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Dolomite, Manganese, Quartz, Feldspar, Stowing Sand, Laterite, Clays, Yellow Ochre, Barytes, Uranium, Black and Colour Granites, Limestone Slabs, Fullers Earth, Marble, Road Metal/Building Stone/ Ballast, Gravel/Earth and Ordinary Sand.

The States focus is on augmenting the mineral resources, key issues of legislation, objective and strategies in tune with the National Mineral Policy, 2008 in accelerating the growth in the liberal regime and thereby leading to overall development of the Mining Sector.

5.7.1 Leases and Mining

The details of prospecting licenses, mining leases for major minerals, quarry leases for minor minerals in the state and their extent are as detailed Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Mining license/lease details

License/Lease	No. of leases	Extent in Ha.
Prospecting licenses	11	622.42
Mining Leases	139	1,13,183.93
Quarry Leases	2,711	9,022.13
Total	2,861	1,22,828.48

Mining for Coal, Limestone falls under large scale mechanized sector, while Granite, Dolomite, quartz, feldspar, Clays and Barytes etc fall under semi mechanized medium sector and the other minerals fall under semi mechanized sector. Nearly 90% of the Mines fall under small sector and remaining 10% under medium and large sectors.

5.7.2 Focus Minerals and Industries

Both Public and Private Sectors established large and medium scale mineral based industries for manufacture of Cement, Steel, Sponge Iron, Ferro-alloys, Glass, Ceramics, Refractories, Chemicals, Granite, Marble and Limestone cutting and polishing units, Slate cutting units, Gem Cutting and faceting units, Granite monuments manufacturing units, Pulverizing units, stone crushers, Mosaic and Ceramic tile units, Lime Kilns and Manufactured sand units in Telangana State.

Mining Sector is identified as one of the growth engines and certain minerals have been identified as focus minerals viz., Coal, Iron Ore, Diamond, Dolomite, Uranium, Garnet, Limestone for establishment of Cement, Thermal Plants, Granite Cutting and Faceting, Steel and Sponge Iron as focus industry for over all growth and development of the Mining Sector in the State.

Policy Initiatives

- In the light of New State of Telangana and recently enacted Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 2015 and related Rules, the State Government is considering the priorities for development of mineral sector and formulating ‘Telangana State Mineral Policy’
- Online Mineral e-payment and e-permit System: State Government introduced ‘Online Mineral e-payment and e-permit System’ facilitating payment of statutory amounts, filing, processing, issue of dispatch permits and generation of transit forms (way bills) by leaseholders.
- The state government introduced online processing and disposal of fresh/transfer/renewal of mineral concessions applications in respect of Non Exclusive Reconnaissance Permit (NERP), Granite and Marble, 31 minor minerals and other minor minerals.
- Sand Mining Policy: state government introduced the New Sand Mining Policy-2014 for proper regulation of sand activity in the State by entrusting sand extraction to Telangana State Mineral Development corporation (TSMDC) and disposal at price fixed by government.

Infrastructure

The infrastructure is important for faster economic growth and alleviation of poverty in the State. The adequate infrastructure in the form of road and railway transport system, power, airports, irrigation channels and their efficient working is also needed for integration of the State economy with other economies of the country. Infrastructure is a vital component for the State aspiring to excel in growth and development. The infrastructure contributes both directly and indirectly to the economy and welfare of the State.

Infrastructure is an umbrella term that covers both economic and social infrastructure. Economic (physical) infrastructure consists of irrigation, power projects, roads, water supply, railways, airports, etc., and social infrastructure comprises of schools, universities, hospitals, dispensaries etc. Economic infrastructure contributes towards 'growth' and social infrastructure contributes towards the 'development' of the State.

The State Government has taken up various projects in key infrastructure sectors such as irrigation, drinking water, power and roads etc. Some of them are: mission mode completion of irrigation projects, large scale drinking water project, restoration of minor irrigation tanks under Mission Kakatiya, widening of roads, augmenting the power supply etc. The State has achieved the distinction in providing free 24x7 power supply to agriculture sector. The present chapter discusses the initiatives in the key areas of physical infrastructure in the State.

6.1 Irrigation in Telangana

The Government has accorded highest priority to increase irrigation infrastructure for improving the economic conditions of the farmer. This is because of two reasons: first, the State is geographically located in a rain-shadow area, resulting in frequent droughts; and second, the State was deprived of its due share of river waters for a long time in the combined State. This led to lower crop yields and income for the farmers, plunging them into poverty. Given its importance, the Government of Telangana has initiated several steps to augment water resources for the development of the State. The following objectives guide the initiatives of the Government (i) providing timely and assured water to the farming sector in particular, commensurate with the crop requirements, (ii) providing potable drinking water to all the inhabitants, and (iii) providing water required for industrial development.

The State Government has been implementing various irrigation projects to transform the goal of providing irrigation to at least one crore acres of land. In this direction, efforts are targeted towards (i) completing

all long-pending major and medium irrigation projects, (ii) bridging the gap in irrigation potential by renovation of existing irrigation infrastructure and (iii) restoration and renovation of age-old irrigation tanks that are the lifeline for the rural economy.

Fast-tracking of major and medium irrigation projects

The major rivers passing through the State are Krishna, Godavari and their tributaries such as Musi, Manjira etc. For harnessing the river waters, the Government has undertaken 38 irrigation projects, consisting of 22 major irrigation projects, 12 medium irrigation projects, one flood bank, Gattu irrigation scheme (yet to be grounded) and two modernisations of existing projects. It is proposed to create 72 lakh acres of Irrigation Potential (IP) with these irrigation projects.

To achieve the objective of providing irrigation facilities to one crore acres, the Government has initiated several steps. Details of these initiatives are described below:

- i. Re-engineering of projects to enhance the utility of the projects, duly ensuring water availability and wider coverage, wherever necessary, to suit to the needs of the State. These include (a) Pranahita Chevella Project (taken up as the Pranahita and Kaleshwaram Projects), (b) J. Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme, (c) Sitarama LIS (integration of two improperly planned projects) and (d) Flood Flow Canal from Sri Ram Sagar Project (SRSP).
- ii. Modernisation and restoration of existing irrigation systems to bring the contemplated ayacut under irrigation, viz., Nagarjunasagar, Nizamsagar, Kadam, SRSP (Punarjeevana Pathakam), Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme (RDS), Ghanpur Anicut, Sadarmatt Anicut, Musi, Satnala, Chelimelavagu, Swarna, NTR Sagar, Palair Old Canal etc.
- iii. Grounding projects contemplated prior to State formation, i.e., Palamuru - Rangareddy LIS and Dindi LIS.
- iv. Signing of landmark agreements with Maharashtra State, facilitating the expeditious completion of Pranahita, Kaleshwaram, Chanaka-Korata and Lendi projects in Godavari Basin.
- v. Giving enhanced budget support for expeditious project completion. Apart from State funding, the Government is also seeking financial assistance for the completion of major, medium and minor irrigation projects from the Government of India under Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) etc.
- vi. Adopting a new approach to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.
- vii. Increasing the use of sustainable methods of irrigation, such as plantations in project areas, along canals and foreshores of reservoirs, construction of check dams to arrest silt in streams etc.

Since formation of the State, a number of projects were partially commissioned resulting in creation of 70.10 lakh acres of new irrigation potential, while 10.01 lakh acres ayacut was stabilised under the 38 projects. The Following Major and Medium Irrigation projects are completed after formation of Telangana State.

Major Projects: 1. Alisagar LIS, 2. Argula Rajaram-Guthpa LIS, 3. Bhakta Ramadasu LIS, 4. Koilsagar LIS, 5. Singur Project canals.

Medium Projects: 1. Mathadivagu project, 2. Choutpally Hanmanth Reddy LIS, 3. Ralivagu, 4. Kinnersani, 5. Gaddena-suddavagu Project.

Modernization: 1. Modernization of NSP/LI Schemes from NSP.

6.1.1 Ongoing Irrigation Projects

Pranahita Chevella Project (Tummidihatti Barrage)

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita project envisages diversion of 20 TMC of water by constructing a barrage across river Pranahita, a major tributary to River Godavari near Tummidihatti (V), Koutala (M), Kumuram Bheem district.

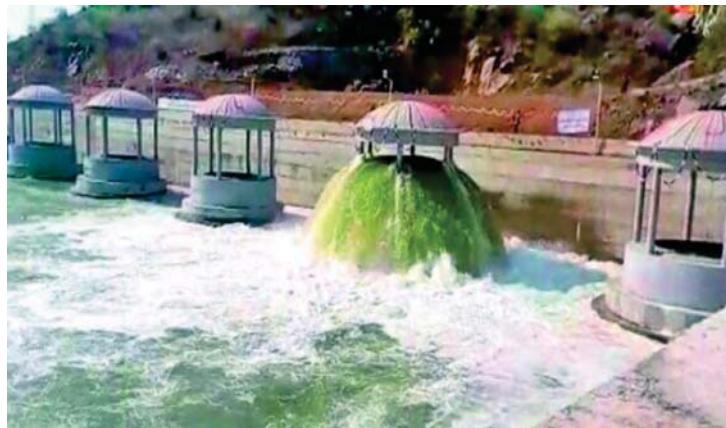
Due to the concerns expressed by the Government of Maharashtra on submergence of land in Maharashtra, inadequate water availability and inadequate storage capacities of aligned reservoirs under the project, the Government have re-engineered the project and the FRL of barrage has been lowered to (+) 148 M instead of (+)152 M. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita project was designed to divert 20 TMC of water by constructing a barrage across river Pranahita near the confluence of rivers Wainganga and Wardha at Tummidihetti (V), Koutala (M), Kumuram Bheem district for irrigating an ayacut of 2,00,000 acres in East Adilabad district against the original proposed ayacut of 56,500 acres in the district. The districts covered under this project are Asifabad and Mancherial.

Kaleshwaram Project

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi project was contemplated to divert 160 TMC of water to irrigate 16.40 lakh acres of ayacut in 7 districts of Telangana State by constructing a barrage with FRL +152 M across river Pranahita near the confluence of Wainganga and Wardha rivers at Tummidihatti (V), Koutala (M), Kumuram Bheem District. Besides irrigation, drinking water (30 TMC for twin cities and 10 TMC for enroute villages) and water for industrial use (16 TMC) was also proposed.

The Government has accorded administrative approval for the project for Rs.38,500 crore vide G.O.Ms. No.238, Irrigation and CAD [PW: Maj. VIII(1)] dept, dated 17-12-2008.

The works were divided into 28 Packages and entrusted to different agencies under EPC system. Clearance for the project in-principle was received from Central Water Commission, New Delhi in 04/2010. The detailed Project Report was submitted to CWC, New Delhi in 10/2010.



Necessity of Re-Engineering:-

- Due to its location of head works, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi (PCSS) project is an InterState project between Maharashtra and erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. The barrage was proposed with FRL +152 M and capacity +5.09 TMC.
- As per the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT) report, dated 06th October 1975, the State of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have agreed to take up 3 projects namely (1) Lendi Project, (2) Lower Penganga and (3) Pranahita-Chevella at appropriate time with agreed water utilization. Accordingly, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi project was taken up.
- Maharashtra Government expressed concerns over fixing of the proposed FRL of +152 M for construction of barrage near Tummidihatti due to submergence of large extent of land in their territory and requested to reduce the FRL and avoid submergence in their territory.

- An agreement for constitution of Inter State Board for PCSS was entered into by the then Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh on 05/05/2012.
- The Government of Maharashtra have repeatedly requested to lower the FRL from +152 M to +148 M and minimize the extent of submergence in their territory.
- Detailed joint surveys by both the States and the actual submergence extent of Maharashtra territory was assessed as 3786 acres with barrage at FRL +152 M and 285 acres with FRL of +148 M



Water availability

- The detailed water availability studies were carried out and assessed by the Central Water Commission, New Delhi. Accordingly, the net water availability at the barrage location (Tummidihetti) was assessed as about 165.38 TMC at 75% dependability which includes perceived surpluses of 63 TMC from the share of upstream States.
- Further, the CWC stated that availability of surpluses of 63 TMC from upstream states as estimated at the barrage site may not be reliably available in future.
- As per the studies done with FRL of +148.00 m, involving minimum submergence in Maharashtra State, the divertible flows is 44 TMC only as against the allocation and utilization of 160 TMC.
- In order to make the project functional and achieve the contemplated benefits to effectively utilize the Telangana State's share of Godavari Basin, an alternate location of barrage across river Godavari has been proposed at Medigadda(V), Mahadepur (M), Karimnagar District

Storage capacities of Reservoirs

- Further, the Central Water Commission (CWC), suggested to re-look into the integrated storage planning aspects of the project to match the demand and supply as the proposed capacities of storage reservoirs is insufficient for success of the project and stated that there is requirement of artificial reservoirs within and around the project area either by increasing the capacity of existing reservoirs or creating additional new reservoirs.
- The proposed capacity of reservoirs is increased from 16.43 TMC to 141.00 TMC by enhancing the capacities of existing reservoirs and proposing new reservoirs to match the demand and supply.
- In view of the above, the project had to be re-engineered as follows:
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita project
- To divert 20 TMC of water by constructing a barrage across river Pranahita near the confluence of Wainganga and Wardha rivers at Tummidihetti (V), Koutala (M), Kumuram Bheem District for irrigating an ayacut of 2,00,000 acres in East Adilabad district against the original proposed 56,500 acres in the district.

After re-engineering, the original project has been divided into two components viz., Kaleshwaram and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita Project (Adilabad). Kaleshwaram and Pranahita projects are the off-shoots of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi project, necessitated because of comments of CWC and inter-state issues with Maharashtra.

Kaleshwaram Project envisages construction of barrage across river Godavari at Medigadda near Kaleshwaram, and two more barrages between Medigadda and Sripada Yellampally Project at Annaram village and Sundilla village and to convey water to the command area spread over in 13 districts and 31 constituencies of Telangana through components such as canals, tunnels, lift systems, reservoirs, and distributary network for irrigating a new ayacut of 18,25,700 acres and to stabilize about 18,82,970 acres of existing ayacut under SRSP Stage-1 and 2, FFC, Singur and Nizamsagar Projects. The total estimated cost of Kaleshwaram Project is Rs. 80,000 crore.

Besides irrigation, it is also contemplated to provide 10 TMC of drinking water to enroute villages, 30 TMC of drinking water to twin cities and 16 TMC of water to industries. The entire project is divided into 7 links as below (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Stages of Kaleshwaram Project

Link No.	Particulars	Command Area	
		Hectares	Acres
Link-I	From Medigadda Barrage on Godavari River to Sripada Yellampally Project	12141	30000
Link-II	From Sripada Yellampally Project to Mid Manair Reservoir (Package 6, 7 & 8)	-	-
Link-III	From Mid Manair Reservoir to Upper Manair Reservoir (Package 9)	34864	86150
Link-IV	From Mid Manair Reservoir to Konda Pochamma Reservoir (Package 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14)	238478	589280
Link-V	From Anicut to Chityala (Package 15 & 16)	101902	251800
Link-VI	From Sri Komaravelly Mallana Sagar to Singur Reservoir (Package 17, 18 & 19)	133161	329042
Link-VII	From SRSP Foreshore to Nizam Sagar Canals (Package 20, 21 and 22) and to Dilwapur (Package 27) and Hangarga (Package 28) village for Nirmal and Mudhole Constituency	218304	539428
Total		7,38,851	18,25,700

District-wise Ayacut:

The district wise ayacut contemplated by completion of this project is given below (Table 6.2):

Table 6.2 District wise ayacut contemplated details

Sl.No	Name of District	Ayacut (Acres)	No. of Mandals Benefitted	No. of Villages benefitted
1	Karimnagar	800	1	1
2	Rajanna Sircilla	1,53,539	8	142
3	Siddipet	3,32,541	19	284
4	Medak	2,45,241	18	288
5	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,56,063	12	185
6	Nalgonda	29,169	2	19
7	Sangareddy	2,67,874	15	254
8	Nizamabad	1,82,749	15	123
9	Jagtial	19,979	2	17
10	Kamareddy	1,84,862	15	197
11	Nirmal	1,00,000	11	156
12	Medchal-Malkajgiri	22,882	3	32
13	Peddapalli	30,000	-	-
Total (A)		18,25,700	121	1,698

Table 6.3 Stabilization of Existing Project Ayacut

1	Stabilization of SRSP Stage-I Ayacut	9,68,640
2	Stabilization of SRSP Stage-II Ayacut	4,40,000
3	Stabilization of NSP Ayacut	2,34,330
4	Stabilization of Singur project Ayacut	40,000
5	Stabilization of Flood Flow Canal ayacut	2,00,000
Total Stabilization (B)		18,82,970
Total Ayacut (A +B)		37,08,670

Districts Benefitted (New ayacut)-13 districts:

Karimnagar, Rajanna Sircilla, Siddipet, Medak, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Nalgonda, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Jagtial, Kamareddy, Nirmal, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Peddapalli.

Total districts covered in New / Stabilization ayacut -20 districts:

Karimnagar, Rajanna Sircilla, Siddipet, Medak, Yadadri-Bhongiri, Nalgonda, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Jagtial, Kamareddy, Nirmal, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Peddapalli, Warangal Urban, Warangal Rural, Jayashankar (Bhupalpally), Mahabubabad, Khammam, Jangaon, Suryapet.

Special Purpose Vehicle - KIPCL:

In order to expedite the works and to facilitate raising of finances, it was proposed to create a special purpose vehicle. Accordingly the Government has created a corporation called 'Kaleshwaram Irrigation

Project Corporation Limited (KIPCL)'. The Government vide G.O.Ms.No.145, I&CAD (Projects-II) Dept, Dt: 06.10.2015 and G.O.Ms.No.150, Irrigation and CAD (Project-II) Department, Dt: 19.10.2015 has set up a Special Purpose vehicle in order to seek financial support for implementing the project.

The aggregate borrowing limit of KIPCL is Rs. 95,000 crore including amount already borrowed. The total borrowings sanctioned so far is Rs.46,377.42 crore (including IDC) and excluding IDC is Rs. 38,738.99 crore. Total expenditure till 31-07-2019 Rs. 51,434 crore.

Status of Works

- The works of three barrages i.e, Medigadda (Laxmi), Annaram (Saraswathi) and Sundilla (Parvathi) the three lift systems were entrusted to different agencies and agreements were concluded in August, 2016. Within two and half years, the works are completed including all civil works and erection of gates. A maximum quantity of about 7,000 m³ of concrete was executed in a single day in Medigadda barrage.
- The works of Medigadda Lift System (Kannepally), Annaram Lift System and Sundilla Lift System are also completed within two and half years including all civil works, pump houses, Electro-mechanical and Hydro-mechanical components, sub-stations etc. The pumps are under operation and water is being lifted from river Godavari upto Sripada Yellampally Project
- The Works of Package Nos.6, 7 & 8 i.e., from Sripada Yellampally upto Mid Manair Reservoir consisting of canals, twin tunnels, pump houses, surgepools, Electro-Mechanical and Hydro-Mechanical components, sub-stations etc are completed and wet run has also been done successfully. Water is to be lifted from Sripada Yellampally Project to Mid Manair Reservoir and further to feed SRSP during this season.
- The works of Link-3 (Package-9 and Malakpet reservoir) are in progress.
- The works of Link-4, i.e., beyond Mid Manair Reservoir upto Sri Komaravelli Mallanna Sagar, i.e., Package-10,11,12 consisting of canals, tunnels, pump houses, Electro-Mechanical and Hydro-Mechanical components, sub-stations etc. are completed and ready for commissioning and operations. The distributory network canals are under execution.
- Formation of Ananthagiri reservoir is completed.
- Formation of Sri Ranganayaka Sagar reservoir is completed within 1 year.
- The works beyond Sri Komaravelli Mallanna Sagar upto Kondapochamma Sagar i.e, Package-13 & 14 are progressing at a rapid pace and will be completed as per schedule.
- Formation of Kondapochamma Reservoir is completed within 1 year. The canals from Kondapochamma Sagar are in progress.

The Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project (KLIP) worth Rs.80,000



crore, touted as the world's largest multi-stage, multi-purpose scheme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 21st June 2019.

Hon'ble Governor of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh were present when the barrage was opened at Medigadda in Jayashankar-Bhupalpally district.

Palamuru – Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme

The Palamuru – Rangareddy Lift irrigation scheme envisages to irrigate an ayacut of 12,30,000 Acres in upland areas of Nagarkurnool (1 Lakh Acres), Mahabubnagar (4.14 Lakh acres), Rangareddy (3.64 Lakh acres), Vikarabad (3.22 Lakh acres) and Nalgonda (0.30 Lakh acres) districts and drinking water requirement to enroute villages, G.H.M.C and industrial water requirement by lifting 90 TMC of water in 60 days from foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir during flood season. The water is lifted in Five Stages through Pumping Stations from +240.00M from foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir at Yellur (V), Kollapur (M) to the elevation of +670.00M at K.P. Lakshmidvipalli (V), Kondurg (M), near Shadnagar Town. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.35200 crore.

a) Lower Penganga

The Lower Penganga Project is a joint venture project between the State of Maharashtra and Telangana on Penganga River, which is a tributary of river Godavari (G7 Penganga sub basin).

The net available yield is estimated to be 42.67 TMC and shared in the ratio of 88 : 12. It is proposed to utilize 37.55 TMC of water to create irrigation potential of 3,95,185 Acres in Maharashtra and 5.12 TMC of water to create Irrigation Potential of 47,486 acres in Telangana under the Right canal which runs for a length of about 90 Kms in the lands of tribal and backward areas situated in 71 villages of Adilabad district. The districts covered under this project are Adilabad in Telangana State. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.1227 Crore Located near Tadsaoli village in Ghatanji taluk of Yavathmal district of Vidharbha region in Maharashtra State.

b) Chanaka-Korata Barrage:

The live storage capacity Chanaka-Korata Barrage is 0.83 TMC only. With this capacity, it will be sufficient to provide irrigation facility to nearly 51000 acres ayacut upto October when the flows are available in the Penganga River.

The Government of Telangana accorded permission to take up for construction of 2 barrages i.e., Rajapet and Pimpard by the State of Maharashtra and Chanaka Korata (Rudha) Barrage by the State of Telangana as joint venture projects below Penganga dam.

Both the states have agreed to constitute Inter-state Joint Standing Committee for Lower Penganga Inter-state Project. The Government of Telangana has accorded Administrative Approval for Rs.368.28 crore in November 2015 to take up the work of Chanaka Korata barrage, pump house, pressure mains to supply water for 13,500 acres ayacut in Tamshi and Bheempur mandals of Adilabad district. The work of the barrage is in progress. Further, the lower Penganga canal is also in progress to irrigate an ayacut of 37,500 acres between KM 47.00 to KM 89.09 in Bela and Jainad mandals of Adilabad district. The work of pump house is also in progress. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.368 Crore The districts covered under this project are Adilabad in Telangana State. Located near Tadsaoli village in Ghatanji taluk of Yavathmal district of Vidharbha region in Maharashtra State.

Alimineti Madhava Reddy Srisailam Left Bank Canal Project

The Alimineti Madhava Reddy Srisailam Left Bank Canal Project (AMRP) was started in 1983 to provide

irrigation facilities to the drought prone areas of Nalgonda District for 3 lakh acre Irrigated Dry (ID), besides supplying drinking water to the fluoride affected villages enroute, utilizing 30 Thousand million cubic feet of Krishna Water. The districts covered under this project are Nalgonda, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri and Suryapet. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.8090.00 crore. Location is on the right side of Musi River and above the Command of Nagarjuna Sagar left canal.

Dindi Lift Irrigation Scheme

The Dindi Lift irrigation Scheme (Dindi LIS) envisages providing irrigation facility to 3.4 Lakh acres and drinking water to the most severely affected areas by fluoride and the drought prone areas of Devarakonda and Munugodu constituencies of Nalgonda District. The districts covered under this project are Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri and Nagarkurnool. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.6190.00 crore. Location is Back waters of Srisailam project, Mahabubnagar district.

Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthi Lift Irrigation Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy Lift Irrigation Scheme is proposed to lift 25 Thousand million cubic feet (TMC) of water from the foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir from level +244.40 M to + 502.00 M. in three stages to provide irrigation to 3.65 lakh acres and drinking water facility to the chronically drought prone upland areas in Mahabubnagar District. The scheme consists of 4 balancing reservoirs at (i) Yellur (ii) Singotam (iii) Jonnalaboguda and (iv) Gudipally Gattu. The districts covered under this project are Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy, Nagarkurnool and Wanaparthy. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.4896.24 crore. Location is Foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir at Regumangadda, Yellur (V), Kollapur (M).

Rajiv Bheema Lift Irrigation Scheme

Rajiv Bheema Lift Irrigation Scheme envisages lifting of water from river Krishna with two independent lifts (i.e.,) Lift-I and Lift-II with two stages pumping under each lift. Lift 1 contemplates lifting of water from foreshore of Priyadarshni Jurala Project and Lift 2 contemplates lifting water from Ookachettivagu Project Reservoir. The project contemplates to irrigate 2.03 lakh acres ayacut. This Project is on the upstream side of Priyadarshini Jurala project and on the downstream side of the Neelam Sanjeevareddy Sagar Project (completed). This project also envisages for allocation of drinking water (0.408 TMC) to cover 196 villages in 11 Mandals benefiting 1.5 lakh people. The water allocation for this project is 19.916 (TMC) by way of saving from Krishna Delta due to modernisation. The districts covered under this project are Mahaboobnagar, Nagarkurnool and Wanaparthy. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2509.67 crore.

Jawahar Nettempadu Lift Irrigation Scheme

The Jawahar Nettempadu Lift Irrigation Scheme envisages creation of Irrigation Potential and drinking water facilities to drought prone areas of Mahaboobnagar district, by lifting water from Krishna river from the foreshore of Priyadarshini Jurala project on the right flank near Upperu (Village), Dharur (Mandal) to an extent of 2 lakh acres in total by utilising 21.425TMC. The district covered under this project is Jogulamba Gadwal. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.2331.47 crore. Location is Stage-I, near Upperu (Vil), Dharur(M) foreshore of Jurala Reservoir, Stage-II, Near Marlabeedu (vil), Dharur (M).

Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage- II

Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage-II is from Km 284 to Km 346 of Kakatiya Canal. The project envisages irrigation facility to an area of 1,78,068 ha.(4,40,000 Ac.) in the drought prone areas of Telangana region viz., Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda are utilizing about 24.405TMC of surface water in conjunction with 4.703 TMC of ground water. The districts covered under this project are Warangal, Khammam, Mahabubabad, Jangaon and Nalgonda. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1220.41 crore. Location is

Pochampad(V), Mendora(M), Nizamabad.

Indiramma Flood Flow Canal From SRSP

The Flood Flow Canal (FFC) project envisages Irrigation facility to an area of 2.2 lakh acres in the drought prone areas of Telangana region duly diverting about 20 TMC of surplus waters from Sriramasagar Project during floods and storing in Balancing reservoirs. The districts covered under this project are Karimnagar, Siddipet, Warangal, Janagaon, Jagtial, Peddapalli and Rajanna Sircilla. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.10953.19 crore. Location is the Head Regulator and Approach Channel for drawing the surplus Flood Flows located in the foreshore of SRSP Reservoir near Mupkal(V&M), Nizamabad District.

J. Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme

J. Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme contemplates for lifting of water from Godavari River near Gangaram (V), Eturunagaram (M), Mulugu district to irrigate 6.21 Lakh Acres in upland drought prone areas of erstwhile Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda districts from an Elevation +71 m to +540 m by utilizing 38.18 TMC of water, out of 467.24 TMC water available at Intake point in the river Godavari. It is proposed to take up in a Phased manner. The districts covered under this project are Suryapet, Siddipet, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri , Jangaon, Karimnagar, Jayashankar Bhupalapally and Warangal (Rural and Urban). Estimated cost of the project is Rs.13445.44 crore. Location is near Gangaram (V), Eturunagaram (M), Mulugu (district).

Sripada Sagar Yellampally Project

Sripada Sagar Yellampally Project (SYP) is an important milestone in the development of back ward areas of Telangana Region and as well as in the proposed full harnessing and utilization of available waters of Godavari River, as envisaged by the Godavari Water Utilization Authority. The proposed Sripada Yellampally Project is to tap the available yield in Godavari River below the Sri Ram Sagar Project. It is proposed for construction of barrage across river Godavari @ Yellampally (V), Anthargoan (M) of Peddapalli district to store 20.175 TMC of water for irrigating an ayacut of 2,20,000Acres. The districts covered under this project are Karimnagar, Jagtial, Rajanna Sircilla, Pedapally and Mancherial. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.5837.48 crore.

Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Scheme

After formation of Telangana State, the Government have taken up a scheme called Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Scheme duly combining both Rajiv Dummugudem and Indira Sagar Rudramkota Ayacut and uncovered an ayacut of about 1.00 Lakh Acres totaling to 5.00 Lakh Acres in Bhadrakoti Kothagudem, Khammam and Mahabubabad Districts. The Scheme is proposed to draw water from Godavari River, on upstream of existing Dummugudem Anicut. The districts covered under this project are Bhadrakoti Kothagudem, Khammam, Mahabubabad and Suryapet. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.13057.98 crore. Location is at Dummugudem village and mandal in Bhadrakoti Kothagudem district.

Thupakulagudem Barrage (PVNRKSS)

The Government had taken up construction of barrage at Kanthanapalli, Eturunagaram Mandal, Mulugu district. The Project envisages lifting of 50 TMC of water from Godavari river at Kanthanapalli (V), Eturunagaram(M), Mulugu district. The proposed barrage with FRL (+) 85.00 m is to have a gross storage capacity of 22.50 TMC.

The Government accorded administrative approval for Rs.10,409 crore to lift 50 TMC water and dropping into the existing Kakatiya canal for stabilization of SRSP Ayacut of 7.5 lakh acres under Stage-I and II for

the districts of erstwhile Warangal, Nalgonda and Khammam.

To reduce the submergence area and as part of re-engineering of projects, the Government decided to reinvestigate the project on river Godavari and accorded the work of investigation and preparation of Detailed Project Report with minimum submergence.

The Government approved the proposals to shift the barrage location from Kanthanapally (V) to Thupakulagudem(V). The districts covered under this project are erstwhile Warangal, Nalgonda and Khammam. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.2121 crore. Location is at Thupakulagudem (V) which is approximately 17km upstream of Kanthanapally (V) and 3km downstream of JCR-DLIS project site.

Neelwai Project

This is a medium irrigation project across Peddavgu stream in G-9 (Pranahitha sub basin of Godavari basin). The project was designed to irrigate an ayacut of 13,000 acres in two mandals (Vemanpally and Kotapally) of Mancherial district. Catchment Area is 145.00 Sq.Miles (375.50 Sq.Kms.), Maximum Flood Discharge is 52,000 cusecs. (1471Cumees). Located near Neelwai (V), in Mancherial District. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.211.32 crore.

Peddavagu Near Jagannathpur

This is a medium irrigation project situated in Kumuram Bheem district. The project envisages the construction of head works comprising Earthen Dam of length 720 M excluding Anicut / Barrage of length 330.0 M across Peddavagu near Jagannathpur. The 29 km long Right Flank Main Canal system creates irrigation facilities to an area of 6,073 ha (15,000 acres) and provides drinking water to a population of 9,750 persons. Left Regulator at km.0.40 is proposed for future needs. Catchment Area is 1195.00 Sq miles (3083.00 Sq.Km). Maximum Flood Discharge: 470918 Cusecs. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.246.66 crore.

Sri Kumuram Bheem Project

Sri Kumuram Bheem Project is a Medium Irrigation Project proposed across Peddavagu stream near Ada (V), Asifabad (M), Asifabad (Dist). The project is proposed to irrigate an ayacut of (18,421 Ha) 45,500 Acres covering 69 villages in 4 Mandals i.e Asifabad, Wankidi, Kagaznagar and Sirpur (T) of Asifabad District. Catchment Area is 1,132 sq.km. (437 sq.mile). Maximum Flood Discharge is 7,391 cumec or 2,61,000 cusec. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.882.31 crore.

Modikuntavagu Project

The Modikuntavagu is a medium irrigation project located in Wazeedu mandal of Bhupalpally district. The scope of the project is to create a command area of 13,591 acres (5500 Ha). Catchment Area is 21.834 Sq.Km. (8.343 Sq.miles). Maximum Flood Discharge is 4106 cumecs. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.124.60 crore.

Palemvagu Project

This is a medium Irrigation Project across Palemvagu stream, a major tributary of river Godavari. It is located near Mallapuram village, Venkatapuram Mandal of Jayashankar Bhupalpally District. It provides irrigation facilities to 4,100 Ha. (10,132 Acres) Kharif wet and 1250 Ha ID Rabi Ayacut and drinking water supply. Catchment Area is 144.52 sq.Km (55.80 sq.mile). Maximum Flood Discharge is 1,416 cumec (50,000 cusec). Estimated cost of the project is Rs.221.47 crore.

Lendi Project

This is an Inter State Major irrigation project of Telangana and Maharashtra states, head works are located at Gogababa (V), Mukhed (Tq), Nanded District of Maharashtra State. This project is proposed to irrigate 49,000 Acres, out of which the irrigation potential in Telangana would be 22,000 Acres and 27,000 Acres in Maharashtra. Agreement was concluded between the two states on 18-11-2003 to take up the Lendi project as joint venture with a sharing pattern of 38:62 by Telangana and Maharashtra.

The water available at project is estimated as 6.36 TMC, out of which 2.43 TMC water is the share of Telangana State and the remaining 3.93 TMC is the share of Maharashtra State. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.263.88 crore and Rs.318.45 crore shall be borne by Telangana and Maharashtra States. The total length of Right Bank Main Canal is 25.14 Km.

6.2 Mission Kakatiya - A Flagship programme for revival of tank irrigation

The topography and rainfall pattern in Telangana has made tank irrigation an ideal means of irrigation, storing and regulating water flow for agricultural use. Tanks have been the lifeline of Telangana owing to the State's geographical terrain. There are about 46,531 tanks and water bodies in the State, spread across all 33 districts. The topography and rainfall pattern in the State, have made tank irrigation as the most ideal mode by storing and regulating water flow for agricultural use. Though tanks are mainly used for irrigation purposes, they are also used for fish culture, as common grazing land, as a source of clay for pottery, etc. Thus, the small tanks are the core of the rural ecosystem. The tank system is also critical for the growth of agriculture, contributing to soil and water conservation, flood control, drought mitigation, livestock and domestic uses, recharge of groundwater, improvement of microclimate and protection of environment.



The State Government has launched a flagship programme 'Mission Kakatiya', also known as Mana Ooru - Mana Cheruvu. The mission aims at retrieving the lost role and importance of minor irrigation in the State with community participation, for ensuring sustainable water security. Further recharging and sustaining ground water resources would also be a major benefit of this activity. The main objective of Mission Kakatiya is to enhance agriculture-based income for small and marginal farmers by accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, strengthening community-based irrigation management and restoring tanks to their full potential.



The Government has prioritised restoration of minor irrigation tanks so that they can again store water to the extent of their original capacity and in order to effectively utilise 255 TMC of water allocated for the minor irrigation sector under the Godavari and Krishna River basins. The minimum ayacut that can be irrigated with the allocated water could be about 20 lakh acres. However, the ayacut now being irrigated under minor irrigation tanks is only about 9-10 lakh acres. Mission Kakatiya aims at bridging the gap ayacut of about 10 lakh acres by adopting following

works: (i) de-silting the tank beds to restore the original water storage capacity of tanks, (ii) repairing dilapidated sluices, weirs, etc., (iii) strengthening the tank bunds to its original standards, (iv) repairing the feeder channels to standards for getting water freely into tanks, (v) re-sectioning of irrigation channels to standards and (vi) repairing CM&CD works for smooth distribution of water to fields according to their requirement.

The Irrigation department planned to restore all the 46,531 minor irrigation sources in five years in a phased manner, the details are as given in Table 6.4. So far, total Ayacut including stabilization for the completed works is 14.15 lakh acres.

Table 6.4: Progress of Mission Kakatiya (as on 20.08.2019)

SL. No.	Details	Mission Kakatiya				Total
		PHASE -I	PHASE -II	PHASE -III	PHASE -IV	
1	No of tanks sanctioned	7,959	8,911	6,083	4,631	27,584
2	Total Ayacut in Lakh Acres	6.92	6.87	4.10	3.32	21.21
3	Cost of Administrative Sanction Rs. in crore	2,522.64	3,204.17	1,618.20	1,390.31	8,735.32
4	Works Grounded	7,931	8,852	5,959	3,948	26,690
5	Works Completed Physically	7,917	8,007	3,816	1,535	21,275
6	Expenditure incurred in crore	1,998.43	2,166.39	767.81	212.83	5,145.46
7	Total Ayacut including Stabilization in Lakh Acres for the completed works	6.75	5.08	1.62	0.70	14.15
8	Silt excavated in Lakh Cubic Meters	1,145.87	929.95	266.47	106.99	2,449.28
9	Storage capacity restored in TMC for the works completed	4.05	3.28	0.94	0.38	8.65
10	Works in progress (4 - 5)	14	845	2,143	2,413	5,415

- The farmers voluntarily came forward to lift the silt from Tank beds at their own cost which is very useful for increasing the crop yields, reduction in soil erosion, increase in soil moisture retention and levelling plot sizes.
- So far, 2449.28 lakh cubic meters of silt has been conveyed by farmers resulting in saving of Rs.966.01 crore to the Government and there is an increase in storage capacity of tanks for about 8.65 TMC.
- Apart from planting various plants, 20 Lakhs Eatha (plants) have been planted on Tank Bunds and foreshores as part of Haritha Haram, flagship program of Telangana State.
- Increase in availability of water for the live stock during summer.

- The impact assessment of Mission Kakatiya is entrusted to NABCONS in the year 2016. The main findings are:
 - a) Due to the application of the silt, there is decrease in application of Chemical Fertilizers by 35% to 50% resulting in the reduced expenditure of 27.60%. i.e., Rs.1500 – Rs. 3000 per acre depending on the crops.
 - b) Rise in ground water table by 2.0 M.
 - c) The gap ayacut is reduced from 42.40% to 23.20% after Mission Kakatiya program.
 - d) Irrigation intensity has been increased by 45.60%, crops yields have been increased by 19.60% in Paddy and 11.6% in Cotton after implementation of Mission Kakatiya.

Box 6.1: Appreciations to Mission Kakatiya Programme

- NITI Aayog officials have recommended to Ministry of Finance, Government of India for financial assistance to the programme.
- Sri Rajender Singh, known as Water man of India and Magasese Award winner visited Telangana and inspected Mission Kakatiya works, had interaction with local people. He expressed satisfaction over the huge investments on restoration of age old minor irrigation sources which is unheard in the past by any Government in the country. He wished that this programme should be a model for all the states in the country.
- British Parliamentary delegates visited the Mission Kakatiya works and expressed their happiness.
- The Union Minister for Water Resources Smt. Uma Bharathi appreciated the participation of people in Mission Kakatiya programme and stated that Mission Kakatiya is an inspiration for Ganga rejuvenation.
- Dr.MS. Swaminathan, the father of green revolution appreciated launching of Mission Kakatiya for de-silting of tank.
- The Engineers from Central Water Commission, New Delhi and Engineering officials from states of Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamilnadu have visited the State for study on implementation of Mission Kakatiya programme. They were inspired and motivated to suggest their respective Governments to implement this type of project in their states.
- The delegates from 19 countries i.e., Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Srilanka, South Africa and from other countries have visited the Mission Kakatiya Programme and appreciated the implementation of the progress and its results.
- Technical Assistance has been sought from ISRO, NABARD, BITS Hyderabad, IIT Hyderabad and IIIT Hyderabad for Mission Kakatiya programme in order to achieve good results.
- The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) which is a Non-Government International Organisation has presented Heritage Irrigation Structure Large tank, Kamareddy (V) & (M) and Kamareddy District at Delhi in the month of November 2018 for preserving the Irrigation Structure for more than 100 years which work taking with Mission Kakatiya Programme.
- Central Board for Irrigation and Power, New Delhi has presented CBIP award 2019 for “Excellence in integrated water resources management” to Irrigation and CAD Department, Government of Telangana for Mission Kakatiya on 04.01.2019.

6.3 Rural Water Supply

The Government is determined to solve the drinking water problem in rural areas with the following objectives:

- Delivery of adequate, safe, sustainable and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Safe water to fluoride, brackish and other quality affected habitations.
- Providing safe drinking water to each and every house hold in rural areas as per NRDWP guidelines.
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/schemes.

Various State and Central Government programmes such as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), NCEF, MNRE, etc., and other external agencies provide the funds for implementing schemes / works for providing drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities. Funds are also being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, HUDCO and World Bank.



6.3.1 Mission Bhagiratha Drinking Water Supply Project

Mission Bhagiratha Department is the nodal agency in the State for providing drinking water supply and sanitation facilities in rural areas under RWS sector. The drinking water facilities are being provided by various types of schemes such as, bore wells with hand pumps, PWS Schemes, CPWS Schemes etc.

Infrastructure

There are 1,33,482 Hand pumps, 17,111 PWS Schemes and 169 CPWS Schemes existing as on 01.04.2018. In addition to the above, Government of Telangana has taken up Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project named “Mission Bhagiratha” as one of the flagship programmes of the State with a commitment to provide safe, adequate, sustainable and treated drinking water for the entire rural and urban areas of the State except Hyderabad urban agglomeration inside outer Ring Road.



This project is envisaged to bring down disease burden, a causative factor for consuming contaminated water and improve health standards as well as family's economic status thereby

The Project outlay is Rs.45,028 Crore. The project is divided into 26 segments based on the topography, commandability, proximity and ease of connectivity from various dependable sources.

The Project contemplates to draw about 59.94 TMC (including 3.92 TMC from HMWSSB Yellampally line) of water, by 2018 (86.11 TMC by 2048) from rivers Krishna and Godavari and major reservoirs fed by these rivers. The Government have allocated 23.44 TMC from Krishna basin sources and 32.58 TMC from Godavari Basin sources for Mission Bhagiratha for the year 2018 duly fixing MDDLs for each reservoir.

Goals of the project

It is a unique and most comprehensive project to cover all households on a saturation mode. It envisages treated drinking water to every household at their door step at the rate of 100 LPCD in rural areas, 135

LPCD in Municipalities / Nagar Panchayats and 150 LPCD in Municipal Corporations. 10% of total water is earmarked to meet the Industrial needs which in turn will create employment and catalyse economic growth.

Box 6.2: Salient features - Mission Bhagiratha

Status of Transmission works

- Intake arrangements: All (19) intake structures completed.
- Water treatment Plants: All (50) WTPs completed
- Transmission Pipeline: Total transmission pipe line of length 49,702 kms is laid.
- Major Structures: All major structures are completed.
- Gajwel Sub-segment was commissioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 07.08.2016. Suryapet and Thungaturty Sub-segments were commissioned on 12.10.2017 and 28.02.2018 respectively. Wanaparthy district was commissioned on 30.03.2018
- Till date all 23,968 rural habitations and all ULBs are covered with Bulk supply.

Status of Intra Village system works

Intra village system is the last mile connectivity and is the critical part of the project. It involves providing robust, scientifically designed modern distribution network in each habitation.

- An amount of Rs 8772.00 crore is sanctioned for intra village system in all rural habitations.
- Out of 18,811 new OHSRs, 14,577 are completed and out of proposed 56,042 kms of pipeline, till date 55,540 kms laid.
- 82% household connections are completed till date and potable water supply through household connections are being made to 22,025 rural habitations.

6.4 Energy

Telangana has made a remarkable progress in improving the power situation in the State. On the day of formation of Telangana State, there was a peak demand shortage of 2700 MW and 4-8 hours of load relief to domestic and other consumers and 2-day power holiday to industries. There has been a substantial improvement in power situation in the State due to the measures taken by the new State in areas such as reducing Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses, staggering of loads to 24 hours of the day, increase in generation by TSGENCO plants, entering into short term power purchase agreements and purchase from exchange. As a result, there is no load relief from 20.11.2014 onwards in the State to any category of consumers and there is marked improvement in the quality of power being supplied to all the consumers.

6.4.1 Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited (TSGENCO)

The Contracted capacity of Telangana State, including Generation Corporation of Telangana Limited (TSGENCO) and other Plants as on 01.07.2019 is given in Table 6.5. The total Contracted Capacity of

State is 16,201 MW as on 01.07.2019. The Contracted capacity of Private sector was 7,739 MW, the State sector was 5,825 MW and Central sector was 2,536 MW.

Table 6.5 Contracted capacity in different sectors

Sl.No.	Sector	Contracted capacity in MW as on 01.07.2019
1	State Sector	5,825
2	Inter State	76
3	Joint Sector	25
4	Private Sector	7739
5	Central Sector	2,536
	Total	16,201

6.4.2 Installed capacity of TSGENCO

TSGENCO is the largest power generating company in Telangana State with installed capacity of 5825.26 MW as on 01.07.2019, comprising of Thermal (3382.50 MW), Hydel (2441.76 MW) and Solar (1 MW).

6.4.3 Commissioned Projects of TSGENCO after Formation of Telangana State

TSGENCO has commissioned 1760 MW viz., 600 MW Kakatiya TPP Stage II, 800 MW of KTPS-VII (super critical), 240 MW (6x40 MW) Lower Jurala Hydro Project and 120 MW (4x30 MW) Pulichinthala Hydro Project to overcome the energy shortfall that arose after bifurcation of State.

6.4.4 Capacity Addition Programme by TSGENCO

Keeping in view the growing demand for power in Telangana State, TSGENCO has undertaken capacity addition programme by establishing two new thermal power projects of 5,080 MW. The new projects are Bhadravathi Thermal Power Station (4x270 MW) and Yadadri Thermal Power Station (5x800 MW) and they are planned to be commissioned in next two to three years.

Table 6.6 : New Thermal Power Projects

S. No	Name of the project	Capacity in MW	Project Cost Rs. in Crs.	Commissioning Programme
1	Bhadradri Thermal Power Station (4x270 MW)	1080	8,537	2019-20
2	Yadadri Thermal Power Station (5x800 MW)	4000	29,965	2020-21
	Total	5080	38,502	

6.4.5 Telangana State Transmission Corporation Limited (TSTRANSCO)

After formation of the State, the Telangana State Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited (TSTRANSCO) was constituted to take care of transmission needs of the State. After formation of the State 106 Nos EHT Sub-stations, 798 Nos. 33/ 11 KV Sub-stations are commissioned and 2.38 lakhs of distribution transformers are added in 5 years. With these measures, satisfactory Power Supply is being maintained in the State.

Table 6.7: Infrastructure details of TRANSCO and DISCOMs

Power Statistics of Telangana State				
EHT Sub-stations (No.s)	As on 31.03.2018	Added during 2018-19	As on 31.03.2019	As on 01.07.2019
A. TS TRANSCO				
400kV	11	6	17	20
220kV	74	7	81	85
132kV	223	11	234	234
Total in Nos.	308	24	332	339
EHT Lines (CKM)				
400kV	3,852	780	4,632	5,355
220kV	6,974	703	7,677	8,044
132kV	10,741	421	11,162	11,170
Total EHT Line Length (CKM)	21,567	1,904	23,471	24,569
Transformation at Distribution level in MVA	25,411	3,391	28,802	30,515
B. TSDISCOMs				
33 kV Sub-stations (No.s)	2,769	192	2,961	2,976
Distribution Lines (KM)				
33 kV	22,322	1,641	23,963	24,141
11 kV	1,51,847	20,939	1,72,786	1,74,677
LT kV	3,22,142	30,832	3,52,974	3,55,536
Total Discoms Line Length	4,96,311	53,412	5,49,723	5,54,354

Table 6.8: Category wise Services (in Nos)

Sl. No	Name of the Sector	Total as on (31.03.2018)	Added during 2018-19	Total as on (31.03.2019)	Total as on (01.07.2019)
1	Domestic	100,55,060	7,09,301	107,64,361	108,86,462
2	Non-Domestic	12,66,952	80,235	13,47,187	13,60,126
3	Industrial	94,375	2,642	97,017	97,400
4	Cottage Industries	17,456	426	17,882	17,933
5	Agricultural	22,90,572	89,791	23,80,363	23,95,456
6	Public lighting	1,23,759	3,197	1,26,956	1,27,634
7	General Purpose	54,359	956	55,315	55,598
8	Temporary	1,005	1,640	2,645	3,070
9	HT Total	11,339	1,078	12,417	12,585
	Total Services	1,39,14,877	8,89,266	1,48,04,143	1,49,56,264

As on 01.07.2019, there are 1.50 crore-Service Connections in the State. They consist of domestic connections (1.09 Crore), agricultural connections (23.95 lakh) and non-domestic connections (13.60 lakh). The current energy scenario in the State is provided in the Box 6.3 below

Box: 6.3: Improvement in Power Supply Scenario in Telangana

- The Total Installed Capacity of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh was divided between successive States in the ratio of 53.89% (to Telangana) and 46.11% (to Andhra Pradesh).
- The Contracted Capacity as on the date of formation of State was 7,778 MW. The Contracted Capacity of Telangana State as on 01.7.2019 is 16,201 MW which includes State, Central and Private Sectors share.
- Further, 11,672 MW projects are under various stages of development and execution with an aim to have capacity of 28,000 MW in the coming 2 to 3 years to meet the growing Lift Irrigation load of about 17,000 MW and to cater industrial and other categories etc, and to make Telangana State as Power Surplus State.
- With the strengthening of Transmission and Distribution and pro-active industrial policies of the Government, there is a steep increase in peak demand. The State grid met a peak demand 10,818 MW on 11.09.2018 and record consumption of 233 MU on 09.10.2018 and utilities are fully geared up to meet load upto 17000 MW in near future. To meet this an amount of Rs.24,619 crore is invested towards strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System.
- TS GENCO commissioned 800 MW Super Critical Thermal power plant at KTPS in a record time of 48 months in the State sector.
- As mandated in Reorganization Act, M/s NTPC is adding 4000 MW (5X800 MW) out of which works have already commenced for 1600 MW (2x800 MW) in Phase-I.
- Total number of consumers served in Telangana State stand at 1.50 crore as on 01.07.2019, including 23.95 lakh agriculture consumers.
- TSTRANSCO has the distinction of having the lowest transmission losses of 2.85% (As on 31.03.19) and highest transmission availability in the country at 99.99%.
- During 2018-19 the per capita consumption of Telangana is 1896 units. This is 60.54% more than the All India average of 1181 units. Telangana has recorded the highest growth in per capita consumption amongst all the States in the country in 2018-19.
- The Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Network strengthening is also being planned and executed in line with capacity addition and load growth.

6.4.6 State's Flagship Programmes in Energy Sector

(i) 24 Hours Power supply to Agriculture Sector

In order to end suffering of farmers in getting continuous power, the State Government launched supplying of 24 hours quality power to agriculture sector. 24 hours power supply is being provided from 01.01.2018 to 23.31 lakh to agriculture pump sets in Telangana State (23.95 lakhs agricultural connections).

(ii) Encouragement to the Green Power

Telangana State has taken initiatives to promote green power and pollution free power. The State already unveiled the “Telangana State Solar Policy 2015” and prepared a draft Wind Power Policy. These policies not only provide fiscal incentives for investments in green energy but also develop a supporting environment for such industries in the State.

(a) Telangana State Solar Policy 2015

The State Government launched the “Telangana State Solar Policy - 2015” providing various incentives to prospective solar power developers. As a result, solar capacity in the State increased from mere 74 MW at the time of formation to the highest installed solar capacity of 3621 MW and stands at top position in the country. Another 107 MW of Solar Power would be commissioned by 2019-20 and it is planned to have solar installed capacity of 5000 MW by 2020-21.

Telangana has implemented ‘distributed generation model’ for adding Solar Capacity. The advantages of this model are: (i) Avoidance of investment of Rs.533 crore at EHT level in the transmission network and (ii) Saving of energy of 122 MU, amounting to an annual saving of Rs.49 crore, as generation is closer to the demand. This model proved to be a success and now the same is being adopted by other states.

(b) Wind Power Policy

Telangana State has notified draft “Wind Power Policy-2016” in order to encourage wind-based generation in the State. The following facilities were provided for improving the ease of doing business: (i) facilitation of expeditious approvals through single window clearance, (ii) deemed conversion to non-agricultural land status, (iii) exemption from the Land Ceiling Act, and (iv) waiver of Transmission and Distribution charges for wheeling of power for captive purpose.

(iii) 24X7 Power For All (PFA) Scheme

Telangana has been selected as one of the pilot states in the country for implementation of prestigious Power for All (PFA) - flagship program of the Government of India. This programme will be implemented by the Government of India and the State Government with the Central Electricity Authority of India as the nodal agency.

As a part of the scheme, it is proposed to add 17 - 400KV, 35- 220 KV and 92-132 KV sub-stations and 937 Nos. 33/11KV Sub-stations with required Transmission and Distribution lines with an investment of Rs. 42,000 crore (Power for ALL). Out of the above 14No. 400KV, 34No. 220 KV and 58No. 132 KV sub-stations have been commissioned upto 01.07.2019

(iv) UDAY Scheme

The Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana or UDAY scheme was launched by the central Government in partnership with the State Governments to help in financial turnaround and revival of DISCOMs and to provide a sustainable and permanent solution to mounting financial losses being made by them. Telangana State signed the MoU with the Government of India on 04.01.2017. The total debt of DISCOMS was Rs.11897 crore as on 30.09.2015. The State Government took over 75% of total debt i.e. Rs.8923 crore as per Scheme and remaining 25% share of the debt retained by the DISCOMS i.e., Rs.2974.31 crore is being restructured. As per the conditions of UDAY Scheme, Telangana DISCOMS are meeting all the operational Parameters.

(v) Telangana State Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project

The High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) aims at reduction of losses through replacement of low voltage network with high voltage network and installation of large number of smaller capacity Distribution Transformers viz.,16 KVA/ 25 KVA DTRs in place of higher capacity DTRs viz., 100 KVA/63 KVA for supply to agriculture consumers. This system is best suited to meet the scattered low density loads observed in rural areas. This project is being undertaken in collaboration with Japan International Cooperative Agency (JICA). As on 31.05.2019, 5.05 lakh agricultural services are covered with HVDS.

(vi) Telangana Electric Vehicle Policy 2017

Currently, Electric Vehicle industry in India is gradually picking up and set an ambitious target of having 100% electric vehicles for public transport and 40% electric vehicles for personal mobility by 2030. In an effort to enhance the energy security and to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts from road transport vehicles, TS Transco is fully geared up to supply the required bulk power to the upcoming charging agencies as well as retail consumers. TSERC has created a separate consumer category for these charging agencies.

6.5 Road Infrastructure

Systematic development of road network is one of the important pre-requisites for development and acceleration of socio-economic growth. Among the different modes of domestic transportation systems, Road transport carries more than 80 per cent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The network of roads, particularly from rural to urban, facilitates speedy movement of goods and services and promotes social integrity, economic growth and overall wellbeing of the society. The productivity and efficiency of Road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of Road network.

Two departments, i.e., Roads and Buildings (R&B) and Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED) are responsible for laying and maintenance of road infrastructure in the State. The details of these departments are discussed below.

6.5.1 National Highways, State Highways and District Roads

The R&B Department maintains major corridors consisting of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Other district roads with a road network of 27,521 km. Details of the roads under the R&B Department are provided in the Table 6.9:

Table 6.9: Details of the roads maintained by the R&B Department (in Kms.)

Sl.No.	Classification of Road	Four Lane and above	Double Lane	Intermediate Lane	Single Lane	Total
1	State Highways	382	1,654	74	40	2,149
2	Major District Roads	274	7,291	160	4,346	12,071
3	Other District Roads	52	2,326	108	10,815	13,301
	Total	707	11,271	342	15,201	27,521

Of the total length of 27,521 kms roads under the R&B Department, the highest road length is of major district roads with 12,071 kms, followed by other districts road with 13,301 kms and State highways with 2,149 kms. Lane-wise distribution of roads maintained by R&B Department indicates a road length of 15,201 kms is single-lane and 11,271 kms is double-lane and 707 kms in four-lane and above and rest is intermediate lane.

National highways: There are 23 National Highways in the State, covering a length of 3,862 kms criss-crossing the State. Out of this, 2,044 kms are with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for development under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The density of notified National Highways in Telangana is 3.44 km/100 sq kms against the national average of 3.02 km/100 sq km. Further, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved for declaration of 13 State roads as New National Highways for a length of 1767 kms in Telangana State.

The R&B Department has taken up the following initiatives to strengthen road infrastructure under its scope:

- (i) Widening of single-lane roads to double-lane: The Government aims to widen the important road networks in the State to cater to increased traffic needs. It has taken up the widening of the following types of roads.
 - (a) Major district roads/State highways/core road network: To cater to the increased traffic needs, some of the major district roads, other district roads and core road network are being widened from single lane road to double lane road. In this regard, 257 works were taken up, covering a length of 2,733 kms, of which, a length of 1,420 kms has been completed.
 - (b) Roads connecting mandal headquarters with district headquarters: 139 roads were sanctioned for widening from single lane to double lane connecting mandal headquarters to district headquarters for 1,970 kms., of which, 1,205 kms length of roads has been completed.
- (ii) Construction of bridges: The R&B Department has undertaken 508 works related to construction of bridges on the Godavari and Krishna rivers and their tributaries in place of dilapidated bridges and un-bridged crossings. Works relating to 312 bridges were completed.

6.5.2 Rural Roads

The Panchayat Raj Engineering Department is responsible for the construction of all-weather roads and upgrading of existing roads to BT/CC standards and construction of en-route culverts and bridges, in order to provide all-weather connectivity to rural habitations. It takes up the periodic maintenance of roads under the MRR grant, apart from routine maintenance as per requirement. The objective of PRED is to plan, design, execute and maintain needed infrastructure facilities in rural areas and assisting local bodies such as construction and maintenance of rural roads, development of village internal roads etc., under various programs.

At the time the State was formed, the total length of the rural roads under PRED was 64,044 kms, which had increased to 67,409 kms by 1st April 2019 as given in the Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Road Length under PRED

Sl. No.	Type of Road Surface	Road Length as 2.6.2014 (km)	Road Length as 1.4.2019 (km)
1	Cement Concrete	1,717	3,505
2	Bituminous	18,564	22,078
3	WBM	14,146	10,230
4	Gravel & Earthen roads	29,617	31,596
	Total	64,044	67,409

Status of Rural Road connectivity to Gram Panchayats and habitations

There are 24,359 habitations (including GPs) existing in Telangana viz., 12,751 Gram Panchayats and 11,608 habitations (excluding Gram Panchayats).

There are 12,751 Gram Panchayats in the State and 11,919 GPs are connected with BT/All weather Roads. Number of GPs yet to be connected with BT roads is 832 with total length of 1814 Kms.

There are 11,608 Habitations in the State and 7,790 Habitations are connected with BT/All weather Roads. Number of Habitations yet to be connected with BT roads is 3,818 with total length of 5260 Kms.

6.5.3 Construction of Bridges/Causeways on Rural Roads

As on date of formation of Telangana State there were 1,655 Bridges required to be taken up on existing rural Roads. After formation of the State, 550 Bridges were taken up and 356 Bridges are completed till date. Balance 270 Bridges are under execution.

6.6 Housing

The Government has launched two-bedroom Housing scheme in the State to provide 560 Sft. plinth area house to the houseless BPL families in a phased manner. Each house will have two bedrooms, kitchen, hall and two bath-cum-toilets (one attached and one common) in rural and urban areas. Independent houses are being built in plot area of 125 Sqr yards each, in rural areas. Due to scarcity of land Ground +1/2/3 storied structure for 2BHK flats are permitted in towns and up to G+9 in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (GHMC) area.

The 2BHK houses in rural area are constructed with a unit cost of Rs.6.29 lakh (Rs.5.04 lakh for house and Rs.1.25 lakh for infrastructure). In Urban areas the unit cost of 2-BHK houses is Rs.6.05 lakh (Rs.5.30 lakh for houses and Rs.0.75 lakh for infrastructure). The Unit cost of 2-BHK in GHMC up to G+3 is Rs.7.75 lakh (Rs.7 lakh for house and Rs.0.75 lakh for infrastructure), in case of (Cellar+Stilt+9) the unit cost is Rs.8.65 lakhs (Rs.7.90 lakh for houses and Rs.0.75 lakh for infrastructure). Works related to the building up of 2-BHK houses are in various stages of progress. As on 30.05.2019, a total of 2.80 lakh houses are sanctioned, out of which, for 2.608 lakh houses administrative sanction is accorded, 1.796 lakh houses are grounded and 28,643 houses have been constructed.

6.7 Sanitation (Swachh Bharat Mission)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014 by replacing Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Telangana State. Under this mission it is planned that all the Gram Panchayats will have toilets on saturation basis so that nobody should go for open defecation. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a comprehensive total sanitation scheme at Gram Panchayats level and the State Government focuses on integrated sanitation by taking up of construction of individual household latrines (IHHLs), community toilets and Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) by adopting integrated Sanitation in GPs and become ‘Swachh Telangana’ in line with ‘Swachh Bharat’ by 2nd October, 2019.

Table 6.11 The status of households having toilets as per Base Line Survey (BLS), 2012 conducted by Government of India is as follows:

Particulars	No. of HHs
Total Households as per BLS 2012	42,32,238
Households with toilets at the time of BLS 2012	12,09,548
Households without Toilets at the time of BLS 2012	30,22,690

So far, 14 (out of 32) Districts have been declared as ODF. 5,799 Gram Panchayats (out of 8,677) have become ODF.

6.8 Hyderabad Metro Rail Project

Hyderabad Metro Rail project is aimed to address the increasing traffic congestion and pollution levels in Hyderabad city. With a population of about 10 million, this historic city is a hub of economic activity, especially in pharma-industry and IT & ITeS industries. Phase-1 of the project covers 3 traffic corridors in the city, spanning over 72 km with 66 stations. It is the world's largest mass transit project being built in with Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with a total cost of Rs.14,132 crore out of which GoI is providing Rs.1,458 crore (10%) as capital grant under VGF scheme. Apart from this, an additional amount of Rs.3,000 crore is spent by GOTS as the owner of the Project, for land acquisition, shifting of utilities, R&R etc.

The Hyderabad Metro Rail project has been designed in an innovative way to make it financially viable. The project works started in June 2012 and so far 94% of the project has been completed. Two Corridors of 56 km (Miyapur-LB Nagar corridor of 29 km and Nagole - Hitec City Corridor of 27 Km) are operational. The project has won about 70 National and International awards so far, the most recent being the "Best Urban Mass Transit Project" award adjudged by MoH&UA, Government of India.

Box 6.4: Hyderabad Metro Rail project - Salient features of the project

(a) Three corridors of 72 km in phase I:

- Corridor-I: Miyapur - L.B Nagar (29 km; 27 stations).
- Corridor-II: JBS - Falaknuma (15 km; 15 stations).
- Corridor-III: Nagole - Raidurg (28 km, 24 stations).

(b) State-of-the-art signalling system to ensure high safety standards - CBTC (Communication Based Train Control) technology introduced for the first time in India.

- Video cameras in coaches and CCTVs in stations for better security.
- Elegant, lightweight and air-conditioned coaches with automatic door movement.
- Sophisticated entry and exit gates - access through smart cards.

6.9 Hyderabad International Airport

Hyderabad Airport is the first major, world-class, green field airport developed on a Public-Private-Partnership mode, it is a major milestone for both Indian infrastructure as well as aviation sectors. It has completed 10 successful years of operations by March 2018.

RGIA handled 15.88 million passengers in the year 2018-19 (April-December 2018) and 13.26 million passengers in 2017-18. The passenger traffic has shown a growth of 20 per cent in 2018-19 compared to the traffic of 2017-18. The domestic passenger traffic has grown from 10.59 million in 2017-18 to 12.92 million in 2018-19, a growth of 22 per cent. The international passenger traffic has grown from 2.67 million in 2017-18 to 2.96 million in 2018-19, a growth of 11 per cent. Air Traffic Movement (ATM) has grown from 108773 in 2017-18 to 133755 in 2018-19, a growth of 23 per cent. Cargo Traffic has grown from 103120 MT in 2017-18 to 111345 MT in 2018-19, a growth of 8 per cent. Air Connectivity and Route Development

- During the period, Flynas started their operations at Hyderabad connecting to Saudi Arabia
- Spicejet started daily flights to Bangkok
- Under the Government of India's Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), Hyderabad Airport was connected to Hubli, Kolhapur and Nasik further boosting the connectivity and economic prospects of these cities in the airport's catchment area
- New destination added during FY 2018-19 are Amritsar, Vadodara, Port Blair, Udaipur, Dehradun, Imphal, Kannur and Bhopal

Currently serving 18 (one-stop via Delhi) international destinations and 48 domestic destinations, Hyderabad Airport has become a preferred aviation gateway to South Central India

Services Sector

The services sector has emerged as the major growth inducing sector in the State of Telangana. Services sector's contribution mainly comes from trade, tourism and hospitality, transport, storage, communications, information technology and related services, repair services, financial services, real estate, educational and health services, social and personal services, public administration, etc. The share of services in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased significantly from 57 per cent in 2013-14 to 65 per cent in 2018-19. Growth in services has largely been fuelled by the IT and Business services. The State holds a leading position in IT&ITeS in the country in terms of production and exports.

Tourism is an employment intensive service. There is immense potential with the State endowed with rich culture, historical monuments and places of interest for nature lovers. With the State well equipped with State of the art medical facilities, there is also potential for medical tourism.

The development initiative in the sector primarily includes augmentation of infrastructure and services at hotels with the intention to promote tourism, showcasing the distinct culture and traditions of Telangana. The Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDC), in a short span, has significantly strengthened the tourism supporting system ensuring the facilities to tourists.

The present chapter delineates performance in the tourism and IT/ITeS sectors and the future, changes in policy framework in these two sectors.

7.1 IT Promotion

Hyderabad is now recognized as one of the leading IT hubs globally. It houses over 1500 IT/ITeS companies, both large and small, which together employ over 5.4 lakh professionals, besides providing indirect employment to over 7 lakh people.

7.1.1 State's IT Policy Framework

Government of Telangana, in order to augment the growth in IT/ITeS sector and attract investments and employment generation, has framed an ICT policy with an objective to make the State the most preferred technology investment destination in the country and to attract niche segments which are fast emerging. Apart from ICT Policy, the Government of Telangana has also launched Electronics Policy, IMAGE Policy, Innovation and Rural Technology Centre Policy to augment the growth in these sectors and attract investments and employment generation. Further, it has also launched sector specific policies such as Data

Centres Policy, Open Data Policy, Cyber Security Policy, Data Analytics Policy, IoT Policy and e-Waste Policy.

7.1.2 Performance of IT/ITeS Sector

In 2018-19, the total value of software and IT product exports accounted for Rs.1,09,219 crore (US \$ 15.6 billion) and this amounts to a growth rate of 17% which is higher than the national growth rate of 7.8%. The IT sector is growing rapidly with exports level in 2014-15 at Rs.66,276 crore. Telangana State contributes to over 11% share of the country's IT exports and Hyderabad ranks 2nd in terms of total revenues from IT sector in the country. The IT sector exports contribute more than half of total exports from all other sectors in the State. Apart from the proactive policies of the Government, another reason for preferring Hyderabad is the availability of a large pool of skilled workforce.

Government of Telangana has created a unique institution called Telangana Academy of Skills and Knowledge (TASK) to develop a pool of skilled work force. TASK is unique and first of its kind initiative in the country with an objective to strengthen the quality of graduates coming out of Degree and Engineering colleges by imparting industry ready skills both technical and non-technical (soft skills). TASK imparts skilling programs in emerging technologies that are being currently deployed in the IT/ITeS Industry. TASK has so far trained over 1 lakh students from 527 colleges in the State of Telangana.

7.1.3 T-Hub Phase-II

After achieving phenomenal success in the establishment of T-Hub, the incubator for start-ups in a PPP mode, the Government of Telangana has embarked on a plan to develop T-Hub Phase-II.

T-Hub Phase-II is being constructed in 3 acres of land with a total built up space of 3,50,000 sft providing IT Incubation space for 4,000 IT Entrepreneurs / Professionals. T-Hub Phase-II will be operational by 2019.

7.1.4 New IT Clusters at Budvel in Rajendranagar Mandal and Kollur/Osman Nagar

The ITE and C Dept resolved that a new corridor be created outside the existing areas of Madapur/Gachibowli IT corridor, as there is growing demand from IT companies for establishing new/expand units in and around Hyderabad. The Government has identified Budvel in Rajendranagar Mandal and Kollur/Osman Nagar for developing new IT clusters.

7.1.5 IMAGE Tower

Government is establishing a dedicated work place for development of Animation, Gaming and VFX Industry i.e. IMAGE Tower with State of the art infrastructure and services. IMAGE Tower is being developed in an area of 10 acres (in Raidurgam village, R.R.District) with a project cost of Rs.1000 crore on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

7.1.6 Development of Tier-II Cities as IT Hubs

Government of Telangana aspires to transform the State into a Knowledge Society and make available the benefits of Information Technology to all citizens, especially those in Tier-II cities and rural areas such as Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Nizamabad. In order to have a balanced socio economic development in the State, and to ensure technology oriented jobs for youth from various districts while augmenting the skill development training, . Government of Telangana is developing IT Incubation Centres in Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nizamabad districts.

The following are the details:

TSIIC established IT incubation centre in Warangal district in an area of 2 acres with a total built up area of 15,000 sft to enable Start-ups, Micro, Small and Medium IT companies to operate in a “Plug and Play” and hassle free environment. Some of the prominent companies which have established their operations in Warangal IT Incubation Centre include M/s.Cyient Company, M/s.Ventois Software Solutions and M/s.Kakatiya Solutions. This IT Incubation Centre will provide direct and indirect IT employment to 1000 educated youth of Warangal. The construction activity for Phase-II, with a built up area of 15000 sq.ft at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crore is under progress. In order to make Khammam district an attractive IT destination for the IT companies to come, set up and grow their operations, the State Government is establishing an IT Incubation Centre. The construction activity of the IT Incubation Centre (50,000 sq.ft at an investment of Rs.25 crore) in Khammam has commenced and will be operational by 2019. This centre will enable Start-ups, Micro, Small and Medium IT companies to operate in a “Plug and Play” facility. This IT Incubation Centre in both phases will create employment for more than 2000 software professionals. Eight companies have expressed their willingness to be a part of IT Incubation Centre and to establish their software development centres.

The IT Incubation Centre in Karimnagar district is being constructed by TSIIC in an area of 51,600 sq.ft with an investment of Rs.25 crore. The construction has commenced and will be operational by 2019.

7.1.7 Rural Technology Policy

In order to promote rural areas in the State of Telangana and create employment opportunities, the Government of Telangana has unveiled Rural Technology Policy, incentivizing large IT companies to set up technology and BPO centres in rural areas. ‘Kakatiya Sandbox for Social Entrepreneurship’ was established to nurture innovation and entrepreneurship in the three districts of Medak, Karimnagar and Nizamabad. It will implement technology skill development programmes in the field of healthcare, education and agriculture. Through this program, ten initiatives will be incubated in the first year, scaling to 25 in the second and it is expected to benefit more than 1 lakh people in the region.

7.2 IT- Electronics

7.2.1 Telangana Fiber Grid Project

Government of Telangana has initiated the project Telangana Fiber Grid (T-Fiber) in 2015. T-Fiber vision is to establish a State-of-the-art network infrastructure that would facilitate the realization of Digital Telangana to 10 Zones (33 Districts)

T-Fiber has signed an MoU to establish the network. T-Fiber targets to complete the establishment of the entire network by end 2020. The network will be capable of delivering 4-100 Mbps to household and on demand 20-100 Mbps to all Government institutions and scalable to 1Gbps per institution. TSTS has identified master system integrator for implementation of T-Fiber Project in 3 packages.

7.2.2 T-Works

T-Works is an initiative of the Government of Telangana with a vision to create and celebrate the culture of hobbyists, makers and innovators in India who explore and experiment without a fear of failure. It will facilitate entrepreneurs to design, develop, and test innovative products in the areas of electronics, mechanics and mechatronics through active collaboration with industry, academia, experts, and other stakeholders. Phase 1 will be a 78,000 Square feet facility and will be India’s largest prototyping centre.

T-Works signed an MOU with First Build, backed by GE Appliances, on 11th September 2018. This will be first of its kind setup in India and its 3rd setup Worldwide after USA and China. First Build will utilize this facility as a community driven space for design and prototyping in the home appliances sector.

7.2.3 Telangana State Electronics Policy, 2016

Telangana State Electronics Policy came into force in 2016 to evangelise the Electronics System Design Manufacturing (ESDM) Ecosystem in the State and country. The policy offers a range of monetary and non-monetary benefits. The monetary benefits include subsidy for expenditure on domestic freight and transport of goods and/or workforce, Net SGST reimbursements and subsidies on power and water charges. The non-monetary benefits of the policy include ear-marking of 912 acres of land for electronics manufacturing clusters along the ORR, the provision of quality power 24x7x365 days, single window clearance for all State approvals and skill development support.

The Telangana State ESDM ecosystem has shown promising growth in CAGR of 16% in investments and 14% in employment in the State ESDM sector over the last 3 years. The total investment outlay is spread across various sectors (like Consumer Electronics, E-Waste, LED/Lighting, Mobile Manufacturing, Packaging and Films, Power Adaptors, PCBs and Telecom Products) and various other projects.

7.2.4 Telangana ESDM Market Outlook

The Telangana ESDM market is at a crucial inflection point. The State Consultative Committee on Electronics System Design Manufacturing received ESDM proposals totaling INR 4880 crore of investment showing a growth of close to 88% in 2019 alone.

7.2.5 Industrial Infrastructure for Electronics Industry

Out of 3,300 acres of centrally approved Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMC), about 30% are in Hyderabad. A land parcel of about 910 acres close to Hyderabad airport has been designated as EMC. Two EMCs; e-City in Raviryal and another at Maheshwaram, have received final approval from Government of India (GoI) with INR 400 crore for infrastructure and common facilities development.

Box 7.1 : Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)

Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) is a non-profit organization, established under the ITE&C Department of the Government of Telangana to enhance synergy between Government, Academia and Industry and skilling youth in the State.

TASK since its inception, has made a continuous effort to provide suitable tailor-made skilling programmes for the youth that has resulted in enhanced skill levels, success in internships, creating awareness of jobs beyond Government sector, enabling jobs for unemployed youth, BPL/PWD included, partnering with industries on skilling initiatives and winning National / International Recognition for the State of Telangana.

TASK has skilled over 1 lakh plus youth and faculty across 33 districts of Telangana and has also implemented several unique skilling initiatives that have a mention in the NITI Aayog's, "All India Skilling Best Practices" Manual.

Innovating interventions of Skill Development by TASK

Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) has several innovative interventions of skill development. Some of them include,

Professors of Practice (PoP): Distinguished professional from the industry either practicing or retired will deliver training to undergraduate students to improve soft skills and industry specific skills that would impact the students' personal and organizational skills for their success.

TASK has taken up an initiative of Finishing Schools for students who have completed their graduation and are currently un-employed with an objective of enhancing their Employability Quotient. These sessions offer industry relevant learning content that helps the students in enhancing the success rate for getting through a job interview and selection process. TASK has further collaborations with Technology Organizations like Oracle, CDAC, Samsung, IBM, Infosys, CISCO, Sales force, ERAU for training and certification. Students and Faculty are given access in MOOCs program to develop their language skills, Aptitude and Reasoning Skills and technical know-how through e-learning process. Another initiative is Army Skilling Program a Residential program where the youth are trained in various job roles in Indian Armed Forces and Central Uniformed Services.

Entrepreneurship Development Programs: The Technology Entrepreneurship Program (TEP) run in collaboration with Indian School of Business (ISB) is a unique initiative of TASK for talented undergraduate students in their third year of graduation, to educate and promote technology and entrepreneurship, in engineering colleges. TEP helps the students to make their prototypes more marketable.

MoUs signed by TASK

TASK has signed Memorandum of Understanding with pharmaceutical, banking, finance, manufacturing and aerospace industries in order to create employment opportunities for the youth of Telangana.

Oracle and Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) have signed a partnership agreement to offer Oracle Academy curriculum to engineering colleges in the State.

The partnership between TASK and Internshala will provide access to internship and online training portal, where students can find an internship in their field of interest.

TASK has signed MoU with Salesforce Academic Alliance Program and Salesforce Developer Relations to provide valuable Salesforce skills for students and faculty members over the next two years.

7.3 Telangana State Technological Services Ltd. (TSTS)

Telangana Technological Services provides consultancy, procurement services and implementation support to the Government departments for their ICT initiatives with focus on e-Governance.

7.3.1 Major Projects Undertaken by TSTS Service Centre Agency (SCA) Project

In 2016, Telangana State Technology Services Ltd., has been appointed to manage SCA operations of ESD Mee Seva to ensure better quality service delivery of Mee Seva services by properly managing the franchisees. There are about 3000 Franchisees and 75% of Mee Seva transactions are handled by TSTS Franchisees. For the Financial Year 2018-19, more than 1.66 crore transactions are completed through SCA with monthly average transactions of 13.85 lakhs.

AUA-ASA Project

TSTS is appointed as Authorized User Agency (AUA) by Government for providing AUA/eKYC services for delivery of services extended by the Government department to their beneficiaries by using Aadhaar based model for verification.

Type of Services being offered by TSTS

- a. Authentication Services for identifying the correct beneficiary/user.
- b. KYC Services to fetch Demographic Details of Citizen
- c. AADHAAR Based Attendance System- A fool-proof Aadhaar based biometric Attendance system. As on date, 19,000 devices are deployed and being used by various client departments. About 6 lakh authentication transactions are performed every day and completed around 18 crore Authentication transactions

7.3.2 Implementation of Various Initiatives

Other initiatives of TSTS are as follows:

- Setup of Digital Investigative Science Lab for all Police units of Telangana Police
- Establishment of Command Control Center and Server Room in Telangana Police Units
- Digital Mobile Radio Equipment for Telangana Police
- Scanning and Digitization of Records for IGRS Department
- Identification of service providers for Operations and Maintenance of Labour Department Portal and Application, MGNREGS and PR&RD Department
- Technical support services in establishment of e-learning Class Rooms in the MJPTBC Welfare Residential Educational Institutes and Telangana RERA
- Service Provider for implementation of online issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUCC)
- Procurement of hardware and office automation equipment to various departments
- Operations and Maintenance of State Data Centre, State Wide Area Network (SWAN) for Telangana, State Data Centre and SOFTNET Earth Station
- PKI Infrastructure: TSTS also acts as Sub CA for issuance /renewal of Digital Tokens. TSTS Sub-CA is providing PKI Services to Government organizations

7.3.3 Electronic Services Delivery (ESD)

Electronic Service Delivery (ESD), Department of ITE&C, Government of Telangana is the nodal agency for delivery of Government services to citizens and businesses with focus on improving efficiency, transparency and accountability for the Government service delivery. The objective is to provide smart, citizen centric, ethical, efficient and effective governance facilitated by technology towards Digital Telangana.

ESD currently provides for delivery of 550+ services of 38 departments to citizens of Telangana through multiple channels. Such as

Key achievements and progress made by Telangana in e-Governance is provided below:

Sl.No.	Initiative	Brief	Progress so far
1	MeeSeva 2.0	Complete overhaul of MeeSeva New Enterprise Architecture Significant process and technology improvements	Single service provider appointed New architecture developed User Acceptance Testing in progress Incentive structure of channel partners revamped planned for a soft launch in December 2018
2	T-Wallet	Official digital wallet of Telangana Aimed at facilitating and aiding a cashless ecosystem in the State	Launched in June 2017 Integration with 30+departments as a Payment Gateway Integration of services from 8 departments
3	T-App Folio	Key m-Governance initiative Common Mobile Service Delivery Gateway for all departments	Launched on 28th February 2018 167 G2C, B2C and information
4	Samagra Vedika	Clear identification of citizens Objectives include Smart governance, revenue augmentation, expenditure rationalization, law enforcement	Tool developed Implemented for several schemes Real-time integration with departments under progress
5	Document Free Governance (Real-time Digital Authentication of Identity)	Paperless presence-less governance Will leverage documents/information existing in Government databases	Conceptualization done Functional architecture finalized Testing in progress
6	AePS	Cash withdrawal from Bank Account basis Aadhar authentication facilitated by ESD at MeeSeva Centers	Launched on 30th July 2018 Supported by Kotak Mahindra Bank as the Technology Partner.

Details on each of the above-listed initiatives are as follows:

7.3.4 MeeSeva 2.0.

MeeSeva is among the most prominent e-governance initiatives in India. Since its inception, MeeSeva has been instrumental in driving digital delivery of citizen services in the State. Telangana has the highest number of e-transactions per capita across the country for period 02.06.2014 to 31.08.2018 as per eTaal web site.

The Electronic Service Delivery channels about 1.5 Lakh citizens every day. Transactions worth Rupees 10-12 crore are carried out every day, making it the largest such platform in the country.

7.3.5 T-Wallet

T-Wallet is the official digital wallet of Telangana State, launched on 1st June 2017. It is the first digital wallet owned by any State Government in India.

The objective of T-wallet is to increase the number of digital transactions that happen in the State of Telangana. It is available as an Any Time Any Where digital payment option for everyone. While T-Wallet caters to users with smart phone and personal computers, the core design of T-Wallet aims to provide digital payment services to users with feature phone or without any phone through innovative method of using UID based authentication.

T-Wallet will act as financial inclusion of rural population; T-Wallet has been made available in three languages i.e. English, Telugu and Urdu. T-Wallet has been focusing on creation of an overall ecosystem for moving a number of transactions from cash to digital mode. On one side, this involves transfer of selected Government benefits to citizens through T Wallet.

Cash Withdrawal using T-Wallet: The request of Government of Telangana was accepted by the RBI to facilitate cash withdrawal from T-Wallet. This is first of its kind service that any wallet is offering. This is a significant milestone for the State. The pilot has been going on in five districts and the initial results have been very encouraging.

Cash Transfer to T-Wallet: A pilot was done in Nizamabad District wherein the scholarship was transferred by the Government to T-Wallet instead of bank account. About 20,000 students have used this. The welfare departments now wants it to be extend for the entire State.

7.3.6 T-App Folio (M-Governance)

T-App Folio involves building a Complete Mobile Service Delivery Gateway infrastructure, which will be the common infrastructure that can be used by any Government department.

Electronic Service Delivery (ESD) is the first user department to get on board with T-App Folio with about 150+ services including the top Mee Seva services, RTA services, fee payments, bill payments, informational services, location services like, Mee Seva centers, ration shops, Hy-Fi hotspots etc.

7.3.7 Pensioner Life Certificate though Selfie

ITEC department has developed a document-less presence-less governance mechanism using Big Data, AI, ML, etc. through which Pensioners can submit their Life Certificate through a Selfie taken over a smart phone using T App Folio, the flagship m-Governance initiative of Government of Telangana which is being attempted for the very first time in the country.

This solution eliminates the need for pensioners to visit any Government office for submitting their life certificate.

This mobile app is available in both Android and iOS. It allows the 2.6 lakh Government pensioners in the State of Telangana to authenticate their liveness using mobile application anytime anywhere at a desired frequency.

7.3.8 Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AePS)

Telangana has been pioneering in introducing new technologies to ensure all sections of society have means to benefit from the advancements in Information Technology. Aligned with objectives set out in ICT Policy of Telangana State, Government of Telangana has conceptualized an initiative to enable citizens to withdraw cash from MeeSeva Centers through an Aadhar enabled Payment System (AePS) by partnering with Kotak Mahindra Bank.

Starting with 5 districts in the month of July 2018, AePS has been rolled out in all districts of Telangana.

Awards and Milestones:

ESD achieved the key milestone of 12 crore MeeSeva transactions since the formation of Telangana State

i) MeeSeva

- a. Year 2018: WITSA Chairman's Award conferred by WITSA World Congress on Information Technology (WCIT).
- b. Year 2018: National E-Governance Award by Government of India under the category of "Innovations in existing projects of Government Departments other than PSUs".
- c. Year 2018: Business World - E-Governance Initiative of The Year
- d. Year 2014: National E-Governance Award by Government of India under the category "Outstanding performance in Citizen Centric Service Delivery".
- e. Year 2017: Skoch Digital Inclusion Award.
- f. Year 2017: Gems of Digital.

ii) T-App

- a. Year 2018: Business World - Best Mobile App for Citizen Services b. Digital India Award by Government of India

7.4 Tourism Sector

Telangana, the youngest State of India is well endowed with a rich heritage, culture, and varied landscape, offers a tourist enchanting experiences and beautiful memories, making it a State to visit in all seasons and for all reasons. The Department of Tourism, Telangana endeavours to promote the youngest State of India as a global tourist destination. Telangana is fast becoming a multi-tourism destination for both domestic and foreign tourists.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of tourists to Telangana. About 7.24 crore tourists, domestic and foreign, visited Telangana in 2014, whereas 9.46 crore tourists visited in 2015, showing an increase of 30 per cent. The number of visitors to the State increased to 9.53 crore in 2016. In the year 2017, 8.55 crore domestic and foreign tourists had visited Telangana and around 9.32 crore in 2018.

7.4.1 Initiatives of the Government

i) Augmentation of infrastructure facilities:

Government of Telangana has taken up the following infrastructural measures for facilitating tourists:
(i) Establishment of Tourist Information Counters at Telangana Bhavan, New Delhi, Kachiguda Railway Station and Secunderabad Railway Station, Hyderabad, Kazipet Railway Station, Warangal. ii) Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Ananthasagar in Chinnakoduru Mandal, Irkode Village in Medak District and Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Thallapusapaly in Warangal District. iii) Installation of 20 Touch Screen Kiosks at various locations within twin cities for the benefit of visiting tourists.

ii) Documentation:

Tourist Places of Telangana are being documented for wider publicity. Documents prepared so far include 'Ancient Temples of Telangana', 'Rock Art Sites in Telangana', 'Raaga Chitramala', 'District Brochures of Telangana', 'Hyderabad Maps', 'Telangana Maps', CDs, Coffee Table Books etc. The department has

identified 477 tourist destinations to be covered under projects for development of tourism in districts and is formulating plans to bring in funds from various sources.

iii) Capacity building and awareness programmes:

The Government has been conducting various programmes for capacity building and awareness. Such initiatives include: i) Conducting Heritage walks every second Saturday, Sunday and on demand to generate awareness about the importance of historical monuments and rich cultural heritage of the State. ii) Online software tourism promotion and generating awareness through social media and touch screen kiosks. iii) Conducting capacity building training programmes for Tourist guides. iv) Facilitating and liaisoning with tourism stakeholders and v) Posting guards from the Tourist Facilitation Security Organization (TFSO) at the identified locations in Golconda Fort on Pilot basis.

iv) Tourism Clubs are aimed at making the younger generation to participate in tourism development activities by creating awareness of the topic thus facilitating employment for the educated young.

v) Museum on Wheels (Mobile Museum Coach): The State Government is running Mobile Museum Coach for Promotion of Telangana Tourism. The Museum on Wheels is envisaged as the means to provide an all-round view of Telangana.

vi) Fairs/Festivals /Marts/ Exhibitions/Events: The department has participated in various fairs, exhibition, road shows, festivals and events to promote Telangana Tourism.

7.4.2 Awards

- Received award under the category of “Most diversified film destination of the year (India)” at 4th edition of Indy Wood Film Carnival on 3rd December, 2018.
- Received Leadership award at Lucknow smart city for taking initiative to next level of the State on 30th November, 2018.

7.4.3 Achievements

Received National Tourism Awards for the year 2016-17 on 27th September, 2018 at New Delhi in the following categories:

Sl. No.	Category of Award	Award to
1	Best Civic Management of a Tourist Destination in India	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
2	Best Medical Tourism Facility	Apollo Health City, Hyderabad
3	Best Tourist Friendly Railway Station	Secunderabad Railway Station
4	Best Tourism Promotion Publicity Material by States and Union Territories	Department of Tourism, Government of Telangana for “Discovery Telangana in its Myriad Hues”

Tourism is another key sector, which provides job opportunities to a diverse workforce, from highly skilled workers to unskilled labour. The State of Telangana has recognised tourism as a high-potential sector for growth and employment. In a short period, the State has proved its mettle by winning various recognitions at national and international level for promoting its rich heritage. The State has identified new destinations and formulated tourist circuits to increase the footprints of tourists.

Urbanisation

Telangana is one of the fast-urbanising States in the country, along with the rapid economic transformation. The urban centres have become epicentres for industrial and services oriented business activity, robust transportation, civic facilities and availability of skilled workforce. Hyderabad alone accounts for a lion's share of the State's urban population which has become a growth centre for the State. In addition, cities like Warangal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar are fast changing adding to the urban landscape of the State.

The new State of Telangana has initiated a wide range of reforms in physical, institutional and social spectrum of the urban realm, to support the growth and development of urban areas. These components basically aimed to provide better quality of life to urban population through measures like providing better transport system, sewerage systems, safety and security etc; and better governance for delivery of utility services to people.

8.1. Trends in Urbanization in Telangana

As per 2011 Census, 1.36 crore, i.e., 38.9 per cent of the State's total population of 3.5 crore, lives in urban areas. Temporal analysis of urbanisation in Telangana reveals that there has been continuous increase in the proportion of urban population in India. About 21 per cent of the State's population was in urban areas in 1971, as against the national urban population of 18 per cent. There was a steep increase of 38% in urban population as per censuses 2011. The State urban population is fast increasing than that of All India.

8.1.1 Urban Local Bodies in Telangana (ULBs)

There are 13 Corporations and 128 Municipalities in Telangana State after Municipal Amendment Act of 2018, totalling 141 ULBs in the State.

The Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) is the apex authority, which provides guidance to municipal corporations and municipalities in performing their day-to-day activities. The DMA will also coordinates with ULBs in funding schemes and progress their monitoring, taxation and revenue generation, and solving issues related to ULBs.

The Government of Telangana has undertaken various initiatives for strengthening the infrastructure and to make cities and towns more inclusive. The key initiatives are as below.

- The State Government has initiated the ‘Telangana Municipal Development Project’ (TMDP) in which master plan for ULBs will be prepared apart from developing GIS maps of ULBs to strengthen its activities.
- The Government has initiated the Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) scheme identified 69,093 street vendors out of whom 65,342 were issued identity cards and 22,885 were issued vending certificates. The survey was completed in 66 ULBs.
- With an objective to provide shelters for the urban homeless, the Government initiated the Under Shelter for Urban Homeless programme; 26 shelters are functioning in the State providing accommodation to 1,193 urban homeless people. 50 Government hospitals are identified for construction of shelters for patient attendants and recovering patients.
- The Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) has been actively involved in implementation of poverty alleviation programmes. 1.47 lakh SHGs were formed in urban areas under the aegis of MEPMA. During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.245.90 lakhs was provided to 2,459 SHGs.
- Swach Telangana campaign was started in the year 2014 with the special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation for the urban poor and women with a goal to achieve 100 per cent sanitation in urban areas. Massive public awareness through an intensive campaign on cleanliness was conducted during the Swachh Telangana campaign. 64 ULBs declared as ODF in the urban areas. 2012 wards have been declared as ODF wards. 1,47,317 toilets construction was completed out of the total 1,61,236 sanctioned.

8.2 Some Welfare Initiatives of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)

8.2.1 Annapurna Meals

To provide quality and hygienic food to people, especially low income groups, daily labourers, the GHMC has started Annapurna Meals scheme in partnership with charitable trust. Under the scheme, a meal with a menu consisting of 400 gr. rice, 100 gr. dal, 100 gr. curry and one spoonful of pickle is provided at Rs.5 to poor people. At present 146 Annapurna Meals centres are being operated in GHMC limits and everyday about 40,000 persons relish quality and hygienic food at these centres. Each meal costs Rs.24.25, of which, GHMC bears Rs.19.25 and the balance of Rs. 5.00 is paid by the consumer.

8.2.2 Empowerment of Women

The GHMC is facilitating the urban poor women to form into Self Help Groups (SHGs) to meet their daily challenges, resolve financial issues and to promote unity and to develop the feeling of one for all and all for one, totally 45,944 SHGs with 4,59,440 urban poor women @ 10 members per group are enrolled in SHGs.

The SHGs in a basthi are federated to form bigger groups called Slum Level Federations (SLFs) to address community issues in addition to the financial issues. There are about 15 to 25 SHGs in an SLF and so far 1203 SLFs are functioning in 30 circles of GHMC, all the SLFs in a circle will form an apex body at circle level called Town Level Federation (TLF).

The GHMC facilitates the SHGs to get financial assistance linked with banks and so far Rs.1,42,442.35 crore of loans to 46,337 SHGs from 2014 to 2019 have been provided and on an average each member is getting around Rs.40,000/-The interest paid by 46,337 SHGs to the tune of Rs.46.48 crore has been reimbursed by both State and Central Governments under Interest Subvention and Vaddi Leni Runnalu schemes after repayment of EMIs as prescribed by the Banks.

8.2.3 Shelter Homes in Government Hospitals

The GHMC has established 15 shelter homes equipped with good infrastructure and facilities to provide shelter to the needy urban homeless. Of which, 3 shelter homes are constructed in the premises of Government hospitals to provide shelter to the patients attendants and the construction of shelter homes in 5 major hospitals are nearing completion.

8.2.4 Shaan Hyderabad - Shaandar Hyderabad

The senior SHG members with good communication skills / spirit of serving the society towards social cause have been positioned @ 4 members in each ward, a total of 600 Resource Persons have been positioned, for whom a remuneration of Rs.6000/- per month per member is being provided. These CRPs shall sensitize the citizens towards effective solid waste mechanism / conservation of water duly associating with the local organisations to bring about behavioural change in public to transform Hyderabad to a World Class City.

8.2.5 Aasara

Aasara a GHMC initiative to support the senior citizens through which circle level committees are formed, infra structure and indoor games are provided, regular health camps are organised in coordination with the local UHCs /PHCs /Basthi Dawakhana, 1,32,431 ID cards are provided to enjoy the services provided by the Government from time to time and aids / appliances like wheel chairs / tricycles / walkers / walking sticks are being provided to the needy, and legal support extended to the elderly persons.

8.2.6 Vikasam (Vikalangula Kaarya Sankalpam)

Vikasam a GHMC initiative to empower the physically challenged persons, by facilitating them to form into SHGs and so far around 1250 SHGs of PWDs are functioning. Bank linkage has been provided to 725 SHGs for an amount of Rs.755.77 lakhs from 2014-15 to 2018-19. 16603 ID cards have been provided to the PWDs, aids and appliances like wheel chairs/tricycles/walkers/walking sticks are being provided to the needy PWDs. Disability assessment camps are being conducted in coordination with ALIMCO to provide appliances on free of cost to the needy PWDs.

8.3 Key Projects targeted towards Hyderabad City Infrastructure

8.3.1 Strategic Road Development Plan (SRDP)

It has always been the endeavour of the GHMC to equip the citizens of Hyderabad with world class Infrastructure/Transport facilities. In this effort to plan and develop a future ready transport system, the GHMC has taken up ‘Strategic Road Development Plan (SRDP)’ to provide relief to the existing traffic problem / situation.

SRDP is comprising of Skyways (7 Nos-135 Km), development of Major Corridors (11 Nos-166 Km), Major roads (348 Km) and Grade Separators at 54 Junctions with an estimated budget of Rs.25,000 crore, which aids in minimizing the travel time, increasing average journey speed and in turn reducing air pollution levels.

Works Progress

SRDP: The Works at Cable Stayed Bridge across Durgam Cheruvu, Road No.45 elevated corridor connecting Cable Stayed bridge, LB Nagar and surrounding junctions, Biodiversity Park junction, Bahadurpura junction, Owaisi junction, Shaikpet-OU Colony junction and Kothaguda and Kondapur junctions are taken up with a cost of Rs.2389.64 crore and are in brisk progress.

ROBs/RUBS: RUB at Uppuguda, Thukaram Gate and Restoration of Lalapet ROB are taken up with Rs.99.65 crore are in Progress.

The works are being executed by various departments with cost of Rs.2621.86 crore at Balanagar X roads flyover (HMDA), Amberpet 6 No. X roads flyover (NH), Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Hyderabad ORR to Medak section (NH), 6-laning from Aramgarh to Shamshabad section (NH), 6-lane elevated corridor from Uppal to CPRI (NH), and RUB at Anand Bagh, Malkajigiri (R&B).

Government has finalized agency at KBR Park and Cyber Towers with a cost of Rs.661.00 crore for development, accorded approval for the tenders for 4 works at Aramgarh to Zoo Park, Chandrayangutta, Shilpa Layout, Rethibowl and Nanalnagar junction worth Rs.1178.80 crore, the works will be commencing shortly. 3 works worth of Rs.1260.37 crore at Nalgonda X Roads, Indirapark -VST junction and Uppal junction. 3 ROBs/RUBs works worth of Rs.189.25 crore are under tender process.

Self sustenance with internal accruals and exploring other means of funding necessitated GHMC to fund SRDP Project. GHMC proposed issuance of Rs.1000 crore Municipal Bonds and Term loans of Rs.2500 crore Two tranches of Rs.395 crore (200 crore + 195 crore) are successfully completed through bonds and term loan process is to be initiated.

The following works are completed

- Vehicular Underpass (VUP) at Ayyappa Society Junction: A 2-Lane Unidirectional Underpass from Kondapur to Ayyappa society Opened to traffic from 03.01.2018, easing traffic congestion at the junction and the benefactors are Kondapur, Ayyappa society and Madhapur residents.
- Mind Space Junction Vehicular Underpass (VUP): A 6-lane Bidirectional Underpass from Biodiversity to Cyber tower was opened to traffic which has made free movement for traffic coming from Cyber tower junction and Biodiversity junction and vice versa.
- A flyover was opened to traffic on 09.11.2018 providing free movement for traffic coming from Inorbit Mall and Radisson Hotel Side.
- Chintalakunta Check post junction : A 2-Lane Unidirectional Underpass is completed with a cost of Rs.18.70 crore for the traffic coming from Vijaywada towards Bairamalguda side. Opened to traffic, easing traffic congestion at the junction providing 95% traffic solution.
- Kamineni Hospital LHS Flyover: Kamineni LHS Flyover Completed. Open to traffic benefitting traffic coming from L B Nagar and Uppal.
- L.B.Nagar LHS Flyover : L.B.Nagar LHS Flyover Completed and opened to traffic benefitting traffic coming from Vijayawada to Dilsukhnagar.
- Rajiv Gandhi Flyover : This junction is formed by the confluence of JNTU road, KPHB Phase-I, Phase-VI, Phase-IX roads. As per the field traffic survey, 66% of the peak hour traffic which enters the junction comes from the JNTU arm towards HITEC city. Of this 66% traffic volume, 94% traffic goes straight towards HITEC city. Hence this flyover reduces traffic congestion at the Rajiv Gandhi Round and the commuters travelling towards HITEC city will experience hassle free movement by passing over this junction. Also there is a great reduction in traffic congestion.

8.4 New technologies / Innovative Methodologies

- New technologies are introduced / adopted for the first time in India using precast elements of all structural members in flyovers and underpass enabling faster construction with less inconvenience to the traffic at construction site and also reducing environmental pollution.
- Bridge across Durgam Cheruvu is World's longest Extradosed cable stayed bridge with a span length of 233.85m is in brisk progress. This Extradosed Cable Stay technology is being adopted to

preserve the Lake Heritage and beauty. The project of this technology is first of its kind in urban transportation, which is being constructed in dense traffic area of urban city.

- GIS based tax assessment: DMA has taken up GIS based property tax information survey in 34 ULBS to improve the tax base and un assessed properties are brought into tax net. The initiative resulted in 27% increase over the existing demand.

8.5 Schemes Implemented in HMDA

8.5.1 Inter City Bus Terminals on PPP Mode

A Comprehensive Transportation Study (CTS) for Hyderabad Metropolitan Area (HMA) has proposed 9nos. of ICBTs and 10nos of Truck and Freight Terminals for HMA by 2041. Based on the availability of land, HMDA has identified 4 nos (i.e. Miyapur, Manoharabad, Peddamberpet and Shamshabad) of ICBTs and 7nos (i.e. Mangalpally, Batasingaram, Shamirpet, Manoharabad, Patancheru, Shamshabad, Aushapur (Bhuvanagiri) for Logistics Parks in Hyderabad Metropolitan Area (HMA) and already taken up the Development of Logistic Park at Mangalpally and Batasingaram, on PPP Mode (DBFOT).

8.5.2 Beautification of Osman Sagar (Gandipet)

Development and Beautification of Osman Sagar is proposed to make it a Holiday Destination for Tourists. The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.100 crore to be spent on the works of walking track, cycling track, chain link mesh fencing, street lighting, landscaping, promenades, etc. for a length of 25km out of total length of 47 km.

8.5.3 Logistics Park at Batasingaram and Mangalpally Hyderabad on PPP Mode

It is proposed to develop a Logistics Park, at Batasingaram and Mangalpally, as an Integrated One stop facility for freight Operators on PPP mode. The works are in progress.

8.5.4 Development of Lakefront Park on Necklace Road near Jalavihar

The HMDA has started work to develop Lake Front Park in the land adjacent to Jalavihar in an area of 10 Acres by providing elevated walkways, children play area, water channel deck with seating etc. with a cost of Rs.15 crore.

8.5.5 Conservation and Protection of Prioritized Lakes in HMDA Area

HMDA has taken up initiatives towards conservation and protection of the prioritized lakes in HMDA area. HMDA has taken up a survey of 3,132 lakes for fixing the FTL boundaries. So far, survey has been completed in respect of 2,653 lakes by irrigation department and 1,633 lakes information is sent to the revenue department for their confirmation. The preliminary notification was issued for 1633 number of lakes inviting public objections and suggestions for final notification. Final notification is issued in respect of 165 lakes.

Health

Efforts made by the Government over the past five years have resulted in improvement in the health status of its citizen at large and women and particularly children. The Government has its principal focus on improving the reproductive and child health services and the resultant outcomes. However, equal importance is accorded to disease control interventions, rationalising and strengthening the human resources, infrastructure, capacities and capabilities, strengthening of monitoring and technical support systems, etc. Highest priority has been assigned for addressing the health related needs of people living in remote and interior areas.

Telangana's overall health status exhibits significant improvement over the years. Major health indicators of the State exhibited in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1. Major health indicators of Telangana State Compared with that of All-India

Sl. No.	Indicator	Telangana	All India	Source
1	Life Expectancy at Birth in years	69.4 (males) 73.2 (females)	66.9 (males) 70.3 (females)	India: Health of the Nation's States, 2017
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	81	130	MMR Bulletin, 2014-16
3	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	29	33	SRS Bulletin, 2017
4	Under 5 Mortality Rate	32	37	SRS Bulletin, 2017
5	Neonatal Mortality Rate	20	23	SRS Bulletin, 2017
6	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.7	2.2	SRS Bulletin, 2017
7	Birth Rate	17.2	20.2	SRS Bulletin, 2017
8	Death Rate	6.6	6.3	SRS Bulletin, 2017
9	Institutional Deliveries	91.5	78.9	NFHS 4 (2015-16)

9.1. Status of Public Health Facilities in Telangana, 2018

Telangana State aims to provide preventive, promotive and curative health services for the people of the State, through 4797 health sub-centres, 633 Primary Health Centres, 249 Urban Primary Health Centres, 90 Community Health Centres, 19 Area Hospitals, 29 District Hospitals, 9 Medical College Hospitals, 12 Specialty Hospitals and 2 Super Specialty hospitals.

9.2 Maternal Health Care Services

9.2.1 KCR KIT

The Government has focused attention on the welfare of the pregnant women to reduce infant and maternal mortality. The necessity to go for hard work during the pregnancy may result in risk of life to mother and the child. To avoid this kind of situation, the Government has decided that the wages foregone by the pregnant women will be made good by the State. The KCR KIT programme was evolved from this concept with three objectives. The first objective is to eliminate unnecessary C-section surgeries. The second one is to reimburse the wage loss during the pregnancy. The third objective is to reduce infant as well as maternal mortality.

The wage compensation of Rs.12,000 (Rs.13,000 in case of female child birth) is paid to the women in four tranches, right from ANCs to full immunisation of the child. A mother and baby kit containing 16 utility items (baby powder, soap, baby oil, mosquito net, mattress, 2 dresses for new born, two handloom sarees for mother, etc.) is also given at the time of child birth. This benefit is given to those women who receive health services from public health institutions in the State at four important stages in pre and post natal periods.

The introduction of “KCR KIT” programme has tremendously increased the institutional deliveries in Public Institutions from 33% to 60%. The IMR has reduced from 39 to 29 and the MMR from 91 to 81. Under KCR KIT programme as on 14.6.2019, about 4.83 lakh kits were distributed out of 13.93 lakh pregnant women registered. An amount of Rs. 589.09 crore is transferred to the beneficiaries.

9.2.2 Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is one of the important interventions under National Health Mission (NHM) Scheme. In the State, 27,730 ASHAs are rendering services in the State. Each ASHA caters to a population of 1000. ASHA will act as a mobilizer, facilitator and link volunteer between community and service providers. The Government has given priority to increase the density of ASHA workers with reasonable increase in honoraria.

9.2.3 Maternal Death Review (MDR)

A District Level Quality Assurance Committee was formed in each district with the District Collector as the Chairperson to review and submit the report on the maternal and infant deaths and the corrective measures taken to minimize the same.

9.2.4 102 Referral Transport Services

The 102 service provides transport to the pregnant women, pick-up and drop back of Antenatal, Post-Natal Women and Infants from Home to Public Health Facilities and Public Health Facilities to Home. 300 vehicles are in operation and so far, about 5 lakh pregnant women have utilized these services.

9.2.5 Other Maternal Health Initiatives

The infrastructure is being strengthened with 100 bedded Maternal and Child Health (MCH) blocks in all districts. All labour rooms are being standardized by making necessary repairs, painting, providing curtains and toilets, procuring equipment, etc. The Dakshata programme is being implemented to improve intra-natal and post-natal care through skill development activities, to prevent needless deaths of mothers and newborns due to preventable complications and to increase the institutional deliveries in public health facilities.

9.3 Child Health Services

a) Special Newborn Care Units

24 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), 56 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 562 Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) have been established in the State with an objective to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by strengthening the neo-natal care services. 11 more SNCUs will be operational within a short period of time, establishment of these are in pipeline.

SNCUs provide care at birth, resuscitation of asphyxiated newborns, manage sick newborns (except those requiring mechanical ventilation and major surgical interventions), post-natal care, referral services, follow up of high risk newborns and immunization services.

b) Immunization

All infants under one year are vaccinated against VPDs such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, TB, measles, and hepatitis-B under Universal Immunization Programme through BCG, Pentavalent, OPV, IPV, Measles and Hepatitis-B vaccines. They will be administered DPT, OPV and measles as booster doses when they attain the age of 16 to 24 months. Subsequently they are administered DPT at 5 years, TT at 10 and 16 years as booster doses. The Hepatitis-B birth dose is administered in institutional birth within 24 hours of birth.

9.4 Tribal Health Services

Telangana State has approximately 9.08% (Census 2011) of Schedule Tribes population; they are mainly covered through 3 ITDAs. There are 599 Sub-centers, 86 PHCs, 10 CHCs, 6 Area Hospitals and 10 Birth Waiting Homes providing health services. 2987 CHWs are hired in the tribal areas to provide extended health services to the deserving population.

9.5 Outreach Services (Multi Speciality Camps)

To facilitate access for the specialty care, specialists from plain areas are drafted to tribal areas to provide specialty care. Multi-Speciality Camps are being organized in all CHCs and Area hospitals in ITDA areas to provide specialist care for the poor. 25,940 patients were examined through Specialist Camps during the year 2018-19.

9.6 Maintenance of Birth Waiting Homes (BWH)

12 Birth waiting homes have been constructed to encourage tribal ANCs opting for institutional delivery. ANCs are motivated to get admitted in advance for safe delivery and to ensure 48 hours of stay at birth waiting homes. 1,996 deliveries were performed through Birth Waiting Homes during the year 2018-19.

9.7 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Epidemic Teams

25 MCH teams are provided to tribal areas to identify pregnant women living in remote areas who are unable to reach health facilities to have regular checkups. They will provide outreach services to identify vulnerable population under the guidance of Deputy DMHOs of that division. They provide ANC, PNC services and also medical examination for all patients in that area. The team will identify high risk pregnancies and infants who need specialist services will be referred to nearest First Referral Unit (FRU) while intimating to Senior Public Health Officer (SPHO). While providing services, the teams will also assess the extent of various diseases and inform if there is any threat of an epidemic.

9.8 Other Initiatives

a) Kanti Velugu: A large percentage of vision impairment is avoidable and can be addressed with a simple

pair of glasses or a cataract surgery. People mostly tend to live with eye problems or postpone until it is too late. The women and elderly are the most neglected. To address this problem, the Government has launched Kantivelugu programme with a vision to build avoidable blindness free Telangana. The goals of the programme are:

- Universal eye screening.
- Provide reading glasses, medicines on the spot and prescription glasses in 45 days.
- Arrange for surgeries, other form of treatments.
- Create awareness about eye care and prevention of serious eye diseases.

Table 9.2. Achievement

Indicator	Achievement
Number of Villages covered	9901 (100%)
Number of Wards covered	910 (100%)
Number of People Screened	1,54,72,849
Number of spectacles handed over	35,25,714
Number of people referred	9,30,968
People with no eye related issues	1,04,33,943

b) Basti Dawakhana

Basti Dawakhana is an initiative to offer quality health services to urban poor. One Basti Dawakhana caters to 5000 - 10000 population. The Basti Dawakhana is located within the urban slum. Currently 104 Basti Dawakhanas are functioning in the State. The unique features of Basti Dawakhana are:

- Health care facility is closer to the people who need it the most
- ONE STOP SERVICE consultation/Diagnostics/Pharmacy free of cost.
- Travelling / Waiting time reduced drastically
- Reduced out of pocket expenditure
- Reduced burden on secondary /tertiary facilities

c) Health and Wellness Centres: The Sub-Centres will be upgraded as Health and Wellness Centres. Health and Wellness centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. These centres will also provide free essential drugs and diagnostic services. Currently 636 PHCs, 86 Sub-Centres, 104 Basti dawakhanas and 227 UPHCs have been converted as Health and Wellness Centres.

9.9 Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) Hospitals

There are 107 Hospitals functioning under the control of Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad, which cater to the secondary health care system in the State. These hospitals mainly cater to the Maternity and Child Health Care services, besides General Medicine, General Surgery, Ophthalmology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Dermatology, ENT, etc.

9.10 Aarogyasri Health Care Trust

Aarogyasri Scheme (AS) is a unique Government Sponsored Health Insurance Scheme being implemented by Aarogyasri Health Care Trust in the State, with the objective of assisting Below Poverty Line families from catastrophic health expenditure by providing cashless quality care and equity of access to all. The scheme is the flagship of all health initiatives of the State Government with a mission to provide quality healthcare to the poor and is a unique PPP model tailor made to the health needs of poor patients and providing end-to-end cashless medical services for identified diseases through a network of service providers from Government and private sector through a self funded reimbursement.

9.11 AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani and Homoeopathy)

The Telangana Government along with the National AYUSH Mission (NAM), is encouraging the AYUSH system of medicine. Presently 860 dispensaries and institutions are functioning under the AYUSH department. Key initiatives taken under AYUSH are explained in Box 9.1. The Telangana State Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Board is the first and only State body in the country to inspect the cultivated medicinal plants by using GPS, disbursing the subsidy to medicinal plant farmers with transparency and accountability. Medicinal plants species like Aloe vera, Ashwagandha, Tulasi, Redsanders, Sandalwood are being propagated through the Board.

Box 9.1: Key initiatives under AYUSH

1. Infrastructure upgradation and construction is being undertaken for AYUSH Dispensaries/Hospitals.
2. Under the Kayakalp Programme, cleanliness, hygiene, and infection control are promoted in all faculties.
3. At present AYUSH wellness centers are functioning in Hyderabad and Warangal districts.
4. AYUSH Wings are being strengthened in District Hospitals. Prevention and Control of Diabetes through Ayurveda, wherein a unique programme has been initiated in 2016-17 and is also continued for the year 2017-18.
5. In the recent epidemic of Dengue in the Khammam district, AYUSH medicines were distributed door-to-door in all areas affected by Dengue and seasonal fevers.
6. In addition to this, the continued programme for AYUSH Gram, School Health Programme and public outreach activity have been continued for the year 2017-18 also.
7. Health programmes through AYUSH systems are being conducted in schools.

Education

Education is a basic need of every citizen, which facilitates to achieve the goal of “Education for All”. Over the years, efforts have been made at the State and national level to move closer to achieve this goal. As per Article 45 of the Constitution of India, Universalisation of Elementary Education is a Directive Principle of State Policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. As per Article 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendment 2009, education has become a fundamental right. This article spells out the responsibility of the State for providing free and compulsory education to all children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

To make effective and meaningful implementation of above obligation, “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan” Programme (RMSA) has been introduced by the Government of India. This scheme aims to strengthen school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality.

The Government is committed to achieve total literacy and to ensure quality education in the State, for which several schemes have been initiated such as, establishment of new social welfare residential schools, model schools, strengthening of infrastructure and implementation of mid-day meals programme, etc.

10.1 Literacy Rates in Telangana

According to the Population Census, 2011 the literacy rate of Telangana is 66.54% how ever considerable variations are observed in literacy rates among different groups like rural and urban, within districts, age groups, social groups and male and female. The literacy gap between rural (57 per cent) and urban (81 per cent) areas is 24 percentage points and the literacy gap between male (75 per cent) and female (58 per cent) population is 17 percentage points. The literacy rates for the age groups of 7-14 years and 15-24 years in the State are higher than the national average. In the remaining age groups, the national averages are higher than that of State averages.

10.2 Education Profile of the State

A total number of 40,841 schools are functioning in the State, of which 26158 are run by State Government, 3,184 are Welfare/Residential schools, 691 are Aided schools, 10,553 are in the Private sector, 206 are Madarsas and the remaining 49 schools are run by Central Government in the State.

Hyderabad and its surrounding districts – Medchal-Malkajgiri and Rangareddy have a high number of higher education institutions in all streams of education, such as junior colleges, engineering, law or other professional courses. These districts also have the highest density of population, which necessitates them to have a higher number of educational institutions. Districts with higher literacy are: Hyderabad (83.25%), Medchal-Malkajgiri (82.49%), Warangal (76.17%), Rangareddy (71.95%) and Karimnagar (69.16%).

10.2.1 Enrolment

About 58.36 lakh children were enrolled in all the schools during 2017-18, of them 52% were enrolled in private schools, 48% in Government Schools including the schools run by the Central Government, Local bodies and Aided Schools.

10.2.2 Gross Enrolment Rates (GER)

The gross enrolment rate among children during the year 2017-18, in primary schools was 98.76 for boys and 98.05 for girls and in upper primary schools, it was 87.32 for boys and 88.47 for girls. Trends show that the GER for girls is higher than boys in UPSs. The year wise GER is given in Table-10.1.

Table 10.1 Year-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio

Year	Primary		Upper Primary	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2015-16	102.39	102.58	89.63	91.10
2016-17	99.15	98.09	86.56	87.28
2017-18	98.76	98.05	87.32	88.47

Source: Department of School Education

10.2.3 Dropout Rates

The annual dropout rates for the year 2016-17 among the primary school children is recorded at 7.49 for boys and 7.79 for girls. For middle school children it is 5.60 for boys and 5.55 for girls and for secondary school children, the dropout rate is recorded as 4.55 for boys and 4.63 for girls.

10.2.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The optimum Pupil-Teacher Ratio is critical for achieving universal enrolment and retention, and to improve the quality of education in schools of children. During 2017-18, the pupil-teacher ratio observed was 19.47, 14.87, and 17.68 for Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools respectively. The overall PTR is 17.96 for the year 2017-18.

10.3 School Education

10.3.1 Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved an Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE), extending from Pre-School to Class-XII for the period from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2020. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme will subsume the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Consequently, the name Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been changed as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. The common objective of all the schemes oriented to enhance access through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, and to improve the equity and quality of education for all.

10.3.2 Implementation of RTE Act, 2009

The Government of India has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act, 2009) and it has come into force across the country w.e.f., April 2010. The main components of RTE include increasing the teacher pupil ratio, providing infrastructure facilities, strengthening of Mandal Resource Coordinators (MRCs), and Cluster Resource Coordinators (CRCs), opening of new primary schools and opening of residential schools, implementation of continuous and comprehensive evaluation, increasing the role of community, etc.

a) Major Initiatives

- a. Opened 31 Urban Residential Schools and 84 new KGBVs in all districts.
- b. 467 Bhavitha Centers are running for children with special needs with an enrolment of 7,837.
- c. Provision of transportation charges to 20,754 children.
- d. Free textbooks to 22,70,907 children of I to VIII class.
- e. Provided capacity building to 95,551 teachers.
- f. In Swatchh Vidyalaya Puraskar, 14 schools got National Award and 37 schools got State Award. Telangana stood at 5th position in national level awards.
- g. Digital classes are introduced in all Upper Primary and High Schools, where digital time-table is introduced by telecasting 5 lessons each day.
- h. Telangana State prepared Learning Outcomes based on the NCERT. Learning Outcomes posters, broachers, handbooks translated in regional languages and supplied to all the schools in the State.
- i. Under Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) co-curricular Modules, LEP modules, Teachers Handbooks were printed and supplied to all schools.
- j. 3-R's (Reading Writing and Arithmetic) programme is being implemented with 60 day special schedule in all schools.
- k. All Government and local body schools were provided with a person to maintain school premises, toilets in hygienic condition and watering the plants.
- l. The School Management Committees (SMCs) were formed in all the schools and are conducting meetings once in two months.

b) Construction and Running of Girls Hostels

The Scheme of “Establishment and Running of Girls Hostels”, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a sharing pattern of 60:40 between centre and State. Girls Hostels have been established in the identified 255 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) / Mandals and 192 Girls Hostels are attached to Model Schools. From 2016-17 onwards, 146 Girls Hostels are functioning in the State with a monthly recurring expenditure of Rs.1.67 lakh and with an intake of 100 girls per hostel.

c) Vocational Education

Vocational Education provides the students a pathway to employment through development of specialized knowledge and employable skills. The instruction gives emphasis mainly for the development of basic

skills, technical knowledge and occupational information. An amount of Rs.20.05 crore was provided for recurring and non-recurring interventions during the year 2018-19.

Vocational Education was implemented in 177 schools from 2015-16 onwards, wherein 10 sectors / trades are covered, viz., (1) Beauty and Wellness (2) IT/ITeS (3) Retail (4) Tourism and Hospitality (5) Media and Entertainment (6) Healthcare (7) Apparel and Made Ups (8) Physical Education and Sports (9) Agriculture (10) Banking and Finance.

d) Modernisation of Madarasas

Modernization of Madarasas education scheme is being implemented in the State with 60:40 Central and State assistance, with an objective to encourage traditional institutions like Madarasas and Makhtabs to introduce modern subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, and English in their curriculum. Financial assistance is being provided towards salaries of teachers teaching modern subjects in Urdu/English in these centers.

10.4 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

KGBVs were started in the year 2004-05 to provide Residential Schooling facility for (a) classes VI to VIII; (b) out of school, (c) orphans, (d) single parent and dropout girls, (e) below poverty line, predominantly belonging to SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities.

- 391 KGBVs were functioning at the time of formation the State.
- 84 New KGBVs were sanctioned by the GoI during 2017-18 in the newly formed Mandals (EBBs).
- 78,346 Girls were enrolled in 475 KGBVs during 2017-18.
- GoI supports only Classes VI to VIII under KGBVs.
- State Government extended the scheme by adding IX and X Classes to facilitate continuation of girls' education up to Class-X and to avoid dropouts.

10.5 Model Schools

The Government of India had launched the scheme of setting up of 6,000 Model Schools in all Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country in a phased manner. Basically a Model School will have infrastructure and facilities of the same standards as in Kendriya Vidyalayas and with stipulations on Pupil – Teacher Ratio, ICT usage, holistic educational environment, appropriate curriculum and emphasis on output and outcome. These schools function with classes from 6th to Intermediate 2nd Year in English Medium with State Syllabus.

- 194 Model Schools were started in the academic year 2013-14 in the state, with an objective to provide quality education in English Medium by highly qualified teachers. In view of the quality education being provided in the schools, there is a huge demand from the public to start more schools in the State.
- As the scheme was terminated by the Centre, the Government of Telangana took over the responsibility of running Model School from the year 2015-16 onwards.

10.5.1 Infrastructure

All the 194 Model Schools have own buildings with compound walls, computer lab, library, K-Yans, CC

Cameras, water sump with 40,000 Ltrs capacity, RO Plants, and Biometric facilities.

- a) **Girls Hostels:** 194 Girls Hostels are sanctioned with an intake of 100 students in the Model School.
- b) **Vocational Education:** Vocational education is being implemented in Model Schools to develop work oriented learning. Different trades are opted by different Model Schools. The major trades include IT&ITeS, Tourism and Hospitality, Beauty and Wellness, Retail Marketing, Agriculture, Banking and Financial services. The first batch of students who joined in 2015, completed their Level-IV course successfully and participating in job meals.

c) Mid-day Meal Scheme

Mid-day Meals scheme is being implemented in the State from class I to X with State and central funding. The main objectives of the scheme are: to improve the nutritional and health standards of the growing children, eliminate classroom hunger, to increase enrolment, more significantly of girls to improve daily attendance, particularly of girls and children from poorer sections; to reduce dropouts and to encourage socialising among castes.

Mid-day meal is being served with super fine rice to all the students in the State, from 1st January 2015 onwards. Eggs are being provided thrice a week by the State Government, since 1st October 2016. A total of 28,623 schools have benefited under this scheme.

- Government of India is supporting Classes I to VIII. The State Government extended it for high school Sections, i.e., IX and X Classes with 100% State funds.
- The State Government is providing super fine rice by spending Rs.100.00 crore in an academic year.
- Eggs/Banana is provided thrice in a week by spending Rs.103.00 crore. A total number of 23,87,751 children are benefited under Midday Meal Programme in 2018-19.

d) In addition, science fairs, literary and cultural competitions, School Magazine, Haritha Haram, Kitchen Gardens, Swacha Patasala initiatives are being implemented in model schools.

10.6 Social Welfare Educational Institutions

To bring social equity and improve access to education for children of SCs, STs, BCs, minorities and differently-abled children, the State has been providing hostel and residential school facilities, supply of books and other provisions free of cost

10.6.1 Scheduled Castes Residential Schools

Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS) is running 268 residential educational institutions (from 5th standard to undergraduate level) in the State, for Scheduled Caste (SC) children. Of the 268 institutions, 134 were sanctioned after formation of the State.

Out of a total 268 institutions, 175 are girls institutions constituting 65%. The total strength of the institutions is 1,49,680. The TSWREIS has been catering to the educational needs of the marginalized children, especially Scheduled Castes (SC) children hailing from the rural areas. The society provides quality education and a range of learning opportunities in class room and beyond to help students to realize their full potential.

Apart from providing quality education to the children, the Society is making determined efforts to create an environment that builds their confidence levels, leadership and communication skills to meet the

challenges of the 21st century. In addition, the society also runs 865 SC Hostels (677 Pre-Matric and 188 Post-Matric hostels) for 87,273 SC students studying from Class III to PG level.

Government is spending significant budget to support post-metric education to 2.50 lakh SC students with an estimated cost of Rs.741 crore under post-metric scholarships which includes reimbursement of tuition fee to the colleges.

Scholarship residential grant has been increased from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/- per student to promote quality education at pre-matric stage by admitting them in best available schools. Around 75,901 students are being assisted with Rs.81.50 crore, under pre-matric Scholarships.

Keeping in view the long pending aspirations of SC students, Study Circle branches are functioning in 10 district headquarters, for giving coaching for job oriented competitive examinations. Since 2015-16, 110 candidates were selected for different posts, which include 5 candidates for the Civil Services.

With all these special initiatives and provisions, significant results have been achieved and the students of Social Welfare Residential Schools have achieved many academic and sports distinctions at State and National level such as, admission in NIT, IIT and Ajim Premji University.

TSWREIS were awarded the prestigious SKOCH Order-of-Merit award for developing Summer Samurai software application in 2018.

10.6.2 Schedule Tribes Residential Schools

(i) Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS) (Gurukulams)

The Society has been working with a prime motto of providing quality education to needy and deprived children and giving them the capability to compete with other more advantaged children.

The academic perspective of Gurukulam is to create vibrant centres for learning which provide a congenial atmosphere for students to excel academically and develop into ethically strong and morally elevated individuals. There are 175 Gurukulams in the State, out of which 153 are residential schools and junior colleges and 22 are residential degree colleges for boys and girls.

The total strength of the institutions is 51,623 students. The medium of instruction in these institutions is English. Students of TTWREIS are performing better compared to all other students in the State in class X and Intermediate board examinations. The students are groomed to face tough competition in the outside world.

(ii) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

The Government has established Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) at selected places to give good education together with safe and secure accommodation and boarding with a homely atmosphere. Accommodation is provided to the principal and staff members so that they live in the school premises.

This enables a close and constant interface between the teachers and students. Coaching is also being given to meritorious students to prepare them for top-level competitive examinations and emphasis is given to sports. A total of 5 EMR schools were sanctioned at Seerole, Kalwakurthy, Indalwai, Palwancha and Gandugulapally.

(iii) Pre and Post Matric Hostels

Tribal Welfare Department is running 149 hostels in 31 districts with 24,405 students from Classes III to

X. The department is also running 163 Post-Matric hostels in 31 districts with 23,272 inmates studying in Intermediate and above courses. Out of 163 hostels, 82 are boys hostels and 81 are girls hostels.

(iv) Ashram Schools

Ashram schools are a special intervention for improving education of tribal communities. The objective is to provide residential school facilities for Scheduled Tribes, including Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (PvTGs) in an environment conducive to learning, to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them on par with other students of the country. There are 321 Ashram schools in the State and a total of 92,172 children were admitted into Ashram schools.

(v) Government Primary Schools (GPS)

Tribal Welfare Department is running 1,427 Government Primary Schools with 1st to 3rd or 5th Classes and 21,973 students are getting primary education as day scholars in these schools.

10.6.3 Backward Classes Welfare Residential Schools

(i) Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Education Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS)

The MJPTBCWREIS is facilitating the access to quality education for the students of Backward Classes (BCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs). The Society and the BC Welfare Department are running residential schools (142), residential junior colleges for (19) boys and girls and (1) residential degree college. Another (119) new BC residential schools were opened w.e.f., 17.06.2019. The total sanctioned strength of all these institutions is 93,360.

(ii) New initiatives during 2018-19

- From the academic year 2018-19 along with the regular course of Intermediate, coaching is provided for NEET, IIT and EAMCET in all Junior Colleges.
- Foundation course for IIT, NEET and Civils will be provided from 8th Class onwards to 40 selected students for each per district.
- Training in Sailing and Yatching is provided through The YACHT CLUB of Hyderabad. 100 students between the age group of 9-12 were selected for the training.
- Training in Rock Climbing with life skills and personality development based adventure is provided to boys and girls for each per district through Adventure Academy of Telangana.

10.6.4 Minority Residential Institutions

(i) Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS)

The objective of the Society is to provide high quality education for children belonging to the minority communities through pace-setting residential schools. A total of 216 minority residential institutions, including 12 colleges, with 79,424 students are running successfully. The Government takes care of all the needs of the students in these schools including, boarding, lodging, books, uniforms, library, lab, sports, etc., incurring an average cost of about Rs.1,00,000/- per child per year.

(ii) Centre for Educational Development of Minorities(CEDM):

The Government has established the Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM), for the

minority population, viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Parsis, to address the issues related to minorities, the State Government has formulated the following schemes for their development.

(iii) Major Initiatives

- Free special coaching in core subjects at 75 centres in the State.
- Free workbooks and question banks to Class X students.
- Free coaching and study material for students seeking admission into professional colleges and for job-seekers.
- Government has started Telangana Minority Study Circle in the year 2015-16. The purpose is to prepare Minority students for competitive exams leading to employment. During 2018-19, a total of 1021 candidates are registered online and offered various trainings.

(iv) Key Achievements

- Introduced the Chief Minister's Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Minorities in 2015-16.
- Created Telangana State Study Circle for Minorities. Sponsored 100 Boys/Girls per year for IAS Coaching.
- Recognition of Jamia Nizamia Degrees on par with other degrees.
- Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training Centre in partnership with GoI.

10.6.5 Welfare of Disabled Persons

The Disabled Welfare Department is initiating the following steps for all-round development of persons with disabilities by improving their socio-economic and educational standards.

20 Hostels/Homes are functioning with an intake capacity of 2,258 boarders.

5 Residential Schools (3 for Hearing Impaired at Miryalaguda (Nalgonda District), Karimnagar, Hyderabad and 2 for Visually Impaired at Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar Districts with a sanctioned strength of 830.

A Training Centre to train the teachers of visually impaired persons is established and functioning at Hyderabad with a strength of 50. The courses of D.Ed and B.Ed Spl. Education (Distance Education) are started to teach the visually impaired students.

10.6.6 Supply of Sanna Biyyam

The Government is supplying *Sanna Biyyam* (super fine rice) @ Re. 1/- per kg, to State-run social welfare residential schools and hostels in the State.

10.7 Intermediate Education

The Department of Intermediate Education, takes care of administration of 404 Government Junior Colleges and 41 Aided Junior Colleges in the State, to strengthen and impart +2 education at Intermediate level to the students of rural and urban areas, with main focus on students of the weaker sections of the society by providing free education and supply of free text books to 1,76,866 students studying in Government Junior Colleges.

There are 2,558 junior colleges with a total enrolment of 7.18 lakh students studying in both years. Out of these colleges, 404 are Government Junior Colleges including 4 exclusive vocational junior colleges, 41

are private aided junior colleges, 1,583 are private and other junior colleges and 530 are other Government institutions.

The Department offers 23 vocational education courses at intermediate level in junior colleges in the State with special focus on job oriented courses. Apart from these courses, the department also offers 40 short-term vocational certificate courses in modules of 3 months, 6 months and 9 months to enable the students to get employment opportunities as per need of the industries.

10.8 Collegiate Education

The Government of Telangana is committed to promote quality education and imparting skills to provide employment opportunities along with imbibing values that would help students lead a life of harmony.

- The State Higher Education plan is adopted with objectives to improve in three dimensions, i.e., Access, Equity and Quality in Higher Education.
- As of now, 64 Government Degree Colleges (GDCs) have valid accreditation and 21 Colleges are preparing for fresh accreditation. Government is making all efforts to access Government of India funds under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) by improving quality measures in colleges so that they are eligible for National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
- Out of 132 Government Degree Colleges, 9 Colleges are conferred with autonomous status.
- Choice-based Credit System (CBCS) and Semester-wise examination system has been introduced from 2016-17 in UG Courses.

10.8.1 Degree Online Services, Telangana (DOST)

The Government of Telangana has introduced Online Admissions for Under Graduate Courses (BA/BCom/BSc/BBA/etc) in the State of Telangana in the year 2016 through web based system called Degree Online Services, Telangana (DOST). In the year 2018-19, a total of 2,00,472 students were admitted in all Degree Colleges through DOST. Out of which 42,688 were admitted in Government Degree Colleges.

10.9 Higher Education

Telangana State Council for Higher Education (TSCHE)

Telangana State Council of Higher Education came into existence w.e.f. 02.06.2014 to advise the Government of Telangana in matters relating to Higher Education in the State and to oversee its development with perspective planning. The objective of the Council is to coordinate and determine standards in Institutions of Higher Education, Research, Scientific and Technical nature in accordance with the guidelines issued by the UGC from time-to-time.

10.10 Technical Education

The department of technical education promotes technical education in the State to bring out efficient engineers and technicians with profound knowledge, skill, positive work culture, improved efficiency and productivity. The ultimate goal is to ensure effective working of our industries and to shape our students to be competitive in the global market.

The department manages the Government polytechnics and monitors the private unaided polytechnics and professional colleges. At present there are 820 diploma and degree level professional institutions in the State with a total intake of 1,36,805.

Welfare

The Government have enacted “Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2017” for implementation of schemes for SCs / STs Welfare in more focused manner in the new State of Telangana in the year 2018-19. Under this Act, a unique provision is made to compensate the unspent balances in a financial year under Special Development Fund by additional allocation to the Special Development Fund in the next financial year on the basis of actual expenditure under the overall schemes’ budget.

11.1 SC and ST Special Development Fund

The Government of Telangana has formulated two budget heads i.e. the ‘SC Special Development Fund (SCSDF)’ and the ‘ST Special Development Fund (STSDF)’ for the financial year 2018-19, duly earmarking the required funds in proportion to the SC/ST population. The outlay for the SC Special Development Fund for the year 2018-19 is Rs.16,452.79 crore, and the outlay for the ST Special Development Fund is Rs.9693.12 crore, of the total Pragathi Paddu outlay of Rs.1,04,757.90 for the State.

Some of the important on-going flagship programmes like Kalyana Laxmi, Aasara Pensions, Drinking water to households, Health schemes, Sanna biyyam to the students in the SC and ST hostels which are for the welfare of SC/STs are provisioned under SCSDF and STSDF, respectively. A dedicated online portal is put in place, for effective and real-time monitoring of progress of the fund utilisation and outcomes.

The schemes that fulfill the norms laid down in the Act shall be recommended by the Nodal Agency for Scheduled Castes Development and the Nodal Agency for Tribal Welfare for inclusion in the Annual Pragathi Paddu proposals of the departments and aggregated for placing before the State Legislature for approval.

11.2 Scheduled Castes Welfare

The Government is giving utmost priority for the development of the Scheduled Castes population in the State. ‘Scheduled Castes Development Department’, is the Nodal Department for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of various schemes launched by the Government for the integrated development of the SCs.

The main objectives of the Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD) are: Educational advancement, Socio-economic development, protection of Scheduled Castes and implementation of schemes for Social Security of Scheduled Castes such as, Kalyana Lakshmi, Free Power to households up to 50 units and PCR & POA Act etc.



11.2.1 Kalyana Lakshmi for SCs

The Government has announced a novel scheme for the SC/ ST families – Kalyana Lakshmi, operational since 2nd October,

2014. A one-time financial assistance of Rs.51,000/- was being provided to the bride's family at the time of marriage to meet the marriage related expenses. The eligibility criterion under the Scheme is: a Telangana resident girl, over 18 years of age, belonging to SC community with a combined annual income of her parents not exceeding Rs.2 lakh. This financial grant has been enhanced from Rs.51,000 to Rs.75,116 in 2017 and to Rs.1,00,116 in 2018.

Under the Kalyana Lakshmi scheme, since 2014-15, a total of 1,14,251 SC families have been benefited and an amount of Rs.736.85 crore was spent. During the current year i.e. 2018-19, 30,600 families are benefited.

11.2.2 Ambedkar Overseas Nidhi Scheme

Under Dr. B.R Ambedkar Overseas Nidhi Scheme, the scholarship grant for overseas study is increased to Rs. 20.00 lakhs from Rs. 10.00 lakhs and eligible annual income limit also enhanced to Rs 5.00 lakhs. from Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The students can go for higher studies in USA, UK, Canada, Australia and Singapur, France, Germany, Japan, Newzealand and South Korea. During 2018-19, 101 students have been selected under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.19.71crore.

11.2.3 Crucial Welfare Fund

SC persons who cannot be assisted in the existing schemes in any way, will be financially assisted in emergency situations / conditions in education, sports and other fields decided by Government to the extent of Rs.5.00 lakhs or to the extent of actual amount. SCs whose family income less than Rs.5.00 Lakhs per annum from all sources are eligible.

11.2.4 Land Purchase Scheme

The Government of Telangana has launched a flagship programme of Land Purchase Scheme for the benefit of the poorest of the poor SC Women families.

Under Land Purchase Scheme, an extent of 15044.35 acres of land has been purchased and distributed to 5930 beneficiaries at a cost of Rs.657.71 crore from 2014-15 to 2019-20.

11.3 Scheduled Tribes Welfare

The Tribal Welfare Department has been implementing multifarious welfare and developmental programmes for the socio-economic development of the tribal poor. The total ST population of the Telangana State according to 2011 census is 31.78 lakhs which constitutes 9.08% of the total population of the State. The ST

Literacy rate is 49.80%. There are 32 Tribal groups living in the State which include 4 PvTGs (Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups) viz., Kondareddies, Chenchus, Kolams, Thoties. The predominant tribal groups in the State are Lambadas with a population of 20,44,039, Koyas – 3,81,354, Gonds – 2,97,846, Yerukalas – 1,44,128. The Government's major focus is on regulatory functions, education, economic support and land based schemes.



11.3.1 Kalyana Lakshmi for STs

It is one of the flagship programmes of the Government launched with a view to alleviate financial distress in the families of Scheduled Tribes, wherein one-time financial assistance of Rs.1,00,116/- shall be granted at the time of marriage to each ST girl who attains the age of 18 years. So far 17,687 applicants are sanctioned with a total amount of Rs.168.85 crore.

11.3.2 Economic Support Schemes

Development of scheduled tribes population and tribal areas depend on implementing welfare as well as developmental programmes which help the tribals to lead a better quality life in terms of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Animal husbandry and Self-employment schemes.

Between 2013-14 and 2017-18, a total of 46,398 beneficiaries were assisted with an amount of Rs.38,402.91 lakhs under Economic Support Scheme. During 2018-19, it is proposed to cover 14,750 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs.20,598.75 lakhs.

11.3.3 Driver-cum-Owner Scheme for STs

Government of Telangana is implementing Driver-Cum-Owner scheme for the benefit of (500) ST drivers in the State with subsidy amount of Rs.25.00 crore for their livelihoods. The programme includes skill enhancement of the drivers. Out of 4,919 applicants 417 ST beneficiaries were selected based on the certain laid down criteria of which 395 beneficiaries were assisted with subsidy amount of Rs.17.55 crore and 340 units are grounded.

11.3.4 Forest Rights Act, 2006

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 aims at recognizing and recording the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their bonafide livelihood needs without any recorded rights. Under this Act, individual titles were distributed to 93,494 tribals / forest dwellers, covering an extent of 3,00,092 Acres.

721 community titles were distributed, covering an extent of 4,45,055 acres. The forest land right holders have right for self-cultivation or land and it has the force of law and are non transferable, inalienable but heritable.

During the year 2018-19, 91,927 farmers were distributed Rs.119.59 crore covering an extent of 2.99 lakhs acres @ Rs.4000 per acre under RoFR Rythubandhu Scheme from Rabi 2018-19, Rythu Bheema (Insurance Scheme) was also introduced.

The Act provides for post-claim support to the forest rights holders and requires the support of various State Government departments for forest right dwellers livelihoods to provide necessary infrastructure.

11.3.5 Implementation of ST SDF

In order to bring socio economic indices of STs on par with general population, Telangana has followed the strategy of financial allocations in proportion to population of STs. As against 9.08% of ST Population, the allocations were made to a tune of 9.25% of total pragathipaddu of the State as ST Special Development Fund. During 2018-19 an expenditure of Rs.6510.00 crore was incurred.

11.4 Backward Classes Welfare

The mandate of the department is to bring the Backward Classes (BCs) socially, educationally and economically on par with other developed communities and to achieve an equal status to them in society. The wide range of functions of the department such as access to education and improve their career prospects, extend economic support schemes to bring them above poverty line coupled with skills for employment and last but not the least to reduce social inequalities.

11.4.1 Kalyana Lakshmi Scheme for BCs

The Government with an aim of widening its welfare agenda extended the scheme of Kalyan Lakshmi to Backward Classes (BCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) in the year 2016-17. So far, a total of 1,73,983 BC and 14,713 EBC beneficiaries were assisted under the scheme.

11.5 Most Backward Classes Development Corporation

Most Backward Classes Development Corporation was established in 2017 to serve the most backward castes of BCs, with a sharp focus on improving the social, educational and financial conditions of most backward classes (MBC) among BCs. Rs.1000 crore has been allocated in the financial year 2018-19 and 13,367 beneficiaries were identified.

The Government has allocated funds for providing modern mechanized laundry units, skill development for imparting training in modern hair styles and beautician courses, and innovative schemes, common services and other economic support scheme for the welfare of BCs.

11.6 Minorities Welfare

The minorities viz: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsees and Jains constitute 14% of the total population of Telangana. In order to improve the socio-economic conditions of minorities the State Government has formulated several schemes.

11.6.1 Schemes for Economic Development

Government of Telangana has been implementing two major schemes for the economic development of the minorities.

Bank Linked Subsidy Scheme

The scheme is being implemented for Minorities to setup viable self employment business units. The financial assistance from the Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation is by way of subsidy, which is linked to the credit component from banks.

Table 11.1 Number of minority beneficiaries amount released the scheme

Year	Subsidy Released	
	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount Released (In crore)
2016-17	6,213	51.63
2017-18	2,170	18.21
2018-19	1,357	7.85
Total	9,740	77.69

Own Your Auto Scheme

The Government of Telangana has introduced a need based scheme in the year 2015-16, with a view to provide economic stability to minorities youth by name “Own Your Auto Scheme”. This was designed to cater to the eligible minorities in GHMC limits of Hyderabad and Rangareddy Districts.

Under this novel scheme 1,773 autos were sanctioned in the GHMC limits to minorities on subsidy-cum-loan basis. Auto drivers who are financially poor were granted 50 per cent subsidy for the purchase of autos. During 2015-16 to 2017-18, a total of 1,741 autos were distributed to the beneficiaries.

11.6.2 Training, Employment and Skill Development

The Minorities Department extends Training and Skill Development and arranges self employment for minority youth through the Minorities Finance Corporation. New schemes for training have been introduced in collaboration with NAC, Department of Youth Affairs and SETWIN. A total of 31,012 minority youth were trained in various skills so far.

11.6.3 Schemes for Social Development

Shaadi Mubarak is an important scheme under social development. Apart from this, the Government has initiated a number of schemes to promote the Urdu language and the culture of minorities.



Shaadi Mubarak Scheme

The Government of Telangana have introduced a scheme for the Social development of Minorities, called ‘Shaadi Mubarak’. Under this scheme, the Government gives a one-time grant of Rs.1,00,116/- from 1st April, 2018 to the eligible minority bride’s family at the time of marriage. A total of 1,20,470 minority families were assisted, with an amount of Rs.787.86 crore under the scheme, since inception.

11.6.4 Other Social and Cultural Development Schemes

- Construction of Urdu Ghar cum Shaadi Khanas: The Government attached importance to the construction of Urdu Ghar cum Shaadi Khanas (UGCSKs). So far, 52 UGCSKs were constructed with a cost of Rs.14.46 crore.
- Support to Haj Yatra: Total 7,347 Haji pilgrims were supported with a grant of Rs.4.0 crore during 2018-19.

11.6.5 Dawat-e-Iftar and Distribution of Clothes

The Government has introduced the scheme for arranging Dawat-e-Iftar for 2.00 lakh Muslims during Ramzan period. Similarly, 2.00 lakh clothes packets are distributed among the poor and destitute Muslims. This Scheme was started in 2015.

11.6.6 Christmas Feast and Distribution of Clothes

The Government has been celebrating Christmas in a grand way every year by organizing Christmas Feasts and distributing clothes, gift packets to the deserved Christians, Orphans, Old Aged and poor destitute, as a gift of Telangana Government on the eve of the Christmas. 2,35,000 beneficiaries are covered in 2018 in the entire State.

11.6.7 Honorarium to Imams and Mouzans

The Government has introduced the payment of an honorarium to imams and mouzans of all the mosques located in Telangana State in 2015. Each imam and mouzan was paid Rs.1,500 per month and enhanced to Rs.5,000 per month in September 2018. A total of 7378 Imams and mouzans are being assisted so far.

11.6.8 Assistance to Divorced Muslim Women

The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.95 lakhs towards financial assistance to (351) divorced women during 2018-19. Since 2014-15 an expenditure of Rs.4.42 was incurred.

11.7 Women Development and Child Welfare (WD&CW)

The Government is formulating all inclusive policies for the holistic development of women and children.

11.7.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

At present, 149 Anganwadi Services Projects with 31,711 Main Anganwadi Centers and 3,989 Mini AWCs are functioning in 33 districts of Telangana State. The Government provides a package of health, nutrition and education services to Women and children under ICDS scheme.

Under ICDS, a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup and referral services, pre-school non-formal education are provided to 4,41,768 pregnant and lactating women and 16,44,341 children from age 7 months to 6 years.

The Department of Women Development and Child Welfare, has launched Anganwadi Helpline-155209 to provide better services to pregnant women, lactating mothers, children below 6 years, adolescent girls and mothers of children through Anganwadi centres. The Helpline functions from 9:30 a.m to 5:00 p.m.

11.7.2 Pre-school Education

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are also used for pre-school learning activities. State-of-the-art learning infrastructure and tools are being provided to the AWCs. Informative and educative charts are being painted inside and outside the AWCs. The Pre-School activities are organised from 9 AM to 4 PM. Out of 35,700 Anganwadi Centres, 13,705 AWCs are functioning in Government school premises.

Pre-School Kit - The transaction of the curriculum will be supported by the Pre-School Kit provided every year to all AWCs which was developed and upgraded with the technical support of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) experts. It has building blocks, peg boards, flash cards, story cards, conversation charts, beads etc. The kit material has to be displayed in the AWCs as four learning corners based on the topic taught and should be changed once in 15 days.

11.7.3 Arogya Lakshmi and Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Nutrition is the most important service rendered under ICDS Programme. Supplementary food is being provided to the Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children. The cost sharing pattern is 50:50 between the Center and State.

Under ICDS-SN Programme, nutritive food was being provided to the pregnant and lactating women at the Anganwadi Center, one hot-cooked nutritious meal per day as spot feeding to the pregnant and lactating women at the Anganwadi Center itself to ensure that they consume the food along with the iron supplementation.

After formation of the State of Telangana, the programme is being implemented in all the 149 ICDS projects covering 35,700 AWCs (31,711 Main AWCs and 3,989 Mini AWCs) of the State in the name of “Arogya Lakshmi” (One Full Meal to Pregnant and Lactating Women) with improved nutritive values. The programme was launched on 1st January, 2015.

11.7.4 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aims to provide care and protection of all children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. It builds partnerships with different Government and Non-Government organizations providing institutional and Non-Institutional protection services for children. During 2018-19, a total of 5,172 children were re-integrated with their families.

11.7.5 New Policy Initiatives after Formation of Telangana State

To motivate and boost the morale of the Anganwadi Teachers (AWTs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), the Government has twice enhanced their monthly honorarium in short span of three years, presently the honoraria for AWT and AWHs is Rs.10,500 and Rs.6000 respectively.

To improve the preschool education in AWCs, new pre-school curriculum, new work books for pre-school children, Children’s assessment cards, parent-teacher meetings were introduced to improve the management and functioning of AWCs Social Audits were introduced.

11.7.6 Key Achievements of the Department during 2018-19

- 5,053 Children were identified who were in need of care and protection
 - 662 Child marriages were stopped
 - 3,110 Child Labourers, 924 street children and 243 begging children were rescued
 - 1,223 cases were registered under the POCSO Act
 - 31 missing children were identified, 393 of them were institutionalized and the remaining 4,323, children were re integrated with their families.
 - 84 in-country adoptions and 64 inter-country adoptions were taken up so far.
- 11.7.8 Sakhi Centres (One-Stop Crisis Centres)

Sakhi Centre is intended to support women, including girls below 18 years of age, affected by violence, both in private and public spaces. One Stop Centre provides support services like medical, legal and psycho-social counseling under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. At present, Sakhi is functioning in 19 districts of Telangana.

A total of 5,612 cases have been registered in 19 Sakhi Centres. Out of these, 4,550 (81.08%) are Domestic Violence (including dowry harassment); 145 (2.08%) Rape; 81 (1.44%) Sexual Offences / Harassment; 103 (1.84%) Child Sexual Abuse; 156 (2.78%) Missing / Kidnapping / Abduction; 48 (0.86%) Child Marriage; 3 (0.05%) Trafficking Women; 188 (3.35%) Cyber Crime / Cheating/ Love Marriage; and 338 (6.02%) any other crime cases

Out of total cases registered, 4,356 cases were given psycho-social, 2,833 legal counseling, 587 medical assistance, 571 police support and temporary shelters have been provided in OSC to 974. Under Legal Support, Sakhi / OSC filed 1295 DIRS' and 197 POCSO cases.

11.7.7 Women Helpline (WHL -181)

Women Helpline 181 was launched on 19th August, 2017 for women to lodge complaints related to domestic violence, sexual harassment, dowry cases, eve-teasing in public / work places etc. The 24x7 free of cost service has been running for a year long and 8,273 women have been benefited, so far.

11.7.8 SHE-TAXI

The Government has extended support to encourage women entrepreneurs to own and operate taxi services and safety and security for women travelers. The Scheme is being implemented by the Transport Commissioner, with the financial assistance of the WD&CW Department with 35% subsidy and 10% margin money. So far, 18 she-taxies were provided to 18 women drivers.

11.7.9 UJJWALA

This is a new “Comprehensive Scheme” to prevent ‘trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation’ through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programmes, generate public discourse through workshops/seminars and such events and any other innovative activity. Also, to provide rehabilitation services both immediate and long-term to the victims by providing basic amenities/needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid and guidance and vocational training. Presently, 5 Ujjwala homes are functioning in the State.

11.7.10 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

The Census (2011) data showed a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) between 0-6 years with an all-time low of 918. To address the issue of decline in CSR and related issues of empowerment of girls and women over a life cycle continuum “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)” scheme was launched.

The Overall Goal of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is to celebrate the girl child and enable her education. The objectives of the Scheme are as under:

- To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
- To ensure survival and protection of the girl child
- To ensure education and participation of the girl child

As per Census of India 2011, Child Sex Ratio of Telangana State is 932. BBBP is being implemented in 8 districts viz: Hyderabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy and Warangal.

11.7.11 Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013

To address the issue of sexual harassment of women at workplace, Local Complaints Committee (LCC) and Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) are being constituted in all Districts of Telangana State with the District Collector as the District Officer.

National Level grievance mechanism was established, where complaints of sexual harassments are taken through web application called She-Box. Enquiries are being done on cases filed through She-box.

11.8 Disabled and Senior Citizens Welfare

The Disabled Welfare Department is looking after the all-round development of persons with disabilities by improving their socio-economic and educational standards, and facilitating necessary assistance to senior citizens.

a) Education:

- Pre-Matric Scholarships are sanctioned to the disabled students studying from Class I to X in Government or Government recognized schools. Scholarships are sanctioned @ Rs.70/- for I to V class students, @ Rs.100/- for VI to VIII class students and Rs.182/- for IX to X class students per month besides sanction of travelling allowance, maintenance of prosthetic aids for orthopaedically handicapped students and reader allowance to visually impaired students.
- Post-Matric Scholarships are sanctioned to the “OC” disabled students studying intermediate and above courses. Scholarships are sanctioned @ Rs.5,000/- per academic year to students studying intermediate and degree and Rs.6,500/- per academic year to students studying post graduation and professional courses.
- 20 hostels/homes are functioning with an intake capacity of 2,258 boarders.
- 5 Residential Schools are sanctioned, 3 for hearing impaired at Miryalaguda, (Nalgonda District), Karimnagar, Hyderabad and 2 for visually impaired at Mahaboobnagar, Karimnagar Districts with a sanctioned strength of 830.
- A Training Centre, to train the teachers of visually impaired persons, is established and functioning at Hyderabad with a strength of 50. The courses of D.Ed and B.ED Spl. Education (Distance Education) are offered to teach the visually impaired students.

b) Social Security:

- To provide livelihood opportunities to the differently abled persons, Government is sanctioning subsidy upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs with bank linked loan for setting up of Self employment projects.
- Government is sanctioning Rs.1.00 lakh as incentive award for the marriage between person with disability (PWDs) and normal person, irrespective of category of the disability.

11.8.1 Telangana Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation, Hyderabad

- **a) Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic aids to Physically Handicapped:** Aids and Appliances viz., Motorized Vehicles, Battery operated Tricycles, Wheel Chairs, Crutches, Calipers, Artificial Limbs to Orthopedically Handicapped, Hearing Aids, 4G Smart phones to Hearing Impaired and

Laptops, MP3 Players, Walking Sticks, Smart Canes to visually challenged are provided at free of cost for improving their quality of life in terms of mobility, communication, education, rehabilitation and for performing their daily activities.

b) **Braille Press:** The Corporation prints and supplies the Braille text books to school going visually disabled students from Class I to X.

c) **Training-cum-Production Centre (TCPC)**

- Two TCPCs are functioning in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts for undertaking manufacturing and supply of tricycles, Mobile Trade-Tricycles, Crutches, Wheel Chairs etc.
- Training in Job Access with Speech (JAWS) Software to Visually Challenged Students to enable them to operate computer for getting meaningful employment opportunities through TCPCs.

11.8.2 Achievements during 2018-19

- 679 persons with disabilities were given subsidized financial assistance for self employment opportunities.
- 198 persons with disabilities were given Marriage Incentive Awards
- 1230 children with disabilities were sanctioned pre-matric scholarships
- 136 student with disabilities were sanctioned post-matric scholarships
- 228 posts were notified for persons with disabilities under special recruitment drive. Recruitment is under process (3) job melas were conducted and 202 PwDs were placed in various companies viz., Alpla India Pvt.ltd, E-Vindhya, Metro Cash n Carry, Dr. Reddy's, Mahindra Finance, Saysamosay, KFC, McDonalds, Carz, Future group, DMart, Accenture etc,
- 228 claims for maintenance have received in the districts and in 108 cases maintenance orders have been passed by the tribunals in the districts.
- 5481 PwDs were sanctioned various aids and appliances viz., Retrofitted Motorized Vehicles, Battery operated wheel chair, 4G Mobile Phones, laptops etc to overcome their disability.
- 740 PwDs were provided free coaching for various competitive examinations.
- 60 visually challenged students were provided training in Job Access with Speech (JAWS) Software to enable them to operate computer for getting meaningful employment opportunities

11.9 Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)

The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), is a sensitive, supportive structure to facilitate social mobilisation of poor rural women in 32 rural districts. It is unique for being a Government institution working exclusively on the demand side by bringing in a new paradigm of development and poverty elimination through empowerment of rural poor. It works by building and nurturing Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women and their federations. The Society works on a comprehensive multidimensional poverty alleviation strategy by focusing on:

- Institution Building and Capacity Building: Building strong / sustainable institutions for the poor at habitation, village, Mandal and district level.

- Financial Access: SERP is facilitating bank linkage for SHG members by promoting diversified livelihoods to augment the income of the poor under the SHG-Bank linkage programme. Besides SERP, Sthree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd., is promoted by the Government and the Mandal Samakhya to supplement credit flow from the Banking sector.
- Farm Livelihoods and Non-Farm Livelihoods Activities
- Aasara Pensions: The Government, as part of its welfare measures and social safety net strategy, has introduced Aasara pensions scheme with a view to ensure secured life with dignity for all the poor.

Among these initiatives, the following are the flagship programmes of the State being implemented successfully by SERP.

11.9.1 Institution Building (IB)

Institution building (IB) aims its target groups, by identifying the i.e., the poorest of the poor (POP) and poor in a transparent manner by involving various stakeholders to converge them into SHGs. The project has given special focus on marginalised communities, viz., Tribals, Chenchu, Yanadi and Fishermen communities by creating special financial, human resource and institutional provisions, and for the promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community-based organisations that are owned and controlled by the poorest of poor and the poor.

11.9.2 Community Based Organisations Status (CBO)

After reorganisation of districts, 32 Zilla Samakhya and 552 Mandal Samakhya have been formed. A total of 42.70 lakh Self Help Group (SHG) members formed 4.12 lakh SHGs and 17,715 Village Organisations.

11.9.3 Bank Linkage

Telangana State is pioneer in the SHG Bank Linkage Programme in the Country. SHG Bank Linkage touches nearly 42 lakhs households through about 4.12 lakh Self-Help Groups. in the State SERP is facilitating bank linkage for SHG members by promoting diversified livelihoods to augment the income of the poor under the SHG-Bank linkage programme.

In the financial year 2018-19, SHG bank Linkage target is to disburse Rs. 6,048.27 crore to 3,01,596 SHGs as against which the achievement as on March 2019, was Rs. 6,030.76 crore to 1,51,743 SHGs.

11.9.4 Stree Nidhi

Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd., is promoted by the Government and the Mandal Samakhya to supplement credit flow from the Banking sector and is a flagship programme of the Government. Stree Nidhi provides timely and affordable credit to poor SHG members as a part of the overall strategy of SERP for poverty alleviation. Under the Stree Nidhi programme during 2018-19 an amount of Rs.2318.98 crore was disbursed to 2,03,994 SHG groups in 32 districts.

11.9.5 Farm and Non Farmer Livelihoods

As a part of sustainable livelihoods initiatives, under Agriculture Value Chain, 63,360 farmers have been mobilized into 4,000 Farmer Producer Groups (FPGs) in 30 districts, out of which 2,332 FPGs were federated into 13 FPOs. An amount of Rs.4.86 crore has been released to 1,945 FPGs. SERP is promoting

Livestock based livelihoods under State and Central Projects to empower SHG women and enable them to create additional income through productivity enhancement and improved market accessibility. Under this 2,042 Livestock Farmer Producer Groups formed covering 35,297 members, an amount of Rs.272 lakhs has been released to 1,088 Sheep and Goat farmer producer groups towards operational cost and infrastructural procurement. 1,606 SHG women have been trained in First-aid Veterinary Services as Pashumithras (CRP-LS) to render door-step services to the livestock of SHG members.

To encourage additional livelihoods for poor SHG families, the Government introduced non-farm enterprises which will be established by SHG women. SERP is promoting these small entrepreneurs involved in non-farm activity by providing a marketing platform through exhibitions like Sale of Articles of Rural Artisans Societies (SARAS) and through DWCRA bazaars to ensure a good Return on Investment (RoI) to the beneficiaries.

11.9.6 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) have been established by lead banks in respective districts, which will be a platform for promotion and establishment of new enterprises and also handholding the beneficiaries for three years for sustainable livelihoods to rural poorest of the poor beneficiaries.

There are 10 RSETIs at present in Telangana, run by the State Bank of India and Andhra Bank. The basic objective of RSETIs is to provide short-term residential training in multifarious spheres in 41 different courses keeping in view of the local demand, followed by long-term handholding. The main focus will be tracking for three years of youth who are trained and facilitate them to set up enterprises by giving necessary support. The trained candidates will be tracked and hand held for three years through SERP by Mandal Samakhya and its staff. During 2018-19, 5371 candidates were trained under 10 RSETIs and 3723 beneficiaries have established enterprises.

11.9.7 Marketing of SHG products with SARAS

With the capacity building and institutional building of the community-based organizations by SERP, banks are coming forward to extend financial assistance to these SHG members. This has resulted in evolving and development of entrepreneurship among the SHG members. These small entrepreneurs or producer groups are now able to sell their products locally (through DWCRA Bazaars) and through various exhibitions, SARAS and other related programmes being organized by the Government from time to time.

In every SARAS being organized in the State, nearly 150 entrepreneurs from the State and 200 entrepreneurs from other States participate in the event. In SARAS being organized in other States, on an average 20 to 40 entrepreneurs from our State participate in every State.

SARAS 2018 organised from 14th to 25th March 2018

Number of participants	:	568
Number of participant states	:	19
Number of visitors	:	1,20,640 Nos.
Sales	:	Rs.161 lakh
Major products	:	Handlooms, handicrafts, jute, leather items, food items, wooden toys, etc.

11.9.8 Aasara Pensions

The Government, as part of its welfare measures and social safety net strategy, has introduced Aasara pensions scheme with a view to ensure secured life with dignity for all the poor. The Aasara pension scheme is meant to protect the most vulnerable sections of society, in particular the old and infirm, disabled persons, HIV patients on ART, widows, incapacitated weavers and toddy tappers, who have lost their means of livelihood with growing age. The Government has also extended the financial assistance of Rs.1000/- per month to poor beedi workers and single women and Rs.1000/- per month to filaria patients under the Aasara pension scheme.

The Government has enhanced the scale of pension from Rs.1500/- to Rs.3016/- to disabled pension and Rs.1000/- to Rs.2016/- to other than disabled pension w.e.f June, 2019 onwards.

Table 11.2 The category-wise details of live pensioners, beedi workers and single women under the Aasara scheme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Pension category	Live Beneficiaries
1	Old Age pension	12,92,594
2	Widow Pension	14,35,090
3	Disabled Pension	4,89,250
4	Pension to Weaver	37,074
5	Pension to Toddy Tapper	62,394
6	Pension to HIV patients	28,394
7	Pension to Filaria patients	14,131
8	Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers	4,08,381
9	Financial Assistance to Single Women	1,31,736
	Total	38,99,044

11.10 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one of the biggest poverty eradication and welfare programmes in India. MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of unskilled wage employment to a rural household in a financial year. Telangana is one of the leading States, not only in quantitative terms, but also for innovations in implementation of the programme.

MGNREGS is in implementation in 32 Districts covering 438 erstwhile mandals (535 new mandals) and 12,751 new rural Gram Panchayats of the State. 52.5 lakh jobcards issued to 1.13 crore individuals. Out of total jobcards, 31.8 lakh are active households.

Performance in key parameters during 2018-19:

- 42.4 lakh wage seekers belonging to 25.2 lakh households were provided wage employment 2,24,366 households have accessed 100 days of wage employment.
- 11.7 crore person-days were generated with an average wage rate of Rs.148.4 per day. 46.5 average days were provided to reported household during the year.
- Total expenditure generated is Rs.3027 crore which is the highest expenditure since inception of the scheme. Rs.1706.08 crore of wage component, Rs.1,042.92 crore material component generated apart the administrative expenditure.

Major works taken up under MGNREGS:

- Telanganaku Haritha Haaram: Nurseries have been established in 11,933 Gram Panchayats. 73 crore Seedlings were raised, which includes Fruit species, shade species, flowering plants, wild fruit varieties etc. 11.43 crore seedlings are planted during 2018-19 planting season. Expenditure for Harithaharam under MGNREGS is Rs. 688 crore.
- Land Development: Land development of SC/ST/small and marginal farmers being taken up for improving the livelihoods of rural poor. 1.4 lakh land development works were taken up with an expenditure of Rs. 522.4 crore.
- Soil and Moisture Conservation Works: 61,116 works were taken up during the year with an expenditure of Rs. 670 crore. Works like restoration of irrigation tanks, trenches, percolation tanks, field and feeder channels, farm ponds etc. are being taken up.
- Internal CC Roads: Rs.470.8 crore expenditure incurred for 22,037 works.
- School Toilets: School toilets with Rs.2.10 lakh estimated cost are being taken up for improving sanitation in schools. 1251 works taken up with Rs. 7.46 crore expenditure.
- Kitchen Sheds: In convergence with School Education Department, Kitchen sheds are being taken up under MGNREGS. 2652 works were taken up and Rs14.34 crore expenditure incurred.
- Gram Panchayat Buildings: Construction of GP buildings are taken up where there are no GP buildings available. Rs.63.5 crore expenditure incurred for 1219 new GP Buildings.
- Anganwadi Centers: Works are taken up in convergence with Women and Child Welfare Department and are being executed by PRED Department Rs.14.86 crore expenditure incurred for 634 Anganwadi buildings during the year.
- Roads to agriculture fields: Rs.72.66 crore expenditure incurred for 7,290 works related to roads to agriculture fields.
- Fish ponds, Cattle Sheds, Goat/Sheep sheds construction was taken up.

11.11 Strengthening of Police

- Telangana State police department is implementing Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), a mission mode project under the national e-Governance plan (NeGP) of Government of India. CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adopting of principle e-Governance and creation of a nation-wide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled State-of-the-art tracking system around ‘investigation of crime and detection of criminals’.
- The Telangana Government has taken up recruitment of the police personnel on an unprecedented scale in the country. Having recruited over 10000 police personnel in the first spell and permission has been given to fill another 18000 posts for which recruitment is under process.
- ‘SHE’ teams were formed keeping in view the Telangana Government’s vision for a safe and secure environment for women. These teams leverage Technology while functioning and are therefore evidence-based.

- The State Government have sanctioned budget of Rs.400 crore for construction of a Twenty storied Command and Control Centre integrating all street based technologies for improving standards of Safety and Security. This centre will also act as a hub for Multi Agency operations housing representatives of all Government Departments for bringing in synergy and coordination in real time on 24x7 basis. This will also act as a State Level Disaster / Crisis Management Centre. The work is expected to be completed by the end of this year.
- The Government have provided adequate number of modern vehicles for all the police stations and higher offices and State-of-the-art technologies for empowering the police in fighting crime.
- CCTV: All the important events related to law and order and public gatherings are being covered through the Camera Mounted Vehicles by CC TV team.
- The Government's continued reliance on the concept of providing safe and smart city has made Hyderabad, the city with the best quality and living standards in India as per the Mercer's World Report, successively for the past four years and a Key criteria in this has been the effective maintenance of law and order.
- Telangana Police won several awards both at National and International levels for its world class technological innovations. Telangana has become a model State for best practices in policing and several delegations from various States visit our police stations and technology centers to learn, emulate and replicate in their States.
- (15) lakh CCTV cameras have been installed across the State. Public have voluntarily coming forward for Installation of CC Cameras in their habitations.
- 'Facial Recognition system' – This system would allow investigators to identify potential offenders by comparing the person's face on a real-time basis with the digital photographs stored in CCTNS database. Photographs of wanted persons, missing persons, offenders, and photographs of arrested persons published in media are already in the database. This is first of its kind in India.

STATISTICAL PROFILE

STATISTICAL PROFILE

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1. Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in crore)								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	54,615	67,364	76,631	76,123	75,707	89,687	1,02,604	1,12,495	
1.1	Crops	32,368	40,570	47,093	41,706	36,805	43,529	45,867	47,468	
1.2	Livestock	18,848	22,858	24,878	29,282	33,755	39,816	48,832	56,562	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,917	2,096	2,163	2,465	2,498	4,067	4,261	4,366	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,481	1,839	2,497	2,670	2,649	2,275	3,644	4,099	
2	Mining and Quarrying	11,061	12,685	12,386	14,706	17,128	19,687	21,779	27,663	
	Primary	65,676	80,049	89,016	90,828	92,834	1,09,374	1,24,383	1,40,158	
3	Manufacturing	62,152	55,431	57,148	54,533	71,032	73,833	81,267	89,820	
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7,835	5,896	8,709	7,340	8,354	7,221	10,321	11,784	
5	Construction	22,791	23,579	24,582	27,786	28,473	28,554	30,874	33,405	
	Secondary	92,778	84,906	90,440	89,660	1,07,860	1,09,608	1,22,462	1,35,009	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37,478	44,547	51,275	64,269	74,736	86,693	1,04,459	1,24,929	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	30,487	36,472	44,563	56,974	66,418	77,708	94,870	1,14,460	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,991	8,074	6,712	7,295	8,318	8,985	9,589	10,469	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	25,318	29,871	32,298	35,866	39,666	42,821	47,497	53,043	
7.1	Railways	1,614	1,757	1,929	2,004	2,010	2,216	2,417	2,540	
7.2	Road Transport	14,613	17,158	18,691	20,540	22,633	24,536	27,452	31,214	
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-				
7.4	Air Transport	233	432	345	623	1,126	1,267	1,356	1,489	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,718	4,844	4,477	4,937	5,048	5,578	6,545	7,428	
7.6	Storage	175	153	171	178	182	198	218	235	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4,965	5,527	6,685	7,584	8,665	9,026	9,509	10,136	
8	Financial Services	21,265	23,632	26,596	30,261	33,123	36,356	40,602	44,783	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	55,514	69,245	82,307	96,912	1,12,172	1,31,824	1,46,688	1,72,115	
10	Public Administration	11,313	12,660	14,338	17,166	21,915	25,574	28,041	30,426	
11	Other Services	26,709	30,354	35,460	41,536	48,030	58,644	68,091	79,335	
	Tertiary	1,77,597	2,10,308	2,42,273	2,86,011	3,29,641	3,81,912	4,35,378	5,04,630	
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	3,36,050	3,75,263	4,21,729	4,66,499	5,30,336	6,00,893	6,82,223	7,79,797	
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	37,164	40,929	48,642	57,754	68,906	83,180	98,141	
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	10,833	11,078	9,292	10,188	10,767	11,592	12,251	
15	GSDP	3,59,434	4,01,594	4,51,580	5,05,849	5,77,902	6,59,033	7,53,811	8,65,688	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

Note: 1. PE:Provisional Estimates; FRE:First Revised Estimates; SRE:Second Revised Estimates; and TRE: Third Revised Estimates.

2. Totals may not tally due to roundig off."

2. Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

(Percentage)

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	23.3	13.8	-0.7	-0.5	18.5	14.4	9.6
1.1	Crops	25.3	16.1	-11.4	-11.8	18.3	5.4	3.5
1.2	Livestock	21.3	8.8	17.7	15.3	18.0	22.6	15.8
1.3	Forestry and Logging	9.3	3.2	14.0	1.3	62.8	4.8	2.5
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	24.1	35.8	6.9	-0.8	-14.1	60.2	12.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	14.7	-2.4	18.7	16.5	14.9	10.6	27.0
	Primary	21.9	11.2	2.0	2.2	17.8	13.7	12.7
3	Manufacturing	-10.8	3.1	-4.6	30.3	3.9	10.1	10.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	-24.7	47.7	-15.7	13.8	-13.6	42.9	14.2
5	Construction	3.5	4.3	13.0	2.5	0.3	8.1	8.2
	Secondary	-8.5	6.5	-0.9	20.3	1.6	11.7	10.2
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	18.9	15.1	25.3	16.3	16.0	20.5	19.6
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	19.6	22.2	27.9	16.6	17.0	22.1	20.6
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	15.5	-16.9	8.7	14.0	8.0	6.7	9.2
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	18.0	8.1	11.0	10.6	8.0	10.9	11.7
7.1	Railways	8.8	9.8	3.9	0.3	10.2	9.1	5.1
7.2	Road Transport	17.4	8.9	9.9	10.2	8.4	11.9	13.7
7.3	Water Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.4	Air Transport	85.6	-20.1	80.7	80.7	12.5	7.0	9.8
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	30.3	-7.6	10.3	2.2	10.5	17.3	13.5
7.6	Storage	-12.6	11.5	4.2	2.4	8.5	10.3	7.8
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	11.3	20.9	13.5	14.3	4.2	5.3	6.6
8	Financial Services	11.1	12.5	13.8	9.5	9.8	11.7	10.3
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	24.7	18.9	17.7	15.7	17.5	11.3	17.3
10	Public Administration	11.9	13.3	19.7	27.7	16.7	9.6	8.5
11	Other Services	13.6	16.8	17.1	15.6	22.1	16.1	16.5
	Tertiary	18.4	15.2	18.1	15.3	15.9	14.0	15.9
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	11.7	12.4	10.6	13.7	13.3	13.5	14.3
13	Taxes on Products	13.3	10.1	18.8	18.7	19.3	20.7	18.0
14	Subsidies on Products	14.9	2.3	-16.1	9.6	5.7	7.7	5.7
15	Gross State Domestic Product	11.7	12.4	12.0	14.2	14.0	14.4	14.8

3. Sectoral Contribution of Gross State Value Added at Current Prices

(Percentage)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	16.3	18.0	18.2	16.3	14.3	14.9	15.0	14.4
1.1	Crops	9.6	10.8	11.2	8.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1
1.2	Livestock	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.3
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5
	Primary	19.5	21.3	21.1	19.5	17.5	18.2	18.2	18.0
3	Manufacturing	18.5	14.8	13.6	11.7	13.4	12.3	11.9	11.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5
5	Construction	6.8	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.3
	Secondary	27.6	22.6	21.4	19.2	20.3	18.2	18.0	17.3
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.2	11.9	12.2	13.8	14.1	14.4	15.3	16.0
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	9.1	9.7	10.6	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.9	14.7
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.8
7.1	Railways	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
7.2	Road Transport	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
7.3	Water Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
7.6	Storage	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
8	Financial Services	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	16.5	18.5	19.5	20.8	21.2	21.9	21.5	22.1
10	Public Administration	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9
11	Other Services	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.2
	Tertiary	52.8	56.0	57.4	61.3	62.2	63.6	63.8	64.7
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	54,615	59,434	61,792	55,811	51,615	57,534	62,468	66,738
1.1	Crops	32,368	35,541	37,235	29,546	24,187	28,478	29,532	29,743
1.2	Livestock	18,848	20,351	20,827	22,519	23,938	25,520	28,867	32,727
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,917	1,906	1,858	1,715	1,683	2,046	2,034	2,030
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,481	1,636	1,872	2,031	1,808	1,491	2,034	2,238
2	Mining and Quarrying	11,061	11,921	10,824	12,604	14,093	15,139	16,680	18,849
	Primary	65,676	71,355	72,616	68,415	65,708	72,673	79,147	85,587
3	Manufacturing	62,152	52,598	52,182	48,276	63,751	64,943	70,119	75,368
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7,835	6,183	8,692	6,624	7,207	5,736	7,358	7,526
5	Construction	22,791	23,145	21,367	23,332	23,986	24,355	25,142	25,679
	Secondary	92,778	81,925	82,240	78,231	94,944	95,034	1,02,620	1,08,574
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37,478	40,266	43,576	52,230	58,543	64,832	75,563	86,706
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	30,487	32,967	37,881	46,315	52,044	58,137	68,646	79,490
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,991	7,300	5,694	5,915	6,499	6,695	6,916	7,216
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	25,318	27,889	29,005	31,075	33,892	35,323	38,390	41,159
7.1	Railways	1,614	1,680	1,806	1,750	1,710	1,704	2,056	2,092
7.2	Road Transport	14,613	15,982	16,871	17,678	19,116	20,051	21,778	23,710
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	233	404	306	548	984	1,075	1,126	1,188
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,718	4,532	3,964	4,338	4,412	4,730	5,432	5,924
7.6	Storage	175	139	146	145	143	149	159	164
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4,965	5,152	5,913	6,617	7,526	7,614	7,839	8,082
8	Financial Services	21,265	23,323	25,645	28,699	30,906	33,782	35,043	37,815
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	55,514	62,606	69,881	78,506	87,438	97,946	1,05,028	1,18,157
10	Public Administration	11,313	11,523	12,120	13,860	17,024	18,928	20,172	21,467
11	Other Services	26,709	26,990	29,213	32,057	35,388	41,230	45,894	51,448
	Tertiary	1,77,597	1,92,596	2,09,440	2,36,427	2,63,191	2,92,042	3,20,089	3,56,751
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	3,36,050	3,45,876	3,64,296	3,83,073	4,23,842	4,59,749	5,01,856	5,50,912
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	34,209	35,183	41,113	49,417	57,371	67,268	77,167
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	9,972	9,522	7,854	8,717	8,964	9,374	9,535
15	Gross State Domestic Product	3,59,434	3,70,113	3,89,957	4,16,332	4,64,542	5,08,156	5,59,750	6,18,544

5. Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Percentage)

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	8.8	4.0	-9.7	-7.5	11.5	8.6	6.8
1.1	Crops	9.8	4.8	-20.6	-18.1	17.7	3.7	0.7
1.2	Livestock	8.0	2.3	8.1	6.3	6.6	13.1	13.4
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-0.6	-2.5	-7.7	-1.9	21.5	-0.6	-0.2
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	10.4	14.4	8.5	-11.0	-17.6	36.5	10.0
2	Mining and Quarrying	7.8	-9.2	16.4	11.8	7.4	10.2	13.0
	Primary	8.6	1.8	-5.8	-4.0	10.6	8.9	8.1
3	Manufacturing	-15.4	-0.8	-7.5	32.1	1.9	8.0	7.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	-21.1	40.6	-23.8	8.8	-20.4	28.3	2.3
5	Construction	1.6	-7.7	9.2	2.8	1.5	3.2	2.1
	Secondary	-11.7	0.4	-4.9	21.4	0.1	8.0	5.8
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	7.4	8.2	19.9	12.1	10.7	16.6	14.7
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	8.1	14.9	22.3	12.4	11.7	18.1	15.8
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	4.4	-22.0	3.9	9.9	3.0	3.3	4.3
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	10.2	4.0	7.1	9.1	4.2	8.7	7.2
7.1	Railways	4.1	7.4	-3.1	-2.2	-0.4	20.7	1.7
7.2	Road Transport	9.4	5.6	4.8	8.1	4.9	8.6	8.9
7.3	Water Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.4	Air Transport	73.6	-24.3	79.3	79.7	9.2	4.7	5.5
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	21.9	-12.5	9.4	1.7	7.2	14.8	9.1
7.6	Storage	-20.8	4.9	-0.3	-1.2	3.8	6.6	3.0
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	3.7	14.8	11.9	13.7	1.2	3.0	3.1
8	Financial Services	9.7	10.0	11.9	7.7	9.3	3.7	7.9
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	12.8	11.6	12.3	11.4	12.0	7.2	12.5
10	Public Administration	1.9	5.2	14.4	22.8	11.2	6.6	6.4
11	Other Services	1.0	8.2	9.7	10.4	16.5	11.3	12.1
	Tertiary	8.4	8.7	12.9	11.3	11.0	9.6	11.5
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	2.9	5.3	5.2	10.6	8.5	9.2	9.8
13	Taxes on Products	4.3	2.8	16.9	20.2	16.1	17.3	14.7
14	Subsidies on Products	5.8	-4.5	-17.5	11.0	2.8	4.6	1.7
15	Gross State Domestic Product	3.0	5.4	6.8	11.6	9.4	10.2	10.5

6. Sectoral Contribution of Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	(Percentage)							
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	16.3	17.2	17.0	14.6	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.1
1.1	Crops	9.6	10.3	10.2	7.7	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.4
1.2	Livestock	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
	Primary	19.5	20.6	19.9	17.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.5
3	Manufacturing	18.5	15.2	14.3	12.6	15.0	14.1	14.0	13.7
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4
5	Construction	6.8	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7
	Secondary	27.6	23.7	22.6	20.4	22.4	20.7	20.4	19.7
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.2	11.6	12.0	13.6	13.8	14.1	15.1	15.7
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	9.1	9.5	10.4	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.7	14.4
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5
7.1	Railways	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
7.2	Road Transport	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
7.3	Water Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
7.6	Storage	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
8	Financial Services	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.9
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	16.5	18.1	19.2	20.5	20.6	21.3	20.9	21.4
10	Public Administration	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
11	Other Services	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.3	9.0	9.1	9.3
	Tertiary	52.8	55.7	57.5	61.7	62.1	63.5	63.8	64.8
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7. Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in crore)							
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	51,358	63,599	72,267	71,272	70,539	83,993	96,136	1,05,719
1.1	Crops	29,554	37,322	43,357	37,528	32,283	38,477	40,179	41,581
1.2	Livestock	18,595	22,550	24,532	28,900	33,369	39,392	48,355	56,010
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,896	2,079	2,144	2,441	2,474	4,036	4,224	4,328
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,312	1,647	2,234	2,404	2,412	2,089	3,378	3,800
2	Mining and Quarrying	9,734	11,146	10,331	12,499	14,320	16,531	18,413	23,388
	Primary	61,092	74,745	82,598	83,771	84,859	1,00,524	1,14,549	1,29,107
3	Manufacturing	52,925	46,102	47,857	45,156	61,183	63,802	70,315	77,715
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	5,215	3,864	5,873	4,967	5,815	4,983	7,272	8,303
5	Construction	21,728	22,349	23,105	26,171	26,798	26,836	28,733	31,089
	Secondary	79,869	72,315	76,836	76,293	93,796	95,620	1,06,320	1,17,107
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	35,916	42,603	49,461	62,117	72,247	83,849	1,01,075	1,20,912
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	29,216	34,881	43,061	55,213	64,413	75,377	92,042	1,11,049
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,700	7,722	6,400	6,904	7,834	8,472	9,034	9,863
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	20,860	24,928	26,470	29,273	32,533	34,477	37,648	42,065
7.1	Railways	1,356	1,480	1,598	1,654	1,638	1,783	1,961	2,061
7.2	Road Transport	12,051	14,353	15,610	16,910	18,694	19,828	21,752	24,722
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	192	361	169	416	928	1,068	1,148	1,260
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,066	4,053	3,882	4,352	4,419	4,849	5,677	6,440
7.6	Storage	150	133	145	149	160	170	190	205
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4,045	4,549	5,066	5,792	6,694	6,779	6,921	7,377
8	Financial Services	20,929	23,214	26,154	29,704	32,409	35,554	39,707	43,796
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	49,920	62,077	72,922	83,407	97,185	1,14,209	1,26,155	1,48,036
10	Public Administration	8,748	9,872	11,175	13,616	17,357	20,735	22,735	24,669
11	Other Services	24,421	27,945	32,816	38,750	45,040	55,413	64,722	75,410
	Tertiary	1,60,795	1,90,639	2,18,997	2,56,866	2,96,772	3,44,236	3,92,043	4,54,887
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	3,01,755	3,37,699	3,78,431	4,16,930	4,75,428	5,40,380	6,12,912	7,01,101
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	37,164	40,929	48,642	57,754	68,906	83,180	98,141
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	10,833	11,078	9,292	10,188	10,767	11,592	12,251
15	Net State Domestic Product	3,25,139	3,64,030	4,08,282	4,56,280	5,22,994	5,98,519	6,84,500	7,86,991
16	Population ('000)	35,682	36,040	36,401	36,766	37,134	37,505	37,881	38,260
17	Per Capita Income (Rupees)	91,121	1,01,007	1,12,162	1,24,104	1,40,840	1,59,584	1,80,697	2,05,696

8. Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Price

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	51,358	55,959	58,076	51,883	47,578	53,251	57,744	61,909
1.1	Crops	29,554	32,548	34,073	26,191	20,723	24,759	25,469	25,651
1.2	Livestock	18,595	20,066	20,521	22,190	23,592	25,148	28,474	32,281
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,896	1,890	1,841	1,694	1,662	2,018	2,004	2,000
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,312	1,455	1,641	1,808	1,601	1,325	1,798	1,978
2	Mining and Quarrying	9,734	10,456	8,943	10,704	11,743	12,541	13,982	15,800
	Primary	61,092	66,415	67,019	62,586	59,321	65,791	71,726	77,710
3	Manufacturing	52,925	43,626	43,501	39,854	54,924	55,949	60,539	65,070
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	5,215	4,052	6,031	4,502	4,933	3,731	4,689	4,797
5	Construction	21,728	21,971	19,977	21,833	22,462	22,715	23,112	23,606
	Secondary	79,869	69,649	69,510	66,189	82,319	82,395	88,340	93,472
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	35,916	38,432	41,924	50,341	56,317	62,313	72,694	83,442
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	29,216	31,465	36,516	44,769	50,250	56,071	66,248	76,716
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,700	6,967	5,408	5,572	6,067	6,241	6,447	6,726
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	20,860	23,142	23,023	25,095	27,468	27,874	29,801	31,967
7.1	Railways	1,356	1,421	1,503	1,445	1,387	1,333	1,677	1,706
7.2	Road Transport	12,051	13,299	13,520	14,298	15,441	15,733	16,684	18,165
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	192	336	142	354	801	893	941	992
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,066	3,771	3,403	3,821	3,859	4,095	4,698	5,124
7.6	Storage	150	119	122	120	123	124	135	139
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4,045	4,196	4,332	5,058	5,856	5,696	5,666	5,841
8	Financial Services	20,929	22,917	25,224	28,204	30,286	33,080	34,280	36,992
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	49,920	55,873	61,291	66,962	74,858	83,156	88,338	99,381
10	Public Administration	8,748	8,844	9,175	10,648	12,874	14,532	15,352	16,237
11	Other Services	24,421	24,695	26,767	29,612	32,749	38,393	43,042	48,251
	Tertiary	1,60,795	1,73,904	1,87,403	2,10,862	2,34,552	2,59,347	2,83,507	3,16,270
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	3,01,755	3,09,968	3,23,932	3,39,638	3,76,192	4,07,533	4,43,573	4,87,452
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	34,209	35,183	41,113	49,417	57,371	67,268	77,167
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	9,972	9,522	7,854	8,717	8,964	9,374	9,535
15	Net State Domestic Product	3,25,139	3,34,205	3,49,593	3,72,897	4,16,892	4,55,940	5,01,467	5,55,084
16	Population ('000)	35,682	36,040	36,401	36,766	37,134	37,505	37,881	38,260
17	Per Capita Income (Rupees)	91,121	92,732	96,039	1,01,424	1,12,267	1,21,568	1,32,380	1,45,082

9. Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in crore)								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	15,01,947	16,75,106	19,26,373	20,93,612	22,27,533	24,96,358	26,70,146	27,75,852	
1.1	Crops	9,82,151	10,88,814	12,48,776	12,92,874	13,27,992	14,76,268	15,46,808		
1.2	Livestock	3,27,333	3,68,823	4,22,733	5,10,411	5,82,410	6,72,829	7,58,417		
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,37,558	1,56,674	1,73,760	1,84,411	1,92,840	1,89,348	27,75,852	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	68,027	79,911	98,190	1,16,567	1,32,720	1,54,421	1,75,573		
2.	Mining and Quarrying	2,61,035	2,85,842	2,95,794	3,08,476	2,94,011	3,21,872	3,51,058	4,10,151	
	Primary	17,62,982	19,60,948	22,22,167	24,02,088	25,21,544	28,18,230	30,21,204	31,86,003	
3.	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,72,837	17,13,452	18,78,369	21,46,189	23,35,068	25,42,089	28,18,218	
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,15,350	2,60,155	2,82,258	3,34,965	3,53,468	4,23,089	4,79,871	
5.	Construction	7,77,335	8,49,365	9,21,470	9,79,086	9,91,084	10,82,466	12,13,628	13,76,293	
	Secondary	23,73,989	26,37,552	28,95,077	31,39,713	34,72,238	37,71,002	41,78,806	46,74,382	
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	8,83,582	10,54,533	11,84,561	13,20,833	14,33,969	16,08,916	18,33,720		
6.1	Trade & Repair services	7,93,681	9,54,683	10,78,421	12,06,474	13,07,323	14,68,581	16,79,832		
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	89,901	99,850	1,06,140	1,14,359	1,26,646	1,40,335	1,53,888		
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & services related to Broadcasting	5,29,534	6,09,454	6,89,908	7,86,763	8,60,544	9,29,353	9,89,543		
7.1	Railways	61,150	72,296	78,724	92,459	1,00,451	1,06,835	1,16,024	31,51,709	
7.2	Road transport	2,62,441	3,00,652	3,38,306	3,70,364	3,99,902	4,34,494	4,73,611		
7.3	Water transport	6,910	7,190	6,476	7,590	7,298	9,203	8,906		
7.4	Air transport	4,393	8,128	6,853	11,820	20,344	22,229	23,048		
7.5	Services incidental to transport	63,602	72,054	75,719	91,681	88,246	1,02,489	1,17,416		
7.6	Storage	5,108	6,165	6,026	6,407	7,021	7,377	8,377		
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1,25,930	1,42,969	1,77,804	2,06,442	2,37,282	2,46,726	2,42,161		
8.	Financial services	4,80,226	5,36,819	5,99,341	6,61,411	7,26,286	7,50,224	8,41,977		
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	10,50,651	12,39,813	14,70,167	17,01,935	18,99,852	21,61,677	24,10,813	36,66,326	
10.	Public administration	4,91,155	5,46,231	6,01,912	6,76,818	7,31,578	8,26,962	9,55,205		
11.	Other services	5,34,827	6,17,342	7,00,020	8,14,718	9,28,488	10,69,553	12,51,447	25,21,395	
	Tertiary	39,69,975	46,04,192	52,45,909	59,62,478	65,80,717	73,46,685	82,82,705	93,39,430	
12.	Total GSVA at basic prices	81,06,946	92,02,692	1,03,63,153	1,15,04,279	1,25,74,499	1,39,35,917	1,54,82,715	1,71,99,815	
13.	Taxes on Products	8,90,060	10,57,977	11,80,444	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	19,71,223		
14.	Subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,121	3,19,819	3,58,933	18,10,349	
15.	Gross Domestic Product	87,36,329	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,71,874	1,53,62,386	1,70,95,005	1,90,10,164	
	Per Capita Income (Rupees)	63,462	70,983	79,118	86,647	94,797	1,04,659	1,14,958	1,26,406	

Source: National Statistical Office, MOSPI, GOI Press note, dated: 31.01.2019 and 31.05.2019

“Note: 1. PE:Provisional Estimates; FRE:First Revised Estimates; SRE:Second Revised Estimates; and TRE: Third Revised Estimates.

2. Totals may not tally due to roundig off.”

10. Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	(Percentage)						
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	11.5	15.0	8.7	6.4	12.1	7.0	4.0
1.1	Crops	10.9	14.7	3.5	2.7	11.2	4.8	
1.2	Livestock	12.7	14.6	20.7	14.1	15.5	12.7	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	10.5	13.9	10.9	6.1	4.6	-1.8	4.0
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	17.5	22.9	18.7	13.9	16.4	13.7	
2	Mining and Quarrying	9.5	3.5	4.3	-4.7	9.5	9.1	16.8
	Primary	11.2	13.3	8.1	5.0	11.8	7.2	5.5
3	Manufacturing	11.5	8.9	9.6	14.3	8.8	8.9	10.9
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	15.4	20.8	8.5	18.7	5.5	19.7	13.4
5	Construction	9.3	8.5	6.3	1.2	9.2	12.1	13.4
	Secondary	11.1	9.8	8.5	10.6	8.6	10.8	11.9
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	19.3	12.3	11.5	8.6	12.2	14.0	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	20.3	13.0	11.9	8.4	12.3	14.4	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	11.1	6.3	7.7	10.7	10.8	9.7	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	15.1	13.2	14.0	9.4	8.0	6.5	
7.1	Railways	18.2	8.9	17.4	8.6	6.4	8.6	11.6
7.2	Road Transport	14.6	12.5	9.5	8.0	8.7	9.0	
7.3	Water Transport	4.1	-9.9	17.2	-3.8	26.1	-3.2	
7.4	Air Transport	85.0	-15.7	72.5	72.1	9.3	3.7	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	13.3	5.1	21.1	-3.7	16.1	14.6	
7.6	Storage	20.7	-2.3	6.3	9.6	5.1	13.6	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	13.5	24.4	16.1	14.9	4.0	-1.9	
8	Financial Services	11.8	11.6	10.4	9.8	3.3	12.2	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	18.0	18.6	15.8	11.6	13.8	11.5	12.7
10	Public Administration	11.2	10.2	12.4	8.1	13.0	15.5	
11	Other Services	15.4	13.4	16.4	14.0	15.2	17.0	14.3
	Tertiary	16.0	13.9	13.7	10.4	11.6	12.7	12.8
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	13.5	12.6	11.0	9.3	10.8	11.1	11.1
13	Taxes on Products	18.9	11.6	9.4	17.6	15.0	12.9	12.3
14	Subsidies on products	21.5	-2.1	5.8	-2.1	-0.4	12.2	
15	Gross Domestic Product	13.8	13.0	11.0	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.2
16	Per Capita Income	11.9	11.5	9.5	9.4	10.4	9.8	10.0

11. Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in crore)							
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	15,01,947	15,24,288	16,09,198	16,05,715	16,16,146	17,17,468	18,03,039	18,55,632
1.1	Crops	9,82,151	9,83,809	10,37,060	9,98,425	9,69,344	10,18,168	10,56,560	
1.2	Livestock	3,27,333	3,44,374	3,63,558	3,90,449	4,19,637	4,61,171	4,93,676	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,24,743	1,32,093	1,34,609	1,36,960	1,38,905	1,41,785	18,55,632
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	68,027	71,362	76,487	82,232	90,205	99,224	1,11,018	
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,61,035	2,62,609	2,63,107	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,48,089	3,65,677	3,70,564
	Primary	17,62,982	17,86,897	18,72,305	18,94,400	19,34,120	20,65,557	21,68,716	22,26,196
3	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,86,873	15,60,709	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,55,043	21,76,923	23,28,040
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,91,635	1,99,601	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,491	2,67,720	2,86,427
5	Construction	7,77,335	7,80,050	8,00,771	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,17,754	9,69,194	10,53,901
	Secondary	23,73,989	24,58,558	25,61,081	27,33,214	29,93,343	32,19,288	34,13,837	36,68,368
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	8,83,582	9,81,620	10,34,506	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,176	15,28,421	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	7,93,681	8,88,665	9,41,941	10,37,640	11,50,121	12,68,165	14,00,265	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	89,901	92,955	92,565	98,201	1,11,305	1,21,011	1,28,156	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	5,29,534	5,69,523	6,17,556	6,71,848	7,31,399	7,56,239	7,83,794	
7.1	Railways	61,150	69,162	73,685	80,720	85,452	82,161	88,533	24,71,128
7.2	Road Transport	2,62,441	2,82,425	3,00,563	3,20,813	3,43,155	3,62,252	3,84,266	
7.3	Water Transport	6,910	7,052	7,345	7,954	8,095	8,567	9,131	
7.4	Air Transport	4,393	4,183	4,550	5,188	6,053	7,171	8,431	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	63,602	66,480	70,172	75,596	81,156	86,817	93,354	
7.6	Storage	5,108	5,716	5,210	5,529	6,245	6,062	6,661	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,34,505	1,56,031	1,76,047	2,01,243	2,03,209	1,93,418	
8	Financial Services	4,80,226	5,29,792	5,77,914	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,97,103	7,26,709	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	10,50,651	11,50,239	12,89,493	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,97,341	19,22,437	28,46,393
10	Public Administration	4,91,155	5,01,383	5,10,046	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,13,896	6,83,628	16,94,851
11	Other Services	5,34,827	5,68,263	6,00,748	6,59,262	7,11,689	7,80,372	8,76,623	
	Tertiary	39,69,975	43,00,820	46,30,263	50,84,519	55,64,407	60,34,127	65,21,612	70,12,372
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	81,06,946	85,46,275	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,04,91,870	1,13,18,972	1,21,04,165	1,29,06,936
13	Taxes on Products	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,118	13,56,301	
14	Subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,070	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,763	2,80,609	11,70,650
15	Gross Domestic Product	87,36,329	92,13,017	98,01,370	1,05,27,674	1,13,69,493	1,22,98,327	1,31,79,857	1,40,77,586
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	63,462	65,538	68,572	72,805	77,659	82,931	87,623	92,565

12. Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Item	(Percentage)						
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2018-19 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.6	6.3	5.0	2.9
1.1	Crops	0.2	5.4	-3.7	-2.9	5.0	3.8	
1.2	Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	9.9	7.0	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.9
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.0	11.9	
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.5	5.1	1.3
	Primary	1.4	4.8	1.2	2.1	6.8	5.0	2.7
3	Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	5.9	6.9
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	8.6	7.0
5	Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	6.1	5.6	8.7
	Secondary	3.6	4.2	6.7	9.5	7.5	6.0	7.5
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.1	5.4	9.8	11.1	10.1	10.0	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	12.0	6.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	3.4	-0.4	6.1	13.3	8.7	5.9	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.4	3.6	
7.1	Railways	13.1	6.5	9.5	5.9	-3.9	7.8	
7.2	Road Transport	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	5.6	6.1	6.9
7.3	Water Transport	2.1	4.2	8.3	1.8	5.8	6.6	
7.4	Air Transport	-4.8	8.8	14.0	16.7	18.5	17.6	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	4.5	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.5	
7.6	Storage	11.9	-8.9	6.1	12.9	-2.9	9.9	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6.8	16.0	12.8	14.3	1.0	-4.8	
8	Financial Services	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.6	4.2	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	9.5	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.8	7.0	7.4
10	Public Administration	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.9	8.6	11.4	
11	Other Services	6.3	5.7	9.7	8.0	9.7	12.3	
	Tertiary	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.5
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	7.9	6.9	6.6
13	Taxes on Products	7.9	5.0	8.3	4.9	8.2	9.5	
14	Subsidies on products	12.8	-7.8	2.1	-3.2	-3.0	8.0	8.8
15	Gross Domestic Product	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.2	6.8
16	Per Capita Income	3.3	4.6	6.2	6.7	6.8	5.7	5.6

13. Gross District Domestic Product of Telangana from 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	District	Current Prices			Constant (2011-12) Prices		
		2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	7,74,912	8,91,004	10,30,623	6,22,755	6,82,494	7,63,089
2	Kumuram Bheem	5,15,458	5,83,574	6,46,312	4,13,494	4,45,306	4,79,062
3	Mancherial	9,08,794	10,10,833	11,26,955	7,30,200	7,86,952	8,26,482
4	Nirmal	6,91,037	8,21,407	9,17,104	5,26,247	5,99,227	6,40,570
5	Nizamabad	16,31,567	20,24,352	21,27,346	12,80,928	15,11,236	15,26,447
6	Jagtial	8,83,175	10,51,964	10,82,725	6,57,471	7,62,024	7,54,303
7	Peddapalli	11,01,280	12,79,999	14,13,124	9,20,536	10,27,106	10,84,994
8	Jayashankar	7,35,984	9,20,412	10,56,554	5,66,482	6,70,057	7,39,656
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	14,25,843	15,58,948	17,82,273	11,70,370	12,33,994	13,32,025
10	Mahabubabad	7,50,309	8,93,443	9,19,146	5,64,502	6,37,442	6,50,775
11	Warangal Rural	7,49,967	8,68,134	8,92,930	5,71,348	6,23,744	6,21,687
12	Warangal Urban	9,72,370	12,08,623	13,77,076	7,84,960	9,28,278	10,19,992
13	Karimnagar	11,72,563	14,54,560	15,36,418	9,28,661	10,90,544	11,50,783
14	Rajanna Sircilla	5,24,793	6,39,027	6,50,379	4,04,065	4,68,484	4,67,933
15	Kamareddy	9,00,824	10,49,894	12,02,879	6,93,335	7,69,762	8,50,986
16	Sangareddy	26,94,850	28,48,154	34,35,160	22,43,595	23,06,165	26,55,111
17	Medak	8,87,950	10,27,087	11,18,139	6,95,540	7,60,510	7,93,418
18	Siddipet	13,45,558	15,25,534	15,96,662	10,49,378	11,14,572	11,13,987
19	Jangaon	5,75,961	6,72,884	7,38,816	4,39,571	4,91,038	5,21,153
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	9,54,211	10,76,308	12,56,104	7,51,316	8,07,357	9,05,236
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	61,88,032	67,25,162	77,26,981	53,39,914	56,24,281	62,47,724
22	Hyderabad	1,23,91,842	1,41,27,468	1,67,35,372	1,01,34,228	1,11,25,791	1,26,44,529
23	Rangareddy	99,54,488	1,17,13,256	1,35,03,422	79,98,388	90,09,591	99,67,976
24	Vikarabad	8,46,841	9,29,638	11,35,411	6,47,011	6,78,910	7,91,441
25	Mahabubnagar	12,91,984	13,45,176	17,61,217	10,14,650	10,26,401	12,62,653
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	5,83,158	6,42,519	7,16,639	4,39,625	4,66,419	5,05,035
27	Wanaparthy	5,42,586	6,12,641	6,57,250	4,12,329	4,49,484	4,67,493
28	Nagarkurnool	8,19,686	9,04,749	10,61,742	6,25,619	6,67,221	7,52,082
29	Nalgonda	19,36,879	20,80,669	23,73,860	14,96,001	15,35,246	16,79,600
30	Suryapet	12,99,500	14,88,867	16,81,184	10,09,521	11,01,596	12,00,963
31	Khammam	17,37,805	19,26,993	21,21,270	13,22,204	14,14,332	15,57,854
Gross State Domestic Product		5,77,90,206	6,59,03,280	7,53,81,071	4,64,54,244	5,08,15,565	5,59,75,036

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

14. Per Capita Income of Telangana by Districts from 2015-16 to 2017-18

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	District	Current Prices			Constant (2011-12) Prices		
		2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)	2015-16 (TRE)	2016-17 (SRE)	2017-18 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	93,254	1,06,834	1,22,152	74,151	80,780	89,175
2	Kumuram Bheem	85,312	96,190	1,05,355	67,634	72,307	76,908
3	Mancherial	95,708	1,05,876	1,16,505	76,105	81,179	84,269
4	Nirmal	84,350	99,549	1,09,706	63,561	71,671	75,525
5	Nizamabad	89,353	1,10,128	1,14,447	69,466	81,215	80,983
6	Jagtial	77,070	91,078	92,751	56,818	65,127	63,714
7	Peddapalli	1,16,081	1,34,266	1,46,634	96,069	1,06,070	1,11,113
8	Jayashankar	88,475	1,10,140	1,24,612	67,322	79,035	86,085
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,12,180	1,22,147	1,38,878	91,065	95,133	1,02,204
10	Mahabubabad	83,321	98,591	1,00,479	61,997	69,420	70,064
11	Warangal Rural	89,985	1,03,319	1,05,255	67,753	73,242	72,192
12	Warangal Urban	77,378	95,759	1,07,987	61,943	72,701	78,882
13	Karimnagar	98,837	1,21,507	1,28,221	77,707	90,148	94,711
14	Rajanna Sircilla	81,145	98,228	99,296	61,896	71,111	70,360
15	Kamareddy	79,969	92,717	1,05,389	60,904	67,075	73,422
16	Sangareddy	1,48,253	1,55,972	1,87,243	1,22,672	1,25,152	1,43,153
17	Medak	99,685	1,14,902	1,23,748	77,268	83,867	86,374
18	Siddipet	1,16,270	1,31,501	1,34,725	89,955	94,974	92,691
19	Jangaon	87,864	1,02,114	1,10,937	66,241	73,423	76,961
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1,10,429	1,24,127	1,43,659	86,072	91,898	1,02,016
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	2,10,953	2,27,743	2,59,510	1,81,407	1,89,149	2,08,239
22	Hyderabad	2,72,576	3,08,143	3,61,256	2,21,485	2,40,285	2,69,783
23	Rangareddy	3,43,731	4,00,965	4,57,034	2,73,772	3,03,921	3,31,982
24	Vikarabad	78,520	85,983	1,03,972	59,439	62,070	71,530
25	Mahabubnagar	74,392	77,300	1,00,714	57,827	58,266	71,186
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	81,964	90,157	99,537	61,100	64,619	69,113
27	Wanaparthy	81,209	91,061	96,555	61,065	65,980	67,628
28	Nagarkurnool	82,504	90,695	1,04,645	62,288	66,025	73,083
29	Nalgonda	1,02,426	1,09,656	1,23,431	78,197	79,820	85,978
30	Suryapet	1,01,289	1,15,465	1,28,682	77,895	84,348	90,565
31	Khammam	1,05,551	1,16,410	1,27,369	79,522	84,334	92,019
	State	1,40,840	1,59,584	1,80,697	1,12,267	1,21,568	1,32,380

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

15. Demographic Details of Telangana

a. Population of Telangana State from 1961 to 2011

(in Nos.)

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	1,27,11,785	1,58,17,895	2,01,81,085	2,60,89,074	3,09,87,271	3,50,03,674
India	43,92,34,771	54,81,59,652	68,33,29,097	84,64,21,039	1,02,86,10,328	1,21,08,54,977

b. Percentage of Urban Population to total Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	19.27	20.99	25.27	30.18	31.79	38.88
India	17.97	17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	31.15

c. Percentage of Decadal Growth Rates of Population from 1951-61 to 2001-2011

Year	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11
Telangana	16.48	24.60	27.59	29.27	18.77	13.58
India	21.51	24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.70

d. Density of Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	111	138	176	227	270	312
India	144	177	216	273	325	382

e. Sex Ratio of Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	975	969	971	967	971	988
India	941	930	934	927	933	943

f. Literacy Rate of Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	17.34	20.70	26.49	41.30	58.00	66.54
India	28.30	34.45	43.57	52.21	64.84	72.98

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

16. Population by Districts, 2011 Census

Sl. No.	District	Total Population (Nos.)			Rural Population (Nos.)			Urban Population (Nos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	3,56,407	3,52,565	7,08,972	2,71,594	2,69,632	5,41,226	84,813	82,933	1,67,746
2	Kumuram Bheem	2,58,197	2,57,615	5,15,812	2,14,967	2,13,861	4,28,828	43,230	43,754	86,984
3	Mancherial	4,08,272	3,98,765	8,07,037	2,27,974	2,25,216	4,53,190	1,80,298	1,73,549	3,53,847
4	Nirmal	3,46,721	3,62,697	7,09,418	2,70,768	2,86,968	5,57,736	75,953	75,729	1,51,682
5	Nizamabad	7,68,477	8,02,545	15,71,022	5,37,574	5,68,698	11,06,272	2,30,903	2,33,847	4,64,750
6	Jagtial	4,84,079	5,01,338	9,85,417	3,73,526	3,90,555	7,64,081	1,10,553	1,10,783	2,21,336
7	Peddapalli	3,99,325	3,96,007	7,95,332	2,45,052	2,46,267	4,91,319	1,54,273	1,49,740	3,04,013
8	Jayashankar	2,07,998	2,08,765	4,16,763	1,86,188	1,88,188	3,74,376	21,810	20,577	42,387
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	5,32,390	5,36,871	10,69,261	3,64,807	3,65,371	7,30,178	1,67,583	1,71,500	3,39,083
10	Mahabubabad	3,88,058	3,86,491	7,74,549	3,50,530	3,47,643	6,98,173	37,528	38,848	76,376
11	Warangal Rural	3,60,315	3,58,222	7,18,537	3,34,698	3,33,626	6,68,324	25,617	24,596	50,213
12	Warangal Urban	5,41,301	5,39,557	10,80,858	1,69,831	1,70,520	3,40,351	3,71,470	3,69,037	7,40,507
13	Karimnagar	5,04,620	5,01,091	10,05,711	3,48,914	3,47,813	6,96,727	1,55,706	1,53,278	3,08,984
14	Rajanna Sircilla	2,74,109	2,77,928	5,52,037	2,15,791	2,19,354	4,35,145	58,318	58,574	1,16,892
15	Kamareddy	4,78,389	4,94,236	9,72,625	4,17,488	4,31,515	8,49,003	60,901	62,721	1,23,622
16	Sangareddy	7,77,235	7,50,393	15,27,628	5,04,840	4,92,823	9,97,663	2,72,395	2,57,570	5,29,965
17	Medak	3,78,654	3,88,774	7,67,428	3,50,091	3,58,483	7,08,574	28,563	30,291	58,854
18	Siddipet	5,04,141	5,07,924	10,12,065	4,34,875	4,38,138	8,73,013	69,266	69,786	1,39,052
19	Jangaon	2,67,875	2,67,116	5,34,991	2,31,389	2,32,245	4,63,634	36,486	34,871	71,357
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	3,90,492	3,80,341	7,70,833	3,28,096	3,19,572	6,47,668	62,396	60,769	1,23,165
21	Medchal- Malkajgiri	12,56,883	12,03,212	24,60,095	1,08,551	1,01,277	2,09,828	11,48,332	11,01,935	22,50,267
22	Hyderabad	20,18,575	19,24,748	39,43,323	-	-	-	20,18,575	19,24,748	39,43,323
23	Rangareddy	12,43,967	11,82,276	24,26,243	5,25,796	5,00,317	10,26,113	7,18,171	6,81,959	14,00,130
24	Vikarabad	4,63,350	4,63,790	9,27,140	4,00,895	4,01,276	8,02,171	62,455	62,514	1,24,969
25	Mahabubnagar	4,62,870	4,57,033	9,19,903	3,28,671	3,24,781	6,53,452	1,34,199	1,32,252	2,66,451
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	3,09,274	3,00,716	6,09,990	2,77,339	2,69,474	5,46,813	31,935	31,242	63,177
27	Wanaparthy	2,94,833	2,82,925	5,77,758	2,47,528	2,37,942	4,85,470	47,305	44,983	92,288
28	Nagarkurnool	4,37,986	4,23,780	8,61,766	3,93,137	3,80,799	7,73,936	44,849	42,981	87,830
29	Nalgonda	8,18,306	8,00,110	16,18,416	6,33,429	6,16,684	12,50,113	1,84,877	1,83,426	3,68,303
30	Suryapet	5,50,974	5,48,586	10,99,560	4,66,191	4,62,330	9,28,521	84,783	86,256	1,71,039
31	Khammam	6,99,124	7,02,515	14,01,639	5,42,500	5,42,311	10,84,811	1,56,624	1,60,204	3,16,828
32	Mulugu	1,46,205	1,48,466	2,94,671	1,40,429	1,42,749	2,83,178	5,776	5,717	11,493
33	Narayanpet	2,82,231	2,84,643	5,66,874	2,61,534	2,63,588	5,25,122	20,697	21,055	41,752
	Total	1,76,11,633	1,73,92,041	3,50,03,674	1,07,04,993	1,06,90,016	2,13,95,009	69,06,640	67,02,025	1,36,08,665

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

17. Child (0-6 Years) Population by Districts, 2011 Census

Sl. No.	District	Total Child Population (Nos.)			Rural Child Population (Nos.)			Urban Child Population (Nos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	45,198	42,094	87,292	35,428	33,040	68,468	9,770	9,054	18,824
2	Kumuram Bheem	34,053	32,153	66,206	29,422	27,724	57,146	4,631	4,429	9,060
3	Mancherial	38,578	35,147	73,725	22,988	21,119	44,107	15,590	14,028	29,618
4	Nirmal	42,462	40,307	82,769	33,080	31,406	64,486	9,382	8,901	18,283
5	Nizamabad	86,867	82,754	1,69,621	59,559	56,475	1,16,034	27,308	26,279	53,587
6	Jagtial	47,890	45,382	93,272	35,685	33,849	69,534	12,205	11,533	23,738
7	Peddapalli	34,772	32,040	66,812	21,460	19,999	41,459	13,312	12,041	25,353
8	Jayashankar	20,234	18,473	38,707	18,318	16,821	35,139	1,916	1,652	3,568
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	54,650	52,676	1,07,326	37,706	36,490	74,196	16,944	16,186	33,130
10	Mahabubabad	42,610	38,472	81,082	38,751	34,933	73,684	3,859	3,539	7,398
11	Warangal Rural	35,279	31,855	67,134	32,886	29,682	62,568	2,393	2,173	4,566
12	Warangal Urban	52,106	48,812	1,00,918	15,572	14,354	29,926	36,534	34,458	70,992
13	Karimnagar	46,124	42,955	89,079	30,000	27,761	57,761	16,124	15,194	31,318
14	Rajanna Sircilla	25,099	23,652	48,751	19,315	18,235	37,550	5,784	5,417	11,201
15	Kamareddy	57,528	54,138	1,11,666	50,455	47,327	97,782	7,073	6,811	13,884
16	Sangareddy	99,712	95,262	1,94,974	65,424	62,546	1,27,970	34,288	32,716	67,004
17	Medak	48,247	45,627	93,874	44,946	42,407	87,353	3,301	3,220	6,521
18	Siddipet	53,194	50,658	1,03,852	45,709	43,542	89,251	7,485	7,116	14,601
19	Jangaon	26,914	25,171	52,085	23,435	21,768	45,203	3,479	3,403	6,882
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	41,418	38,185	79,603	34,564	31,722	66,286	6,854	6,463	13,317
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	1,48,754	1,38,960	2,87,714	12,686	11,930	24,616	1,36,068	1,27,030	2,63,098
22	Hyderabad	2,45,127	2,23,999	4,69,126	-	-	-	2,45,127	2,23,999	4,69,126
23	Rangareddy	1,54,762	1,43,079	2,97,841	66,458	61,466	1,27,924	88,304	81,613	1,69,917
24	Vikarabad	59,063	55,838	1,14,901	51,517	48,688	1,00,205	7,546	7,150	14,696
25	Mahabubnagar	61,424	57,324	1,18,748	45,561	42,472	88,033	15,863	14,852	30,715
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	43,304	40,424	83,728	39,520	36,740	76,260	3,784	3,684	7,468
27	Wanaparthy	38,040	34,337	72,377	32,962	29,645	62,607	5,078	4,692	9,770
28	Nagarkurnool	56,292	51,167	1,07,459	51,101	46,261	97,362	5,191	4,906	10,097
29	Nalgonda	94,926	87,070	1,81,996	75,090	68,401	1,43,491	19,836	18,669	38,505
30	Suryapet	56,922	53,214	1,10,136	48,504	45,255	93,759	8,418	7,959	16,377
31	Khammam	71,760	67,854	1,39,614	55,652	52,738	1,08,390	16,108	15,116	31,224
32	Mulugu	14,788	14,356	29,144	14,314	13,873	28,187	474	483	957
33	Narayanpet	39,838	37,796	77,634	37,196	35,441	72,637	2,642	2,355	4,997
Total		20,17,935	18,81,231	38,99,166	12,25,264	11,44,110	23,69,374	7,92,671	7,37,121	15,29,792

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

18. Sex Ratio by Districts, 2011 Census

Sl. No.	District	Population Sex Ratio			Child (0-6 Years) Sex Ratio		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	993	978	989	933	927	931
2	Kumuram Bheem	995	1,012	998	942	956	944
3	Mancherial	988	963	977	919	900	911
4	Nirmal	1,060	997	1,046	949	949	949
5	Nizamabad	1,058	1,013	1,044	948	962	953
6	Jagtial	1,046	1,002	1,036	949	945	948
7	Peddapalli	1,005	971	992	932	905	921
8	Jayashankar	1,011	943	1,004	918	862	913
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,002	1,023	1,008	968	955	964
10	Mahabubabad	992	1,035	996	901	917	903
11	Warangal Rural	997	960	994	903	908	903
12	Warangal Urban	1,004	993	997	922	943	937
13	Karimnagar	997	984	993	925	942	931
14	Rajanna Sircilla	1,017	1,004	1,014	944	937	942
15	Kamareddy	1,034	1,030	1,033	938	963	941
16	Sangareddy	976	946	965	956	954	955
17	Medak	1,024	1,060	1,027	944	975	946
18	Siddipet	1,008	1,008	1,008	953	951	952
19	Jangaon	1,004	956	997	929	978	935
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	974	974	974	918	943	922
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	933	960	957	940	934	934
22	Hyderabad	-	954	954	-	914	914
23	Rangareddy	952	950	950	925	924	925
24	Vikarabad	1,001	1,001	1,001	945	948	945
25	Mahabubnagar	988	985	987	932	936	933
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	972	978	972	930	974	933
27	Wanaparthy	961	951	960	899	924	903
28	Nagarkurnool	969	958	968	905	945	909
29	Nalgonda	974	992	978	911	941	917
30	Suryapet	992	1,017	996	933	945	935
31	Khammam	1,000	1,023	1,005	948	938	946
32	Mulugu	1,017	990	1,015	969	1,019	971
33	Narayanpet	1,008	1,017	1,009	953	891	949
	State	999	970	988	934	930	932

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

19. Literate Population (7 Years and above) by Districts, 2011 Census

Sl. No.	District	Total Literates (Nos.)			Rural Literates (Nos.)			Urban Literates (Nos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	2,28,689	1,65,802	3,94,491	1,64,470	1,13,386	2,77,856	64,219	52,416	1,16,635
2	Kumuram Bheem	1,47,911	1,07,091	2,55,002	1,14,535	78,824	1,93,359	33,376	28,267	61,643
3	Mancherial	2,69,729	2,02,127	4,71,856	1,34,794	96,600	2,31,394	1,34,935	1,05,527	2,40,462
4	Nirmal	2,10,021	1,51,977	3,61,998	1,55,234	1,07,864	2,63,098	54,787	44,113	98,900
5	Nizamabad	5,04,933	3,95,503	9,00,436	3,34,248	2,49,189	5,83,437	1,70,685	1,46,314	3,16,999
6	Jagtial	3,07,947	2,29,689	5,37,636	2,24,824	1,62,559	3,87,383	83,123	67,130	1,50,253
7	Peddapalli	2,68,587	2,08,774	4,77,361	1,53,617	1,16,571	2,70,188	1,14,970	92,203	2,07,173
8	Jayashankar	1,29,026	93,906	2,22,932	1,12,539	80,672	1,93,211	16,487	13,234	29,721
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	3,51,411	2,87,288	6,38,699	2,22,077	1,73,979	3,96,056	1,29,334	1,13,309	2,42,643
10	Mahabubabad	2,29,809	1,66,389	3,96,198	2,00,619	1,41,311	3,41,930	29,190	25,078	54,268
11	Warangal Rural	2,33,711	1,65,359	3,99,070	2,13,492	1,49,901	3,63,393	20,219	15,458	35,677
12	Warangal Urban	4,12,868	3,33,592	7,46,460	1,13,700	84,193	1,97,893	2,99,168	2,49,399	5,48,567
13	Karimnagar	3,57,364	2,76,616	6,33,980	2,32,177	1,69,586	4,01,763	1,25,187	1,07,030	2,32,217
14	Rajanna Sircilla	1,82,946	1,32,665	3,15,611	1,38,476	98,230	2,36,706	44,470	34,435	78,905
15	Kamareddy	2,83,542	2,03,017	4,86,559	2,37,197	1,64,145	4,01,342	46,345	38,872	85,217
16	Sangareddy	4,94,705	3,59,255	8,53,960	2,90,649	1,97,425	4,88,074	2,04,056	1,61,830	3,65,886
17	Medak	2,23,069	1,54,915	3,77,984	2,01,803	1,36,621	3,38,424	21,266	18,294	39,560
18	Siddipet	3,26,013	2,33,560	5,59,573	2,72,345	1,90,026	4,62,371	53,668	43,534	97,202
19	Jangaon	1,72,009	1,25,480	2,97,489	1,42,923	1,02,772	2,45,695	29,086	22,708	51,794
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,63,588	1,87,376	4,50,964	2,15,119	1,49,008	3,64,127	48,469	38,368	86,837
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	9,68,890	8,22,812	17,91,702	75,017	54,495	1,29,512	8,93,873	7,68,317	16,62,190
22	Hyderabad	15,42,688	13,49,467	28,92,155	-	-	-	15,42,688	13,49,467	28,92,155
23	Rangareddy	8,59,096	6,70,849	15,29,945	3,21,466	2,17,056	5,38,522	5,37,630	4,53,793	9,91,423
24	Vikarabad	2,73,236	1,97,138	4,70,374	2,27,574	1,58,412	3,85,986	45,662	38,726	84,388
25	Mahabubnagar	2,83,706	2,04,746	4,88,452	1,79,835	1,18,008	2,97,843	1,03,871	86,738	1,90,609
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,59,704	1,02,751	2,62,455	1,37,276	85,307	2,22,583	22,428	17,444	39,872
27	Wanaparthy	1,68,792	1,12,539	2,81,331	1,33,446	85,361	2,18,807	35,346	27,178	62,524
28	Nagarkurnool	2,47,538	1,62,621	4,10,159	2,13,365	1,36,622	3,49,987	34,173	25,999	60,172
29	Nalgonda	5,34,573	3,81,169	9,15,742	3,87,059	2,57,677	6,44,736	1,47,514	1,23,492	2,71,006
30	Suryapet	3,62,596	2,71,717	6,34,313	2,94,818	2,11,866	5,06,684	67,778	59,851	1,27,629
31	Khammam	4,62,275	3,70,045	8,32,320	3,37,475	2,56,787	5,94,262	1,24,800	1,13,258	2,38,058
32	Mulugu	94,549	70,766	1,65,315	90,326	67,401	1,57,727	4,223	3,365	7,588
33	Narayanpet	1,46,208	98,048	2,44,256	1,31,679	86,046	2,17,725	14,529	12,002	26,531
	Total	1,17,01,729	89,95,049	2,06,96,778	64,04,174	44,97,900	1,09,02,074	52,97,555	44,97,149	97,94,704

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

20. Literacy Rates by Districts, 2011 Census

Sl. No.	District	Total Literacy Rate			Rural Literacy Rate			Urban Literacy Rate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	73.48	53.40	63.46	69.64	47.92	58.77	85.58	70.95	78.32
2	Kumuram Bheem	65.99	47.50	56.72	61.73	42.35	52.02	86.47	71.88	79.11
3	Mancherial	72.96	55.59	64.35	65.76	47.33	56.56	81.92	66.15	74.16
4	Nirmal	69.03	47.14	57.77	65.31	42.21	53.34	82.30	66.01	74.14
5	Nizamabad	74.08	54.95	64.25	69.92	48.65	58.92	83.84	70.49	77.10
6	Jagtial	70.60	50.38	60.26	66.55	45.57	55.77	84.52	67.64	76.04
7	Peddapalli	73.68	57.36	65.52	68.70	51.52	60.06	81.56	66.96	74.35
8	Jayashankar	68.72	49.35	58.97	67.04	47.08	56.95	82.87	69.93	76.56
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	73.56	59.33	66.40	67.89	52.90	60.38	85.86	72.95	79.31
10	Mahabubabad	66.52	47.81	57.13	64.35	45.19	54.75	86.70	71.02	78.67
11	Warangal Rural	71.90	50.67	61.26	70.74	49.32	59.99	87.06	68.94	78.16
12	Warangal Urban	84.40	67.98	76.17	73.71	53.91	63.75	89.32	74.54	81.93
13	Karimnagar	77.94	60.38	69.16	72.80	52.99	62.88	89.69	77.51	83.63
14	Rajanna Sircilla	73.47	52.17	62.71	70.48	48.84	59.53	84.65	64.78	74.66
15	Kamareddy	67.37	46.13	56.51	64.63	42.73	53.43	86.10	69.53	77.65
16	Sangareddy	73.02	54.84	64.08	66.14	45.88	56.12	85.70	71.97	79.03
17	Medak	67.51	45.15	56.12	66.13	43.22	54.48	84.18	67.58	75.59
18	Siddipet	72.30	51.08	61.61	69.98	48.16	58.99	86.87	69.47	78.10
19	Jangaon	71.38	51.86	61.60	68.73	48.83	58.72	88.12	72.16	80.33
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	75.51	54.76	65.24	73.29	51.77	62.63	87.27	70.65	79.05
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	87.43	77.31	82.48	78.25	60.99	69.93	88.30	78.81	83.65
22	Hyderabad	86.99	79.35	83.25	-	-	-	86.99	79.35	83.25
23	Rangareddy	78.87	64.55	71.88	69.98	49.46	59.96	85.36	75.59	80.59
24	Vikarabad	67.58	48.32	57.91	65.14	44.93	54.99	83.16	69.95	76.53
25	Mahabubnagar	70.67	51.22	60.97	63.52	41.80	52.68	87.78	73.88	80.86
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	60.05	39.48	49.87	57.72	36.65	47.30	79.67	63.30	71.57
27	Wanaparthy	65.73	45.27	55.67	62.19	40.98	51.74	83.70	67.45	75.77
28	Nagarkurnool	64.85	43.64	54.38	62.38	40.84	51.73	86.17	68.28	77.41
29	Nalgonda	73.90	53.46	63.75	69.32	47.00	58.26	89.38	74.95	82.17
30	Suryapet	73.39	54.85	64.11	70.58	50.80	60.70	88.76	76.44	82.52
31	Khammam	73.69	58.31	65.95	69.32	52.45	60.86	88.82	78.06	83.35
32	Mulugu	71.95	52.77	62.26	71.62	52.30	61.86	79.65	64.29	72.02
33	Narayanpet	60.32	39.72	49.93	58.70	37.72	48.12	80.47	64.18	72.18
State		75.04	57.99	66.54	67.56	47.12	57.30	86.65	75.39	81.09

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

21. Working Population by Districts, 2011 Census

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Cultivators	Agricultural Lobarours	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total Workers	% Working Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	7,08,972	1,26,363	1,19,664	10,313	92,781	3,49,121	49.24
2	Kumuram Bheem	5,15,812	88,045	99,667	7,490	57,799	2,53,001	49.05
3	Mancherial	8,07,037	45,831	1,48,377	8,423	1,42,154	3,44,785	42.72
4	Nirmal	7,09,418	1,03,498	1,17,204	58,435	97,623	3,76,760	53.11
5	Nizamabad	15,71,022	1,44,090	2,31,941	1,26,712	2,59,823	7,62,566	48.54
6	Jagtial	9,85,417	1,11,345	1,77,530	89,897	1,57,664	5,36,436	54.44
7	Peddapalli	7,95,332	46,115	1,59,967	8,207	1,30,925	3,45,214	43.41
8	Jayashankar	4,16,763	51,785	1,30,897	2,993	35,356	2,21,031	53.04
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	10,69,261	89,435	2,62,753	8,446	1,56,477	5,17,111	48.36
10	Mahabubabad	7,74,549	1,22,597	2,04,458	7,427	73,002	4,07,484	52.61
11	Warangal Rural	7,18,537	98,880	2,00,721	7,612	69,399	3,76,612	52.41
12	Warangal Urban	10,80,858	43,818	1,20,682	16,094	2,59,046	4,39,640	40.68
13	Karimnagar	10,05,711	78,516	1,86,363	18,694	1,80,347	4,63,920	46.13
14	Rajanna Sircilla	5,52,037	66,751	1,01,737	46,647	83,528	2,98,663	54.10
15	Kamareddy	9,72,625	1,33,267	2,13,224	44,358	1,03,332	4,94,181	50.81
16	Sangareddy	15,27,628	1,09,650	2,98,990	17,234	2,62,282	6,88,156	45.05
17	Medak	7,67,428	1,29,530	1,62,827	15,811	77,642	3,85,810	50.27
18	Siddipet	10,12,065	1,56,467	1,71,665	40,520	1,40,911	5,09,563	50.35
19	Jangaon	5,34,991	80,477	1,20,447	7,462	62,386	2,70,772	50.61
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	7,70,833	67,500	1,57,672	17,038	1,31,864	3,74,074	48.53
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	24,60,095	26,675	44,980	38,872	8,54,205	9,64,732	39.22
22	Hyderabad	39,43,323	28,308	23,029	46,157	13,15,803	14,13,297	35.84
23	Rangareddy	24,26,243	1,65,705	2,13,624	29,544	6,13,768	10,22,641	42.15
24	Vikarabad	9,27,140	1,65,202	1,91,597	10,727	1,02,626	4,70,152	50.71
25	Mahabubnagar	9,19,903	1,00,052	1,70,815	14,901	1,56,621	4,42,389	48.09
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	6,09,990	85,048	1,83,459	8,441	51,138	3,28,086	53.79
27	Wanaparthy	5,77,758	60,914	1,44,713	8,749	81,773	2,96,149	51.26
28	Nagarkurnool	8,61,766	1,54,560	1,90,030	9,633	1,02,539	4,56,762	53.00
29	Nalgonda	16,18,416	1,58,951	3,89,621	19,633	2,37,886	8,06,091	49.81
30	Suryapet	10,99,560	98,773	3,15,838	8,453	1,38,464	5,61,528	51.07
31	Khammam	14,01,639	95,769	4,14,250	9,198	1,85,512	7,04,729	50.28
32	Mulugu	2,94,671	35,561	1,05,511	2,042	19,704	1,62,818	55.25
33	Narayanpet	5,66,874	81,911	1,40,898	10,366	64,493	2,97,668	52.51
Total		3,50,03,674	31,51,389	59,15,151	7,76,529	64,98,873	1,63,41,942	46.69

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

22. Pattern of Land Utilisation from 2008-09 to 2017-18

(Area in Lakh Hects)

Year	Forest	Barren and Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	Culturable Waste	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Misc., Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Current Fallow	Other Fallow Lands	Net Area Sown	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2008-09	27.43	6.26	8.19	1.71	3.09	1.16	16.79	7.88	42.33	114.84
2009-10	27.43	6.18	8.24	1.70	3.08	1.16	19.38	8.08	39.59	114.84
2010-11	27.43	6.17	8.71	1.67	3.03	1.14	13.97	7.80	44.92	114.84
2011-12	27.43	6.17	8.82	1.65	3.02	1.14	12.36	8.26	45.99	114.84
2012-13	27.43	6.17	8.86	1.74	3.02	1.14	12.03	7.91	46.54	114.84
2013-14	25.40	6.07	8.81	1.77	3.00	1.12	9.51	7.17	49.23	112.08
2014-15	25.40	6.07	8.85	1.82	2.99	1.12	14.01	8.05	43.77	112.08
2015-16	25.40	6.07	8.92	1.82	2.99	1.12	15.79	8.22	41.75	112.08
2016-17	26.98	6.07	8.52	1.82	2.99	1.12	10.15	6.69	47.74	112.08
2017-18	26.98	6.07	8.34	1.82	2.99	1.12	9.16	6.62	48.98	112.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

23. Rainfall by Seasons from 1990-91 to 2018-19

(in mmms.)

Sl. No.	Year	South-West Monsoon (June to September)		North-East Mon- soon (October to Decem- ber)		Winter Period (January to Febru- ary)		Hot-Weather Period (March to May)		Total	
		Actual	% Dev. over Normal	Actual	% Dev. over Nor- mal	Actual	% Dev. over Normal	Actual	% Dev. over Normal	Actual	% Dev. over Normal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Normal		715.1		129.2		11.5		50.8		906.6	
1	1990-91	653.1	-8.7	140.5	8.7	6.9	-40.0	31.1	-38.8	831.6	-8.3
2	1991-92	578.1	-19.2	50.5	-60.9	1.2	-89.6	14.9	-70.7	644.7	-28.9
3	1992-93	489.6	-31.5	82.5	-36.1	0.0	-100.0	43.3	-14.8	615.4	-32.1
4	1993-94	480.3	-32.8	106.5	-17.6	7.2	-37.4	16.7	-67.1	610.7	-32.6
5	1994-95	436.1	-39.0	166.1	28.6	39.5	243.5	49.7	-2.2	691.4	-23.7
6	1995-96	512.6	-28.3	240.3	86.0	1.3	-88.7	21.9	-56.9	776.1	-14.4
7	1996-97	643.5	-10.0	95.4	-26.2	13.4	16.5	52.1	2.6	804.5	-11.3
8	1997-98	481.3	-32.7	126.5	-2.1	12.3	7.0	26.6	-47.6	646.7	-28.7
9	1998-99	745.1	4.2	78.4	-39.3	4.7	-59.1	46.5	-8.5	874.7	-3.5
10	1999-00	574.3	-19.7	37.6	-70.9	6.7	-41.7	33.4	-34.3	652.0	-28.1
11	2000-01	827.1	15.7	23.1	-82.1	3.3	-71.3	37.4	-26.4	890.9	-1.7
12	2001-02	582.3	-18.6	134.8	4.3	19.0	65.2	32.6	-35.8	768.8	-15.2
13	2002-03	488.3	-31.7	86.0	-33.4	2.7	-76.5	23.9	-53.0	600.9	-33.7
14	2003-04	672.6	-5.9	103.0	-20.3	29.7	158.3	50.4	-0.8	855.8	-5.6
15	2004-05	455.8	-36.3	76.4	-40.9	37.4	225.2	44.4	-12.6	614.0	-32.3
16	2005-06	808.2	13.0	172.3	33.4	0.0	-100.0	137.1	169.9	1,117.6	23.3
17	2006-07	728.9	1.9	65.4	-49.4	0.6	-94.8	9.4	-81.5	804.2	-11.3
18	2007-08	734.6	2.7	61.6	-52.3	19.6	70.4	124.2	144.5	940.0	3.7
19	2008-09	755.2	5.6	38.6	-70.1	0.0	-100.0	27.1	-46.7	820.9	-9.5
20	2009-10	494.9	-30.8	122.0	-5.6	18.8	63.5	46.1	-9.3	681.7	-24.8
21	2010-11	894.4	25.1	152.6	18.1	10.1	-12.2	43.7	-14.0	1,100.8	21.4
22	2011-12	601.1	-15.9	24.0	-81.4	8.0	-30.4	27.5	-45.9	660.6	-27.1
23	2012-13	707.2	-1.1	141.8	9.8	34.5	200.0	33.3	-34.4	916.8	1.1
24	2013-14	851.5	19.1	243.2	88.2	1.3	-88.7	116.2	128.7	1,212.2	33.7
Normal		713.5		129.5		11.5		50.8		905.3	
25	2014-15	494.7	-30.7	54.4	-58.0	13.0	13.0	120.0	136.2	682.1	-24.7
26	2015-16	611.2	-14.3	27.5	-78.8	1.5	-87.0	76.9	51.4	717.1	-20.8
Normal		712.9		127.1		11.4		49.8		901.2	
27	2016-17	912.1	27.9	70.9	-44.2	0.0	-100.0	35.6	-28.5	1,018.6	13.0
Normal		719.3		126.1		11.8		48.8		906.0	
28	2017-18	647.2	-10.0	129.5	2.7	2.4	-79.7	61.4	25.8	840.5	-7.2
29	2018-19	661.1	-8.1	37.4	-70.3	23.7	100.8	26.3	-46.1	748.4	-17.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

24. Area Sown and Production of Foodgrains from 1955-56 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Year	Area (Lakh Hects)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)	Sl. No.	Year	Area (Lakh Hects)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	1955-56	35.35	13.78	33	1987-88	34.93	36.78
2	1956-57	36.52	14.54	34	1988-89	35.39	43.42
3	1957-58	35.64	16.60	35	1989-90	35.32	48.43
4	1958-59	37.28	22.03	36	1990-91	34.10	48.19
5	1959-60	37.85	21.48	37	1991-92	32.33	43.21
6	1960-61	35.92	19.28	38	1992-93	28.39	39.08
7	1961-62	40.50	25.60	39	1993-94	28.03	39.90
8	1962-63	40.06	23.04	40	1994-95	27.76	41.60
9	1963-64	39.69	23.63	41	1995-96	27.73	39.79
10	1964-65	38.84	24.75	42	1996-97	30.56	53.06
11	1965-66	37.92	21.73	43	1997-98	25.90	35.25
12	1966-67	38.25	22.80	44	1998-99	32.47	60.94
13	1967-68	39.01	25.66	45	1999-00	30.77	52.48
14	1968-69	37.80	19.92	46	2000-01	33.39	64.63
15	1969-70	41.15	26.66	47	2001-02	29.64	55.32
16	1970-71	42.12	26.75	48	2002-03	26.67	39.48
17	1971-72	37.39	21.17	49	2003-04	29.93	57.99
18	1972-73	38.07	19.30	50	2004-05	24.97	41.68
19	1973-74	43.17	32.68	51	2005-06	31.31	75.29
20	1974-75	41.92	33.70	52	2006-07	30.81	65.22
21	1975-76	43.79	35.77	53	2007-08	30.09	81.34
22	1976-77	39.82	30.20	54	2008-09	31.72	82.48
23	1977-78	40.34	33.83	55	2009-10	26.49	51.90
24	1978-79	43.87	41.15	56	2010-11	34.44	92.60
25	1979-80	38.41	34.32	57	2011-12	31.09	75.01
26	1980-81	38.71	37.09	58	2012-13	28.36	82.42
27	1981-82	41.61	42.37	59	2013-14	34.30	106.86
28	1982-83	40.31	43.46	60	2014-15	26.13	72.18
29	1983-84	41.79	41.15	61	2015-16	21.80	51.45
30	1984-85	36.38	32.08	62	2016-17	34.39	101.29
31	1985-86	34.64	32.23	63	2017-18	32.45	96.20
32	1986-87	32.02	29.11	64	2018-19*	30.81	92.35

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana. Note: * According to 4th Advance Estimates.

25. Area Sown and Production of Foodgrains by States, 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Area		Production		Yield	
		in '000 Hectares	Rank	in '000 Tonnes	Rank	Kgs., per Hectare	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Uttar Pradesh	20,164.0	1	49,903.1	1	2,475	12
2	Madhya Pradesh	17,067.8	2	33,224.4	2	1,947	19
3	Punjab	6,555.7	7	28,536.9	3	4,353	2
4	Rajasthan	14,237.8	3	19,353.6	4	1,359	32
5	Haryana	4,593.6	11	17,162.7	5	3,736	3
6	Weat Bengal	6,262.6	8	17,146.4	6	2,738	7
7	Bihar	6,683.8	6	16,530.8	7	2,473	13
8	Maharashtra	12,377.4	4	15,331.6	8	1,239	34
9	Andhra Pradesh	3,970.0	12	10,365.4	9	2,611	9
10	Telangana	3,439.3	14	10,129.0	10	2,945	6
11	Karnataka	7,348.7	5	9,794.7	11	1,333	33
12	Chattisgarh	5,051.0	9	9,324.1	12	1,846	23
13	Odisha	4,883.6	10	9,061.3	13	1,855	22
14	Gujarat	3,802.0	13	7,422.0	14	1,952	18
15	Jharkhand	3,052.7	15	5,664.4	15	1,856	24
16	Assam	2,667.0	17	4,952.5	16	1,857	20
17	Tamil Nadu	2,945.9	16	4,141.6	17	1,406	31
18	Uttarakhand	877.0	19	1,873.0	18	2,136	16
19	Himachal Pradesh	774.1	20	1,740.6	19	2,249	14
20	Jammu & Kashmir	925.8	18	1,618.9	20	1,749	25
21	Tripura	317.4	22	859.6	21	2,709	8
22	Nagaland	330.0	21	537.4	22	1,629	29
23	Manipur	304.2	23	525.1	23	1,726	26
24	Kerala	173.4	25	439.0	24	2,535	11
25	Arunachal Pradesh	203.5	24	343.3	25	1,687	27
26	Meghalaya	140.9	26	260.1	26	1,846	23
27	Goa	46.7	28	119.1	27	2,551	10
28	NCT Delhi	30.4	30	111.2	28	3,652	4
29	Sikkim	62.7	27	101.3	29	1,616	30
30	Mizoram	46.2	29	75.2	30	1,629	28
31	Puducherry	17.8	32	52.9	31	2,962	5
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.1	31	38.9	32	2,152.0	15
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.5	33	13.3	33	2,037.0	17
34	Daman and Diu	2.2	34	2.5	34	1,132.0	35
35	Chandigarh	0.1	35	0.3	35	4,683.0	1
All India		1,29,379.9		2,76,756.2		2,139.0	

Source: Final Estimates, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, GOI.

26. Livestock and Poultry Population by Districts, 2012 Census

Sl. No.	District	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Dogs	Others	(in Nos.)	
									Total Livestock	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	2,73,387	51,366	21,057	1,05,771	1,065	4,593	93	4,57,332	5,18,473
2	Kumuram Bheem	2,77,680	47,262	83,813	1,84,203	744	475	86	5,94,263	4,17,386
3	Mancherial	2,11,945	96,960	2,96,133	1,45,376	2,748	2,031	80	7,55,273	4,95,788
4	Nirmal	2,11,507	1,22,219	2,80,211	1,24,979	4,287	6,128	36	7,49,367	4,07,794
5	Nizamabad	1,27,011	2,18,206	4,48,018	1,86,969	6,861	6,428	90	9,93,583	21,78,128
6	Jagtial	97,956	1,30,385	4,05,918	1,01,429	9,285	4,527	100	7,49,600	10,53,213
7	Peddapalli	97,831	1,02,798	3,78,473	91,650	4,071	3,306	113	6,78,242	7,14,387
8	Jayashankar	1,89,469	1,28,391	2,93,914	1,45,487	5,417	2,567	116	7,65,361	6,65,247
9	Bhadradi Kothagudem	2,81,235	1,61,741	1,04,288	2,25,171	3,638	13,076	261	7,89,410	8,40,982
10	Mahabubabad	1,93,903	1,09,028	3,85,025	1,34,477	7,080	4,424	62	8,33,999	7,45,653
11	Warangal Rural	1,02,517	1,27,478	4,48,133	78,814	9,790	1,431	137	7,68,300	11,64,222
12	Warangal Urban	49,918	70,599	2,93,815	50,783	13,129	7,407	697	4,86,348	20,34,825
13	Karimnagar	84,399	1,00,892	4,10,703	83,224	8,696	4,765	304	6,92,983	19,54,110
14	Rajanna Sircilla	46,233	66,481	2,37,002	72,258	5,214	3,546	604	4,31,338	7,92,987
15	Kamareddy	2,06,321	1,81,405	4,70,824	2,90,026	12,955	6,671	973	11,69,175	13,94,420
16	Sangareddy	1,93,506	1,83,082	3,02,177	3,05,431	14,957	25,024	1,198	10,25,375	21,33,349
17	Medak	1,42,374	1,40,147	3,70,880	1,66,561	5,232	6,068	198	8,31,460	58,49,940
18	Siddipet	1,63,578	1,67,387	5,51,526	1,45,909	10,771	5,530	95	10,44,796	1,85,81,908
19	Jangaon	1,26,588	1,08,615	4,76,437	96,007	7,668	2,707	113	8,18,135	8,85,574
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	98,045	1,63,708	4,23,626	1,23,021	3,001	5,062	140	8,16,603	48,76,704
21	Medchal- Malkajgiri	29,135	67,354	92,977	39,913	4,425	58,636	651	2,93,091	29,40,078
22	Hyderabad	18,150	27,714	13,181	39,970	374	56,460	4,271	1,60,120	42,857
23	Rangareddy	2,34,453	1,65,586	5,35,821	2,44,538	8,537	33,776	6,414	12,29,125	1,72,72,003
24	Vikarabad	1,99,894	81,263	1,75,298	2,38,186	9,815	19,048	169	7,23,673	8,11,142
25	Mahabubnagar	2,45,043	1,34,259	17,83,759	2,43,819	23,492	22,520	1,160	24,54,052	31,04,436
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,03,891	59,587	3,95,165	73,419	5,003	12,127	42	6,49,234	10,07,994
27	Wanaparthy	87,615	65,143	7,44,137	73,381	10,007	9,904	59	9,90,246	7,86,832
28	Nagarkurnool	2,39,523	1,06,373	6,62,717	1,95,745	9,945	14,917	228	12,29,448	18,90,760
29	Nalgonda	2,18,220	2,99,647	8,79,990	2,87,852	17,086	10,432	653	17,13,880	25,32,797
30	Suryapet	1,73,985	3,19,192	5,61,048	1,18,093	4,634	4,991	109	11,82,052	16,12,045
31	Khammam	1,54,981	3,56,151	3,09,695	1,63,233	7,134	5,633	200	9,97,027	10,44,799
Total		48,80,293	41,60,419	1,28,35,761	45,75,695	2,37,061	3,64,210	19,452	2,70,72,891	8,07,50,833

Source: Director of Animal Husbandry, Telangana.

27. Fish and Prawn Production from 2008-09 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Year	Inland Fish (Tonnes)	Fresh Water Prawn (Tonnes)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	2008-09	1,49,049	2,242	1,51,291
2	2009-10	1,33,613	2,008	1,35,621
3	2010-11	1,33,587	2,206	1,35,793
4	2011-12	1,96,708	3,774	2,00,482
5	2012-13	2,14,591	5,037	2,19,628
6	2013-14	2,43,037	6,596	2,49,633
7	2014-15	2,60,010	8,352	2,68,362
8	2015-16	2,28,185	8,567	2,36,752
9	2016-17	1,93,732	5,189	1,98,921
10	2017-18	2,62,252	7,783	2,70,035
11	2018-19	2,84,210	9,998	2,94,208

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Telangana.

28. Production of Milk, Meat and Eggs from 2013-14 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Year	Milk (in '000 Tonnes)	Meat (in '000 Tonnes)	Chicken (in '000 Tonnes)	Eggs (in Lakh Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2013-14	3,924.14	230.29	216.05	1,00,605.98
2	2014-15	4,207.42	259.73	245.34	1,06,185.27
3	2015-16	4,442.29	279.98	262.08	1,12,058.23
4	2016-17	4,681.04	303.04	288.00	1,18,186.35
5	2017-18	4,965.19	330.77	314.27	1,26,700.16
6	2018-19	5,416.10	417.72	336.36	1,36,868.27

Source: Director of Animal Husbandry, Telangana.

29. Mineral Production and Value of Mineral Produced, 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	Mineral	Unit	2017-18		2018-19	
			Production	Value (Rs. in '000)	Production	Value (Rs. in '000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Major Minerals						
1	Coal	Tonnes	6,46,42,436	13,50,01,203.64	6,76,86,841	15,77,10,339.53
2	Lime Stone	Tonnes	2,59,25,669	1,03,18,416.26	2,90,49,098	1,03,12,429.79
3	Manganese Ore	Tonnes	20,706	74,231.01	11,334	44,757.97
4	Stowing Sand	Tonnes	6,21,486	71,365.28	22,91,149	2,88,684.84
5	Garnet	Tonnes	0	0.00	240	1,960.48
6	Iron Ore	Tonnes	6,000	4,194.00	1,500	1,033.50
Total			14,54,69,410.19		16,83,59,206.11	
II. Minor Minerals						
1	Amethyst	Tonnes	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Barytes	Tonnes	3,700	15,262.50	1,020	4,628.25
3	Dolomite	Tonnes	4,80,600	2,40,300.00	6,53,025	3,59,163.75
4	Feldspar	Tonnes	7,98,964	3,14,791.82	9,22,611	4,01,335.78
5	Fire Clay	Tonnes	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Latarite	Tonnes	30,14,974	8,14,042.98	38,37,982	12,28,154.24
7	Mica	Tonnes	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Quartz	Tonnes	5,93,226	2,04,662.97	7,31,952	2,78,141.84
9	Silica Sand	Tonnes	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Shale	Tonnes	40,805	6,120.75	53,522	8,831.13
11	White Clay	Tonnes	57,465	14,366.25	50,009	13,752.48
12	Yellow Ochre	Tonnes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total			16,09,547.27		22,94,007.47	
III. Other Minor Minerals						
1	Black Granite	M3	4,01,717	72,30,907.22	4,12,681	81,71,086.28
2	Colour Granite	M3	7,94,182	1,66,77,830.34	6,97,062	1,61,02,121.23
3	Gravel / Earth	M3	5,28,75,474	2,00,92,680.02	9,53,89,092	3,98,72,640.45
4	Fuller's Earth	Tonnes	7,80,243	8,08,082.07	5,47,096	6,23,689.44
5	Lime Stone Slabs	M2	38,06,327	9,89,645.02	36,74,418	10,50,883.55
6	Limekankar	Tonnes	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Mosaic Chips	Tonnes	12,250	9,303.75	30,713	25,645.36
8	Marble	Tonnes	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Road Metal	M3	5,74,72,567	5,45,98,938.72	9,90,73,560	10,35,31,869.97
10	Ordinary Sand	M3	95,35,278	57,21,166.80	1,07,54,055	64,52,432.70
Total			10,61,28,553.94		17,58,30,368.98	
Grand Total			25,32,07,511.40		34,64,83,582.56	

Source: Director of Mines and Geology,Telangana.

30. Functioning Fair Price Shops and Food Security Cards by Districts

(As on July 2019)

Sl. No.	District	Fair Price Shops	Annapurna Cards (AAP)	Anthyodaya Food Security Cards	Food Security Cards	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	355	275	12,925	1,75,993	1,89,193
2	Kumuram bheem	275	23	12,095	1,25,569	1,37,687
3	Mancherial	423	191	15,075	2,01,193	2,16,459
4	Nirmal	390	36	11,778	1,93,662	2,05,476
5	Nizamabad	751	1,149	20,044	3,71,180	3,92,373
6	Jagtial	586	163	14,602	2,92,953	3,07,718
7	Peddapalli	413	183	12,400	2,04,738	2,17,321
8	Jayashankar	277	42	8,985	1,13,183	1,22,210
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	442	4	17,554	2,66,843	2,84,401
10	Mahabubabad	553	2	14,664	2,21,368	2,36,034
11	Warangal Rural	464	15	12,146	2,08,430	2,20,591
12	Warangal Urban	459	21	12,161	2,55,370	2,67,552
13	Karimnagar	487	49	15,944	2,60,259	2,76,252
14	Rajanna Sircilla	344	220	13,661	1,60,455	1,74,336
15	Kamareddy	577	1,092	16,406	2,33,285	2,50,783
16	Sangareddy	845	112	27,156	3,48,426	3,75,694
17	Medak	521	84	13,013	2,01,100	2,14,197
18	Siddipet	680	96	18,863	2,70,882	2,89,841
19	Jangaon	355	104	10,682	1,57,749	1,68,535
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	461	0	13,136	1,92,555	2,05,691
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	636	111	18,321	4,77,746	4,96,178
22	Hyderabad	703	1,426	30,596	5,57,449	5,89,471
23	Rangareddy	919	44	35,211	4,90,092	5,25,347
24	Vikarabad	588	41	26,784	2,08,628	2,35,453
25	Mahabubnagar	506	231	19,085	2,19,616	2,38,932
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	333	142	10,167	1,47,829	1,58,138
27	Wanaparthy	325	118	9,878	1,45,090	1,55,086
28	Nagarkurnool	558	42	17,047	2,17,431	2,34,520
29	Nalgonda	991	70	28,918	4,32,295	4,61,283
30	Suryapet	609	47	18,768	2,98,882	3,17,697
31	Khammam	669	3	26,550	3,81,069	4,07,622
32	Mulugu	222	2	8,107	82,234	90,343
33	Narayanpet	298	29	8,923	1,29,179	1,38,131
Total		17,015	6,167	5,51,645	82,42,733	88,00,545

Source: Commissioner, Civil Supplies, Telangana

31. Functioning of Anganwadi Centers by Districts, 2018-19

(in Nos.)

SI. No.	District	Projects	Mandals Covered	Centres		Children Enrolled	AWTs		Ayahs (Helpers)
				Main	Mini		Main	Mini	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Adilabad	5	18	992	264	58,076	943	187	852
2	Kumuram Bheem	5	15	834	139	40,878	755	87	697
3	Mancherial	4	18	888	73	43,168	828	29	758
4	Nirmal	4	19	816	109	49,944	791	102	760
5	Nizamabad	5	27	1,365	135	80,840	1,333	122	1,265
6	Jagtial	4	18	1,037	28	54,835	997	26	926
7	Peddapalli	3	14	701	5	29,678	680	5	627
8	Jayashankar	6	20	1,137	143	39,554	1,055	84	952
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	11	23	1,432	622	65,200	1,390	562	1,349
10	Mahabubabad	5	16	1,285	150	42,068	1,211	110	1,143
11	Warangal Rural	3	15	832	76	30,090	782	48	698
12	Warangal Urban	3	11	772	20	37,000	743	11	667
13	Karimnagar	4	16	752	25	33,095	740	20	725
14	Rajanna Sircilla	2	13	560	27	27,678	553	26	535
15	Kamareddy	5	22	1,038	155	51,963	1,015	149	996
16	Sangareddy	5	26	1,344	160	82,271	1,333	157	1,266
17	Medak	4	20	880	190	47,497	860	183	842
18	Siddipet	5	22	1,084	65	47,799	1,070	46	1,046
19	Jangaon	3	13	691	41	22,790	683	34	676
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	4	16	809	55	31,293	787	48	779
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	3	14	779	14	85,808	759	13	683
22	Hyderabad	5	16	912	2	90,633	861	0	790
23	Rangareddy	7	27	1,380	220	1,16,888	1,348	207	1,277
24	Vikarabad	5	18	969	138	50,692	949	132	915
25	Mahabubnagar	7	26	1,730	151	86,022	1,704	140	1,666
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	3	12	656	57	47,734	636	47	616
27	Wanaparthy	3	14	545	44	23,736	539	36	527
28	Nagarkurnool	5	20	908	223	36,055	887	176	832
29	Nalgonda	9	31	1,830	258	68,793	1,814	228	1,786
30	Suryapet	5	23	1,126	83	44,265	1,090	68	1,047
31	Khammam	7	21	1,605	264	73,342	1,585	222	1,556
Total		149	584	31,689	3,936	16,39,685	30,721	3,305	29,254

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare, Telangana.

32. Company wise Number of LPG connections by Districts, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(in Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	2017-18				2018-19			
		IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Adilabad	27,681	80,049	33,297	1,41,027	30,492	1,06,469	40,188	1,77,149
2	Kumuram Bheem	19,777	46,305	17,375	83,457	23,259	70,156	21,410	1,14,825
3	Mancherial	82,220	46,698	72,780	2,01,698	90,410	57,661	79,692	2,27,763
4	Nirmal	91,735	45,496	20,035	1,57,266	1,16,189	50,400	22,484	1,89,073
5	Nizamabad	1,30,674	1,15,748	1,57,604	4,04,026	1,45,074	1,32,959	1,68,559	4,46,592
6	Jagtial	1,64,805	31,214	47,682	2,43,701	1,91,335	33,034	55,093	2,79,462
7	Peddapalli	1,43,609	6,063	29,766	1,79,438	1,59,912	6,237	31,827	1,97,976
8	Jayashankar	30,741	67,879	33,980	1,32,600	45,879	87,940	40,422	1,74,241
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	43,427	2,23,692	20,187	2,87,306	49,198	2,73,509	29,086	3,51,793
10	Mahabubabad	29,372	53,121	38,760	1,21,253	41,555	59,262	43,723	1,44,540
11	Warangal Rural	73,709	28,512	49,609	1,51,830	90,604	34,864	56,608	1,82,076
12	Warangal Urban	87,877	1,04,697	1,48,578	3,41,152	94,020	1,12,411	1,63,236	3,69,667
13	Karimnagar	60,708	1,47,052	1,36,419	3,44,179	67,818	1,54,019	1,42,283	3,64,120
14	Rajanna Sircilla	71,975	21,806	22,654	1,16,435	83,825	27,107	24,406	1,35,338
15	Kamareddy	44,139	58,150	96,579	1,98,868	53,837	77,072	1,09,206	2,40,115
16	Sangareddy	1,45,181	1,47,830	1,08,342	4,01,353	1,68,985	1,60,382	1,16,317	4,45,684
17	Medak	25,317	66,371	64,850	1,56,538	30,848	79,493	75,242	1,85,583
18	Siddipet	1,03,217	95,673	69,499	2,68,389	1,16,936	1,04,021	72,794	2,93,751
19	Jangaon	20,897	28,954	70,124	1,19,975	24,411	33,438	72,706	1,30,555
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	98,299	31,632	47,436	1,77,367	1,07,442	33,667	53,104	1,94,213
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	4,41,552	6,01,396	1,74,486	12,17,434	4,54,387	6,32,240	1,83,230	12,69,857
22	Hyderabad	5,99,748	6,79,527	2,01,146	14,80,421	5,81,009	7,01,977	2,02,944	14,85,930
23	Rangareddy	4,55,212	1,16,333	1,32,712	7,04,257	5,19,577	1,23,141	1,47,966	7,90,684
24	Vikarabad	78,112	45,597	17,801	1,41,510	1,03,671	55,984	30,589	1,90,244
25	Mahabubnagar	1,01,865	35,299	1,47,296	2,84,460	1,27,947	43,230	1,70,926	3,42,103
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	30,567	90,069	229	1,20,865	40,007	1,10,511	1,099	1,51,617
27	Wanaparthy	33,586	6,400	57,304	97,290	42,299	6,697	64,179	1,13,175
28	Nagarkurnool	56,293	33,794	54,104	1,44,191	67,621	38,839	67,553	1,74,013
29	Nalgonda	1,55,289	1,63,651	68,437	3,87,377	1,80,114	1,77,126	91,414	4,48,654
30	Suryapet	1,81,899	22,757	49,031	2,53,687	2,12,358	33,837	62,202	3,08,397
31	Khammam	1,50,915	1,48,501	80,378	3,79,794	1,63,529	1,74,453	97,879	4,35,861
Total		37,80,398	33,90,266	22,68,480	94,39,144	42,24,548	37,92,136	25,38,367	1,05,55,051

Source : Sr. Manager-SLC/TS, HPCL, Secunderabad.

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