



Socio Economic Outlook 2020

SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - 2020



Government of Telangana

SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2020

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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An Overview

Developmental history suggests that the foundation laid when a new state or country is formed determines to a significant extent its developmental trajectory. The state of Telangana is formed after decades of people's movements. True to the spirit of the public sentiments, the Government of Telangana has over the past six years laid strong foundations in tune with people's aspirations and to reach the goal for a Bangaru Telangana.

Bangaru Telangana broadly refers to a Telangana, where the past injustices are more than adequately compensated, the current generations experience a significant improvement in quality of life and the future generations can be assured of a good quality of life through the gains from current investments made by the state. In essence, the state Government has embarked on a fine balance of development and welfare and in many respects, has emerged as a model state for the nation.

Economic Development

As soon as the bifurcation took place, the State Government focused on ensuring that the state becomes self-sufficient in power. It currently provides 24x7 power to all sectors including free 24x7 power to agriculture. Telangana is the only state in the country, which has the distinction of offering 24x7 power supply to agriculture serving 24.16 lakh farmers. This enhanced supply of quality power not only prevented livelihood losses out of production discontinuities arising from power cuts, but also enabled farmers to irrigate their farms at their desired timing. Further, the certainty of having quality continuous power supply significantly boosted the economic opportunities for all sections of the population. The government plans to become self sufficient in power and is half way through with several projects underway, which will add another 11,612 Megawatts to the existing contracted capacity of 16,261 Megawatts.

To improve ease of doing business, the State Government has ushered in model reforms in the country through TS-iPASS with deemed approvals beyond stipulated timelines. TS-iPASS has paid good dividends so far, with attraction of as many as 11,857 industrial units with an employment potential of 13.08 lakh persons to the state. The attractive incentives coupled with the business environment created in the state enabled the state to attract businesses in terms of new investments for reputed companies like Apple, Amazon, Facebook, Uber, Google, Microsoft etc. While continuing to attract reputed multinational

companies, the Government has ensured that Telangana leads the country in promoting entrepreneurship through T-Hub and We-Hub, a dedicated platform for Women Entrepreneurship.

In an effort to improve farm incomes, the Government has embarked on a significant expansion of irrigation potential in the state, duly compensating for the past injustices. Most notably, the Government has taken up Kaleswaram project to provide irrigation for 18 lakh acres spread over 13 districts by lifting 180 TMC of water from Godavari River at Rs. 80,500 crore. Since formation of the state, the Government has created an irrigation potential of 70.10 lakh acres and stabilized an ayacut of 10.00 lakh acres under 36 projects. It has also undertaken the rejuvenation of 27,584 tanks under Mission Kakatiya. A gap ayacut of 6.09 lakh hectares have been stabilized duly restoring the storage capacity to an extent of 8.94 TMC. This has resulted in enhanced farm incomes. This focus on improving irrigation has won national acclaim and Mission Kakatiya is recognized as a model programme for other states by NITI Aayog.

Recognizing the importance of clean land titles, the Government has undertaken a programme ‘Land Records Updation Programme’ (LRUP) to cover 1.78 crore survey numbers belonging to 75.54 lakh accounts to provide hassle free land rights. Building on the success in this programme, and with an objective to improve farm incomes, the Government has embarked on the first of its kind programme to provide Direct Cash Transfer to farmers, in the form of Rythu Bandhu, a investment support of Rs. 5,000 per acre per season to every farmer as investment support to purchase seed and fertilizers and to reduce rural indebtedness. This direct cash transfer ensures that there are no distortions in agricultural inputs markets, and therefore, this model was widely acclaimed by all economists. Very soon, this programme became a model adopted by the Government of India and other states.

The Government has also brought in a novel measure to support farmer families in case of farmer deaths, by providing Rs. 5 lakh to every farmer within 10 days of death under Rythu Bima programme. This also became a model for adoption by other states. To enhance the farmers income, the government has taken measures to supply at subsidized cost, farm mechanization equipments to overcome the shortage of labour at the time of operations and harvesting. Micro irrigation systems, polyhouses, greenhouses for raising commercial horticulture crops are provided on subsidy. The government has also facilitated the farmers to sale their produce at a better remunerative price on e-NAM portal.

To supplement the income of agriculture, the government has embarked upon distribution of sheep on subsidy to sheep rearing families. With the increase in water availability in tanks and irrigation sources, fisheries Sector was given high priority. Fish and prawn seedlings were supplied to the fishermen free of cost so as to increase their income.

With a strong belief that Bangaru Telangana should not only focus on the needs of the present, but also the needs of the future, the Government has embarked upon drastically improving the forest cover from 24% to 33%, with a goal to plant 230 crore seedlings in the state. So far, 157 crores of seedlings were planted, by all the departments and general public in rural and urban areas across the state.

The efforts of the State Government are reflected in the economic growth recorded by the State. 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 9.25% in the last six years was much higher than the corresponding national GDP growth of 6.97%. The nominal and real growth rates for the state are 12.6% and 8.2% respectively - as against 7.5% and 5.0% at the All-India level in 2019-20. In fact Telangana has consistently outperformed the national average in terms of economic growth since its formation.

In 2019-20, the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors are expected to grow at 10.7%, 1.7%, and 9.6% respectively at constant prices. The sectoral growth rates at constant prices were higher than the national average for the primary and tertiary sectors.

The per-capita income is the GSDP per person in the state in a given year. In Telangana, the per-capita income is Rs. 2,28,216 in 2019-20. This is higher than the national average of Rs. 1,34,432 for the same year. The state's per-capita income is growing faster than that of the country. Between 2018-19 and 2019-20, Telangana grew at 11.6% at current prices, whereas the national per-capita income grew only at 6.3%.

Human Development and Welfare

Since the bifurcation, the State Government has significantly prioritized welfare, health and educational programmes. The prime objective in the welfare arena is to ensure that there is no deprived community in the state. To improve food security, 6 kg fine rice per head per family is supplied through the Public Distribution System. It has enhanced the amounts under Aasara Pensions programme.

It is well known that expenditure on social occasions like marriage is a significant reason for people to fall into poverty. Therefore, the Government has embarked on Kalyana Lakshmi and Shadi Mubarak and significantly enhanced the amount to Rs. 1,00,016 to eligible beneficiaries from the ST, SC, BC and Economically Backward Classes communities.

The Government has brought in a novel Kanti Velugu programme to ensure that people can enjoy free eyesight diagnostic services and have spectacles where necessary. This has ensured that people, especially the old, do not face any accidental injuries due to poor eye sight. This programme has shown tremendous success.

It was common that the poor women, even though they were pregnant were compelled to go to work due to their poverty. To ensure that pregnant women can adequately focus on their own wellbeing during pregnancy, the state Government brought in KCR Kit, with cash and kind support for items necessary for pregnant women for a safe delivery. Similarly, through Arogya Lakshmi, nutritious meals are being provided to pregnant and lactating women.

The Telangana government's initiatives in the past 6 years have been focused on improving the reproductive and child healthcare services. As a result of its concerted efforts, the Maternal Mortality Ratio has reduced from 92 in 2013 to 76 in 2017. Moreover, the introduction of KCR Kit has tremendously increased the institutional deliveries in public institutions from 31% to 60%. The IMR has steadily declined from 34 in the year 2014 to 29 in the year 2017 and Under-5 Mortality Rate decreased from 40 in the year 2014 to 32 in the year 2017.

The state is taking measures to reduce the burden of infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases. The state ranked amongst the top three states as per NITI Aayog report for two consecutive years (2018 and 2019) in providing better medical care through public sector health facilities.

In education too, the Government has enhanced its thrust on educational schemes, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, RTE, etc., with emphasis on scaling up and improving residential schools and welfare educational institutions. Government has scaled-up Social welfare residential schools from 296 at the time of formation of the state to 959 today. It has significantly enhanced the diet charges with supplementary nutritious diet based on prescribed by National Institution of Nutrition (NIN). Also enhanced the scale of scholarships for marginalized communities to encourage their families to enroll children in these institutions. Government is also encouraging the students to study overseas with scholarship.

Mission Bhagiratha was launched to ensure that no member of the household, especially the women, is compelled to walk to fetch water. Through this scheme, the intent is to supply piped drinking water to 80 lakh households and this project is nearing completion. Teams from other states have been constantly visiting the state to understand how Telangana achieved this feat.

Rural sanitation is of the utmost importance given by government to provide quality and healthy life to the people. The government has partnered with the Government of India and has implemented Swatchh Bharat – Open Defecation Free Telangana programme for providing cleanliness and sanitation. The efforts put in by the government by massive drive and awareness programme could achieve the ODF status in all the districts. Under this programme, 96.32% of houses were covered with IHHLs on a saturation basis to ensure sanitation. The awareness created has helped in ensuring that the latrines are not only constructed but also utilized. Consequently, the villages have become clean, contributing to a healthy and enhanced quality of life.

Cultural Renaissance

While focusing on economic development, human development and welfare, the State Government has been consciously promoting the local festivals and traditions, aimed at cultural renaissance of Telangana region, which has been neglected over the past few decades prior to bifurcation.

Accordingly, it has supported festivals like Kakatiya Festival and Deccan Festival along with religious festivals Bonalu, Bathukamma, Medaram Jathara, Milad un Nabi, Ramadan, Diwali, Sadar and Christmas. Most notably, Medaram Jatara is drawing crores of devotees, pilgrims and visitors.

The Government has also been promoting Telangana Food, its culture in movies and the richness of Telugu language.

Governance

The State Government has been a forerunner in decentralizing the administration by bringing key functionaries closer to the people. In this spirit, it has enhanced the number of districts from 10 to 33, revenue divisions from 43 to 71 and mandals from 464 to 589, gram panchayats from 8,368 to 12,751. It has also enhanced the Municipal Corporations from 6 to 13, Municipalities from 68 to 128. The main objective here is to ensure that the enhanced governance of key programmes results in better quality of life for the citizens of the state. Where critical, the State Government has filled vacancies, and enhanced salaries to functionaries like home-guards, AWWs, ASHAs etc.

One of the prominent improvements in Governance has been the focus on Governance in local bodies, both rural and urban, through programmes like Palle Pragathi and Pattana Pragathi. There were two phases of Palle Pragathi which were completed and Pattana Pragathi has just been launched.

Over the past few years, the Government has intensively worked on improving the Governance in rural and urban bodies. Accordingly it has brought in new legislations – the Telangana Panchayat Raj Act 2018 and the Telangana Municipalities Act 2019. These legislations are enacted to stay in tune with the existing times and context in Telangana. One of the major highlights of these legislation is to make mandatory earmarks for Green Budget. This will serve well for creating a better quality of life for present as well as future generations. Through this legislation, many of the powers, which used to reside with Government are now transferred to the District Collector. In addition to powers and functionaries, funds are also enhanced to local bodies. A matching grant to the grant prescribed by Finance Commission to local bodies is being provided by the State Government.

Having ensured that the local bodies are adequately empowered, adequately staffed and resources, the focus

now is to ensure that all local bodies are clean, garbage collection is regular and comprehensive, the drains are clean, at least 85% of the plants are surviving, every house is supplied with clean water and has a toilet etc. In terms of common facilities, every local body should have access to a nursery, graveyard, dump yard, a tractor etc. These Palle Pragathi and Pattana Pragathi programmes are conducted with extensive citizen involvement.

In line with the spirit of empowering Local Bodies, the structure of district administration is amended to give enhanced impetus to local governance. A new post of Additional Collector (Local Bodies) has been created in the districts to provide special impetus to governance in Gram Panchayats and Municipalities/Municipal Corporations.

The State Government strongly believes that if the villages and wards in every local body are governed properly, the State would automatically be developed. It is with this spirit that the Government has systematically over the past few years undertook the above measures.

With the increase in cosmopolitan culture and expanding urbanization the law and order plays a critical role for the security and safety of the people and to build confidence among the investors. The government has strengthened the police department by providing more resources to strengthen law and order. The police department has taken up installation of about 5.44 lakh CCTV Cameras, which is amongst the highest in the country, to control crime. SHE teams, the first of their kind in the country have become active to control crime against women and children. These teams are successful in inculcating confidence among women and children. These measures also helped in Hyderabad being now regarded as the best venue for various national and international conferences, summits and events.

Overall Progress

The broad-based progress in the state is reflected in the recent ranking issued by NITI Aayog based on progress made against the Sustainable Development Goals. Amongst the Indian States, Telangana has been ranked 3rd in the country. This is a manifestation of the State Government's intent and achievements over the past few years for building a Bangaru Telangana.

Despite the above achievements, the Government has been relentless in formulating and implementing innovative ideas to strengthen the economy and well-being of the poor.

The following chapters will throw light on the achievements and progress made in the year 2019-20.

Macroeconomic Trends

Summary

Telangana has shown rapid and robust economic growth amidst a global and national economic slowdown. Global growth for 2019 was 2.4%, the slowest since the financial crisis. The Indian economy is expected to grow at 5% in 2019-20. Telangana however, is expected to register a real economic growth rate of 8.2% in 2019-20 - well above the national average. The driver of growth seems to be the primary and the tertiary sectors which are estimated to grow at 15.8% and 14.1% respectively in current prices. Overall, the tertiary sector still dominated the total gross value added in the economy - it contributes 65.2% of the total. Per-capita income in the state remains higher than the national average. Moreover, the state has once again experienced a higher growth rate of current price per capita income - 11.6% compared to 6.3% at the national level. Finally, the inflation measure as per the CPI (IW) is 7.46 - close to the national level which is 8.08.

2.1. Introduction

Telangana has shown rapid and robust economic growth amidst a global and national economic slowdown. According to the World Bank's World Economic Prospects report the global economy grew at 2.4% in 2019 - the lowest growth rate since the financial crisis. Likewise, the Indian economic growth rate estimated for 2019-20 has slowed to 5%, as compared to 6.1% in the previous year. Given these challenges, the progress made by the state economy has been commendable. This chapter provides an overview of the key statistics of Telangana's economy over the years.

2.2. Overview of GSDP Estimates for 2019-20

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 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. These estimates are regarded to be an indicator of the health of the economy - and at a broader level, these estimates may be used as a measure of the outcome achieved through various interventions and investments towards economic development.

GSDP estimates are compiled both at current and constant prices. GSDP estimates at current prices (nominal GSDP) are computed by evaluating the value of all final goods and services produced in a particular year using the current year prices. Therefore, the growth rate of current price GSDP (nominal

growth rate) is the sum of the growth rate of volume of production and the growth rate of prices. By contrast, GSDP estimates at constant prices (real GSDP) are computed by evaluating the value of all final goods and services produced in a particular year, using the prices corresponding to a pre-defined base year. The growth rate of constant price GSDP (real growth rate) is the rate of growth in volume of production after adjusting the price inflation.

In 2019-20, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for Telangana is estimated to increase to Rs.9.70 lakh crore from Rs.8.61 lakh crore in 2018-19 (GSDP Advanced Estimates released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics). This represents an impressive nominal growth rate of 12.6%. In fact, Telangana has outperformed the All India nominal growth rate every year since its formation. While this year's performance is lower than Telangana's own performance in recent years, this can be primarily attributed to the general economic slowdown in India and in the rest of the world.

Likewise, the 2019-20 GSDP at constant prices (2011-12) is estimated to increase to Rs.6.63 lakh crore from Rs.6.13 lakh crore in 2018-19 - a 8.2% real growth rate. Again, this is higher than the national average, as has been the case since 2015-16, but lower than Telangana's own performance in recent years due to national and international factors already discussed. Figure 2.1 presents the trend in Telangana's GSDP over the past 9 years. Figure 2.2 presents the trend in Telangana's GSDP growth rate over the past 9 years.

Figure 2.1 Trend in GSDP for Telangana in Current and Constant Prices



Figure 2.2 Trend in GSDP Growth Rate for Telangana in Current and Constant Prices



2.3. Comparing Telangana's Economy to the Rest of India

Despite being the youngest state in the country, Telangana has demonstrated rapid growth. This can be attributed to a number of initiatives that the Government has taken in areas of such as agriculture, animal husbandry, electricity, industries, infrastructure, and a host of others. In addition, the extent of urbanization has also contributed to the economic development of Telangana – according to the 2011 about 38.8% of the state’s population resides in urban areas and this number is expected to be much higher in 2019-20.

A meaningful benchmark to judge the performance of the state economy is the performance of the rest of the country – both the national average as well as the performance of similar state economies. Telangana is estimated to outperform the national average in terms of nominal and real growth rate in 2019-20. As mentioned in the previous section, the nominal and real growth rates for the state are 12.6% and 8.2% respectively - as against 7.5% and 5.0% at the All India level. In fact, Telangana has consistently outperformed the national average along these two parameters since its formation - see Table 2.1 which shows the real and nominal growth rates for Telangana and All India since 2011-12. Similarly, Table 2.2 and 2.3 compares Telangana’s current price GSDP and GSDP growth rate to other states for which data is available at current and constant prices, respectively. It is observed that only a few states have experienced consistent economic growth like Telangana. Telangana’s consistently strong economic performance is reflected in the fact that its share in the national GDP has been consistently increasing since the state’s formation – from 4.02% in 2013-14 to 4.76% in 2019-20 (current prices). This is presented in Figure 2.3.

Table 2.1: Trends in GSDP/GDP and GSDP/GDP Growth Rates - Telangana vs. 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 (TRE)	6,58,325	13.9	1,53,91,669	11.8	4.28	5,07,946	9.3	1,23,08,193	8.3	4.13
2017-18 (SRE)	7,53,127	14.4	1,70,98,304	11.1	4.40	5,59,492	10.1	1,31,75,160	7.0	4.25
2018-19 (FRE)	8,61,031	14.3	1,89,71,237	11.0	4.54	6,12,828	9.5	1,39,81,426	6.1	4.38
2019-20 (AE)	9,69,604	12.6	2,03,84,759	7.5	4.76	6,63,258	8.2	1,46,83,835	5.0	4.52

Note: TRE: Third Revised Estimates, SRE: Second Revised Estimates, FRE: First Revised Estimates, AE: Advance Estimates and GR: Growth Rate.

Table 2.2 Gross State Domestic Product of States with Growth Rates at Current Prices as on 28.02.2020

Sl. No.	State\UT	GSDP at Current Prices (Rs. in crore)					Growth Rates			Avg. GR
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Sikkim	18,034	20,687	23,495	26,786	17.1	14.7	13.6	14.0	14.8
2	Tripura	35,938	39,479	44,219	50,398	21.7	9.9	12.0	14.0	14.4
3	Telangana	5,77,902	6,58,325	7,53,127	8,61,031	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.3	14.2
4	Madhya Pradesh	5,41,189	6,48,849	7,28,242	8,09,327	12.8	19.9	12.2	11.1	14.0
5	Karnataka	10,45,168	12,09,136	13,50,257	15,35,224	14.4	15.7	11.7	13.7	13.9
6	Haryana	4,95,504	5,61,610	6,49,592	7,34,163	13.4	13.3	15.7	13.0	13.8
7	Assam	2,27,959	2,54,382	2,88,691	3,24,038	16.5	11.6	13.5	12.2	13.4
8	Uttar Pradesh	11,37,808	12,90,289	14,60,443	16,68,229	12.5	13.4	13.2	14.2	13.3
9	Mizoram	15,139	17,192	19,329	22,241	12.1	13.6	12.4	15.1	13.3
10	Andhra Pradesh	6,04,229	6,84,416	7,93,186	8,62,957	15.1	13.3	15.9	8.8	13.3
11	West Bengal	7,97,300	8,72,527	9,99,585	11,77,586	11.0	9.4	14.6	17.8	13.2
12	Chandigarh	29,275	32,734	38,760	43,227	10.3	11.8	18.4	11.5	13.0
13	Gujarat	10,29,010	11,67,156	13,28,068	15,01,944	11.6	13.4	13.8	13.1	13.0
14	Bihar	3,71,602	4,22,316	4,84,740	5,57,490	8.4	13.6	14.8	15.0	12.9
15	Puducherry	26,617	29,573	32,962	36,656	17.9	11.1	11.5	11.2	12.9
16	A & N Islands	6,032	6,836	7,871	NA	10.1	13.3	15.1	NA	12.9
17	Goa	55,054	63,460	70,494	77,126	15.1	15.3	11.1	9.4	12.7
18	Odisha	3,28,550	3,93,562	4,34,769	4,95,840	4.6	19.8	10.5	14.0	12.2
19	Delhi	5,50,804	6,15,605	6,90,098	7,79,652	11.3	11.8	12.1	13.0	12.0
20	Jammu & Kashmir	1,17,168	1,25,379	1,37,427	1,54,380	19.1	7.0	9.6	12.3	12.0
21	Tamil Nadu	11,76,500	13,02,639	14,61,841	16,64,159	9.7	10.7	12.2	13.8	11.6
22	Rajasthan	6,81,482	7,60,750	8,35,170	9,42,586	10.7	11.6	9.8	12.9	11.2
23	Kerala	5,61,994	6,34,886	7,01,577	7,81,653	9.6	13.0	10.5	11.4	11.1
24	Uttarakhand	1,77,163	1,95,125	2,22,836	2,45,895	9.7	10.1	14.2	10.3	11.1
25	Maharashtra	19,66,147	21,88,532	24,11,600	NA	10.5	11.3	10.2	NA	10.7
26	Punjab	3,90,087	4,26,988	4,78,636	5,27,120	9.9	9.5	12.1	10.1	10.4
27	Nagaland	19,524	21,722	24,492	27,283	6.1	11.3	12.7	11.4	10.4
28	Meghalaya	25,117	27,439	30,790	34,389	8.1	9.2	12.2	11.7	10.3
29	Himachal Pradesh	1,14,239	1,25,634	1,40,613	1,53,181	10.1	10.0	11.9	8.9	10.2
30	Manipur	19,531	21,294	23,835	26,249	7.7	9.0	11.9	10.1	9.7
31	Jharkhand	2,06,613	2,36,250	2,76,243	3,07,581	-5.5	14.3	16.9	11.3	9.3
32	Chhattisgarh	2,27,383	2,54,722	2,84,194	3,11,660	2.8	12.0	11.6	9.7	9.0
33	Arunachal Pradesh	18,509	19,845	22,432	24,603	3.1	7.2	13.0	9.7	8.2

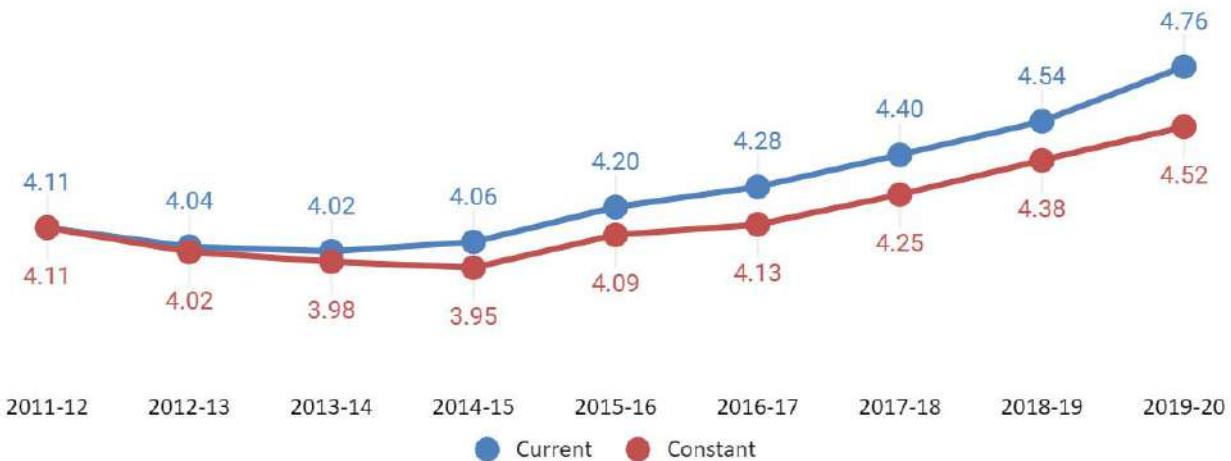
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments

Table 2.3 Gross State Domestic Product of States with Growth Rates at Constant Prices as on 28.02.2020

Sl. No.	State\UT	GSDP at Constant Prices (Rs. in crore)					Growth Rates			Avg. GR
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Goa	46,091	51,482	56,742	66,611	14.9	11.7	10.2	17.4	13.5
2	Karnataka	8,31,368	9,42,260	10,37,729	11,36,634	11.1	13.3	10.1	9.5	11.0
3	A & N Islands	5,092	5,752	6,482	NA	7.4	13.0	12.7	NA	11.0
4	Assam	1,91,109	2,02,081	2,28,714	2,46,938	15.7	5.7	13.2	8.0	10.6
5	Telangana	4,64,542	5,07,946	5,59,492	6,12,828	11.6	9.3	10.1	9.5	10.2
6	Gujarat	8,94,465	9,81,342	10,89,811	11,90,121	10.2	9.7	11.1	9.2	10.1
7	Odisha	2,92,229	3,37,696	3,59,050	3,87,403	8.0	15.6	6.3	7.9	9.4
8	Haryana	4,13,405	4,56,659	4,94,068	5,31,085	11.6	10.5	8.2	7.5	9.4
9	Mizoram	12,324	13,595	14,669	16,036	9.4	10.3	7.9	9.3	9.2
10	Chandigarh	24,932	27,214	30,402	32,398	9.0	9.2	11.7	6.6	9.1
11	Bihar	2,96,488	3,23,004	3,56,768	3,94,350	6.1	8.9	10.5	10.5	9.0
12	Delhi	4,75,623	5,11,504	5,54,908	6,02,708	11.0	7.5	8.5	8.6	8.9
13	Andhra Pradesh	4,98,606	5,40,212	5,94,841	6,21,301	12.2	8.3	10.1	4.4	8.8
14	West Bengal	6,09,545	6,53,416	7,11,408	8,00,913	6.1	7.2	8.9	12.6	8.7
15	Madhya Pradesh	4,18,856	4,71,016	5,00,151	5,35,362	9.1	12.5	6.2	7.0	8.7
16	Tripura	26,787	30,538	33,645	37,295	-0.7	14.0	10.2	10.8	8.6
17	Jammu & Kashmir	97,001	1,00,730	1,06,506	1,12,885	17.8	3.8	5.7	6.0	8.3
18	Uttarakhand	1,52,699	1,67,703	1,80,844	1,93,273	8.1	9.8	7.8	6.9	8.2
19	Uttar Pradesh	9,08,241	10,07,010	10,79,879	11,37,469	8.8	10.9	7.2	5.3	8.1
20	Maharashtra	16,54,209	18,06,581	19,42,769	NA	7.2	9.2	7.5	NA	8.0
21	Tamil Nadu	9,67,562	10,36,762	11,16,334	12,07,526	8.2	7.2	7.7	8.2	7.8
22	Sikkim	14,370	15,397	16,467	17,629	9.9	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.8
23	Puducherry	19,060	20,478	22,489	24,442	4.7	7.4	9.8	8.7	7.7
24	Kerala	4,51,210	4,85,302	5,20,579	5,59,412	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.4
25	Himachal Pradesh	96,274	1,03,055	1,09,805	1,17,868	8.1	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.3
26	Rajasthan	5,63,340	5,97,267	6,33,278	6,77,428	8.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.8
27	Meghalaya	20,638	21,730	23,742	25,890	2.5	5.3	9.3	9.0	6.5
28	Punjab	3,30,052	3,52,721	3,75,238	3,97,669	5.7	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.2
29	Jharkhand	1,74,881	1,93,174	2,17,618	2,32,821	-6.2	10.5	12.7	7.0	6.0
30	Chhattisgarh	1,91,020	2,07,326	2,18,539	2,31,820	2.8	8.5	5.4	6.1	5.7
31	Manipur	16,424	17,082	17,744	18,888	7.7	4.0	3.9	6.4	5.5
32	Nagaland	14,660	15,650	16,485	17,647	1.8	6.7	5.3	7.1	5.2
33	Arunachal Pradesh	14,240	14,746	15,944	16,676	-1.0	3.6	8.1	4.6	3.8

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments

Figure 2.3 Trends in Telangana's GSDP Share in All-India GDP



2.4. Sectoral Statistics

The economy is divided into 3 broad sectors, which are further divided into 16 subsectors. These are described below:

- i. Primary Sector: Crops; Livestock; Forestry and Logging; Fishing and Aquaculture; and Mining and Quarrying.
- ii. Secondary Sector: Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services; and Construction.
- iii. Tertiary Sector: 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.

2.4.1. Sectoral Growth Trajectory

In order to gain a nuanced understanding of the drivers of the state of the economy, it is important to take note of the growth rates in each of the constituent sectors. The growth rates of each of these sectors will be measured in terms of Gross Value Added at basic prices. As per the Advanced Estimates for 2019-20, the Gross Value Added from these three broad sectors to the economy at current and constant prices is presented in Table 2.4 - (i) the primary sector is expected to grow at 15.8% at current and 10.7% at constant prices, (ii) the secondary sector is expected to grow at 5.3% at current and 1.7% at constant prices, and (iii) the tertiary sector is expected to grow at 14.1% at current and 9.6% at constant prices

Comparisons with All-India figures are represented in Figure 2.4 and 2.5. The main points from these tables are - (i) Telangana outperforms the national average in terms of overall GVA growth at both current (12.9% vs 7.9%) and constant prices (8.2% vs. 4.9%), (ii) At the sectoral level, Telangana outperforms the national average in the primary and tertiary sector at both current and constant prices, and (iii) for the secondary sector, Telangana's current price growth rate is higher than the national average, its constant price growth rate is at par with the national average.

Table 2.4 Sector-wise GVA in Telangana vs All-India (2019-20)

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	1,62,384	15.8	94,285	10.7	36,45,898	10.1	22,95,559	3.5
2	Secondary	1,42,055	5.3	1,10,503	1.7	46,80,381	2.5	36,97,173	1.8
3	Tertiary	5,70,058	14.1	3,85,146	9.6	1,01,67,407	9.8	74,41,872	7.0
Total GVA		8,74,496	12.9	5,89,934	8.2	1,84,93,686	7.9	1,34,34,606	4.9
Total GSDP/GDP		9,69,604	12.6	6,63,258	8.2	2,03,84,759	7.5	1,46,83,835	5.0

Figure 2.4 Sectoral Growth Rates at Current Prices: Telangana vs. All-India (2019-20)

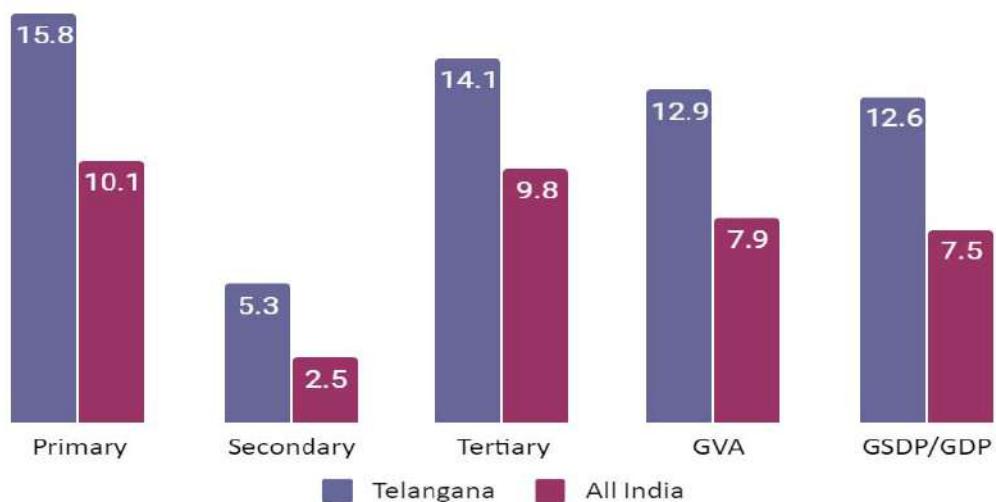
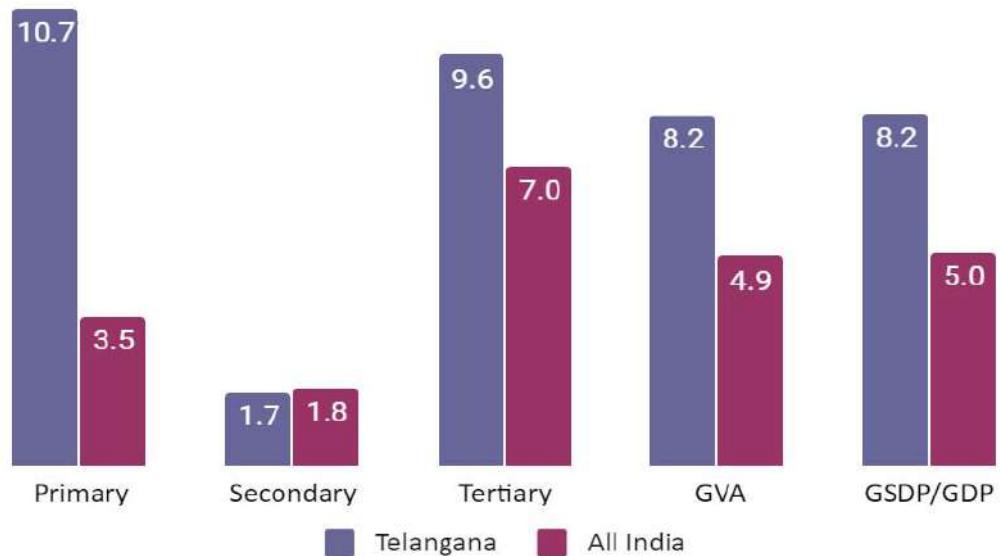


Figure 2.5 Sectoral Growth Rates at Constant Prices: Telangana vs. All-India (2019-20)



Trends in growth rates provide an understanding their movement over time and how they have fared in comparison with Government expectations in the light of its set policies. Figures 2.6 and 2.7 present the trends in sectoral growth in the last 8 years at current and constant prices respectively. The starker trend is that the growth rates of the primary and secondary sectors are more volatile than the growth rates of the tertiary sector. The exhaustive details of sub-sectoral growth rates from 2012-13 to 2019-20 at current and constant prices are given in Table 2.5 and 2.6 respectively – these inform our understanding of the drivers of growth in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

Figure 2.6 Sectoral Growth Trajectory at Current Prices

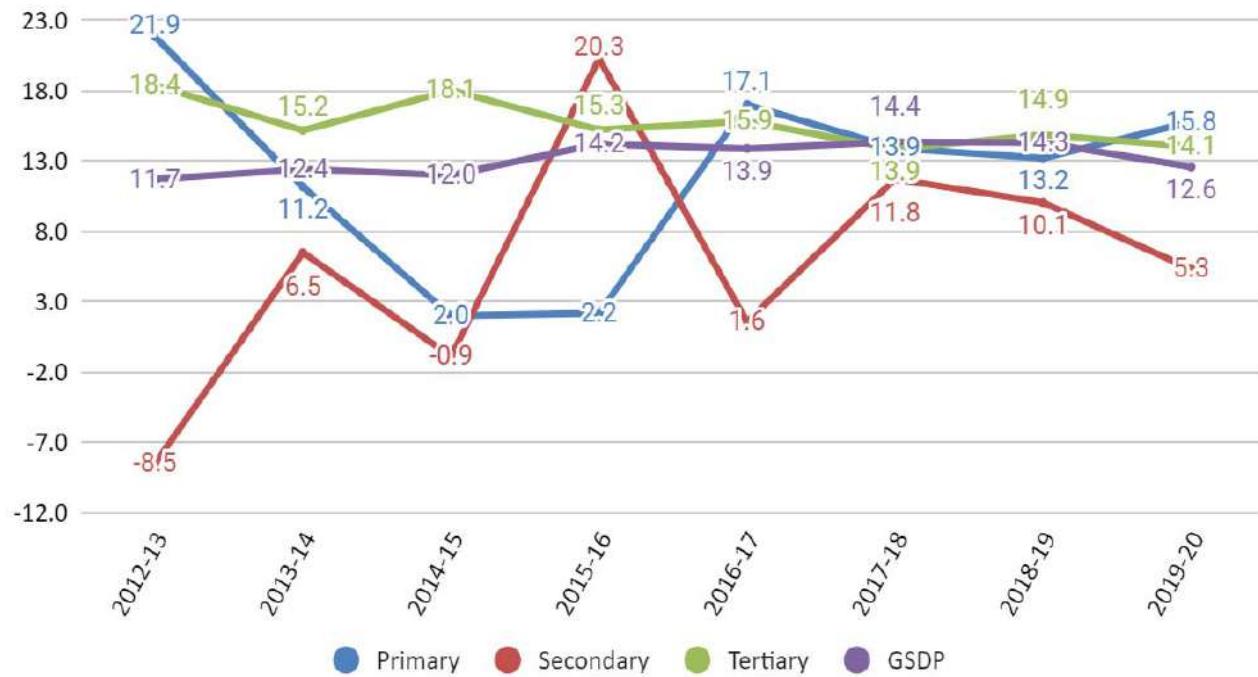


Figure 2.7 Sectoral Growth Trajectory at Constant Prices

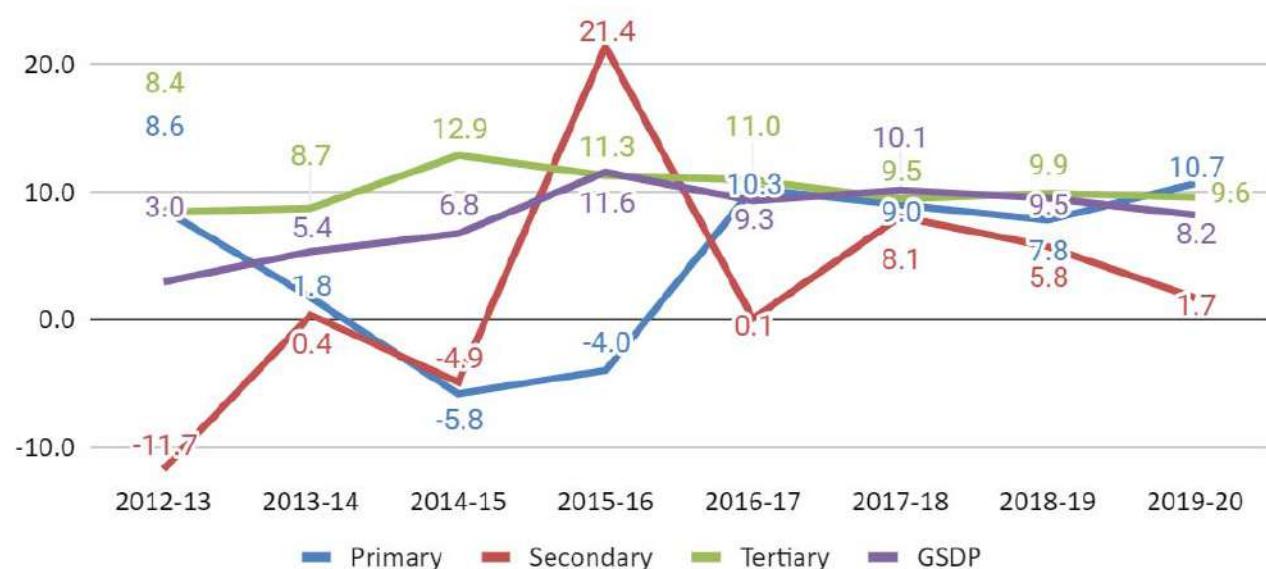


Table 2.5 Trends in Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	23.3	13.8	-0.7	-0.5	17.5	14.7	11.0	19.3
1.1	Crops	25.3	16.1	-11.4	-11.8	18.3	5.5	6.6	23.7
1.2	Livestock	21.3	8.8	17.7	15.3	18.0	22.6	15.9	17.3
1.3	Forestry and Logging	9.3	3.2	14.0	1.3	34.5	8.0	-0.7	4.0
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	24.1	35.8	6.9	-0.8	-14.1	60.6	10.6	8.1
2	Mining and Quarrying	14.7	-2.4	18.7	16.5	14.9	10.6	23.9	1.1
	Primary	21.9	11.2	2.0	2.2	17.1	13.9	13.2	15.8
3	Manufacturing	-10.8	3.1	-4.6	30.3	3.9	10.1	10.0	3.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	-24.7	47.7	-15.7	13.8	-13.6	44.0	17.3	17.5
5	Construction	3.5	4.3	13.0	2.5	0.3	8.0	7.9	5.9
	Secondary	-8.5	6.5	-0.9	20.3	1.6	11.8	10.1	5.3
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	18.9	15.1	25.3	16.3	16.0	20.5	17.6	16.2
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	19.6	22.2	27.9	16.6	17.0	22.1	18.4	17.0
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	15.5	-16.9	8.7	14.0	8.0	6.7	9.7	8.7
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	18.0	8.1	11.0	10.6	8.0	9.3	13.0	9.9
7.1	Railways	8.8	9.8	3.9	0.3	10.2	13.2	6.4	10.0
7.2	Road Transport	17.4	8.9	9.9	10.2	8.4	11.8	17.1	11.0
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	85.6	-20.1	80.7	80.7	12.5	7.0	6.9	9.0
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	30.3	-7.6	10.3	2.2	10.5	17.3	14.0	11.5
7.6	Storage	-12.6	11.5	4.2	2.4	8.5	10.2	17.9	5.4
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	11.3	20.9	13.5	14.3	4.2	-3.2	2.3	5.1
8	Financial Services	11.1	12.5	13.8	9.5	9.8	13.6	11.8	9.2
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	24.7	18.9	17.7	15.7	17.5	11.3	15.0	15.2
10	Public Administration	11.9	13.3	19.7	27.7	16.7	11.4	13.6	14.4
11	Other Services	13.6	16.8	17.1	15.6	22.1	14.6	14.3	13.5
	Tertiary	18.4	15.2	18.1	15.3	15.9	13.9	14.9	14.1
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	11.7	12.4	10.6	13.7	13.2	13.5	13.7	12.9
13	Taxes on Products	13.3	10.1	18.8	18.7	19.3	20.7	18.0	9.8
14	Subsidies on Products	14.9	2.3	-16.1	9.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7
15	GSDP	11.7	12.4	12.0	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.3	12.6

Table 2.6 Trends in Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	8.8	4.0	-9.7	-7.5	11.1	8.7	6.8	14.3
1.1	Crops	9.8	4.8	-20.6	-18.1	17.7	3.9	2.1	15.7
1.2	Livestock	8.0	2.3	8.1	6.3	6.6	13.1	12.0	14.6
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-0.6	-2.5	-7.7	-1.9	9.1	0.1	-1.2	-0.1
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	10.4	14.4	8.5	-11.0	-17.6	36.5	10.0	2.2
2	Mining and Quarrying	7.8	-9.2	16.4	11.8	7.4	10.2	11.4	-2.1
	Primary	8.6	1.8	-5.8	-4.0	10.3	9.0	7.8	10.7
3	Manufacturing	-15.4	-0.8	-7.5	32.1	1.9	8.0	7.3	1.6
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	-21.1	40.6	-23.8	8.8	-20.4	29.1	2.3	4.5
5	Construction	1.6	-7.7	9.2	2.8	1.5	3.4	2.5	1.3
	Secondary	-11.7	0.4	-4.9	21.4	0.1	8.1	5.8	1.7
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	7.4	8.2	19.9	12.1	10.7	16.6	12.6	11.0
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	8.1	14.9	22.3	12.4	11.7	18.1	13.3	11.6
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	4.4	-22.0	3.9	9.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.7
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	10.2	4.0	7.1	9.1	4.2	6.4	8.7	8.4
7.1	Railways	4.1	7.4	-3.1	-2.2	-0.4	11.3	4.5	7.8
7.2	Road Transport	9.4	5.6	4.8	8.1	4.9	8.6	12.1	9.8
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	73.6	-24.3	79.3	79.7	9.2	4.7	2.8	8.2
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	21.9	-12.5	9.4	1.7	7.2	14.8	9.6	10.8
7.6	Storage	-20.8	4.9	-0.3	-1.2	3.8	6.7	12.6	1.1
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	3.7	14.8	11.9	13.7	1.2	-5.3	-0.4	2.2
8	Financial Services	9.7	10.0	11.9	7.7	9.3	5.6	3.8	3.0
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	12.8	11.6	12.3	11.4	12.0	7.2	10.1	10.4
10	Public Administration	1.9	5.2	14.4	22.8	11.2	8.3	11.3	11.5
11	Other Services	1.0	8.2	9.7	10.4	16.5	9.9	10.3	10.5
	Tertiary	8.4	8.7	12.9	11.3	11.0	9.5	9.9	9.6
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	2.9	5.3	5.2	10.6	8.4	9.1	8.7	8.2
13	Taxes on Products	4.3	2.8	16.9	20.2	16.1	17.3	14.7	7.5
14	Subsidies on Products	5.8	-4.5	-17.5	11.0	2.8	2.4	3.9	1.4
15	GSDP	3.0	5.4	6.8	11.6	9.3	10.1	9.5	8.2

2.4.2. Sectoral Contributions to Overall Gross State Value Added

Going by the GVA estimates produced in the state, the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors contribute to 18.6%, 16.2%, and 65.2% of the total GSVA, respectively - see Figure 2.8. The sub-sectoral level contributions are presented in Figure 2.9.

According to the advance estimates for the year 2019-20, of the 18.6% share of the primary sector, the major contributors are the livestock, crops, and mining and quarrying sub-sectors, contributing 7.6%, 6.9%, and 3.1%, respectively. Within the 16.2% share of the secondary sector, the biggest contributor is manufacturing which contributes around 10.6% share - a good sign for employment generation. Other significant contributors to the sector are construction (4%) and Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utilities (1.6%). Finally, the major contributors in the tertiary sector are Real Estate (22.2%), Trade & Repair services and Hotels & Restaurants (16.3%), Other Services (10%), and Financial Services (5.8%).

It is also worth noting that between 2011-12 to 2019-20, the shares of the primary and secondary sector have fallen, and this has been compensated by a rise in the share of contribution by the tertiary sector - see Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.8 Sectoral Contribution to Gross State Value Added (2019-20)

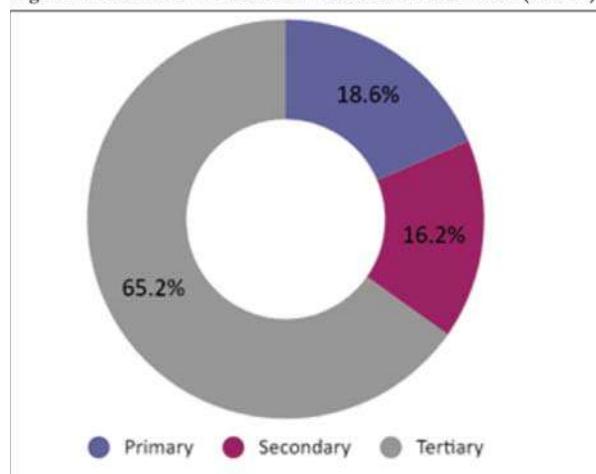


Figure 2.9 Sub-Sectoral Contribution to Gross State Value Added (2019-20)

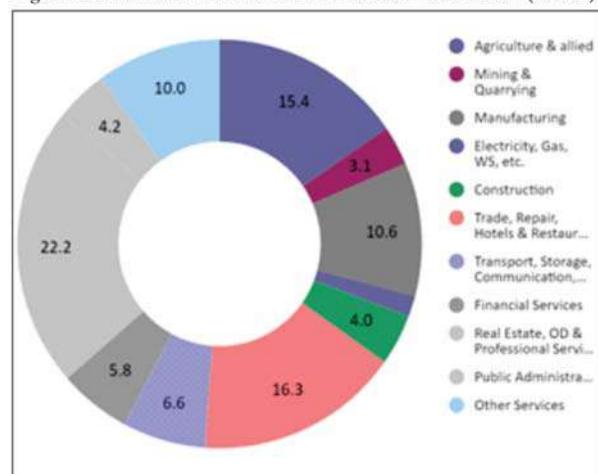


Figure 2.10 Trends in Sectoral Contribution to Gross Value Added at Current Prices (2019-20)



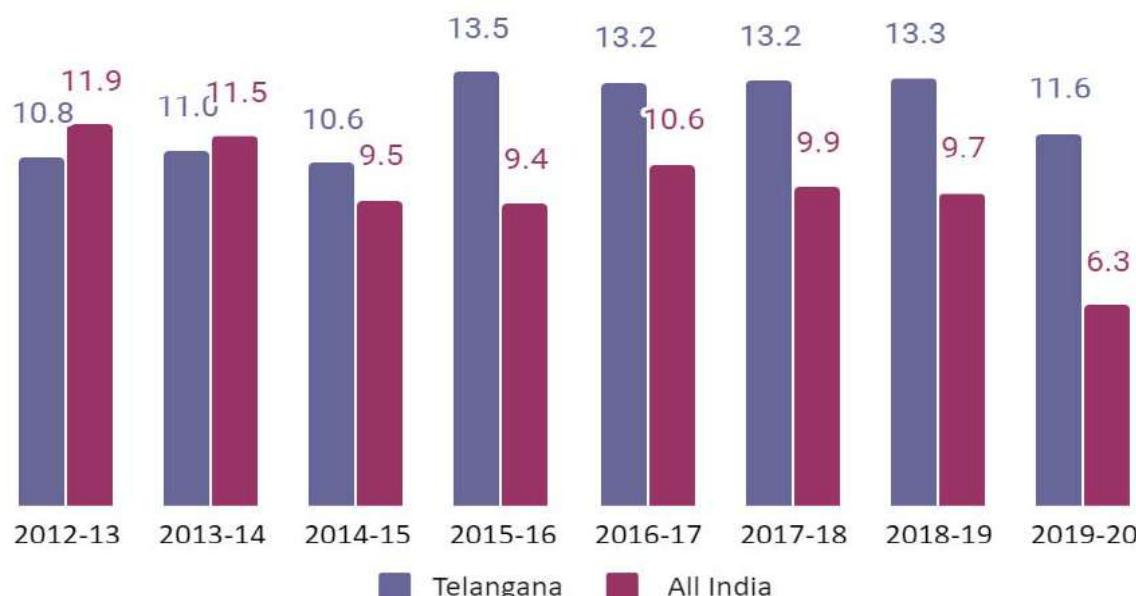
2.5. Per Capita Income

The per-capita income (PCI) is the average per person income in the state in a given year. In Telangana, the per capita income is Rs. 2,28,216 in 2019-20. This is much higher than the All India PCI of Rs. 1,34,432 for the same year. The state's per capita income is growing faster than that of the country - between 2018-19 and 2019-20 Telangana grew at 11.6% at current prices, whereas the All India per-capita income grew only at 6.3%. This comparison between Telangana and All India figures across the years is presented in Figure 2.11 for per capita income at current prices, and in Figure 2.12 for growth rate of per capita income at current prices

Figure 2.11 Trends in Per-Capita Income at Current Prices (Rs.)



Figure 2.12 Trends in Per-Capita Income Growth Rates at Current Prices



2.6. District Domestic Product

Similar to the GSDP, the District Domestic Product 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. These estimates facilitate in understanding the regional imbalances and thereby taking corrective action through the process of decentralized planning.

The estimates of GDDP and Per Capita Income of districts for the year 2018-19 are as shown in Figure 2.13 and 2.14 respectively. Rangareddy (Rs.1,73,143 Cr) and Hyderabad (Rs.1,67,231 Cr) have the highest GDDP estimates, and Mulugu (Rs. 5,934 Cr) has the lowest among the districts in the state. Per-capita income is the highest in Rangareddy (Rs.5,78,978) and Hyderabad (Rs. 3,57,287) and lowest in Narayanpet (Rs. 98,220) district.

Figure 2.13 Gross District Domestic Income, 2018-19 (Rs. Cr) at Current Prices

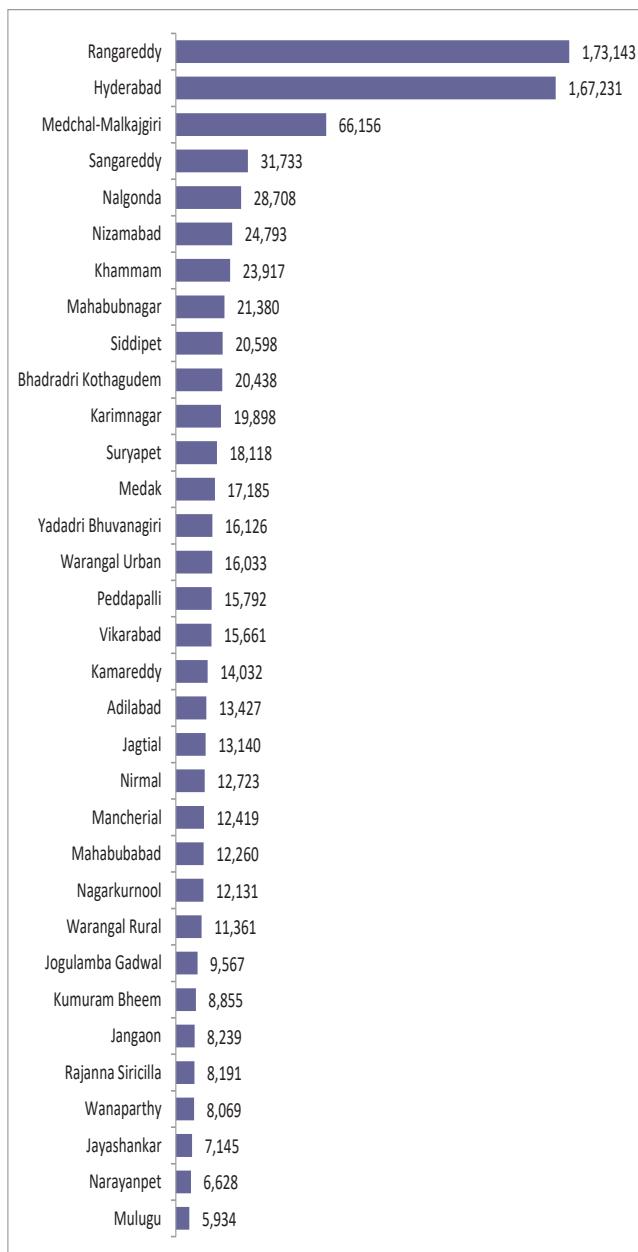
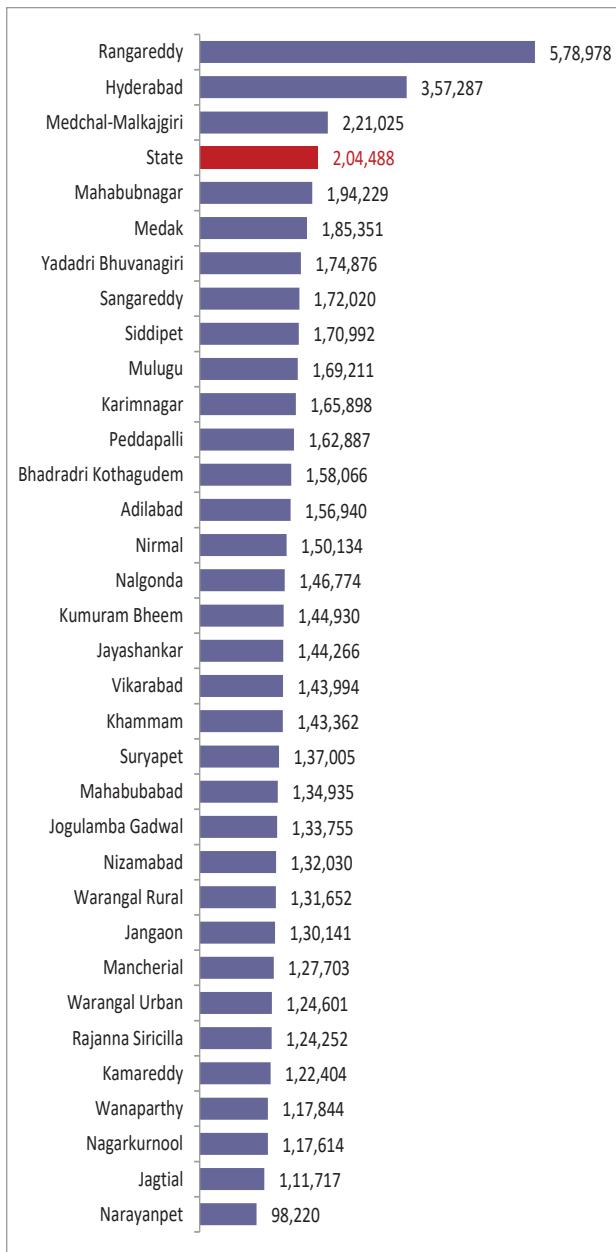


Figure 2.14 District-wise Per Capita Income, 2018-19 (Rs.) at Current Prices



2.7. 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 the general level of prices is rising, and consequently the purchasing power of currency is diminishing. 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 spending to a certain extent instead of saving, 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 2019-20 for Telangana vis-a-vis All India can be observed in Figure 2.15. Out of the eight 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 four years. The difference is large only in 2018-19, whereas in the other years, the difference is nominal.

Figure 2.15 Inflation Measured Using CPI (IW): Telangana vs. All-India



Note: For 2019-20, data is limited to April-Dec 2019.

Agriculture and Allied Activities

CHAPTER 3

Summary

In 2018-19 the net sown area in Telangana was 46.6 lakh hectares (41.58% of the total area in the state). Among farmers, the average landholding size remains small (1 hectare in 2015-16) and has been falling over time.

The key production trends on the cultivated land are as follows – (i) food crops are cultivated on 61.2% of the gross sown area but this share has been on the decline, (ii) paddy, maize and cotton were the most highly cultivated crops in 2018-19, and (iii) the share of cotton has been on the rise in recent years, (v) the GVA share of crops has been declining, whereas GVA share of livestock has been on the rise.

The Government has taken a number of measures to improve farmer welfare – (i) Rythu Bandhu for investment support, (ii) Rythu Bima provides life insurance cover to farmers (iii) ensuring access to quality inputs (Soil Health Cards, credit, seeds, mechanical implements etc.), (iv) disseminating technical inputs to encourage best-practices, (v) facilitating market reforms to ensure farmers can take their produce to the market and get fair compensation, and (vi) crop insurance scheme to protect farmers against the vagaries of nature.

Noting the importance of crop diversification, horticulture has been identified as a focus area in the state, and in 2018-19 an area of 12.40 lakh acres was cultivated to produce 71.52 lakh MTs.

The key production trends are as follow – (i) An area of 4.42 lakh acres was cultivated to produce 25.69 lakh MT of fruits, (ii) nationally, the state ranks 8th in total fruit production, 3rd in terms of land cultivated for fruits, and leads the country in turmeric cultivation. To support horticulture in the state, the government extends a number of subsidy incentives.

The contributions of animal husbandry to the agriculture and allied activities sector is significant and has been on the rise in recent years. To maintain the health of this sector, the main focus of the Government has been on health services – prevention of foot and mouth disease, mobile veterinary clinics, regular deworming of sheep and goats etc., to improve production.

Finally, the fisheries sector is one of the most rapidly growing in terms of employment and income generation. Welfare and market integration programs have been implemented to support those dependent on the sector.

The agriculture sector provides livelihood to 55% of the state's workforce. Therefore, rapid growth in the sector is vital for overall economic progress and development. Committed to improving the state's capacity across the agricultural supply chain, the Government of Telangana has made a number of provisions to support the agriculture sector, including its flagship schemes such as (i) Rythu Bandhu Scheme (investment support), (ii) Rythu Bima Scheme (farmer life insurance), (iii) provisions of high quality inputs such as credit, seeds, tractors etc. and (iv) construction of irrigation projects, (v) revival of all tanks under Mission Kakatiya. This chapter provides an overview of the progress made in the sector, particularly in the last year.

3.1 Statistical Profile of Agricultural Sector

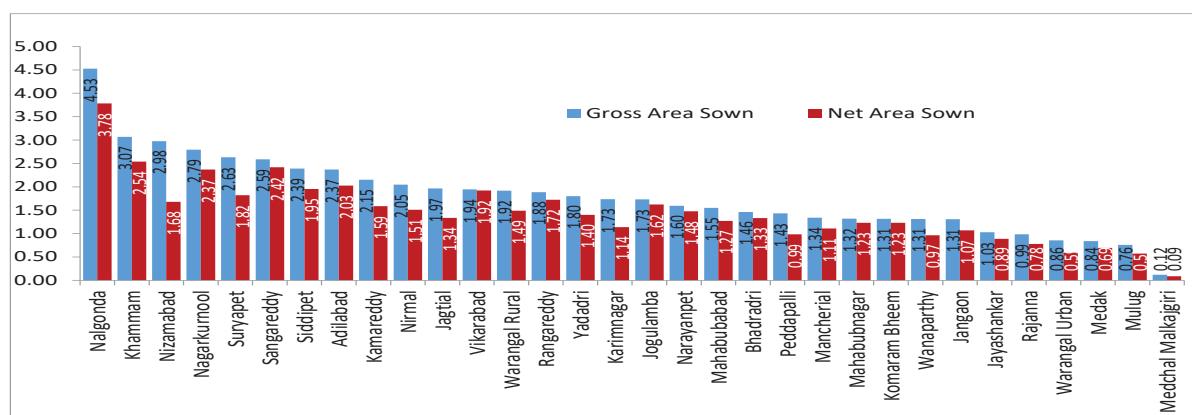
3.1.1 Land use patterns

Telangana is spread over an area of 112.08 lakh hectares, of which 41.58% (46.60 lakh hectares) was the net sown area¹ in 2018-19 (refer to Table 3.1 for the complete information on land use in the state). There was however, considerable interstate variation – Nalgonda and Khammam are the most agricultural districts (with a net sown area of 3.8 and 2.5 lakh hectares respectively). Whereas, Hyderabad is a completely urban district and has no agricultural land. Figure 3.1 presents the district-wise distribution of gross and net sown area in the state.

Table 3.1 Land Use Pattern in 2018-19

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	1.79	1.60
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	7.51	6.70
8	Current Fallow Lands	10.67	9.52
9	Net Area Sown (Including Fish Culture)	46.60	41.58
	Total	112.07	100.00

Figure 3.1 District wise Gross and Net Area Sown, 2018-19



1 Net sown area represents the total area sown with crops and orchards – areas which are sown more than once in a particular year are counted only once. By contrast, gross sown area represents the area that is sown once and/or the area sown more than once – areas are counted as many times as they are sown in a particular year.

3.1.2 Operational Landholdings ²

Table 3.2 provides an overview of the size distribution of landholdings in the state in 2015-16 and over time. The key finding is that the average landholdings are falling – both at an overall level (from an average of 1.12 hectares in 2010-11 to 1 hectare in 2015-16), and for each size group (marginal, small, medium, large).

Table 3.2 Operational land holding in hectares

Size	2010-11	2015-16	% Variation of 2015-16 over 2010-11
Marginal	0.46	0.44	-4.35%
Small	1.41	1.40	-0.71%
Semi-medium	2.63	2.60	-1.14%
Medium	5.54	5.48	-1.08%
Large	15.56	14.22	-8.61%
All Size Groups	1.12	1.00	-10.71%

3.1.3 Rainfall Status

Telangana is situated in a semi-arid region – therefore the distribution of rainfall is a key determinant of agricultural production. The normal rainfall in the state is 906 mm as against the national level of 1083 mm. Most of this rainfall is delivered by the South-West Monsoon (79%) from June to September.

Telangana received normal rainfall in 2018-19, as well as in 2019-20 so far – see Table 3.3 and 3.4 respectively for the season-wise rainfall statistics in these two years.

Table 3.3 Rainfall Status in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Season	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% Deviation over Normal	Status
1	South-West Monsoon (June to September)	719.3	661	-8.1	Normal
2	North-East Monsoon (October to December)	126.1	37.4	-70.3	Scanty
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	748.4	-17.4	Normal

² Data obtained through the Census of Landholdings which is conducted by the Government of India once in every 5 years. The most recent round was in 2015-16.

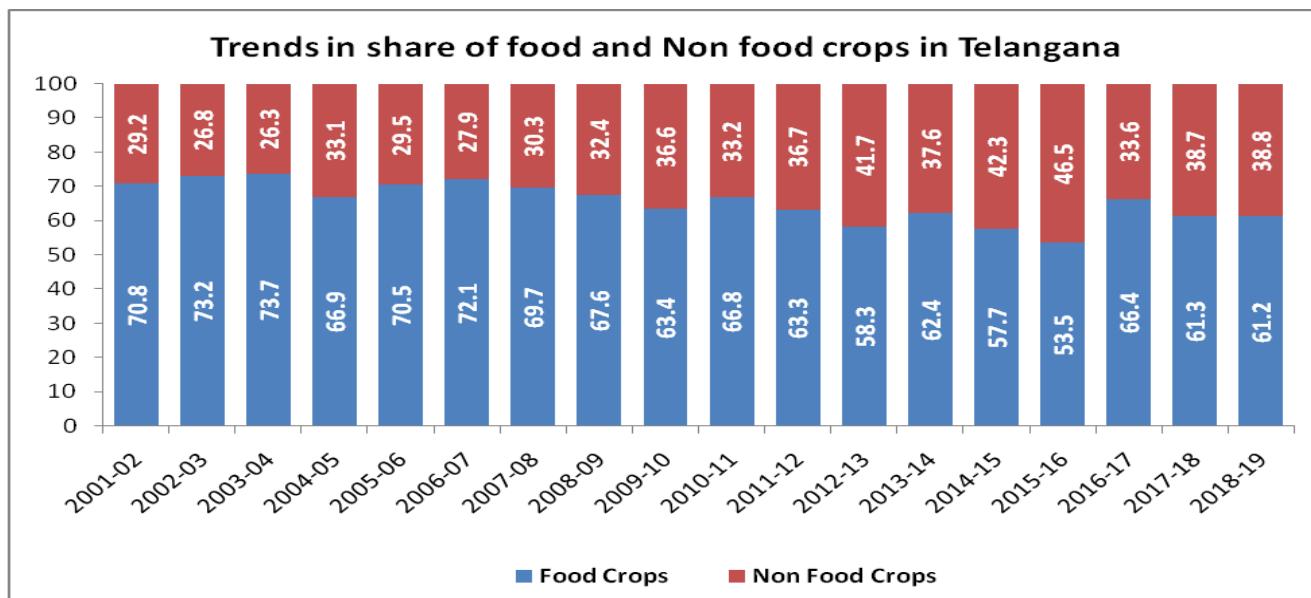
Table 3.4 Rainfall Status in 2019-20

Sl. No.	Season	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% Deviation over Normal	Status
1	South-West Monsoon (June to September)	720.4	791.4	10	Normal
2	North-East Monsoon (October to December)	124.9	173	38.5	Excess
	Total	845.3	964.4	14	Normal

3.1.4 Area cultivated and production of food and non-food crops ³

Food crops dominate the agricultural landscape. In 2018-19 the gross sown area under food crops was 35.33 lakh hectares – accounting for 61.2% of the total. Figure 3.2 presents historical trends in area under food and non-food crops – it shows a steady decline in the share of land under food crops from 70.8% in 2001-02 to 61.2% in 2018-19. This is mainly on account of decline in the area under coarse cereals.

Figure 3.2 Trends in share of food and nonfood crops in Telangana



3.1.4.1 Area and Production 2018-19

Season wise Area: Of the 57.74 lakh hectares cultivated in 2018-19, 45 lakh hectares was cultivated in the Kharif season, and 12.74 lakh in the Rabi season. The two seasons have very different crop profiles - the share of food crops is 53.9% in the Kharif season, but jumps to 86.8% during Rabi (See Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Area under Food and Non-Food Crops in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Crops	Area(in Lakh Hectares)			Share (%)		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	Food Crops	24.27	11.06	35.33	53.9	86.8	61.2
2	Non-Food Crops	20.73	1.68	22.41	46.1	13.2	38.8
	Gross Area Sown	45.00	12.74	57.74	100.0	100.0	100.0

³ Broadly, food crops consist of cereals, millets, pulses and non-food crops consist of cotton, oil-seeds, flowers, etc.

Area under Food Crops in 2018-19: Of the 35.33 lakh hectares under food crop cultivation in 2018-19, 24.27 lakh hectares were cultivated in the Kharif season and 11.06 lakh hectares were cultivated in the Rabi season. The crop-level distribution of gross sown area in both these seasons is presented in Table 3.6.

Three key facts from this table are – (i) cereals and millets are cultivated on the largest area shares in both seasons (68.1% and 80.7% respectively), and this is driven by paddy and maize cultivation, (ii) Pulses are cultivated on 14.5% of the gross sown area, driven by production of the rainfed redgram and greengram in the Kharif season, and bengalgram in the Rabi season, and (iii) fruits and vegetables account for 8.8% and 5.3% of the gross sown area in Kharif and Rabi seasons respectively.

Table 3.6 Crop wise Area (Lakh Hectares) under Food Crops and Share in Total Food Cropped Area in 2018-19,

Sl.No.	Crops	Kharif	% Share	Rabi	% Share	Total	% Share
1	Cereals & Millets	16.52	68.1%	8.93	80.7%	25.45	72.0%
	Rice	11.89	49.0%	7.43	67.1%	19.32	54.7%
	Maize	4.26	17.6%	1.17	10.6%	5.43	15.4%
	Jowar	0.35	1.4%	0.21	1.9%	0.56	1.6%
2	Pulses	3.90	16.1%	1.22	11.0%	5.12	14.5%
	Redgram	2.96	12.2%	0.00	0.1%	2.96	8.4%
	Greengram	0.66	2.7%	0.07	1.5%	0.72	2.3%
	Bengalgram	-	0.0%	1.04	9.4%	1.04	2.9%
3	Sugarcane	0.40	1.6%	0.24	2.2%	0.64	1.8%
4	Condiments & Spices	1.30	5.4%	0.10	0.9%	1.40	4.0%
	Chillies	0.75	3.1%	0.08	0.7%	0.83	2.3%
	Turmeric	0.53	2.2%	-	-	0.53	1.5%
5	Vegetables	0.52	2.2%	0.55	5.0%	1.07	3.1%
6	Fruits	1.62	6.6%	0.03	0.3%	1.66	4.6%
Total Food Crops		24.27	100.0%	11.07	100.0%	35.33	100.0%

Production of food crops: In 2018-19 a total of 160.39 lakh tonnes of food crops were produced – the crop-wise distribution is presented in Table 3.7. Rice accounted for the highest share, followed by sugarcane, fruits, maize and vegetables.

Table 3.7 Crop wise Production of food crops in Lakh Tonnes and shares in total food production in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	% Share	Rabi	% Share	Total	% Share
1	Cereals & Millets	54.93	47.0%	33.41	76.6%	88.34	55.1%
	Rice	41.35	35.4%	25.34	58.1%	66.69	41.6%
	Maize	13.24	11.3%	7.59	17.4%	20.83	13.0%
	Jowar	0.32	0.3%	0.35	0.8%	0.68	0.4%
2	Pulses	2.56	2.2%	1.84	4.2%	4.40	2.7%
	Redgram	1.91	1.6%	0.0022	0.0%	1.91	1.2%
	Greengram	0.41	0.4%	0.06	0.1%	0.48	0.3%
3	Sugarcane	31.70	27.1%	0.00	0.0%	31.70	19.8%

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	% Share	Rabi	% Share	Total	% Share
4	Condiments & Spices	6.77	5.8%	0.54	1.2%	7.31	4.6%
	Chillies	3.20	2.7%	0.49	1.1%	3.69	2.3%
	Turmeric	3.45	3.0%	0.0	0.0%	3.45	2.2%
5	Vegetables	4.67	4.0%	7.41	17.0%	12.08	7.5%
6	Fruits	16.17	13.8%	0.41	0.9%	16.57	10.3%
	Total	116.79	100.0%	43.60	100.0%	160.39	100.0%

Area under Non-Food Crops in 2018-19: Non-food crops are predominantly grown during the Kharif seasons - of the 22.41 lakh hectares under non-food crop cultivation in 2018-19, 20.73 lakh hectares were cultivated in the Kharif season, and only 1.68 lakh hectares were cultivated in the Rabi season. The crop-level distribution of gross sown area in both these seasons is presented in Table 3.8.

Two key facts from this table are - (i) Cotton, which is grown on unirrigated land, is the most widely grown non-food crop in the Kharif season (88.7% of the gross sown area under non-food crops), but isn't grown during the Rabi season, (ii) edible (such as soyabean, groundnut, sesamum) and non-edible oil crops are grown on 3.14 and 0.2 lakh hectares of land respectively

Table 3.8 Crop wise Area (Lakh Hectares) under Non-Food Crops and Share in Total Non-Food Cropped Area in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	% Share	Rabi	% Share	Total	% Share
1	Cotton	18.40	88.7%	0	0%	18.40	82.1%
2	Edible Oil seeds	1.75	8.4%	1.39	82.9%	3.14	14.0%
	Soyabean	1.48	7.1%	0.0	0%	1.48	6.6%
	Groundnut	0.13	0.6%	1.13	67.5%	1.27	5.6%
	Sesamum	0.008	0.0%	0.17	10.1%	0.18	0.8%
3	Non-Edible Oil seeds	0.19	0.9%	0.005	0.3%	0.20	0.9%
	Castor	0.19	0.9%	0.005	0.3%	0.20	0.9%
4	Timber & Pulp	0.28	1.4%	0.00006	0%	0.28	1.3%
5	Tobacco, Drugs & Narcotics	0.013	0.1%	0.029	1.7%	0.042	0.2%
6	Fodder & Green manure crops	0.060	0.3%	0.24	14.3%	0.30	1.3%
7	Flowers & Aromatic Plants	0.028	0.1%	0.014	0.8%	0.042	0.2%
8	Mulberry & other Non-food crops	0.008	0.0%	0.001	0.1%	0.009	0.0%
	Total Non-food Crops	20.73	100.0%	1.7	100%	22.41	100.0%

Production of non-food crops: Table 3.9 presents the production of the major non-food crops produced in the state in 2018-19. The major non-food crops produced are cotton, edible and non-edible oil crops.

Table 3.9 crop wise Production of non-food crops in tonnes in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	Cotton (Lint)*(bales)	38,47,336	-	38,47,336
2	Edible Oil	4,62,818	3,07,913	7,70,731
	Soybean	2,34,599	-	2,34,599
	Groundnut	32,947	2,82,189	3,15,136
	Sesamum	132	11,831	11,963
3	Non-Edible Oil	14,853	304	15,157
	Castor	14,853	304	15,157
4	Tobacco, Drugs & Narcotics	3,423	9,132	12,555
5	Flowers & Aromatic Plants	11,752	5,534	17,106

3.1.4.2 Area and Production 2019-20 (2nd Advance Estimates, January 2020)

The estimates for gross area sown and crop production for 2019-20 is presented in Table 3.10. Overall there was an increase in gross area sown and quantity produced for the major crops. The important facts are as follows - (i) food grain production reached a record level of 130.01 lakh MT, as against 92.75 in 2018-19 (a 40.17% increase), (ii) gross area sown for food grains is 39.43 lakh hectares in 2019-20, as against 35.33 lakh hectares in 2018-19 (a 11.60 % increase), (iii) area under paddy and paddy production in the state is estimated to be 27.72 lakh hectare and 98.74 lakh MT respectively - this is against 19.32 lakh hectares and 66.68 lakh MT in 2018-19 - increasing 43.48% and 48.08% respectively, (iv) area under cotton cultivation is estimated to increase from 18.40 lakh hectares in 2018-19 to 21.14 lakh hectares, and cotton production will increase from 38.47 lakh bales in 2018-19 to 48.62 bales, (v) area under oilseed cultivation will rise to 3.53 lakh hectares.

Table 3.10: Area and Production 2019-20(2nd Advance Estimates, January, 2020)

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Lakh Hectares)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)
1	Rice	27.72	98.74
2	Maize	5.54	25.59
3	Cereals & Millets	34.13	125.34
4	Redgram	2.95	2.07
5	Pulses	5.30	4.67
6	Food grains	39.43	130.01
7	Groundnut	1.32	2.83
8	Soyabean	1.71	3.22
9	Oil seeds	3.53	6.64
10	Sugarcane	0.27	20.26
11	Cotton (Lint)	21.14	48.62

3.1.5 Sectoral Trends

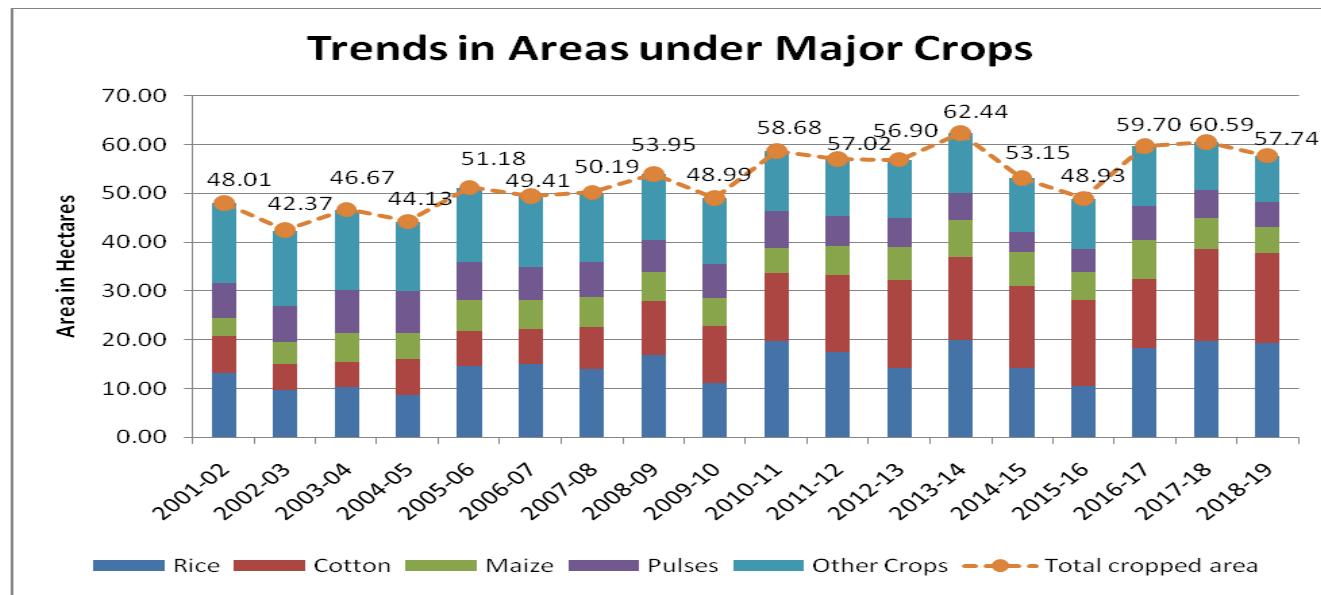
In this section, we present a pair of interesting trends, which highlight the changing patterns in the sector. Table 3.11 depicts the share of total Gross Value Added (current prices) of the different components of the agriculture and allied sectors over the last 9 years. The key lessons are as follows – (i) the period corresponds with a fall in the share of GVA of the agriculture and allied sector, (ii) this is also the case for the GVA by crops – crops contributed 9.6% of the total GVA in 2010-11, but in 2019-20 they are estimated to contribute to only 6.9%, (iii) however, during the same period, the share of contribution of livestock grew from 5.6% of total GVA to 7.6% of total GVA, (iv) the result of points (ii) and (iii) is that livestock has a greater contribution to the sector today than it did 9 years ago.

Figure 3.3 presents historical trends in crop-wise cultivation and brings out two key messages – (i) paddy, cotton and maize are the three most ubiquitously cultivated crops in Telangana – accounting nearly 70% of the gross sown area in the state, and (ii) the share of cotton has been on the rise in recent years.

Table 3.11: Agriculture and Allied Contribution to GVA (Current Prices) (Percentage)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied ⁴	16.3	18.0	18.2	16.3	14.3	14.8	15.0	14.6	15.5
Crops	9.6	10.8	11.2	8.9	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.9
Livestock	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.6
Forestry and Logging	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Fishing/ Aquaculture	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

Figure 3.3 Trends in Areas under Major Crops



3.2 Rythu Bandhu – Farm Investment Support

The Rythu Bandhu scheme was launched by the Government of Telangana in 2018-19. Through this scheme the government sought to provide investment support to farmers.

⁴ Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry.

Initially, the Government committed to provide Rs. 4,000 per farmer per acre each season under this scheme. However, subsequently the amount was raised to Rs. 5,000 per acre per season from Kharif 2019 to counterbalance inflationary pressures. In a bid to reduce leakages, the Government made the decision to transfer the benefits directly into the farmer's bank account during Rabi 2018-19. In 2018-19, Rs. 12,000 Cr had been earmarked for the scheme. The scheme's coverage and quantum of assistance is presented in Table 3.12. This model of farmer support is now being adopted by other states as well as by the Government of India.



Table 3.12: Achievements under the RythuBandhu Scheme: Seasonal Coverage

Sl. No	Season	No. of Farmers Reached	Assistance Provided (Rs)
1	Kharif 2018	50.88 lakh	5,257.52 Cr
2	Rabi 2018-19	49.03 lakh	5,244.26 Cr
3	Kharif 2019	44.92 lakh	5,456.65 Cr

3.3 Rythu Bima - Mitigating Income Risk for Farmer Families

The Rythu Bima Scheme was introduced in 2018 with objective of reducing the distress caused in the event of a loss of a farmer's life. Rythu Bima provides an insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakh to eligible patta farmers between 18-59 years of age. To ensure the timely relief to the deceased families, by way of settling the claims within 10 days. Table 3.13 highlights the claims settled by LIC under this scheme for 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Table 3.13 Year wise claims settled by LIC

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20 (until Dec)	Total
No. of Claims settled	17,366	4,520	21,886
Amount transferred (Rs. Crores)	868.3	226	1,094.30
Small & Marginal Farmers (Based on acreage)			91%
SC/ST/BC/Minority			83%

3.4 Providing Quality Inputs with Subsidy

3.4.1 Soil Health

Improving productivity is vital to improve farm incomes in an environmentally sustainable way. It is essential that fertilizer application is done in a scientific way based on the nutritional profile of the soil. To this end, Soil Health Cards (SHC) are being distributed to farmers with the objective of disseminating knowledge on the judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers. This is seen as a way to promote Integrated Nutrient Management (INM). The SHC Scheme is under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2015-16. Table 3.14 presents the yearly coverage under this scheme.

Table 3.14 Distribution of Soil Health Cards

Sl. No.	Cycle (Years)	SHCs Distributed
1	Cycle 1 (2015-16 & 2016-17)	55.54 lakh
2	Cycle 2 (2017-18 & 2018-19)	41.14 lakh

In a pilot project “Development of Model Villages” under the SHC scheme in 2019-20, one village was selected from each mandal in the state. In the 554 villages so selected, soil samples were to be collected from every holding. Based on this, 1,08,281 SHCs have been distributed. Based on the fertilizer recommendations of these SHCs, it is proposed to organize demonstrations during Rabi 2019.

To facilitate soil testing and distribution of soil health cards, the department procured 3 Mobile Soil Testing Vans with erstwhile Medak, Adilabad and Warangal districts as Head-Quarters, 2,050 Mini labs/Mridaparikshaks for field staff to distribute SHC at the village level using the mobile soil testing services.

3.4.2 Credit

Credit allocation to farmers has increased since the formation of the state due to the concerted efforts of the Government. As per the Annual Credit Plan, Rs. 68,596.71 Cr of credit is targeted towards the agriculture and allied sectors. This is about 46.91% of the total plan of Rs. 1,46,238.41 Cr. This constitutes an 18.14% jump of the previous year's target of Rs. 58,063 Cr. The Government of Telangana is also taking a number of initiatives to augment credit to farmers' Cooperative Banks. On this front, Telangana State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited (TSCAB), plays a key role for channeling of funds from NABARD to farmers through District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB) and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) by ensuring timely and adequate credit facilities to farmers and others living in rural areas of the State. The total disbursements of crop loans through TSCAB is Rs. 2,643.08 Cr for the year 2018-19.

3.4.3 Seeds

The Government has taken a number of steps to ensure a steady supply of seeds on subsidy to farmers for the timely supply of seeds and better crop management. These are described in the following paragraphs.

State Seed Farmers: There are 9 State Seed Production Farms functioning in the state with the main objective of production of Foundation/Certified Seeds, using breeder seed supplied by Research institutions of the Agricultural University for production. Table 3.16 presents the yearly production of seeds in the state.

Seed Village Programme (SVP): The objective of the scheme is to supply quality seeds to the farmers in time at affordable prices besides ensuring quick multiplication of new seed varieties based on the cropping situation in the area. During the year 2019-20 kharif season 58,550 farmers were benefited at an expenditure of Rs. 533.62 lakhs.

National Seed Certification: The Telangana State Organic Certification Agency (TSOCA) registers the area offered by the Seed Producers / Growers after verification of the source of Breeder or Foundation seed. After satisfying the genuinity of the source, the Agency with the assistance of its infrastructural facilities undertakes the field inspections depending on the crop and variety during vegetative and productive stages of the crops at field level and as well during grading and packing so as to ensure Physical and Genetic Purity as prescribed under the Minimum Seed Certification Standards. The seed lots meeting the prescribed standards are released to the Seed Producers / Growers by issuing Certification Tags. Table 3.15 presents Area Registered and Quantity Certified under various major crops.

Table 3.15 Area Registered and Quantity Certified under various major crops

Sl. No.	Crop	2017-18		2018-19	
		Area (in Acres)	Quantity (in Qtls)	Area (in Acres)	Quantity (in Qtls)
1	Paddy	1,03,696	14,68,347	94,298	16,14,008
2	Maize	447	9,578	1,431	22,407
3	Bajra	1,967	11,343	1,004	4,973
4	Redgram	3,914	6,605	6,306	5,313
5	Greengram	2674	4,738	2,296	5,164
6	Blackgram	190	6,897	222	224
7	Bengalgram	16,326	73,890	14,721	71,679
8	Groundnut	10,515	17,531	4,085	19,173
9	Soybean	38,507	85,404	44,755	2,26,788
10	Others	1,536	6,400	123	551
	Total	1,79,774	16,90,732	1,69,243	17,61,885

Certified Seed Production through Seed Villages of Pulses, Oilseeds: The production of certified seeds in the case of pulses and oilseeds is low compared to the demand, and its seed production needs to be encouraged to improve Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) of these crops. During the year 2019-20 kharif season 6,300 farmers were benefitted and expenditure incurred is Rs. 81.48 lakhs.

Task force teams for arresting spurious seeds were formed with Departmental officials along with Police Department officials and officers from TSSDC/TSSOCA to ensure supply of quality seed to the farmers. During the year 2019 the task force teams have booked 65 Criminal Cases, 56 persons were arrested and 21 Licenses cancelled/suspended, etc.

Table 3.16 Year wise foundation seed production

S.No.	Year	Area in ha	Yield in quintals
1	2014-15	154.4	3,553.90
2	2015-16	393.7	1,662.00
3	2016-17	295.1	6,611.57
4	2017-18	588.2	8,453.46
5	2018-19	279.6	5,460.56

Table 3.17 Year wise Physical and Financial Progress under Subsidy Seed Distribution

Sl.No.	Year	Quantity (MTs)	Subsidy Value (Rs. Cr)
1	2014-15	46,045	86.34
2	2015-16	55,896	126.05
3	2016-17	58,165	142.24
4	2017-18	51,201	91.77
5	2018-19	57,893	131.83
6	2019-20	72,507	142.02

Seed exports during the year 2018-2019

A total of 11,509 quintals of Hyola, Bajra, Sorghum, Paddy and Sunflower seed exported to Russia, Italy, Egypt, Philippines and Tanzania under OECD Seed certification during the year 2018-19.

3.4.4 Mechanization

The Farm Mechanization Scheme is another flagship scheme of Government of Telangana, which aims to supply farm implements and machinery to farmers at subsidized costs. The objective is to reduce cost of cultivation as well as the drudgery of farm operations. Under this scheme various implements are being provided with

95% subsidy for SC and ST farmers, and 50% subsidy to general category farmers. The scheme is being implemented under the Normal State Plan, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, and Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization. The budget that is being allocated to these schemes has been increasing year on year. This is presented in the table below:

Table 3.18 Scheme-wise Budget Allocations

Sl. No.	Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		(Rs. Lakhs)				
1	NSP	10,000	10,000	25,119	33,680	52,200
2	RKVV	5,698	3,620	7,813	8,500	12,630
3	SMAM	998	952	1,048	3,494	30,000
	Total	16,696	14,572	33,979	45,674	94,830

3.4.5 Power

Between 2014-15 and 2017-18, degree of farm power⁵ has increased from 1.98 to 3.35 KW/ha, which is largely due to the promotion of mechanization in agriculture. Today, the farm power availability in the Telangana State is higher than the National average of 1.35 KW/ha., and this is projected to increase to 3.5 KW/ha by 2024.

3.4.6 Storage Infrastructure

Proper storage and transport infrastructure are vital for getting produce from the farms to the market efficiently, and thereby boosting the income earned by the farmers. In order to achieve this goal, the Government has, with the assistance of NABARD, taken up the construction of scientific godowns in 365 locations with a capacity of 18.30 lakh MTs. So far 333 godowns with a capacity of 16.45 lakh MTs have been completed. The estimated cost for this is Rs. 1024.5 Crore.

In addition, the Central Government through the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVV), has among its aims the creation of infrastructure in the state through a 100% grant. As per this scheme – (i)Rs.702.45 lakh has been released to Telangana State for construction of 46 godowns with a storage capacity of 15,610 MTs. Rs. 524.32 lakh has already been released to districts (ii) The SLPSC (RKVV) sanctioned construction of 10 Cover Sheds to 10 PACS in 9 Districts under RKVV with project cost of Rs. 2.75 Crores for the year 2018-19, and (iii) the SLSC (RKVV) has sanctioned for construction of 500 Mts godowns to the 30 PACS with project cost Rs. 12.60 crores (@ Rs. 42.00 Lakhs each) under RKVV for the year 2019-20.

⁵ Degree of farm power is the mechanical power used per unit of cultivatable area.



32nd ISTA Seed Congress

3.5 Providing Extension Services enabled by Research and Development

3.5.1 Research and Development

The priority of the research activities at the Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU) pertains to the identification of location specific problems in the different agro-climatic zones of the state. The objective of this research is to enhance resource use efficiency productivity, profitability of farm and agro-enterprises, farmer income, and developing high-yielding varieties of major crops such as rice, maize, greengram, redgram, castor, fodder etc.



Telangana Sona (RNR 15048)



Bathukamma (JGL 18047)

3.5.2 Agriculture Extension services

The objective of providing extension service to farmers is to disseminate best practices in agriculture. To this end, the state has employed 2573 Agricultural Extension Officers. To facilitate them to be more efficient, they have all been equipped with tablet having internet connectivity.

3.5.3 SMS Advisories and Kisan Call Center

The mKisan Platform of the Government of India is being used to send SMS alerts to registered farmers on crop insurance deadlines, misbranded pesticides, meeting, advisories on pests and diseases etc. The Farm Tele Advisors (FTAs) appointed under the Kisan Call Center have been regularly answering the queries of the farmers on toll free number 1800-180-1551. The department has arranged trainings for the FTAs on the schemes implemented by the department for effectively answering farmer's queries.

3.5.4 Weather Advisory Services

The Telangana State Development Planning (TSDPS) was founded in 2014 with the aim of producing and disseminating dynamic, real time weather data. This data will then be used for agricultural activities, drought monitoring, facilitation of insurance services, and even disaster management. Towards this goal, TSDPS has installed 1044 Automatic Weather Stations to measure hourly data on six parameters - rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind speed, wind direction, and pressure. This information is disseminated through LED boards, mobile apps, and websites. Mandal (Tehsil) level advisories are disseminated for farmers in collaboration with IMD. The data is used to create analysis reports and spatial maps, and to produce 3-day weather forecasts.

3.6 Mitigating Farm Risk through Crop Insurance

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) (implemented Kharif 2016 onwards) provides insurance to farmers who suffer crop loss or damage due to unforeseen circumstances. The objective of this scheme is

to shield farmers from the risks posed by the vagaries of nature. The insurance is extended for food crops, oilseeds, commercial crop and horticultural crops.

The insurance covers all farmers including share-croppers and tenant farmers growing the notified crops in notified areas. The crops covered under this scheme are food crops (cereals, millets, pulses), oilseeds, and annual commercial/horticultural crops. All farmers availing seasonal agricultural operations loans from financial institutions, and all loanee farmers for the notified crops are compulsory covered. The insurance is optional for non-loanee farmers. Coverage of risks include prevented sowing, standing crop, post-harvest losses and localized calamities, and its reach is presented in Table 3.19.

Table 3.19 Season wise Insurance Coverage

Season	Farmers enrolled (Lakhs)
Kharif 2018	6.09
Rabi 2018-19	2.16
Total 2018-19	8.25
Kharif 2019	8.10

3.7 Market Reforms

Beyond cultivation, the Government has endeavored to facilitate the sale of produce and to ensure that farmers receive a fair compensation for their efforts. Two key initiatives to ensure that farmers receive a fair price for their produce are the Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations and the Pledge Finance Scheme. Through the pledge Finance Scheme, the government extends loans to farmers without interest for up to 180 days so that they do not have to engage in distress selling of their produce. After the state's formation, the ceiling amount under this scheme was increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh. For the year 2019-20, up until December 2019, as many as 348 farmers benefited with the Government incurring an expenditure of Rs. 5.23 Cr. Through MSP operations, the Government has procured 41.11 lakh MTs of paddy at MSP of Rs.1835/- per quintal for Grade-A varieties and Rs.1815/- for common varieties. As a result, Rs. 6,298 Cr has been transmitted directly to farmers through Online Procurement Management Systems (OPMS) during the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2019-20 as on 06.01.2020.

In addition, 43 Rythu Bazars, including a modern Bazaar in Siddipet, have been set to provide a physical marketplace to sell their produce. Work is in progress to set up 16 more Rythu Bazars. The Mana Kuragayalu Project is an extension of the Rythu Bazar concept. Under this pilot project 15 collection centers, 1 distribution Centre, and 62 retail outlets have been set up with the objective of linking farmers looking to sell produce with urban consumers looking to purchase at affordable prices. 1.22 lakh MT of produce was traded in these markets.

Finally, the e-National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) platform has been implemented in 47 Agricultural Market Committees. These are aimed at higher price realization by farmers through the integration of Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) across the country through a common online market platform to facilitate pan-India trade in agriculture commodities, providing better price discovery through transparent auction process based on quality of produce along with timely online payment. A quantity of 31.46 Lakh MTs was traded on this platform worth of Rs.9,476 crores. The state is a leader in the roll out of this platform – it is the first to implement the weighment integration and digital payments.

3.8 Horticulture

Horticulture has been identified as a focus sector in the state, and this section provides an overview of the sector.

3.8.1 Profile of the Horticulture Sector

In 2018-19, 71.52 lakh MTs of horticulture crops were cultivated on 12.40 lakh acres of land. Among this 25.69 lakh MTs of fruits grown on an area of 4.42 lakh acres which place Telangana 3rd among Indian states in terms of area cultivated, and 8 in terms of the quantum of production. The state is also the national leader in turmeric cultivation. Table 3.20 presents the area, production, and productivity of the major categories of horticulture crops in Telangana.

Table 3.20 Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops (2018-19)

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area (Lakh Ac.)	Production (lakh MTs)	Productivity (MTs/Acres)
1	Fruits	4.42	25.69	5.82
2	Vegetables	3.52	30.77	8.73
3	Spices	3.90	8.03	2.06
4	Plantation	0.45	6.49	14.33
5	Flowers	0.11	0.54	4.79
Total		12.40	71.52	5.76

3.8.2 Government Support to the Horticulture Sector

3.8.2.1 Micro Irrigation Project

The Government has taken steps to increase the area under micro-irrigation with the objective of improving crop productivity, while also enabling the more efficient use of fertilizers, water, power, labor, and time. Table 3.21 presents the improvements in the coverage of micro-irrigation in Telangana in the years since the state's formation.

The Government subsidizes micro-irrigation for all farmers for an area up to 5 hectares. Different categories of farmers however, receive different degrees of subsidization – (i) SC and ST farmers receive a 100% subsidy, (ii) BC farmers receive a 90% subsidy, (iii) Small and Marginal farmers receive a 90% subsidy, and (iv) other caste farmers (2-5 ha) receive an 80% subsidy. Government has also removed the unit cost ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per farmer. In addition to this, the Government has extended a blanket 75% subsidy to all farmers for portable sprinklers for an area up to 2.5 Acres. Under these schemes, the maximum subsidy that a farmer can receive is Rs. 5,61,185 – the highest in the country.

Table 3.21 Physical and Financial Performance of Micro Irrigation Project

Sl. No	Year	No. of farmers	Physical (Area in acres)			Financial (Rs. in crores)
			Drip	Sprinkler	Total	
After Formation of Telangana State						
1	2014 - 15	31,277	46,353	30,130	76,483	240.90
2	2015 - 16	39,545	77,978	21,665	99,643	322.32
3	2016 - 17	55,121	1,32,121	22,835	1,54,956	472.30
4	2017 - 18	83,458	139,289	84,276	2,23,565	517.70
5	2018 - 19	37,596	70,233	30,530	1,00,763	247.00
6	2019 - 20	1,745	3,920	913	4,833	16.17
	Total	2,48,742	4,69,894	1,90,349	6,60,243	1,816.39

6,60,243 Acres of area covered under micro-irrigation after the formation of the state.

3.8.2.2 Establishment of Greenhouses and Polyhouses

The Government of Telangana has prioritized the establishment of greenhouses and polyhouse to promote the cultivation of high value vegetables and flowers, which will in turn yield better returns to farmers. As is the case with micro-irrigation, farmers are being encouraged to establish these through subsidies – (i) General category farmers are eligible for a 75% subsidy for up to 3 acres per land per beneficiary, and (ii) SC, ST farmers are eligible for 95% subsidy up to a maximum of 1 acre for taking up polyhouse cultivation. Specific items receive insurance cover and farmers receive free power. The key achievement of this program has been bringing 938 farmers, cultivating on 1150 acres under polyhouse cultivation since 2014-15. A similar subsidy is given for flat roof nethouse cultivation.

3.8.2.3 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

Under this mission, there has been an increase in area under horticulture – between 2014-15 and 2018-19 an expansion of 78,701 hectares was achieved at a cost of Rs. 176.77 Cr. This includes an additional area of 10,526 Hectares under perennial horticulture, 94.68 Acres of polyhouses, 5285 Hectares brought under mulching, and the construction of 436 Farm Ponds.

To improve productivity, a Centre of Excellence has been set up at Jeedimetla, Medchal to provide demonstrations in best practices in polyhouse cultivation. Further, 5,872 no. of various equipment/implements under horticulture mechanization were distributed to farmers covering tractors and other land development equipment, PP equipment, tractor mounted sprayers, sowing, planting, digging equipment, etc. This mission is under implementation for the year 2019-20 with a planned expenditure of Rs. 27.20 Cr.

3.8.2.4 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

The objectives of this scheme are -(i) to ensure the availability of vegetables in all seasons for maintaining nutritional standards in rural areas, (ii) creation of permanent infrastructure like permanent pandals at farmer fields for production of creeper vegetables, (iii) to promote new technologies, and (iv) to enhance the knowledge and skills of farmers with the latest technologies by conducting trainings and exposure visits. Under the scheme, 50% assistance on total erection cost of the permanent pandal, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/- per acre and up to 1 ha. (2.5 acres) per beneficiary is provided to the farmers.

Table 3.22 Achievements under RKVY from Inception

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement
1	Hybrid Veg. Seed (Lakh Ha)	1.95
2	Vegetable Mini-kits (Lakhs Nos)	4.71
3	Pandals (Ha)	2287.99
4	Trellies (Ha)	583.81
5	Farmers Groups (Nos)	269
6	Farm Fresh vegetable on wheels (Nos)	72
7	Vegetable clusters (Nos)	11
8	Collection centres (Nos)	11

3.9 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

3.9.1 Profile of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sector

The livestock sector supports about 25.82 Lakh families and the value is approximately Rs. 66,403 Crore at current prices. Within the agricultural and allied sectors, livestock is a large contributor - it contributes 7.6% to State Gross Domestic Product (2019-20 AE), and this share has been increasing in recent years. This is partially because of the fact that Telangana is richly endowed with livestock resources (see Table 3.22). At an all India level, Telangana is the leader in sheep population, ranks 3rd in poultry population, and 8th with regards to livestock population as per the Livestock Census 2019. Table 3.24 presents Telangana's output of eggs, milk, and meat - for the year 2018-20, Telangana was the 3rd ranked in terms of eggs production (every 8th egg in the country is from the state), 5th in meat production, and 13th in milk production.

Table 3.23 Livestock population in Telangana, as per 2019 census (provisional figures)

Category	No.in Lakh
Cattle	42.32
Buffaloes	42.26
Sheep	190.63
Goat	49.35
Pigs	1.78
Poultry	799.99

Table 3.24 Production of milk, eggs and meat in Telangana

Item	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (up to Summer Season)
Milk	000 Tonnes	4,681	4,965	5,416	1,509
Eggs	Cr. Nos.	1,181.86	1,267	1,369	330
Meat	000 Tonnes	591	645	754	207

3.9.2 Government Support to the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sector

3.9.2.1 Animal Health Activities

The Government has endeavored to strengthen the institutions which provide animal health services by improving facilities for surgery, disease investigation and treatment, with a view to prevent and control livestock diseases. The following steps have been taken to achieve this goal: (i) polyclinics have been established in district headquarters, and each mandal has been staffed with veterinary graduates (ii) the animal health infrastructure in the state includes one super speciality veterinary hospital, eight district veterinary hospitals, 98 area veterinary hospitals, 909 primary veterinary centers, 1101 Sub Centers (animal health), 99 mobile veterinary clinics and 9 Animal Diagnostics Laboratories (ADDLs) for disease identification. Through this infrastructure, 506.30 Lakh cases were treated, 1.32 Lakh castrations were completed and 304.21 Lakh vaccinations were conducted 2019-20 until 30 Nov 2019. Table 3.25 outlines the targeted coverage for 8 vaccinations, and the progress made as of 30 Nov 2019.

Table 3.25 Vaccinations conducted during 2019-20 (up to Nov 2019)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vaccinations	Target Population	Total Vaccinations Done	Percentage of Coverage
1	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	23,56,309	19,27,758	82%
2	Black quarter	2,93,999	2,65,025	90%
3	Enterotoxaemia	38,83,476	33,86,266	87%
4	1st Round FMD	74,72,944	68,52,293	92%
5	PPR Control Programme	80,29,954	68,29,814	85%
6	Sheep Pox	64,35,919	56,08,930	87%
7	Goat Pox	15,79,725	13,10,739	83%

3.9.2.2 Mobile Veterinary Clinics (1962)

Mobile Veterinary Services conceptualized by the Government of Telangana aims to bring veterinary services to the farmer's doorstep. These have been positioned at strategic locations to minimize travel time of beneficiaries, and provide services in a timely manner. These mobile clinics are equipped with medical equipment and essential drugs which will be provided free of cost. It also has a basic diagnostics lab, which is staffed with a veterinary doctor, para vet, helper, and driver. For the past 5 years, these clinics are operated by GVK-EMRI, and at present they are staffed with 84 veterinary doctors, and 16 para vets.

In addition to these services, a 30-seat call center has been set up, which works 24x7 to provide on call and free information pertaining to animal health through a toll-free number. Table 3.26 provides information on the achievements of these clinics over the last 2 years with respect to their coverage.

Figure 3.4 Pashu Aarogya Seva Call Center was expanded to 30 seater capacity



Table 3.26 Performance of Mobile Veterinary Clinics (as on 30.11.2019)

Item	2018-19	2019-20
Calls received	13,15,270	7,22,972
Calls/per day	3,603	2,963
Calls answered	9,36,617	7,11,720
Answered/Per day	2,566	2,916
Emergency calls	4,71,889	3,37,103
EC/Per Day	1,292	1,381
No. of cases	2,23,604	1,99,818
Cases/per day	612	818
No. of animals	4,58,147	3,51,421
Animals/per day	1,255	1,440
Trips/per vehicle	6	8
Animals/per vehicle	13	14

3.9.2.3 Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) Control Programme:



Telangana has been identified as one of the states for establishing FMD free zone.

3.9.2.4 Mass Free Sheep and Goat Deworming Programme

As presented in the first part of this section, Telangana has about 240 Lakh sheep and goats. These animals provide a livelihood to 3.5 Lakh families. Given these two facts, it is essential to practice goat and sheep

management in the state. To this end, the state has taken up mass goat and sheep deworming operations free of cost, twice a year to improve the production status of these animals. This is in turn beneficial to many families that are dependent on these animals – it is estimated that deworming translates into an increased body weight of 1-1.5 Kg, which in turn fetches an additional Rs. 450 to Rs. 675 per animal as per the prevailing market rates. Scaled across the entire population, this program will increase production by 170 Lakh Kg along with reduced mortality and morbidity, and improved immunity rates.



In 2019-20, the first round of deworming was conducted in June. It covered 212.67 Lakh sheep and goats.

3.9.2.5 Backyard Poultry

Under this Program each beneficiary will be supplied 45 chicks of 3-4 weeks old in two phases with a shelter cost of Rs.1500. Around 14,000 (14000 X 45) units have been supplied up to November 2019. The cost for each chick is Rs. 63, out of which the beneficiary pays Rs. 13.

3.10 Fisheries

3.10.1 Profile of the Fisheries Sector

Fisheries is among the fastest growing sectors in terms of generating income and employment. In fact, after Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Telangana ranks 3rd in terms of inland fishery resources and 8th in terms of overall fish production in the country. The sector currently supports the fisher community of 27.14 Lakh persons. This includes 3.12 Lakh active fishermen and women who are organized into fisheries cooperative societies for their overall wellbeing and benefit. There are 4,452 Fishermen societies with 3,08,370 members spread over the entire state.

The sector is supported by the rich and diverse water resources. Overall, the state has about 24,189 water bodies spread over an area of 5.72 Lakh Hectares. These include 661 aquaculture ponds spread over 830 Hectares, and river and canals running a length of about 4818 km.

Telangana Government aims at increasing fish production and productivity by providing backward and forward linkages to relevant markets, ensuring self-sufficiency in fish seed production, improving the livelihood conditions of fishers, and ensuring the availability of hygienic fish to consumers at affordable prices. It aims to meet these goals through welfare and marketing infrastructure programs some of which are described in the next part of this section.

3.10.2 Government Support to the Fisheries Sector

3.10.2.1 Fish seed production

There are 19 fish seed farms functioning in the State, out of which 6 farms are fish seed production-cum-rearing farms, which have hatcheries for spawn production and the remaining farms are fish seed rearing farms. During the year 2019-20, 646 Lakhs of advance fry were produced so far in departmental fish seed farms, including lease-out 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. During the year 2019-20 about 3,000 Lakhs advance fry has been produced.

Table 3.27 Fish and Prawn Production Target and Achievements

Year	Fish production (Lakh Tonnes)	Prawn production (Tonnes)	Total Achievement (Lakh Tonnes)
2014-15	2.60	8,352	2.68
2015-16	2.28	8,567	2.37
2016-17	1.94	5,189	1.99
2017-18	2.62	7,782	2.70
2018-19	2.84	9,998	2.94
2019-20 (Up to Dec)	2.11	7,156	2.18

3.10.2.2 National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen

A) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen (CSS-50: 50): The Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) was converged as Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bhima Yojana w.e.f 1st June 2017. A total number of 3,03,000 active fishermen in the age-group 18-70 years are covered under this scheme in the state. Beneficiaries of this scheme are assured, a sum of Rs. 2 Lakh in the event of death or permanent disability and Rs. 1 Lakh for partial disability. In addition, it provides a cover of Rs. 10,000 towards hospitalization expenses in the event of an accident.

B) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyothi Bheema Yojana (PMJJY): This scheme covers 1,38,000 fishermen in the age group 18-50 years. Beneficiaries of this scheme are assured a sum of Rs. 2 Lakh in the event of a natural death. Moreover, a scholarship of Rs. 2,400 per year is extended to two children from 9th to 12th standard. The insurance premium of R. 330 per fisherman is shared equally by the Central and State Government. In 2018-19, the government has released a sum of Rs. 228 Lakh towards this scheme.

3.10.2.3 State Sector Schemes

Development of Fisheries: With the objective to improve productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase general support to fishermen, the government has released Rs. 411.57 Lakh for the development of fisheries. These funds are being utilized to maintain an adequate stock of fish seeds in tanks and reservoirs on 100% grant which are not covered under any fishermen cooperative society.

Integrated Fisheries Development Scheme (IFDS): The Integrated Fisheries Development Scheme (IFDS) is being implemented by Telangana State Fishermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd (TSFCOF) with a total financial outlay of Rs.1000.00 Crores for development of Fisheries sector during the year 2017-18 is being continued.

2.46 Lakhs fishers have been benefitted under this scheme so far, grounding of the individual benefit schemes is under progress and so far 57660 Vending units with moped, 2949 Vending unit with luggage auto, 841 Mobile fish outlets, 111 Hygienic Transport vehicles, 8 Insulated trucks, 1343 Portable fish vending kiosks have been distributed to the beneficiaries and Marketing assistance in the form of revolving fund is provided to 151 Fisherwomen Coop. Societies. Sanctions have also been accorded under this scheme for Construction of 15 Ice Plants, 5 Fish feed mills, 15 Ornamental fish units, 14 Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), one establishment of Fish Processing Unit, 2 Net mending and Putti Fabrication units, 7 Aqua Tourism Units and 249 Fish food Kiosk.

The key initiatives and achievements are as follows:

- Strengthening of four Govt. fish seed farms has been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 1863.43 Lakh
- It is proposed to achieve 3.2 Lakh tonnes during 2019-20
- Total market value of the fish and prawn produced increased from 2000 Crores during 2016-17 to Rs.4000 Crores during 2018-19 and it is expected to go up 4200 during 2019-20.
- Fish seed production increased from 8.00 Crores during 2016-17 to 18.00 Crores during 2017-18 and during 2018-19 it increased to 30.00 Crores.
- Of the 578 Community Halls sanctioned 268 are completed and remaining are under different stages.
- 84 Retail Fish Markets are sanctioned of which 29 are completed, others in progress. Out of 5 wholesale markets sanctioned one market is completed and 4 are at various stages of construction

Summary

Investments in transport, irrigation, energy and information and communications technology have been crucial to driving economic growth and empowering communities in many countries. The job multiplication effect of industrialization has a positive impact on society, as every job in manufacturing creates two-fold jobs in other sectors. The manufacturing sector is an important employer, accounting for around 14.2% of the world's workforce. It has long been recognized that a strong physical network of industry and communication can enhance productivity and incomes, and improve health, wellbeing and education.

Industrialization is the key strategy followed for economic growth and development for Telangana. The Government is committed towards the creation of jobs for the youth, promoting development of backward areas, maximizing growth opportunities by optimum utilization of the 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 will be 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 industries of the Telangana State. The Government of Telangana realizes that industrial development requires large-scale private sector participation, with the government playing the role of a facilitator and a catalyst. The government is also 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 of Telangana – their preferred investment destination.

4.1 Background on Industry in Telangana

4.1.1 Organized Manufacturing Sector in Telangana

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) provides comprehensive data relating to organized manufacturing units in the state. The survey covers factories registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories

Act, 1948. It includes factories using power that employ 10 or more workers, and factories not using power that employ 20 or more workers.

According to the ASI 2016-17, there is significant growth in the registration of new industrial units in Telangana: total number of working manufacturing units in the state grew from 7,729 in 2009-10 to 12,476 in 2016-17, an increase of 61%. Production value has also increased from Rs.2,03,547 crore in 2015-16 to Rs.2,24,348 crore in 2016-17, a 10.22% in just one year. The Total Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing units in the state saw growth of 13.9% from 2014 to 2017, surpassing the all-India average for GVA growth of 8.3% during the same period. Likewise, employment in industry in Telangana grew by 6.0% from 2014 to 2017, as compared to the all-India average of 3.6%. Finally, fixed capital has also grown faster in Telangana during this same period, averaging 14.4% as opposed to the all-India average of 13.5%.

Figure 4.1 Gross Value Added (GVA) in Industry, 2014-2017

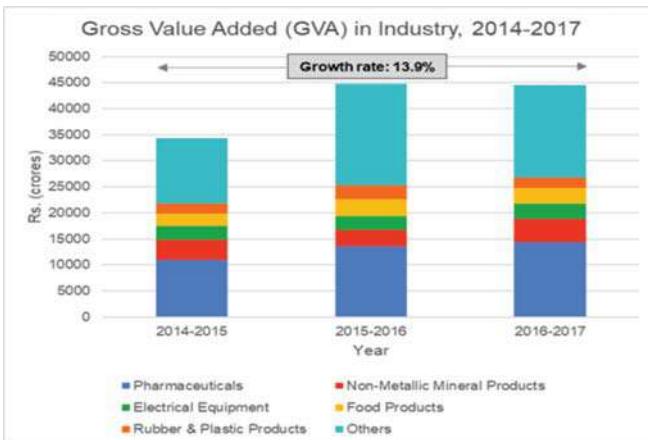


Figure 4.2 Employment in Industry, 2014-2017

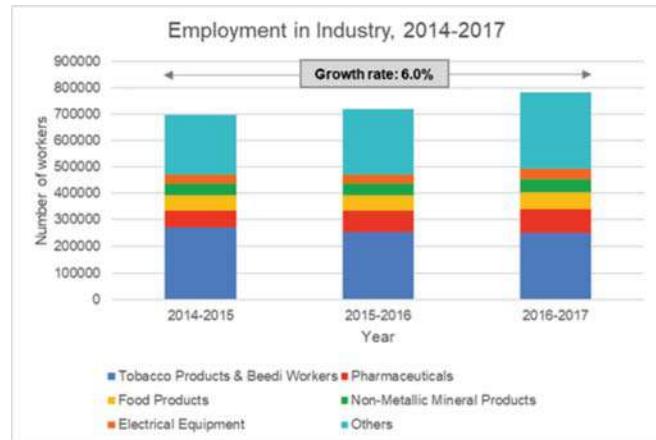
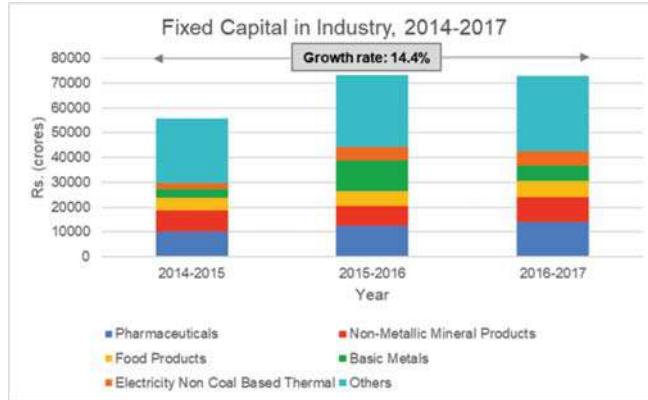


Figure 4.3 Fixed Capital in Industry, 2014-17



Source: Annual Survey of Industries Report - 2016-17

Note: The sectors highlighted in the charts above are those that have the highest values for each of the indicators. For instance, in the GVA chart, the sectors included there are the sectors that contribute the most to total GVA in Telangana.)

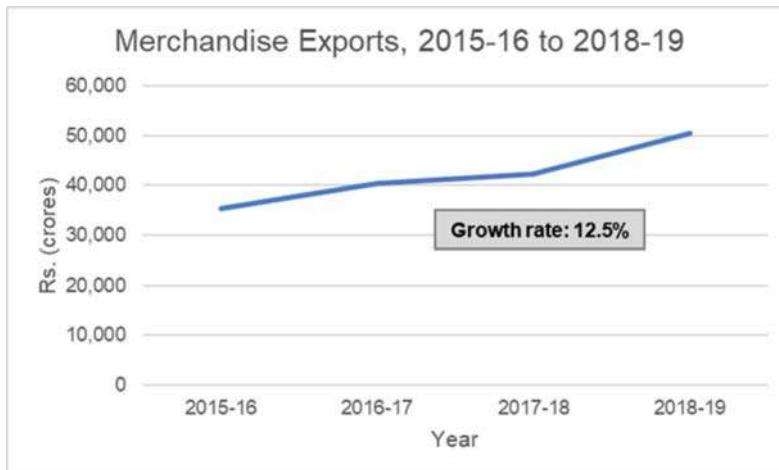
As of 2017, the major manufacturing sectors in the state, based on contribution to industrial GVA, are pharmaceuticals (32% share of industrial GVA), non-metallic mineral products (10.2%), food products (6.75%), electrical equipment (6.7%), and rubber and plastic products (4.6%). Several of these sectors are also top contributors to industrial employment and fixed capital, as seen in the figures above.

4.1.2 Merchandise Exports from Telangana

Telangana's overall exports (merchandise and services) for the period 2018-19 amounted to Rs.1,59,729 crore as against Rs.1,35,783crore during the previous year, exhibiting a positive growth. The share of the state's exports in the total GSDP was 18.42% during 2018-19.

As per the DGCIS, Kolkata, Telangana's merchandise exports have increased from Rs.35,444 crores in 2015-16 to Rs.50,510crores in 2018-19. Since 2015, Telangana has registered 12.5% annual growth in merchandise exports, as shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4 Merchandise Export, 2015-16 to 2018-19



Source: Industries Department

4.2 Major Government Initiatives in Industry

4.2.1 TS-iPASS

The Government of Telangana has enacted the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certificate System (TS-iPASS) Act, 2014, for speedy processing of applications to setup industries in the state. The details concerning new investment proposals and phases of commencement are provided in the Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Investment and Employment under TS-iPASS up to 31.12.2019

Sl. No	Progress	No of Industries	Investment (Rs. in Cr)	Total Employment
1	Commenced Operations	9,020	85,125.83	6,23,071
2	Advanced Stage	764	28,116.96	2,87,112
3	Initial Stage	645	51,023.80	2,57,323
4	Yet to start construction	1,428	20,388.85	1,40,550
Total		11,857	1,84,655.44	13,08,056

Source: Industries Department

Since the enactment of TS-iPASS, the state has received 11,857 new investment proposals with an investment outlay of Rs.1.85 lakh crore and creation of 13.08 lakh potential employment opportunities. Of the total proposals received, 9,020 units have commenced their operations with an investment outlay of Rs.85125.83 crore and creating 6.23 lakh employment opportunities. Details are given in Table 4.2.

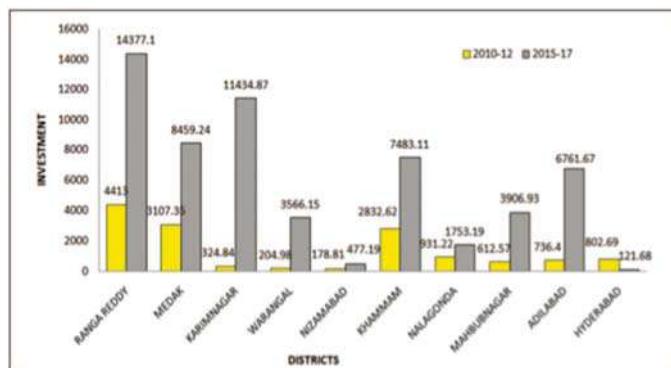
Table 4.2 Sector-wise Investment under TS-iPASS up to December 31, 2019

Sl. No.	Sector-Major	No of Industries	Investment (Rs. in Cr)	Total Employment
1	Engineering	2,422	3,476.63	45,736
2	Food Processing	1,839	4,505.37	50,586
3	Agro based incl Cold Storages	1,314	1,802.21	23,368
4	Cement, Cement & Concrete Products, Fly Ash Bricks	1,016	2,791.57	13,856
5	Granite and Stone Crushing	1,000	3,738.93	19,871
6	Plastic and Rubber	869	3,201.57	23,897
7	Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals	796	10,861.35	64,646
8	Paper and Printing	439	3,142.24	10,614
9	Textiles	410	2,150.64	1,96,702
10	Beverages	362	2,016.58	8,727
11	Electrical and Electronic Products	270	1,869.22	17,121
12	R&D	223	4,435.12	27,765
13	Solar and Other Renewable Energy	204	17,519.28	7,642
14	Others	195	3,151.34	23,975
15	Wood and Leather	189	105.07	3,176
16	Real Estate, Industrial Parks and IT Buildings	161	37,667.68	7,21,425
17	Fertilizers Organic and Inorganic,Pesticides,Insecticides, and Other Related	96	13,904.17	4,441
18	Automobile	23	1,354.73	3,423
19	Thermal Power Plant	16	61,374.41	12,760
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		11,857	1,84,655.44	13,08,056

Source: Industries Department

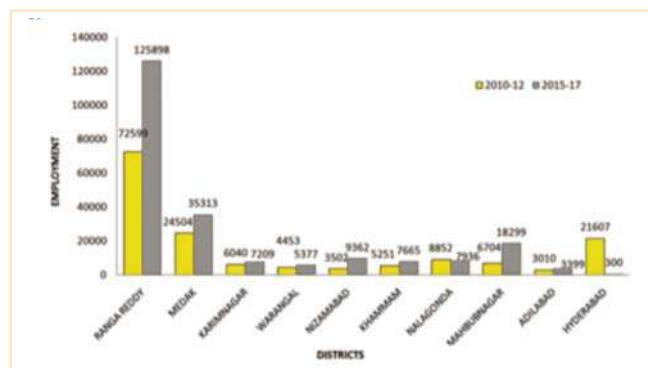
At the district level, the state has also seen an uptick in investment and in employment across virtually all districts since the introduction of the TS-iPASS system.

Figure 4.5 District-wise Investment in Industrial Sector, 2010-12 and 2015-17



Source: Industries Department

Figure 4.6 District-wise Employment in Industrial Sector, 2010-12 and 2015-17



Source: Industries Department

4.2.2 T-IDEA

The Telangana State Industrial Development Entrepreneur Advancement (T-IDEA) scheme seeks to encourage industrial entrepreneurship. Details of achievement are given in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Incentives Provided under T-IDEA in 2019-20 (as of 31st December 2019)

Sl. No.	Nature of Subsidy	No. of cases	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crore)
1	Investment Subsidy	142	27.23
2	Sales Tax	472	174.48
3	Stamp Duty	64	1.93
4	Land Cost	15	0.92
5	Land Conversion	11	0.07
6	Mortgage Duty	4	0.04
7	Skill upgd / Training / Qlty cert	1	0.01
8	Power Cost Reimbursement	1174	71.53
9	PavalaVaddi	985	58.41
Total		2868	334.62

Source: Industries Department

4.2.3 T-PRIDE Scheme

In order to encourage entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Government of Telangana launched a special incentive package scheme under the Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs (T-PRIDE) in 2014. During 2019-20, approximately 5,603 units of SC entrepreneurs with an amount of Rs.216.39 crores and 2,870 units of ST entrepreneurs with an amount of Rs.139.13 crores have been provided with financial incentives under the T-PRIDE scheme.

4.3 Overviews on Select Thrust Areas

Telangana's 2017 Industrial Policy Framework identifies 14 thrust areas in which the state may have particularly high potential for growth. This section discusses a selection of these thrust areas in more depth.

4.3.1 Life Sciences & Pharmaceuticals

The pharmaceuticals industry is a key contributor to GVA in the state. It contributed Rs. 14,252 crores to GVA in 2016-17, accounting for approximately 32% of the industrial GVA. This is particularly notable given that the pharmaceutical sector accounted for only 4.3% of total units. Hyderabad is the Pharma Capital of India, with over 600 life sciences companies having combined value of USD 50 billion and contributing 35% of India's pharmaceuticals production. Hyderabad is also home to India's largest bio cluster, Genome Valley, housing about 200 companies.

Figure 4.7 GVA in Pharmaceuticals, 2014-2017

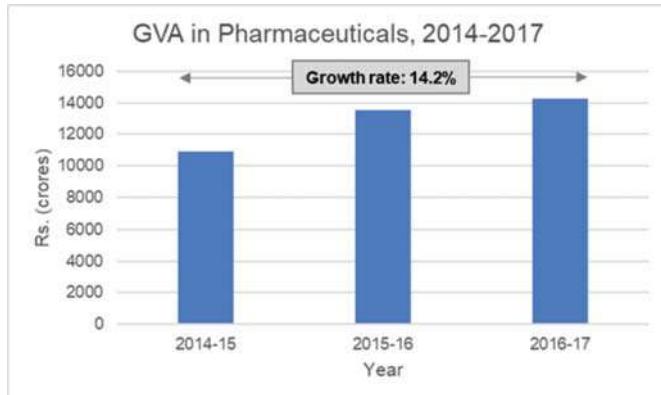


Figure 4.8 Employment in Pharmaceuticals, 2014-2017

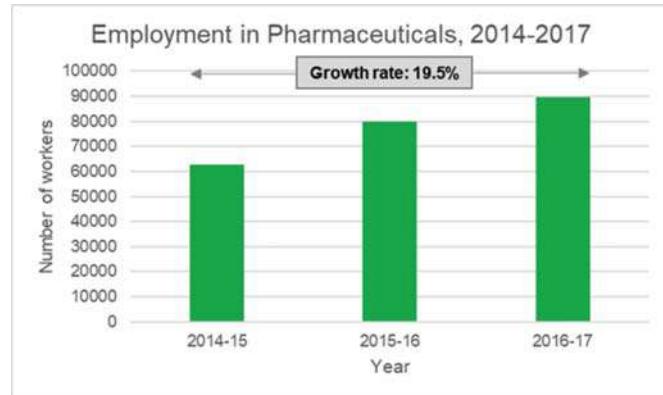
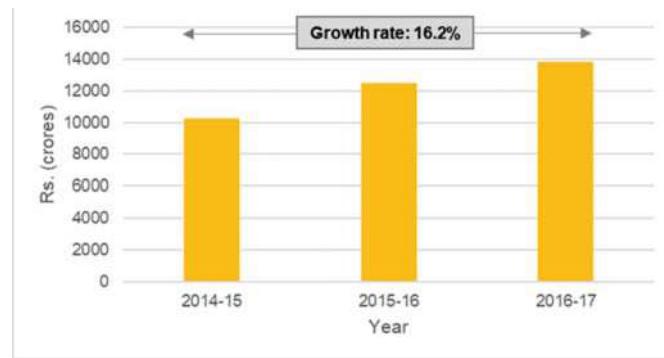


Figure 4.9 Fixed Capital in Pharmaceuticals, 2014-2017



Source: Annual Survey of Industries Report - 2016-17

4.3.1.1 Recent Developments and Key Initiatives

The Government of Telangana has taken various proactive initiatives to strengthen the existing pharmaceuticals base in the state. The Life Sciences Policy of Telangana emphasizes the growth of five key sub-sectors: Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, Medical Devices, Bio-Services and Nutraceuticals, with the objective of attracting large investments in these areas.

The state has also supported the establishment of multiple industrial parks focused on pharmaceuticals, including:

- Hyderabad Pharma City, which is conceived as one of the biggest Pharmaceutical parks in the world, spread over an area of 19,330 acres with an investment potential of Rs.64,000crores and employment potential of 4.20 lakh
- Medical Devices Park, which has been developed at Sultanpur in Sanga Reddy district across 250 acres, with an investment potential of Rs.1,000crores and employment potential of 5,000

Table 4.4 below describes recent developments in some of these key initiatives.

Table 4.4 Key Initiatives of Telangana State

Initiative	2017-18	2018-19
Genome Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accorded IALA status(Industrial Area Local Authority) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the cluster with 300acres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government announced Genome valley 2.0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 million square feet of ready to use lab spaces
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic regional master plan for Genome valley2.0
Hyderabad PharmaCity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received environment clearance from MoEFCC 	
Medical Devices Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country's largest medical device park launched on 17th June 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 units in the process of setting up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 920 crores of investment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed employment of 3826

Source: Annual Report of Industries Department - 2017-19 and 2019-20

4.3.2 Food Processing

Food processing forms a key linkage between agriculture and industry. It holds high potential for employment generation for much of Telangana's population and contributes substantially to the state's industrial GVA. The sector comprises rice mills, dairy, meat products, oil mills, chocolates, bakery products, sugar, animal feed, and preservation of fruits/vegetables. In addition, Telangana has high potential to diversify its food processing, as it is a producer of various crops like turmeric, sweet orange, mango, and soybean, among others.

As per the ASI 2016-17, there were 3,394 food processing factories in the state with a total GVA of Rs.3,002crore. The highest number of units in this sector was reported under the category of 'rice mills'.

Figure 4.10 GVA in Food Processing, 2014-2017

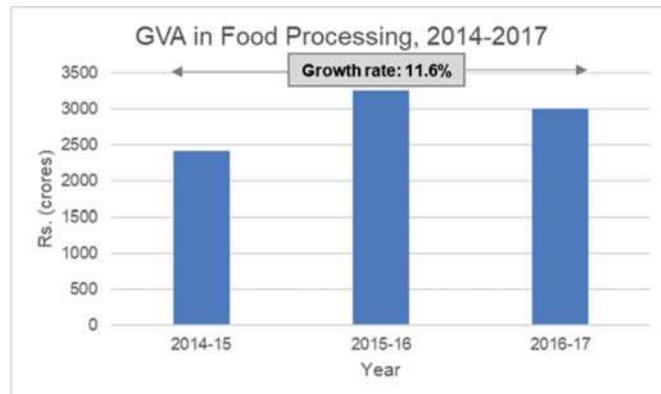


Figure 4.11 Employment in Food Processing, 2014-2017

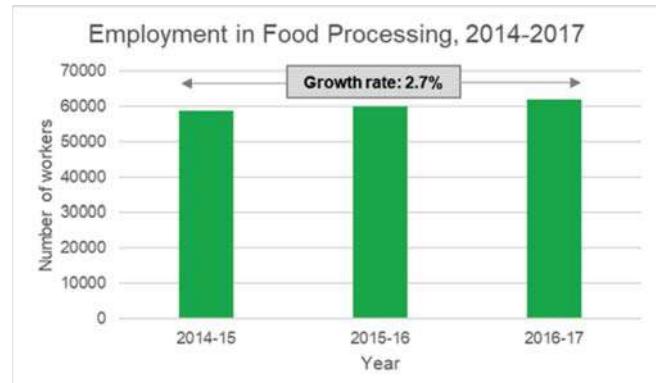
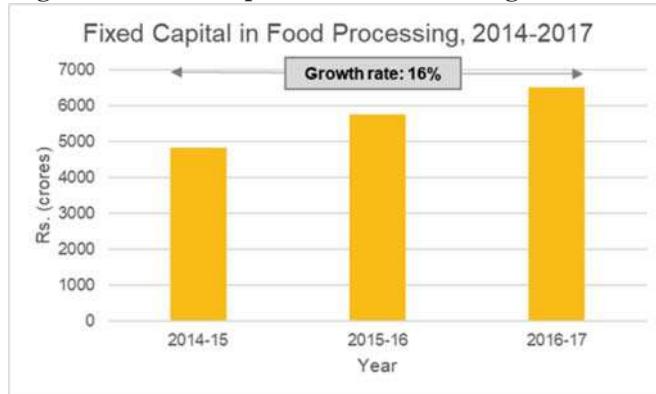


Figure 4.12 Fixed Capital in Food Processing, 2014-2017



Source: Annual Survey of Industries Report - 2016-17

4.3.2.1 Recent Developments and Key Initiatives

Provisions offered by the state to firms in the sector include financial support for industries across the food value chain; collaboration between government, industry, and academia to build infrastructure; and a focus on innovation and agri-tech startups.

Major food processing projects (i.e. worth Rs. 2,000 crore in capital investment) under implementation at present include: (i) ITC; (ii) Plant Lipids; (iii) Lulu; (iv) Smart Agro; (v) Too Yumm; (vi) Monin; (vii) DXN; (viii) Bikanervala; (ix) TSIIC; and (x) Jersey. Key achievements in the sector are listed in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5 Key Achievements in Food Processing Sector

Food Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of 16 designated food parks that provide allotable area of approx. 4,000 acres for food industries to set up Manufacturing units in parks can avail a subsidy of 35% up to 5 crores
Cold chain projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commencement of operations for seven integrated cold chain projects and one mega food park with total fixed capital investment of more than 300 crores
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry of major Indian and global brands to manufacture in Telangana and expansion of multiple food processing enterprises
Farmers and food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a platform to provide market linkages for small farmers with large food processing and retail companies Pilots for contract farming, collective procurement, and private label food processing initiated

Source: Annual Report of Industries Department 2018-19

4.3.3 Electronics

Telangana currently accounts for 6% of electronics production in the country, with over 250 companies employing more than 50,000 employees across different sub-segments. The heart of the electronics ecosystem lies in and around Hyderabad. The city houses key global players in the MSM and Mega industries sectors, such as Nvidia, Motorola, Qualcomm, AMD, CDAC, Cypress, etc., in addition to home grown companies such as BHEL, BEL, HBL, ECIL, etc. Recently, Hyderabad has attracted investments from giants such as Apple, Micromax, etc. and has cemented its position as a promising electronics investment zone on the global map.

Figure 4.13 GVA in Electronics, 2014-2017

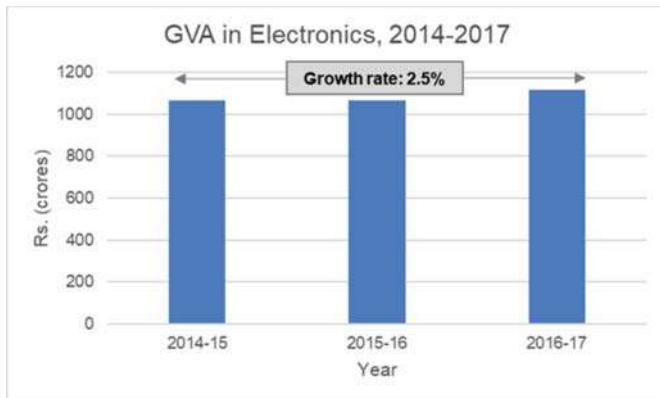


Figure 4.14 Employment in Electronics, 2014-2017

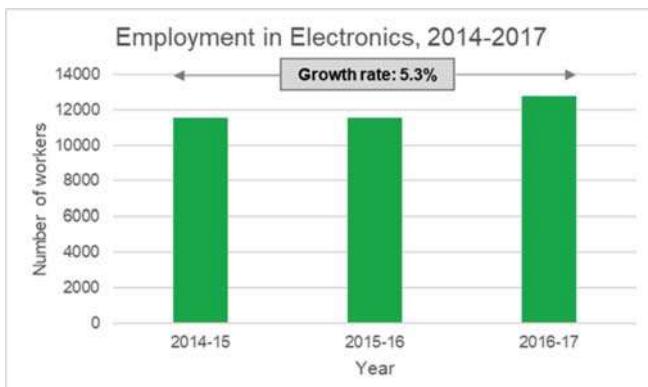
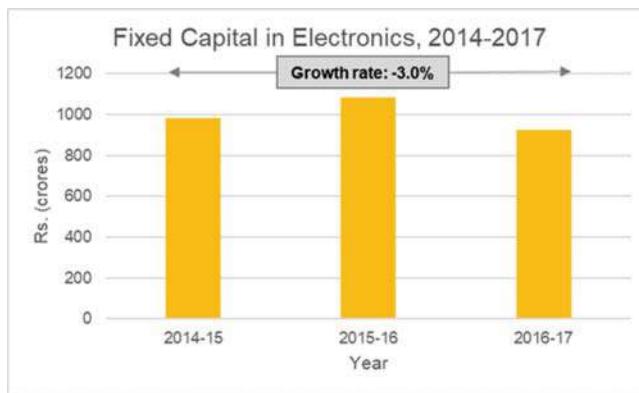


Figure 4.15 Fixed Capital in Electronics, 2014-2017



Source: Annual Survey of Industries Report - 2016-17

4.3.3.1 Recent Developments and Key Initiatives

The Telangana State Electronics Policy came into force in 2016 to evangelize the Electronics System Design Manufacturing (ESDM) Ecosystem in the state and country. The policy offers a range of monetary and non-monetary benefits in the form subsidies on power and water, reimbursements on expenditure, single window clearances, and earmarking land for electronics manufacturing clusters. Telangana has already set up two EMCs covering a total of 912 acres near Hyderabad to promote the electronics industry (at Raviryala and Maheswaram).

E-city features over 2,00,000 square feet of plug-and-play built-up area for electronics manufacturing. Telangana is also establishing an E-Energy Park across 300 acres (Phase I) for Li-ion battery manufacturing and other supporting industries for the EV ecosystem.



The Telangana State ESDM ecosystem has shown promising initial growth in investment and employment over the last 3 years. ESDM received proposals totaling INR 4,880 crores of investment, an increase of close to 88% in 2019 alone. 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 scales of projects. Units such as HFCL, Micromax, OppoOnePlus, and Skyworth have expressed interest to set up state-of-the-art Industrial Townships for Electronics Manufacturing and R&D centers.

4.3.4 Automotive

Telangana has the potential to be a global go-to destination for Greenfield investments by major Indian and global automotive manufacturers. Various fleet operators in partnership with vehicle suppliers chose Telangana as their initial test markers attributing to the customer profile and strong urban transportation demand. The vision of the sector is to enable the same in both traditional as well as advanced mobility solutions. The state has also drafted an EV policy that has been hailed as one of the most comprehensive EV policies in India.

Figure 4.16 GVA in Automotive, 2014-2017

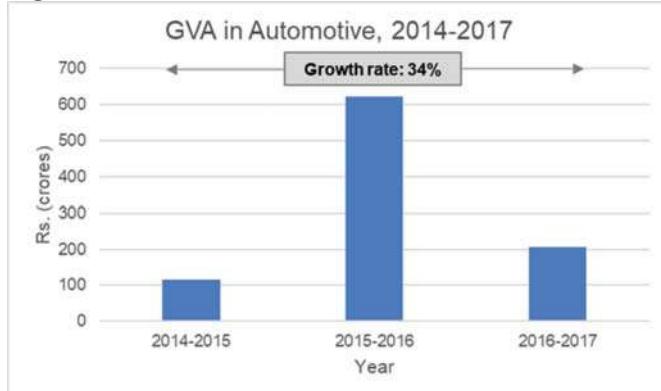


Figure 4.17 Employment in Automotive, 2014-2017

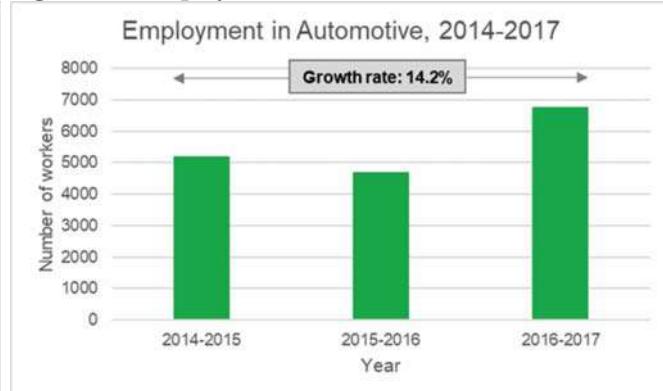
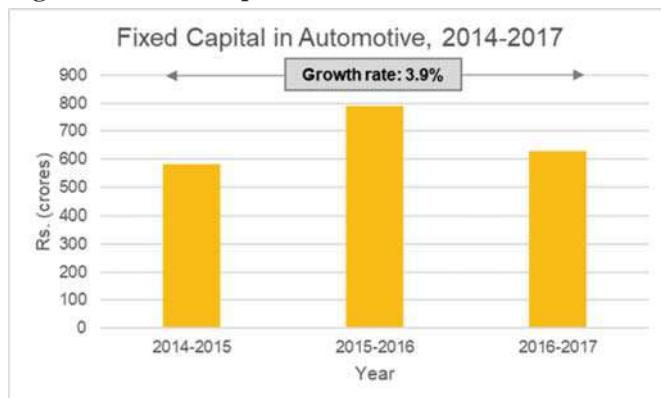


Figure 4.18 Fixed Capital in Automotive, 2014-2017



Source: Annual Survey of Industries Report - 2016-17

4.3.4.1 Recent Developments and Key Initiatives

Key highlights in the automotive sector are described in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6 Key Highlights in the Automotive Sector

Launches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uber launched its Electric Car fleet in Hyderabad in partnership with Mahindra Electric Zoomcar initiated a switch of its vehicle fleet in Hyderabad towards electric, with an initial count of 40 electric cars IKEA, WIPRO, Cognizant, among others, have also taken steps to shift to EV
Proposals in process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olectra Greentech finalized a proposal for setting up an Electric Bus Manufacturing unit with an investment of INR 1,000 crore and direct employment potential of 4,600

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gayam Motor Works submitted a proposal to set up an Electric Three-Wheeler plant with an investment of INR 260 crore
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyundai Mobis submitted a proposal to expand its technology center activity in Hyderabad with an employment potential of 2,500 engineers
Recognitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyderabad was recognized by NITI Ayog and Rocky Mountain Institute (USA) as one of 6 lighthouse cities in India, for implementation of EV pilot projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyderabad was selected as one of the nine cities for GoI's Electric Bus pilot under the FAME scheme (Hyderabad has the single largest electric bus fleet in any Indian city)

Source: Annual Report of Industries Department - 2018-19

4.4 Other Sector Overviews

4.4.1 MSME Sector in Telangana

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of Telangana's economy over the years. The MSME sector plays a pivotal role in providing employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost for those who are low skilled, apart from facilitating rural industrialization. It provides complementary products to large industries and contributes 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 8,435 MSME units have commenced their operations since formation of the state, with an investment of about Rs.11,487crore. Since January 2015, MSMEs have provided additional employment opportunities to approximately 1.59 lakh persons. Details on MSMEs established since 2015 are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Details on MSMEs established since 2015

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment Generated (in Numbers)
1	Micro	4,899	1,370	48,042
2	Small	3,271	7,288	88,383
3	Medium	265	2,829	23,074
	Total	8,435	11,487	1,59,499

Source: Industries Department

While micro industries account for approximately 58.07% of total units, their share of investment and employment generation is comparatively less—11.92% and 30.12%, respectively. Small units account for 63.44% of total MSME investment and 55.41% of total MSME employment—the highest for both categories.

One highlight in this sector is that an MSME Green Industrial Park is being developed at Dandumalkapur, Yadadri District in association with the Telangana Industrial Federation (TIF), covering 441.66 acres. Approximately 400 MSME units are expected to start their operations in the park by 2020.

4.4.1.1 Credit to Micro and Small Enterprises under Annual Credit Plan 2019-20

The state has been making continuous efforts to facilitate growth of MSMEs by providing adequate credit supply to the sector. Rs. 21,420 crore is targeted towards MSMEs in the SLBC's annual credit plan in 2019-20.

4.4.2 Handloom Industry in Telangana

The Handloom and Power-loom Sector is an important sector both in terms of employment and economic contribution in rural areas. The state has felt the necessity of uplifting this sector through adequate budgetary support and interventions, some of which are described below:

4.4.2.1 NethannakuCheyutha (Thrift Fund Scheme)

Under the existing Co-operative Thrift Fund scheme for Handloom weavers, in which the weaver is contributing 8% of their wage and an equal amount of 8% is contributed by the state Government. Previously, the scheme was intended only for weavers working in Co-operative Sector. Now, the Government has decided to extend the scheme to all the weavers in the state, both in Co-operative fold and Out-side Co-operative fold—including ancillary workers (Like warpers, winders, dyers, designers etc.) who are connected with Handloom weaving. The Government has enhanced its share from 8% to 16% and has released Rs.60.00 crores in this regard for the year 2017-18. Further, enrolment of the weavers into the scheme is in progress.

4.4.2.2 Input Subsidy Linked Wage Compensation Scheme—40% Subsidy for Yarn Dyes and Chemicals (ChenethaMithra)

The scheme is applicable to all the Handloom weavers in Co-op and Outside Co-op Fold; PHWCS; weaver entrepreneurs engaged in weaving profession; and individual weavers forming self-help groups purchasing Cotton Hank Yarn, Domestic Silk, and Wool & Dyes & Chemicals through NHDC empanelled firms.



4.4.2.3 Loan Waiver Scheme

Government has introduced loan waiver scheme to relieve individual weavers from indebtedness, to enable them to obtain fresh working capital from banks to eke out their livelihood. This benefit is applicable for the Individual Working Capital Loans taken by Handloom weavers from Nationalized Banks and DCCBs for the period from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2017 up to Rs.1.00 lakh and also above Rs.1.00 lakh (subject to the maximum ceiling of Rs.1.00 lakh only) including the closed loans with certain operational guidelines.

4.4.2.4 National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

The major components of the Scheme are:

- a) Technology upgradation: Purchase of looms and accessories with individual intervention providing direct benefit to the individual handloom weavers.
- b) Skill upgradation: Providing training in weaving, dyeing, designing and managerial aspects to improve the skills of Handloom weavers.
- c) Infrastructure facilities: Construction of workshed, Common Facility Centres (CFC) including Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Dye Houses in the Block Level Handloom clusters.
- d) Other components: Formation of consortium, Self Help Groups (SHG), Awareness programmes, Product development, purchase of CATD (Computer Aided Textile Design) system, corpus fund to yarn depot, engaging Cluster Development Executive (CDE) and Designer.

Regarding power-looms, there are 49,112 in the state, out of which a majority are located in Sircilla town. Most power-looms in use are low-end varieties, having consumption of only 5 HP. Important schemes have been initiated by the Government towards welfare of the power-loom industry, such as in-situ upgradation of plain power-looms under Power Tex India w.e.f 01.04.2017. The Government has released its share of Rs.2.76 crores to the manufacturers towards upgrading 2,405 looms.

On a related note, the Kakatiya Mega Textile Park (KMTP) is being established to develop Warangal as the Textile Hub of India. The KMTP is being developed across 2000 acres to cover the entire value chain, from ginning to garmenting. It will include world class infrastructure, a common effluent treatment plant, and state of the art machinery. So far, 22 investors have entered MoU for establishment of units with an investment flow of Rs.3,400 crores. It is expected to generate employment to 28,800 members.

Services

CHAPTER 5

Summary

The services sector emerged as the major growth-inducing sector in the state of Telangana. Services sector's contribution mainly comes from trade, tourism & 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. Most jobs in services are both low paying and low quality, while a small percentage of jobs are highly remunerative and high quality. This is largely because the majority of service employment continues to be in the informal sector.

The present chapter delineates brief background on services, progress on major schemes and policy initiatives related to key service sectors, and more detailed description of performance in the tourism and IT/ITeS sectors.

5.1 Background on Services in Telangana

The share of services in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased significantly from 57 percent in 2013-14 to 65 percent in 2019-20. Growth in services has largely been fuelled by IT and business services.

The state holds a leading position in IT and ITeS in the country in terms of production and exports. In addition, tourism is an employment intensive service. Tourism offers both direct and indirect employment potential for the state. Some of the direct employment potential is in the development of accommodation services, restaurants, transport services, recreation services, health, textiles and clothing, and gems and jewelry. Development initiatives in the sector include augmentation of infrastructure and services at hotels, showcasing the distinct culture and traditions of Telangana. The Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDSC) has significantly strengthened the tourism supporting system, ensuring facilities to tourists after formation of State.

5.2 Major Government Initiatives in Services

5.2.1 T-Hub

On 26th November 2019, T-Hub—in partnership with Department of Science and Technology and NPCI—

launched its FinTech Accelerator program to coach FinTech startups. T-Hub is hosting several innovation hubs of corporates at its premises, with the latest being NPCI's 1st Innovation Hub "txnnxt", for many startups to use NPCI products and resources with ease. 4 of T-Hub Lab's 32 startups were awarded HDFC Bank CSR Grants. 5 startups (AllizHealth, Click & Pay, Intelli-Vision, Auth Me, and VaDR) of the 70+ startups that graduated from Corporate Innovation programs since 2016 were acquired in the last financial year.

In addition, T-Hub, as one of the partner incubators, has been engaging with Ministry of Defence and Bharat Dynamics Limited on the Defence India Startup Challenge.

5.2.1.1 T-Hub Phase II

After achieving a phenomenal success in the establishment of T-Hub, T-Hub Phase II is being constructed on 3 acres of land with a total built up space of 3,50,000 square feet. It will provide IT incubation space for 4,000 IT Entrepreneurs/Professionals. T-Hub Phase-II will be operational by April 2020.

5.2.2 WE Hub

As a step towards promoting inclusivity and advancing the participation of women in the economy, the Government conceptualized "WE Hub Foundation" and announced its creation in 2017. WE Hub is a first of its kind State-led platform, with the primary goal to promote and foster women's entrepreneurship by way of incubation, access to Government, and building a collaborative ecosystem.



5.2.2.1 Key activities in 2019-20

a) WE Hub facility inauguration on March 28th 2019

WE Hub moved into a 12,000 square foot facility located in B.R. Ambedkar Open University Hyderabad. Since WE Hub's inception on March 8, 2018, entrepreneurs have received support in the form of:

- Start-up incubation
- Knowledge, technical and mentoring support
- Access to government liaison
- Access to global markets

b) WE Hub + MSME-DI facilitate credit linkages for women entrepreneurs

WE Hub awarded loan sanction letters for 16 Women entrepreneurs for amounts ranging from Rs. 3 lakhs to 1.3 Crores. For credit facilitation, WE Hub worked with



MSME-DI and SBI SME for operationalizing funds under the MUDRA, Stand up India & CGTMSE Schemes.

c) WEHUB + GIZ (German Development Agency) collaborate on Project Her & Now for women entrepreneurs in Tier 2 & Tier 3 Regions of Telangana

WE Hub, in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, has



launched two dedicated programmes for Women Entrepreneurs: Incubation and Acceleration under the name of Project “Her & Now”. A 3-day residential workshop along with field exposure was conducted by WE Hub in Hyderabad with 29 Entrepreneurs from Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Khammam, Warangal, Sangareddy, Suryapet, Medchal, Medak, focusing on increasing the financial and technical knowledge required to build enterprises. WE Hub has collaborated with the Australian Consulate in Chennai to run a Social Enterprise Accelerator program. The program helps women-led social enterprises scale up into self-sustaining businesses.

d) WE Hub First Cohort Graduation

26 start-ups, which were part of the first ever incubation cohort of WE Hub, graduated in September 2019. The graduating start-ups have significantly scaled operations; 24 of these start-ups have moved at least 3 stages. 3 start-ups were selected to pilot innovative digitisation and energy optimisation solutions at P&G’s Hyderabad plant that manufactures Ariel, Tide, and Pampers.

5.2.3. Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)

Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) is a not-for-profit organization established by the Government of Telangana to build synergy between academia, industry and government. TASK is a first-of-its-kind initiative in the country with an objective to strengthen the quality of graduates coming out of Degree & Engineering colleges by imparting industry-relevant technical and 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 Telangana.

a) Scope

TASK works on three primary areas:

- Educating students on latest technologies;
- Building entrepreneurial temper among students and guiding budding entrepreneurs; and
- enhancing the employability quotient (by enhancing professional, organisational, and personal skills) of the youth in the state.

The intention is to give students a real-time experience of modern day workplaces, facilitate internship opportunities, and offer industrial training and industrial visits. Additionally, TASK has a placement department that helps all the students registered with TASK find suitable job opportunities.

b) Finishing Schools

TASK finishing school is a specially designed program for unemployed graduates. Through this program, unemployed youth with graduate degrees in engineering and life sciences are trained in specific technologies and skill sets required for a specific job role for 8 to 10 weeks. From 2015 to 2019, 9,989 youths were trained under this program and 5,873 were placed.

c) Life Sciences Training

Students of life sciences are given training in medical coding, billing, vaccine skill development programs, pharmacovigilance, and operation of modern analytical laboratory instruments. Job-oriented training for employment as home nursing aides, phlebotomy assistants and general duty assistants was initiated in 2019.

d) ESDM

TASK is charged with implementing the Electronic System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) scheme, a central government scheme within “Make in India” that seeks to facilitate skill development among students/unemployed youth from 9th and 10th standard onwards; ITI; Diploma; and Undergraduates

(non-engineering graduates & engineering graduates). It aims to increase their employability to work in manufacturing and service support functions. So far 9314 persons were trained and 6785 persons were given certificates.

e) PMGDISHA

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (PMGDISHA) aims to train one person in every family across the country in digital literacy. The scheme would empower citizens in rural areas by training them to operate computer or digital access devices. With the help of CSC Coordinators in the districts, TASK will identify the institutions which will be registering the training centers on the Online Monitoring Application (OMA) cum Learning Management System (LMS) and impart training. 50 PMGDISHA training centers in 16 districts in Telangana have been enrolled with TASK and 4284 students have been trained so far.

f) Skills on Wheels

To train and place the unemployed youth of Telangana, TASK has initiated a unique program in collaboration with Steinbeis Academy, Germany. The Skills on Wheels project aims to enhance solar technical skills for SSC/Inter/ITI/Diploma and above qualified unemployed youth and make them employable in Telangana's solar industries. So far 232 members were trained and 171 were given placement.

g) Aerospace

TASK has rolled out an Aerospace and Aviation Sector Training Program for unemployed graduates in ECE, EEE, Mechanical, and Aeronautical Engineering. Courses include:

- 1) Aerospace Technical Publication: (For Aeronautical and Mechanical candidates)
- 2) Aerospace Structure Design (For Mechanical and Aeronautical)
- 3) Avionics (For ECE and EEE candidates) are being conducted to improve their employability.

5.2.4 Telangana State Innovation Cell (TSIC)

The Telangana State Innovation Cell (TSIC) was set up in 2017 under the State Innovation Policy with a three-fold mandate:

- To promote the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship;
- To promote innovation in Government departments and organizations; and
- To build a culture of innovation from the school stage and college level.

a) All India Radio—1000 Wala

This radio program features an achiever every day, morning 8-9 am to make the stories of innovators and different startups from Telangana reach every household of Hyderabad.

b) Government Mentor Program (GMP)

As part of the programme, a Government department would be chosen along with problem statements concerned to the department, for which startups from all over India will get a chance to apply. In the first cohort, RHPD Solutions, a startup based out of Telangana, has been chosen by the Police Department for monitoring traffic signals using Google maps.

c) Jagriti Sustainable Enterprise Awards 2019

3 innovators from Telangana won laurels at the 3rd edition of the Jagriti Sustainable Enterprise Awards 2019, held in collaboration with CocaCola India on November 28 and 29 at Sydenham

Institute of Management Studies, Research and Entrepreneurship Education (SIMSREE) college in Mumbai. Out of the six winners across the nation, three are from Telangana.

5.2.5 Society for Telangana State Network (SoFTNET)

Society for Telangana State Network (SoFTNET) aims to provide quality education by harnessing the potential of satellite communications and information technology. SoFTNET channelizes various educational and training resources and enables quality faculty to reach out to last mile institutions. Its training facilities in the area of Women and Child Welfare, Rural Development, Skill Development, Health, Agriculture Extension, etc. help the end users get acquainted with developments in various fields. SoFTNET has established collaborations with ISRO, TASK, and Education departments to carry out its activities.

5.3 Sector Overviews

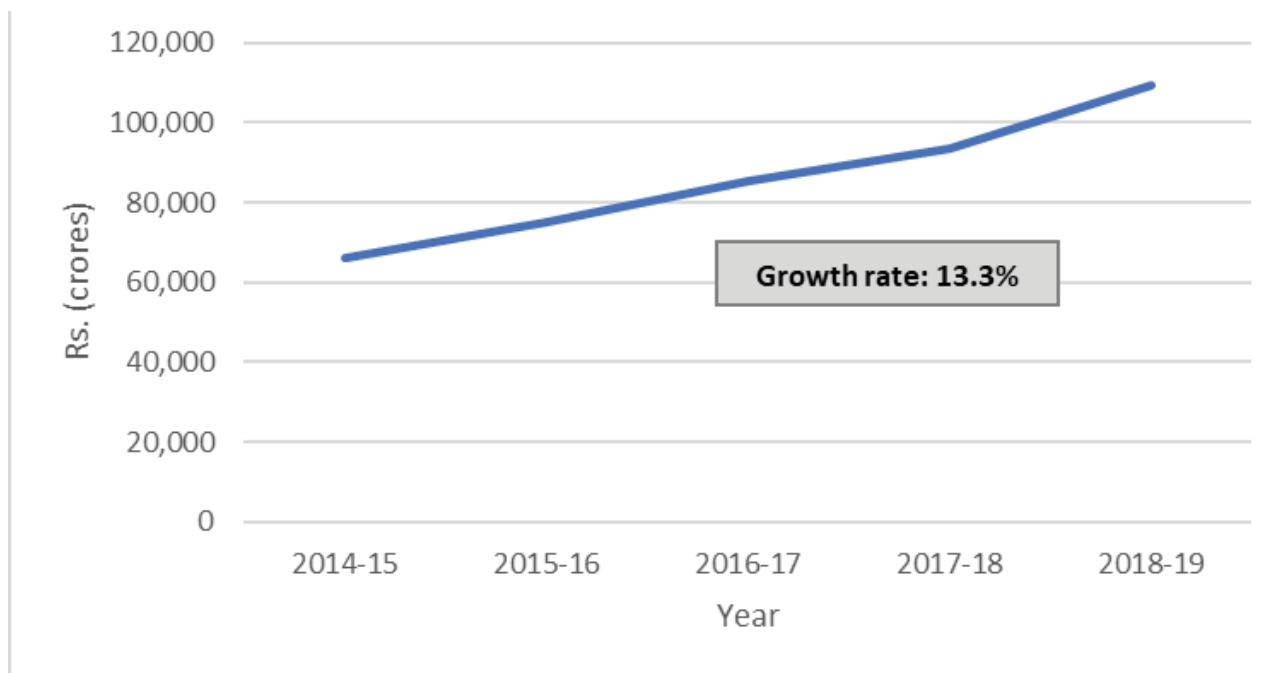
5.3.1 IT/ITeS

Hyderabad is recognized as one of the leading information technology (IT) hubs globally. It houses over 1500 IT/ITES companies, which together employ over 5.4 Lakhs professionals and support indirect employment for over 7 Lakh people.

5.3.1.1 The performance of IT/ITES sector

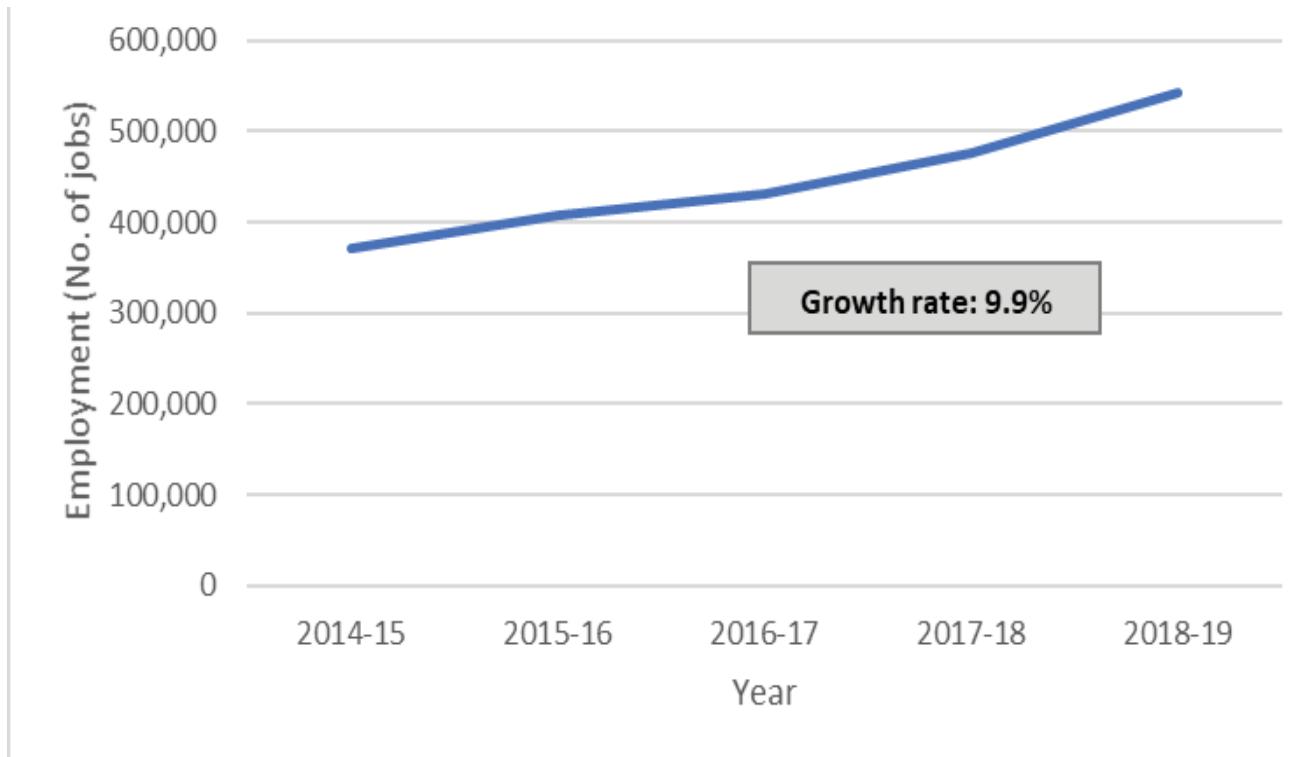
During 2018-19, the total value of software and IT products exports accounted for Rs.1,09,219 crores (US \$ 15.6 billion), exhibiting growth of 17%—significantly higher than the national growth rate of 7.8%. Telangana contributes to over 11% share of the country's IT exports and Hyderabad ranks 2nd in terms of total revenues from the IT sector in the country. IT sector exports from Telangana account for 50% of total exports from the state.

Figure 5.1 IT / ITeS Exports, 2014-15 to 2018-19



Source: Commerce & Export Promotion Department, Commissionerate of Industries

Figure 5.2 Employment in IT/ITeS, 2014-15 to 2018-19



Source: ITE&C Department

5.3.1.2 ICT Policy

Government of Telangana has launched the ICT Policy to attract investments, generate employment, and thus augment the growth of the IT/ITeS sector. The objective of the ICT Policy is to make Telangana the most preferred technology investment destination in the country, to attract niche segments which are fast emerging, and to evolve new verticals in technology sectors.

Apart from the ICT Policy, the Government of Telangana has also launched the Electronics Policy (discussed in the Industries chapter), IMAGE Policy Innovation & Rural Technology Center Policy to augment growth in these sectors and encourage investments and employment generation. It has also launched sector-specific policies such as Data Centres Policy, Open Data Policy, Cyber Security Policy, Data Analytics Policy, IoT Policy and eWaste Policy. Apart from the proactive policies of the Government, another reason for preferring Hyderabad is the availability of a large pool of skilled workers.

5.3.1.3 Development of Tier II cities as IT Hubs

The Government of Telangana aspires to extend the benefits of information technology to the last mile of the state and to all citizens, especially those in Tier II cities and rural areas. In order to promote balanced socioeconomic development in the state, and to ensure technology jobs for youth from various districts, the government is developing IT Incubation Centres in Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nizamabad District.

a) Warangal

The IT Incubation Centre in Warangal has been constructed by TSIIC across 2 acres with a total built up area of 15,000 square feet to enable start-up, micro, small and medium IT companies to operate in a “Plug and Play” and hassle-free environment. This IT Incubation Centre will provide direct & indirect IT employment to 1000 educated youth of Warangal. 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, M/s. Kakatiya Solutions.

b) Khammam

The IT Incubation Centre in Khammam was taken up in an area of 50,000 square feet and will be operational by March 2020. This IT Incubation Centre in both phases will create employment for more than 2000 software professionals. 8 companies have expressed their willingness to establish their software development centre in Khammam.

c) Karimnagar

The IT Incubation Centre in Karimnagar is being constructed by TSIIC in an area of 51,600 square feet and will be operational by February 2020.

5.3.1.4 Telangana Fiber Grid Project

The Government of Telangana initiated the Telangana Fiber Grid (T-Fiber) project in 2015. T-Fiber's vision is to establish state-of-the-art network infrastructure that would facilitate the realization of Digital Telangana to 10 Zones (33 Districts). The network will be capable of delivering 16-20 Mbps to households and a minimum of 100 Mbps to all government institutions, and will be scalable to 1Gbps per institution. As part of BHARATNET Phase II, India, T-Fiber has signed an MoU to establish the network to connect mandals to gram panchayats, and is expected to complete the network by the end of 2021.

5.3.1.5 T-Works

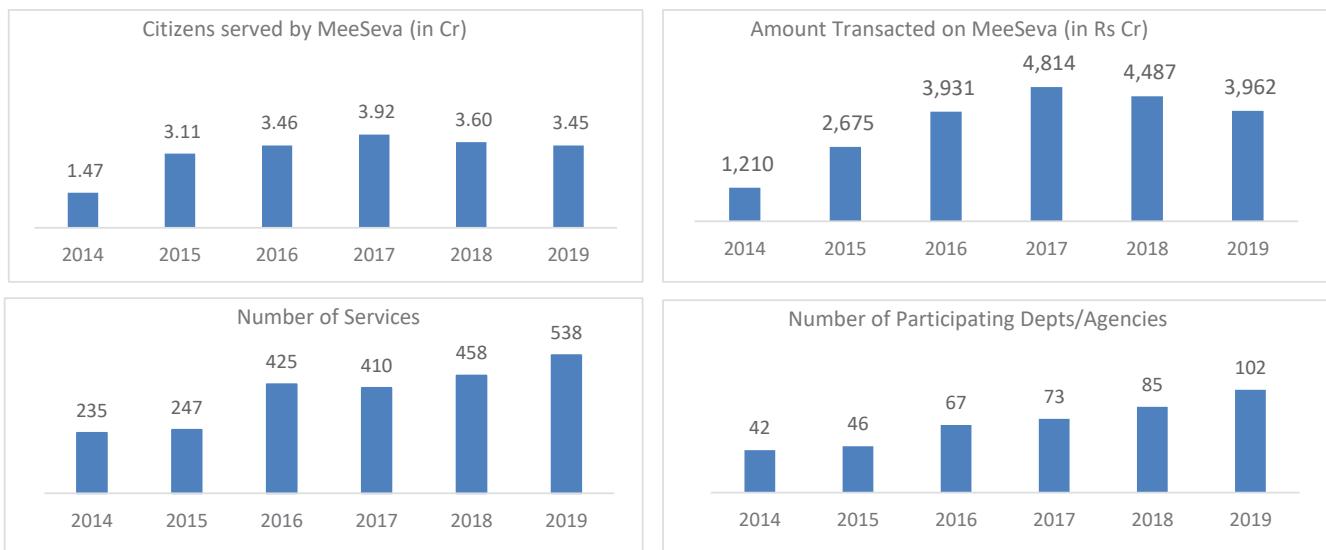
T -Works is an initiative of the Government of Telangana with a vision to create and celebrate the culture of makers, hobbyists, doers, creators, tinkerers, and inventors in India. It will facilitate entrepreneurs to design, develop, and test innovative hardware products in the areas of electronics, mechanics, and mechatronics through active collaboration with industry, academia, experts, and other stakeholders. Phase 1 will be India's largest prototyping centre, at 78,000 square feet.

In November 2019, T-Works launched the Intellectual Property Facilitation Cell (IPFC). It is now available for start-ups, MSMEs, entrepreneurs, makers, and rural innovators with the objective of promoting IP among hardware entrepreneurs.

5.3.1.6 IT-Electronic Service Delivery (ESD)

Electronic Service Delivery (ESD) seeks to deliver government services to citizens and businesses of all strata while maintaining focus on improving the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of service delivery. The objective is to provide smart, citizen-centric, ethical, efficient, and effective governance facilitated by technology.

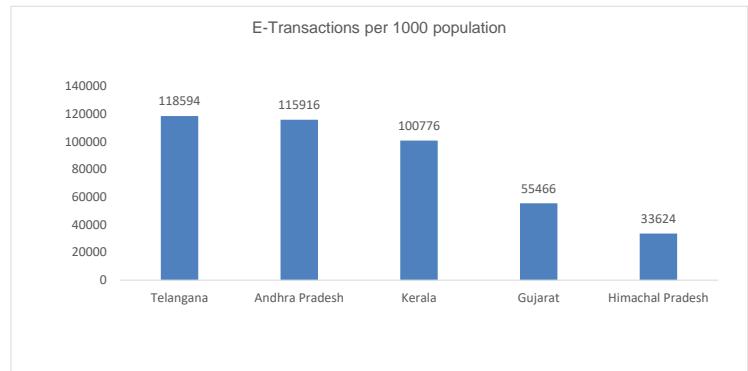
ESD has added a host of mobile channels such as App, SMS, IVR, and USSD for delivery of G2C and B2C services to citizens. ESD currently facilitates the delivery of 550+ services of 40+ Govt departments to citizens of Telangana through multiple channels such as Mobile App, MeeSeva centres, and MeeSeva portal.



Source: ITE&C Department

a) 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 between 02.06.2014 and 22.12.2019, as per ETAAL web site. The Electronic Service Delivery channels about 1.5 Lakh citizens every day. Transactions worth Rs. 10-12 crores are carried out every day, making it the largest such platform in the country. MeeSeva 2.0 was rolled out in March 2019.



b) T-Wallet

T-Wallet is the official digital wallet of Telangana, launched on 1st June 2017. It is the first digital wallet owned by any state government in India. T-Wallet was introduced to help citizens to make cashless payments effortlessly and avail both government and private services. It is available as an Any Time Any Where digital payment option for everyone. Citizens without a phone can use T-Wallet through many of the 4500+ MeeSeva centers using their Aadhar number with biometric authentication. T-Wallet has been made available in three languages: English, Telugu, and Urdu.

Over the last year, T-Wallet has been integrated with multiple departments—such as Labour, Traffic Police, TSRTC, and Civil Supplies—and with various services—such as disbursement of Rs.2 Cr SCDD Scholarships, Streenidhi, Vijaya Dairy, etc. Cash withdrawal using T-Wallet is another option available to citizens. As a special case, RBI has provided permission to T-Wallet to carry out the cash out process in MeeSeva centres on a pilot basis for 3 months across 5 districts.

c) **Real-time Digital Authentication of Identity (RTDAI)**

ESD conceptualized a solution called RTDAI, which enables a document-less presence-less governance mechanism using Big Data and artificial intelligence. RTDAI facilitates key processes of government departments, such as name verification, photograph verification, ID verification, etc. for service delivery.

d) **Samagra Vedika**

The Government of Telangana has envisioned and executed Samagra Vedika, a smart e-governance solution that maps citizen records in various databases and enables government officials to make informed decisions. The platform is already functional and approximately 20 departments are integrated with current data volume of 32 Crores.

Owing to its utility and potential, Samagra Vedika found a mention in the Economic Survey of India 2019. The Economic Survey appreciated the integrated approach adopted by the Government of Telangana in leveraging databases of various government departments for informed decision making.

e) **Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS)**

The Government of Telangana has conceptualized an initiative to enable citizens to withdraw cash from MeeSeva Centres through an Aadhar-enabled Payment System (AePS) by partnering with Kotak Mahindra Bank. Starting from 5 districts in the month of July 2018, AePS has been rolled out in all districts of Telangana.

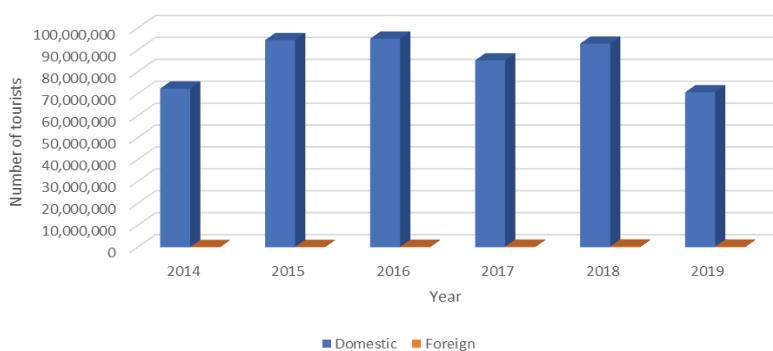
f) **Delegates visits to ESD Telangana**

More than 20 teams from India and abroad, comprising 200+ delegates, visited Telangana to understand the successful operations and implementation process of the state's electronic service delivery platform. State delegations came from Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Goa, Uttarakhand, and Punjab and international delegations came from France, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Turkey, Tanzania, Nigeria, Tajikistan, Sri Lanka, Botswana, South Sudan, Afghanistan, Uganda, Libya, Swaziland, Niger, Bhutan, and Kyrgyzstan.

5.4.1 Tourism

Telangana is well endowed with a rich heritage, culture, and varied landscape, and the Department of Tourism, Telangana endeavours to promote the state as a global tourist destination.

Figure 5.3 Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals, 2014-2019



Over the last 5 years, domestic tourist arrivals have far outpaced foreign tourist arrivals, accounting for nearly all tourist arrivals during this period. That said, foreign tourist arrivals have more than tripled, reaching nearly 2.6 lakhs in 2019.

Source: Department of Tourism

5.4.1.1 Augmentation of infrastructure facilities

The Department has established Tourist Information Counters at Telangana Bhavan, New Delhi and Kachiguda Railway Station, Hyderabad; put in place 20 Touch Screen Kiosks at various locations within the twin cities for the benefit of visiting tourists; and developed tourist infrastructure facilities at Ananthasagar in Chinnakoduru Mandal, Irkode Village in Siddipet District.

5.4.1.2 Tourism promotion, participation, and organizing festivals

The Department of Tourism, Government of Telangana, has conducted a detailed survey and study of tourist locations and prepared Comprehensive District Tourism Development Plans. In all, 477 tourist destinations have been identified in the State and a shelf of projects to develop these as destinations is being prepared.

Furthermore, the Department prints various tourism promotional materials like district brochures, tourism maps, coffee table books, and promotional films for the benefit of tourists. During the last two years, the department has received National Tourism Awards under the category of “Best Tourism Promotion Publicity material” from the Government of India.

The Department also organizes/participates in various fairs/festivals/marts/exhibitions/events for promotion of Telangana tourism at the national level.



Buddha Jayanti Festival
on Buddha Poornima Day



Kumuram Bheem Festival
at Adilabad



Hon'ble CM visit to
Medaram Jathara on 20th Feb, 2020

a) Ek Bharath Shreshta Bharath

The Government of India launched the Ek Bharath Shreshta Bharath programme with a vision to strengthen understanding among the cultures of different states and to connect people through the exchange of language, trade, culture, travel and tourism, etc. It also sought to promote greater understanding and bonding between diverse cultures.

Telangana has been paired with the State of Haryana and has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding. Various activities have been undertaken between the two states, such as a Literary Exchange festival, Kavi Sammelanam, participation of parade contingents on ceremonial occasions, familiarization tours, etc.



b) Awards

- The annual guide of “Traveler” magazine of National Geographic ranked Hyderabad as the “Second best place in the World that one should see in 2015”.
- The “Welcome to Telangana” video has been featured and reviewed on a leading UK Online Travel Magazine, Easy Voyage, and has reached more than 3 million people all over the world through social media platforms.
- “Telangana – Emerging International Film Destination” is the winner in the Tourism film section of the ART & TUR Festival, 2016, Portugal.
- Telangana won the “Best Tourism Destination State” honor from the readers of Travel + Leisure India – South Asia.
- Telangana received the award for “Most diversified film destination of the year (India)” at 4th edition of Indywood Film Carnival on 3rd December, 2018.
- Telangana received National Tourism Awards for the year 2017-18 on 27th September, 2019 in New Delhi in the following categories:

Category of Award	Award to
Most Innovative use of IT – Social Media/Mobile App/website	Department of Tourism, Government of Telangana—iExplore Telangana mobile app
Medical Tourism Facility	Apollo Hospitals

Infrastructure

Summary

Since formation, as a mark of long-term planning and optimal fiscal allocation, the State of Telangana has been strategically investing in infrastructure. While the State is leveraging on the pre-eminent status of Hyderabad as a tertiary sector hub, it has been intensively investing in irrigation and power for the development of the agricultural sector in the State. Telangana's projects in irrigation have become the subject of several case studies globally. Through initiatives such as the Kaleshwaram LIP, Mission Bhagiratha and Mission Kakatiya, the State is creating a solid base for enhancing farmer incomes sustainably over the coming decades, while providing a high quality of living for its citizens through excellent facilities for basic services (power, water, sanitation and connectivity). Even in other infrastructural sectors, the State has been creating benchmarks through its innovative initiatives such as the 2bhk program (for housing) and its strong performance in National initiatives such as the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

6.1 Context

Infrastructure is a vital component for the state aspiring to excel in growth and development. The role of infrastructure can never be discounted, as it contributes both directly and indirectly to the economy and welfare of the state. An economy's transition from the developing category to the developed depends on availability of infrastructure, as it has multiplier effect on all the three sectors – primary, secondary and tertiary. Economic (physical) infrastructure consists of irrigation, power projects, roads, water supply, railways, airports, etc., and social infrastructure comprise of schools, universities, hospitals, dispensaries, etc. Economic infrastructure contributes towards 'growth' and social infrastructure contributes towards the 'development' of the country.

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, expanding the housing for weaker sections by constructing double bedroom houses, etc. No state in the country has achieved the feat of providing free 24x7 power to agriculture sector and supply of drinking water to all households in such a short span of time.

6.2 Irrigation

6.2.1 Overview of Initiatives and Projects

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:

- Providing timely and assured water to the farming sector
- Providing potable drinking water to all the inhabitants, and
- 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 completing all long-pending major and medium irrigation projects, bridging the gap in irrigation potential by renovation of existing irrigation infrastructure, and restoration and renovation of age-old irrigation tanks that are the lifeline for the rural economy. The government has initiated several steps, such as:

- 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)
- 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.
- Grounding projects contemplated prior to state formation, i.e., Palamuru - Rangareddy LIS and Dindi LIS
- Signing of landmark agreements with Maharashtra state, facilitating the expeditious completion of Pranahita, Kaleshwaram, Chanaka-Korata and Lendi projects in Godavari Basin
- 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)
- Adopting a new approach to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation
- 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.

The major rivers passing through the state are the Krishna, the 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, 13 medium irrigation projects, one flood bank, and two modernisations of existing projects. Since formation of the state, several projects were partially commissioned resulting in creation of 70.10 lakh acres of new irrigation potential, while 10.00 lakh acres ayacut was stabilised under the 38 projects. The following Major and Medium Irrigation projects are completed after formation of Telangana state

Table 6.1 Irrigation Projects in Telangana

No.	Category	Projects
1	Major Projects	1. Koilsagar LIS
		2. Alisagar LIS
		3. Argula Rajaram - Guthpa LIS
		4. Bhakta Ramadasu LIS
		5. Singur Project canals
2	Medium Projects	1. Ralivagu
		2. Gollavagu
		3. Mathadivagu
		4. Gaddena-suddavagu
		5. Choutpally Hanumanth Reddy
		6. Kinnersani
3	Modernization	1. Modernization of NSP/LI schemes from NSP

6.2.2 Flagship Initiatives - Kaleshwaram

To meet the desired quantum of 180 TMC of water from River Godavari, for the development of backward areas in the State, the Irrigation & CAD Department of Govt. of Telangana outlined following objectives for the project.



- Diversion of 180 TMC of Godavari water to Sripada Rao Yellampally project and subsequently to Mid Manair Reservoir by lifting it to the lands on higher contour which is found to be economically viable, to bring large extents of lands in the basin under irrigation
- To Create an additional aycut of about 18.25 lakhs acres in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Rangareddy districts including drinking water to Hyderabad and Secunderabad and industrial requirements
- To stabilize shortfalls in planned utilization, under SRSP Stage-I & Stage-II, Flood Flow Canal, Singur project and Nizam Sagar project
- To restore the ground water level to its original state by the way of shifting from usage of ground water for irrigation to usage of surface water and conjunctive use of ground water for the same

The total cost of the project including additional items of work due to modifications required as per re-engineering of packages is Rs.80,190.46 cr. The availability of water at Laxmi Barrage near Kaleshwaram site after accounting for utilization by co-basin states for their ongoing and future projects and net availability at Laxmi Barrage site have been worked out as 7993.5 MCM (282.3 TMC) in the DPR, and after scrutiny by the CWC, New Delhi, approved at 284.3 TMC

Table 6.2 Salient Features of the Project Kaleshwaram

• Gravity Canal	1531 km
• Tunnel	203 km
• Pressure Mains/ Delivery Mains	98 km
• Total Length of the Water Conductor System	1832 km
• No. of Lifts	20 Nos as per DPR; 22 Nos as per latest
• No. of reservoirs	20 Nos as per DPR; 17 Nos as per latest
• Total Capacity of reservoirs	147.71 TMC as per DPR; 141 TMC as per latest
• Total Water being lifted from Godavari river	195 TMC
• Water lifted from SYP	20 TMC
• Ground Water	25 TMC
• Total Water Availability	240 TMC
• Water for Irrigation (New + Stabilization Ayacut)	169 TMC
• Ayacut to be irrigated (New)	18,25,700 Acres
• Ayacut to be irrigated (Stabilization)	18,82,970 Acres
• Drinking Water supply (Twin cities & enroute villages)	40 TMC
• Water supply to Industries	16 TMC
• Designed Power Rating	4627 MW as per DPR; 4959 MW as per latest
• Districts Benefitted	13 Districts (new ayacut) and 20 (including stabilization)

6.2.2.1 Key Components

Key project components include

- Series of Barrages across River Godavari namely Laxmi (16.17 TMC), Saraswathi (10.87 TMC) & Parvathi (8.83 TMC)
- Water conveyance system consisting of Gravity Canals and Tunnels. Total length of the water conveyance system is 1832 Kms

Table 6.3 Links in the water conveyance system

Link No.	Particulars	Command Area	
		Hectares	Acres
Link-I	From Laxmi 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 Pkg-13 to Chityala (Package 15 & 16)	101902	251800
Link-VI	From Sri Komaravelly Mallana Sagar to Singur Reservoir (Package 17, 18 & 19)	149349	369042
Link-VII	From SRSP Foreshore to Nizam Sagar Canals and upto Kondem cheruvu (Package 20, 21 & 22) and to Dilwapur (Package 27) and Hangarga (Package 28) village for Nirmal and Mudhole Constituency	202116	499428
TOTAL		7,38,851	18,25,700

- Reservoirs to address the mismatch between demand and supply. There are existing reservoirs in the system having overall capacity of 56 TMC, which will only act as transit storage for balancing purpose, since there is already prior commitment for these storages. Therefore, the need for creation of additional storage to the tune of about 75% of the overall requirement was necessary. The following reservoirs of other systems are proposed to be utilized for this project as online balancing reservoirs

Table 6.4 Proposed Online Reservoirs and Capacities

Sl. No	Name of the Reservoir	Location of Reservoir	Capacity in TMC
1	Barrage at Medigadda with FRL 100.0 m	Ambatpally(V), Mahadevpur(M), Jayashankar-Bhupalpally Dist	16.17
2	Barrage at Annaram with FRL 119.0 m	Annaram(V), Mahadevpur(M), Jayashankar-Bhupalpally Dist	10.87
3	Barrage at Sundilla with FRL 130.0 m	Sundilla (V), Kamanpur (M), Peddapalli District	8.83
4	Medaram Reservoir FRL +233.00	Nandimedaram (V), Dharamaram (M), Peddapalli District	0.78
5	Ananthagiri Reservoir FRL +397.00	Ananthagiri(V), Illanthakuntha (M), Rajanna Sircilla District	3.50

Sl. No	Name of the Reservoir	Location of Reservoir	Capacity in TMC
6	Sri Ranganayaka Sagar FRL +490.00 (Imamabad Reservoir)	Chandlapur (V), Chinnakodur (M), Siddipet District	3.00
7	Sri Komaravelly Mallana Sagar (Tadkapally) FRL +557.00	Thoguta (V & M), Siddipet District	50.00
8	Malkapet Reservoir FRL +432.50	Malakpet (V), Konaraopet (M), Rajanna Sircilla District	3.00
9	Konda Pochamma Reservoir (Pamulaparthys) FRL +618.00	Pamulaparthys (V), Markook (M), Siddipet District	15.00
10	Gandhamalla Reservoir FRL +500.00	Gandhamalla(V), M. Turkapalle (M), Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District	9.86
11	Baswapuram Reservoir FRL +490.00	Baswapur(V), Bhongir (M), Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District	11.39
12	Bhumpally Reservoir FRL +568.35	Bhumpally (V), Sadashivanagar (M), Kamareddy District	0.09
13	Kondem Cheruvu FRL +455.00	Badsi(V), Nizamabad (M), Nizamabad District	3.50
14	Thimmakka Palli FRL +562.00	Thimmakkapalli (V), Kamareddy (M), Kamareddy District	1.50
15	Dharmaraopet tank FRL +563.00	Dharmaraopet(V), Sadashivanagar(M), Kamareddy District	0.50
16	Muddojiwadi tank FRL +563.00	Muddojiwadi(V), Sadashivanagar(M), Kamareddy District	0.50
17	Katewadi Reservoir FRL +561.00	Katewadi (V), Gandhari (M), Kamareddy District	0.50
18	Mothe Reservoir FRL +568.00	Mothe (V), Lingampet (M), Kamareddy District	2.00
		TOTAL	141.00

6.2.2.2 Key Achievements

Water lifted as on 04/03/2020:

Link.1

1. Lakshmi pump house at Kannepally village Jayashankar bhupalapally district : 51.77 TMC
2. Saraswathi pump house at Gunjapadugu village Peddapally district: 46.53 TMC
3. Parvathi pump house:at Goliwada village Peddapally district : 44.06 TMC

Link.2:

4. Nandi pump house at Nandi medaram village Peddapally district: 59.94 TMC
5. Gayatri pump house at Laxmipur village Karimnagar district: 57.64 TMC

6.2.3 Flagship Initiatives – Mission Kakatiya

6.2.3.1 Overview

As per the census carried out in 2014, there are 46,531 Minor Irrigation Sources in the State with an irrigation potential of about 10.12 lakh hectares, out of which only 37% is irrigated leaving a gap of 63% irrigation potential created. To overcome and bridge the gap, Mission Kakatiya (named after the ancient rulers) with a tag line, our village – our tank, is being implemented to restore all the minor irrigation tanks with a vision to carry on the legacy of Kakatiyas with community participation ensuring sustainable water supply to rural community in Telangana State

The tanks are used primarily for paddy cultivation for ensuring food security. Tanks are located in hydrologically favourable sites, some of them in sequential chains or cascades, effectively capturing the rainfall and serving different functions like irrigation, soil and water conservation, flood control, drought mitigation, livestock, domestic uses, recharge of ground water, microclimate and protection of environment of surroundings.

- The Government has planned to take up comprehensive restoration of all 46,531 water bodies and proposed to take up one Mini Tank Bund for every constituency in a phased manner
- Government envisaged Mission Kakatiya as a People's Participatory programme.
- Allowed Adoption of Tanks by donors
- Involved all the Government departments like Ground Water, Revenue, Forest, Fisheries, Rural Development etc for effective implementation to achieve desired benefits
- A web site was launched with public interface to monitor activities both physical and financial

6.2.3.2 Progress and Impact

So far 27,584 Tank works have been taken up for restoration of 8,58,350 hectares with a cost of Rs.8735.32 Crores in a phased manner. Out of which 21,601 Tank works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.4352.80 Crores. As on December-2019, a gap ayacut of 6,09,460 Hectares has been stabilized duly restoring the storage capacity to an extent of 8.94 TMC. Expenditure of Rs.4352.80 Crores has been incurred overall

Table 6.5 Progress of Mission Kakatiya

SL. No.	DETAILS	MISSION KAKATIYA					TOTAL
		PHASE -I	PHASE -II	PHASE -III	PHASE -IV		
1	No of tanks sanctioned	7959	8911	6083	4631		27584
2	Total Ayacut in Lakh Acres	6.92	6.87	4.10	3.32		21.21
3	Cost of Administrative Sanction Rs. in Crores	2522.64	3204.17	1618.20	1390.31		8735.32

SL. No.	DETAILS	MISSION KAKATIYA					TOTAL
		PHASE -I	PHASE -II	PHASE -III	PHASE -IV		
5	Works Completed Physically	7934	8007	3918	1742	21601	
6	Expenditure incurred in Crores	1615.52	1781.50	685.02	270.76	4352.80	
7	Total Ayacut including Stabilization in Lakh Acres for the completed works	6.75	5.40	2.03	0.88	15.06	
8	Silt excavated in Lakh Cubic Meters	1148.15	1003.73	271.35	107.40	2530.63	
9	Storage capacity restored in TMC for the works completed	4.05	3.54	0.96	0.38	8.94	
10	Works in progress (4-5)	20	856	2041	2472	5389	

Impact (compared to 2013-14 year which had similar rainfall)

- An impact assessment survey shows a decrease in consumption of chemical fertilizers by 35 – 50% which resulted in reduced expenditure on fertilizers by 27.6% over the base year. The decrease in expenditure ranges from Rs.3700 to Rs.7500 per hectare per season, depending on the crops. Further, the tank silt application contributed to increase in crop yields, reduction on soil erosion, increase in soil moisture retention, levelling of plot sizes etc.
- It is reported that about 2.013 Million cubic meters of silt was removed from the tank beds in Mission Kakatiya phase - I, II & III which ultimately resulted in extra storage of about 198.22 MCum
- Decrease of 19.2% in the gap ayacut. In 2013-14, the gap ayacut was 42.4% while it is 23.2% in the year 2016-17, after implementation of the Mission Kakatiya phase-I
- Crop Yield: Increase is witnessed in the yields of paddy, cotton and jowar after Mission Kakatiya Phase I over the base year. The increase is more significant in Rabi paddy (19.6%) and cotton (11.6%)
- There is an increase of household agricultural income by 78.5% in the tank ayacut area. The reason for increase can be attributed to increase in irrigated area and the yields
- Large scale plantation of Toddy Trees on the bund slopes which strengthened the bund and generated income to the rural poor
- Fisheries: Apart from the farmers, the other major beneficiary of Mission Kakatiya is the fishermen community. Longer storage period of water in tanks has resulted in increased fish weight and so the yield. On an average, there is an increase of 36-39% yield, particularly in the Rohu, Katla and Mrigala types of fish
- Restoration is helping to meet most of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in general and SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation). SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land) in particular

6.2.3.4 Recognition

- NITI Ayog officials recommended Govt of India for financial assistance to the programme.
- Sri Rajender Singh, known as Water man of India visited Telangana and inspected Mission Kakatiya works, and expressed satisfaction over the investments on restoration of age old minor irrigation sources, and 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 appreciation
- The Union Minister for Water Resources Smt. Uma Bharathigaru appreciated the participation of people in Mission Kakatiya programme and stated that Mission Kakatiya is an inspiration for Ganga rejuvenation
- Dr. MS. Swami Nathan, the father of green revolution appreciated launching of Mission Kakatiya
- 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 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
- The International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage (ICID) which is a Non - Government International Organisation has presented Heritage Irrigation Structure Large Tank, Kamareddy (V) & (M) & Kamareddy District at Delhi in the month of November 2018 for preserving the Irrigation Structure for more than 100 years of which the work was taken under Mission Kakatiya programme
- Central Board for Irrigation & Power, New Delhi has presented CBIP award 2019 for “Excellence in integrated water resources management” to Irrigation & CAD Department, Government of Telangana for Mission Kakatiya on 04.01.2019
- In the 3rd World Irrigation Forum & the 70th International Executive Council Meeting that was held in Bali, Indonesia from 1st September, 2019 to 7th September, 2019 the paper on “Mission Kakatiya” was accepted for discussion by the committee of ICID - CIID

6.2.4 Other Ongoing Projects

- Alimineti Madhava Reddy Srisailam Left Bank Canal Project (AMRP) was started in 1983 with an estimated cost of Rs. 8090.00 Crs. It provides irrigation facilities in the drought prone areas of Nalgonda, Yadadri and Suryapet districts 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
- 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 Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Yadadri and Nagarkurnool. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6190.00 Cr.

- Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthi 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 3 stages to provide irrigation to 3.65 lakh acres and drinking water facility to the chronically drought prone upland areas in Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Nagarkurnool and Wanaparthy districts. The scheme consists of 4 balancing reservoirs at (i) Yellur (ii) Singotam (iii) Jonnalaboguda and (iv) Gudipally Gattu. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4896.24 Cr.
- Rajiv Bheema Lift Irrigation Scheme envisages lifting of water from river Krishna with two independent lifts Priyadarshni Jurala Project and Ookachettivagu Project Reservoir. The project contemplates to irrigate 2.03 lakh acres ayacut, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2509.67 Cr. The districts covered under this project are Mahboobnagar, Nagarkurnool and Wanaparthy
- The Jawahar Nettempadu Lift Irrigation Scheme envisages creation of Irrigation Potential and drinking water facilities for drought prone areas of Jogulamaba Gadwal 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 21.425 TMC, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2331.47 Cr.
- 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 the districts Warangal, Khammam, Mahabubabad, Jangaon and Nalgonda utilizing about 24.405TMC of surface water in conjunction with 4.703 TMC of ground water, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1220.41 Cr
- 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 the districts Karimnagar, Siddipet, Warangal, Janagaon, Jagityal, Peddapally and Rajanna Sircilla, duly diverting about 20 TMC of surplus waters from Sri Rama Sagar Project during floods and storing in Balancing reservoirs, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 10953.19 Cr
- J.Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme provides for lifting of water from Godavari River near Gangaram (V), Eturunagaram (M), Warangal District of Telangana to irrigate 6.21 Lakh Acres in upland drought prone areas of the districts Suryapet, Siddipet, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Jangaon, Karimnagar, Jayashankar Bhupalapally and Warangal(Rural & Urban) by utilizing 38.18 TMC of water out of 467.24 TMC water available in the river Godavari, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13445.44 Cr
- Sripada Yellampally Project (SYP) is an important Milestone in the development of backward areas of the districts Karimnagar, Jagityal, Rajanna Sircilla, Pedapally and Mancherial, and 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), Ramagundam (M) Karimnagar District to store 20.175 TMC of water for irrigating an ayacut of 2,20,000 acres, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5837.48 Cr.
- Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Scheme is combining both Rajiv Dummugudem and Indira Sagar Rudramkota Ayacut and uncovered ayacut of about 1.00 Lakh Acres totalling to 5.00 Lakh Acres in Bhadrak Kothagudem, Khammam and Mahabubabad Districts. The Scheme is proposed to draw water from Godavari River, on upstream of existing Dummugudem Anicut, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13057.98 Cr.

- The Government had taken up Thupakulagudem (Sammakka-Sarakka) barrage at Kanthanapalli, Eturunagaram Mandal, Warangal District. The Project envisages lifting of 50 TMC of water from Godavari river, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2121 Cr.
- The Government accorded administrative approval for Rs.10,409 crores 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 Warangal, Nalgonda and Khammam
- 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), Adilabad District. This project consists of 1 to 4 packages in Kumuram Bheem-Asifabad and Mancherial Districts to irrigate an original ayacut of 56,500 acres and additional ayacut of 1,43,500 acres, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6212 Cr.
- Neelwai Project: The project was designed across Peddavagu stream in G-9 (Pranahitha sub basin of Godavari basin) to irrigate an ayacut of 13000 acres in two mandals (Vemanpally & Kotapally) of Mancherial district, with an estimated cost of Rs. 211.32 Cr.
- 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 9750 persons in Kumuram Bheem Asifabad district, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 244.66 Cr.
- Sri Kumuram Bheem Project proposed across Peddavagu stream near Ada (V), Asifabad (M), Kumuram Bheem Asifabad district, to irrigate an ayacut of (18421 Ha) 45,500 Acres covering 69 villages in 4 Mandals i.e Asifabad, Wankidi, Kagaznagar and Sirpur (T) of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, with an estimated cost of Rs. 882.31 Cr.
- The Modikuntavagu medium irrigation project located in Wazeedu mandal of Jayashankar Bhupalpally district, to create a command area of 13,591 acres (5500 Ha), with an estimated cost of Rs. 124.60 Cr.
- Palemvagu Project - 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 4100 hectares (10,132 acres) and drinking water supply, with an estimated cost of Rs. 221.47 Cr.
- Lendi Project - This is an Inter State Major Irrigation project of Telangana and Maharashtra States, Head works are located at Gonogoan (V) Mukhed (Tq), Nanded District of Maharashtra State. This project is proposed to irrigate 49000 Acres, out of which the Irrigation Potential in Telangana would be 22000 Acres and 27,000 Acres in Maharashtra, water and expenditure on the entire Project is to be shared in the ratio of 38:62. The expenditure of Rs. 236.88 Crores and 318.45 Crores shall be borne by Telangana and Maharashtra States respectively

6.2.5 Completed Projects

- Koilsagar lift Irrigation Scheme is constructed in 1955 to irrigate an ayacut of 50,250 acres. It is proposed to lift 3.90 TMC of Water already allocated by the Krishna Water Tribunal to Koilsagar lift irrigation scheme from the foreshore of Priyadarshini Jurala Project in Mahabubnagar district, with an estimated cost of Rs. 567.22 Cr.

- Alisagar Lift Irrigation Scheme is intended to supplement the Irrigation facilities to the gap ayacut of Nizamsagar Project in Navipet, Renjal, Yedpally, Nizamabad, Dichpally and Makloor Mandals of Nizamabad District to the extent of 53,793 Acres and proposed to lift 720 Cusecs of water from right bank of Godavari River near Kosli Village and Sanctioned an amount of Rs. 261.30 crore.
- Arugula Rajaram Guthpa Lift Irrigation Scheme is intended to supplement the Irrigation facilities to the gap ayacut of Nizamsagar Project in Makloor (M), Nandipet (M), Armoor (M), Jakranpally (M), Velpoor (M) & Balkonda (M) in Nizamabad Dist, to the extent of 38,792 Acres. The government have Sanctioned an amount Rs. 210.85 crores and assistance received from AIBP is Rs.17.50 cr.
- Bhaktha Ramadasu Lift Irrigation Scheme - This Scheme is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 58958 acres upland & 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. These areas are in Tirumalayapalem, Kusumanchi, Nelakondapally, Mudigonda and Khammam rural mandals and accorded administrative sanction of Rs.90.87 crores.
- Singur Canals (M.Baga Reddy Singur Project) - The Singur Project has been constructed across Manjira River, a tributary of River Godavari near Singur village, Pulkal Mandal, Medak district with a permission for utilization of about 2 TMC of water from Singur Project for irrigating 40,000 Acres of ID in Kharif season in Andole and Sangareddy (M) of Medak district. The Government accorded Administrative approval for Rs 88.99 crores in July 2005 and later revised for an amount of Rs.165.67 Crores
- Ralivagu Project is intended to irrigate an ayacut of 6000 Acres in Mancherial District and is taken up under EPC system under Jalayagnam, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 55.31 Cr.
- Gollavagu Project - A Medium Irrigation Project across Gollavagu a tributary of Godavari river in G-5 Basin. Located near Bheemaram (V), situated at 29 km from Mancherial town, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 107.923 Cr.
- Mathadivagu Project - Mathadivagu is a medium irrigation project proposed across Mathadivagu near Waddai(V), Thamsi (M), Adilabad District under G7 Penganga Sub-Basin to provide Ayacut in 12 villages of Thamsi, Adilabad and Jainath Mandals of Adilabad District, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 62.08 Cr.
- Gaddennavagu (Suddavagu) Project - A medium Irrigation project across Suddavagu which is tributary of Godavari near Bhainsa (V&M) in Nirmal district. The reservoir is situated at a distance of 2 Km North-West of Bhainsa, with an estimated cost of the project is Rs. 228.07 Cr.
- Choutpally Hanumanth Reddy Lift Irrigation Scheme is proposed on Shetpally tank which is fed by Distributory D4 of Sri Ramasagar Project Laxmi canal to provide irrigation facility to an ayacut of 11,625 Acres in 18 villages of Kammarpally & Morthad Mandals in Nizamabad District, with an estimated cost of Rs. 75.14 Cr.
- Kinnerasani Project Canal is to irrigate an ayacut of 10,000 Acres in the area of Kothagudem and Pinapaka Assembly Constituencies, with an estimated cost of Rs. 36.82 Cr.

6.3 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 2,700 MW and 4-8 hours of load

relief to domestic and other consumers and 2-day power holiday to industries. Since then, 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

6.3.1 Generation

6.3.1.1 Overview and Projects

The Contracted capacity of Telangana State including Generation Corporation of Telangana Limited (TSGENCO) and other Plants as on 01.02.2020 is 16,261 MW given in the Table below

Table 6.6 Contracted Capacity (MW) across sectors

Sl.No	Sector	Contracted Capacity in MW (as on 01.02.2020)
1	State Sector	5,825
2	Inter State	76
3	Joint Sector	25
4	Private Sector (combined)	7,768
5	Central Sector	2,567
Total Contracted Capacity		16,261

Of the above sources, TSGENCO is the single largest power generating company of Telangana State with Installed capacity of 5825.26 MW as on 01.02.2020, comprising of Thermal (3382.50 MW), Hydel (2441.76 MW) and Solar (1 MW). From 2014 to 2019, there is an increase of 1460 MW (33%) in the Installed capacity of three types of power

TSGENCO has undertaken capacity addition programme by establishing two new thermal power projects with the cost of Rs.39,233.76 Crores viz: Bhadravathi Thermal Power Station (4x270 MW at a cost of 9268 Cr) and Yadadri Thermal Power Station (5x800 MW at a cost of 29,965 Cr) and are planned to be commissioned in next two to three years. TSGENCO has commissioned 1760 MW viz., 600 MW Kakatiya TPP Stage II, 800 MW of Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (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. TSGENCO is establishing new Solar Power Projects of capacity 20 MW at existing power plants i.e., KTPS (8 MW), PCHEs (7 MW) and Peddapally (5 MW). These will significantly increase the footprint of solar power

Effective Grid Management

In addition to increasing installed capacity, improving efficiency of operations, especially grid management is critical. Towards this, TSGENCO has put in operation the Reversible Pumping Facility at Nagarjuna Sagar Hydel generating station for the first time during the month January 2018 using Reversible Pumping Facility. This innovation has helped in effective Grid Management to meet Peak Demand. During the off-Peak, pumping is being carried out by using cheaper power and this pumped water is further utilized for

generation during Peak Hours. Because of this flexibility DISCOMs can minimize costly purchases during Peak Hours. This investment is expected to improve financial health of the DISCOMs in the future

6.3.1.2 Awards

- TSGENCO has been awarded the coveted “Award for Customer Excellence - SAP ACE 2019” under the category of Using Mobile Technology in Business Process.
- TSGENCO has been awarded SKOCH SILVER AWARD 2019 under energy category at country level for implementation of E-OFFICE (SAP-FLM) by TSGENCO to leverage its business process
- TSGENCO has been awarded “SKOCH ORDER-OF-MERIT CERTIFICATE – 2019” under energy category
- Skoch Award “Corporate Excellence Gold” TSGENCO & TSTRANSCO for Telangana Power sector transformational change Management given on 19th Sep, 2018
- Skoch order of Merit awarded to TSGENCO & TSTRANSCO for qualifying amongst top “Corporate Excellence Projects in India given on 19th Sep 2019
- TSGENCO has been awarded “THE GREENTECH ENVIRONMENT AWARD 2018” under Golden category in “Thermal Power Sector for outstanding achievement in Environment Management” instituted by Greentech Foundation, New Delhi and received the Award at New Delhi on 1st June 2018
- TSGENCO stood as winner of “THE GREENTECH ENVIRONMENT AWARD 2019” instituted by Green tech Foundation, New Delhi and received the Award at New Delhi.

6.3.2 Service Delivery

6.3.2.1 Infrastructure and Connections

As on 01.12.2019, there were a total of 1.53 Crores-Service Connections in the State. This consists of domestic connections (1.11 Crore), agricultural connections (24.16 lakh) and non-domestic connections (13.88 lakh). After formation of the State, for maintenance of power supply satisfactorily, 112 Nos EHT Sub-stations, 833 Nos. 33/11 KV Sub-stations are commissioned and 2.54 Lakhs of Distribution transformers have been added

Table 6.7 Infrastructure Availability and Addition

EHT Sub-stations (No.s)	As on 31.03.2019	Added during 2019-20 (upto Dec'19)	As on 01.12.2019
400kV	17	4	21
220kV	81	5	86
132kV	234	4	238
Total in Nos.	332	13	345
EHT Lines (CKM)			
400kV	4678	779	5457
220kV	7677	621	8298

EHT Sub-stations (No.s)	As on 31.03.2019	Added during 2019- 20 (upto Dec'19)	As on 01.12.2019
132kV	11,162	403	11,565
Total EHT Line Length (CKM)	23,517	1802	25,319
Transformation at Distribution level in MVA	28,883	5,474	34,357
33 kV Sub-stations (Nos)	2961	50	3011
Distribution Lines (KM)			
33 kV	24,052	290	24,342
11 kV	1,73,490	3,253	1,76,743
LT kV	3,53,871	5,138	3,59,009
Total Discoms Line Length	5,51,413	8,681	5,60,094

Table 6.8 Service Connections

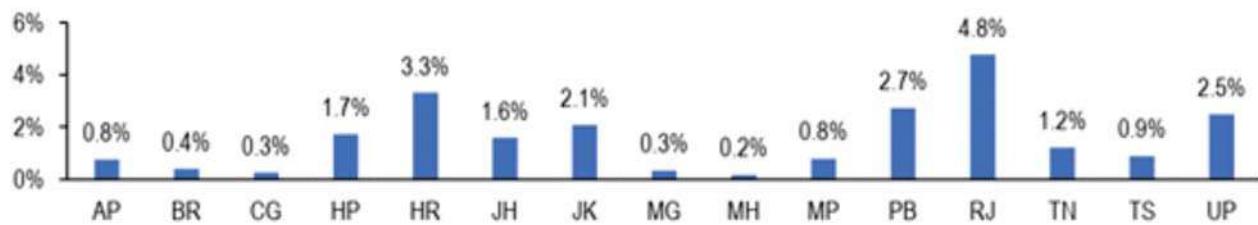
S.No	Name of the Sector	Total as on (31.03.2019)	Added during 2019- 20 (upto Dec'19)	Total as on (01.12.2019)
1	Domestic	107,64,361	7,09,301	111,10,556
2	Non- Domestic	13,47,187	80,235	13,88,409
3	Industrial	97,017	2,642	98,146
4	Cottage Industries	17,882	426	18,103
5	Agricultural	23,80,363	89,791	24,15,838
6	Public lighting	1,26,956	3,197	1,53,995
7	General Purpose	55,315	956	55,932
8	Temporary	2,645	1,640	3,786
9	HT Total	12,417	1,078	12,947
	Total Services	148,04,143	8,89,266	152,57,712

6.3.2.2 Initiatives

- 24 Hours Power supply to Agriculture Sector: 24 hours power supply is being provided from 01.01.2018 to 23.31 lakh agriculture pump sets in Telangana state out of 24.16 lakhs Agricultural connections existing as on 01.12.2019. In conjunction with the irrigation investments, this assurance of power for the Agriculture Sector is expected to enhance productivity and farm incomes significantly
- Encouragement to the Green Power:
 - Telangana State Solar Policy-2015: The State government has launched the “Telangana State Solar Policy - 2015” and 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 3645 MW in 2019, and is estimated to reach 5000 MW by 2020-21

- Wind Power Policy: Telangana state has notified “Draft Wind Power Policy’2016” in order to encourage wind-based generation in the state
- 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. It is imperative to note that these improvements in service quality have happened in a relatively financially sustainable manner, compared to other States. In comparison with other States, the liabilities from the Power sector to the State (from UDAY) are lower in Telangana

Figure 6.2 Outstanding UDAY Liabilities as Percentage of GSDP in 2019-20



Sources: RBI State of State Finances 2019-20; PRS.

- 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 supplying 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 30.11.2019, 5.13 lakh agricultural services are covered with HVDS
- 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.

6.4 Roads and Buildings

6.4.1 Roads

Roads are one of the basic modes of transportation and an important priority sector of infrastructure. The productivity and efficiency of Road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of Road network. Roads & Buildings (R&B) and Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED) are responsible for laying and maintenance of road infrastructure in the State. 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 31,383 km. Details of the roads under the R&B Department are provided below

Table 6.9: Lane wise details of roads maintained by the R&B Department

No.	Classification of Road	Four Lane & above	Double Lane	Intermediate Lane	Single Lane	Total
1	National Highways	1123	2507	105	127	3862
2	State Highways	382	1654	74	39	2149
3	Major Dist. Roads	274	7291	160	4346	12071
4	Other District Roads	52	2326	108	10815	13301
	Total	1831	13778	447	15327	31383

There are 23 National Highways in the state, covering a length of 3,824 kms criss-crossing the state. Out of this, 1,526 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 3.41 km/100 sq kms against the national average of 4.01 km/100 sq km. Further, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has approved for declaration of 13 state roads as New National Highways for a length of 1767 kms in Telangana State

The following initiatives have been taken for improvement of road network

- Widening of single-lane roads to double-lane: 139 Roads are sanctioned for widening of roads Single-lane to double lane connecting Mandal Headquarters to District Headquarters for 1970 Kms at a cost of Rs. 2570.50 Crores. Out of which 89 works are completed and 50 works are in progress. Total road length completed is 1420 Km (72% complete)
- 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 1354 kms has been completed (50% complete)
- 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 (61% complete)
- Construction of bridges: The R&B Department has undertaken 315 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 234 bridges were completed (74% complete)
- Rural roads: The objective of the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (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 of formation of the state, the total length of the rural roads under PRED was 64,044 kms, which has been increased to 67,663. In particular, the length of concrete roads has been increased from 1717 Km in 2014 to 3654 Km in 2019
- There are 12,751 Gram Panchayats in the State and 11,206 GP are connected with BT/ all-weather Roads. Number of GPs yet to be connected with BT roads is 832 (6.5%) with total length of 1748.61 Kms. Of the 11,608 habitations (non GP) in the State, 7,790 are connected with BT/ all-weather Roads. Number of Habitutions yet to be connected with BT roads is 3,818 with total length of 5260.45 Kms

- As on date of formation of Telangana State there were 1,582 Bridges required to be taken up on existing rural Roads. After formation of the State 550 Bridges are taken up and 474 Bridges are completed till date

6.4.2 Buildings

R&B department is responsible for construction and maintenance of assigned Buildings of various State Government Departments. Total plinth area of 48.02 Lakhs Sq.ft (Non-Residential Buildings - 11.50 Lakhs Sq.ft and Residential Buildings - 36.52 Lakhs Sq.ft) is under the maintenance of the Buildings wing. Further the Buildings wing acts as the custodian of assigned State Government Buildings and the appurtenant lands. Major Building Projects include

- Construction of 120 flats for Hon'ble MLAs at Hyderguda with an estimated cost of Rs.166.00 Crores is in Progress. Total expenditure on the project so far is Rs.122 Crores
- Construction of U.C.C.R (Intelligence) Building at Lakdikapool, Hyderabad with an estimated cost of Rs.23.26 Crores is nearing completion
- Construction of Staff Quarters 'A' Type, 'B' Type and 'C' Type, School Building, Community hall and Police Barracks for security staff in the premises of Raj Bhavan for an amount of Rs.97.50 Crores is completed
- Construction of Office cum Residence for Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana State and Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall at Begumpet, Hyderabad are completed & occupied by the Hon'ble Chief Minister
- Construction of Residence cum office for Hon'ble MLA's at their constituency headquarters with an estimated cost of Rs 1.00 crore each for 119 Assembly Constituencies in the state were taken up. The works of 77 Constituencies are already completed and works are in progress in 19 Constituencies. For 8 constituencies land is not allotted / under dispute. Further, for 15 constituencies in Hyderabad District the accommodation is already contemplated to be provided in new MLA Quarters which are under construction at Hyderguda
- Construction of Auditorium in Jamia - Nizamia near Charminar, Hyderabad with an estimated cost of Rs 14.65 crores is completed
- Erection of 125 feet statue of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar at hillock area of NTR Garden premises, Hyderabad. Approvals for this project, which is estimated to cost Rs.146.50 Crores are in process.
- Construction of multipurpose complex at Anees-Ut-Ghurba model orphanage at Nampally, Hyderabad for Rs.20.00 crore is under progress
- Construction of Hyderabad City Police Commissionerate Headquarters Building at Road No. 12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad with an estimated cost of Rs. 350.00 Crore is under progress
- Construction of Dalit Study Center at Borabonda was sanctioned for Rs.21.00 Crores and is nearing completion
- Construction of Telangana martyrs memorial near Lumbini Park, Tankbund, Hyderabad for an amount of Rs. 80.00 Cr accorded Administrative and Technical Sanctions. The work is in progress

6.5 Housing

6.5.1 Overview and Progress

The Government of Telangana has enhanced spending on housing, increasing from 173 Crore in 2016-17 to 1466 Crore in 2017-18, 3601 Crore in 2018-19 and 2154 Crore (till Jan 2020) for 2019-20. One of the flagship programmes is the double bedroom housing scheme, formulated in October 2015 with a view to provide dignity to the poor by providing 100% subsidized housing. There is no beneficiary contribution under this scheme which is one of its kind. In rural areas, beneficiaries solely depend on seasonal conditions for their earnings, the 2BHK housing helped in protecting them from debt traps as was the case in the past. The scheme provides 560 Sft. plinth area houses to the houseless BPL families in a phased manner. Each house will have two bedrooms, a kitchen, a hall and two bath-cum-toilets (one attached and one common) in rural and urban areas. Independent houses are being built in plot areas of 125 sq yards each, in rural areas. In urban areas, due to scarcity of land, ground+1/2/3-storey structures for 2-BHK flats are permitted in towns and up to G+9 in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) area. The scheme has seen 12,043 units completed in 2018-19, 16,688 in 2019-20 (till January 2020) and targets 80,960 units in 2020-21 and 53,796 units in 2021-22

Table 6.10 Cost Details of 2bhk Units

Sl. No.	Area	Unit cost with Infrastructure		
		House	Infrastructure	Total
1	Rural	5,04,000	1,25,000	6,29,000
2	Urban	5,30,000	75,000	6,05,000
3	GHMC up to G+3	7,00,000	75,000	7,75,000
	GHMC C+S+9	7,90,000	75,000	8,65,000

6.5.2 Awards and Recognition

- HUDCO Design Award 2017 is received for Gajwel, Siddipet and Rajanna Sircilla layouts
- HUDCO award for outstanding contribution and appreciation of initiatives taken in the housing sector 2017: For Online Project Monitoring System (OPMS) and quality control
- PMAY-U Award for excellent performance in e-governance in housing sector.

6.6 Drinking Water (Mission Bhagiratha)

6.6.1 Background and Objectives

The 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.

The project is divided into 26 segments based on the topography, commandability, proximity and ease of connectivity from various dependable sources. The project outlay is Rs.45,027.61 Crore. The Project contemplates to



draw about 59.94 TMC (including 3.92 TMC from HMWSSB Yellampally line) of water @ year 2018 (86.11 TMC @ year 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.

It is a unique and ambitious project to cover all households on a saturation mode. It envisages treated drinking water to every household at their doorstep 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. It is notable that the project has inspired the larger national narrative in this regard (National Water Mission)

6.6.2 Progress and Achievements

- Transmission:
 - All (19) Intake structures completed
 - All (50) WTPs completed
 - Total transmission pipe line of length 51,141 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 118 ULBs are covered with Bulk supply
- Intra village 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.8771.97 Crores is sanctioned for intra village system in all rural habitations
 - Out of 18,795 new OHSRs, 17,683 are completed. Till date 53,530 Kms of intra pipeline is laid
 - 55.55 Lakhs household connections are completed till date and potable water supply through these connections are being made to 23,891 rural habitations



130.25 x 36m Intake Well at Yellore – Yellore Segment



70 MLD WTP (Wyra - Jurala Segment)

Table 6.11 Mission Bhagiratha Water Supply Coverage

Item	2018-19	2019-20
Cumulative urban habitations covered	47	120
No. rural habitations covered (cumulative)	23,417	23,968
No. households covered (cumulative)	46,83,882	55,59,172

6.6.3 Awards and Recognition

- HUDCO presented award thrice to Government of Telangana for Outstanding contribution in the infrastructure sector through innovative initiatives
- Hon'ble Prime Minister made special mention of Mission Bhagiratha in his "Man ki Bath" on 22.05.2016 and applauded the efforts made by the Telangana government in drinking water sector
- This project received encomium from Hon'ble Prime Minister, Central Ministers, MoDWS (GoI), NITI Aayog, 15th Finance Commission and other states like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Odisha
- Mission Bhagiratha bagged SKOCH award 2018 for Online Monitoring System and Mobile Apps developed in-house
- The Hon'ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Govt. of India awarded 1st Prize under National Water Mission Awards-2019, Dt: 25.09.2019 for Mission Bhagiratha Department under "Category 4C: Increasing water use efficiency by 20% (Public Agencies - ULBs/Cities, Govt. Organizations etc.)"

6.7 Sanitation

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. SBM(G) 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.

As part of Swachh Bharat Mission massive drive has been taken up to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) Telangana. As a result, incidence of diseases reduced, dignity of women enhanced, enrolment of school going adolescent girls increased, and there is a substantial improvement in rural thrift. 96.32% IHHL were constructed to ensure sanitation.

In the Swachh Survekshan Grameen awards 2019, Telangana has been ranked the No.2 State in the Southern Zone. Peddapalli district from Telangana has been ranked the No.1 District across the country in performance. This ranking was done based on a comprehensive set of parameters including surveys of public places like schools, Anganwadis, PHCs, Haat/ Bazaars, Panchayat and citizen's perception of Swachhata and their recommendations for improvement of the program and data from the SBM-G IMIS

6.8 Hyderabad Metro Rail Project

Hyderabad Metro Rail project is being implemented by the Government of Telangana to address the increasing traffic congestion and pollution levels in Hyderabad city. Phase-I of the project covers 3 traffic

corridors in the city spanning over 72 km with 64 stations. It is the world's largest mass transit project being built in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with a total cost of Rs.14,132 crore, out of which Government of India is providing Rs.1,458 crore (10%) as capital grant under Viability Gap Fund (VGF) scheme on the basis of international competitive bidding. This apart, an additional amount of Rs.3,000 crore is being spent by Government of Telangana as the owner of the Project, for land acquisition, shifting of utilities, R&R etc.



The Hyderabad Metro Rail project works started in June 2012. Out of the 72 km in Phase-I, so far, 66 km of

foundations, 66 km of pillars and 66 km of viaduct have been completed. Overall, 96% of the metro project has been completed and all the 57 trains have arrived. Two stretches of a length of 30 km viz., Miyapur-Ameerpet (13 km) and Ameerpet-Nagole (17 km) were inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 28.11.2017 and further stretch of 16 km (Ameerpet - LB Nagar) was commissioned by H.E. Governor on September 24, 2018. Ameerpet to Raidurg (12 km) was commissioned on March 20, 2019. Another 11km stretch of Corridor II (elevated) was inaugurated in February 2020, taking the total operational length to 69 Kms, making the Hyderabad Metro is the second largest metro service after Delhi in the country and the largest one in the world under PPP mode. The response from the people to the operational Metro system is very encouraging. The project has won 98 national and international awards so far

Key Features of Hyderabad Metro

- State-of-the-art signaling system to ensure high safety standards - CBTC (Communication Based Train Control) technology being 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 with the doors opening only on platforms
- Sophisticated entry and exit gates - access through contactless smart cards
- Urban Rejuvenation works taken up by GoTS/HMRL at all the 50 Metro stations (covering about 700 metres of the street level at every Metro station area) operational in the opened 58 km stretch have created world class pedestrian facilities like sidewalks/footpaths, service lanes, safety railing, street furniture, greenery, etc.

Palle Pragathi

Summary

The Government of Telangana has placed the development and good governance of its Gram Panchayats as one of its highest priorities. This is demonstrated through the Panchayat Raj Act 2018, which provides a clear institutional and governance structure for Gram Panchayats while also specifying the powers, roles and responsibilities and accountability standards for key functionaries. The Panchayat Raj Act 2018 has been given form and implementation momentum through two rounds of the Palle Pragathi program. The Palle Pragathi program targets improvements in planning, service delivery, financial performance and responsiveness of Gram Panchayats across the State on Mission mode. Citizen facing areas of impact include cleanliness and sanitation, plantations and green cover, street-lights and power, and improving accountability of public officials. Together with strong push and consistent messaging from the highest levels of the administrative and political establishments, the Palle Pragathi program has created quantifiable impact on ground on service delivery as well as behaviour change among both officials and citizens. This initiative is being integrated into the regular functioning of GPs and into the ongoing monitoring and performance evaluation systems of the Panchayat Raj Department

7.1 Context

“India lives in its villages”...

These are the words of Mahatma Gandhi emphasizing the role of rural development for the progress of our country and thus underlining the importance of self-governance in Gram Panchayats. Recognizing the importance of excellence in Governance of Gram Panchayats, the Government of Telangana has passed the Panchayat Raj Act in 2018. The Act provides for significant improvements in development and governance of Gram Panchayats with a strong framework for accountability for service delivery

Some of the key Features of Panchayat Raj Act 2018 are

- Facilitated creation of new panchayats by reducing the population criteria for creation of a Gram Panchayat (GP) from 5000 earlier to 2500. The new Act also has given scope to turn the villages into panchayats which are three to four kilometres away from the existing panchayats irrespective of population. As a result of this, new GPs have been created through the new Panchayat Raj Act

- Provides provisions for election and terms of office of the Sarpanch and Upa Sarpanch, including grounds for disqualification with clear definition of non-performance
- Defines the powers available to the Gram Panchayat and key functionaries and the devolution and delegation of such powers
- Mandates creation of Standing Committees for specific areas (sanitation, street lights, plantation, works and shandies), along with definition of their roles and responsibilities
- Clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the Gram Panchayat, the Panchayat Secretary and the Sarpanch across areas of
 - GP meeting, planning and implementing resolutions
 - Plantations and green cover
 - Sanitation (solid and liquid waste) and cleanliness
 - Street lighting
 - Coordination for water supply
 - Public safety, convenience and health
 - Financial management
 - Maintenance of records, registers and statistics
 - Assessment and collection of taxes and non-taxes
- Monthly provision of progress report of the GP by the Panchayat Secretary
- A mandal level officer will inspect the functioning of every GP by visiting once in three months along with checking the details in the register and records. In addition, such inspections at other levels (e.g. District) are also provided for, with a mechanism for back to back action based on the findings of the inspections
- The panchayat body must conduct GP meetings atleast monthly, and Grama Sabhas every two months and must analyse the progress of works that are taken up and must discuss the implementation of various welfare schemes to all sections of people and about developmental activities along with passing the resolution
- The establishment of new panchayats would ensure more decentralisation of powers and development of the villages. Funds given to panchayats through the State and Central Finance Commissions and State government would help for the development of more villages in a quick manner.

With the Panchayat Raj Act 2018 as the foundation for better governance, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana has envisioned the program of “Palle Pragathi” which envisages transforming the rural landscape by improving the sanitation and increasing the greenery in the gram panchayats on a sustainable basis through large scale public participation. The underlying theme of Palle Pragathi is the effective utilisation of available financial, human and natural resources for the integrated development of Gram Panchayats.

This program was started on 6th September 2019 (Phase-I) with a 30 day Action Plan to last until 5th October 2019. The success of Palle Pragathi in just a span of 30 days in phase-I, resulting in a significant transformation of gram panchayats in the areas of sanitation and plantation has encouraged implementation of another spell of Palle Pragathi. The second phase of Palle Pragathi has started on 2nd January 2020 and continued upto 12th January 2020.

7.2 Objectives

The Palle Pragathi program is aligned to the overall Vision of GoTS of improving Governance in local bodies. Palle Pragathi aims to achieve the following

- Development of financially responsible Gram Panchayats by enabling them to prepare their Annual and Five Year Plans, Income and Expenditure Statements
- Complete sanitation in the Gram Panchayats starting from scientific methods of collection, disposal and management of solid and liquid waste
- Enhancing the green cover in Gram Panchayats, duly encompassing a self sufficient nursery in all the villages for its plantation requirements
- Addressing the issues related to electricity during a dedicated period of seven days called the ‘Power Week’
- Improving accountability of public representatives and officials

Achievement of the above is aimed to facilitate implementation of the Panchayat Raj Act 2018 in true spirit and will place transparency and accountability at the centre of rural local governance in the State

7.3 Key Activities

Activities undertaken under Palle Pragathi :

- The construction of Crematoria (Vaikunta Dhamam) was initiated in all Gram Panchayats. This work is being executed in 6,270 GPs. The per unit cost for this work has been enhanced to Rs.12.50 lakhs by adding new provisions like fencing and RCC roof to the change rooms
- Establishment of Dump Yards and the Compost pits with sheds has been completed in most of the Gram Panchayats
- The status of the Grama Nursery was reviewed to ensure that the saplings of appropriate species are being raised in a healthy manner
- Avenue, community and institutional plantations have been visited and casualty replacements were taken. The watering arrangements have been reviewed and the summer action plan for protection of these plantations has been initiated
- The household, institutional and community soak pits have been sanctioned in the Grama Panchayats on a massive scale
- The procurement of tractors for the Grama Panchayats is in process of delivery during the second round of Palle Pragathi.
- Given the dynamic nature of sanitation and ODF status, in the second phase of Palle Pragathi, the households that could be covered under “No one Left Behind” category have been identified and enumerated. IHHLs have been sanctioned to these households.
- To broaden the financial options for Rural Sanitation, a list of potential donors have been identified and contacted to support the Gram Panchayats.

In order to sustain the benefits of Palle Pragathi on an abiding basis in all the Gram Panchayats, the system of regular visits by Special Officers, the allocation of areas / localities to Multi Purpose Workers, imposing exemplary fines and promoting community participation in cleanliness of public places was considered. It is to be noted that the integration of the Palle Pragathi objectives with the regular reporting and inspection

process of the Panchayat Raj Department has helped systematize the intervention, rather than it being a one-off initiative.

As a part of the Palle Pragathi Programme, the Government is releasing Rs.339.00 crores every month to Grama Panchayats. An amount of Rs.1881.28 crores has been released to Grama Panchayats, of which Rs.1047.93 crores is from 14th Finance Commission Grant and Rs.833.35 crores from State Finance Commission grant.

In order to make the Palle Pragathi successful, adequate planning and awareness generation campaigns were taken up at the district level. For this purpose, District Collectors had organized more awareness workshops under the aegis of the respective District Ministers with Sarpanches, MPTCs, ZPTCs, Gram Panchayats Special Officers, Panchayat Secretaries, Mandal Panchayat Officers and Mandal Parishad Development Officers, Divisional Panchayat Officers. A new initiative called “Each One Teach One” has been mooted in Phase 1 of Palle Pragathi, mainly aiming to increase the adult literacy in villages. The enumeration for this initiative has been started in all the gram panchayats covering all the literate and illiterate adults in the villages.

During the Palle Pragathi Programme the following items were taken up in all Gram Panchayats in the State

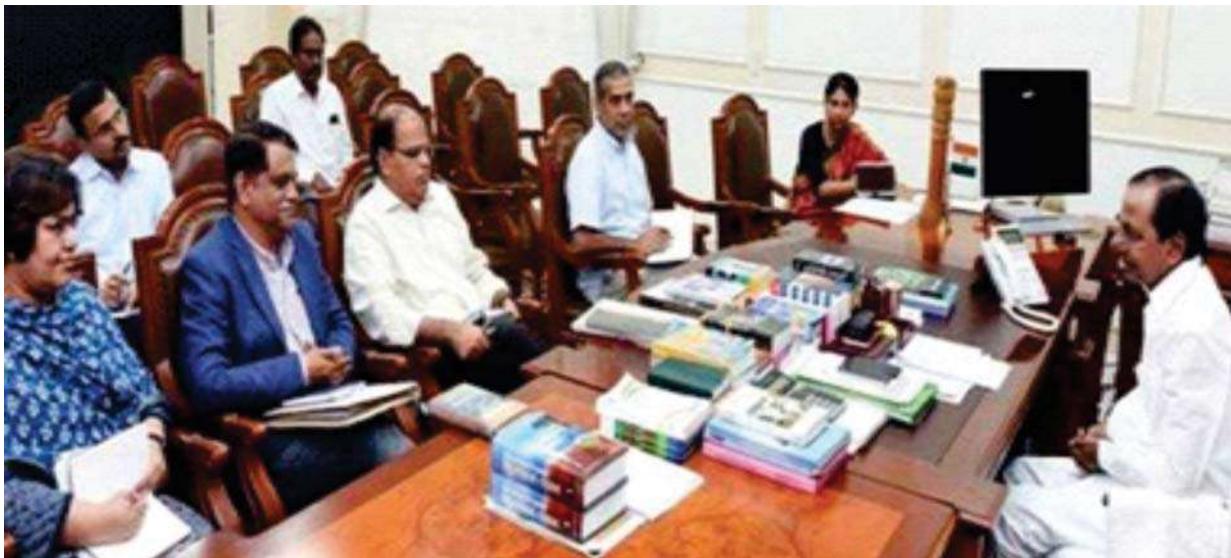
- Grama Sabha conducted on the 1st Day of PallePragathi
- Explained the objectives of Palle Pragathi to the people
- Invited extensive public participation in the program
- Invited suggestions for preparation of action plan for 10 days
- Sanitation activities
- Greening of the Village.
- Power supply related issues have been reviewed
- Encouraged the villagers to contribute through Shramadhanam (voluntary physical work)
- Paadayatras taken up in the Gram Panchayats and identified the problematic areas after the Gram Sabhas





7.4 Implementation and Progress

The Palle Pragathi program has drawn momentum from concerted efforts and reinforcement across ministerial and senior bureaucratic levels.



7.4.1 Phase-I

During the first phase of Palle Pragathi Programme held from 6th September to 5th October, 2019, various activities such as cleaning of roads and drains, identification of low lying areas and filling them up with gravel, bailing out of water from low lying areas, identification of old & dilapidated houses and offices, demolition & cleaning of debris, filling up of old and unused open wells, identification of sites for construction of crematoriums & dumping yards etc. were taken up. Majority of works were completed during this period. The achievements of the first round of Palle Pragathi have been widely acknowledged.

The progress of works taken up in Phase-I of Palle Pragathi programme is as follows:

Table 7.1 Progress of Palle Pragathi - Phase-I (6th September 2019 - 5th October 2019)

1	Formation of Standing Committees			
1.1	Number of GPs formed			12,746
1.2	Total number of members selected			820,937
1.3	Number of Women members selected			404,569
2	Sanitation	Identified	Completed	%
2.1	No. of Houses & Open Places for removal of Debris	124,039	116,224	93.70%
2.2	No. of sites for clearing of bushes, Sarkar Tumma and Pichi Mokkalu	278,798	274,513	98.46%
2.3	No. of vacant plots and common areas for cleaning	107,188	104,264	97.27%
2.4	No. of defunct wells for filling	21,582	17,709	82.05%
2.5	No. of unused borewells for closing	10,837	10,433	96.27%
2.6	No. of low lying areas for filling	69,032	66,768	96.72%
2.7	No. of sites to bail out stagnated water from low lying areas and on roads	62,994	61,121	97.03%
2.8	No. of insanitary areas for spreading of bleaching and lime	130,263	128,234	98.44%
2.9	No. of Public Institutions and Places Cleaned	82,146	80,994	98.60%
3	Power Week - Electricity	Identified	Rectified	%
3.1	No. of damaged Electric Poles identified for rectification	74,213	49,815	67.12%
3.2	No. of bent Electric Poles identified for rectification	63,489	43,856	69.08%
3.3	No. of rusted Electric Poles identified for rectification	29,916	19,452	65.02%
3.4	No. of Poles requiring a third wire	601,030	382,453	63.63%
4	Green Plan	Identified	Prepared	
4.1	No. of Green Plans	12,746	12,742	99.99%
4.2	Nursery for Current Year (June 2019 to September 2019 - with reinforcement from Palle Pragathi)			
	No of Nursery Sites (in the GP,School Premises, Govt Land, Private Farmer Land)			10,283
	Seedlings	Raised (in Lakhs)		4,777.57

	Seedlings	Utilized (in Lakhs)	2,292.48
4.3	Plantation for Current Year (June 2019 to September 2019)		
	Plantation in Avenue, Community, Institutional, Homestead, Farmers' land	No. of Plants Planted (in Lakhs)	1278.13
4.4	Nursery for Next Year (September 2019 to September 2020)		
	No. of Seedlings to be Raised (in Lakhs)		1,737.13
5	Vaikuntadhamam/Grave Yard (out of 12,746)	Existing/ Land Identified GPs	11,647
6	Dump Yard (out of 12,746)	Existing/ Land Identified GPs	11,782
7	Preparation of Annual Action Plan	Prepared GPs	12,746

7.4.2 Phase-II

The second round of Palle Pragathi was held from 2nd to 12th January, 2020 with the broad objective to institutionalize and deepen the activities of first round. Ahead of launching the second phase of the Palle Pragathi programme, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has constituted flying squads to conduct surprise checks on quality and progress of works taken up in villages during the second phase of the programme across the State. The flying squads will submit reports to the government on their surprise checks. The progress of works taken up in the state under the Phase-II of Palle Pragathi programme is as follows:

Table 7.2 Progress of Palle Pragathi - Phase II (2nd to 16th January 2020)

1	Gram Sabha	Identified	Completed	%
1.1	Gram Sabhas Conducted GPs			12,749
1.2	No. of persons participated			795,616
2	Paada Yatra			
2.1	Paada Yatra Conducted in GPs	12,749		
2.2	No. of persons participated	687,214		
3	Sanitation (all targets for Palle Pragathi II)	Identified	Completed	%
3.1	Length of Roads (in KMs) for Cleaning	77,882	76,593	98.34%
3.2	Length of Drains (in KMs) for Desilting	56,144	55,001	97.96%
3.3	No. of Houses & Open Places for removal of Debris	50,478	48,782	96.64%
3.4	No. of Sites for Clearing of Bushes, Sarkar Tumma and PichhiMokkalu	125,888	124,736	99.08%
3.5	No. of Vacant Plots and Common Areas for Cleaning	57,142	56,283	98.50%

3.6	No. of Defunct wells for filling and No. of unused borewells for closing	10,859	9,944	91.57%
3.7	No. of sites to bail out stagnated water from low lying areas and on roads and No. of insanitary areas for spreading of bleaching and lime	115,832	114,040	98.45%
3.8	No. of Potholes on roads for filling	56,873	56,082	98.61%
3.9	No. of Public Institutions and Places for Cleaning	67,602	67,282	99.53%
3. 10	No. of Shandies and Market Places for Cleaning	6,569	6,500	98.95%
4	ShramaDanam			
4.1	No. of GPs Planned ShramaDhanam	12,751		
4.2	No. of Persons participated in the ShramaDanam	801,619		
5	Electricity	Identified	Rectified	%
5.1	No. of Hanging and loose wires Identified for rectification	55,721	40,552	72.78%
5.2	No. of bent Electric Poles identified for rectification	32,361	22,086	68.25%
5.3	No. of rusted Electric Poles identified for rectification	18,503	12,819	69.28%
5.4	No. of Poles required 3rd wire	142,195	98,073	68.49%
5.5	No. of lights and fixtures identified to be changed	150,079	133,935	89.24%
5.6	Total No. of Street Lights	1,707,637		
5.7	No. of Street Lights functioning	16,59,182 (97.16 %)		
5.8	No. of Meters established for Street Lighting	46,021		
5.9	No. of GPs paying CC Charges	5,800 (45.49%)		
6	Donations			
6.1	No of Donors Identified			15,875
6.2	Amount of Donations received (in Lakhs)	1,588.60		
7	Nursery			
7.1	No. of GPs having Nurseries	11,519		
7.2	Estimates generated Nurseries	11,438		

7.3	Fresh raising Target (in Lakhs)	1,310.87		
7.4	Target for Maintenance of left over Stock (in Lakhs)	443.54		
7.5	Target for Conversion (in Lakhs)	457.62		
7.6	Total Nurseries Target (in Lakhs)	2,212.03		
8	Plantation			
8.1	Avenue Plantation	No. of Locations/Roads	19,057	
		No. of KMs	55,446	
		No. of plants planted (in Lakhs)	84.40	
		No. of Plants Surviving as on 01.01.2020 (in Lakhs)	77.82	
8.2	Community Plantation	No. of Locations	14,395	
		No. of plants planted (in Lakhs)	233.67	
		No. of Plants Surviving as on 01.01.2020 (in Lakhs)	210.65	
8.3	Institutional Plantation	No of Institutions	11,796	
		No. of plants planted (in Lakhs)	17.11	
		No. of Plants Surviving as on 01.01.2020 (in Lakhs)	15.56	
9	Vaikuntadhamams / Grave Yards			
9.1	No. of Vaikuntadhamams to be established			12,751
9.2	No. of Existing Vaikuntadhamams			4,478
9.3	No. of Vaikuntadhamams under construction:			6,234
10	Dump Yard			
10.1	No. of Dump Yards to be established			12,751
10.2	No. of Existing Dump Yards			6,950
10.3	No. of Dump Yards under construction:			1,886

In the second phase of the programme, over 98% of works identified were completed, such as, cleaning of roads, drains, bushes, vacant plots removal of debris, filling-up of defunct wells and closing of unused bore-wells. During the Power week in villages, over 68% of identified works were rectified. These works include rectification of damaged, bent and rust electric poles. People voluntarily participated in Srama Daan and donated about Rs.16 crores for the noble cause of this programme. Construction of 6234 Vaikunta Dhams and 1886 dump yards have been started. Flying squads with senior officials will go for surprise inspections of works taken up in villages to continually monitor the progress of the programme.

7.5 Impact and Way forward

The two Phases of Palle Pragathi have helped create significant impact in service delivery and Governance in Gram Panchayats. Specifically,

- Sanitation has been improved and these improvements have been maintained - In each Gram Panchayat, the level of sanitation was improved by clearing and carting away any accumulated waste, garbage and debris
- The growth of unwanted vegetation within the habitation on the main roads and in the premises of residential areas and Government buildings has been curbed and the existing growth has been removed and systematically disposed
- Open drains cleaned and clogs, debris cleared to facilitate free flow of drain water
- Public institutions and areas like Schools, Anganwadis and market-places have been cleaned up
- Low-lying areas with water stagnation filled up after draining out the water safely
- A campaign was conducted to make the Gram Panchayats plastic litter free to improve the look and feel of the habitation
- The status of waste collection from the household were reviewed and efforts were made to saturate garbage collection from the households

Apart from these visible changes, the Palle Pragathi program has resulted in a change in the culture of both GP functionaries as well as citizens, which will help sustain these gains even after the program. At the administrative level, this is being done by bringing in an outcome orientation to monitoring of functionaries through both self-reporting and inspections. Wide publicity for the program has resulted in awareness and behaviour change among citizens. The success of Palle Pragathi program has resulted in a similar program (Pattana Pragathi) being implemented in Urban Local Bodies.

Urban Development

Summary

The State of Telangana has shown foresight in recognizing the importance of urbanisation and its trickle-down effects: it has initiated a wide range of reforms in the physical, institutional and social spectrum of the urban realm, to support the growth and development of urban areas. These components are aimed at providing better quality of life to urban dwellers by ensuring accessibility and availability of physical infrastructure such as transport systems, roads, sewerage systems, garbage handling systems, etc. social infrastructure like provision of safety and security; and institutional infrastructure like governance, regulations, etc.

The Municipalities Act 2019 has created a solid ground for planned development of ULBs in the State through a robustly defined institutional structure, clear allocation of roles and responsibilities and commensurate powers and resources, as well as a transparent accountability mechanism across levels.

Similar to the Palle Pragathi program which built on the Panchayat Raj Act 2018, an intensive program called “Pattana Pragathi” has been launched from 24th February 2020 to 4th March 2020. This will focus on sanitation, green plan, power supply and town level action plans for market places, green spaces and street vendors. Pattana Pragathi will be executed on Mission mode and will be adequately supported by the Government by funding and monitored through close coordination across various administrative levels. It will build on the structural and institutional base created by the Municipalities Act 2019 to improve service delivery and governance in cities

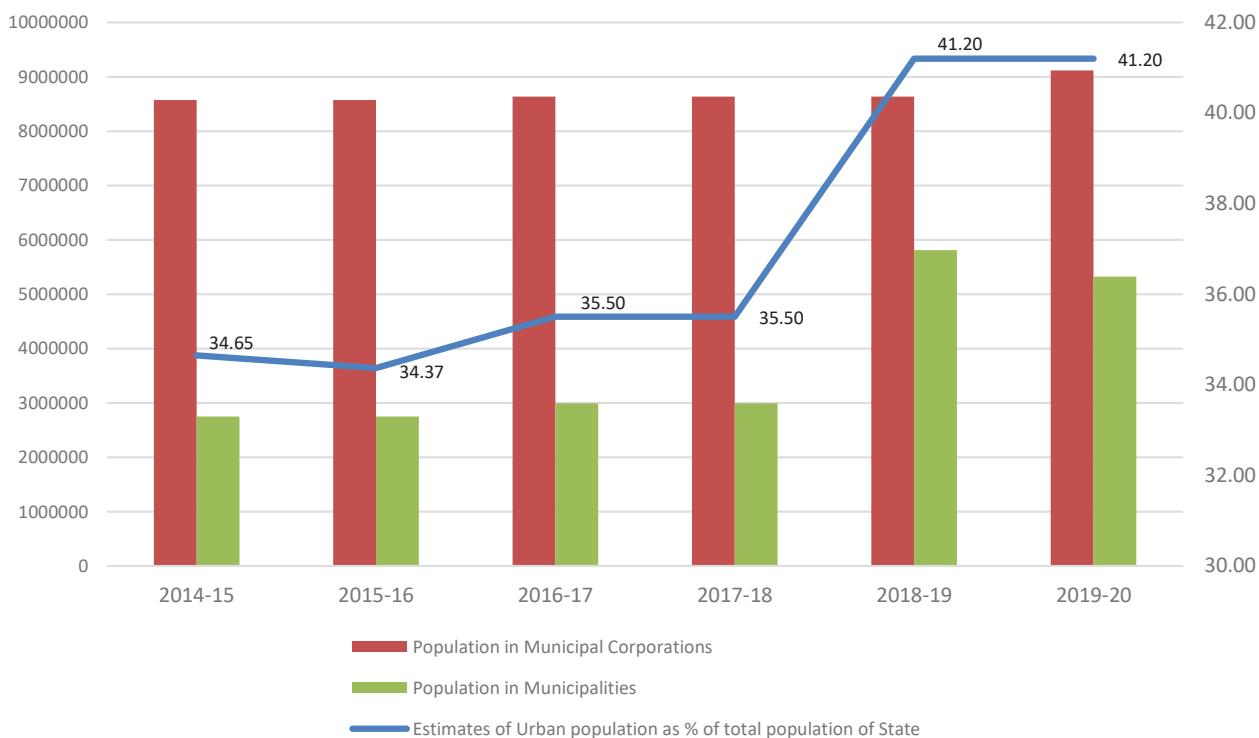
The State has been implementing national initiatives (JnNURM, AMRUT, Smart City Mission, SBM) with a high level of efficiency and has supplemented this with initiatives of its own (e.g. Mission Bhagiratha, MEPMA and several area development initiatives, including Capital Area Development initiatives). Successful coordination between multiple agencies and synchronized implementation has helped the State lead several ease of living rankings. Hyderabad retained its position as the top city in India for the fifth year in a row in the Mercer 2019 quality of living survey and Karimnagar was ranked among the most liveable cities (under 5 lakh population) in the Ease of Living Index 2018.

8.1. Context and Urbanization Trends

Urbanisation has been an engine of inclusive economic growth. Urban agglomerations propel economic growth by bringing together interrelated industries in one geographical area, promoting positive externalities and reducing transaction costs, leading to new vistas of opportunities, especially for rural migrants. Growth in high-technology sectors depends heavily on inter-sectoral support, which is significantly more cost effective when provided through urban agglomerations.

The State of Telangana is one of the fast-urbanising states in the country, along with the rapid economic transformation. The urban centers have become hubs for industrial and services-oriented business activity with 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. Hyderabad is being recognized as a true cosmopolitan city for being an accommodating city despite the existence of varied cultures. In addition, cities like Warangal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar are fast changing the urban landscape of the state.

Figure 8.1: Urbanization Trends in Telangana



Source: Department of Municipal Administration

8.2. Town and Country Planning

There are 141 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State as on today and out of which 97 ULBs comes under the purview of the Telangana Town Planning Act, 1920, and remaining 44 ULBs covered under the purview of Urban Development Authorities (UDAs). The details are given in Table No. 8.1.

Table 8.1: Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

Sl. No.	Description	No. of ULBs
1	Total Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State	141
2	Urban Local Bodies covered under Jurisdiction of UDAs	44
3	Balance ULBs covered under Jurisdiction of DT &CP	97
4	Master Plans Sanctioned by the Government including 4 ULBs which are now part of Newly constituted 4 UDAs	32
5	Land Use Plan(LUP) prepared	27
6	Master Plans preparation in-house under process (for the ULBs for which LUP is already prepared)	23
7	Newly constituted ULBs covered under jurisdiction of DT&CP as per Act No.4 of Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act 2018.	43

This department has taken up the preparation /revision of Master Plan work for 20 ULBs in which 17 ULBs revision of Master plan and 3 ULBs fresh preparation of Master plan work has been taken up under TMDP project and are in progress.

This department has taken up the revision of Master Plan work for 10 AMRUT towns/UDAs under AMRUT Scheme. Draft Master Plan for the Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority (YTDA) Area has been approved by the Government. In respect of the Preparation of Vemulawada Temple Area Development Authority (VTADA) Master Plan, the Base Map preparation is completed and the Master Plan preparation is in progress.

GIS Base Maps for 37 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) has been completed to assist the ULBs in strategic planning and resource utilization, management function and planning & management of day-to-day operations on 1:1000 scale. The GIS maps were handed over to the ULBs for utilization in day- to- day activities of the ULB and for preparation of the Master Plan.

The Online Building Approval System (Development Permission Management System (DPMS) is introduced in all the ULBs of State of Telangana from June 2016. The C&DMA, DT&CP are jointly working on this Project. Till today 1,05,761 applications are processed.

The following legislations have been enacted.

- a) Telangana Municipalities Act 2019 (Act no.11/2019).
- b) Telangana Municipal (Layout & Sub-division) Rules 2019.
- c) The Telangana Rules for Enforcement on Un-authorised Developments-2019

8.4. Municipalities Act

With the increase in the number of Districts, the level of urbanization and development in the headquarters of the new Districts is expected to increase. Additionally, rapid urbanization has been happening in Tier 2 and Tier 3 towns in the State. To accommodate this urbanization, the State has enacted the Municipalities Act 2019, which has led to creation of 13 Municipal Corporations and 128 Municipalities

Table 8.2: Municipalities and Municipal Corporations

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Municipal Corporations	6	6	6	6	6	13
Municipalities	38	38	42	42	136	128

Key features of the Municipalities Act 2019 include

- Seven new municipal corporations formed in the state, thus taking the total number to 13
- Constitution and composition
 - Defines the powers of legislature to constitute local area as municipality, include/exclude areas as appropriate
 - Defines powers of direction and control by the Government
 - Defines composition of Municipalities (elected members, ex-officio members and co-opted members), along with the terms of office, qualification of candidates, process of (s)election and removal
 - Specifies ward division and reservation of seats in wards for various categories including reservation of seats for women
 - Provides for ward committees defining their structure, roles and responsibilities (four committees representing youth, women, senior citizens and other eminent people)
 - Defines duties and responsibilities of Chairperson, Commissioner, ward member as well as corresponding powers
 - Defines the organizational structure of the Municipality and the powers of key functionaries on this structure
 - Lays out process for preparation and implementation of Green Action Plan, along with specification of accountability, monitoring and enforcement
- Definition of functions of Municipality, along with powers of the Municipality in each, as well as roles and responsibilities of citizens wherever applicable
 - Development activities and planning including layout approval, approval of building permissions including avenues for self-certification, enforcement mechanisms and penalties, encroachment free roads, building safety and informal sector and slum development
 - Construction and maintenance of roads, drains and bridges
 - Water supply across user categories
 - Public drainage and sewerage
 - Health and sanitation, including preparation of City Sanitation Plan and prevention and control of infectious diseases
 - Management of dump yards and compost yards, biomedical waste, hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste and overall scientific waste management
 - Urban forestry and lung spaces, protection of environment
 - Slum improvement and upgradation

- o Night shelter for urban homeless
 - o Urban amenities and facilities
 - o Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
 - o Construction and management of crematoriums
 - o Vital statistics maintenance and registration of births and deaths
 - o Street lighting, parking spaces, bus stops and public conveniences, and traffic engineering schemes
 - o Regulation and scientific management of slaughterhouses and tanneries
 - o Use of IT in service delivery and citizen centric services
 - o Census related functions
- Definition of sources of revenue
 - o Power to levy and collect fees, cess, fines and development charges
 - o Procedures and improved systems to collect such monies
 - o Levy of property tax, tax on vacant land and guidelines on basis and provision for definition of rules
 - o Procedures of maintenance and operation of Municipal Fund
 - o Guidelines for preparation of the Municipal budget, including 10% allocation of the annual budget as “Green Budget” to meet requirements of Plantation and Nurseries
 - o Process for approval and audit of accounts and raising of loans

The Municipalities Act 2019 has created a solid ground for planned development of ULBs in the State through a robustly defined institutional structure, clear allocation of roles and responsibilities and commensurate powers and resources, as well as a transparent accountability mechanism across levels.

8.5. Pattana Pragathi

Similar to the Palle Pragathi program which built on the Panchayat Raj Act 2018, an intensive program called “Pattana Pragathi” has been launched from 24th February 2020 to 4th March 2020 with the involvement of all elected representatives, SHGs, Ward Committee members and other officials. Its objectives are

- Pattana Pragati should lay a strong foundation for best urban living and its goal should be to initiate a journey towards it
- Urban areas shall become clean with excellent sanitation and greenery
- There shall be planned progress and citizens should get access to better services to improve standard of living and ease of living
- Such progress should be achieved with active and large-scale participation of citizens

Activities taken up during the programme include

- Sanitation - Cleaning of bushes, removal of debris on road margins, drain cleaning, cleaning of open plots, public places and institutions, removal of dilapidated buildings, closing defunct wells and identification of public toilet spaces

- Green plan – Demand survey, avenue plantation, protection actions and household distribution of plants
- Power supply – Replacement of bent / rusted poles and loose wires, repairs to meters and replacement of motors, identification and taking action on poles on footpaths and proper safeguarding of transformers
- Town level action plan – Identification of locations for burial ground, marketplaces, preparation of plans for development of parks and playgrounds, completion of allotment of land for dumpsites / FSTP and provision of auto and rickshaw stand and street vendor zone

Pattana Pragathi is executed on Mission mode and adequately supported by the Government by funding and monitored through close coordination across various administrative levels. It has built on the structural and institutional base created by the Municipalities Act 2019 to improve service delivery and governance in cities.

8.6. Initiatives

The Government of Telangana has undertaken various initiatives for strengthening the infrastructure and to make cities and towns more inclusive. Some of these include

- The state Government has initiated the ‘Telangana Municipal Development Project’ (TMDP) in which Master Plan for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will be prepared apart from developing GIS maps of ULBs to strengthen its activities
- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) - The scheme is a component of JnNURM programme launched with an aim to provide Urban Infrastructure in the Sector of Water Supply, Under Ground Drainage, Storm Water Drains, Solid Waste Management and Transportation in Non-Mission Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in a planned manner.
 - o Government of India sanctioned 32 projects with a project cost of Rs.980.16 crore.
 - o Out of 32 projects, 21 are water supply projects costing Rs.576.45 Crore, 4 are Sewerage (UGD) projects costing Rs.225.24 crore, 5 are Storm Water Drain projects costing Rs.107.31 crore, and 2 are Road projects costing Rs.71.16 crore
 - o So far, 27 projects, costing Rs.730.28 crore, have been completed under JnNURM.
- Under the Smart City Mission, apart from GHMC, Warangal and Karimnagar have initiated 140 projects worth Rs.4135 crore. Of these, 66 are in DPR stage, 16 in procurement, 36 in construction stage and 9 projects have commenced operations.
- Under AMRUT, 66 projects worth a total of Rs.1666 crore have been sanctioned. Of these, 25 projects have commenced operations, 40 are in construction stage and 1 is in the DPR stage. 15 Water Supply projects, 2 Sewerage Projects and 8 parks project are completed
- Water Supply:
 - o Water Supply Schemes in 10 ULBs have been taken up under AMRUT program with a total estimated cost of Rs.1,753 crores. 75% of the work has been completed.

- o Under Telangana Municipal Development Project (TMDP) with support from the World Bank, Water Supply Schemes in 7 ULBs have been taken up with a total estimated cost of Rs.405.72 crores.
 - o Out of seven, the schemes in 4 ULBs are completed.viz., Armoor, Manuguru, Jammikunta & Huzurabad and 3 are nearing completion viz., Medak, Kollapur and Kothagudem
 - o Water supply scheme in Sircilla town, taken up with a cost of Rs.60.76 crores with support from TUFIDC Loan, is nearing completion
 - o Water supply schemes under Annuity mode of contract are under implementation in 5 towns with an estimated cost of Rs.163 crores. 90% of the work has been completed. Integration of existing water supply network in all ULBs with Mission Bhagiratha Water Grid is completed
 - o As on date, a total of 2,31,056 House Service Connections are given. On completion of the above water supply projects, 100% House hold connections will be achieved under “Inti Intiki Nalla” and Water Supply will be increased from 70 LPCD to 135 LPCD
- Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) established for addressing urban poverty issues in a comprehensive manner in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Telangana. The Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) has been actively involved in implementation of poverty alleviation programmes through programmes like Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), employment through skills training and placement, self-employment programmes, Vaddi Leni Runalu, etc. During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.245.90 lakhs was provided to 2,459 SHGs. Components include
 - o Social Mobilization & Institution Development - The main aim is to organize all urban poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and enable them to become self-reliant. SHGs are further federated into Area Level Federations (ALFs) and Town Level Federations (TLFs). Revolving Fund of Rs.535.40 Lakhs was released to 5354 SHGs (@ Rs.10,000/- per SHG and Rs.184.45 Lakhs to 373 ALFs (@ Rs.50,000/- per ALF as a one-time grant
 - o Self-Employment Programme - Self-Employment Program (SEP) will focus on financial assistance to individuals/ groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises and focus on providing bank linkages to Self Help Groups. 1,775 micro enterprises were established during 2019-20. MEPMA has facilitated SHG - Bank linkage worth Rs.9063.38 crores benefiting 1.31 lakh Self Help Groups, since 2008. During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.930.22 crore has been provided to 20,094 SHGs. An amount of Rs.6.93 crore has been released to 9,932 SHGs as Interest Subvention during 2019-20
 - o Vaddi Leni Runalu (VLR): The main objective of Vaddi Leni Runalu Scheme is to reduce the interest burden on the urban poor for the loans taken by SHGs and to encourage better repayment. During this year Rs.49.93 Crore has been released to 15,099 SHGs under VLR.
 - o Employment through Skill Training & Placement - Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) aims to provide skills to the unskilled / semiskilled urban youth for providing placements in reputed organizations and facilitating them to become self-entrepreneurs. Till now 33,767 unemployed youth have been trained. In FY 2019-20, 2,147

unemployed youth have been trained, 6,564 Unemployed youth are under training and 813 Unemployed youth have been placed. 7 Job melas have been conducted in which 11,785 youth participated and 7,125 were placed

- o Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) will focus on identification of Street Vendors and issue ID cards & Vending Certificates. It also focuses on Preparation of City Street Vending plans and development of infrastructure in vending zones. It facilitates providing social security & financial inclusion to Street Vendors. Till now 72,190 Street Vendors are identified out of which 69,713 Identity Cards issued to Street Vendors. Infrastructure development (establishment of Street Vending Kiosks) sanctioned for 117 Kiosks in 4ULBs, City Street Vending Plans completed in 55 ULBs and 722 Street Vendors provided loans under Self Employment Program
- o Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) focuses on establishment of Shelters for Urban Homeless. Till now 28 shelters are functioning in the state with occupancy to 1,312 Shelter less people.
- o National Urban Health Mission (NUHM): Mahila Arogya Samithi's (MAS) are formed by involving the women in Slum Level Federations for promoting health education in coordination with Health Department. Till now 7,440 Mahila Arogya Samithi's are formed.
- o Housing For All (Urban) Mission for Urban areas has been launched by Government of India to provide central assistance to States for providing houses to all eligible urban poor by 2022. Out of sanctioned 1,86,786 Dwelling Units, 62,940 Dwelling Units have been completed.
- o Development of Nurseries: MEPMA is supporting women in developing homestead and commercial nurseries in various Urban Local Bodies in Telangana. Trainings are given to SHG women regarding the process and techniques to be followed for raising plants in nurseries. Till now 959 Homestead nurseries are developed @ 10,000 plants in each nursery.



8.7. Other Area Development Initiatives

8.7.1. Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (MRDCL)

Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (MRDCL) has been constituted by Government of Telangana as a Special Purpose Vehicle for abatement of Musi River pollution and Riverfront development. Musi Riverfront Development Corporation will act as a nodal agency for preparation and execution of comprehensive plan for abatement of pollution of Musi River and Riverfront Development.

The following are the works taken up by MRDCL,

- 3900 Cub. Mtrs of C & D Material/ earth was removed under the Muslimjung bridge for free flow of water during Monsoon.
- 130 Cub. Mtrs of Garbage thrown into Musi at Muslim Jung Bridge and Salarjung Bridge was removed.

- 15 CC TV Cameras are being installed at identified vulnerable places to identify the responsible dumping waster in Musi, to impose penalty on the guilty.
- Awareness meeting conducted with the owners and drivers of vehicles carrying C & D Material in coordination with Police authorities.
- Sign Boards are erected at 78 places to prevent dumping of C & D waste and other material in Musi River and in order to create awareness to the public.
- Encroachments removed under 1. Muslimjung bridge, 2. Salarjung bridge and 3. At Nay pool bridge and Galvalume sheets erected to prevent further encroachments.
- Sectioning of river Musi between Puranapool bridge and Chaderghat bridge is done by engaging pontoon mounted excavator and hydraulic excavators Gambusia fish has been let out in stagnated waters of Musi to prevent mosquito breeding between Muslimjung bridge and Chaderghat bridge.
- Land scaping work at a stretch of 300 meters has been taken up near high court rubber dam.

8.7.2. Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority

The Government of Telangana has constituted “Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority” under the Urban Areas (Development) Act 1975 for ensuring orderly growth and giving impetus for the historic religious and cultural development of the Yadagirigutta Temple Complex and its surrounding and the requirement for special planning and development control high level of infrastructural and managerial inputs for religious, cultural and pilgrimage tourism and other relevant consideration. The authority covers 7 surroundings villages viz: Yadagiripally, Gundlapalli, Datarpally, Mallapur, Saidapur, Rayagiri, Basavapur. A detailed Master plan was prepared for an extent of 4 acres of land on the top of the hillock while expanding the hillock area by constructing retaining walls all around the temple.

- In all 1900 acres have been acquired for the purpose of orderly development of the temple and its surroundings



- A temple city is planned on an extent of 800 acres separately on the Peddagutta area and out of this 250 acres has already been developed
- Internal roads are laid along with other required infrastructure like drainage, water supply, electricity etc. Lush Green lawns with beautiful landscape is developed on this hillock. More than 300 plots are carved out and are ready for allotment under the donor scheme
- Another hillock consisting of 13-26 acres is under development for construction of 14 VVIP cottages along with the necessary infrastructure. The entire area is developed under the donor cottages scheme
- 90 % of the works of the temple and temple city have been completed.

8.7.3. Vemulawada Temple Area Development Authority

Vemulawada Temple Area Development Authority under the Telangana Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975 was constituted for development of Vemulawada Temple Complex and its surrounding areas consisting of Six (6) Villages namely Sankepalli, Chandragiri, Marupaka, Jayavaram, Thettekunta, Areppalli, Seven R&R Colonies and Vemulawada Municipality. The Draft Master Plan for development of Vemulawada Temple Complex and its surrounding areas has been prepared by the Authority. For this purpose the Government have released Rs.65.00 crores till now.

In addition to the development of Vemulawada temple complex, it is proposed to take up developmental activities at Baddipochamma temple and Sri Laxmi Narasimha Swamy temple, Nampally Gutta.

8.7.4. Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority, Hyderabad

The Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority, Hyderabad is formed during the year 1981. The Authority's main object is to carry overall development works in Old city of Hyderabad. Since its inception the Authority is carrying out civil works such as, construction of Buildings, Roads, Drains and Compound walls etc., in old city area. Presently the QQSUDA is executing 41 on-going works of roads, buildings and bore-wells to a tune of Rs.205.33 Lakhs

8.8. Capital Area Projects

8.8.1 Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)

In addition to the State level programmes, some key initiatives of GHMC include

- GHMC is constructing 7 shelter homes in 7 major hospitals with a cost of Rs.1518.21 Lakhs towards accommodation to patients attendants, out of which 5 homes at Mahavir Hospital, Maternity Hospital, King Koti , Niloufer Hospital, ENT Hospital, Osmania General Hospital are completed and the remaining 2 works are in progress
- Vikasam (Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities): A GHMC initiative to empower the physically challenged persons, by facilitating them to form in to SHGs. So far, around 529 SHGs of PWDs are functioning. Bank linkage has been provided to 831 SHGs for an amount of Rs.926.81 lakhs from 2015-16 to 2019-20
- Aasara: A GHMC initiative to support the senior citizens through which circle level committees are formed, infrastructure & indoor games are provided, regular health camps are organised in

coordination with the local UHCs / PHCs / Basthi Dawakhanas, ID cards are provided to enjoy the services provided by the Governments from time to time and aids / appliances like wheel chairs / tricycles / walkers / walking sticks are being provided to the needy and legal support will be extended to the elderly persons. So far, 184 Senior citizen associations are formed in all the circles in which Day Care Centers (DCC) have been established in 88 associations by providing an amount of Rs.0.50 Lakhs towards procurement of indoor play equipment & necessary infrastructure. 30 DCCs have been proposed for providing palliative care & physio therapy services to the needy senior citizens

8.8.2 Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA)

Select initiatives of HMDA include

- Nehru Outer Ring Road (ORR) Project: The Entire Outer Ring Road of 158 km is completed with a cost of Rs.6,696.00 Crore and opened to traffic.
- Toll Management System (TMS) on ORR: These works are taken up and completed with Loan Assistance from JICA with a contract price of Rs.68.74 crore. The system is designed with a concept to reduce transaction time, waiting time, reduction in cost of operations and efficient toll collection and proper audit of toll revenue.
- Highway Traffic Management System (HTMS):These works are taken up and completed with Loan Assistance from JICA with a contract price of Rs.51.73 crores including 5 years O&M. Highway Traffic Management System is a system that helps the HGCL to safely and efficiently manage the traffic on the ORR.
- Illumination of ORR from Gachibowli to Shamshabad: The Illumination of ORR from Gachibowli to Shamshabad, 25.00 kms in length with LED lights is taken up and completed with a cost of Rs.30 crores.
- Radial Roads: 33 Radial Roads have been identified for improvement to provide improved connectivity between Inner Ring Road and Outer Ring Road. 5 Radial Roads have been taken up by HMDA/HGCL with JICA funds with a cost of Rs.287.51 crores. All the Radial Roads taken up by HGCL with JICA funds have been completed, except one
- Implementation of “Telanganaku Haritha Haram” by Urban Forestry, HMDA: During last five years the HMDA (UF) has achieved planting of 117.93 Lakhs on its own and 47.30 Lakhs planted in HMDA layouts. Besides this, HMDA distributed 325.0 Lakhs seedlings to various Organizations under TKHH. The main areas of implementation of TKHH are as follows :



- o Outer Ring Road: The Outer Ring Road has three components with regard to greenery -
 - Greenery on MCW (Main Carriage Way) which includes (a) Central Median, (b) Avenue plants on both shoulders of MCW with flowering shrubs in between Avenue plant.
 - Greenery in Railway Corridor of 25 mts. width multiple row avenue plantations.
 - Avenue plantations along the Service Roads on both sides of ORR.
- o As per the plan, only single or two rows were taken up previously in some stretches of Railway Corridor. However, as per the instructions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt., of Telangana, this year the entire Railway Corridor was planted with multi row Avenue Plantation to form a “Garland of greenery around Hyderabad City”. Besides this, avenue plantations were taken up on both sides of service roads of ORR in entire 158 km except in stony hillocks or waterlogged areas. A total of 35.46 Lakh plants of all varieties, were planted along the entire 158 Km length of ORR including Rotaries.
- o Nursery Raising for 2019 planting season: Initially HMDA planned for a target of 200 Lakhs nursery stock, besides leftover stock of 108.0 Lakhs. Subsequently the nursery target has been increased to 369.0 Lakh, which was achieved.

8.8.3 Telangana Urban Finance Infrastructure Development Corporation, Hyderabad

- Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI&G): The scheme is a component of JnNURM programme launched with an aim to provide Urban Infrastructure in the Sector of Water Supply, Under Ground Drainage, Storm Water Drains, Solid Waste Management and Transportation in mission cities in a planned manner. Out of 23 projects, with a cost of Rs.2661.86 crore, 16 projects are completed
- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP): The sub-component aims at providing housing and allied infrastructure services for the poor and in-situ slum development. Under this scheme 17 projects have been sanctioned with the cost of Rs.1731.79 crores. Out of 72,390 houses sanctioned, 69,320 houses have been completed

8.8.4. Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB)

- Urban Mission Baghiratha Project in Hyderabad City - Water Supply Distribution Network Project for Peripheral Circles: The project was sanctioned with Rs.1900 crores for creation of 56 Nos of 280 ML capacity new storage reservoirs and laying of 2100 km pipeline network. The project was completed and under this project, the circles of Alwal, Kapra, Uppal, L.B.Nagar, Gaddiannaram, Rajendranagar, Serilingampally, Kukatpally, Patancheru and R.C.Puram are benefited with drinking water supply covering about 35 Lakhs population
- Urban Mission Baghiratha Project in Hyderabad City - Providing Water Supply to 190 Villages / Habitations within ORR limits: The project was sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.628 crores under Annuity Mode of contract for developing Service Reservoirs of (OHSRs/OBHRs), pipeline network and providing house service connections. All the 164 reservoirs of 70 ML capacity are completed and pipeline for 1,630 km length is completed and put into operation. Under this project, 190 villages / habitations of Patancheru, R.C.Puram, Medchal, Quthubullapur, Shamirpet, Keesara, Ghatkesar, Hayathnagar, Ibrahimpatnam, Maheswaram, Saroornagar, Shamshabad and Rajendranagar mandals are benefited covering about 10 Lakh population

- Diversion of Godavari water to Manjira / Singur system - Laying of 1800 mm dia MS main from Ghanpur Reservoir to Patancheru along ORR: For diversion of Godavari water to Manjira / Singur system, the pipeline project is sanctioned with a cost of Rs.398 crores with funding from HUDCO Loan and State Government budget. The project work of laying 43.2 km length of pipeline is completed and commissioned. On completion of the project, source water from Godavari system ensures reliable supplies to the areas fed by Manjira / Singur system.
- Water Leadership and Conservation (WaLC) Programme: Water conservation and reduction in wastage of water requires a dynamic leadership. As such, the WaLC programme has been taken up by HMWSSB duly involving NGOs, RWAs, IT Sector Employees, Senior Citizen Clubs, supported by ZCs of GHMC etc.
- Rain Water Harvesting Theme Park: Awareness to the consumers of HMWSSB and citizens of Hyderabad City is being created on water conservation and rain water harvesting to improve the ground water table. In this direction, HMWSSB is providing continuous efforts / guidance with prototypes on construction of Rain Water Harvesting Pits and to further enhance the programme on larger scale, a specific “Rain Water Harvesting Theme Park” was developed wherein the visitors are allowed to experience the necessity and benefits in constructing RWH pits in their house / building premises
- Awards received by HMWSSB over the past two years
 - HUDCO Award for Outstanding Contribution in the Urban Infrastructure - April'2018
 - Telangana State Excellence Award – 2018
 - ISO Certification (10002) Customer Satisfaction Management – Oct'2018
 - AMRUTH Tech Challenges Award – 2018
 - Telangana State Energy Conservation Award – Dec'2018
 - Telangana State Energy Conservation Award – Dec'2019

Summary

The Telangana government's initiatives in the past 6 years have been focused on improving the reproductive and child healthcare services. As a result of its concerted efforts, the current Maternal Mortality Ratio has reduced from 92 in 2013 to 76 in 2017. Moreover, the introduction of "KCR KIT" has tremendously increased the institutional deliveries in public institutions from 31% to 60%. The IMR has steadily declined from 34 in the year 2014 to 29 in the year 2017 and Under-5 Mortality Rate decreased from 40 in the year 2014 to 32 in the year 2017.

Given that the disease burden of non-communicable diseases is at an all time high, the government plans to conduct awareness activities, which will be carried out on a large scale through Health and Wellness Centres (HWC) to sensitize people on these lifestyle diseases. In addition, the Government has launched the Kantivelugu programme with a vision to build avoidable blindness-free Telangana. Under this programme, a total of 827 teams comprising of 10,000 field staff have procured 35 lakh prescription glasses for the State.

Aarogyasri Scheme (AS) is a unique Government Sponsored Health Insurance Scheme with the aim to assist families below the poverty line and protect them against catastrophic health expenditure. During the year 2019-20 a total of 2,46,912 therapies were covered through Aarogyasri, out of which 1,63,799 are in private hospitals and 83,113 are in Government Hospitals with a total cost of Rs.577.44 crores.

Under the National Health Mission, the government has taken initiatives for early identification and intervention of healthcare issues for children up to 18 years. They have also promoted palliative care for the elderly, reaching to them through 110 Health and Wellness Centres in the State. In addition, 115 Basti Dawakhanas were established to cater health needs of urban poor.

9.1. Background

Investment in health is important not just because it promotes economic growth but also because it is a fundamental human right. Public health expenditure in India is merely 1% of GDP. There have been multiple government programmes aimed at improving health care in India over the years but some of the problems still persist such as - underutilization of funds; inadequate facilities, shortage of staff, and lack of performance monitoring.

Against this backdrop, the state has taken firm steps to improve the health of its citizens and the results are promising. The state is consolidating the gains accrued after the state formation by allocating more resources to operationalise a sustainable strategy to address the challenges. The Government's principal focus is on improving the reproductive and child health services. However, equal importance is accorded to disease control interventions, human resources, infrastructure, capacities, capabilities, monitoring and technical support systems. Government has also strengthened the health infrastructure to provide quality health care services to all sections of the society. Table 9.1 describes the details of health infrastructure in the State.

Table 9.1 Health Infrastructure in the State

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
1	Health Facilities in the State	
	• Health Facilities (With beds)	1064
	• Teaching Hospitals	7
	• Speciality Hospitals (Incl. NIMS, MNJ)	14
	• Ayurveda Hospitals	4
	• Homeo Hospitals	3
	• Unani Hospitals	3
	• Naturopathy Hospitals	1
	• District Hospitals	31
	• Area Hospitals	19
	• MCH (Functioning)	10
	• Community Health Centers	90
	• Primary Health Centers	882
	• Sub Centers	4797
2	Staff Working	49709
	• Doctors Working (MBBS - Allopathy)	2556
	• Doctors Working (Specialists - Allopathy)	3796
	• Nurses Working (Allopathy)	10900
	• Paramedical Staff Working (Allopathy)	11886
3	Wellness Centers (Functioning)	12
4	Basthi Dawakhana (Functioning)	115
5	MCH (Functioning)	10
6	Dialysis Centers (Functioning)	39
	• Dialysis Machines working (Functioning)	307
7	In-Patients (in lakhs) [Allopathy]	19.76
8	Out Patients (in lakhs) [Allopathy]	281.69

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
9	Hearse Vehicles (Functioning)	50
10	102, 104 & 108 Vehicles (Functioning)	796
11	Blood banks (Functioning)	30
	• Blood Storage Centers (Functioning)	28
	• Blood Component Separation Units (Functioning)	21
12	CEMONC Centers (Functioning)	66

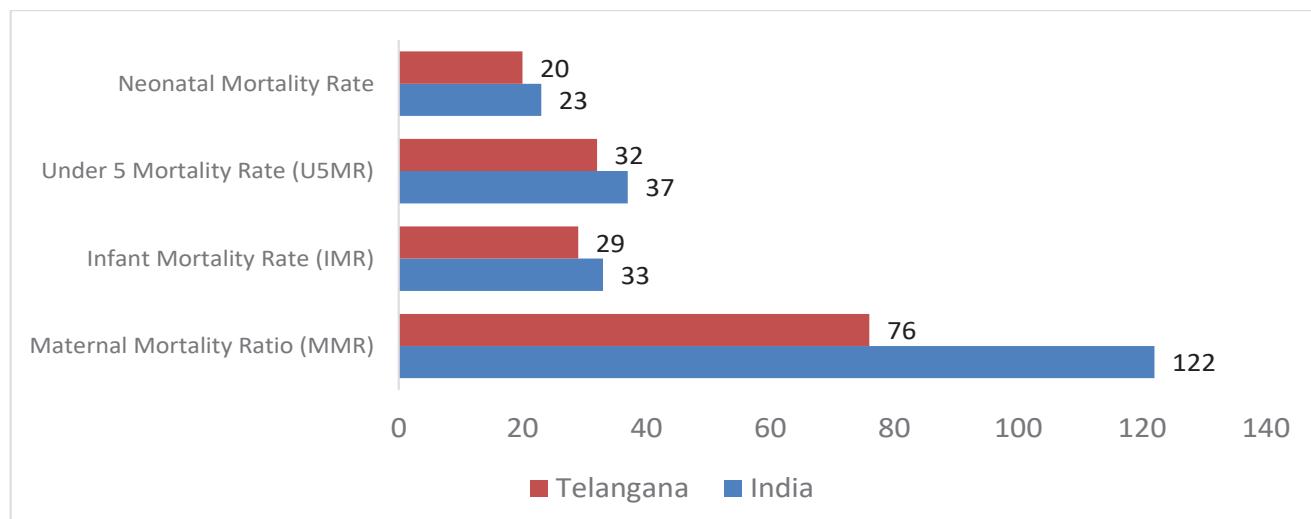
Source: Annual Report-2018-19: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

9.2 Status on Key Health Indicators

At the time of formation of Telangana in June 2014, the challenges faced by the state vis- -vis health sector were enormous. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was at 34 (SRS-2014), the Maternal Mortality Ratio was at 92 (SRS-2011-13) and the Under-5 Mortality Rate was at 34 (SRS-2014). The overall percentage of institutional deliveries was at 91.5%, while the percentage of institutional births in public institutions was merely 31%. The Caesarean Sections rate was as high as 58% (75% in private sector) and the full Immunization rate was 68.1% (NFHS-IV).

However, the state has made considerable progress in the last six years and has been able to improve its key health indicator outcomes. This is evident from the fact that Telangana has lower rates of MMR, IMR, U5MR and Neonatal Mortality Rates when compared with national averages. In fact, Telangana performs better than all India averages for Total Fertility Rates, and percentage of Full Immunization and Institutional Deliveries as well (Figure 9.1)

Figure 9.1 Key Health Indicators



Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) 2017 *MMR is calculated per 1,00,000 live births

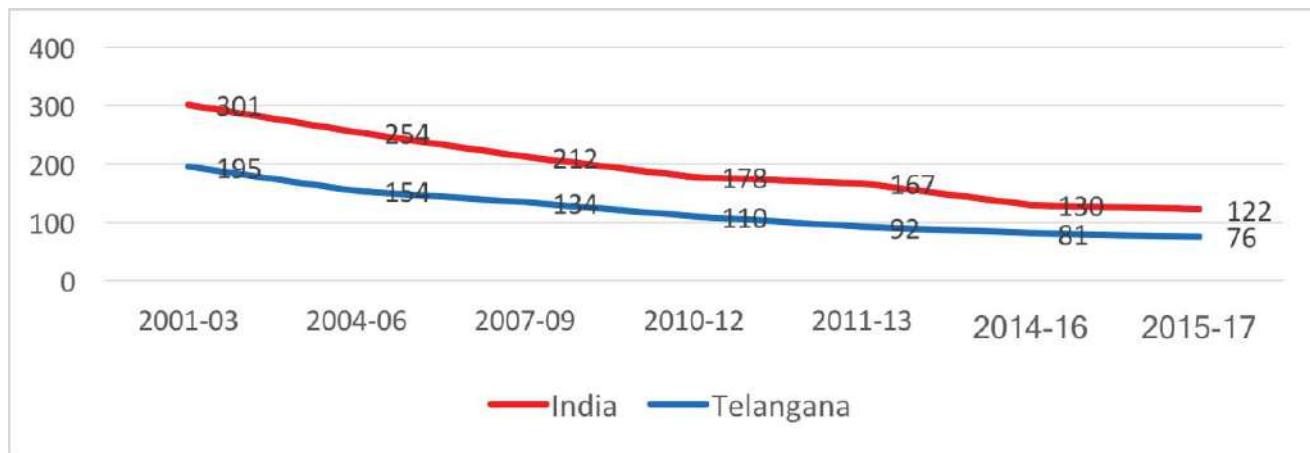
9.3 Flagship Programmes and Key Initiatives: Progress and Achievements

9.3.1 Maternal Health Services

Sustainable Development Goal #03 envisages to ensure Good Health and Wellbeing, and the related target 3.1 of the goal aims to ‘reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, by 2030’. With this goal, the state is working towards preventing all avoidable Maternal Deaths. The current

Maternal Mortality Ratio is 76 (SRS 2015-17). Trends of Maternal Mortality Ratio are depicted in Figure 9.2.

Figure 9.2: Trends of Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: SRS Time Series

9.3.1.1 KCR Kit

A range of interventions have been taken up by the government with a focused attention on the welfare of pregnant women. This includes payment of wage compensation to pregnant women in the form of KCR Kit. The necessity to go for labour-intensive work during pregnancy may become life-threatening for mother and the child. To avoid such cases, the Government has decided to compensate the wages foregone by pregnant women. The KCR Kit programme serves three objectives viz., (i) to eliminate unnecessary C-section surgeries; (ii) to reimburse the wage loss during pregnancy; and (iii) to reduce infant as well as maternal mortality.

Under KCR Kit initiative, an amount of Rs.12,000 (Rs.13,000 in case of female child) is paid to the mother in four tranches, right from ANCs to full immunization of the child. A mother and baby kit containing 15 utility items is also given at the time of birth. The details of payment of KCR Kit benefit in four installments are given in Table-9.2.

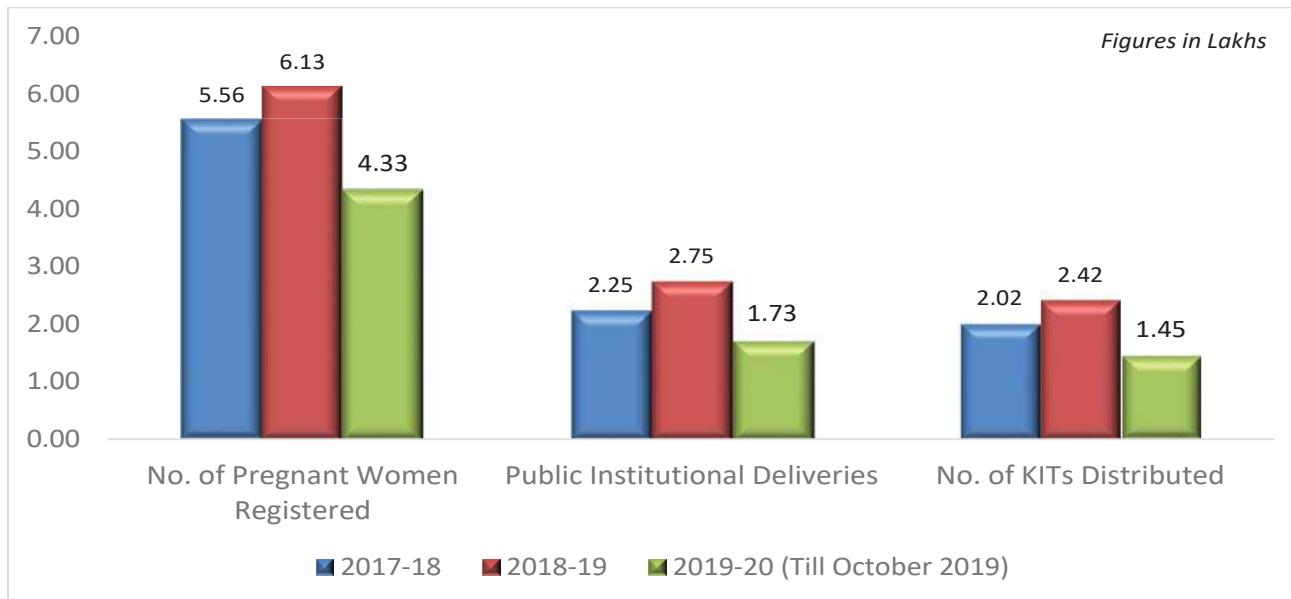
Table 9.2 Scheme Details of KCR Kit

Instalment	Amount (INR)	Conditions
1st	3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of pregnancy at public health facility. At least 2 ANC checkups by the Medical Officer with IFA tablets & Inj.TT.
2nd	5000 (for female child) and 4000 (for male child)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery in public health institution The child has to receive BCG, OPV 0 dose and Birth Dose of Hep.B.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KCR Kit will also be given.
3rd	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child has to receive OPV 1, 2 & 3 and IPV 1 & 2 doses Child has to receive Pentavalent 1, 2 & 3 doses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the age of 3 ½ months.
4th	3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child has to receive Measles vaccine, Vit.A and JE 1st dose at the age of 9 months.

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

The introduction of “KCR KIT” has tremendously increased the institutional deliveries in public institutions. The institutional deliveries in public facilities rose from 31% to 60%. The year-wise progress under KCR Kit are shown in Figure 9.3.

Figure 9.3 Year-wise Progress Under KCR Kit



Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State



Hon'ble Chief Minister Launching KCR Kit Programme

9.3.1.2 Amma Vodi

Government has launched the services of ‘102 Referral Transport Service’ (Amma Vodi) for pickup and drop back of pregnant women and neonatal children under the funds of Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), National Health Mission in the State of Telangana. A total number of 5.54 lakhs pregnant women have utilized the ‘102 Referral Transport Service’ (Amma Vodi) for the year 2018-19 in 299 vehicles. In

addition, the Government has also started 104 services, the Fixed Day Health Services (FDHS). The key objective of 104 services is to reach populations in remote and inaccessible areas with a set of preventive, promotive and curative services including but not limited to RCH Services, which are free to the patients at the point of care.



Ammavodi (102) and 104 Services

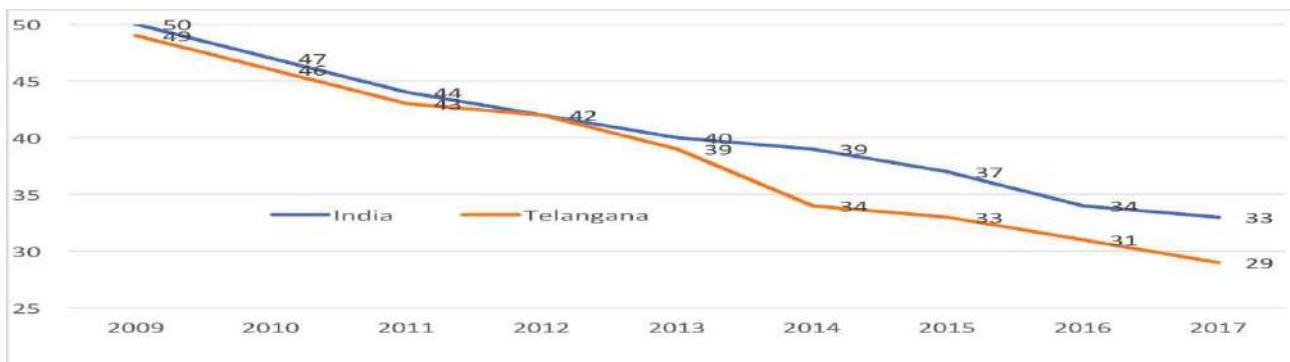
9.3.1.3 Other Maternal Health Initiatives

Other major maternal health initiatives including Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs), Referral Transport Services for pregnant and lactating women, Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), Maternal Death Review (MDR), Dakshatha Programme and other Infrastructure Development programmes are being implemented in the state for ensuring improved Maternal Health.

9.3.2 Child Health Services

In 2012, the Infant Mortality Rate in unified Andhra Pradesh was at par with the national average rate of 42. However, the government's concerted efforts to ensure that every child is born healthy have resulted in Telangana outperforming other states. The IMR has steadily declined from 34 in the year 2014 to 29 in the year 2017 and Under-5 Mortality Rate decreased from 34 in the year 2013 to 32 in the year 2017. as shown in figure in 9.4.

Figure 9.4 Infant Mortality Rate



Source: SRS Time Series

Government is putting all efforts in saving the lives of infants and children. 100% coverage has been achieved under Mission Indradanush (Expanded Gram Swarajya Abhiyan). As a state initiative, Mission Indradanush was conducted in non-aspirational districts under which 92% of the children were immunized. 28 Special New-born Care Units (SNCUs) were functional of these, 9 are to be made functional in 2019-20. 8 SNCUs were accredited by NNF. There is real-time monitoring of SNCU, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre

(NRC), and KMC (Kangaroo Mother Care) . Screening for Premature Retinopathy is being carried out in SNCUs. Details of SNCUs are provided in Table 9.3. Among other initiatives, eVIN has been introduced across the state, Breast Milk Bank has been established in Niloufer Hospital and 10 Teeka Bandis are now operational. The Full Immunization which was 68% in 2014 is now at 96% in 2019 (HMIS).



Special New-Born Care Units (SNCU) - District Hospital, Sangareddy

Table 9.3 Special New-born Care Units (SNCU)

Sl. No.	Year	Admissions	Discharges	Referrals
1	2016-17	31,720	24,398	2,337
2	2017-18	33,464	25,661	3,302
3	2018-19	31,310	23,550	3,824
4	2019-20 (till 15th Sep)	15,273	11,803	1,848

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

9.3.3 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

The overwhelming thrust on family planning during the past two decades has contributed to outstanding achievement in reducing Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Strategic realignment will entail a shift of focus from family planning to population stabilization – delayed age at marriage, birth spacing, improved pill and IUD uptake, RTI and STI management, male sterilization, etc. - and to steadfast thrust on improved maternal and child health. The Total Fertility Rate is 1.7 against All India Rate of 2.2 in the year 2017 (SRS). The population is stabilized and the focus is now on spacing methods. Importance is given to postpartum IUCD and RTI/STI management.

9.3.4 Communicable Diseases Control Programme

Infectious diseases continue to pose a threat to society. Incidence of diseases like Tuberculosis and Malaria continues to rise despite tremendous efforts to control them. The state is taking many steps to reduce the burden of infectious diseases, one of them being the ‘End TB Strategy’ to make the state TB-Free with zero deaths. Starting September 2017, the state has taken up daily regimen for all TB patients. Active

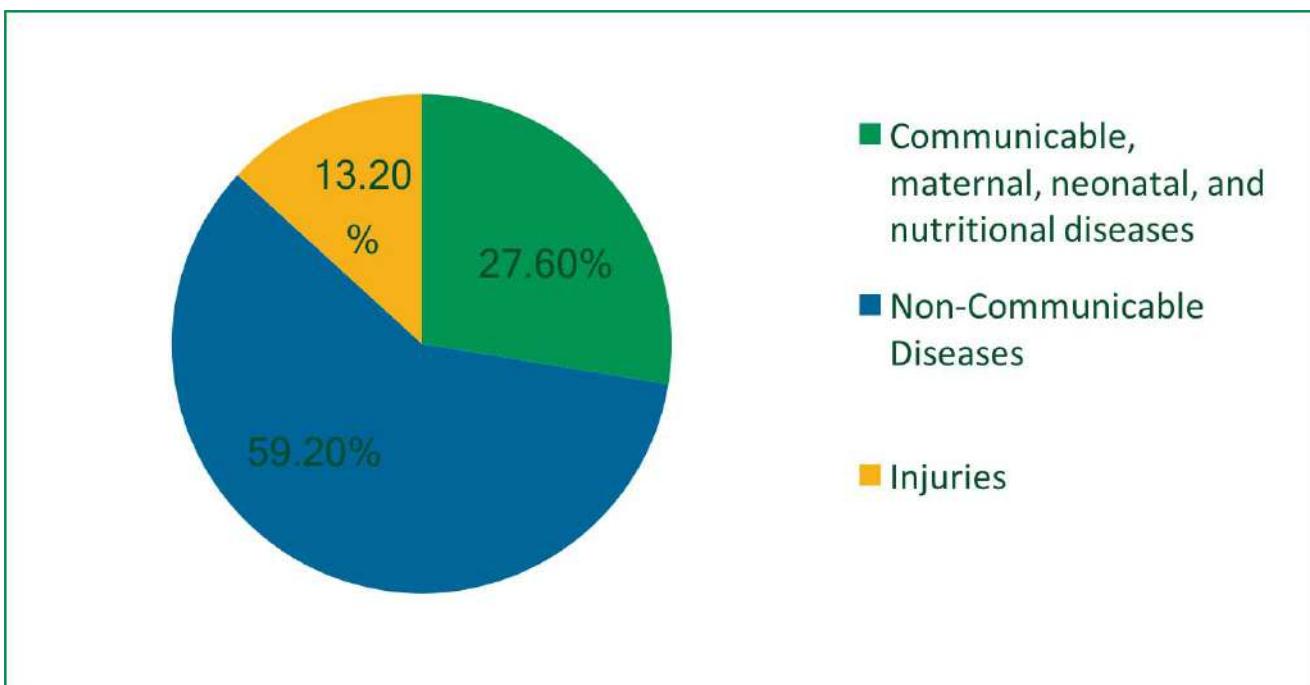
Case Finding has been taken up in 31 identified slum areas and all 33 districts have been provided with CBNAAT machines. TB notification is at 99% and Treatment Success Rate is at 91%.

Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) is one of the most important activities to control diseases like Malaria, Chikungunya and Dengue. IRS is undertaken in high-risk areas and asymptomatic carrier survey is conducted. Diagnosis is a key component in controlling such diseases and Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kits are used in high-risk areas for early diagnosis. ACT (Artemisinin Combination Therapy) tablets are kept in every Primary Health Centre (PHC) for treatment of PF malaria cases. Weekly anti larval operations are conducted in all urban and rural areas.

9.3.5 Non-Communicable Diseases Control Programme

Non-Communicable disease burden is on the rise in the country. In the recently released report “India-Health of the Nation’s states” by IHME, it has been reported that the burden due to non-communicable diseases and injuries has overtaken the burden due to infectious and maternal-child diseases. The report shows Ischemic Heart disease is the major contributor to the disease burden. The proportion of total disease burden in 2016 in Telangana is shown in Figure 9.5

Figure 9.5 Proportion of Disease Burden in the State



Source: India-Health of the Nation’s states” by IHME

Screening for NCDs is being carried out in all 33 districts of the state. Primarily, the adult population is screened for Hypertension, Diabetes, Cervical cancer, Breast cancer and Oral cancer. To combat heart diseases, the Government is establishing the STEMI model of management and treatment in Hyderabad city. Preventive and awareness activities are very important to control these lifestyle diseases. Awareness activities will be carried out on a large scale through Health and Wellness Centres (HWC) to sensitize people on these lifestyle diseases.

9.3.6 Aarogyasri

Aarogyasri Scheme (AS) is a unique Government Sponsored Health Insurance Scheme being implemented by Aarogyasri Health Care Trust in the State. The objective of the scheme is to assist families below the poverty line and protect them against catastrophic health expenditure. The scheme provides cashless quality care and equity of access to all. It provides quality healthcare to the poor and is a unique PPP model tailor-made to the health needs of poor patients 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.

Major policy initiatives:

- ❖ Aarogyasri beneficiaries are allowed to avail cashless treatment for High end therapies costing beyond Rs.2.00 Lakhs for the following treatments:
 - Cochlear Implantation Surgeries; Medical Oncology; Organ Transplantation Surgeries;
 - Maintenance Haemodialysis treatment; Thalassemia
 - Established 42 Dialysis Centres in Government Hospitals under Public Private Partnership (PPP) to follow HUB AND SPOKE model for managing Dialysis units

During the year 2019-20 a total of 2,46,912 therapies were done, out of which 1,63,799 are in private hospitals and 83,113 are in government hospitals with a total cost of Rs.577.44 crores.

9.3.7 Kanti Velugu

A large percentage of vision impairment is avoidable and can be addressed with a simple pair of glasses or cataract surgery. People mostly tend to live with eye problems or postpone treatment until it is too late. The women and elderly are the most neglected. To address this problem, the Government has launched the KantiVelugu programme with a vision to build avoidable blindness-free Telangana. Deployment details of the programme are stated in Table 9.4.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Observing Kanti Velugu Programme

Table 9.4 Deployment Details of Kanti Velugu Programme

No. of Field teams	827
Total number of persons in teams	About 10,000
Reading glasses Procured	35,00,000
Auto-Refractometer (AR) deployed	827
No. of Tablets (PC)	2481
No. of Trial Lens Box	827
Snellen Chart	2481
Medicines provided at the camp	Antibiotic Eye Drops / Ointments, Vitamin-A Tabs / Solution & Paracetamol Tablets

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

The Hon'ble Chief Minister launched the Kanti Velugu Programme on August 15th, 2018. 827 teams reached villages as per the pre-announced schedule. Teams are self-contained with manpower, equipment, medicines, reading glasses etc. While the medical teams take care of the eye screening, other government departments provide coordination and support. Achievements of the Kanti Velugu Programme are shown in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Achievements under Kanti Velugu Programme

Sl. No.	Indicator	Achievement
1	Number of People Screened	1.54 Crores
2	Number of Reading Glasses Handed Over	22.93 Lakhs
3	Identified for Prescription Spectacles	18.14 Lakhs
4	Identified for Secondary & Tertiary Referrals	9.30 Lakhs
5	People with no eye related issues	1.04 crores

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

9.3.8. Comprehensive Primary Health Care

9.3.8.1. Basti Dawakhanas



Basti Dawakhana

In the urban areas, the state has established 115 Basti Dawakhanas, so far. The doctor consultation, drugs and diagnostics are provided free of cost to urban poor in these centres. By the year end of 2019-20, another 132 Basti Dawakhanas will be established. Located in slums, each Basthi Dawakhana is established for a population of 5,000 to 10,000. Specialist consultation is provided through Tele-Medicine. Basti Dawakhanas reduce travel and wait time and work as sustainable platform for convergence of other NHM Programmes. This facility also reduces Out-of-Pocket Expenditure and reduce burden on

Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Facilities. Performance of Basti Dawakanas is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Performance of Basti Dawakanas April 2019 to October 2019

Total OPD	Average OPD per day per BD	Total Lab Tests	Average Lab Tests Per day per BD
15,21,140	101	2,23,000	21

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

9.3.8.2 Specialist Evening Clinics

Specialist evening clinics have been established with the objective of reaching out to the urban poor, who may otherwise not be able to access specialist services offered by PHC during their regular work hours in the daytime. Established within Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHC), these clinics run from 4:30 PM to 8:30 PM. Currently, there are 42 Specialist Evening Clinics in the state.

9.3.9 National Health Mission

India To achieve universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare, the government has launched a number of schemes targeting maternal health and nutrition, child health and immunization, palliative care. In addition, the NHM also works towards improving the quality of services through the State Quality Assurance Committee. Some of the programmes are described below.

9.3.9.1 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Under the National Health Mission, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been launched for early identification and early intervention for children up to 18 years of age to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. It covers 30 selected health conditions for screening, early detection and management. 300 Mobile Health Teams have been formed to screen the children and the ones with defects are referred to District Early Intervention Centres (DEIC) established in District Hospitals. By 2024, the Government aims to establish such Centres in all District Hospitals. The Government aims to conduct yearly screening for all children and follow up with treatment and referrals. Year-wise screening details under RBSK are given in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7 Year-wise Screening Details under RBSK

Sl. No	Year	Target	Screened	% Screened
1	2017-18	38,15,795	13,11,095	34%
2	2018-19	38,15,795	27,23,928	71%
3	2019-20(Till 20th Nov)	48,61,537	44,89,222	92%

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

9.3.9.2 Quality Care

'Quality' is the core and most important aspect of services being rendered at any health facility. A Quality based approach helps in identifying the gaps in service delivery and tracing its roots and linking them to organizational processes. It builds a system of taking effective actions for traversing the gaps, periodic assessments and improving service delivery.

Based on the National guidelines, the Government has formed the 'State Quality Assurance Committee (SQAC)' and 'State Quality Assurance Unit (SQAU)' at state level. At District level, DQAC and DQAU have been formed in all 33 Districts. At facility level the 'District Quality Teams (DQT)' have been

formed to help with facility level assessments and to seek National Quality Assurance Certification. In the year of 2016-17 one of the PHCs in Adilabad district, which is primarily a tribal area, became the first PHC in Telangana to be certified by National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS). ‘LaQshya’ initiative is intended to improve the Quality of Care in Labour Rooms & Maternity Operation Theatres in Government Medical College Hospitals, District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals and other high case-load health facilities. ‘Kayakalp’ is another initiative launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with an objective to promote cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public healthcare facilities, through incentivizing and recognizing such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance in adhering to standard protocols of cleanliness and infection control. The achievements under Quality Care are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Achievements under Quality Care

Sl. No.	Programme	Achievement	Ranking in the country
1.	NQAS	84	1
2.	LaQshya	13	3
3.	Kayakalp	225	NA

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

9.3.9.3 Palliative and Elderly Care

About 7 to 9 patients in every village are in need of palliative care. Patients with end-stage diseases like Cancer, Organ failure, Paralysis, CVDs etc, need proper end of life care. Against this background, the state has rolled out a comprehensive palliative health care programme having three-pronged strategy viz., (i) home based care; (ii) outpatient care; and (iii) in-patient care. Eight Palliative health care centres have been established for in-patient care. Thirty mobile home care service units will be established. Palliative home care will be taken up in 110 SC-HWCs.

With increasing life expectancy, the population of elderly is growing in the country. Pulled back from basic leadership and decision making by relatives, the older feel left-out and alone in the family due to which, they suffer from depression. Some initiatives that have been introduced to treat the elderly include: (i) weekly special elderly clinics are organized at sub-centre level, (ii) counseling is provided on lifestyle modifications, and (iii) weekly elderly clinics are organized at PHC level.

9.3.10 AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy)

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 (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani and Homoeopathy) department. 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, Tulsi, Redsanders, Sandalwood are being propagated.

Key Initiatives under AYUSH

1. Essential medicines are being supplied for Ayurveda and Unani Dispensaries/Hospitals and Homoeopathy Dispensaries/Hospitals is being supplied.
2. 22 Wellness Centres have been approved after the formation of State. Two Wellness Centres are

- already functioning at D.K. Government Homeopathy Hospital and Ramanthapur, Hyderabad and Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal.
3. Nine AYUSH Wings are being strengthened in District Hospitals.
 4. Four Stand-alone AYUSH Hospitals are being upgraded.
 5. 32 AYUSH Dispensaries have been identified.
 6. Establishment of three 50-bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals have been approved at (i) Ananthagiri Hills, Vikarabad District (ii) Siddipet and (iii) Bhupalapally, Jayashankar-Bhupalapally District.
 7. AYUSH Educational Institutions, Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratory are being strengthened.

9.4 Improving the Supply Side

9.4.1 Infrastructure

The Healthcare facilities have focused on upgrading the Primary Health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC), and Area Hospitals. In addition to this, they have also started construction works for establishing four new medical colleges in Mahaboobnagar, Siddipet, Nalgonda and Suryapet.

9.4.2 Provision of Drugs and Diagnostics Free of Cost

India is one among the countries with the highest Out-of-Pocket (OOP) expenses on health care. Expenditure on drugs constitutes over 67% of OOP expenditure on health care (NSSO 68th Round 2011-12). High Level Expert Group Report (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for India recommended that an increase in public procurement of medicines from around 0.1% to 0.5% of GDP would ensure universal access to essential drugs, greatly reduce the burden of out-of-pocket expenditures and increase the financial protection for households. If quality essential drugs are provided free of cost to all patients visiting public health facilities, it would bring significant savings to the patients. Provision of free drugs is therefore one of the most important interventions towards mitigating the burden of health care costs. The government has realized this fact and the state drug budget has been substantially increased in the last three years. Year-wise budget is given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Drug Budget from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Budget Head	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Drugs and Medicines	114.62	223.42	245.19	332.06
2	Surgicals and Consumables	16.07	17.48	74.53	185.6
	TOTAL	130.69	240.9	319.72	517.66

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

All medicines procured are generic and quality parameters are strictly assured by testing the samples in NABL accredited laboratories.

Diagnostics is an integral part of the health system and will help the service providers to make informed decisions. Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) on diagnostics is on a rise, sometimes overtaking the OOPE on drugs. To overcome this problem, the government has established a Hub & Spoke model of diagnostics in Hyderabad. A Hub is established in Hyderabad, for which all Urban Primary Health Centres, Urban Community Health Centres and Area Hospitals, District Hospitals and Health and Wellness Centres act as spokes. The samples are collected at the spokes and transported to Hubs, where tests are done. In districts, the District Hospital lab acts as a Hub for the primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. 20 more such Hubs will be established in the district headquarters.

9.4.3 Research and Learning

To promote research and learning in the state of Telangana, the Union government has sanctioned Rs. 5 Crore for the establishment of a Medical Research Unit in the state. In addition to this, the Government of India has also sanctioned Rs. 1.5 Crores to establish a Genetic Lab Facility. Both facilities will serve the dual purpose of diagnosing patients' illnesses and promoting research opportunities.

9.4.5 Leveraging Information Technology

To achieve the goals envisaged, information technology will be extensively used. The Government has already initiated many information management systems. Under KCR KIT programme which is launched for tracking pregnant women and children, financial benefit is transferred to the beneficiaries online. ANMs enter real time data on the tablets provided to them. It reduces the work of the ANMs and allows them to track all pregnant women and children effectively. e-Aushadi is used for drug logistics management and prescription audit. Under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) data on all children is managed through a well-designed MIS. There is an e-birth portal where the births and deaths are being registered online. Notifiable diseases are notified by all government and private hospitals on 'notifiable diseases portal'. The government aims to have e-Health Record (eHR) and create a health profile for all its citizens.

9.6. Institutional Initiatives

9.6.1 Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS)

Nizam's Institute has been established with the primary objective of creating a center of excellence for providing Medical care, Educational and Research facilities of high order and to start Post Graduate and Paramedical Courses. There are 34 departments which include Super Specialties and Broad Specialties.

The Institute had rendered Out-Patient Services to 6,03,038 patients and In-Patient Services to 47,359. During the year 2019, the institute performed 24,638 surgeries, out of which 11,310 are Major & Emergency surgeries and 105 Kidney Transplantations.

9.6.2 Mehdi Nawab Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology & RCC

MNJ Institute of Oncology is the sole referral hospital in Telangana offering free comprehensive cancer care to the poor patients. It is also serving a number of cancer patients coming from surrounding states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa. This is a 450 bedded Apex Cancer Hospital and teaching hospital with new patient registrations of around 10,000 per year.

About 2500 major & minor surgeries are performed every year. Every day 400 patients are given Radiotherapy, and 350 patients are given Chemotherapy. More than 1.5 lakh cancer related diagnostic tests are being done every year. Further, at any given point of time, there are 500 to 550 in-patients in the Institute.

9.6.3 Telangana Vaidya Vidhaya Parishad

Telangana Vaidya Vishana Parishad (TVVP) Hospitals cater to the secondary health care system in the State of Telangana. There are 108 Hospitals under the TVVP control. These Hospitals provide intermediary health care between Primary Health Care (provided by Primary Health Centres) and Tertiary Health Care (provided by Teaching Hospitals). TVVP Hospitals mainly cater to the Maternity & Child Health services, besides General Medicine, General Surgery, Ophthalmology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Dermatology, ENT, etc.

Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad hospitals are well-equipped with technology and instruments like Digital X-ray Plants, Ultrasound Scanners, Anaesthesia Machines, Ventilators, Semi Auto Analyzers, Automatic

Mechanized Laundry, Invertors, Solar Electrical Systems etc.. Intensive Care Units are established in 20 TVVP Hospitals in the State.

In addition, 150 bedded Mother and Child Hospitals have been established in eight health facilities viz., MCHs (i.e., DH-Karimnagar, DH-Khammam, DH-Nalgonda, DH-Sangareddy, DH-Tandur, DH, Kingkoti, AH-Jangoan, AH-Siddipet were sanctioned. Of these only (06) MCHs are functioning (i.e., DH-Karimnagar, DH-Khammam, DH-Nalgonda, DH-Sangareddy, AH-Jangoan, AH-Siddipet). Performance of TVVP hospitals in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Physical Performance of TVVP Hospitals in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19

Name of the Development Indicator	2017 - 18			2018 - 19		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Out Patients	1,33,64,950	1,61,07,491	121	1,28,82,550	1,63,70,246	127
In Patients	11,93,400	13,55,653	114	11,30,280	14,22,149	126
Surgeries	66,960	1,08,962	163	60,720	1,19,454	197
Sterilizations	61,960	40,086	65	59,440	56,049	94
Deliveries	98,640	1,66,629	169	95,520	1,66,161	174
X-Rays	2,71,800	3,52,929	130	2,56,560	3,73,910	146
U.S.G	96,310	2,59,677	270	98,370	2,64,234	269
E.C.G	81,210	1,27,357	157	74,867	1,49,559	200
Lab tests	45,96,120	74,88,967	163	43,58,520	88,81,964	204
BOR	80	105	131	80	104	130

Source: Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Telangana State

9.7 Priorities for the Next Year

The Government of Telangana has made remarkable progress in improving the quantity and quality of healthcare services to its citizens. In the coming year, the government will focus on creating and maintaining a health profile for every citizen of the state. This will help the department in understanding the citizens' health requirements, and allow doctors and practitioners to receive information on patient history. In addition, the Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare will concentrate its efforts on strengthening the existing schemes and policies, like Kanti Velugu and KCR kits, and also establish new basti dawakhanas, with the objective of achieving access to quality healthcare for all in the state of Telangana.

Summary

Access to quality education is a fundamental right in India. The State Government of Telangana has made considerable headway in providing educational opportunities for students from all ages with particular care taken to support females and SC, ST, BC, and minority communities. Today, approximately 70% of schools in Telangana are run by government catering to approximately 27 lakh students. They are administered by different government and semi government bodies, in particular, the model schools and various residential schools that serve communities from disadvantaged backgrounds. Owing to good educational outcomes and admissions into elite educational institutions like the IITs, they have gained considerable popularity given their holistic curricular offerings and innovative programming, all of which holds promise for strengthening the learning levels of the students across all segments of society. The chapter provides an overview of key facts, trends, and major interventions in education in Telangana.

10.1 Quality Education for All

Access to a quality education is the foundation of sustainable development. Benefits accrued from an individual's time spent in a good school include, *inter alia*, self-reliance, a well-rounded sense of identity, and innumerable skills to participate in the job market and contribute to economic development.

Telangana, as a newly formed state, has made significant advancements in quality education for children, adolescents, and many adults from a wide-cross section of society, including added emphasis on implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It has now committed to achieving total literacy. This chapter provides an overview of key facts and trends in education in the state, myriad interventions that are aimed at strengthening various aspects of education and some concluding remarks on sustaining the gains that have currently been made.

10.2 Key Facts and Trends

10.2.1 Availability of Schools

The large number of government schools is testament to the progress made by the Government in fulfilling its obligations to provide requisite schooling infrastructure. Government schools constitute over 70% of

institutions available to children to enroll without charge. As per the RTE, they are expected to provide valuable services such as mid-day meals, and ensure sufficient teachers are available to attend to the learning needs of children from diverse backgrounds.

Table 10.1 Management-wise Number of Schools and Enrolment

Sl. No.	Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Total	Enrolment	% of Enrolment
1	State Government (Government & Local Body)	18,230	3,179	4,641	26,050	20,47,503	34.87
2	Other State Govt. (Blind, Deaf & Dumb, Sports, Juvenile, URS, NCLP)	39	35	8	82	4647	0.08
3	Model Schools	0	0	194	194	1,24,034	2.11
4	Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya (KGBV) run by SSA	0	0	475	475	87,106	1.48
5	Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSREIS)	0	0	35	35	17,613	0.3
6	Social Welfare Day/ Residential Schools	2	0	235	237	1,06,224	1.81
7	TW (Society)	19	17	89	125	37,242	0.63
8	TW (Dept)	1,462	64	248	1774	99,984	1.7
9	BC Welfare Residential Schools	0	3	139	142	40,938	0.7
10	Minority Welfare	0	4	201	205	46,609	0.79
11	Aided	290	124	264	678	98,928	1.69
12	Central Government	0	3	48	51	38,227	0.65
	Sub Total - I	20,042	3,429	6,577	30,048	27,49,055	46.82
13	Private Un Aided	595	3,867	5,907	10,369	31,11,211	52.99
14	Others (Madrasa)	116	60	4	180	10,815	0.18
	Sub Total - II	711	3,927	5911	10,549	31,22,026	53.18
	Grand Total	20,753	7,356	12,488	40,597	58,71,081	

Source: Department of School Education

10.2.2 Enrolment Trends

Ensuring a child is enrolled and stays in school is a key condition for his/her to benefit socially from interacting with peers and teachers, and accessing various learning resources to grow intellectually.

A snapshot of enrolment figures in public and private schools for the year 2018-19 raises important points. Out of 58.71 lakh children enrolled in all types of schools in the State, 53.18% enrolled in private schools and 46.82% in government schools, including those run by local bodies, private aided schools and central government schools. It is further observed that private schools, which account for 26% of all schools in the state, are catering to more than half of all the children. To improve the enrolment in government schools, the state has started several initiatives, such as introduction of English medium, development of soft-skills such as communication, social and knowledge skills, and mid-day meal programmes.

Table 10.2 Enrolment Trend in Government, Aided & Private Schools for all Classes I to X

Academic Year	All Schools	All Government Schools		Private Schools	
	Enrolment (in Lakhs)	Enrolment (in Lakhs)	% of total enrolment	Enrolment (in Lakhs)	% of total enrolment
2015-16	60.63	27.93	46.06	32.71	53.94
2016-17	58.67	28.33	48.29	30.34	51.71
2017-18	58.36	27.61	47.30	30.76	52.70
2018-19	58.71	27.49	46.82	31.22	53.18

Source: Department of School Education

For those communities who have historically not come from privileged backgrounds, the State Government of Telangana's commitment to ensuring their enrolment is a particularly invaluable public service. The table below clearly demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of students in government schools are from Scheduled Caste, Backward Caste, and Tribal communities. This excludes Social Welfare, KGBV, Model, Central Government and Aided schools.

Table 10.3 Community-wise Enrolment in State Government Schools (excluding Social Welfare, KGBV, Model, Central Government and Aided schools)

Community	Boys	Girls	Total	% of the Total Enrolment
General	73,036	83,622	1,56,658	7.65
SC	2,62,328	2,39,801	5,02,129	24.52
ST	1,49,223	1,33,257	2,82,480	13.80
BC	5,36,319	5,69,917	11,06,236	54.03
Total	10,20,906	10,26,597	20,47,503	

Source: Department of School Education

Female participation in the labour force and equal treatment in other institutions is associated with more prosperous and safer societies. Enrolment in school increases the likelihood of achieving such an outcome. The statistics below demonstrate the State Government's egalitarian orientations such that effectively half of students in government schools are attended by girls.

Table 10.4 Ratio of Girls Enrolment Compared to Boys in Government and Local Body Schools

Stage	Enrolment of Boys	Enrolment of Girls	Total Enrolment	Ratio of Girls Enrolment compared to Boys
Primary	4,89,591	5,19,418	10,09,009	51.48
Upper Primary	4,09,354	3,74,595	7,83,949	47.78
High Schools	21,17,170	19,60,953	40,78,123	48.08
Total	30,16,115	28,54,966	58,71,081	48.63

Source: UDISE 2018-19

10.2.3 Learning Outcomes

Enrolment in school is only one marker of progress. Metrics of learning outcomes provide useful ways to track the extent to which children have spent time in schools learning.

After Census 2011, the National Sample Survey (NSSO) 75th Round in the year 2018 reveals that the Literacy Rate of the State has significantly increased.

Further, to look at leaning outcomes in Government primary and upper primary schools in the State, the National Achievement Survey (NAS) report is one of the prominent ones which is released by NCERT. NAS was conducted throughout the country on November 13, 2017 for Classes 3, 5 and 8 in government and government aided schools. The survey tools used multiple test booklets with 45 questions in Classes III and V and 60 questions in Class VIII in Mathematics, Language, Sciences and Social Sciences. The

competency based test questions developed, reflected the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT which were recently incorporated in the RTE Act by the Government of India. Along with the test items, questionnaires pertaining to students, teachers and schools were also used.

Major highlights of the NAS-2017 for Telangana State are (i) in Class III, on an average the correct responses to the subjects were 69% Mathematics, 67% EVS and 68% Languages; these percentages were 56, 54 and 57 for Class V and 37, 40 and 53 respectively for Class VIII; (ii) 89% children could understand what teacher says in the classroom; 95% children in Class III, 96% children both in class V and VIII like to come to school; (iii) 72% Teachers in the state fully understand the curricular goals; (iv) 62% Teachers in the state are highly satisfied with their job; and 86% teachers in the state have adequate instructional material and supplies. These indicators show a positive insight towards learning outcomes of the students in the State.

10.2.4 Pupil to Teacher Ratios (PTR)

A critical condition for improved learning outcomes is to make a sufficient number of teachers available to attend to the learning needs of children. As per the RTE, depending on the grades and school size, Pupil to Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms is set to be between 30 and 35.

Table 10.5 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) Government & Local Body Schools

Year / Category	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	All
2014-15	20.64	17.86	19.15	19.56
2015-16	20.83	16.79	19.10	19.43
2016-17	19.78	15.61	18.34	18.49
2017-18	19.47	14.87	17.68	17.96
2018-19	18.90	14.12	17.85	17.67

Source: Department of School Education

Low PTR may not necessarily translate into quality learning opportunities for students particularly if the school strength is low. This is because one or two teachers may meet PTR norms but may still perpetuate instances of multi-grade teaching whereby the teachers are not able to dedicate the requisite instructional time to enable a child's growth. Therefore, the State Government is working on reducing multi-grade teaching in the schools.

10.2.5 School Strength

On an average, local body schools have the lowest number of students. This is likely because they constitute the largest number of primary schools. Such schools tend to be the smallest given RTE requirements to make them available within 1 km of a child's home. The key benefit of such schools is that it ensures access. In many remote areas in particular, these schools can function as important community hubs as well.

At the same time, larger schools may allow for more curricular and extra-curricular resources, and interaction with more students and teachers. As such, Model Schools and Social Welfare Residential Schools, often with school strength stronger than the average private school strength, have undertaken good educational initiatives, which are detailed in subsequent sections.

10.3 Interventions

10.3.1 Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Key centrally sponsored schemes have recently undergone important changes. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved ‘SamagraSiksha,’ an Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE) extending from Pre-School to Class 12 for the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2020. That is, the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) schemes will be subsumed under one budget head from 2019-20 onwards.

The common objective of all the schemes is to enhance access through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, and to improve the quality of education for all. In Telangana, the SSA is channeled towards quality interventions that range from making academic monitoring of schools more effective to learning enhancement programs. Such interventions offer promising ways to improve the motivation and capability of teachers to deliver quality education.

The ‘Nishtha’ training program is an in-service training initiative run by the SCERT to strengthen teachers’ understanding of critical classroom aspects such as innovative teaching practices and provision of a holistic curriculum. SSA funds 60% of the program. All primary school teachers and HMs, 3 out of 5 school teachers and HMs in classes VI to VIII, and 2 out of 5 of school teachers and HMs in classes IX to X are covered. The trainings are implemented via a cascading model whereby a State Resource Group consisting of approximately 1000 teachers are trained. They are then split into 171 teams who disseminate their learnings by block, across the state in a phased manner.

10.3.2 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

Another notable achievement of the SSA is in its provision of residential schooling facilities, particularly Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya’s (KGBV). Such schools, begun in 2004 and later incorporated as part of

the SSA, aim to provide quality residential schooling to girls who are predominantly from Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority groups. Because of the State Government of Telangana’s intervention, classes now extend up to class 10 from its earlier cut off of class 8, targeting girls who are, inter alia, orphans, single parents and fall below the poverty line.



Telangana Model School, at Nizamabad District

Out of the 475 KGBV schools, of which 84 were sanctioned in 2017-18, approximately 1.05 lakh girls were enrolled. A wide variety of important initiatives characterize such schools approach to providing a holistic education. Notable

activities include subject clubs for students to internalize key learnings in a participatory manner, an English language foundation program for grade VI students, “Girl Child Empowerment Clubs” to instill a sense of identity in girls, and vocational education to enable students to strengthen their potential for employability.

Such arrangements appear to be delivering results, as 97.76% of students passed the SSC examinations in March 2019. A significant number have excelled. 755 girls secured a high GPA of above 9. Out of 8 girls who secured 10/10 GPA, 5 girls have been selected for IIIT Basara, Nirmal District.

10.3.3 Model Schools

Model schools were initially conceived by the Government of India to target “Educationally Backward Blocks” (EBB). Since the Government of India delinked the scheme in 2015-16, the State Government of Telangana Government, via the Department of School Education, has taken ownership of sustaining and strengthening the schools. The 194 model schools are available to students from grades 6 and above, including intermediate years. The student strength is at approximately 1.28 lakhs. There are 100 hostel slots available for girls while boys attend on a day scholar basis. Such schools follow the state syllabus and are taught in English Medium by teachers deemed highly qualified. The high enrolment figures point to the popularity of these schools, earning a reputation for exhibiting strong qualities similar to Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Aside from its English Medium orientation, such schools are committed to a holistic education. This is illustrated in initiatives such as comprehensive vocational education covering areas that range from banking to beauty and wellness, literary and cultural competitions, Atal Tinkering Labs to instill a scientific temperament, and kitchen gardens to promote organic farming.

Such schools' good reputation is particularly evidenced in the fact that 98.5% of students passed out of their 10th Class public exams. Approximately 34% of the students secured a high GPA of nine or above. The schools witnessed a threefold increase in students receiving a GPA of 10 since 2017-18.

Regarding Intermediate results, in the second year intermediate, the pass rate has been improved to 66.4% in 2018-19 from 62% in 2015-16 and there is scope for further improvement. In addition, successes are evident that, about one third (530) of the 1500 seats available at IIIT Basara, Nirmal District were selected, graduates from model schools.

10.3.4 Intermediate Education

Out of 2,558 junior colleges, The Department of Intermediate Education administers 404 Government Junior Colleges and 41 Aided Junior Colleges to strengthen and impart quality education at the intermediate level. It provides free education, including free text books to 1,71,048 students. Beneficiaries tend to be from weaker sections of society.

Notably, the Department offers 22 vocational education courses to prepare students for entry into the skilled jobs. In fact, four of the junior colleges are exclusively dedicated to vocational training. In addition, 40 short-term vocational certificate courses are offered to enhance student capabilities that are aligned with evolving industry specific needs.

10.3.5 Higher Education

The statistics below present a promising picture of a relatively large proportion of students pursuing higher education. Time spent in colleges and universities is a key conduit to advancing into the knowledge economy.

Table 10.6 Key Higher Education Statistics

Parameter	Telangana	India
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	36.20	26.30
College Population Index (CPI)	50	28
Average Enrolment per College	554	693
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	1.02	1.00

Source: Telangana State Council of Higher Education (TSCHE)

The Telangana State Council of Higher Education plays a key coordinating role and determines standards to ensure sound quality of education for aspiring students. Indeed, Telangana can now boast 2 universities ranked first by the University Grants Commission as “Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE).”

10.3.6 Collegiate Education

The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education focuses on creating educational opportunities for those located in backward and rural areas, and strengthening women’s education in undergraduate and post-graduate levels. In fulfilling its objectives of access, equity, and quality, it has undertaken some important initiatives. For example, the introduction of the Degree Online Services, Telangana (DOST) online admission system has made it easier for prospective students to apply. This year, over 2 lakh students enrolled through the system.

In addition, a committee chaired by the Commissionerate reorganized courses to better aligns with student aspirations and job market requirements. It also proposed offering English Medium courses in urban and semi-urban areas. In addition, a “T-SAT Nipuna Channel” has been installed in 105 Government Degree Colleges to broadcast educational programmes for students to access critical information to strengthen educational performance and develop awareness of career prospects. Furthermore, the Commissionerate has introduced Telangana Skills and Knowledge Centre (TSKC). A refinement of similar institutions forged in 2005 in Andhra Pradesh, such knowledge centres are designed to hone young graduates’ transferrable skills, such as in communications and ICT, in order to strengthen their potential for employment.

The Commissionerate has also worked hard to improve quality measures to access strategic infrastructure grants available via the centrally sponsored, outcome-based scheme, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Today, out of 132 Government Degree Colleges, eight Colleges are conferred with autonomous status. 64 Government Degree Colleges (GDCs) have valid accreditation and 21 Colleges are preparing for fresh accreditation.

10.3.7 Technical Education

The Department of Technical Education develops Diploma and Degree courses to cultivate technicians and engineers respectively to contribute to the state and nation’s critical industries, and compete effectively in the global market. It coordinates with the All India Council for Technical Education to establish Engineering Colleges, MBA/MCA Colleges and Polytechnics.

Since the formation of the state, the Department has made headway on numerous fronts. 11 New Government Polytechnics have been started. An Aadhar based bio-metric attendance system was implemented to ensure consistent attendance among staff and students. To enhance efficiency and accountability, posts have been rationalized, e-offices implemented in the headquarters, and an on-screen digital evaluation system has been introduced. To improve student engagement, competition and learning outcomes, government polytechnic courses have been restructured, continuous evaluation introduced, and initiatives such as Srujana, a “Techfest” is conducted to encourage innovative ideas whereby project winners are awarded a cash incentive of Rs. 25,000.

10.3.8 Social Welfare Education Institutions

The State Government of Telangana’s commitment to social equity is notably demonstrated in its provision of 959 free Residential Schools for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Backward Caste (BC), and minority communities. Dedicated bodies serve each group to provide a variety of curricular and extra-curricular activities to enable such communities’ social mobility and empowerment.

Such schooling is complemented with interventions to assist such communities in integrating into the job market or pursuing higher education not only in India, but abroad. Scholarship schemes, such as the Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi Scheme and the Mahatma Jyothiba Phule BC Overseas Vidya Nidhi Scheme are made available to select students from communities such as SC, ST, and BC to study in countries such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A snapshot of the work and accomplishments of residential education institutions and related initiatives deserve attention.

10.3.8.1 Schedule Castes Welfare Educational Institutions

The Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS) runs 268 schools for about 1.43 lakh Students. Schooling is provided up to graduation. Notably, the State Government of Telangana has taken measures to increase access and educational opportunities for SC's, by increasing the annual income limit and increasing residential grants for students at the pre-matric stage from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000.



New Social Welfare Residential School, Jukkal

To impart quality education, the P-5 Programme - 5 essential components viz., (i) Teacher Empowerment; (ii) Creating Environment; (iii) Promoting Competitiveness; (iv) Utilizing Technology; and (v) Involving the Community exemplifies an innovative approach to comprehensively developing students. The programme focuses on essentials such as teacher empowerment, promoting competitiveness, utilizing technology, and community involvement. Broadly, TSWREIS has made significant efforts to create an environment that builds students' self-confidence, leadership and communications skills.

With such initiatives, these schools are performing better relative to the state average. A commendable 84.30% of students passed the Intermediate exams relative the state average of 65%. In addition, such schools have a significant number of professionals including 1082 Engineers, 832 Teachers and 195 Doctors. Such schools' ingenuity in program development has also received recognition. TSWREIS was awarded the prestigious SKOCH Order-of-Merit in 2018 for developing an innovative "Summer Samurai Software Application."

10.3.8.2 Scheduled Tribes Welfare Education Institutions

To cater to the varied Scheduled Tribal students, the Tribal Welfare Department runs a diverse mix of schools including a handful of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, 326 Ashram Schools and 136 Hostels, and 163 Post-Matric Schools. In addition, it runs 1426 Government Primary Schools to cater to 23,698 students. All these schools require that key facilities and teacher provision is in place to ensure adequate access to schooling. In schools such as the Government Primary Schools, steps have also been taken to ensure adequate delivery of academic activities through the establishment of Project Monitoring Centers (PMRCs).

A substantial number of students (62,886) attend 179 Gurukuls run by the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Institutions Society (TTWREIS). In these English Medium schools, the students appear to be performing better in Class 10 and Intermediate Board Exams, being groomed to compete in the global economy.

10.3.8.3 Backward Classes Welfare Education Institutions

Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS) facilitates access to quality education for students of Backward Classes (BCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs). MJPTBCWREIS along with the Backward Classes Welfare Department runs 281 residential schools to serve 93,240 students. Out of these, 119 schools have recently been constructed, and functional as of July, 2019.

The government has made considerable investments in accommodating 37,828 boarders through provision of 426 BC hostels, free of charge. In fact, 25% of such residents come from SC, ST, and other communities for the purposes of social integration. In addition, performance based pre-matric scholarships are provided to students in such grades.



Post-matric scholarships are also available for interested students to pursue higher education. Furthermore, The Telangana State Backward Classes Employability Skill Development and Training Centre (TSBCESDTC) facilitates study circles to prepare students for examinations for competitive positions such as the State Public Service Commission Examinations.

10.3.8.4 Minority Welfare Educational Institutions

For minority communities, the Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS) runs 216 residential schools, including 12 colleges for 79,424 students. Key services such as lodging, books and uniform are provided by the government. Out of these schools, 41 residential schools were sanctioned this year along with 8 hostel buildings for girls and boys and 4 Junior Colleges.



Students at Telangana Minority Residential School,
Asifnagar, Hyderabad

Numerous other initiatives are available to such communities to strengthen their educational opportunities, outcomes, and enable them to enter into the job market. The government has established the Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM) with services such as free coaching for core subjects, support for admissions into professional colleges and employment, and study circles to prepare for examinations.

10.3.8.5 Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TREIS)

The Telangana Residential Educational Institution Society (TREIS) is a unique education initiative designed to apply the ancient Gurukul method of teaching to talented students from socially and economically

backward, rural communities. There are only 37 such schools all of which are residential, catering to 21,271 students.

However, they warrant some attention for how, in a school with a unique method of teaching, along with interventions such as long-term coaching for exam preparations, students appear to have excelled. For those schools offering intermediate classes, pass rates for senior intermediate students increased from 88% in 2014-15 to 96% in 2018-19.

10.3.9 Other Important Interventions

The Government's pursuit for equal opportunity for all is also evidenced in some unique interventions below:

10.3.9.1 Disabled Persons Welfare Educational Institutions

To ensure socio-economic advancement and all-round development of persons with disabilities, the government has made available five residential schools for those students who have hearing and/or visual impairments. To ensure access, both pre and post matric scholarships have been made available. Furthermore, to enable quality access to education, a centre has been established in Hyderabad to train teachers via D.Ed and B.Ed programs in Special Education.

10.3.9.2 Telangana Open School Society (TOSS)

The Government has also accounted for many individuals who have missed the opportunity to complete schooling. This is done through the Telangana Open School Society, which leverages innovative technologies and methodologies of open and distance learning for class 10 and intermediate level courses. General education programmes are offered ensuring that they are learner centric and support skill upgradation and training.

10.3.9.3 Each One Teach One

The Government's educational focus is not only limited to youth. Given statistics in the table below, the older generations exhibit poorer literacy rates, the state has embarked on a creative initiative to impart the numerous benefits of reading to such cohorts. In fact, it was the Honourable Chief Minister who urged the citizens of Telangana to pledge that in the new-year they should endeavour to make the entire state literate. That is, every educated person should practice "Each One Teach One," helping educate those who remain illiterate.



To understand the geographic spread of illiteracy in the state, a survey was first conducted in Gram Panchayats, focusing on those aged 18 years and above,

in the second phase of the "Palle Pragathi" Programme. It is proposed to also conduct a survey in urban areas in a phased manner. A detailed action plan is being prepared to ensure 100% literacy in the State.

In addition, a 'Student-Parent/Grand-Parent Literacy Programme' was launched in September, 2019 on a pilot basis. Under this programme, the students have to help their illiterate parents and/or grand parents become literate. 1,38,707 students are involved from 1779 schools while 1,64,068 illiterate adults have been enrolled in the programme.



Table 10.7 Age Group wise Literacy Rates

Age Group	Telangana	All India
7-14	90.56	87.92
15-24	86.97	86.14
25-34	69.62	75.28
35-49	51.61	63.73
50 and above	35.85	49.42
Total	66.54	72.98

Source: Census of India, 2011

Conclusion

The review of a wide range of educational programs and strategies lends credence to the Government's unyielding commitment towards improving the educational outcomes of all its citizens. By leveraging departments that includes School Education and SC, ST, BC, Minority Welfare, etc., it has made considerable progress in identifying and dedicating resources to those communities that have been disadvantaged.

Support has ranged from generous provision of hostels and text books to scholarships and vocational training. New amenities and services continue to be provided to students at a rapid clip. The amalgam of resources and opportunities increases the likelihood of such children and young adults developing into well-rounded individuals who can effectively compete in the complex global market and strengthen the state and nation's socio-economic status. Underlying such interventions is the fact that the state has met key RTE requirements, particularly in terms of low PTR.

While such conditions and progress merit commendation, it is imperative to sustain the gains made for Telangana to excel relative to its peers. To this end, the positive momentum could translate into actionable interventions such as more capacity building for teachers, greater exploration of innovative teaching practices, more optimal management and distribution of schooling resources and strengthened governance to continue to drive performance in the education sector.

Welfare

CHAPTER 11

Summary

Since formation, the State Government has significantly prioritized welfare programmes for the deprived sections of the society. The prime objective in the welfare arena is to ensure that there is no deprived community in the state. To improve food security, 6 kg fine rice per head per family is supplied through the Public Distribution System. It has enhanced the amounts under Aasara Pensions programmes. It is well known that expenditure on social occasions like marriage is a significant reason for people to fall into poverty. Therefore, the Government has embarked on Kalyana Lakshmi and Shadi Mubarak and significantly enhanced the amount to Rs. 1,00,016 to eligible beneficiaries from the ST, SC, BC and Economically Backward Classes communities.

Government is giving utmost importance to the pregnant and lactating women for their wellbeing during pregnancy and motherhood. Under ICDS, a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided to 3,36,987 pregnant and lactating women.

With the increase in cosmopolitan culture and expanding urbanization the law and order plays a critical role for the security and safety of the people and to build confidence among the investors. The police department has taken up installation of 2.75 lakh CC cameras, which is amongst the highest in the country, to control crime. SHE teams, the first of their kind in the country have become active to control crime against women and children. These teams are successful in inculcating confidence among women and children. These measures also helped in Hyderabad being now regarded as the best venue for various national and international conferences, summits and events.

Inequality is a roadblock to progress when it deprives opportunities from the people. There is growing consensus that economic growth is not enough to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. Rising inequalities adversely impact human development. To combat these issues, income levels of the people need to be brought up and policies should be universal in principle – paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations. Inclusion must be promoted actively, in social as well as

political spheres, for all ages, sexes, and religions to ensure welfare of the society. The Government of Telangana has taken all measures to uplift the deprived sections of the society with its unique schemes to bring them on par with affluent communities.

11.1. Telangana Government's Flagship schemes:

11.1.1 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, particularly the old and infirm, disabled persons, ART, widows, incapacitated weavers and toddy tappers, who have lost their means of livelihood with growing age.

The government has 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. Government has increased the scale of pension from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 3016/- to disabled persons and from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2016/- for others, w.e.f June 2019 onwards. The Government proposes to reduce the age limit for Aasara pension scheme from 65 years to 57 years.

Table 11.1 Category-wise details of pensioners under the Aasara

Sl.No.	Category	Live Beneficiaries
1	Old Age	12,49,135
2	Widow	14,34,556
3	Disabled	4,91,006
4	Weaver	37,254
5	Toddy Tapper	62,558
6	HIV patients	33,060
7	Filaria patients	14,350
8	Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers	4,08,161
9	Financial Assistance to Single Women	1,33,695
	Total	38,63,775

11.1.2 Economic support schemes:

11.1.2.1 Economic support schemes for SCs

The objective of these schemes is to provide financial assistance for the creation of income generating assets to the poor Scheduled Caste households for their social and economic development. These schemes are being implemented through the Telangana Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.

Land Purchase and Distribution scheme: A total of 15,448 acres of agricultural land purchased with Rs.678.11 crores have been distributed to 6,104 landless poor Dalit families, since the formation of Telangana State.

Self employment Scheme and Skill Development scheme: Since 2014-15, a total of 1,20,383 SC beneficiaries were assisted under the self-employment scheme and a total of 5,040 SC Beneficiaries were assisted under Skill development scheme. A total subsidy of Rs.1362.47 crores was given from the year 2014-15 to November 2019 under the above mentioned two schemes.

11.1.2.2. Economic Support Schemes for STs

Economic Support Schemes help the tribal population and tribal areas to lead a better quality of life in terms of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Animal husbandry and Self-employment sectors, by implementing various programs.



A total subsidy of Rs.425.58 crores was given from the year 2014-15 to November 2019, to 50,205 beneficiaries under Economic support scheme for STs.

Driver-Cum-Owner Scheme for STs: The Government has conceptualized a programme to empower ST drivers. The programme includes skill enhancement of the drivers through Maruthi Driving School, assistance for placement through

Uber, and financial assistance for vehicle purchase.

So far, 446 units were sanctioned to the ST people with subsidy amount of Rs.19.82 crores .

11.1.2.3 Economic Support Schemes for BCs

The Government of Telangana is implementing these schemes through Most Backward Classes Welfare Development Corporation and Backward Classes Welfare Corporation/Federation. Main objective of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets to the poor Backward Classes households for their social and economic development. So far, in 2018-19, a total number of 14, 067 beneficiaries were supported under this scheme (including Savitri Bhai Phule Abyudaya Yojana which is exclusive to Urban).

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

11.1.2.4. Economic Support Schemes for Minorities

The Government of Telangana is implementing these schemes through Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation with a view to secure Minorities' social betterment, economic development and general upliftment and to improve their means and standard of living.

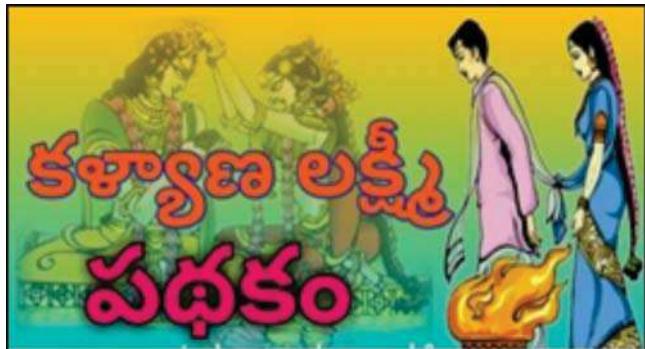
Subsidy with Bank Linkage for Income Generation Scheme: This scheme is being implemented for minorities to setup viable self-employment business units. During the year 2019-20, 1072 beneficiaries were assisted under this self-employment scheme with a subsidy of Rs.8.33 crores.

Driver Empowerment Programme: The Government launched 'Driver Empowerment Programme' to empower licence holder drivers, in collaboration with Maruthi Motors and Uber cab service provider. Financial assistance of 60% of the unit cost or Rs.5,00,000/- subsidy, whichever is less, was given by the Corporation, along with a beneficiary contribution of Rs.50,000/- and the balance as a bank loan. During the financial year 2018-19, 409 Vehicles were distributed to drivers with a subsidy component of Rs.18.17 crores.

11.1.3 Kalyana Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak

11.1.3.1 Kalyana Lakshmi Scheme for SCs and STs

The government has announced a novel scheme for SC / ST girls – Kalyana Lakshmi, operational since 2 October 2014. Under this scheme, a one-time financial assistance of Rs.1,00,116 is provided to the bride's family at the time of marriage to meet marriage related expenses. A Telangana resident girl, over 18 years of age, belonging to the SC/ST community with a combined annual income of her parents not exceeding Rs.2 lakh, is eligible under the Scheme.



In 2019-20, So far 21,603 SC beneficiaries and 10,917 ST beneficiaries have been sanctioned an amount of Rs.213.03 crores and Rs.105.83 crores respectively.

11.1.3.2 Kalyana Lakshmi Scheme for BCs and EBCs

With an aim of widening its welfare agenda, the government extended the Kalyan Lakshmi scheme to Backward Classes (BCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) in the year 2016-17 on par with SCs and STs.

In 2019-20, So far 63,281 BC beneficiaries and 7,881 EBC beneficiaries have been sanctioned an amount of Rs.615.54 crores and Rs.75.56 crores respectively.



11.1.3.3 Shaadi Mubarak

The government has introduced a Shaadi Mubarak Scheme for the social development of minorities. Under this, the Government gives a onetime grant of Rs.1,00,116/- to the eligible Muslim minority bride's family at the time of marriage.

In 2019-20, So far 26,914 minority beneficiaries have been sanctioned an amount of Rs.263.07 crores

11.2 Government's other initiatives:

11.2.1 Scheduled Castes (SCs) Welfare;

With a population of 15.4% Scheduled Castes, the government gives 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 101 units, PCR & POA Act, etc. Economic support schemes are being implemented through Scheduled Castes Co-Operative Development Corporation Ltd.

11.2.1.1 SC Special Development Fund (SCSDF)

The government enacted ‘Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribal Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2017’ for implementation of schemes for SC / ST Welfare in a more focused manner during the year 2017-18. 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 to the extent of actual expenditure under the overall schemes’ budget.

Allocations are made to different departments under SC Special Development Fund to implement various welfare Schemes for SCs. Since 2014-15, an amount of Rs.39,256.43 crores has been spent.

11.2.1.2 Crucial Welfare Fund

SC persons who do not get assistance under any of the existing schemes will be financially assisted in emergency situations / conditions in education, sports & other fields decided by the Government to the extent of Rs.5 lakhs or the actual amount. SC persons whose family income is less than Rs.5.00 lakhs per annum from all sources are eligible under this scheme. Since the scheme was introduced during 2018-19, an amount of Rs.245.64 lakhs has been spent to assist 111 beneficiaries.

11.2.1.3 Free Power to SC Households

Payment of electricity bills of SC beneficiaries in housing colonies has been increased from 50 units to 101 units. Since 2014-15, around 12,02,806 Households benefited and an amount of Rs.213.80 crores was spent.

11.2.1.4 Rehabilitation of Gudumba affected persons:

So far 1061 beneficiaries were rehabilitated with an outlay of Rs.21.15 crores.

11.2.1.5 Study Circles

Keeping in view the long pending aspirations of SC students, new branches of Study Circles were sanctioned in 10 district headquarters for giving coaching for job oriented competitive examinations. So far, 1011 candidates were selected for different posts, including Civil Services.

11.2.1.6 PCR & POA Cell:

PCR & POA Cell is responsible for monitoring and supervising the implementation of provisions of PCR & POA Acts in the State, to eliminate the atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

11.2.2 Schedule Tribe Welfare

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 State has been implementing various welfare and developmental programs for the socio-economic development of the poor tribes living in 12,292 habitations/tribal villages.

11.2.2.1 Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund

To bring socio-economic indices of STs on par with the general population, the Government of India has formulated the strategy wherein proportionate percentage (w.r.t. ST Population) of financial allocations of the State Budget are to be earmarked for the implementation of schemes for STs. Accordingly, in Telangana the same approach has been adopted.

Against 9.08% of ST Population, the allocations were made to the tune of 9.55% of total pragathi paddu (scheme expenditure) of the State as ST Special Development Fund. The allocations made across various Departments amount to Rs.7184.87 crores.

11.2.2.2 Exposure Visit to Tribal Farmers

The Department of Tribal Welfare has initiated a new program called ‘Exposure Visit to Tribal Farmers’ to organize exposure visits to various locations in India to inculcate knowledge on the latest methods and technology interventions in sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Vegetable cultivation, Fisheries and Dairy etc., in collaboration with ICRISAT, Hyderabad. Since inception of the program, 594 ST farmers have been trained.



11.2.2.3 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)

The Department has proposed to build a prosperous and sustainable agriculture sector among tribal farming community by collectivization of small and marginal tribal farmers into Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). It has proposed to promote Tribal FPOs in association with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.10.00 Crore was earmarked under state plan and Rs.7.20 Crore was sanctioned by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India for this activity. It has proposed to create physical infrastructure in the Agriculture sector like storage godowns, marketing sheds, value addition processing units and custom hiring centres etc., through FPOs in a cluster approach. The unit cost is proposed at Rs.60.00 lakhs each and totally 17 units were sanctioned with a subsidy amount of Rs.5.41 crores during the year 2019-20.

11.2.2.4 Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC)

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) is playing an important role in providing remunerative prices for minor forest produce such as, Honey, Tamarind, Brooms, Nuxvomica, cleaning nuts, Mohwa flower and Mohwa seed, etc., collected by the tribals. GCC also procures agriculture produce from the tribals. The GCC collection and storage network includes 361 regular and 177 sub-depots, which are functioning under 18 Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing (GPCM) Societies in three divisions of the State.



The TSGCC is marketing herbal opaque bathing soaps, glycerine soaps, aloe vera shampoo, detergent soaps, and honey under the brand name of GIRI. The TSGCC has started 2 manufacturing units at (i) Rajendranagar for manufacturing opaque soaps and shampoo, and (ii) Jeedimetla for manufacturing detergent soaps. The TSGCC has also established 5 petrol and diesel outlets across the State.

11.2.2.5 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 aims to recognize and record the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their bona fide livelihood needs without any recorded rights.



As per the Rule 16 of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, the forest rights holders will get the support for land improvement, land productivity, basic amenities and other livelihood measures. Rule 16 of the Act also provides support for land improvement, land productivity, basic amenities and other livelihood measures including irrigation facilities for improving land productivity.

Individual titles were distributed to 93,494 tribal population covering 3,00,092 acres. Additionally, 721 community titles were distributed covering 4,54,055 acres.

11.2.2.6 Youth Training Centres (YTC)

19 State-of-art residential skill training centres are being constructed with a cost of Rs.3.00 crore each and funded under IAP, ACA of Government of India. Out of which, 18 Youth Training Centres (YTCs) have been completed and one is in progress

- Constructed 6 Fully furnished (27,000 sq. ft.) training halls, 6 trade labs, open air auditorium and dormitory for 200 youth.

- Allotted 17 YTCs to 11 National level reputed skill training agencies
- Aim to train 500 unemployed youth per YTC, per year

Youth Training Centres built in various locations



YTC- Ellandu - Khammam District



YTC- Khammam - Khammam District



YTC- Mahaboobabad - Warangal District



YTC- Uttoor - Adilabad District

11.2.3 Backward Classes Welfare

The mandate of the Backward Classes Welfare 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 the society. The wide range of functions of the department for BC persons include access to education and improving their career prospects, extending economic support schemes to bring them above poverty line coupled with skills for employment, and reducing social inequalities.

11.2.3.1 Telangana State Backward Classes Employability, Skill Development, and Training Centres (TSBCESDTC)

To enable the unemployed educated among Backward Classes to compete with others in competitive examinations successfully, free coaching is provided in Telangana State Backward Classes Employability, Skill Development and Training Centres (TSBCESDTC). There are 10 training centres in the State, to provide free coaching / training to poor BC and EBC youth, who are aspiring for formal employment. Stipend and Study material / Book Grant are also provided to the candidates.

The coaching is offered for various competitive examinations like Civil Services, Group-I, Group-II, Staff Selection Commission, RRB, Police Recruitment Board, DSC, etc. In addition, special programmes are also organized in soft skills, personality development for final year students and unemployed youth targeting private sector jobs. During 2018-19, a total of 3,191 candidates were trained.

11.2.4 Minority Welfare

The government is committed to the Welfare and upliftment of Minorities and formulated many novel schemes aimed at Social, Economic, Educational and Institutional Development of the Minorities.

11.2.4.1 Training, Employment, and Placement Program

Under the Training, Employment, and Placement Program, educated and unemployed minority youth (18-35 years of age) whose family income is below Rs.1.50 lakh per annum in rural areas and Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum in urban areas, are provided training in Professional and IT skills, through government and reputed training institutions. This is to help them to obtain proper jobs in Government and Private sectors, or even to setup self-employment units.

Under this program separate courses like Beautician, Tailoring, Embroidery and Karchob have been introduced for the women. A total of 30,669 unemployed youth benefitted from this scheme, since its inception in 2015. Under this scheme, about 10,000 sewing machines and 200 iron boxes were distributed to beneficiaries.

11.2.4.2 Other Social development and Cultural initiatives for Minorities

- 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.
- Support to Haj Yatra: Total 8,316 Haji pilgrims were supported with a grant of Rs.4.0 crore during 2018-19.
- The Government introduced the scheme of arranging Dawat-e-Iftar for 2.00 lakh Muslims during Ramzan. Similarly, 2.00 lakh clothes packets were distributed among the poor and destitute Muslims.
- The Government provided financial assistance of Rs.20,000/- for the Pilgrimage to Holy Land in Jerusalem.
- The Government of Telangana is conducting Christmas Celebrations every year by organizing Christmas Feast & Distribution of Clothes Gift Packets to the deserving Christians, Orphans, Old Aged and to Poor destitutes as a Gift of Telangana Government on the eve of the Christmas. In 2019, clothes were distributed to a total number of 2,40,000 beneficiaries.
- The Government introduced payment of Honorarium to Imams and Mouzans of all the Mosques located in Telangana State.
 - At the time of inception of the program, Rs.1000/- per month for each Imam was given and it has been enhanced to Rs.1,500/- per month to each Imam and Mouzan from April 2017.
 - The Government enhanced the Honorarium to Imams and Mouzans to Rs.5,000/- per month w.e.f September 2018.

11.2.5 Women and Child Welfare

11.2.5.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is one of the flagship programs of Centrally Assisted State Plan schemes of the Government of India, which was renamed as Anganwadi Services Project w.e.f 01.12.2017 and provides a package of Health, Nutrition and Education Services to Women and Children.

At present, 149 Anganwadi Services Projects with 31,711 Main Anganwadi Centres (AWC) and 3,989 Mini AWCs are functioning in the 33 Districts of Telangana State.

Under ICDS, a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services, pre-school non-formal education are provided to 3,36,987 pregnant and lactating women and 13,37,033 children of 7 months to 6 years age.

Rice is being supplied to Anganwadi centres through the nearest fair price shops. The monthly rice indent of all the Anganwadi centres is given to Fair price shops through the E-Pos System of Civil Supplies

from our Online FCR portal. The Anganwadi teacher shall take the allotted Rice from fair price shops duly giving the 12 digit Fair price card number allotted to her. The Anganwadi teacher has to take the rice through biometric device which is AADHAR linked. Obtaining rice by this method is not only convenient to the AWT but also gives transparency to all the villagers about the quantity of rice allotted to the Anganwadi centres. It also helps in timely

supply of commodities to the AWC and avoids gap in supply.

The Government has launched Anganwadi Helpline (155209) that is available from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. to provide better services to pregnant women, lactating mothers, children below 6 years, adolescent girls, and mothers of children through AWCs.

11.2.5.2 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 the 35,700 Anganwadi Centres, 13,671 AWCs are functioning in Government school premises.



Details of Preschool children enrolment to AWCs during June 2019:

3+ children enrolled in AWCs - 1,12,166

4+ children enrolled in AWCs - 71,779

5+ children joined in Government Primary schools from AWCS - 1,45,767

Pre-School Kit: The transition 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.

11.2.5.3 Arogya Lakshmi and Supplementary Nutrition Program

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

Under ICDS-SN program, nutritive food is being provided to the pregnant and lactating women at the AWC in the form of one hot-cooked nutritious meal per day offered at the AWC itself to the pregnant and lactating women to ensure they consume the food along with the Iron supplementation. This One Full Meal Programme is being implemented in 81 ICDS Projects covering 20,413 AWCs for 2,86,173 Pregnant and Lactating Women from the year 2013 onwards.



After formation of Telangana, the program 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 & Lactating Women) with improved nutritive values. The program was launched on 1st January 2015.

After the formation of Telangana, under Balamrutham, 7 months to 3 years age group children are provided with Roasted Wheat,

Bengal gram, Milk powder, Sugar & Oil @100 gms every day for 25 days in 2 ½ KG pack distributed on first day of every month and 16 Eggs per month

3 years to 6 years age group children are provided with mini Hot Meal consists of Rice, Dal, Oil, Vegetables and Snacks every day at AWC and 30 Eggs per month



11.2.5.4 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aims to provide care and protection of all children who need 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.

Achievements:

- 82 children admitted into KGBV and other residential schools for the year 2018-19.
- 35,667 children were identified to be in need of Care and Protection.
- 2,145 missing children were repatriated to their families.
- 6,795 missing children were admitted in the Institutions.
- 30,733 cases were settled by Child Welfare Committees (CWCs).
- 4,212 cases were settled by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).
- 4,008 child marriages were stopped.
- 5,532 children were identified to be in conflict with law.

- 2,828 children were covered under sponsorship program.
- 420 child friendly villages were formed.
- 791 in-country adoptions and 202 inter-country adoptions were taken up.

11.2.5.5 Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)

Mahila Shakti Kendra aims to provide one stop support services for empowering rural women with awareness on services and programs of the Government pertaining to skill development, employment, digital literacy, health, and nutrition. MSK is envisaged to work at various levels. At National level (domain based knowledge support) and at State level through State Resource Centre for Women, technical support is provided on issues related to women. And the district and sub district level centres provide support to women beneficiaries and even give a foothold to Women Empowerment schemes in Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) sanctioned districts.

Activities

- Monitoring of implementation of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act.
- Monitoring of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme in 8 selected districts and implementation of BBBP at the State Level.
- Implementation of activities under Safety and Security component.
- Implementation of Swaraksha campaign.
- Implementation of She-Taxi Scheme.
- Till now 4,189 Government & Non-Government entities have registered.

11.2.5.6 Sakhi Centres (One-Stop Crisis Centres)

Sakhi / One-Stop crisis centre was started in December 2017 as an initiative of the Department of Women Development and Child Welfare, Government of Telangana in partnership with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. It aimed to provide training, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with various non-governmental organizations, for recruitment of the staff and to look after day-to-day implementation.

The objective of Sakhi Centres is to provide integrated support to women affected by violence, in private

and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse will be facilitated with support and redressal.

A total of 9,772 cases have been registered in Sakhi Centres from December 2017 to November 2019. Out of these, 7003 (71.6%) are Domestic Violence cases (including dowry harassment); 207 (2.1%) Rape; 116 (1.18%) Sexual Offences / Harassment; 41 (0.41%) Trafficking; 343 (3.5%) Child Sexual Abuse; 93 (0.95%) Child Marriage; 309 (3.16%) Missing/ Kidnapping; 315 (3.22%) Cyber Crime / Cheating / Love Marriage; 575 (5.88%) Dowry Harassment; and 770 (7.87) are other crime cases.



41 (0.41%) Trafficking; 343 (3.5%) Child Sexual Abuse; 93 (0.95%) Child Marriage; 309 (3.16%) Missing/ Kidnapping; 315 (3.22%) Cyber Crime / Cheating / Love Marriage; 575 (5.88%) Dowry Harassment; and 770 (7.87) are other crime cases.

Out of total cases registered, 6,712 cases were given Psycho-social counselling, 3,253 Legal aid / counselling, 840 Police Support, 1037 Medical assistance, 1478 Emergency Shelter in Sakhi Centre, 97 referred to other shelter homes (Swadhar Grehs), 1593 DIRs filed, and 289 POCSO filed.

11.2.5.7 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 / workplaces, etc. The 24x7 free of cost service has been running for a year and 9,911 women have benefited so far.

11.2.5.8 SHE-Taxi

The Government has extended support to encourage women entrepreneurs to own and operate taxi services and improve safety and security for women travellers. The scheme is being implemented by the Transport Commissioner, with the financial assistance of the WDCW Department with 35% subsidy and 10% margin money.

11.2.5.9 Scheme for Adolescent Girls – SAG

The Government has proposed to provide ‘Ready to Eat Millet Based Food’ (as spot feeding at Anganwadi Centre) to Adolescent Girls comprising of the nutritive values and ingredient compositions with micro-nutrients fortification (prescribed by the GoI) to fight anaemia. The ‘Ready to cook Millet Based Food’ (Khichidi / Pulihora / Sweet Pongal) is being supplied in collaboration with Touch Stone (Akshyapatra) Foundation and it will be supplied to all 33 districts.

Skill Development Trainings such as life skills, home skills, health, nutrition, importance of education, awareness about rights and entitlements and access to public services were conducted for 40 Adolescent Girls at Chilukur Pranganam, Rangareddy District in coordination with Rubaroo, an NGO, on pilot basis and it will be extended to all 33 districts soon.

11.2.5.10 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 programs, generation of public discourse through workshops / seminars and any other innovative activity or event.

Also, this will 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. At present, 5 Ujjwala homes are functioning in the state.

11.2.5.11 Swadhar Grehs

The Swadhar Greh is a Government of India (GoI) scheme which addresses the specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a home-based holistic and integrated approach. At present, 23 Swadhar Greh homes are functioning in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 30 beneficiaries each.

This scheme caters to the primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care for women in distress and those without any social and economic support. Since its inception in 2017, a total of 2,820 inmates have registered with Swadhar Grehs.

11.2.5.12 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

The Census of India (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 declining CSR and related issues of empowerment of girls and women over a life-cycle continuum, the ‘Beti Bachao Beti Padhao’ (BBBP) scheme was launched.

The overall goal of the BBBP scheme is to celebrate the girl child and enable her education and its objectives are:

- 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, CSR of Telangana State is 932. BBBP is being implemented in 8 districts – Hyderabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, and Warangal. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs was sanctioned to all BBBP districts as per the District Action Plan.

11.2.6 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.

11.2.6.1 Social Security

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

11.2.6.2 Employment

- The Government launched a special recruitment drive for filling up the vacancies reserved for persons with disabilities in various Government Departments / Establishments.
- To facilitate persons with disabilities take up meaningful employment opportunities, job melas are conducted in coordination with MNCs for placements in private sector.

11.2.6.3 Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens

- Maintenance Tribunals are constituted in each Revenue Division headed by Sub Divisional Officer (RDO) for adjudicating and deciding upon the orders of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.
- District Committees have been constituted in the Districts under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors for effective implementation of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 in the District.

11.2.6.4 Old Age Homes

- Four Old Age Homes are functional with financial assistance from the Government for providing shelter to destitute above 60 years of age, who are indigent and have no relatives to look after.

- Two Government Old Age Homes are functioning at Karimnagar and Rangareddy districts.
- 18 Old Age Homes and one Mobile Medicare Unit are functioning with financial assistance from Government of India.
- Three Old Age Homes are under construction at Nizamabad, Kamareddy and at Khammam Districts in collaboration with Indian Red Cross Society.

11.2.7.5 Telangana Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation, Hyderabad

- Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic aids to Physically Handicapped: Aids and Appliances like Motorized Vehicles, Battery operated Tricycles, Wheelchairs, Crutches, Calipers, Artificial Limbs to Orthopedically Handicapped, Hearing Aids, 4G Smart phones to Hearing Impaired and Laptops, MP3 Players, Walking Sticks, and 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.
- Braille Press: The Corporation prints and supplies Braille textbooks to school-going visually disabled students from Class I to X.
- Training-cum-Production Centre (TCPC)
 - o Two TCPCs are functioning in Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts for undertaking manufacturing and supply of tricycles, mobile trade-tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, etc. in Telangana.
 - o Training in Job Access with Speech (JAWS) Software for visually challenged students to enable them to operate computers for getting meaningful employment opportunities through TCPCs.
- Awards, Recognitions and Accolades won by the State/Department.
 - o Best State Award was received from the President, Government of India on 02.12.2018 for implementation of RPwD Act, 2016 on International Day of Disabled.
 - o Best State Award was received from the President, Government of India on 25.01.2019 for conduct of Accessible Elections for PwDs in Telangana State Assembly Elections, 2019.

11.3 Public Distribution System (PDS)

National Food Security Act is being implemented in Telangana State since 01.10.2015. Telangana is the foremost state in the country having 280.67 lakh beneficiaries (including Annapurna scheme) under PDS. Every month 1.79 lakh metric ton (MT) of rice is allotted under PDS.

Six Kgs of rice is being distributed FSC: 6 Kgs of rice is being distributed to beneficiaries without any cap on the number of members in the family at Re.1/- per Kg. 35 Kgs of rice is being supplied to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card holders at Re.1/- per Kg. 10 Kgs of rice is being supplied to AAY Card holders at free-of-cost. In addition to rice, 2 Kgs of wheat in Municipal Corporations and 1 Kg of wheat in Municipality areas at Rs.7/- per Kg, salt at 1 Kg for Rs.5/- per kg, are also being supplied to all households. 1 kg of sugar per AAY cards only at Rs.13.50/- per kg at subsidized rates along with 1 Litre cooking oil to all non-LPG and Deepam card holders at Rs.35/- per Litre is being issued every month.

Other Initiatives:

- Wheat based Nutrition Programme: The Government has been supplying rice to 8.27 lakh beneficiaries in 35,700 Anganwadi centres under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for providing nutritious food to children below 6 years of age and expectant / lactating women. The Government is providing food security to the poor people under the scheme at subsidized prices every month to avoid hunger in the state. Accordingly, 3.21 crore benefit under the following schemes.
- Setting up of Command Control Centre: The Civil Supplies Department has setup a Command Control Centre. It enables the department to locate diversion of PDS vehicles from their routes. All MLS (Multiple Listing Service) points (State godowns) are equipped with CCTV cameras and their activities are closely monitored.

11.4 Government's initiatives for Rural Development

11.4.1 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 & Capacity Building: Building strong and 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 program. Besides SERP, Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd., is promoted by the Government and the Mandal Samakhya supplement credit flow from the Banking sector.
- Farm Livelihoods and Non-Farm Livelihoods Activities
- Aasara Pensions

Among these initiatives, the following are the flagship programs of the state being successfully implemented by SERP.

11.4.1.1 Institution Building (IB)

Institution building (IB) aims at target groups by identifying 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 like 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.

11.4.1.2 Community Based Organisations Status (CBO)

After reorganisation of districts, 32 Zilla Samakhya and 548 Mandal Samakhya have been formed. A total of 42.50 lakh Self Help Group (SHG) members formed 4.02 lakh SHGs and 17,694 Village Organisations.

11.4.1.3 Bank Linkage

Telangana State is a pioneer in the SHG Bank Linkage Program in the Country. SHG Bank Linkage touches nearly 42 lakh households through 4.02 lakh SHGs. 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 program.

In the financial year 2019-20, SHG Bank Linkage target is to disburse Rs.6,584.13 crores to 3,44,353 SHGs. The achievement as of December 2019, is Rs.4,658.70 crores to 1,37,214 SHGs.

11.4.1.4 Stree Nidhi

Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd. is promoted by the Government, with the Mandal Samakhya to supplement credit flow from the Banking sector, is considered a flagship program 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.

11.4.1.5 Farm Livelihoods

Under Agriculture Value Chain, as part of sustainable livelihoods initiatives, 65,700 farmers have been mobilized into 4,154 Farmer Producer Groups (FPGs) in 30 districts. Out of these, 1,866 FPGs were federated into 21 FPOs and Rs.10.22 crores were released to 3,017 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 2,754 Livestock Farmer Producer Groups (LFPG) were formed covering 48,286 members and an amount of Rs.513.75 lakhs has been released to 2,055 LFPGs towards operational cost and infrastructural procurement and Rs.108.40 lakhs to LFPGs towards starting economic activity.

2,117 SHG women have been trained in First-aid Veterinary Services as Pashumithras (CRPLS) to render door-step services to the livestock of SHG members and non-members.

11.4.1.6 Non-Farm Livelihoods

Paddy Procurement: To help the farmers sell their produce in a profitable manner, the government has established Procurement Centres through VOs of Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) for collective procurement and marketing. The objective is to aggregate the produce at VO level, so farmers get benefit by getting a remunerative price (MSP at doorstep) for their produce and generate a profit for community organisations.

11.4.1.7 Regional SARAS Fairs

To encourage additional livelihoods for poor SHG families, the Government introduced non-farm enterprises to 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. The small entrepreneurs or producer groups are now able to sell their products locally (through DWCRA Bazaars) and through various exhibitions like SARAS. Other related programs are being organized by the government from time to time.



11.4.1.8 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) have been established by lead banks in their 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 various spheres in 41 different courses keeping in view of the local demand, followed by long-term handholding. The focus will be on tracking of youth for three years who are trained and facilitate them to set up enterprises by giving necessary support from Mandal Samakhya and its staff.

11.4.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS) 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. The program is being implemented with the core objectives of (i) providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability; (ii) Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor; (iii) Proactively ensuring social inclusion; and (iv) Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Salient features

- MGNREGS is being implemented in all gram panchayats in 32 districts.
- 49.67 lakh job cards have been issued to 1.1 crore wage-seekers
- Out of the total job cards issued, 31 lakh job cards are active.
- During 2019-20 (Up to 19.01.2020), 39.5 lakh wage-seekers belonging to 24 lakh households reported for work.

Major works taken up under MGNREGS (2019-20)

- Telanganaku Haritha Haaram: 2.6 lakh TKHH works including horticulture have been taken up with cost of Rs.461.4 crores.



- Works related to Land development of SC/ST/Small & Marginal farmers, Soil and Water conservation, Construction of Crematoriums, CC Roads construction, School toilets and Kitchen sheds construction, GP Buildings, AWCs etc. were taken up.



11.5 Law and Order

11.5.1 SHE Teams

SHE Teams were launched on 24th December 2014 for women protection. Currently there are 18 SHE Teams in the limits of Rachakonda and Cyberabad Police Commissionerates to protect women against sexual harassment in public places. Each Team consists of SI/ASI, 2PCs, 2 WPCs as members of the team.

11.5.2 SHE FOR HER Concept

Rachakonda Police started a new initiative called “SHE FOR HER” in the limits of achakonda to create a safer environment for girl students inside the colleges too. More than 1000 SHE for HER volunteers are supporting SHE TEAMS for the women Safety.

11.5.3 Dial 100

During the year 2019, a total 1,88,156 calls have been received through Dial 100 application in the limits of Rachakonda Police Commissionerate and the average response time was 11 minutes,

11.5.4 CCTV Cameras installation

About 5.44 lakh CCTV Cameras were installed under Community and Nenu Saitham Projets in Hyderabad, Cyberabad and Rachakonda Commissionerates’ jurisdiction.

11.5.5 SHE Shuttles

As part of women safety in the IT Corridor area, Rachakonda Police initiated a new transportation system for the women IT employees named as SHE SHUTTLES. With the latest technology-driven security system for all women passengers & exclusive transport system for the working women professionals in the IT corridor, rolled out for the transit safety especially for the last mile transport.

11.6 Juvenile Justice

The Department of Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services & Welfare of Street Children administers various services for children (who have not completed 18 years of age) in need of care and protection. These services include the following:

- Juvenile Justice Services
- Probation Services
- Schemes of Welfare of Street Children Services

Juvenile Justice Services are extended to the children in need of care and protection and the juveniles in conflict with law as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice, by providing proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, through a child-friendly approach in the best interest of children through homes.

A child in need of care and protection under 18 years must be produced before the Child Welfare Committee within 24 hrs of taking charge by Police or Special Juvenile Police Unit, Social Worker, Child line, or NGOs.

11.6.1 Achievements of Juvenile Justice Services

- During the year 2019-20 (Jan-19 to Dec-19), 2416 children were re-integrated / rehabilitated to families from Children Homes and 1044 children from Observation Homes – with the orders of the Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards.
- 1044 children were provided institutional support at Observation Homes, Special Homes, etc.
- Child Protection Bhavans as ‘One Stop Support Centres’ were established to provide counselling and support on legal, medical trauma care and other needy services from one common platform.
- Mental health profiles of children are prepared and maintained at Counselling and Rehabilitation Centre for Children (CRCC-ASHA Hospital)
- Vocational Training to inmates in children homes and observation homes: The department with the assistance of TISS, Mumbai has taken up an innovative project of psycho-social care services for children at home in Hyderabad. The children were trained by TISS in the fields of Gas welding, automobile repairing, driving, and basic computer usage. A total of 111 children got benefitted.

Conclusion

From the day of its formation, Telangana is making rapid progress in the Welfare sector by giving enormous importance to spending on its welfare schemes. This importance will continue in the future also. Telangana is becoming model welfare state in India.

Forestry and Environment

Summary

The objective of the Telangana Government is to conserve and improve the State's forest eco-system as well as its biodiversity.

Forestry

- At the national level, India's forest cover is at 21%.
- The Telangana government has initiated an ambitious programme - "Telangana Ku Haritha Haram (TKHH)", to plant about 230 crore seedlings and to increase the green cover from the present 24 percent to 33 percent of the total geographical area of the State in a phased manner. 38.18 crore seedlings have been planted during 2019 ,out of which 31.79 crore seedlings have been geo-tagged.
- The government is also promoting urban forestry. 32 urban forest parks have been completed and are open to public, work is in progress at 46 locations.

Biodiversity

- India is a 'mega-diverse country' with only 2.4% of the world's land area and yet about 7-8% of all recorded species.
- In order to protect and conserve the rich biodiversity of Telangana, 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.
- Creating awareness among the people about nature conservation has been given high priority in wildlife management in the state. Environmental education centres have been set up at sanctuaries and national parks; field visits are being organised for school children to create awareness about conservation.

"We must protect the forests for our children, grandchildren and children yet to be born. We must protect the forests for those who can't speak for themselves such as the birds, animals, fish and trees"
-Qwatsinas, Tribal Chief of Nuxalk Nation in British Columbia

12.1 Introduction

Healthy forests are the foundation of sustainable development. Forests cover 30% of the Earth's surface and play an important role in providing food security and shelter, fighting climate change, supporting indigenous populations, and protecting biodiversity. Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. At the same time, around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood, including some 70 million indigenous people.

The State of Telangana is endowed with rich diversity of flora and fauna with over 2939 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. Forest types in Telangana, include tropical moist deciduous forests, southern dry deciduous forests and northern mixed dry deciduous forests. These forests are home for several deciduous species like Nallamaddi, Yegisa, Rose Rood, Narepa, Bamboo in addition to Teak.

The objective of the Telangana Government is to conserve this biodiversity as well as the State's forest ecosystems. This is an important step in ensuring 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 the people in the State.

Natural resources, viz. forest, wildlife, biodiversity and environment, play an important role in the survival and well-being of people, livelihoods of the poor and economic prosperity and aesthetics of the state. Usually, the poor and the vulnerable groups are more directly dependent on natural resources and are therefore most affected by the status and quality of the natural resources. With accelerating climate change, the protection and sustainable development of natural resources is now considered a key anti-poverty strategy.

At the national level, India's forest cover is now at 21% and protected areas cover around 5% of the country's total land area. India is one of the 17 'mega - bio-diverse' countries in the world. Though India has only 2.4% of the earth's land area, 7-8% of the world's recorded species can be found here. As India is home to many species found nowhere else in the world, the country is committed to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

After formation of the State, the government has initiated several measures geared towards restoration and sustainable development of the natural resources. In this endeavor, the government has initiated an ambitious programme – "TelanganaKu HarithaHaram (TKHH)", to plant about 230 crore seedlings and to increase the green cover from the present 24 percent to 33 percent of the total geographical area of the State in a phased manner. The Forest Department was entrusted the task of attaining the above goal and other state institutions namely, the Telangana State Biodiversity Board and Pollution Control Board have been mobilized to protect the biodiversity and environment in the state. This chapter highlights Telangana's efforts to increase forest cover and promote biodiversity in the State. The last section of the chapter also highlights areas for eco-tourism in the State.

12.2 Forests

Forests play a major role in supporting the livelihood activities of rural poor and in specific private and other tribal communities in their thickly populated areas. Further, they contribute to the economy of State, mitigate the threat of global warming, and help in 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 26,969.48 sq. km. 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 Bhupalpally and Bhadrak Kothagudem. Four districts,viz., Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Bhadrak-Kothagudem, Nagarkurnool and Kumuram Bheem-Asifabad together account for more than 50 per cent of the total forest area. This is evident in Figure 1 showing the percentage of forest cover in the 33 districts of the State. On the other hand, the bottom 16 districts taken together have less than 10 percent of total forest area in the State. Though, over 24 percent area is under the management of the State Forest Department, only about 15 percent area has good forest cover. Dense forest areas are also mostly confined to the districts with larger forest areas. The State is implementing Telangana Ku Haritha Haram (TKHH), a flagship programme which envisages to increase the tree cover of the State from present 24 % to 33% of the total geographical area of the State.

The Department of Forest has been implementing various development schemes to protect and develop existing forests, to improve their productivity and economic value. The two major activities include enriching existing low-density forest sandal levitating rural and forest dwellers' poverty. The latter is done through the several programmes which includes oil & moisture conservation, percolation tanks etc., in forest areas, in addition to social forestry, wildlife management and human resource development activities. The resulting increase in tree cover will help in recharging of ground water, and in turn improve forest vegetation.

Important activities associated with forest conservation include:

12.2.1 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 2019 Beedi Leaf Season is 1,01,009 standard bags. The total anticipated revenue from all the 130 units sold during 2019 B.L. Season is Rs.24.38 Crores, as per the tender rates offered by the purchasers.



Departmental Extraction of Timber (DET): During the financial year 2019-20, the Forest Department has taken up extraction of various forest species such as Long Bamboo, Matured Teak Plantation, Thinning in Teak Plantation, Salvaging of Timber etc; The income accrued from forestry sector in the Telangana State was Rs.39.05 crore (upto November 2019) in the year 2019-20.

12.2.2 TelanganaKu Haritha Haram (TKHH)

Telanganaku Haritha Haaram (TKHH), a flagship programme of the State Government envisages to increase the tree cover of the State from present 24 % to 33% of the total geographical area of the State. This objective is sought to be achieved by a three-pronged approach of: (i) rejuvenating degraded forests; (ii) ensuring more effective protection of forests against smuggling, encroachment, fire, grazing; (iii) intensive

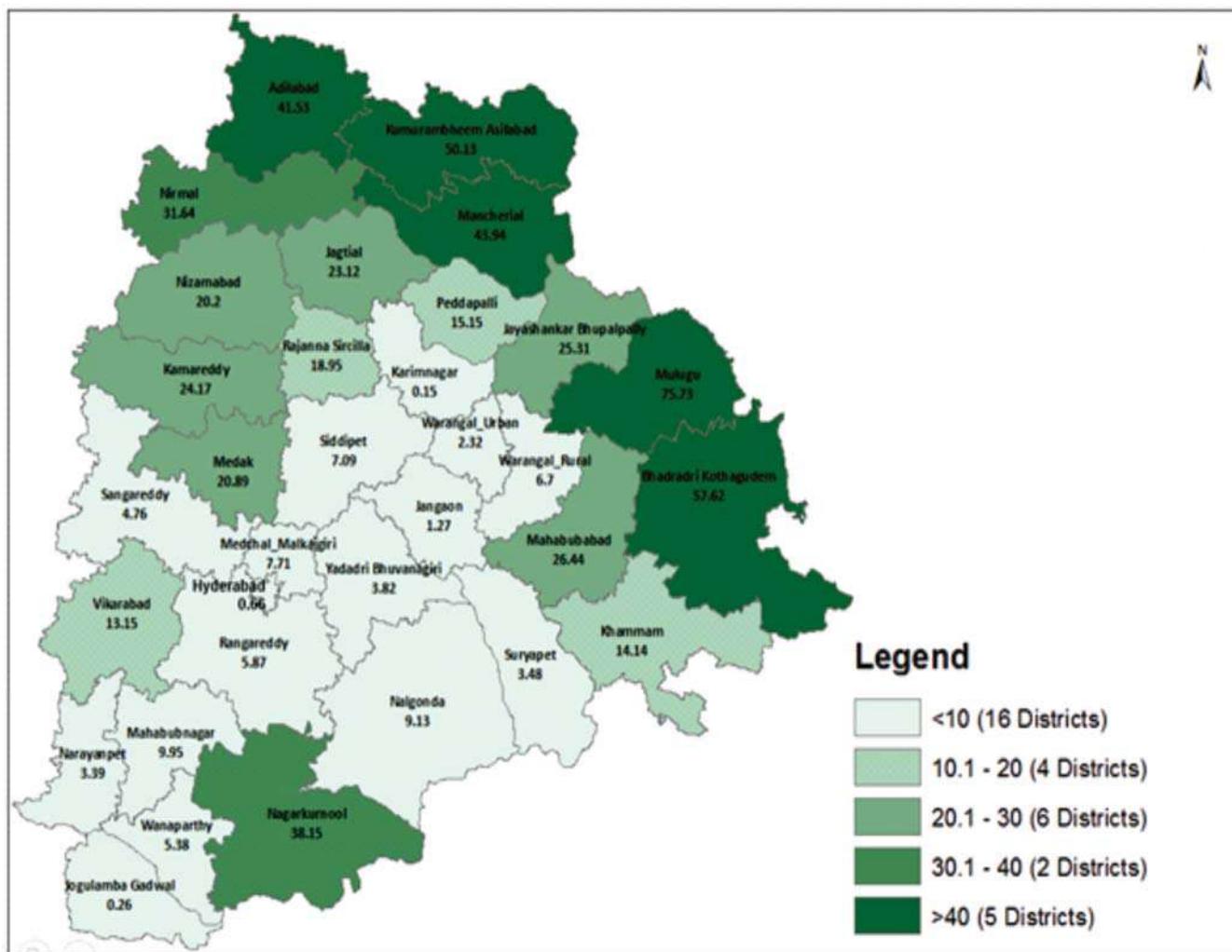
soil and moisture conservation measures following the watershed approach. As evident in Figure 1, there is significant variation in forest cover within the 33 districts of Telangana. While some districts have been naturally endowed with dense forests, the government is undertaking a coordinated effort to increase the forest cover across the state.

12.2.2.1 Strategy

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Plantation efforts that will be taken up by involving a variety of stakeholders.

Figure 12.1 Percentage of Forest Cover in the 33 Districts (2019)



Source: Forest Department

12.2.2.2. Mandate

Targets are as follows:

- Plant 120 crore seedlings outside the forest area and 10 crore seedlings in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) / Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) areas in 4 years from 2015-16 to 2018-19.
- Plant and develop 100 crore seedlings / saplings inside the notified forests in 4 years from 2015-16 to 2018-19 in degraded forests (20 crore) and through rejuvenation of degraded forest (80 crore).



12.2.2.3 Achievements under TKHH Programme during 2019-20:

Planting was taken up by the various implementing departments including Forest, Rural Development, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Department, Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration, Excise, GHMC, HMDA etc. 38.18 crore seedlings have been planted during 2019.

For the year 2020-21, it is proposed to plant about 68.00 crore seedlings both inside and outside the forest areas under TKHH Programme. Sufficient planting stock is being raised in the nurseries by the



Forest and other Departments to meet the target of 68.00 crore seedlings in 2020-21.



12.2.3 Urban Forestry

In addition to planting seedlings under “Telangana ku Haritha Haram” Programme, the Government of Telangana is working to improve the air quality for citizens living in and around urban areas by developing existing forest blocks within HMDA limits. Care is being taken to protect the boundaries of the Forest Blocks from anthropogenic disturbances.

This is expected to provide not only a wholesome and healthy living environment to the citizens, but also to contribute to the growth of a smart, clean, green, sustainable and healthy Hyderabad.

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 – as such a total of 129 (99 + 30) locations have to be developed. :

- 52 forest blocks/clusters are adjoining habitations and hence are to be developed as Urban Forest Parks,
- 7 forest blocks/clusters have eco-tourism potential, and are to be developed as eco-tourism spots
- The remaining 70 blocks/clusters which are away from habitations, and are to be developed as conservation blocks.

By way of a progress update: 32 Urban Forest Parks have been completed and are open to public, work is in progress at 46 locations, and work is yet to begin at the rest of the locations.

12.2.4 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA):

In compliance with the guidelines on State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) issued by Government of India, the State CAMPA was constituted during 2009 in the erstwhile combined Andhra Pradesh.

In pursuance of the formation of the new State of Telangana on 2nd June 2014, the Government established the Telangana State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Telangana State CAMPA) for the purpose of management of money received from the user agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, Additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, in lieu of the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use.

The components under CAMPA are: Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Catchment Area Treatment (CAT), Integrated Wildlife Management Plan (IWMP), Net Present Value (NPV), interest and others.

12.2.5. Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006

The Government of India enacted the “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 94,774 individuals, involving 3,03,965 acres, likewise, 721 Community Titles were also distributed involving 4,54,055 acres, in the State.

12.2.6 Telangana State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. (TSFDC)

The Telangana State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 with the objective of raising plantations to meet the demand of wood-based industries. The Corporation has been raising various species such as, Eucalyptus and Bamboo to meet the Pulpwood demand of various paper mills in the state, thus relieving the natural forests from the burden of supplying the raw materials to them.

12.2.7 Telangana State Forest Academy, Dulapally

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 2019-20, the academy has organized 15

in-campus training programmes covering 426 participants; 38 off-campus training programmes covering 1622 participants & 4 workshops covering 353 participants. The expenditure for the said trainings was incurred under CAMPA scheme.

Further, during the year 2019-20, 3 training programmes on refresher courses sponsored by GOI were conducted covering 65 participants consisting of IFS officers and frontline staff of Forest Department.

In addition to the above, long-term induction training courses were organized for Forest Range Officers (18 months), Forest Section Officers (6 months) and Forest Beat Officers (6 months). As part of the course, the trainees have undertaken more than 285 seminar project works on several field level forest management issues.

12.2.8 Use of Geomatics and Information Technology

The Telangana State Forest Department has been using modern tools of Information and Communication Technology since 1994 for generation of real-time data on various aspects of forest management as well as an input for the decision makers in effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of measurement of forests and wildlife. The department has developed a modular based web-enabled Forest Management Information System (MIS) using these technologies for the officers and other stakeholders of the forestry sector. The use of remote sensing satellite imagery has helped the department with forest resource assessment, monitoring, and planning. Annual State of Forest Reports have been created changes in vegetation cover have been closely tracked. This data has helped the department in selecting sites suitable for raising of plantations, creating water harvesting structures, facilitating eco-tourism etc.

12.3 Wildlife & Bio-Diversity Conservation

Biodiversity includes all the various forms of life on Earth including ecosystems, animals, plants, fungi, microorganisms, and genetic diversity. Three levels of biodiversity are commonly discussed – genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.

Biodiversity found on Earth today consists of many millions of distinct biological species, the product of four billion years of evolution. The land, air and seas of our planet are home to the tiniest insects and the largest animals, which make up a rich tapestry of interconnecting and interdependent forces.

India, a ‘mega-diverse country’ with only 2.4% of the world’s land area, accounts for 7-8% of all recorded species, including over 45,000 species of plants and 91,000 species of animals.

When it comes to fauna, Telangana State is richly endowed with 97 species of mammals that include tiger, leopard, sloth bear, giant squirrel, hyena, fox, wild dog, wild boar, Indian bison (gaur), spotted deer, barking deer, black buck, four-horned antelope, blue bull, sambar, mouse deer, honey badger, civets, jungle cats, otter, pangolin, bats, tree shrew, common langur, etc.

In order to protect and conserve the rich biodiversity of Telangana, the Govt. has declared a network of 12 protected areas which include 9 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering an area of 5692.48 sq. km. The network of protected areas includes important wetlands like Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary and Siwaram Wildlife Sanctuary which are home to the endangered Marsh Crocodile. The Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary also attracts thousands of migratory birds like Painted Stork, Open Billed Stork, Herons, Ibis, Ducks, Geese, etc.

Threats: There are many threats to our natural world, which include: Habitat loss and destruction, Alterations in ecosystem composition, invasive alien species, over-exploitation, pollution and contamination, global climate change. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) data reveals that 21 per cent

of all known mammals, 30 per cent of all known amphibians, 12 per cent of all known birds, 28 per cent of reptiles, 37 per cent of freshwater fishes, 70 per cent of plants and 35 per cent of invertebrates assessed so far, are under threat.

The conservation of biodiversity is a common concern of humankind. Cultural diversity and biodiversity are intimately related to each other. If we lose one, we risk losing the other. The diversity of societies, cultures and languages that have developed throughout human history is intimately related to biodiversity and its use.

The State plays an active role in conservation of bio diversity. Government has released an amount of 1532.98 lakh during the year 2019-20 under CSS-Project Tiger. The State Government has also released matching state share for the two tiger reserves on 60:40 sharing basis. In order to develop national parks and sanctuaries, the Government has allotted an amount of Rs.24.50 lakh during the year 2019-20.

The following are some of the State's key conservation efforts:

12.3.1 Project Tiger

Telangana has two tiger reserves to protect and conserve this endangered big cat. Both the reserves are intensively managed to ensure that the tiger survives and thrives in Telangana.

12.3.1.1 Amrabad Tiger Reserve

The Amrabad Tiger Reserve is located in the Nallamalai hill tracts and spreads over Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts with a core area of 2166.28 sq. km. and buffer of 445.02 sq. km. This tiger reserve supports over 15 Tigers. The Tiger population which had gone down to single digits in 2006 is now growing with proper management and protection –this tiger reserve can now support no less than 30 tigers. Amarabad Tiger Reserve is also a rich biodiversity hot spot and has a contiguous landscape of good forest eco-systems and forms the catchment area of Krishna River.

The Eco-Tourism project which is being implemented with the involvement of local communities at Mannanur, Farhabad, Mallelatheertham and Domalapenta, is running successfully and benefiting more than 50 families of local primitive tribes Chenchus and other communities.

12.3.1.2 Kawal Tiger Reserve

Kawal Tiger Reserve covers a core area of 892.13 sq. km. and has a buffer area of 1123.0 sq. km. The Kawal Tiger Reserve has forest areas which are contiguous to Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra and Indravathi Tiger Reserve in Chattisgarh. Tigers are known to migrate between Kawal and the other two Tiger Reserves. Hence, development of corridors linking the three Tiger Reserves through Mancherial, Bellampalli and Kagaznagar divisions are vital for the conservation of the endangered Tiger species. Four Tigers are reported in the Buffer area and two in the core area of Kawal Tiger Reserve in recent times. One Tiger with four cubs was captured on camera in Kagaznagar Division.

12.3.2 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 a 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. Several more nature parks have been added to Hyderabad and its

surroundings like, Bhagyanagar Nandanavanam at Narepally, Sanjeevini Smrithi Vanam at Gurramguda, Mayuri at Domnair, Oxygen Park at Kandlakoi, Dulapally, Gajula Ramaram etc. All these parks attract thousands of visitors each day who come to enjoy the natural beauty and pollution free environment.

12.3.3 Biodiversity Conservation Society of Telangana (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.485.00 lakh was allotted to all the sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves in the Tiger belt of the state during 2019-20 for taking up, habitat improvement, providing bore wells with solar pumps, purchase of camera traps to monitor movement of wild animals etc.

12.3.4 Environment Education

Creating awareness among the people about nature conservation is given a high priority in wildlife management in the state. Most of the sanctuaries and national parks in the state have environment education centre's with exhibits, models, write-ups on nature education. The other facilities at these centre's include a mini auditorium and a library. State-of-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 involves organizing group visits for school children, especially from government schools to wildlife and other forest areas to create awareness among them towards conservation.

12.3.5 Ex-situ Conservation:

The state is also in the forefront of ex-situ conservation for breeding of endangered species and their rehabilitation in the natural habitat. For this purpose, the state has set up one large zoo, NZP Hyderabad and one small Zoo Vanavignana Kendra Warangal. Endangered species like Vulture, Mouse Deer are being bred in NZP Hyderabad. Similarly the state has set up Deer Parks for Conservation Breeding of Herbivores like Black Buck, Sambhar, Chousingh, Spotted Deer, etc., at Kinnerasani, JLTC Shameerpet, LMD Karimnagar, and Pillalmarri, Mahaboob Nagar.

12.4 Eco Tourism

Telangana is endowed with many breathtaking landscapes. This is a list of the most scenic tourist attractions. Visitors are reminded to respect the natural environment and help preserve the beauty of these areas as responsible eco-tourists.

1. **Bogatha Waterfall** – Called the Niagra of Telangana, it is the second biggest waterfall in the state. It is 329 km away from Hyderabad. It has great trekking trails and the best time to visit is between June to November.
2. **Ananathagiri Hills** – Believed to have been one of the earliest human habitats in South India, this region contains one of the densest forests of Telangana. It is the prime source of water for Osmansagar and Himayatsagar. It is located about 90 km from Hyderabad, and is popular camping destination for the people of the city.

3. **Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary** – situated along the mighty river Manjira near Sangareddy, this sanctuary is at a distance of about 50 km from Hyderabad. It is an excellent attraction for bird watchers.
4. **Kuntala Waterfalls** – This beautiful waterfall in Adilabad district is at a distance of 261 km from Hyderabad. It is tucked away from major roads and is surrounded by a dense forest.
5. **Laknavaram Lake** – Located in Govindaraopet Mandal about 70 kilometers away from Warangal, this marvelous lake was formed by ceiling off three narrow valleys. A large suspension bridge constructed here can take one to an island in the middle of the lake.
6. **Mallaram Forest** – About 8 km from Nizamabad town, this region is being developed by the Forest Department as an eco-tourism destination. A famous mushroom-shaped rock at Mallaram forest dates back 2000 million years.
7. **Mallela Theertham Waterfall** – This waterfall is located in the largest stretch of undisturbed deciduous forest in South India. Mallela Theertham is located approximately 190 kilometers from Hyderabad on the way to the holy city of Srisailam.
8. **Pakhal Lake** – Fed by a small tributary of the River Krishna, this lake was constructed in the 1213 AD by the Kakatiya king Ganapathi Dev. Pakhal is situated at a distance of about 50 kms on the east of Warangal city.
9. **Pochera Waterfalls** – At a distance of 37 km from Nirmal town, Pochera is 20 m high and is categorized as a plunge waterfall. Visitors are cautioned against taking a dip in it. The bed of the waterfall is made of hard Granite. This hard material holds the strong falls with elasticity and gravity. The lush green forest around the waterfall makes it a natural habitat for reptiles, bird species, and many insects.
10. **Tiger Forest** – Nagarjunasagar - Srisailam Tiger Reserve is the largest tiger reserve in the country. The sanctuary lies in the catchment area of the River Krishna and lies in a tropical dry and deciduous forest. The sanctuary has a wide range of fauna which includes bonnet macaque, tiger, leopard, langur, wild dog, wolf, jackal, jungle cat, sloth bear, giant flying squirrel, smooth-coated otter etc.



1. Bogatha Waterfall



2. Ananathagiri Hills



3. Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary



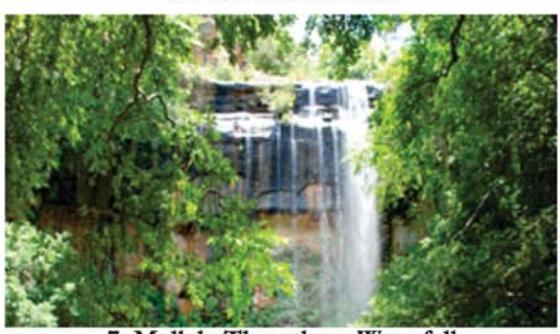
4. Kuntala Waerfalls



5. Laknavaram Lake



6. Mallaram Forest



7. Mallela Theertham Waterfall



8. Pakhal Lake



9. Pochera Waterfalls



10. Tiger project

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	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	54,615	67,364	76,631	76,123	75,707	88,979	1,02,044	1,13,223	1,35,109	
1.1	Crops	32,368	40,570	47,093	41,706	36,805	43,529	45,929	48,975	60,586	
1.2	Livestock	18,848	22,858	24,878	29,282	33,755	39,816	48,831	56,600	66,403	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,917	2,096	2,163	2,465	2,498	3,360	3,630	3,606	3,752	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,481	1,839	2,497	2,670	2,649	2,275	3,654	4,042	4,368	
2	Mining and Quarrying	11,061	12,685	12,386	14,706	17,128	19,687	21,779	26,985	27,275	
	Primary	65,676	80,049	89,016	90,828	92,834	1,08,666	1,23,823	1,40,208	1,62,384	
3	Manufacturing	62,152	55,431	57,148	54,533	71,032	73,833	81,276	89,388	92,505	
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7,835	5,896	8,709	7,340	8,354	7,221	10,396	12,192	14,321	
5	Construction	22,791	23,579	24,582	27,786	28,473	28,554	30,832	33,262	35,229	
	Secondary	92,778	84,906	90,440	89,660	1,07,860	1,09,608	1,22,504	1,34,842	1,42,055	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37,478	44,547	51,275	64,269	74,736	86,693	1,04,468	1,22,900	1,42,869	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	30,487	36,472	44,563	56,974	66,418	77,708	94,878	1,12,380	1,31,435	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,991	8,074	6,712	7,295	8,318	8,985	9,590	10,520	11,434	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	25,318	29,871	32,298	35,866	39,666	42,821	46,802	52,897	58,151	
7.1	Railways	1,614	1,757	1,929	2,004	2,010	2,216	2,509	2,670	2,937	
7.2	Road Transport	14,613	17,158	18,691	20,540	22,633	24,536	27,441	32,129	35,660	
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	233	432	345	623	1,126	1,267	1,356	1,449	1,579	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,718	4,844	4,477	4,937	5,048	5,578	6,543	7,459	8,314	
7.6	Storage	175	153	171	178	182	198	218	257	271	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4,965	5,527	6,685	7,584	8,665	9,026	8,735	8,933	9,390	
8	Financial Services	21,265	23,632	26,596	30,261	33,123	36,356	41,286	46,166	50,408	
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	1,68,694	1,94,399	
10	Public Administration	11,313	12,660	14,338	17,166	21,915	25,574	28,496	32,358	37,026	
11	Other Services	26,709	30,354	35,460	41,536	48,030	58,644	67,225	76,815	87,205	
	Tertiary	1,77,597	2,10,308	2,42,273	2,86,011	3,29,641	3,81,912	4,34,965	4,99,830	5,70,058	
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	3,36,050	3,75,263	4,21,729	4,66,499	5,30,336	6,00,186	6,81,292	7,74,880	8,74,496	
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	37,164	40,929	48,642	57,754	68,906	83,180	98,141	1,07,779	
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	10,833	11,078	9,292	10,188	10,767	11,345	11,990	12,671	
15	Gross State Domestic Product	3,59,434	4,01,594	4,51,580	5,05,849	5,77,902	6,58,325	7,53,127	8,61,031	9,69,604	

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

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	23.3	13.8	-0.7	-0.5	17.5	14.7	11.0	19.3
1.1	Crops	25.3	16.1	-11.4	-11.8	18.3	5.5	6.6	23.7
1.2	Livestock	21.3	8.8	17.7	15.3	18.0	22.6	15.9	17.3
1.3	Forestry and Logging	9.3	3.2	14.0	1.3	34.5	8.0	-0.7	4.0
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	24.1	35.8	6.9	-0.8	-14.1	60.6	10.6	8.1
2	Mining and Quarrying	14.7	-2.4	18.7	16.5	14.9	10.6	23.9	1.1
	Primary	21.9	11.2	2.0	2.2	17.1	13.9	13.2	15.8
3	Manufacturing	-10.8	3.1	-4.6	30.3	3.9	10.1	10.0	3.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	-24.7	47.7	-15.7	13.8	-13.6	44.0	17.3	17.5
5	Construction	3.5	4.3	13.0	2.5	0.3	8.0	7.9	5.9
	Secondary	-8.5	6.5	-0.9	20.3	1.6	11.8	10.1	5.3
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	18.9	15.1	25.3	16.3	16.0	20.5	17.6	16.2
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	19.6	22.2	27.9	16.6	17.0	22.1	18.4	17.0
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	15.5	-16.9	8.7	14.0	8.0	6.7	9.7	8.7
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	18.0	8.1	11.0	10.6	8.0	9.3	13.0	9.9
7.1	Railways	8.8	9.8	3.9	0.3	10.2	13.2	6.4	10.0
7.2	Road Transport	17.4	8.9	9.9	10.2	8.4	11.8	17.1	11.0
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	85.6	-20.1	80.7	80.7	12.5	7.0	6.9	9.0
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	30.3	-7.6	10.3	2.2	10.5	17.3	14.0	11.5
7.6	Storage	-12.6	11.5	4.2	2.4	8.5	10.2	17.9	5.4
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	11.3	20.9	13.5	14.3	4.2	-3.2	2.3	5.1
8	Financial Services	11.1	12.5	13.8	9.5	9.8	13.6	11.8	9.2
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	24.7	18.9	17.7	15.7	17.5	11.3	15.0	15.2
10	Public Administration	11.9	13.3	19.7	27.7	16.7	11.4	13.6	14.4
11	Other Services	13.6	16.8	17.1	15.6	22.1	14.6	14.3	13.5
	Tertiary	18.4	15.2	18.1	15.3	15.9	13.9	14.9	14.1
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	11.7	12.4	10.6	13.7	13.2	13.5	13.7	12.9
13	Taxes on Products	13.3	10.1	18.8	18.7	19.3	20.7	18.0	9.8
14	Subsidies on Products	14.9	2.3	-16.1	9.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7
15	Gross State Domestic Product	11.7	12.4	12.0	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.3	12.6

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

Sl. No.	Sector	(Percentage)									
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	16.3	18.0	18.2	16.3	14.3	14.8	15.0	14.6	15.4	
1.1	Crops	9.6	10.8	11.2	8.9	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.9	
1.2	Livestock	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.6	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	
	Primary	19.5	21.3	21.1	19.5	17.5	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.6	
3	Manufacturing	18.5	14.8	13.6	11.7	13.4	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.6	
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	
5	Construction	6.8	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0	
	Secondary	27.6	22.6	21.4	19.2	20.3	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.2	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.2	11.9	12.2	13.8	14.1	14.4	15.3	15.9	16.3	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	9.1	9.7	10.6	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.9	14.5	15.0	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	
7.1	Railways	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	
7.2	Road Transport	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	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	1.0	
7.6	Storage	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	
8	Financial Services	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	16.5	18.5	19.5	20.8	21.2	22.0	21.5	21.8	22.2	
10	Public Administration	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	
11	Other Services	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	
	Tertiary	52.8	56.0	57.4	61.3	62.2	63.6	63.8	64.5	65.2	
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	100.0	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

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in crore)									
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	54,615	59,434	61,792	55,811	51,615	57,324	62,323	66,587	76,094	
1.1	Crops	32,368	35,541	37,235	29,546	24,187	28,478	29,584	30,214	34,950	
1.2	Livestock	18,848	20,351	20,827	22,519	23,938	25,520	28,867	32,319	37,043	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,917	1,906	1,858	1,715	1,683	1,836	1,838	1,816	1,814	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,481	1,636	1,872	2,031	1,808	1,491	2,034	2,238	2,287	
2	Mining and Quarrying	11,061	11,921	10,824	12,604	14,093	15,139	16,680	18,588	18,191	
	Primary	65,676	71,355	72,616	68,415	65,708	72,463	79,003	85,175	94,285	
3	Manufacturing	62,152	52,598	52,182	48,276	63,751	64,943	70,122	75,216	76,410	
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7,835	6,183	8,692	6,624	7,207	5,736	7,408	7,582	7,925	
5	Construction	22,791	23,145	21,367	23,332	23,986	24,355	25,186	25,825	26,168	
	Secondary	92,778	81,925	82,240	78,231	94,944	95,034	1,02,716	1,08,623	1,10,503	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37,478	40,266	43,576	52,230	58,543	64,832	75,564	85,058	94,374	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	30,487	32,967	37,881	46,315	52,044	58,137	68,648	77,795	86,845	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,991	7,300	5,694	5,915	6,499	6,695	6,916	7,263	7,529	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	25,318	27,889	29,005	31,075	33,892	35,323	37,591	40,861	44,308	
7.1	Railways	1,614	1,680	1,806	1,750	1,710	1,704	1,897	1,982	2,136	
7.2	Road Transport	14,613	15,982	16,871	17,678	19,116	20,051	21,768	24,405	26,801	
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	233	404	306	548	984	1,075	1,125	1,157	1,252	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,718	4,532	3,964	4,338	4,412	4,730	5,429	5,951	6,596	
7.6	Storage	175	139	146	145	143	149	159	179	181	
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	4,965	5,152	5,913	6,617	7,526	7,614	7,213	7,187	7,342	
8	Financial Services	21,265	23,323	25,645	28,699	30,906	33,782	35,677	37,017	38,139	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	55,514	62,606	69,881	78,506	87,438	97,946	1,05,027	1,15,657	1,27,649	
10	Public Administration	11,313	11,523	12,120	13,860	17,024	18,928	20,498	22,806	25,430	
11	Other Services	26,709	26,990	29,213	32,057	35,388	41,230	45,323	49,999	55,246	
	Tertiary	1,77,597	1,92,596	2,09,440	2,36,427	2,63,191	2,92,042	3,19,680	3,51,398	3,85,146	
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	3,36,050	3,45,876	3,64,296	3,83,073	4,23,842	4,59,539	5,01,399	5,45,196	5,89,934	
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	34,209	35,183	41,113	49,417	57,371	67,268	77,167	82,989	
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	9,972	9,522	7,854	8,717	8,964	9,175	9,535	9,665	
15	Gross State Domestic Product	3,59,434	3,70,113	3,89,957	4,16,332	4,64,542	5,07,946	5,59,492	6,12,828	6,63,258	

5. Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	8.8	4.0	-9.7	-7.5	11.1	8.7	6.8	14.3
1.1	Crops	9.8	4.8	-20.6	-18.1	17.7	3.9	2.1	15.7
1.2	Livestock	8.0	2.3	8.1	6.3	6.6	13.1	12.0	14.6
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-0.6	-2.5	-7.7	-1.9	9.1	0.1	-1.2	-0.1
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	10.4	14.4	8.5	-11.0	-17.6	36.5	10.0	2.2
2	Mining and Quarrying	7.8	-9.2	16.4	11.8	7.4	10.2	11.4	-2.1
	Primary	8.6	1.8	-5.8	-4.0	10.3	9.0	7.8	10.7
3	Manufacturing	-15.4	-0.8	-7.5	32.1	1.9	8.0	7.3	1.6
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	-21.1	40.6	-23.8	8.8	-20.4	29.1	2.3	4.5
5	Construction	1.6	-7.7	9.2	2.8	1.5	3.4	2.5	1.3
	Secondary	-11.7	0.4	-4.9	21.4	0.1	8.1	5.8	1.7
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	7.4	8.2	19.9	12.1	10.7	16.6	12.6	11.0
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	8.1	14.9	22.3	12.4	11.7	18.1	13.3	11.6
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	4.4	-22.0	3.9	9.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.7
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	10.2	4.0	7.1	9.1	4.2	6.4	8.7	8.4
7.1	Railways	4.1	7.4	-3.1	-2.2	-0.4	11.3	4.5	7.8
7.2	Road Transport	9.4	5.6	4.8	8.1	4.9	8.6	12.1	9.8
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	73.6	-24.3	79.3	79.7	9.2	4.7	2.8	8.2
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	21.9	-12.5	9.4	1.7	7.2	14.8	9.6	10.8
7.6	Storage	-20.8	4.9	-0.3	-1.2	3.8	6.7	12.6	1.1
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	3.7	14.8	11.9	13.7	1.2	-5.3	-0.4	2.2
8	Financial Services	9.7	10.0	11.9	7.7	9.3	5.6	3.8	3.0
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	12.8	11.6	12.3	11.4	12.0	7.2	10.1	10.4
10	Public Administration	1.9	5.2	14.4	22.8	11.2	8.3	11.3	11.5
11	Other Services	1.0	8.2	9.7	10.4	16.5	9.9	10.3	10.5
	Tertiary	8.4	8.7	12.9	11.3	11.0	9.5	9.9	9.6
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	2.9	5.3	5.2	10.6	8.4	9.1	8.7	8.2
13	Taxes on Products	4.3	2.8	16.9	20.2	16.1	17.3	14.7	7.5
14	Subsidies on Products	5.8	-4.5	-17.5	11.0	2.8	2.4	3.9	1.4
15	Gross State Domestic Product	3.0	5.4	6.8	11.6	9.3	10.1	9.5	8.2

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	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	16.3	17.2	17.0	14.6	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.9	
1.1	Crops	9.6	10.3	10.2	7.7	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.9	
1.2	Livestock	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.3	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	
	Primary	19.5	20.6	19.9	17.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.6	16.0	
3	Manufacturing	18.5	15.2	14.3	12.6	15.0	14.1	14.0	13.8	13.0	
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	1.3	
5	Construction	6.8	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.4	
	Secondary	27.6	23.7	22.6	20.4	22.4	20.7	20.5	19.9	18.7	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.2	11.6	12.0	13.6	13.8	14.1	15.1	15.6	16.0	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	9.1	9.5	10.4	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.7	14.3	14.7	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	
7.1	Railways	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	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	4.5	4.5	
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	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	1.1	
7.6	Storage	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	
8	Financial Services	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	16.5	18.1	19.2	20.5	20.6	21.3	20.9	21.2	21.6	
10	Public Administration	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	
11	Other Services	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	
	Tertiary	52.8	55.7	57.5	61.7	62.1	63.6	63.8	64.5	65.3	
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	100.0	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	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	51,358	63,599	72,267	71,272	70,539	83,285	95,576	1,06,272	1,26,600	
1.1	Crops	29,554	37,322	43,357	37,528	32,283	38,477	40,241	42,909	53,082	
1.2	Livestock	18,595	22,550	24,532	28,900	33,369	39,392	48,354	56,047	65,754	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,896	2,079	2,144	2,441	2,474	3,328	3,593	3,569	3,714	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,312	1,647	2,234	2,404	2,412	2,089	3,388	3,747	4,050	
2	Mining and Quarrying	9,734	11,146	10,331	12,499	14,320	16,531	18,413	22,814	23,059	
	Primary	61,092	74,745	82,598	83,771	84,859	99,816	1,13,989	1,29,086	1,49,659	
3	Manufacturing	52,925	46,102	47,857	45,156	61,183	63,802	70,323	77,343	80,506	
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	5,215	3,864	5,873	4,967	5,815	4,983	7,347	8,616	10,120	
5	Construction	21,728	22,349	23,105	26,171	26,798	26,836	28,691	30,953	32,783	
	Secondary	79,869	72,315	76,836	76,293	93,796	95,620	1,06,361	1,16,912	1,23,409	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	35,916	42,603	49,461	62,117	72,247	83,849	1,01,085	1,18,940	1,38,289	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	29,216	34,881	43,061	55,213	64,413	75,377	92,050	1,09,030	1,27,517	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,700	7,722	6,400	6,904	7,834	8,472	9,035	9,910	10,772	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	20,860	24,928	26,470	29,273	32,533	34,477	36,951	41,833	46,035	
7.1	Railways	1,356	1,480	1,598	1,654	1,638	1,783	2,052	2,184	2,403	
7.2	Road Transport	12,051	14,353	15,610	16,910	18,694	19,828	21,741	25,446	28,243	
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	192	361	169	416	928	1,068	1,147	1,226	1,336	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,066	4,053	3,882	4,352	4,419	4,849	5,674	6,467	7,209	
7.6	Storage	150	133	145	149	160	170	190	224	236	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4,045	4,549	5,066	5,792	6,694	6,779	6,147	6,286	6,608	
8	Financial Services	20,929	23,214	26,154	29,704	32,409	35,554	40,392	45,166	49,316	
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	1,45,081	1,67,202	
10	Public Administration	8,748	9,872	11,175	13,616	17,357	20,735	23,104	26,235	30,020	
11	Other Services	24,421	27,945	32,816	38,750	45,040	55,413	63,857	72,966	82,835	
	Tertiary	1,60,795	1,90,639	2,18,997	2,56,866	2,96,772	3,44,236	3,91,544	4,50,221	5,13,697	
12	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	3,01,755	3,37,699	3,78,431	4,16,930	4,75,428	5,39,673	6,11,894	6,96,219	7,86,765	
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	37,164	40,929	48,642	57,754	68,906	83,180	98,141	1,07,779	
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	10,833	11,078	9,292	10,188	10,767	11,345	11,990	12,671	
15	Net State Domestic Product	3,25,139	3,64,030	4,08,282	4,56,280	5,22,994	5,97,812	6,83,729	7,82,370	8,81,873	
16	Population ('000)	35,682	36,040	36,401	36,766	37,134	37,505	37,881	38,260	38,642	
17	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	91,121	1,01,007	1,12,162	1,24,104	1,40,840	1,59,395	1,80,494	2,04,488	2,28,216	

8. Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in crore)									
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)	11
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	53,042	57,600	61,706	70,494	
1.1	Crops	29,554	32,548	34,073	26,191	20,723	24,759	25,521	26,064	30,150	
1.2	Livestock	18,595	20,066	20,521	22,190	23,592	25,148	28,473	31,878	36,538	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,896	1,890	1,841	1,694	1,662	1,809	1,808	1,786	1,785	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,312	1,455	1,641	1,808	1,601	1,325	1,798	1,978	2,021	
2	Mining and Quarrying	9,734	10,456	8,943	10,704	11,743	12,541	13,982	15,582	15,249	
	Primary	61,092	66,415	67,019	62,586	59,321	65,582	71,582	77,288	85,743	
3	Manufacturing	52,925	43,626	43,501	39,854	54,924	55,949	60,541	64,939	65,971	
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	5,215	4,052	6,031	4,502	4,933	3,731	4,739	4,850	5,070	
5	Construction	21,728	21,971	19,977	21,833	22,462	22,715	23,166	23,754	24,070	
	Secondary	79,869	69,649	69,510	66,189	82,319	82,395	88,446	93,543	95,111	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	35,916	38,432	41,924	50,341	56,317	62,313	72,696	81,847	90,829	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	29,216	31,465	36,516	44,769	50,250	56,071	66,249	75,077	83,811	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,700	6,967	5,408	5,572	6,067	6,241	6,447	6,770	7,018	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	20,860	23,142	23,023	25,095	27,468	27,874	29,001	31,571	34,276	
7.1	Railways	1,356	1,421	1,503	1,445	1,387	1,333	1,518	1,586	1,709	
7.2	Road Transport	12,051	13,299	13,520	14,298	15,441	15,733	16,673	18,697	20,532	
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	192	336	142	354	801	893	940	967	1,047	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,066	3,771	3,403	3,821	3,859	4,095	4,696	5,148	5,705	
7.6	Storage	150	119	122	120	123	124	135	152	154	
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	4,045	4,196	4,332	5,058	5,856	5,696	5,039	5,021	5,129	
8	Financial Services	20,929	22,917	25,224	28,204	30,286	33,080	34,914	36,226	37,323	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	49,920	55,873	61,291	66,962	74,858	83,156	88,337	97,278	1,07,366	
10	Public Administration	8,748	8,844	9,175	10,648	12,874	14,532	15,600	17,243	19,065	
11	Other Services	24,421	24,695	26,767	29,612	32,749	38,393	42,471	46,853	51,769	
	Tertiary	1,60,795	1,73,904	1,87,403	2,10,862	2,34,552	2,59,347	2,83,019	3,11,018	3,40,628	
12	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	3,01,755	3,09,968	3,23,932	3,39,638	3,76,192	4,07,324	4,43,047	4,81,849	5,21,482	
13	Taxes on Products	32,811	34,209	35,183	41,113	49,417	57,371	67,268	77,167	82,989	
14	Subsidies on Products	9,427	9,972	9,522	7,854	8,717	8,964	9,175	9,535	9,665	
15	Net State Domestic Product	3,25,139	3,34,205	3,49,593	3,72,897	4,16,892	4,55,731	5,01,140	5,49,481	5,94,806	
16	Population ('000)	35,682	36,040	36,401	36,766	37,134	37,505	37,881	38,260	38,642	
17	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	91,121	92,732	96,039	1,01,424	1,12,267	1,21,512	1,32,293	1,43,618	1,53,927	

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	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	15,01,947	16,75,107	19,26,372	20,93,612	22,27,533	25,18,662	27,96,908	29,22,846	32,54,345
1.1	Crops	9,82,151	10,88,814	12,48,776	12,92,874	13,27,992	14,86,044	16,06,057	16,14,938	
1.2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,68,823	4,22,733	5,10,411	5,82,410	6,72,611	7,85,180	8,71,884	32,54,345
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,37,558	1,56,674	1,73,760	1,84,411	2,05,364	2,19,109	2,23,109	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	68,027	79,911	98,190	1,16,567	1,32,720	1,54,643	1,86,561	2,12,915	
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,61,035	2,85,842	2,95,794	3,08,476	2,94,011	3,26,808	3,57,788	3,89,322	3,91,553
2.1	Primary	17,62,982	19,60,949	22,22,166	24,02,088	25,21,544	28,45,470	31,54,696	33,12,168	36,45,898
3	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,72,837	17,13,452	18,78,369	21,46,189	23,33,721	25,46,698	27,66,767	27,97,232
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,15,350	2,60,155	2,82,258	3,34,965	3,55,709	4,25,101	4,56,413	4,75,658
5	Construction	7,77,335	8,49,365	9,21,470	9,79,086	9,91,084	10,80,870	11,97,931	13,44,279	14,07,491
5.1	Secondary	23,73,989	26,37,552	28,95,077	31,39,713	34,72,238	37,70,300	41,69,640	45,67,459	46,80,381
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	8,83,582	10,54,533	11,84,560	13,20,833	14,33,969	16,09,001	18,33,267	20,73,330	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	7,93,681	9,54,683	10,78,421	12,06,474	13,07,323	14,68,583	16,79,572	19,00,837	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	89,901	99,850	1,06,140	1,14,359	1,26,646	1,40,418	1,53,695	1,72,493	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	5,29,534	6,09,453	6,89,906	7,86,763	8,60,544	9,30,155	9,79,440	10,69,290	
7.1	Railways	61,150	72,296	78,724	92,459	1,00,451	1,06,786	1,16,252	1,24,309	
7.2	Road Transport	2,62,442	3,00,652	3,38,306	3,70,364	3,99,902	4,34,947	4,73,245	5,30,652	
7.3	Water Transport	6,910	7,190	6,476	7,590	7,298	9,206	10,181	11,233	
7.4	Air Transport	4,393	8,128	6,853	11,820	20,344	21,496	22,602	17,037	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	63,602	72,054	75,719	91,681	88,246	1,02,468	1,06,795	1,08,519	
7.6	Storage	5,108	6,165	6,026	6,407	7,021	7,442	8,384	9,070	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,42,969	1,77,804	2,06,442	2,37,282	2,47,809	2,41,980	2,68,468	
8	Financial Services	4,80,226	5,36,819	5,99,341	6,61,411	7,26,286	7,50,201	8,43,923	9,52,306	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	10,50,651	12,39,813	14,70,167	17,01,935	18,99,852	21,61,236	23,62,636	26,69,824	39,30,234
10	Public Administration and Defence	4,91,155	5,46,231	6,01,912	6,76,818	7,31,578	8,27,438	9,44,085	10,67,949	28,55,246
11	Other Services	5,34,827	6,17,343	7,00,023	8,14,718	9,28,489	10,71,399	12,25,437	14,27,635	
11.1	Tertiary	39,69,975	46,04,192	52,45,909	59,62,478	65,80,718	73,49,430	81,88,788	92,60,334	1,01,67,407
11.2	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	81,06,946	92,02,692	1,03,63,153	1,15,04,279	1,25,74,499	1,39,65,200	1,55,13,122	1,71,39,962	1,84,93,686
11.3	Taxes on Products	8,90,060	10,57,977	11,80,444	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,99750	22,31,441	18,91,073
11.4	Subsidies on Products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,121	3,19,819	3,14,588	4,00,166	
11.5	Gross Domestic Product	87,36,329	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,71,874	1,53,91,669	1,70,98,304	1,89,71,237	2,03,84,759
11.6	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	63,462	70,983	79,118	86,647	94,797	1,04,880	1,15,293	1,26,521	1,34,432

10. Sectoral Growth Rates of GDP and PCI of All India at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	11.5	15.0	8.7	6.4	13.1	11.0	4.5	11.3
1.1	Crops	10.9	14.7	3.5	2.7	11.9	8.1	0.6	
1.2	Livestock	12.7	14.6	20.7	14.1	15.5	16.7	11.0	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	10.5	13.9	10.9	6.1	11.4	6.7	1.8	11.3
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	17.5	22.9	18.7	13.9	16.5	20.6	14.1	
2	Mining and Quarrying	9.5	3.5	4.3	-4.7	11.2	9.5	8.8	0.6
	Primary	11.2	13.3	8.1	5.0	12.8	10.9	5.0	10.1
3	Manufacturing	11.5	8.9	9.6	14.3	8.7	9.1	8.6	1.1
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	15.4	20.8	8.5	18.7	6.2	19.5	7.4	4.2
5	Construction	9.3	8.5	6.3	1.2	9.1	10.8	12.2	4.7
	Secondary	11.1	9.8	8.5	10.6	8.6	10.6	9.5	2.5
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	19.3	12.3	11.5	8.6	12.2	13.9	13.1	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	20.3	13.0	11.9	8.4	12.3	14.4	13.2	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	11.1	6.3	7.7	10.7	10.9	9.5	12.2	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	15.1	13.2	14.0	9.4	8.1	5.3	9.2	
7.1	Railways	18.2	8.9	17.4	8.6	6.3	8.9	6.9	
7.2	Road Transport	14.6	12.5	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.8	12.1	7.6
7.3	Water Transport	4.1	-9.9	17.2	-3.8	26.1	10.6	10.3	
7.4	Air Transport	85.0	-15.7	72.5	72.1	5.7	5.1	-24.6	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	13.3	5.1	21.1	-3.7	16.1	4.2	1.6	
7.6	Storage	20.7	-2.3	6.3	9.6	6.0	12.7	8.2	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	13.5	24.4	16.1	14.9	4.4	-2.4	10.9	
8	Financial Services	11.8	11.6	10.4	9.8	3.3	12.5	12.8	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	18.0	18.6	15.8	11.6	13.8	9.3	13.0	8.5
10	Public Administration and Defence	11.2	10.2	12.4	8.1	13.1	14.1	13.1	
11	Other Services	15.4	13.4	16.4	14.0	15.4	14.4	16.5	
	Tertiary	16.0	13.9	13.7	10.4	11.7	11.4	13.1	9.8
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	13.5	12.6	11.0	9.3	11.1	11.1	10.5	7.9
13	Taxes on Products	18.9	11.6	9.4	17.6	15.0	8.8	17.5	
14	Subsidies on Products	21.5	-2.1	5.8	-2.1	-0.4	-1.6	27.2	3.3
15	Gross Domestic Product	13.8	13.0	11.0	10.5	11.8	11.1	11.0	7.5
16	Per Capita Income	11.9	11.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.7	6.3

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	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	15,01,947	15,24,288	16,09,198	16,05,715	16,16,146	17,26,004	18,28,329	18,72,339	19,40,811	
1.1	Crops	9,82,151	9,83,809	10,37,060	9,98,425	9,69,344	10,20,258	10,64,796	10,54,179		
1.2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,44,375	3,63,558	3,90,449	4,19,637	4,61,572	4,95,834	5,36,035	5,36,035	19,40,811
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,24,743	1,32,093	1,34,609	1,36,960	1,44,547	1,53,451	1,54,115		
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	68,027	71,362	76,487	82,232	90,205	99,627	1,14,248	1,28,011		
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,61,035	2,62,609	2,63,107	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,49,248	3,66,496	3,45,069	3,54,748	
	Primary	17,62,982	17,86,897	18,72,305	18,94,400	19,34,120	20,75,252	21,94,825	22,17,408	22,95,559	
3	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,86,873	15,60,709	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,54,764	21,90,791	23,16,643	23,36,365	
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,91,635	1,99,601	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,496	2,74,104	2,96,560	3,10,275	
5	Construction	7,77,335	7,80,050	8,00,771	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,16,445	9,62,009	10,20,314	10,50,533	
	Secondary	23,73,989	24,58,558	25,61,081	27,33,214	29,93,343	32,17,705	34,26,904	36,33,517	36,97,173	
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	8,83,582	9,81,620	10,34,506	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,322	15,27,818	16,57,344		
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	7,93,681	8,88,665	9,41,941	10,37,640	11,50,121	12,68,230	13,99,843	15,19,499		
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	89,901	92,955	92,565	98,201	1,11,305	1,21,092	1,27,974	1,37,845		
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	5,29,534	5,69,523	6,11,7556	6,71,848	7,31,399	7,57,056	7,82,042	8,30,705		
7.1	Railways	61,150	69,162	73,685	80,720	85,452	82,161	87,886	92,291	26,27,439	
7.2	Road Transport	2,62,442	2,82,425	3,00,563	3,20,813	3,43,155	3,62,324	3,83,908	4,09,980		
7.3	Water Transport	6,910	7,052	7,345	7,954	8,095	8,569	9,127	9,659		
7.4	Air Transport	4,393	4,183	4,550	5,188	6,053	7,172	8,430	9,463		
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	63,602	66,480	70,172	75,596	81,156	86,835	93,205	99,966		
7.6	Storage	5,108	5,716	5,210	5,529	6,245	6,100	6,660	6,892		
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,34,505	1,56,031	1,76,047	2,01,243	2,03,896	1,92,827	2,02,453		
8	Financial Services	4,80,226	5,29,792	5,77,914	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,95,983	7,29,265	7,63,576		
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	10,50,651	11,50,239	12,89,493	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,96,983	18,79,751	20,23,280	29,89,960	
10	Public Administration and Defence	4,91,155	5,01,383	5,10,046	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,14,238	6,75,821	7,37,893	18,24,473	
11	Other Services	5,34,827	5,68,262	6,00,748	6,59,262	7,11,691	7,81,744	8,57,988	9,39,405		
	Tertiary	39,69,975	43,00,819	46,30,263	50,84,519	55,64,409	60,35,326	64,52,685	69,52,203	74,41,872	
	12 Total GSVA at Basic Prices	81,06,946	85,46,275	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,04,91,870	1,13,28,285	1,20,74,413	1,28,03,128	1,34,606	
13	Taxes on Products	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,45585	14,77219		
14	Subsidies on Products	2,60,677	2,94,069	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59425	2,44838	2,98921	12,49,229	
15	Gross Domestic Product	87,36,329	92,13,017	98,01,370	1,05,27,674	1,13,69,493	1,23,08,193	1,31,75,160	1,39,81,426	1,46,83,835	
16	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	63,462	65,538	68,572	72,805	77,659	83,003	87,828	92,085	95,706	

12. Sectoral Growth Rates of GDP and PCI of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.6	6.8	5.9	2.4	3.7
1.1	Crops	0.2	5.4	-3.7	-2.9	5.3	4.4	-1.0	
1.2	Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.4	8.1	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	6.2	0.4	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	14.7	12.0	
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	4.9	-5.8	2.8
	Primary	1.4	4.8	1.2	2.1	7.3	5.8	1.0	3.5
3	Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	6.6	5.7	0.9
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	11.2	8.2	4.6
5	Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.0	6.1	3.0
	Secondary	3.6	4.2	6.7	9.5	7.5	6.5	6.0	1.8
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.1	5.4	9.8	11.1	10.1	10.0	8.5	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	12.0	6.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	8.5	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	3.4	-0.4	6.1	13.3	8.8	5.7	7.7	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.5	3.3	6.2	
7.1	Railways	13.1	6.5	9.5	5.9	-3.9	7.0	5.0	
7.2	Road Transport	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	5.6	6.0	6.8	
7.3	Water Transport	2.1	4.2	8.3	1.8	5.9	6.5	5.8	
7.4	Air Transport	-4.8	8.8	14.0	16.7	18.5	17.5	12.3	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	4.5	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	
7.6	Storage	11.9	-8.9	6.1	12.9	-2.3	9.2	3.5	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6.8	16.0	12.8	14.3	1.3	-5.4	5.0	
8	Financial Services	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.4	4.8	4.7	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	9.5	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.8	4.6	7.6	
10	Public Administration and Defence	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.9	8.7	10.0	9.2	
11	Other Services	6.3	5.7	9.7	8.0	9.8	9.8	9.5	
	Tertiary	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.9	7.7	7.0
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.6	6.0	4.9
13	Taxes on Products	7.9	5.0	8.3	4.9	8.2	8.6	9.8	
14	Subsidies on Products	12.8	-7.8	2.1	-3.2	-3.2	-5.6	22.1	
15	Gross Domestic Product	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.0	6.1	5.0
16	Per Capita Income	3.3	4.6	6.2	6.7	6.9	5.8	4.8	3.9

13. Gross District Domestic Product of Telangana from 2017-18 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	District	Current Prices		Constant (2011-12 Prices)	
		2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	11,854	13,427	8,914	9,568
2	Kumuram Bheem	7,699	8,855	5,446	5,996
3	Mancherial	12,001	12,419	8,690	8,695
4	Nirmal	11,200	12,723	8,091	8,816
5	Nizamabad	22,105	24,793	16,092	17,371
6	Jagtial	11,001	13,140	7,646	8,832
7	Peddapalli	14,385	15,792	11,022	11,456
8	Jayashankar	6,371	7,145	4,432	4,757
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	18,181	20,438	13,605	14,667
10	Mahabubabad	11,000	12,260	7,559	8,095
11	Warangal Rural	9,832	11,361	7,112	7,974
12	Warangal Urban	14,482	16,033	10,743	11,341
13	Karimnagar	17,266	19,898	12,928	14,055
14	Rajanna Sircilla	7,344	8,191	5,227	5,560
15	Kamareddy	12,240	14,032	8,660	9,483
16	Sangareddy	29,240	31,733	22,345	23,324
17	Medak	15,475	17,185	11,734	12,646
18	Siddipet	17,167	20,598	12,022	13,575
19	Jangaon	7,586	8,239	5,403	5,557
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	14,591	16,126	10,667	11,342
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	56,047	66,156	44,384	50,224
22	Hyderabad	1,43,862	1,67,231	1,08,913	1,21,377
23	Rangareddy	1,49,559	1,73,143	1,12,503	1,24,871
24	Vikarabad	14,328	15,661	9,707	10,126
25	Mahabubnagar	17,945	21,380	13,727	15,709
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	8,455	9,567	5,742	6,229
27	Wanaparthy	7,111	8,069	4,972	5,469
28	Nagarkurnool	10,370	12,131	7,380	8,084
29	Nalgonda	25,425	28,708	18,615	20,115
30	Suryapet	16,000	18,118	11,522	12,474
31	Khammam	21,357	23,917	15,626	16,770
32	Mulugu	5,461	5,934	3,689	3,838
33	Narayanpet	6,186	6,628	4,373	4,431
Gross State Domestic Product		7,53,127	8,61,031	5,59,492	6,12,828

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: i. Totals may not tally due to rounding off and ii. Estimates are provisional.

14. Per Capita Income of Telangana by Districts from 2017-18 to 2018-19

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	District	Current Prices		Constant (2011-12 Prices)	
		2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	1,40,024	1,56,940	1,03,989	1,10,405
2	Kumuram Bheem	1,27,734	1,44,930	88,893	96,550
3	Mancherial	1,24,851	1,27,703	89,126	88,093
4	Nirmal	1,33,538	1,50,134	95,218	1,02,629
5	Nizamabad	1,18,765	1,32,030	85,369	91,306
6	Jagtial	94,591	1,11,717	64,859	74,083
7	Peddapalli	1,49,739	1,62,887	1,13,252	1,16,560
8	Jayashankar	1,29,912	1,44,266	89,117	94,767
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,42,130	1,58,066	1,04,815	1,11,777
10	Mahabubabad	1,21,916	1,34,935	82,459	87,694
11	Warangal Rural	1,15,120	1,31,652	82,208	91,209
12	Warangal Urban	1,13,476	1,24,601	83,015	86,902
13	Karimnagar	1,44,874	1,65,898	1,07,052	1,15,674
14	Rajanna Sircilla	1,12,419	1,24,252	78,853	83,040
15	Kamareddy	1,07,746	1,22,404	75,168	81,581
16	Sangareddy	1,60,377	1,72,020	1,21,185	1,25,024
17	Medak	1,68,285	1,85,351	1,25,892	1,34,549
18	Siddipet	1,44,804	1,70,992	99,960	1,11,373
19	Jangaon	1,20,751	1,30,141	84,666	86,491
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1,59,973	1,74,876	1,15,310	1,21,272
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	1,89,037	2,21,025	1,48,232	1,66,158
22	Hyderabad	3,08,999	3,57,287	2,31,201	2,56,395
23	Rangareddy	5,04,876	5,78,978	3,74,297	4,11,509
24	Vikarabad	1,33,448	1,43,994	89,214	91,871
25	Mahabubnagar	1,63,891	1,94,229	1,23,904	1,41,070
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,19,372	1,33,755	79,865	85,843
27	Wanaparthy	1,05,173	1,17,844	72,363	78,567
28	Nagarkurnool	1,01,874	1,17,614	71,417	77,335
29	Nalgonda	1,31,358	1,46,774	94,866	1,01,480
30	Suryapet	1,22,573	1,37,005	87,057	93,022
31	Khammam	1,28,865	1,43,362	92,864	98,973
32	Mulugu	1,57,192	1,69,211	1,04,842	1,08,057
33	Narayanpet	92,920	98,220	64,825	64,751
State PCI		1,80,494	2,04,488	1,32,293	1,43,618

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad. Note: i. Estimates are provisional.

15. Demographic Details of Telangana

a. Population of Telangana State from 1961 to 2011

(in Nos.)

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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. Decadal Growth Rates of Population from 1951-61 to 2001-2011

Year	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-2011
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 Rates 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	Jagital	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 Gad- wal	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 Labourers	Workers in 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 2018-19

(Area in lakh hecs.)

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
2018-19	26.98	6.07	8.34	1.79	2.99	1.12	10.67	7.51	46.60	112.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

23. Rainfall by Seasons from 1990-91 to 2019-20

(in mms.)

Sl. No.	Year	South-West Monsoon (June to September)		North-East Monsoon (October to December)		Winter Period (January to February)		Hot Weather Period (March to May)		Total	
		Actual	% Dev. over normal	Actual	% Dev. over normal	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	1999-2K	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	1117.6	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	1100.8	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	1212.2	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	1018.6	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
	Normal	720.4		124.9		11.5		48.6		905.4	
30	2019-20*	791.4	10.0	173.0	38.5						

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad. Note: * Rainfall data upto December, 2019.

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	30.56	92.75

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

25. Area sown and production of foodgrains by States, 2017-18

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	19,800.0	1	51,369.9	1	2,594	11
2	Madhya Pradesh	17,042.0	2	33,450.4	2	1,963	23
3	Punjab	6,729.9	6	31,691.9	3	4,709	1
4	Rajasthan	14,237.0	3	19,957.0	4	1,402	32
5	Bihar	6,586.5	7	17,036.9	5	2,587	12
6	West Bengal	5,944.7	8	16,877.5	6	2,839	8
7	Haryana	4,458.2	11	16,191.8	7	3,632	3
8	Maharashtra	10,926.3	4	13,246.7	8	1,212	35
9	Andhra Pradesh	4,144.0	12	12,159.8	9	2,934	5
10	Karnataka	7,647.7	5	11,791.2	10	1,542	30
11	Tamilnadu	3,538.6	14	10,713.6	11	3,028	4
12	Telangana	3,245.0	15	9,421.1	12	2,903	6
13	Gujarat	3,737.0	13	7,664.7	13	2,051	21
14	Orissa	4,665.4	10	7,151.3	14	1,533	31
15	Jharkhand	3,067.1	16	6,001.3	15	1,957	24
16	Chattisgarh	4,885.0	9	5,958.7	16	1,220	34
17	Assam	2,643.0	17	5,525.9	17	2,091	19
18	Uttarakhand	851.0	19	1,903.2	18	2,236	18
19	Jammu & Kashmir	919.3	18	1,571.1	19	1,709	25
20	Himachal Pradesh	724.9	20	1,488.3	20	2,053	20
21	Tripura	318.6	22	855.4	21	2,685	10
22	Manipur	297.0	23	706.5	22	2,379	16
23	Nagaland	336.5	21	552.3	23	1,641	27
24	Kerala	191.5	25	523.8	24	2,736	9
25	Meghalaya	141.0	26	361.8	25	2,566	14
26	Arunachal Pradesh	226.7	24	359.1	26	1,584	29
27	Goa	44.1	29	107.8	27	2,447	15
28	NCT Delhi	30.0	30	106.9	28	2,570	13
29	Sikkim	56.4	27	93.9	29	1,665	26
30	Mizoram	45.4	28	74.2	30	1,634	28
31	Puducherry	18.8	31	44.1	31	2,343	17
32	Dardanagar haveli	17.8	32	35.7	32	2,011	22
33	A & N Islands	5.9	33	17.0	33	2,868	7
34	Daman and Diu	2.2	34	2.8	34	1,244	33
35	Chandigarh	0.1	35	0.3	35	4,628	2
All India		1,27,524.3		2,85,013.0		2,235	

Source: Final Estimates, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, GOI.

26. Livestock and Poultry Population by Districts, 2012 Census

(in Nos.)

Sl. No.	District	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Others	Total Livestock	Dogs	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	93	4,52,739	4,593	5,18,473
2	Kumuram Bheem	2,77,680	47,262	83,813	1,84,203	744	86	5,93,788	475	4,17,386
3	Mancherial	2,11,945	96,960	2,96,133	1,45,376	2,748	80	7,53,242	2,031	4,95,788
4	Nirmal	2,11,507	1,22,219	2,80,211	1,24,979	4,287	36	7,43,239	6,128	4,07,794
5	Nizamabad	1,27,011	2,18,206	4,48,018	1,86,969	6,861	90	9,87,155	6,428	21,78,128
6	Jagtial	97,956	1,30,385	4,05,918	1,01,429	9,285	100	7,45,073	4,527	10,53,213
7	Peddapallli	97,831	1,02,798	3,78,473	91,650	4,071	113	6,74,936	3,306	7,14,387
8	Jayashankar	89,050	60,344	1,38,140	68,379	2,546	55	3,58,514	1,206	3,12,666
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	2,81,235	1,61,741	1,04,288	2,25,171	3,638	261	7,76,334	13,076	8,40,982
10	Mahabubabad	1,93,903	1,09,028	3,85,025	1,34,477	7,080	62	8,29,575	4,424	7,45,653
11	Warangal Rural	1,02,517	1,27,478	4,48,133	78,814	9,790	137	7,66,869	1,431	11,64,222
12	Warangal Urban	49,918	70,599	2,93,815	50,783	13,129	697	4,78,941	7,407	20,34,825
13	Karimnagar	84,399	1,00,892	4,10,703	83,224	8,696	304	6,88,218	4,765	19,54,110
14	Rajanna Sircilla	46,233	66,481	2,37,002	72,258	5,214	604	4,27,792	3,546	7,92,987
15	Kamareddy	2,06,321	1,81,405	4,70,824	2,90,026	12,955	973	11,62,504	6,671	13,94,420
16	Sangareddy	1,93,506	1,83,082	3,02,177	3,05,431	14,957	1,198	10,00,351	25,024	21,33,349
17	Medak	1,42,374	1,40,147	3,70,880	1,66,561	5,232	198	8,25,392	6,068	58,49,940
18	Siddipet	1,63,578	1,67,387	5,51,526	1,45,909	10,771	95	10,39,266	5,530	1,85,81,908
19	Jangaon	1,26,588	1,08,615	4,76,437	96,007	7,668	113	8,15,428	2,707	8,85,574
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	98,045	1,63,708	4,23,626	1,23,021	3,001	140	8,11,541	5,062	48,76,704
21	Medchal- Malkajgiri	29,135	67,354	92,977	39,913	4,425	651	2,34,455	58,636	29,40,078
22	Hyderabad	18,150	27,714	13,181	39,970	374	4,271	1,03,660	56,460	42,857
23	Rangareddy	2,34,453	1,65,586	5,35,821	2,44,538	8,537	6,414	11,95,349	33,776	1,72,72,003
24	Vikarabad	1,99,894	81,263	1,75,298	2,38,186	9,815	169	7,04,625	19,048	8,11,142
25	Mahabubnagar	1,63,604	88,467	16,22,048	1,87,339	20,518	1,134	20,83,110	20,662	27,91,262
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,03,891	59,587	3,95,165	73,419	5,003	42	6,37,107	12,127	10,07,994
27	Wanaparthy	87,615	65,143	7,44,137	73,381	10,007	59	9,80,342	9,904	7,86,832
28	Nagarkurnool	2,39,523	1,06,373	6,62,717	1,95,745	9,945	228	12,14,531	14,917	18,90,760
29	Nalgonda	2,18,220	2,99,647	8,79,990	2,87,852	17,086	653	17,03,448	10,432	25,32,797
30	Suryapet	1,73,985	3,19,192	5,61,048	1,18,093	4,634	109	11,77,061	4,991	16,12,045
31	Khammam	1,54,981	3,56,151	3,09,695	1,63,233	7,134	200	9,91,394	5,633	10,44,799
32	Mulugu	1,00,419	68,047	1,55,774	77,108	2,871	61	4,04,280	1,361	3,52,581
33	Narayanpet	81,439	45,792	1,61,711	56,480	2,974	26	3,48,422	1,858	3,13,174
Total		48,80,293	41,60,419	1,28,35,761	45,75,695	2,37,061	19,452	2,67,08,681	3,64,210	8,07,50,833

Source : Director of Animal Husbandry, Hyderabad.

27. Fish and Prawn Production from 2008-09 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Year	Inland Fish Production (Tonnes)	Fresh Water Prawn Production (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	2,84,211	9,998	2,94,209

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Hyderabad.

28. Milk, Meat and Eggs Production 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, Hyderabad.

29. Mineral Production and Value of Mineral Produced from 2017-18 to 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	1,03,12,429.78
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	Iron Ore	Tonnes	6,000	4,194.00	1,500	1,033.50
Total			14,54,69,410.19		16,83,57,245.62	
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	6,54,382	3,59,910.10
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	38,38,982	12,28,474.24
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		22,95,073.82	
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	10,35,31,869.98
10	Ordinary Sand	M3	95,35,278	57,21,166.80	1,04,46,737	64,52,432.70
Total			10,61,28,553.94		17,58,30,368.99	
Grand Total			25,32,07,511.40		34,64,82,688.43	

Source: Director of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.

30. Functioning of Fair Price Shops and Food Security Cards by Districts

(As on December, 2019)

Sl. No.	District	No. of FP Shops	Annapurna Cards (AAP)	Anthyodaya Food Security Cards (AFSC)	Food Security Cards (FSC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	355	273	12,908	1,75,417	1,88,598
2	Kumuram Bheem	275	21	12,165	1,25,339	1,37,525
3	Mancherial	423	171	15,011	1,99,625	2,14,807
4	Nirmal	390	34	11,776	1,92,852	2,04,662
5	Nizamabad	751	1,121	20,083	3,69,608	3,90,812
6	Jagtial	586	149	14,463	2,89,355	3,03,967
7	Peddapalli	413	183	12,374	2,04,427	2,16,984
8	Jayashankar	277	39	8,952	1,12,688	1,21,679
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	442	4	17,503	2,66,016	2,83,523
10	Mahabubabad	553	2	14,657	2,21,099	2,35,758
11	Warangal Rural	464	15	12,090	2,07,786	2,19,891
12	Warangal Urban	459	19	12,120	2,54,319	2,66,458
13	Karimnagar	487	45	15,873	2,58,992	2,74,910
14	Rajanna Sircilla	344	216	13,614	1,59,411	1,73,241
15	Kamareddy	577	1,054	16,390	2,31,504	2,48,948
16	Sangareddy	845	105	27,093	3,45,816	3,73,014
17	Medak	521	79	13,007	2,00,815	2,13,901
18	Siddipet	680	95	18,844	2,70,165	2,89,104
19	Jangaon	335	96	10,092	1,48,667	1,58,855
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	481	0	13,703	2,00,311	2,14,014
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	636	110	18,298	4,77,153	4,95,561
22	Hyderabad	703	1,315	30,125	5,51,829	5,83,269
23	Rangareddy	919	42	35,165	4,89,784	5,24,991
24	Vikarabad	588	39	26,709	2,08,249	2,34,997
25	Mahabubnagar	506	224	18,958	2,17,865	2,37,047
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	333	136	10,107	1,47,191	1,57,434
27	Wanaparthy	325	114	9,869	1,44,201	1,54,184
28	Nagarkurnool	558	40	17,034	2,16,944	2,34,018
29	Nalgonda	991	68	28,666	4,28,687	4,57,421
30	Suryapet	610	47	18,736	2,98,197	3,16,980
31	Khammam	669	3	26,383	3,78,921	4,05,307
32	Mulugu	222	2	8,071	81,817	89,890
33	Narayanpet	298	29	8,951	1,29,131	1,38,111
Total		17,016	5,890	5,49,790	82,04,181	87,59,861

Source : Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Hyderabad.

31. Functioning of Anganwadi Centers by Districts, 2019

SI. No.	District	Pro- jects	Mandals Covered	Centres				Children Enrolled (7 M-6Yrs)	AWTs		Ayahs (Helpers)
				Total Main AWCs	Total Mini AWCs	Total Main AWCs Functining	Total Mini AWCs Function- ing		Main	Mini	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Adilabad	5	18	992	264	992	264	56,024	953	198	874
2	Kumuram Bheem	5	15	834	139	834	139	41,332	755	80	681
3	Mancherial	4	18	896	73	885	73	43,442	868	61	801
4	Nirmal	4	19	816	110	816	110	53,149	789	101	749
5	Nizamabad	5	27	1,365	135	1,365	135	85,212	1,344	132	1,281
6	Jagtial	4	18	1,037	28	1,037	28	51,704	1,023	28	977
7	Peddapalli	3	14	701	5	701	5	27,516	679	5	608
8	Jayashankar	6	20	1,137	147	1,137	144	38,819	1,052	84	940
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	11	23	1,434	626	1,432	626	61,681	1,381	565	1,330
10	Mahabubabad	5	16	1,285	152	1,285	144	39,726	1,217	112	1,153
11	Warangal Rural	3	15	832	76	832	76	29,180	783	48	691
12	Warangal Urban	3	11	772	27	772	20	36,395	746	11	669
13	Karimnagar	4	16	752	25	752	25	31,984	734	20	714
14	Rajanna Sircilla	2	13	560	27	560	27	27,036	549	26	525
15	Kamareddy	5	22	1,038	155	1,038	155	50,796	1,011	148	959
16	Sangareddy	5	26	1,344	160	1,344	159	78,091	1,324	153	1,239
17	Medak	4	20	885	191	885	190	44,954	861	186	832
18	Siddipet	5	22	1,084	66	1,084	65	44,307	1,065	46	1,043
19	Jangaon	3	13	691	41	691	41	21,638	679	35	664
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	4	16	809	55	809	55	29,700	787	48	746
21	Medchal- Malkajgiri	3	14	779	14	778	10	82,679	755	10	664
22	Hyderabad	5	16	912	2	912	2	71,354	881	1	824
23	Rangareddy	7	27	1,380	220	1,377	223	1,12,377	1,343	213	1,253
24	Vikarabad	5	18	969	138	969	137	46,804	948	130	901
25	Mahabubnagar	7	26	1,736	153	1,727	154	84,168	1,697	139	1,615
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	3	12	656	57	656	55	45,369	633	46	607
27	Wanaparthy	3	14	545	44	545	44	21,052	536	35	515
28	Nagarkurnool	5	20	908	223	908	210	34,761	880	174	813
29	Nalgonda	9	31	1,831	262	1,831	257	66,008	1,808	233	1,777
30	Suryapet	5	23	1,126	83	1,122	83	41,330	1,093	74	1,046
31	Khammam	7	21	1,605	291	1,605	232	69,570	1,579	222	1,535
Total		149	584	31,711	3,989	31,681	3,888	15,68,158	30,753	3,364	29,026

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare, Hyderabad.

32. Enrolment of Children in Schools from 2007-08 to 2017-18

Year	Pre-Primary	I-V Classes	VI-VIII Classes	IX-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	4,19,329	33,58,789	18,10,849	9,67,072	4,035	65,60,074
2008-09	4,26,829	33,32,610	17,49,325	10,32,127	4,607	65,45,498
2009-10	2,55,699	33,28,545	16,92,809	10,45,235	11,023	63,33,311
2010-11	2,31,939	32,97,475	16,94,139	10,23,502	8,801	62,55,856
2011-12	2,25,741	32,56,509	17,25,626	10,15,125	11,063	62,34,064
2012-13	2,31,107	31,72,977	17,19,724	9,89,919	15,657	61,29,384
2013-14	1,83,223	32,06,958	17,38,259	10,25,861	24,194	61,78,495
2014-15	1,67,396	31,91,573	17,27,617	10,35,186	31,638	61,53,410
2015-16	94,892	32,46,976	17,58,209	10,58,128	33,577	61,91,782
2016-17	1,33,740	31,08,993	17,08,979	10,48,814	32,670	60,33,196
2017-18	1,51,672	30,78,186	17,03,766	10,54,358	48,554	60,36,536

Source: Commissioner and Director of School Education, Educational Statistics Booklet, 2017-18.

33. School Dropout Rates from 2012-13 to 2017-18

Year	Primary Level (I-V)			Elementary Level (I-VIII)			Secondary Level (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2012-13	24.28	24.56	24.42	33.98	31.35	32.69	42.71	41.59	42.16
2013-14	22.6	22.02	22.32	33.72	35.34	32.56	39.05	37.33	38.21
2014-15	19.52	18.95	19.25	31.93	30.31	31.14	38.76	36.31	37.56
2015-16	16.57	16.08	16.33	29.88	28.93	29.42	38.18	35.75	36.99
2016-17	18.85	18.08	18.48	33.15	31.46	32.33	38.89	36.89	37.92
2017-18	19.03	17.57	18.33	31.05	29.21	30.16	38.02	36.36	37.21

Source : Commissioner and Director of School Education , Educational Statistics Booklet 2017-18.

34. Company wise Number of LPG connections by Districts from 2017-18 to 2018-19

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.

Socio Economic Outlook -2020



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