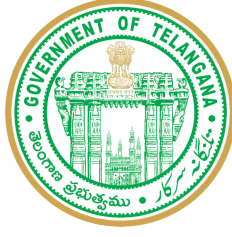




Reinventing Telangana The Way Forward

SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2016

**Government of Telangana
Planning Department**



Government of Telangana

REINVENTING TELANGANA

The Way Forward

SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

2016

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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Section I
REINVENTING TELANGANA

“The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.”

- Robert Frost

Telangana, the youngest State in the Union of India, was the result of a prolonged struggle, actively participated by the people cutting across all sections, for a new life of hopes and aspirations. The genesis of the movement can be traced to a deliberate neglect of Telangana in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh, in most areas such as, water resources, finance and employment opportunities, popularly known as, “*Neellu, Nidbulu, Niyaamakaalu.*”

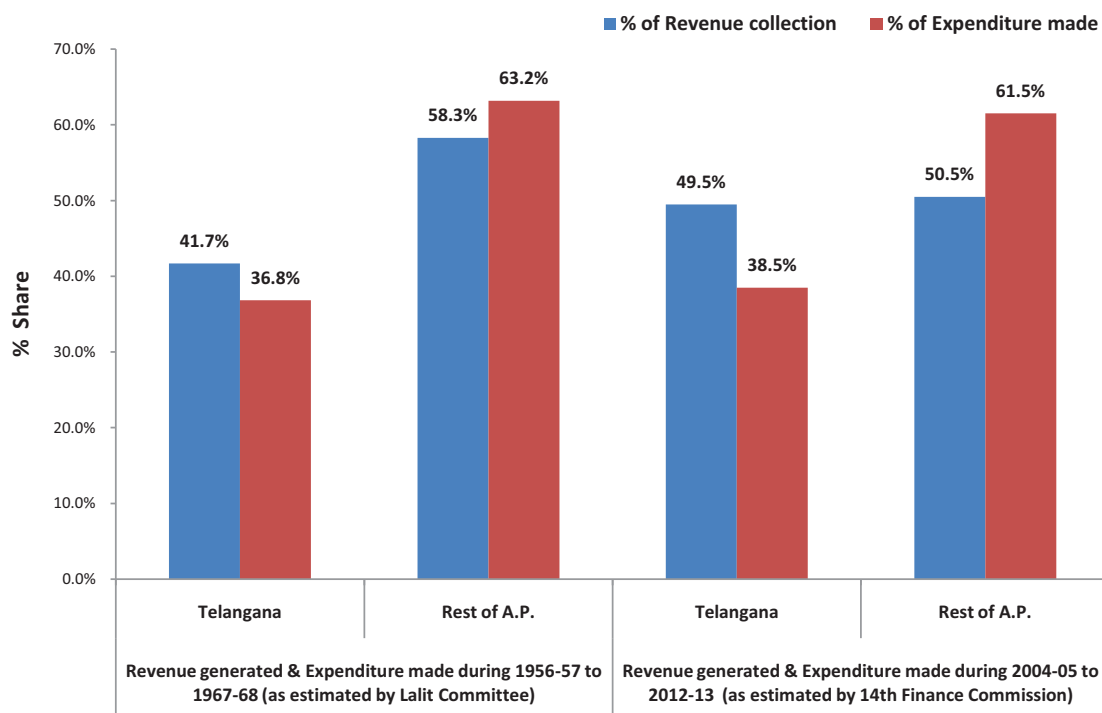
I. The Legacy of Neglect

The assessment of past expenditure has clearly established the fact that there has been significant under-spending in Telangana, relative to its revenue generation. As per the report of the Lalit Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1969, the overall budgetary surplus of Telangana during 1956 to 1969, was about Rs. 85.83 crore, though the present value of this is much more in terms of economic loss along with loss of several direct and indirect benefits in terms of income, employment and public revenues. This report was analysed by the noted economist Prof. CH. Hanumantha Rao in his book entitled, *Regional Disparities, Smaller States and Statehood for Telangana*, to quantify the neglect of Telangana area during this period.

Based on the district-wise revenue receipts and expenditure during the years 2004-05 to 2012-13, the Fourteenth Finance Commission came to a broad conclusion that Telangana districts accounted for 49.5 percent of resources raised by the combined State of Andhra Pradesh, of which only 38.5 percent of the revenue was spent in Telangana area. The districts of Andhra and Rayalseema regions accounted for 50.5 percent of revenues and 61.5 percent of total revenue expenditure of the combined State. Thus, surplus revenue in Telangana was entirely on account of deliberate neglect and under-spending in relation to revenue

collections and developmental needs and not on account of the higher revenue potential. Transfer of surplus budgetary resources continued all through the 58 years from 1956 to 2014 (see Figure 1.1), causing low public investment in socio-economic development, resulting in inheritance of a lopsided economy.

Figure 1.1: Diversion of Budgetary Surpluses of Telangana in Combined A.P.



II. Vision of the Government: Building a 'Bangaru Telangana'

The key challenge for the Telangana State was to overcome this legacy of deliberate neglect and to create an enabling political, social, and economic environment, which promotes investment, growth and human development. The formation of the State is a golden opportunity to undo many of the disoriented policies and to introduce reforms for a participatory, accountable, and a development oriented governance structure. The vision of the present Government is not only to undo the past neglect, but also to build a 'Bangaru (Golden) Telangana', which is inclusive and forward-looking.

In last twenty-one months, the Government of Telangana, has taken formidable steps to undo the historic wrongs meted out to the State by reorienting the existing policies and laying out a way forward for building a 'Bangaru Telangana'. The challenge for building 'Bangaru Telangana' was summed up in the following words of the Hon'ble Chief Minister: "The major challenge before the State Government is not only to regain the growth momentum but also make it inclusive. I firmly believe that growth has no meaning and even legitimacy if the deprived sections of the society are left behind...The initiatives taken by the Government since the formation of the State in June this year have entirely been guided by these compelling imperatives" (speech before 14th Finance Commission, 2014).

Initiatives taken by the Government so far, for achieving the vision of 'Bangaru Telangana', can be broadly grouped into three categories: (i) measures to accelerate economic growth, (ii) improving infrastructure facilities, (iii) programmes targeting social welfare and inclusive growth.

Measures to Accelerate Economic Growth

It's a matter of pride for the people of Telangana that within a year and nine months, Telangana's economy has turned around and is on a high growth trajectory, mainly due to initiatives taken by the Government. Telangana is among the fastest growing States in India by registering a growth of 11.7 percent, at current prices, as against national average of 8.6 percent in 2015-16 (Advanced Estimates). The State economy is expected to grow at 9.2 percent at constant (2011-12) prices, as against national average of 7.6 percent during the same period.

A stable and high growth in agriculture sector is essential for uplifting the standard of living of rural population. However, one of the worrying features of the recent growth experience has been that of the deceleration in agriculture growth. Agriculture sector has been experiencing negative growth in the last two years, on account of consecutive drought and structural rigidity. In other words, more than half of the State's population is experiencing reduced income. Keeping the drought conditions in mind, Government has prepared an Action Plan for mitigating adverse impact of drought through provision of input subsidy, augmenting fodder availability, livelihood assistance etc.

Government also realises that there is an increased need for a second green revolution in order to overcome the structural rigidities in agriculture sector and to make farming more remunerative. This, for instance, needs farmers to diversify towards production of non-cereals, protein-rich food products such as milk, egg, etc. In this direction, Government of Telangana has given a lot of emphasis on horticulture and animal husbandry. Telangana is a significant contributor in production of horticultural crops such as, mango, red-chilli, turmeric, vegetables etc., and production of milk and poultry products. In order to boost growth in these sectors, Government launched five major schemes (i) micro-irrigation (ii) green houses/polyhouses scheme, (iii) farm mechanisation (iv) Rs. 4 subsidy per litre milk to dairy farmers, and (v) power subsidy to poultry farmers.

Irrigation is a critical determinant of agriculture productivity, especially in times of drought. In order to increase irrigated agriculture, Government has taken two major initiatives: (i) launching of 'Mission Kakatiya' to repair and revive the existing tanks to their full potential, and (ii) according high priority to complete all major irrigation projects to utilise State's water share from major rivers, duly modifying the design wherever necessary, to suit the State's needs. Mission Kakatiya is another flagship programme of the Government, under which over 45,000 water bodies are planned to be rejuvenated in a phased manner. In the phase I of this Mission over 8200 tanks were taken up for restoration and the work has already been completed on more than 6000 tanks. Now works will be taken up on 9000 tanks under Phase-II.

Accelerating the growth of industrial and services sectors, is vital for employment generation, especially for youth. Higher growth rate in industrial and services sectors, is possible only through attracting new investments into the State. In this direction, Government enacted 'the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System (TS-iPASS)' for speedy processing of applications for issuing various clearances without hassle at a single point and for creating a business-friendly environment in the State. Apart from this, Government of Telangana started various incentives for encouraging new entrepreneurship.

Telangana is one the major exporter of Information Technology enabled services in the country. Hyderabad has become a premier global destination for IT and ITeS. Proactive initiatives are being taken by the Government to create state-of-the-art physical infrastructure for the growth of the IT Sector in the State.

In order to expand IT industry in other cities, Government has identified Warangal as Tier-2 IT hub and is providing suitable infrastructure facilities. Government has launched the T-Hub for developing Hyderabad as a start-up city and Telangana as a Start-Up State.

Improving Infrastructural Facilities

Infrastructure contributes to economic development both by increasing productivity and by providing amenities that enhance the quality of life. Investment in infrastructure is essential to place the State on a higher growth path. As very large volumes of resources are required, there is need for prioritisation of infrastructure. Accordingly, the Government is putting efforts in improving infrastructure in irrigation, electricity, and roads. In electricity sector, State Government is targeting to provide at least, 9 hours of power supply for agricultural purpose and uninterrupted power supply for industrial and domestic consumption. To meet these targets, Government has commissioned six new power projects with the target of producing additional 6840 MWs of power. Despite inheriting huge deficit the Government in power sector, could ensure a regime of uninterrupted and quality availability of power throughout 2015-16. This turnaround of Telangana Energy sector and significant improvement in power situation in the State, has been one of the greatest success stories. In this regard, Government has undertaken an ambitious programme to add additional capacity, including solar power to take the total installed capacity in the State to 23,912 MWs in coming three years, to be not only completely self reliant, but also to meet the growing requirements of the upcoming robust industrial sector in the State. A total financial closure to the tune of Rs.91,500 crore, has already been achieved for State generating unit TSGENCO, Singareni Collieries Co Ltd, NTPC and Solar generating units.

A well-connected road network is essential for easy movement of goods and passengers. Major programmes undertaken by the Government in road sector include: (i) improving connectivity between Mandal headquarters with District headquarters by widening roads from single lane to double lane, (ii) major district roads, State highways, core road network are being widened from single lane to double lane road to cater to the increased traffic. This would cover a total road length of over 15,000 kms, including 358 new bridges.

Programmes Targeted towards Social Welfare and Inclusive Growth

Government has accorded high priority to uplift the weaker sections of the society and to bring them on par with the mainstream through a multi-pronged approach. Some of the initiatives under taken in this regard include, (i) emphasis on health and education for Human Resource Development, (ii) Programmes supporting vulnerable sections of our population such as old-age, destitute, etc. and (iii) social welfare programmes targeting economically and socially weaker sections.

It is an irony that while Telangana State has made some important strides by achieving high economic growth and prosperity, performance in health and education sector is rather poor. Social sector indicators such as literacy rate, male-female literacy gap, IMR, MMR are still a cause of concern, especially in some of the districts. It has been recognised that economic progress without social progress is unsustainable in the long-run. Therefore, it is imperative that we make efforts to improve our social indicators. In this direction, the Government has been implementing several schemes in health and education sectors. Government is committed to strengthen, stabilize and consolidate the existing health care facilities by providing the required manpower, equipment and medicines, so as to restore the faith of the public in the Government hospitals.

Government has initiated several steps to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State. IMR in Telangana has now come down from 39 to 28 per 1000 live births, as against the national average of 40, which is a significant achievement after the formation of the State.

Enactment of the National Food Security Act has changed the food distribution scenario in the State, apart from improving the nutritional levels. The Act seeks to make the right to food a legal entitlement by providing subsidised food grains. In addition to the mandated coverage under the Act, State Government increased the coverage by relaxing eligibility criteria and providing additional rice at a cheaper rate. Every eligible person is provided with 6 kgs. of rice per month without any ceiling for a family. Government is also providing “Sanna Biyyam” (fine rice) to the students at all social welfare hostels and under Mid-Day meal scheme in the schools, which is now proposed to be extended to college students also.

Government has launched a massive drinking water supply scheme, “Mission Bhagheeratha”, with a vision to provide tapped water connection to each and every household in all habitations. This pioneering scheme has been commended by the Government of India for other States to emulate. Rural development with public participation has become the focus of the Government. Grama Jyothi scheme is aimed at empowering Gram Panchayats for the holistic development of the Panchayats in the spirit of 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Telangana Pale Pragathi, focuses on improving livelihood opportunities of poor rural households through intervention in five focal areas.

Government has been providing Aasara Pensions to protect the most vulnerable sections of the society in particular, the old and infirm, physically challenged persons, people with HIV-AIDS, widows, incapacitated weavers and toddy tappers (32.18 lakh). Government is also providing monthly financial assistance to Beedi workers (3.53 lakh). These schemes have been a great support to the families in providing social security to meet minimum needs of a dignified life.

In achieving the objective of dignified and secured life to the poor, the Government has introduced 2BHK housing scheme for homeless families in rural and urban areas, discarding the earlier model of single room houses. According to the new scheme, each house will have two bedrooms, kitchen, hall and two bath-cum-toilets. For the first time in the country, such a unique housing programme has been conceived, symbolizing the concern of my Government for the poor to live with dignity.

‘Kalyana Lakshmi’ and ‘Shaadi Mubaarak’ Schemes are the most popular and successful flagship programmes launched by the Government, to provide one-time financial assistance of Rs. 51,000 to brides’ family hailing from economically backward SCs, STs, and Minority families to alleviate financial distress at the time of the marriage. T-PRIDE Scheme was launched to develop entrepreneurship among SCs and STs. Government launched Land Purchase Scheme in the State to provide livelihood opportunities to the poor agricultural families belonging to Scheduled Castes community.

Outlook

Since the formation of the State, the Government of Telangana has taken bold initiatives to revive the economic growth by providing an enabling business environment and appropriate physical infrastructural facilities in the State. While these initiatives have led to transition of the State economy into a sustained and higher growth trajectory in a short span of time, fluctuations in agriculture sector has been a area concern.

Government is committed to revive the agriculture sector that is vital for inclusive growth and towards to that end launched various schemes to make agriculture a remunerative activity for people depending on it. An immediate action plan is prepared and being implemented for mitigating the adverse impact of drought conditions in the State. Renewed focus is being given to social sector for uplifting the social and economic conditions of downtrodden and vulnerable sections of our society.

The Socio-Economic Outlook-2016, third such publication after formation of the State, highlights major policy initiatives taken by the present Government in the last one year and nine months and status of implementation. The report is divided into following four broad Sections. Section-I: Reinventing Telangana: The Way Forward, and Macroeconomic trends, Section-II: Sectoral analysis of agriculture, industry, services sectors, Section-III: Human Development Index and Status of MDG & Sustainable Development Goals, Section IV: Statistical Profile of Telangana State.



Thousand Pillar Temple, Warangal

“Development can be seen as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy.”

Amartya Sen,
Noted Economist and Nobel Laureate

With the geographical area of 1,12,077 sq. kms and population of 3.5 crore, as per 2011 census, Telangana is the 12th largest State in terms of both area and population in India. The State is geographically bordered by the Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh to the North, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south, east and north east. The State is strategically located in the Deccan plateau region and situated in the middle of the country.

The people of the State are predominantly residing in rural areas, as 61.12 percent of the total population lives in villages and the rest of 38.88 percent are residing in urban areas. The male-female sex ratio for the State is 988, according to 2011 Census. The overall growth of total population during the decade 2001 to 2011 is 13.58 percent as against the national growth of 17.7 percent. The growth of the population in urban areas has been witnessing a significant increase, resulting in Telangana becoming one of the fastest urbanising State in the country. Urban population in the State grew by 38.12% during the decade 2001 to 2011, as compared with 25.13% in the preceding decade. In sharp contrast, rural population in the State grew by a modest 2.13% as per the 2011 census. Around 30% of total urban population in the State are residing in the capital city of Hyderabad alone.

I. Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana

Economic growth is a necessary condition for eradicating poverty and uplifting the living standards of State's population. Significance of economic growth for over-all development of the State is aptly explained by Prof. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog: *“Economic growth ‘pulls up’ people into gainful employment and places ever-rising purchasing power in their hands. This in turn cuts poverty and empowers people to access education, health and other amenities provided by the State as well as through private expenditures. Growth alone provides enhanced revenues that the Government can use to alleviate poverty and provide education, health and other social services.”*

State Income or Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the most important indicator in measuring the economic growth of a State. These estimates reveal the extent and direction of changes in the level of economic development. However, economic growth need not guarantee human/social development. For this to happen, Government need to play an important role in allocating financial resources towards health, education, and social welfare programmes. In this context, the present chapters outline the performance of the Telangana's economy, structure of employment in the State, inflation and public finance.

Adoption of new Base Year 2011-12: The Government of Telangana has estimated its GSDP estimates adopting the new base year 2011-12, on par with the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. The estimates of these macro-economic aggregates are prepared at the prices of selected year known as base year for examining the performance of the economy in real terms. The estimates at the prevailing prices of the current year are termed as “at current prices”, while those prepared at base year prices are termed as “at constant prices”. The comparison of the estimates at constant prices, which means “in real terms”, over the years gives the measure of real growth.

Box-2.1: Revising the Base Year for Estimating GDP Statistics from 2004-05 to 2011-12

The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India has revised the base year for estimating Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2004-05 to 2011-12, incorporating changes like revisions in the methodology of compilation, inclusion of new and recent data sources and adoption of latest classification systems etc. Major changes made in this series include (i) comprehensive coverage of corporate sector data by incorporation of annual accounts of companies as filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), (ii) Improved coverage of activities of local bodies, (iii) Incorporation of the results of the recent NSS Surveys, viz., Unincorporated Enterprise Survey (2010-11) and Employment-Unemployment Survey (2011-12).

Sector Specific Changes made in the Revised Series are:

- 1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing:** (i). Segregation of crops and livestock production; (ii). Adoption of Agriculture Census (2010-11) and Livestock Census (2012); (iii). Revision of yield rates of meat & by-products of different livestock species.
- 2. Mining and Manufacturing:** (i) Estimation of value addition from extraction of sand through an indirect method, in accordance with its use in construction; (ii) Enterprise Approach adopted for mining and manufacturing activity using MCA21 database to account for head offices, ancillary activities, etc.
- 3. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services:** Utility services, including sewage, waste management, recycling and remediation activities, brought under the group electricity, gas and water supply;
- 4. Construction:** (i). Study on the inputs in the construction sector by Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee (ii). Incorporation of results of NSS All India Debt & Investment Survey, 2013.
- 5. Non-financial Services:** (i). Use of Consumer Price Indices-Rural, Urban and Combined, instead of the CPI-AL/RL/IW used earlier; (ii). Use of Service Tax as an indicator for growth in the respective service.
- 6. Financial Services:** (i). Comprehensive coverage of financial sector by inclusion of information from the accounts of stock brokers, stock exchanges, asset management companies, mutual funds and pension funds, as well as the regulatory bodies, SEBI, PFRDA and IRDA.

Source: Press Note on New Series Estimates of National Income released by MOSPI, GOI on 30.01.2015.

As per new series, sector-wise estimates are presented as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices, while “GSDP at market prices” will henceforth be referred to as GSDP. Estimates of GVA at factor cost (earlier called GSDP at factor cost) can be compiled by using the estimates of GVA at basic prices duly adjusting the production taxes less production subsidies. Here it is important to note that the basic price is a price that includes the production taxes minus production subsidies, whereas market price is a price, which includes the Product taxes minus product subsidies. In nutshell, market price includes the production taxes and product taxes minus production subsidies and product subsidies and equates the price available for consumer. One of the distinct features of the new series is compilation of GSDP estimates at market prices instead of factor cost and GVA at basic prices.

GSDP - Outlook for 2015-16

The Government of Telangana has released the GSDP estimates for the year 2015-16 (Advance Estimates). According to the estimates, Telangana’s GSDP is estimated to be Rs.5.83 lakh crore in 2015-16 at current prices expected to grow at 11.7 percent. GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is Rs. 4.69 lakh crore, and is expected to grow at 9.2 percent over previous year. The GSDP and growth rates of current and constant prices are given in Table 2.1.

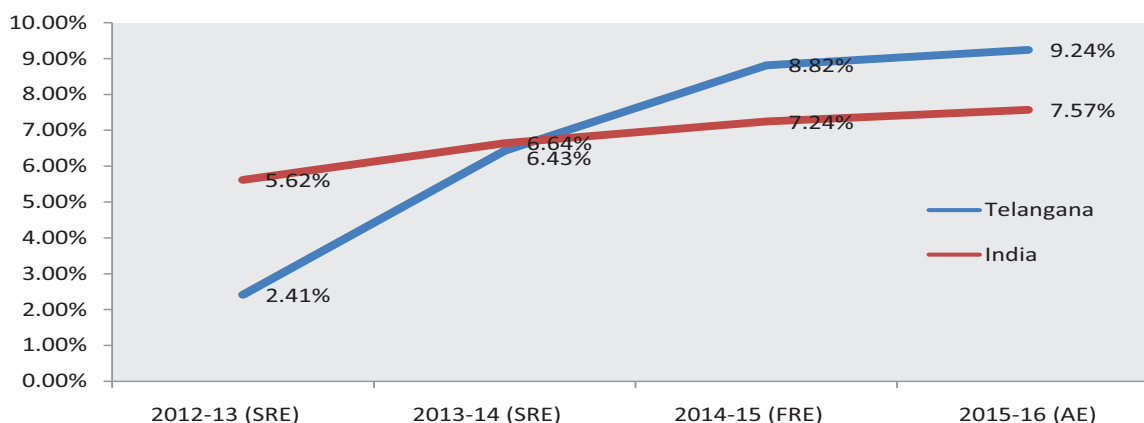
Table 2.1: GSDP of Telangana State at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	Current Prices		Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth (%)	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth (%)
2011-12 (SRE)	3,61,701	-	3,61,701	-
2012-13 (SRE)	4,04,105	11.7	3,70,432	2.4
2013-14 (SRE)	4,60,172	13.9	3,94,248	6.4
2014-15 (FRE)	5,22,001	13.4	4,29,001	8.8
2015-16 (AE)	5,83,117	11.7	4,68,656	9.2

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates

Performance of State’s economy: The share of Telangana’s economy in India is about 4.1 percent in 2015-16. A comparison of Telangana’s GSDP growth with that of All-India growth reveals that in 2012-13, Telangana grew at 2.41 percent which is much lower than All-India growth rate of 5.62 percent. However, since 2013-14, the growth rate of Telangana has picked up and registered higher growth than All India (See Figure 2.1). This is a clear indication of the proactive measures of the Government to spur economic growth, after the State formation.

Figure 2.1: Comparison of Growth rates of Telangana vis-a-vis All-India (at constant prices)



Sectoral Growth Trends: The economy is broadly classified into three sectors, i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector consists of crops; livestock; forestry & logging; fisheries; and mining & quarrying. The secondary sector consists of manufacturing; electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services; and construction sectors. The tertiary sector consists of trade & repair services; hotels & restaurants; transport, including railways, road, water, air & services incidental to transport; storages; communications & services relating to broadcasting; financial services; real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services; public administration; and other services. The sectoral growth rates based on GVA at basic prices are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 : Sectoral growth rates based on GVA at constant prices

Sl. No.	Item	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.8	2.1	-5.3	-4.5
1.1	Crops	9.8	1.7	-14.2	-18.2
1.2	Livestock	8.0	2.3	8.2	12.2
1.3	Forestry and logging	-0.6	-2.5	1.4	-2.7
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	10.4	14.4	8.5	17.8
2.	Mining and quarrying	4.1	-4.3	21.7	6.9
	Primary	7.9	0.9	-0.4	-1.9
3.	Manufacturing	-14.7	5.3	5.8	9.5
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	-31.9	35.9	-14.7	8.4
5.	Construction	1.8	-3.5	4.9	6.2
	Secondary	-12.2	4.8	3.8	8.6
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	5.7	14.1	11.9	9.5
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	8.5	5.3	8.8	9.2
8.	Financial services	8.9	4.6	8.8	9.6
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	12.8	9.5	11.4	12.5
10.	Public administration	1.9	5.4	35.7	7.6
11.	Other services	1.1	8.8	8.2	14.6
	Tertiary	7.7	8.9	11.8	11.0
	Total GSVA at basic prices	2.3	6.2	7.5	8.1

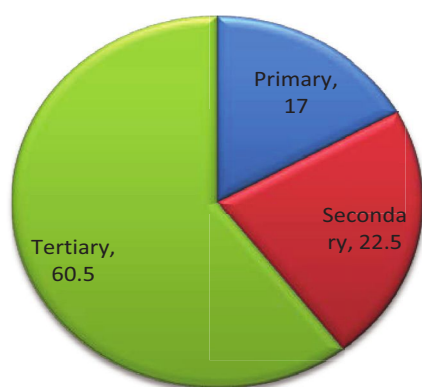
While the sectoral analysis in terms of GVA at basic prices reveals that during the year 2015-16 (AE), tertiary sector is expected to register a growth rate of 11%, followed by secondary sector with a growth of 8.6% and primary sector expected a negative growth of 1.9%. The GSDP growth estimates of 9.2% would have been better, but for the negative growth recorded in crops sector, attributed mainly to the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the State since last two consecutive years. Crops sector per se was badly affected due to these reasons and recorded a negative growth of 18.2%. But growth in primary sector was partially compensated by the positive growths registered in Livestock (12.2%), Fisheries (17.8%) and mining & quarrying (6.9%) sectors.

Table 2.3: Sectoral Contribution of Gross value added at constant prices

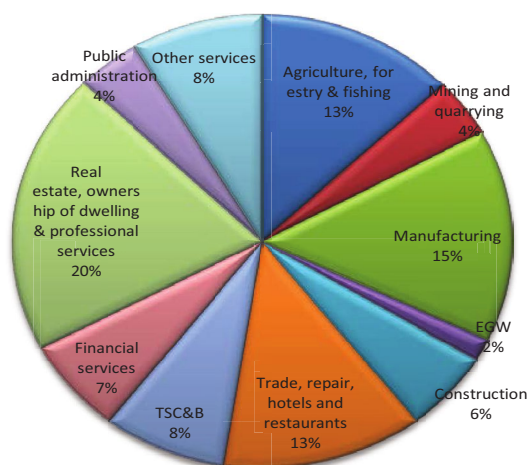
Sl. No.	Item	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.1	17.2	16.5	14.5	12.9
1.1	Crops	9.6	10.3	9.8	7.8	5.9
1.2	Livestock	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9
1.3	Forestry and logging	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
2.	Mining and quarrying	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.2
	Primary	20.2	21.3	20.2	18.7	17.0
3.	Manufacturing	18.4	15.3	15.2	14.9	15.1
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.6
5.	Construction	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.8
	Secondary	27.3	23.5	23.2	22.4	22.5
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.1	11.4	12.3	12.8	13.0
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0
8.	Financial services	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	16.4	18.1	18.6	19.3	20.1
10.	Public administration	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.2
11.	Other services	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.5
	Tertiary	52.5	55.2	56.6	58.9	60.5
	Total GSVA at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.2: Sectoral Contribution of Gross Value Added in 2015-16 at Constant Prices

Broad Sectoral Contribution of GVA



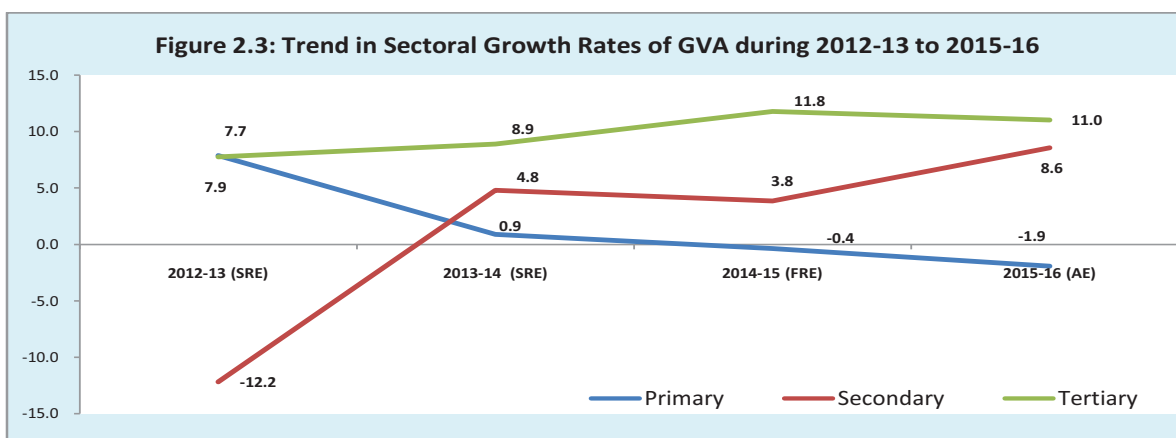
Sub-Sector wise Contribution to GVA



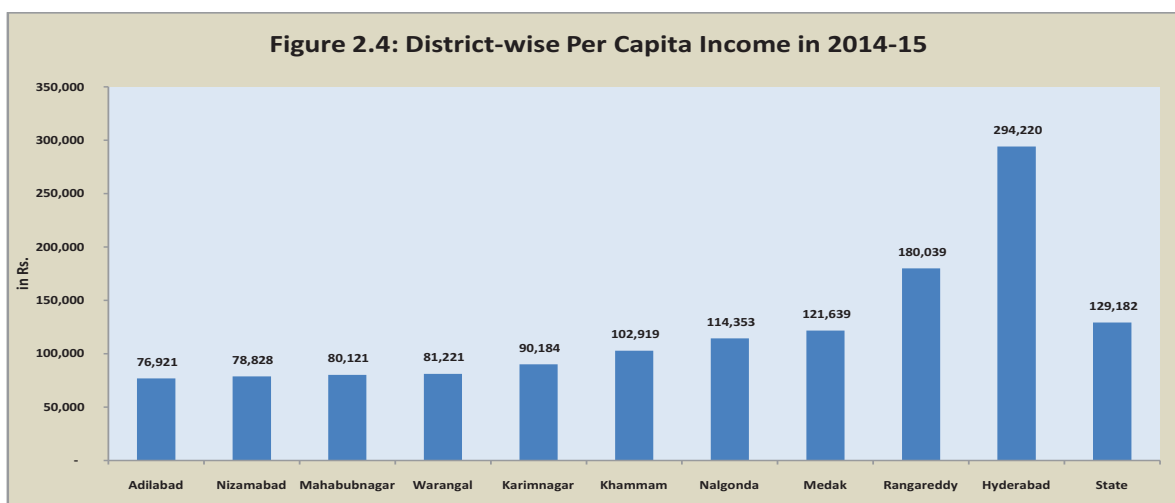
Note: (i) EGW implies Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and (ii) TSC& B indicates Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting.

Broad sectoral classification of GVA reveals that tertiary sector has contributed about 60.5 percent of total State's GVA, followed by secondary sector with 22.5 percent and primary sector with 17 percent. At sub-sector level, highest contribution is made by real estate, ownership of dwellings and professional services with 20.1 percent of State GVA at basic prices, followed by manufacturing (15.1 percent), agriculture & allied (12.9 percent) and trade, repair, hotels and restaurants (13 percent). Detailed sub-sector contributions are shown in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2.

Trend in Sectoral Growth Rates: Trend in broad sectors growth reveals that primary sector has been decreasing since 2012-13 to 2015-16, mainly due to the negative growth in the production of crops. Secondary sector has registered a negative growth of -12.2 percent in 2012-13, has picked up in 2013-14 with growth rate of 4.8 percent and showed a robust growth of 8.6 percent in 2015-16. Tertiary sector is the main contributor of GVA growth of the State. It has registered a growth of 7.7 percent in 2012-13 and peaked up in 2014-15 by growing at 11.8 percent. As per the advanced estimates of 2015-16 services sector is poised to grow at 11.0 percent.

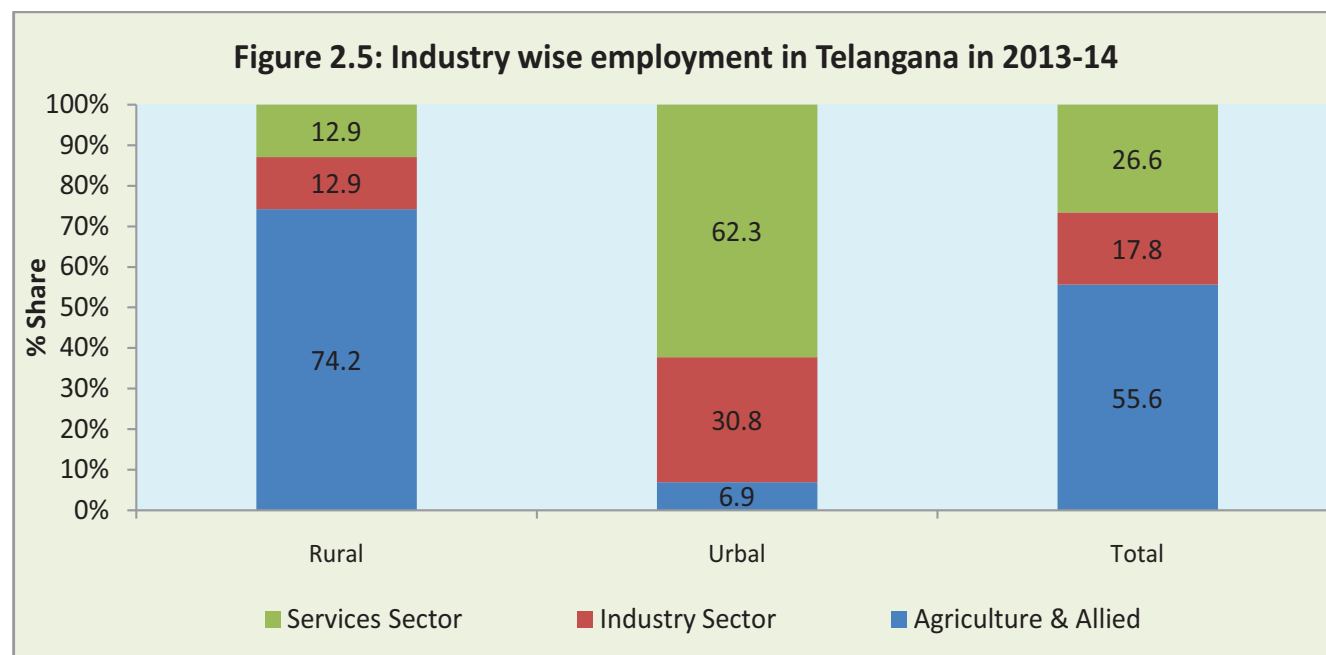


District-wise Per Capita 2014-15: District wise Per Capita Income (PCI) analysis is done using data related to 2014-15 at current prices. The per capita income of the State, for year 2014-15, is 1.29 lakh. District-wise analysis shows that Hyderabad district has highest per capita income with Rs 2.94 lakh followed by Rangareddy and Medak districts. Adilabad district has the lowest per capita income of Rs 76,921 followed by Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar and Warangal (Figure 2.4).



II. Employment Pattern in Telangana

Along with the structural changes in the economy, a corresponding change is observed in the employment pattern too. Over a period of time, there has been a shift of employment from primary to the secondary and to the tertiary sectors, both in terms of output and employment. However, the shift in employment is not as rapid as changes observed in sectoral output.



Source: 'District-wise Employment-Unemployment Scenario in Telangana- 2013-14' Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India,

The share of agriculture sector in total GSDP has been declining steeply as compared to decline in employment in agriculture sector. As per the 2011-12 prices, agriculture & allied activities share in total GVA was 12.9 percent, whereas about 55.6 percent of total workforce is dependent on it. Further, the share of services sector in total GVA is 60.5 percent, but it is providing employment to 26.6 percent workforce only. Industry sector which is contributing about 26.7 percent to GVA of the State while 17.8 percent of total workforce is depending on this sector for employment (Figure 2.5). Though the urban areas have seen a greater diversification in terms of employment over a period of time, the majority of the rural areas still depends heavily on agriculture.

Unemployment Rate: The Unemployment Rate (UR) under the Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) among the age group 15 years and above is 2.7 percent. In rural areas, the unemployment rate is 1.1 percent, whereas in urban areas it is 6.6 percent indicating that unemployment in urban areas is much higher than the rural areas (see Table 2.4).

It is also noteworthy to mention here that among the age group 15-29 years, unemployment rate is estimated to be 7.7 percent under the UPSS at State level (3.8 percent in rural areas and 17.2 percent in urban areas). This indicates that youth unemployment is one of the major concerns at the present juncture, especially in urban areas.

Table 2.4: Work Force details and Unemployment Rate in Telangana, 2013-14

Description	Rural	Urban	Total
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	75.7	51.8	66.8
Worker Participation Rate (WPR)	74.8	48.4	65
Unemployment Rate	1.1	6.6	2.7

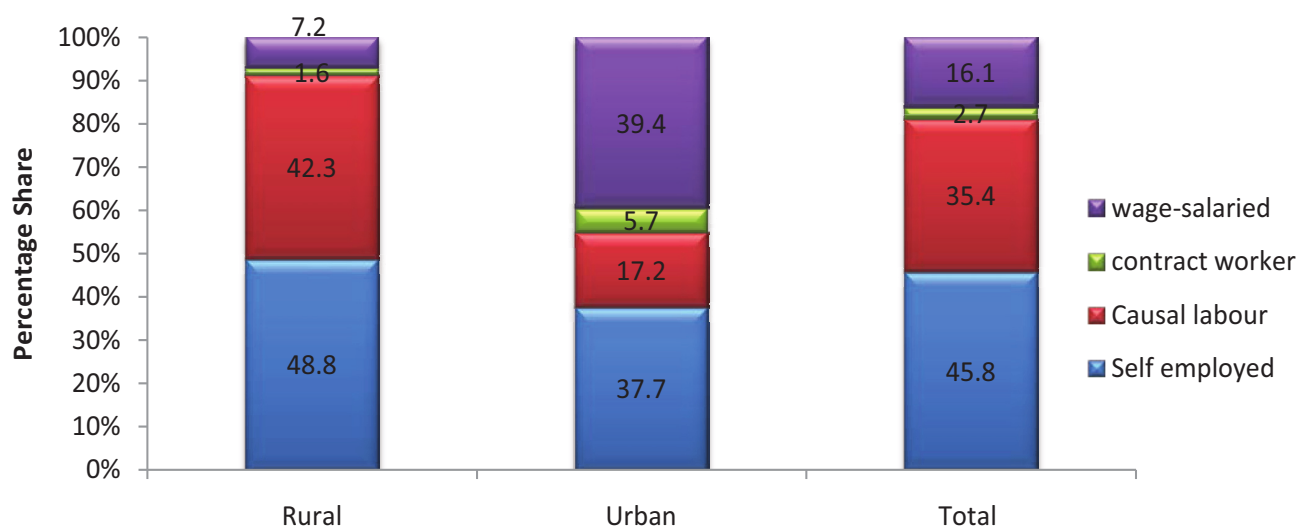
Source: 'District-wise Employment-Unemployment Scenario in Telangana- 2013-14' Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India,

Labour Force Participation Rate: As per the 'Report on Employment-Unemployment Scenario' published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, about 66.8 percent of the working age population in Telangana State is either working or seeking for work in 2013-14. In other words, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in the State is 66.8 percent under Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS). In case of rural areas, the LFPR is 75.7 percent, whereas in urban areas, it is 51.8 percent.

Worker Participation Rate: The Worker Participation Rate (WPR under the UPSS is estimated to be 65 percent. It is higher in rural areas (74.8 percent) than that of urban areas (48.4 percent).

Nature of employment: In terms of nature of employment, 45.8 percent of the total workforce is reported to be self employed; 35.4 percent as casual labour and about 16.1 percent as wage/salaried earners and about 2.7 percent as contract workers (based on UPSS). Area wise analysis shows that, largest number of workforce (48.8 percent) is reported to be self employed in rural areas, where as majority of the workforce in urban areas is working as wage-salaried (see Figure 2.6).

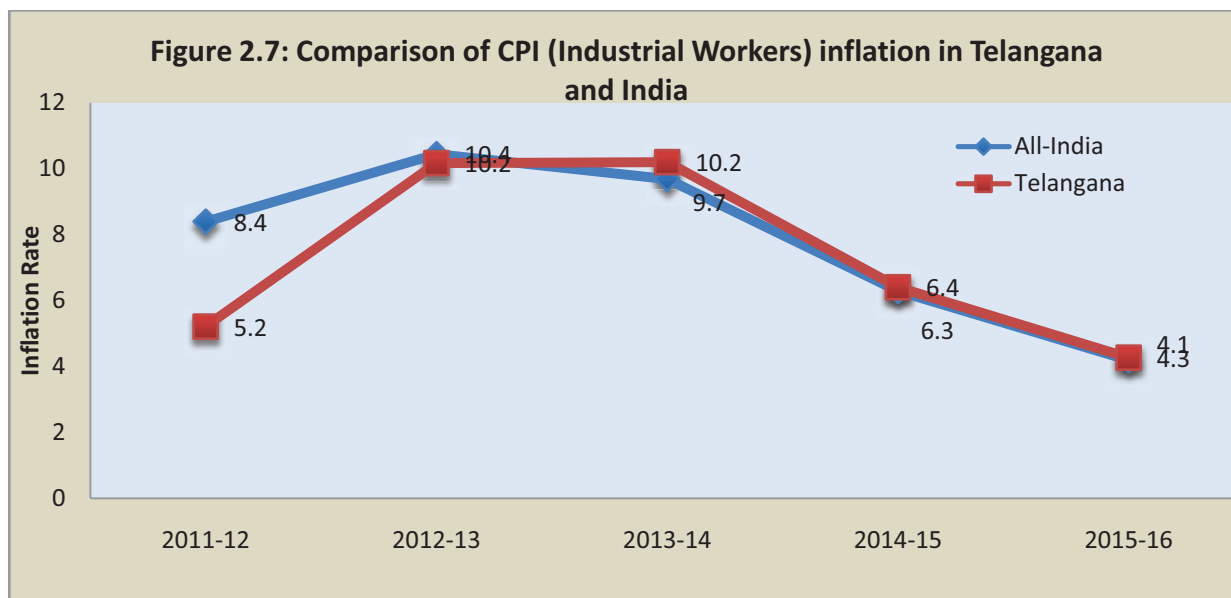
Figure 2.6: Type of Employment of workers aged 15 years and above-2013-14



District-wise Employment Situation: The District wise employment situation among the age group 15 years and above in the State reveals that LFPR is highest in Karimnagar at 74.4 percent, followed by Mahabubnagar at 73.9 percent, whereas it is lowest in Hyderabad with 48.8 followed by Warangal with 65.6 percent. The LFPR in urban is comparatively lower than the rural areas. District-wise analysis of unemployment situation indicates that unemployment rate is too high in the urban areas. Hyderabad district has highest unemployment rate among all the districts.

III. Trends in Inflation

Inflation in India is usually measured by Wholesale Prices Index (WPI) and Consumer Prices Index (CPI). Data on CPI (Industrial Workers) is available for Telangana State during 2011-12 to 2015-16. Trend in CPI (IW) indicates that inflation in Telangana is moving in same line with that of all-India (Figure 2.7).



High Inflation was observed during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 and exhibited a downward trend in the following years. CPI (IW) inflation came down to 4.3 from in the year 2015-16, giving a sign of relief to the consumers.

IV. Public Finance

Public (Government) investment is an engine of economic development. Government spending on programmes/schemes create what is called as “public goods” such as infrastructure facilities, education, healthy and skilled labour force, clean environment, disease-free society etc. The positive externalities emitted out of these ‘public goods’ create conducive environment for private investments. Therefore, some of the developmental theorists advocate that Governments in developing countries should inject large public investment in education, health, infrastructure etc. to bolster economic growth. Since its formation, Government of Telangana has been making sincere efforts to mobilise resources for filling-up critical developmental gaps.

V. New Developments in Centre-State Financial Relations

In recent times, two important developments are seen in Centre – State financial relations, which have implications for State Governments viz., (i) Higher tax devolutions under the 14th Finance Commission, and (ii) Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, based on the recommendations of Sub-Group of Chief Ministers. A brief analysis on these two developments and its implications for State’s finances is presented below.

A. 14th Finance Commission

As per the Article 280 of the Constitution of India, the 14th Finance Commission (FFC) has made recommendations for distribution of the net proceeds of taxes of the Central Government between the Center and the States (vertical devolution) and the allocation among the States (horizontal devolution). These recommendations will guide the tax distributions during the period 2015 to 2020.

As per the recommendations of the 14th FC, the States' share in the net proceeds of the Union tax revenues would be 42% when compared to 32% as recommended by the 13th Finance Commission. Thus, there is a huge increase in resources transfer, when compared with previous Finance Commissions' recommendations. The philosophy of the FFC is to reduce Central assistance to State Plans as a whole and be replaced by greater devolution of taxes. In recommending horizontal distribution, the FFC has used broad parameters of population (1971) and changes of population since then, income distance, forest cover and area. The details of this criteria and the weight assigned to them are as shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Criteria and Weights Assigned for determination of States' share

Criteria	Weight (percent)
Population	17.5
Demographic Change	10
Income Distance	50
Area	15
Forest Cover	7.5
Total	100

Following the horizontal distribution criteria, the share of Telangana is worked out to be 2.44 percent of total tax devolutions. The State-wise share of the divisible pool of Central taxes, in percentage terms is as shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: State-specific share in Central taxes

S. No	State	State Share
1	Uttar Pradesh	17.96
2	Bihar	9.67
3	Madhya Pradesh	7.55
4	West Bengal	7.32
5	Maharashtra	5.52
6	Rajasthan	5.50
7	Karnataka	4.71
8	Odisha	4.64
9	Andhra Pradesh	4.31
10	Tamilnadu	4.02
11	Assam	3.31
12	Jharkhand	3.14
13	Gujarat	3.08
14	Chhattisgarh	3.08
15	Kerala	2.50
16	Telangana	2.44
17	Jammu & Kashmir	1.85
18	Punjab	1.58
19	Arunachal Pradesh	1.37
20	Haryana	1.08
21	Uttarakhand	1.05
22	Himachal Pradesh	0.71
23	Meghalaya	0.64
24	Tripura	0.64
25	Manipur	0.62
26	Nagaland	0.50
27	Mizoram	0.46
28	Goa	0.38
29	Sikkim	0.37
	All States	100.00

The increase in tax devolution to States from 32 to 42 percent of the divisible pool of Central tax revenue recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission has largely bypassed the State of Telangana. The State of Telangana has suffered revenue loss on account of the reduction of its inter se share tax devolution from 2.893 percent in 2014-15 to 2.44 percent in the award period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (2015-2020) and more so on account of reduction in plan transfers from 2015-16 onwards. The reduction in the inter se share of the State by 0.456 percent has reduced the tax devolution to the State by Rs.2,389 crore in 2015-16 (Tax devolution to States is budgeted at Rs.5,23,958 crore in the Central Budget for 2015-16). The increase in transfers to the State as a result of increase in tax devolution to States from 32 to 42 percent is much below the average for all States. On a per capita basis, the increase in tax-devolution in 2015-16 is Rs.858, as compared with all-India average of Rs.1564.

Decreased tax devolution to Telangana is mainly due to the fact that (i) Per Capita Income occupies 50% weightage in deciding the State's share (ii) Telangana's per capita income is much higher than the national average. Reduced allocation has increased the resource crunch for the State.

B. Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are floated by the Central Government falling either in the State or in Concurrent Lists of the Constitution, while implemented through the State Governments. Funding pattern of CSS is shared between the Centre and States in the range of 50:50 to 90:10. The main objective of floating CSS is to poverty alleviation, ensure equal development on critical parameters such as education, health, agriculture, rural infrastructure, food security etc. across the country.

However, there is growing concern among the States on implementation of CSS: (i) Over a period of time, CSS are proliferated to many sector leading thin spread of financial resources on the field, (ii) Opting for CSS requires matching grants from the States, (iii) Spending on CSS components are guided by guidelines issued by Central Government (iv) It is argued by the State that, expectation of people are not the same and they have acquired capabilities of designing their own strategies for development.

Considering the concerns, the Planning Commission has set up a Committee on 'Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme' under the Chairmanship of Sri B.K Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The Committee has recommended restructuring of CSS to enhance flexibility to suit the requirement of States in utilizing the schemes. Further, 14th Finance Commission has recommended to reduce funding through CSS and to increase formula based devolution to States for strengthening Co-operative Federalism led to relook at CSS.

In the light of 14th Finance Commission recommendations, NITI Ayog has constituted a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on 'Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes' in March, 2015, which submitted its report in October, 2015. The important recommendations of the Sub-Committee are: (i) CSS to be implemented in sectors such as poverty elimination, drinking water, Swachh Bharat Mission, rural connectivity, agriculture, irrigation, river conservation etc., (ii) Schemes should be classified as "Core" and "Optional". Core Schemes comprising of MGNREGA, National Social Assistance Programme, Scheme for development and welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities etc., and it is compulsory for States to opt for 'Core Scheme'. Whereas amongst the Optional Schemes, States could choose some or all of them. (iii) Number of CSS should be reduced to a maximum of 30 Schemes. All optional schemes would be 'Umbrella Schemes', with every Scheme

having a large number of components with a uniform funding pattern. (iv) NITI Aayog, in consultation with State and Central Ministries, should evolve a transparent criteria based on the development needs, population, potential of the State in that sector for inter-State allocation of CSS funds, (v) Central share should at least be 50% in case of option schemes and core schemes to continue to have same funding pattern, (vi) Flexi-Funds in each Scheme should be 25% of allocation in each financial year, (vii) Streamlining of procedure for release of CSS funds, (viii) All works that have begun in existing projects in 2014-15 in which work has been awarded until 31st March, 2015 should be funded on the existing pattern for the next 2 years.

VI. Outlook

Telangana State has been outperforming among many of the Indian States in terms of economic indicators. Specifically, the State has performed very well in terms of per capita income and GSDP growth. The present Government has undertaken many sector-specific initiatives to further improve business environment in the State. Sector-wise performance and steps taken, are discussed in the following chapters.



Hyderabad Metro Rail Project

Section II
SECTORAL ANALYSIS

“If you desire peace, cultivate justice, but at the same time cultivate the fields to produce more bread; otherwise there will be no peace.”

Norman Borlaug

Nobel Laureate & Father of Green Revolution

Agriculture is the mainstay in Telangana, as more than half of the State’s population depends on it for their livelihood. Agriculture and allied sector’s contribution to Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices for the year 2015-16 (AE) is about 14 percent, declined from 16.1 percent in 2011-12. Agriculture and allied sector during 2015-16, is likely to record a negative growth of -1.1 percent at current prices. Within the sector, the sub sector pertaining to agriculture crops was adversely affected due to the drought and is estimated to record a negative growth of -13.3 percent at current prices.

2015-16 has been a difficult year for the agriculture, as this was the second consecutive year of deficient rainfall, resulting in severe drought in the State. There was a decline in area under foodgrains from 26.13 lakh hectares in 2014-15 to 20.46 lakh hectares in 2015-16.

I. Agricultural Production, Area and Yields

Area under food and non-food crops: Net Cropped Area (NCA) in Telangana in the year 2014-15 was 43.8 lakh hectares, while Gross Cropped Area (GCA) was about 53.2 lakh hectares. Out of the total GCA, 30.7 lakh hectares (58 percent) was under food crops and 22.5 lakh hectares (42 percent) was under non-food crops. The important food grains cultivated in the State are rice, maize, jowar, bajra, pulses, etc. Cotton is an important non-food crop accounting for 32 percent of total GCA in the State.

Foodgrain crops (i.e., rice, wheat, coarse cereals and pulses) were cultivated in 26.1 lakh hectares in 2014-15, with a production of 72.2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Cultivated area under rice crop was about 14.2 lakh hectares in 2014-15, with a production of 45.5 lakh tonnes. Area under pulses was 4.1 lakh hectares in 2014-15 with the production of 2.6 lakh tonnes. Other important crops in 2014-15 include coarse cereals occupying 15 percent of total GCA, followed by pulses 8 percent and oil seeds 9 percent.

Area and Production in 2015-16: The production of food grains including cereals, millets and pulses has been estimated to be about 49.35 lakh tonnes in the current (2015-16) agriculture year as against 72.2 lakh tonnes last year. A sharp decrease in the production of paddy, the staple food in the State, has pulled down the total produce of food crops. Paddy output is estimated to be less than 30 lakh tonnes this year as against over 45.5 lakh tonnes last year.

Similarly, the production of pulses is estimated to be 2.5 lakh tonnes this year, against 2.6 lakh tonnes last year. The oilseeds production is likely to be 4.73 lakh tonnes as against 7.22 lakh tonnes last year. The details of Area and Production of food and non- food crops in 2014-15 and 2015 -16 are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Area, Production, and Yield in 2015-16

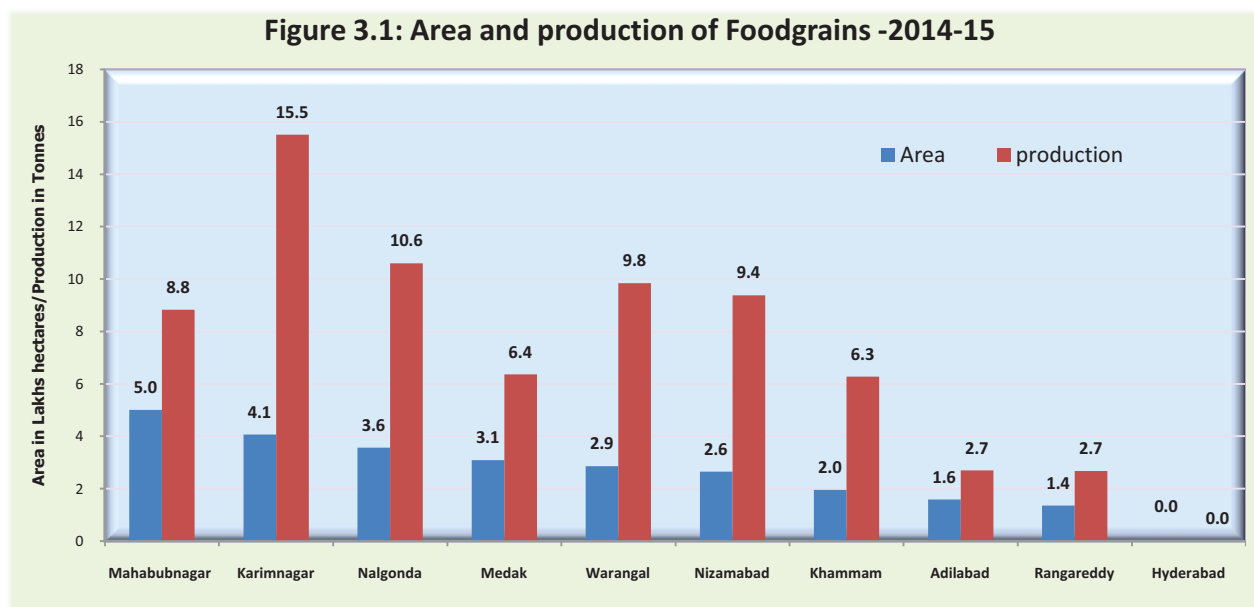
Crops	Area (Lakh Hectares)			Production (lakh tonnes)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	2014-15	2015-16*	% Dev.	2014-15	2015-16*	% Dev.	2014-15	2015-16*	% Dev.
Rice	14.15	9.51	-33	45.45	29.79	-34	3211	3132	-2
Maize	6.92	5.56	-20	23.08	16.19	-30	3338	2912	-13
Cereals & millets	22.05	15.91	-28	69.55	46.85	-33	3155	2945	-7
Pulses	4.08	4.55	12	2.63	2.5	-5	644	549	-15
Food grains	26.13	20.46	-22	72.18	49.35	-32	2763	2412	-13
Groundnut	1.55	1.18	-24	2.95	1.82	-38	1907	1542	-19
Soyabean	2.43	2.44	0	2.62	2.55	-3	1081	1045	-3
Oil seeds	5	4.36	-13	7.22	4.73	-34	1442	1085	-25
Sugarcane	0.38	0.58	53	33.43	27.93	-16	87654	79795	-9
Cotton**	16.93	17.78	5	35.83	36.08	1	360	345	-4

Note: *2nd Advance Estimation

The prospects in Rabi season appear to be even worse, as the area under food crops sown is 5.32 lakh hectares, as against the normal area of 10.08 lakh hectares, showing the deficiency of 47% over normal area. Paddy is the worst-hit crop due to prevailing adverse seasonal conditions.

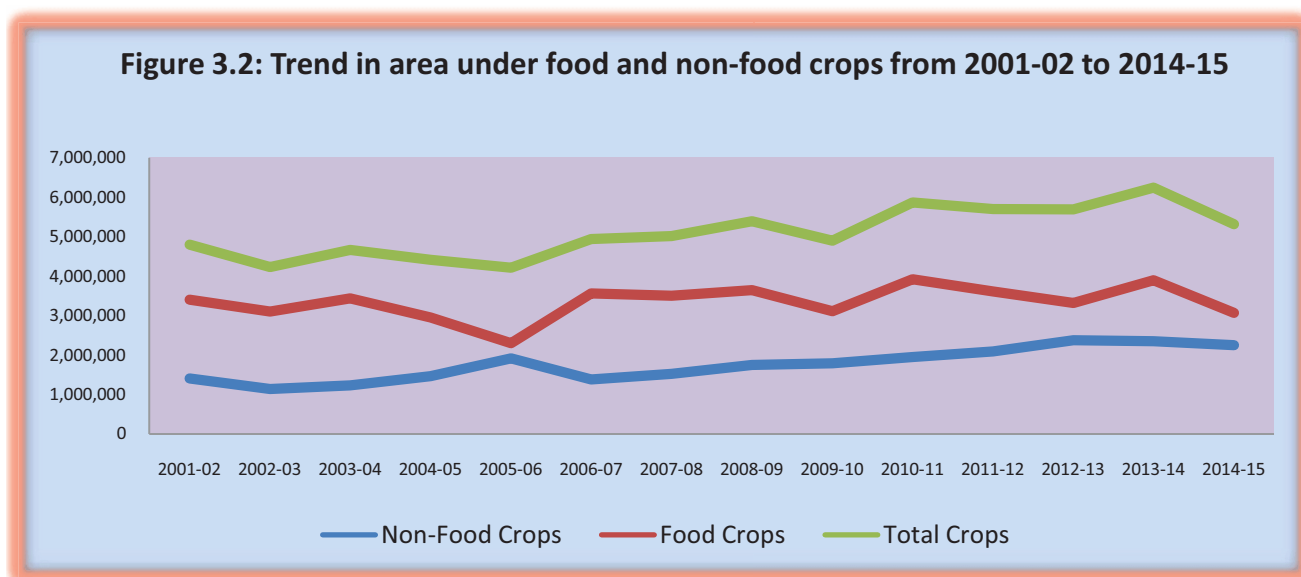
District-wise analysis: Among 10 districts of Telangana, Mahabubnagar, with 9.78 lakh hectares of land stand largest in terms of Gross Cropped Area in 2014-15, followed by Nalgonda and Karimnagar with 7.3 lakh and 7.0 lakh hectares, respectively.

Cereals, Millets and pulses occupy more than 50 percent of total GCA in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Rangareddy and Mahabubnagar districts. Nalgonda (with 44 percent GCA) and Karimnagar districts (with 40 percent GCA) stand at the top in terms of area and production of rice in the state. With 2.10 lakh hectares area under coarse cereals, Mahabubnagar stands first in terms of area under coarse cereals and Karimnagar district stand first in terms of production of coarse cereals with 5.46 lakh tonnes. District-wise area and production of foodgrain during the year 2014-15 is shown in Figure 3.1. Cotton is a major non-food crop in Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar districts.



Changes in cropping pattern in Telangana: Food crops consisting of cereals, coarse cereals, pulses, and other food crops occupy lion share in total cropped area in the State. Research studies on State's cropping pattern reveals that more than one-third area was under food crops during 1980s. Cropping pattern from 1980s onward shifted to non-food crops in the State.

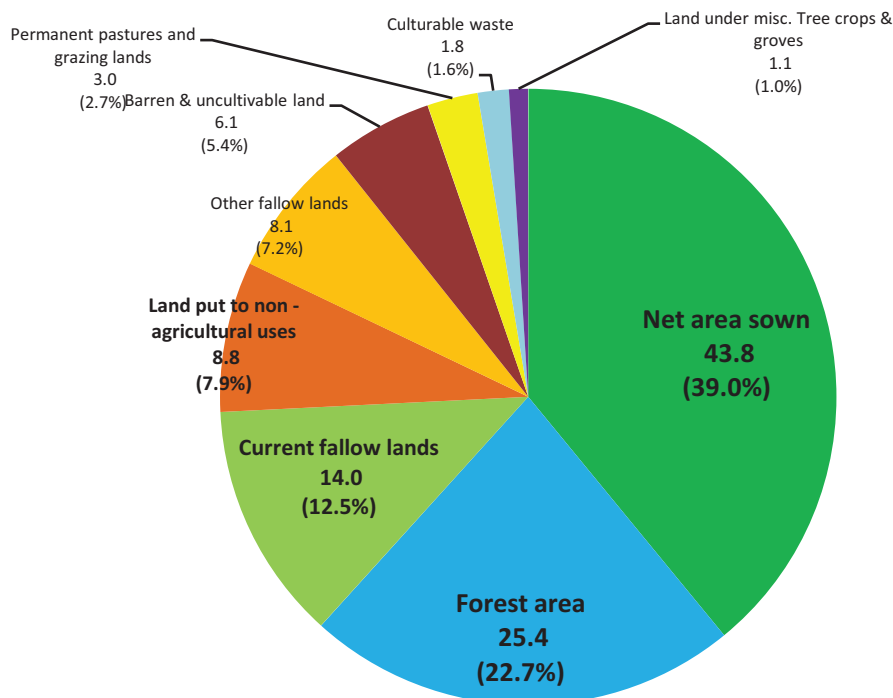
Of the total cropped area of 48 lakh hectares in 2001-02, around 71 percent was under food crops and 29 percent was under non-food crops. However, the share of food crops came down to 58 percent and the share of non-food crop to 42 percent during the year 2014-15. Even in absolute terms area under food crops came down from 33.98 lakh hectares in 2001-02 to 30.68 lakh hectares in 2014-15 (Figure 3.2). This indicates that area under food crops is decreasing in both absolute and relative terms and cropping pattern is shifting towards non-food crops.



II. Land Utilisation Pattern

Telangana State covers a geographical area of over 112.08 lakh hectares. Of the total area, about 39 percent is under agriculture and around 23 percent is under forest cover. Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 8 percent. Details of land utilisation pattern are given in the Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: Land Utilization Pattern in Telangana 2014-15



Agro Climatic Zones in Telangana:

Telangana State is divided into four agro-climatic zones based on the geographical characteristics such as rainfall, nature of soils, climate etc.: i) Northern Telangana Zone, ii) Central Telangana Zone, iii) Southern Telangana Zone and iv) High Altitude and Tribal Zone.

1. Northern Telangana zone: This zone includes Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts spreading over a geographical area of 35.5 sq. km. Annual rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1150 mm, received mostly from south west monsoon. Maximum and minimum temperatures during this season ranges between 21°C - 25°C and 32°C -37°C respectively. Red soils are predominant in this zone, which include chalkas, red sands and deep red loams along with very deep black cotton soils. Rice, maize, soyabean, cotton, redgram, and turmeric are important crops grown in this zone etc.

2. Central Telangana zone: This zone includes Medak, Warangal and Khammam districts and receives an annual rainfall of 800 mm-1150 mm. This zone spreads over a geographical area of 30.6 sq. km. Maximum and minimum temperatures during south west monsoon ranges between 21°C-25°C and 22°C-37°C respectively. Red soils are predominant which includes chalkas, red sands and deep red loams along with very deep black cotton soils. Important crops grown in this zone include cotton, rice, maize, greengram, mango, and chillies etc.

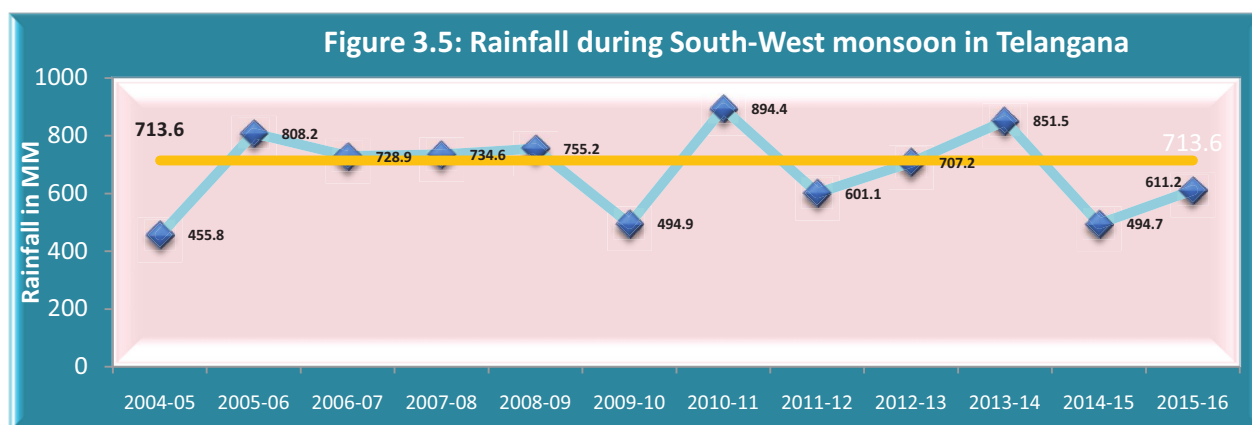
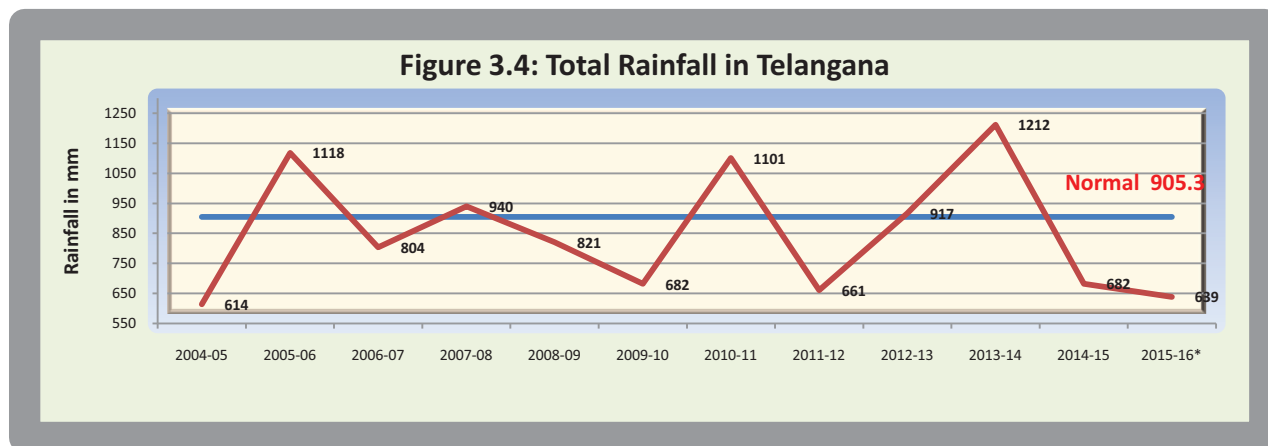
3. Southern Telangana zone: This zone comprises the districts of Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda, spreading over a geographical area of 39.3 sq. km. The annual rainfall is 600 mm -780

mm. Maximum and minimum temperatures during south west monsoon ranges between 28°C-34°C and 22°C-23°C respectively. This zone is predominantly red soil track having red with loamy sub-soil, i.e., chalkas. Important crops grown in the zone includes cotton, rice, redgram, maize, and greengram etc.

4. High Altitude and Tribal zone: This zone consists of the areas along Northern and Eastern borders of Adilabad and Khammam districts, spreading in about 4.66 sq. km and is mostly inhabited by Tribal population. The annual rainfall is around 1400mm. Important soils in this zone include red sandy loams, red loams with clay base along with very small patches of alluvial soils. The maximum and minimum temperatures during south west monsoon ranges between 13°C - 27°C and 29°C - 34°C respectively. Important crops grown in this zone include chillies, rice, cotton and horticultural crops etc.

III. Rainfall

Normal rainfall of Telangana State is about 905.3 mm as against India’s normal rainfall of 1083 mm. About 80 percent of the total rainfall in the State is being received during South-West monsoon (June to September). There has been an acute deficiency of rainfall in previous two years, i.e., 2014-15 and 2015-16. The actual rainfall received during South-West monsoon of 2014-15 was 494.7 mm as against the normal rainfall of 713.6 mm, recording a deficit of -31%. There was a deficit in rainfall in nine out of ten districts in the State (except in Mahabubnagar) during this period. Deficiency in rainfall in current year 2015-16 continued to persist. The State received an average rainfall of 611.2 mm during the South West Monsoon (June - September), as against the normal rainfall of 713.6 mm resulting a deficiency of -14% (Figure 3.5).



Note: *Total rainfall related to 2015-16 is upto end January, 2016.

Table 3.2: District Wise Status of Rainfall from 01-06-2015 to 30-09-2015

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Mandals	No. of Mandals				
			No Rain	Scanty (-99 to -60%)	Deficient (-59 to -20%)	Normal (-19 to 19%)	Excess (>19%)
1	Adilabad	52	--	--	21	31	--
2	Nizamabad	36	--	1	34	1	--
3	Karimnagar	57	--	-	27	27	3
4	Medak	46	--	2	41	3	-
5	Hyderabad	16	--	--	7	6	3
6	Rangareddy	37	--	2	23	10	2
7	Mahabubnagar	64	--	4	36	23	1
8	Nalgonda	59	--	-	15	32	12
9	Warangal	51	--	--	2	34	15
10	Khammam	41	--	--	3	27	11
	State Total	459	--	9	209	194	47

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Telangana

Deficiency in Rainfall:

Deficiency in rainfall during 2014-15 and 2015-16 aggravated the drought conditions in the State hindering the growth of State's economy, in general and agriculture, in particular. Further analysis shows that 9 Mandals in the State has experienced more than 60 percent deficiency and about 45 percent of Mandals in the State have more than 20 percent deficiency in rainfall during South-West monsoon. District wise analysis shows that significant number of Mandals in the districts of Nizamabad and Medak received deficient rainfall (Table 3.2).

Adverse Seasonal conditions

The State constituted a Committee to identify the drought affected Mandals by considering the norms of rainfall deficiency, reduction in yield, area, dry spells, in addition to the Central government norms of Normalised Vegetation Difference Index (NDVI) and Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI), and the Committee recommended for declaration of 231 Mandals as drought affected Mandals during Kharif, 2015. District-wise drought affected Mandals are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: District- wise Drought Affected Mandals

Sl. No.	District	No. of Mandals
1	Mahabubnagar	64
2	Medak	46
3	Nizamabad	36
4	Rangareddy	33
5	Nalgonda	22
6	Karimnagar	19
7	Warangal	11
	Total	231

Action Plan to ameliorate impact of Drought:

1. State Government prepared an action plan for minimizing the adverse impact of the drought in the State. In order to undertake these activities, the State Government (through Drought Memorandum) requested the Government of India for assistance of Rs. 2515.03 crore. In response, the High Level Committee constituted by the Government of India assistance of Rs. 791 crore from the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) in respect of drought in Telangana.

2. Government proposes to distribute input subsidy to drought affected farmers. In order to assess the crop damages and to ensure that input subsidy reaches the eligible, the State Government constituted joint teams consisting of Revenue and Agriculture officials to enumerate crop damages and prepare list of beneficiaries. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 863 crore is required towards input subsidy as per Government of India norms for assisting about 20.9 lakh farmers in the State.

3. Horticultural crops such as fruit plantation, vegetable crops were affected in five districts due to drought. Though horticulture crops require less quantity of water as compared to field crops, water stress conditions affected the production capacity of trees leading to production losses. It is estimated that about 6,830 hectares crop was damaged by more than 33 percent due to drought. It is proposed to assist 7,136 small and marginal farmers with input subsidy of Rs. 9.65 crore.

4. Drought situation resulted in less availability of fodder for the livestock leading to nutritional deficiencies. Effective steps have been taken to save the livestock from production loss and mortality by adopting prompt action providing necessary fodder, feeds and intensive health cover. It is proposed to organise cattle camps in 231 drought declared Mandals of Telangana. The affected cattle will be provided fodder, feed, mineral mixture and medicine besides drinking water. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 2.4 crore for transporting rice straw or maize or sorghum stovers from surplus areas by needy farmers in drought affected Mandals.

5. There are about 2 lakh fishermen who are unable to earn their livelihood due to reduced water spread area. It is proposed to provide nets and financial assistance to drought hit fishermen.

6. The Government of India issued instructions providing an additional 50 days of wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) in the drought affected Mandals as relief employment.

IV. Landholding Pattern in Telangana

Land resource is a vital input for agriculture. Average landholding in Telangana in 2010-11 was 1.12 hectares (2.8 acres) as against the all India average of 1.16 hectares. Increase in population has put pressure, leading to fragmentation of landholdings. As shown in the Table 3.4, the share of marginal and small landholdings constitute about 86 percent of total landholdings in Telangana State in 2010-11, while their share in total area was around 55 percent. About 14 percent of total landholdings in the State were medium, ranging between 2 to 10 hectares, whereas their share in total area was 40.5 percent. District wise analysis shows that average landholding size was less than one hectare in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, and Medak districts showing skewed land distribution in the State.

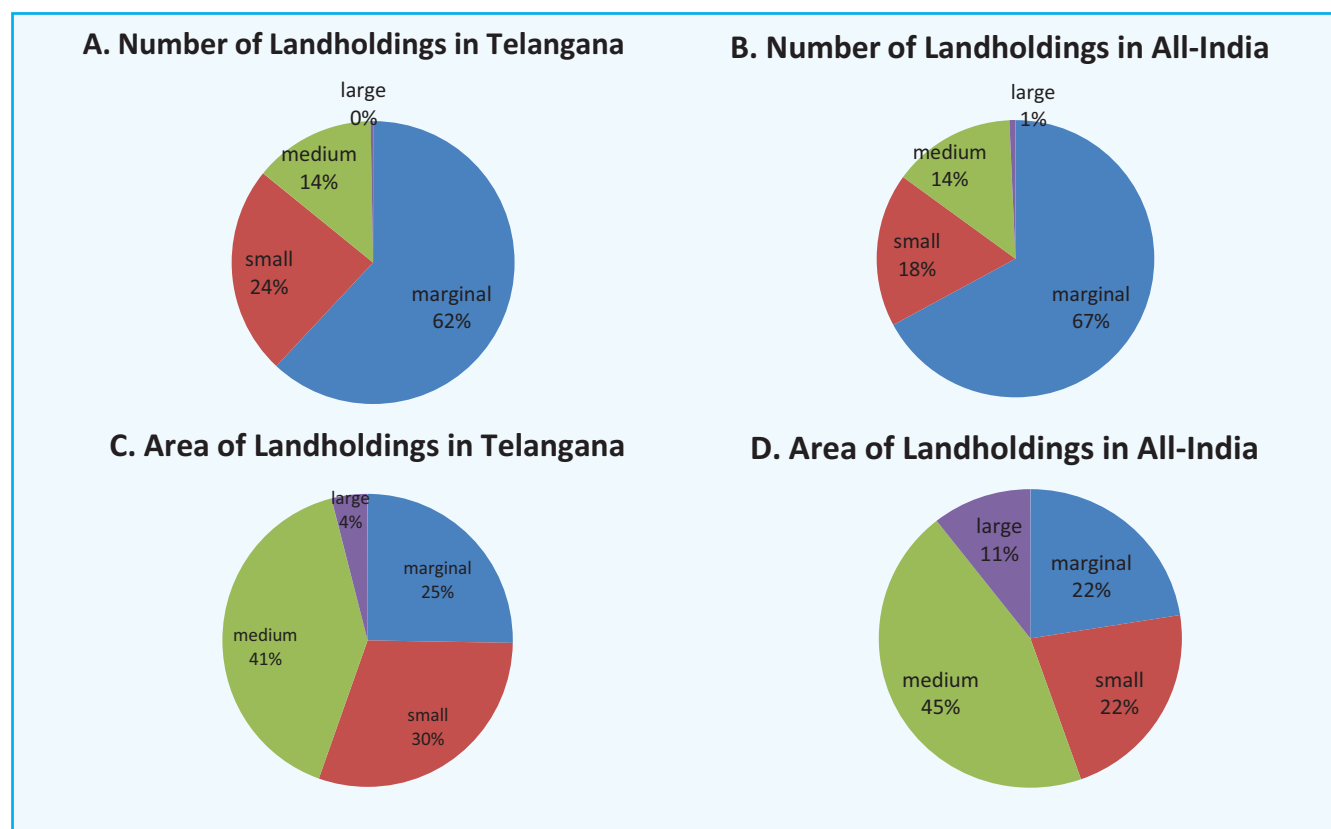
Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Landholding and Area in Telangana 2010-11

Sl. No.	District	Marginal (Upto 1.0 ha)		Small (1.0 - 2.0 ha)		Medium (2.0 - 10.0 ha)		Large (10.0 ha & above)		Avg. Landholding Size (ha)
		Number (%)	Area (%)	Number (%)	Area (%)	Number (%)	Area (%)	Number (%)	Area (%)	
1	Adilabad	49.8	16.9	27.7	28.3	22.1	50.1	0.4	4.8	1.40
2	Nizamabad	67.5	33.9	23.8	36.1	8.6	28.5	0.1	1.5	0.92
3	Karimnagar	67.5	30.9	21.9	31.8	10.5	34.7	0.2	2.6	0.96
4	Medak	67.9	29.9	21.7	31.3	10.0	34.4	0.3	4.4	0.97
5	Hyderabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
6	Rangareddy	58.3	23.5	25.7	29.4	15.6	42.0	0.4	5.1	1.22
7	Mahabubnagar	57.9	22.0	25.4	29.5	16.3	44.0	0.4	4.5	1.23
8	Nalgonda	58.8	23.1	25.3	29.9	15.6	43.4	0.3	3.6	1.19
9	Warangal	67.1	28.6	21.4	29.7	11.2	37.0	0.3	4.7	1.01
10	Khammam	62.2	25.6	22.6	27.6	14.9	42.6	0.3	4.3	1.14
Total		62.0	25.3	23.9	30.2	13.9	40.5	0.3	4.0	1.12

Source: Statistical Abstract of Telangana-2015, DES, Government of Telangana

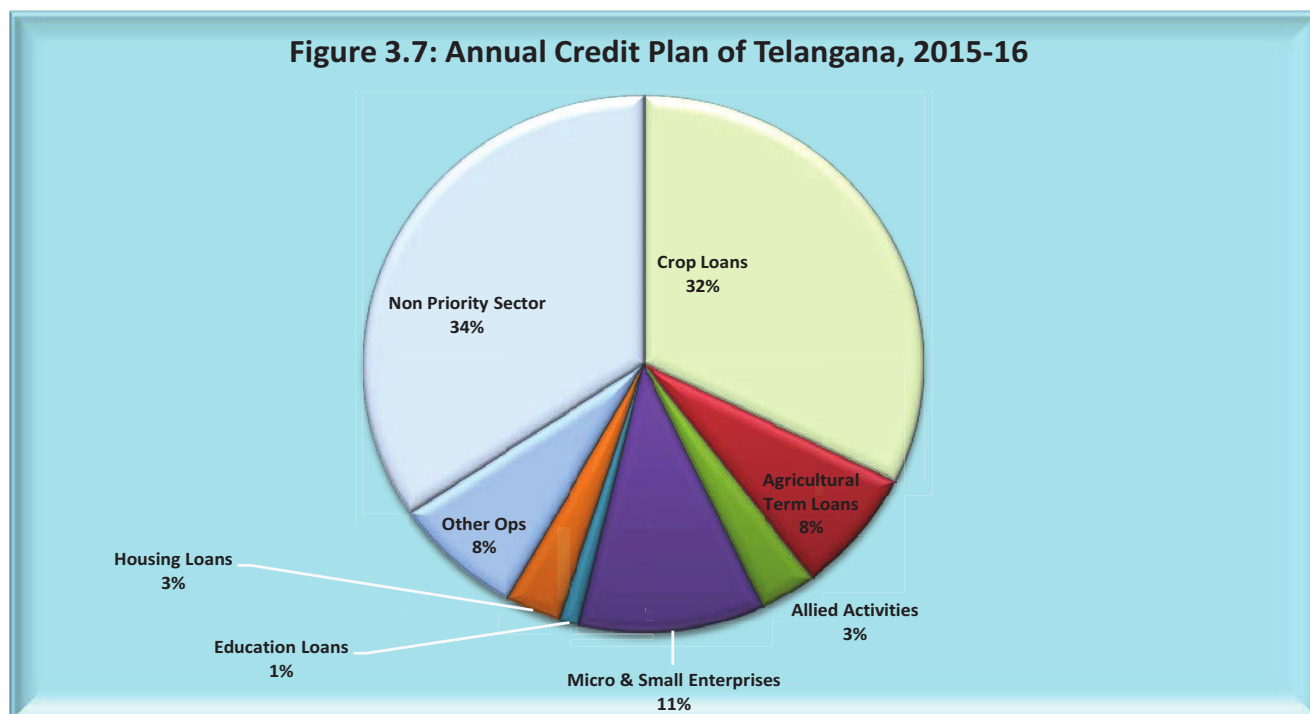
As compared with all India level, landholding pattern in Telangana is more evenly distributed. While 85 percent of total landholdings at all-India are marginal and small landholdings, farmers possess only 44 percent of total land as against, 86 percent of total landholdings in Telangana are marginal and small possessing 55 percent of total landholdings (Figure 3.6).

Figure: 3.6: Percentage distribution of landholdings and area in Telangana 2010-11



V. Agricultural Credit

Credit occupies an important place in agricultural development strategy. Out of the total projected credit plan of Rs. 72,119 crore during 2015-16 for Commercial Banks in Telangana, Rs. 30,995 crore credit is targeted for agriculture and allied activities, which is about 42 percent of total credit plan, showing 14 percent increase over previous year allocation. About 32 percent of total credit plan is directed towards crop loans, 7 percent towards agricultural term loans, and 3 percent towards allied activities (Figure 3.7).



Source: Annual Credit Plan of Telangana 2015-16, State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)

An amount of Rs. 23,209 crore is projected towards Crop Production Loans (Production Credit) in 2015-16, as against Rs. 18,718 crore in 2014-15. An amount of Rs. 7785.87 crore is projected towards agriculture term loans including allied activities (Investment Credit) in 2015-16.

Table 3.5: Telangana State Credit Plan for 2014-15: Targets and Achievements (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Segment	Targets	Achievements	% achievement
1	Crops Loans	18,718	18,420	98%
2	Agri. Term Loans	6,238	5,985	96%
3	Allied Agri. Activities	2,277	2,872	126%
4	Total Agricultural (1+2+3)	27,234	27,276	100%
5	Micro & Small Enterprises	6,588	13,330	202%
6	Total Other Priority Sector	6,725	7,641	114%
7	Total Priority Sector (4+5+6)	40,547	48,247	119%
8	Non-Priority Sector	22,501	65,304	290%
	Total Advances (7+8)	63,048	1,13,552	180%

Source: Annual Credit Plan of Telangana 2015-16, State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)

Rs.48,247 crore was allocated towards priority sector in 2014-15 as against the projected target of Rs.40,547 crore, thus registering 19 percentage point increase. During the same year, Rs.27,276 crore was disbursed, as against projected credit plan of Rs.27,234 crore for agriculture sector (consisting of crop loans, agriculture term loans and loans to allied activities). However, it may be noted that Rs. 22,501 crore was targeted for non-priority sector and its achievement was about Rs. 65,304 crore showing an increase of about 290 percent (Table 3.5).

NSS Report on All India Debt and Investment Survey: Major findings for Telangana state

70th Round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) on “All India Debt and Investment Survey” (data collected during January 2013 to December 2013) gives a picture of the credit structure, asset holding, liabilities, capital formation of the households etc. Some of the highlights of the report pertaining to Telangana state are listed below:

- The average value of the asset for cultivator and non-cultivator in the rural Telangana household is Rs.13.9 lakh and Rs. 3.8 lakh respectively while at all -India level it is Rs. 28.7 lakh and Rs. 6.7 lakh respectively.
- The average asset value for rural household of Telangana is Rs. 6.38 lakh and that of urban Telangana is Rs 18.45 lakh, which is 2.9 times higher indicating high inequality between rural and urban population in the State.
- The Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI) among the households in rural areas of Telangana is twice higher than the IOI of rural All-India. Around 59% of rural household are indebted in Telangana State as against 31% in All-India.
- Indebtedness is higher among the cultivators as compared to other occupational category; about 74% of cultivators in Telangana are indebted.
- While the debt asset ratio among the rural and urban areas of Telangana is around 7.95 % and 8.58% respectively, in case of India it is as low as 3.23% and 3.7 % respectively.

Table 3.6: Incidence of Value of assets, Indebtedness and Debt in Telangana and India

Rural	Average Value of Assets (Rs.)	Incidence of Indebtedness (in %)	Amount of Debt (Rs.)	Debt-Asset Ratio
Telangana Rural				
Cultivator	13,89,460	74	84,423	6.1
Non-cultivator	3,80,024	54	39,142	10.3
All-India Rural				
Cultivator	28,72,956	46	70,580	2.5
Non-cultivator	6,74,527	29	25,741	3.8

Source: NSSO Report on Debt and Investment Survey (70th Round), Government of India.

Crop Loan Waiver Scheme:

Indebtedness is one of the major problems that farmers face in the State. As per the “All India Debt and Investment Survey” by National Sample Survey (NSS), 74 percent of the total cultivators in the State are indebtedness (See Box-3.1 for Details). The Government of Telangana has announced a one-time crop loan waiver to end the perpetual indebtedness of farmers through the Crop Loan Waiver Scheme.

Under the scheme, short term crops loans (including crop loans against gold) taken by farmers from scheduled commercial banks, cooperative credit institutions and regional rural banks and outstanding as on 31.03.2014 are eligible for waiver. The eligible amount for debt waiver is up to Rs.1 lakh, including loan amount and interest up to 31.08.2014. The waiver is scheduled to be paid in four instalments.

Table 3.7: District wise number of beneficiaries and amount released under Crop Loan Waiver Scheme

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	District	No. of farmers benefitted as per UCs	1st year (2014-15) 25% Amount Credited	2nd year (2015-16) 25% Amount Credited	Total Amount Credited in 2 instalments
1	Adilabad	3,15,026	365.5	365.5	731.1
2	Karimnagar	3,73,267	415.6	415.6	831.3
3	Khammam	3,58,040	409.1	409.1	818.3
4	Mahabubnagar	5,98,990	673.9	673.9	1,347.8
5	Medak	3,96,191	483.2	483.2	966.3
6	Nalgonda	4,96,629	587.9	587.9	1,175.7
7	Nizamabad	3,79,520	393.4	393.4	786.8
8	Rangareddy	2,08,425	251.2	251.2	502.4
9	Warangal	4,03,856	460.2	460.2	920.3
	Total	35,29,944	4,040.0	4,040.0	8,080.0

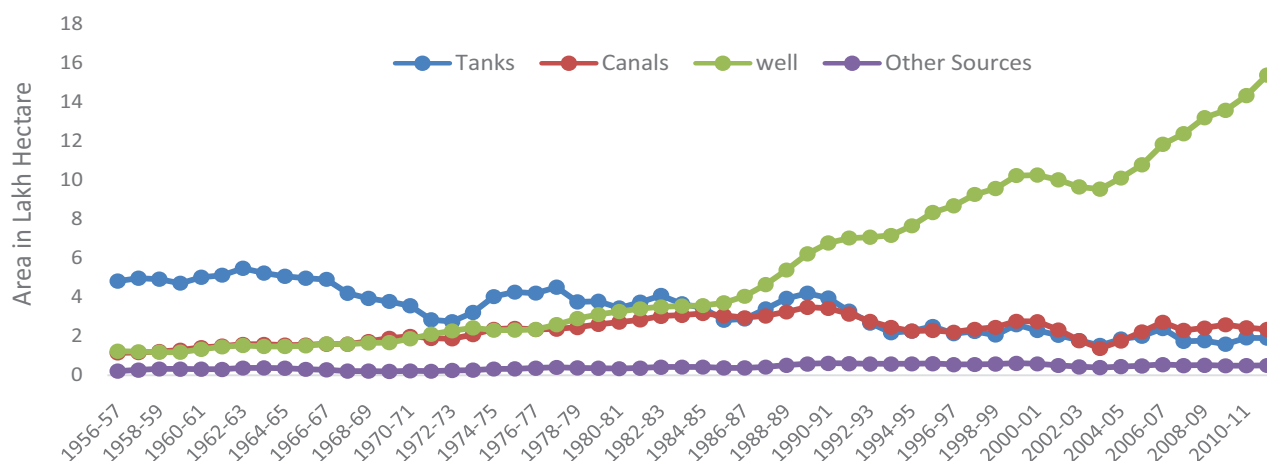
A total of 35.30 lakh farmers are availing benefits under the Crop Loan Waiver Scheme. District wise analysis shows that Mahabubnagar district has the largest beneficiary (5.99 lakh farmers) availing the scheme followed by Nalgonda (4.97 lakh farmers) and Warangal (4.04 lakh farmers). A total of Rs. 8,080 crore was disbursed in two instalments.

Government has constituted the audit teams in the districts under the supervision of District Collectors to check some selected banks for crop loan waiver scheme implementation. The reports are submitted to the Finance Department by the District Collectors. The State Government is taking all measures to identify and eliminate bogus beneficiaries under crop loan waiving scheme.

VI. Area under Irrigation

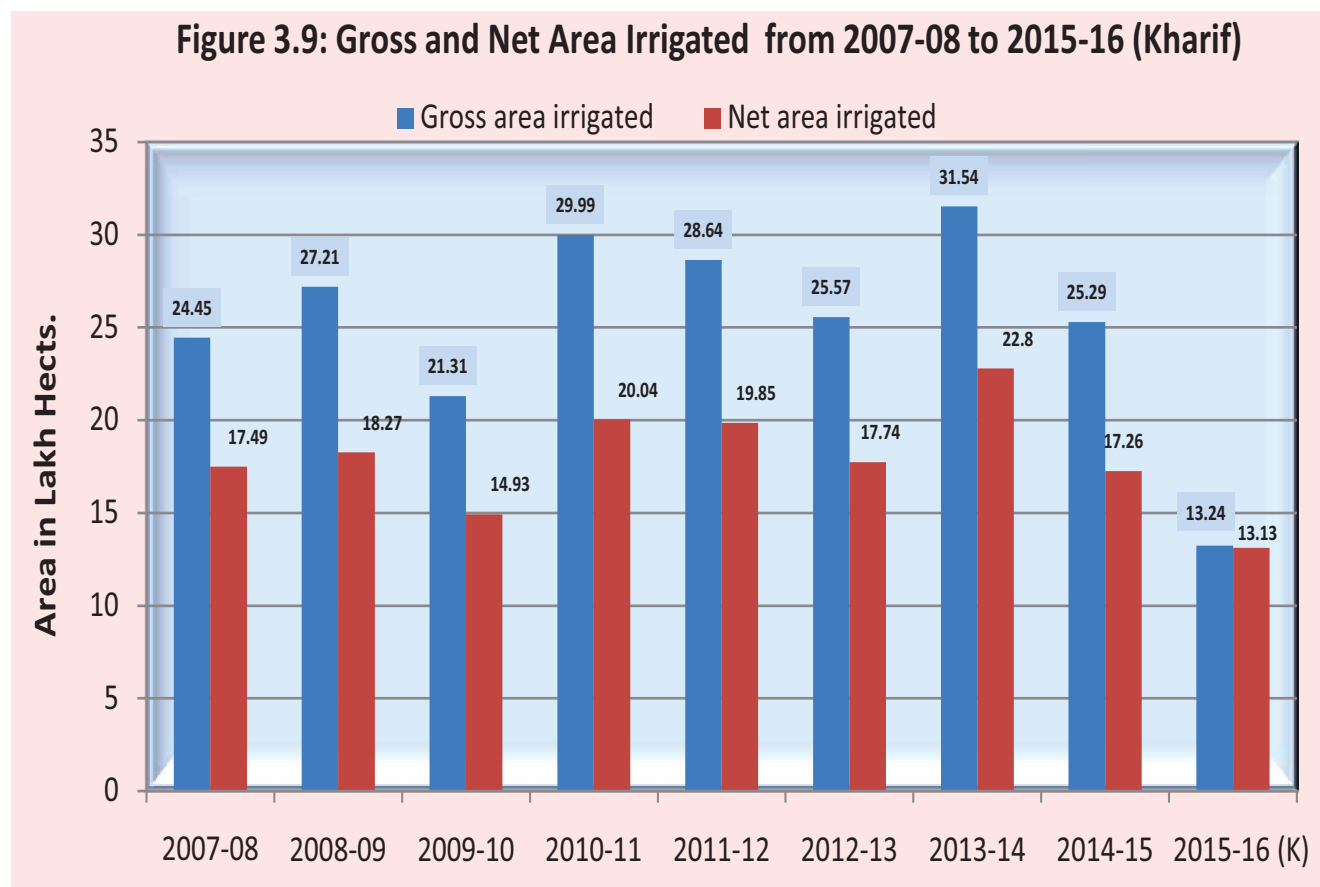
Irrigation plays an important role in increasing agricultural productivity. The Gross Area Irrigated in the State during 2014-15 was 25.29 lakh hectares as compared to 31.54 lakh hectares in previous year, showing a negative growth of -20 percent. Similarly net area irrigated came down from 22.8 lakh hectares (2013-14) to 17.26 lakh hectares (2014-15), showing a negative growth of -24 percent during the same period. Source wise distribution reveals that wells are main source of irrigation in the State, irrigating about 82% of the total net irrigated area in 2014-15. The share of canal and tank irrigation is confined to mere 10 percent and 4 percent respectively.

Figure 3.8: Trend in Area under irrigation according to Sources (Triennium Average)



Looking at trends of irrigation in Figure 3.8 (with triennium average) over a period of 60 years in Telangana reveals that there is as significant change in the usage pattern of major source of irrigation. While the tank and canal irrigation shows a declining trend over the years, the well irrigation shows a faster growth rate since 1985-86. The well irrigation which was 16 percent in 1955-56 was increased to 37% in 1985-86 and further increased to 84% in 2014-15. The tank irrigation was three times higher than the well and canal irrigation in 1956-57. Over a period of time, it has declined significantly. In the year 1956-57 the percentage share of tank irrigation was 65% which declined to 28% in 1985-86 and further to 10% in 2012-13. This is a clear indicator of deliberate neglect of thousands of tanks built during the Kakatiya's period. High dependency on wells have adverse effect on groundwater levels, therefore there is a need to increase tank and canal irrigation sources in the State. Hence, the Government has launched "Mission Kakatiya" to revive and rejuvenate tank irrigation. Government has also proposed to reengineer the canal irrigation projects and allocating substantial portion of budget to canal irrigation.

Gross and Net Irrigated Area: During 2014-15, the gross irrigated area in the State has decreased to 25.29 lakh hectares from 31.54 lakh hectares in 2013-14, showing a decrease of 19.82 percent. The net area irrigated in the State has also decreased to 17.26 lakh hectares in 2014-15 as against 22.80 lakh hectares in 2013-14, showing a decrease of 24.30 percent (Figure 3.9).



Irrigation Intensity: Irrigation intensity (ratio of gross irrigated area to net irrigated area) under all sources of irrigation is given in Table 3.9. Irrigation intensity under wells is 1.50 in 2014-15. Expansion in Gross and Net area irrigated has taken place due to the rise in well irrigation.

Table 3.9: Gross and Net Irrigated Area and Irrigation Intensity from 2007-08 to 2015-16 (Kharif)

Year	GIA under all sources (lakh ha.)	NIA under all sources (lakh ha.)	Irrigation intensity (all sources)	GIA under wells (lakh ha.)	NIA under wells (lakh ha.)	Irrigation intensity (wells)
2007-08	24.45	17.49	1.4	18.23	13.14	1.39
2008-09	27.21	18.82	1.45	19.810	13.10	1.5
2009-10	21.31	14.93	1.43	18.42	12.59	1.46
2010-11	29.99	20.04	1.5	21.11	13.96	1.51
2011-12	28.64	19.85	1.44	21.57	14.23	1.52
2012-13	25.57	17.74	1.44	22.07	14.86	1.49
2013-14	31.54	22.8	1.38	23.34	17.11	1.36
2014-15	25.29	17.26	1.47	21.16	14.13	1.5
2015-16 (K)	13.24	13.13	1.01	11.45	11.34	1.01

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Source-wise Irrigation: The source-wise net area irrigated from 2008-09 to 2014-15 is shown in Table 3.8. Net area irrigated by wells has been increasing, especially in last two years as a coping up strategy against the drought conditions. Net irrigated area by well increased from 74.83 percent in 2013-14 to 81.87% in 2014-15 and 86.37 percent in 2015-16 (Kharif), while the area irrigated by canals has increased from 5.07 percent in 2012-13 to 12.68 percent in 2013-14 and decreased to 10.08% in 2014-15.

Table 3.8: Percentage of Net Area Irrigated by source of Irrigation from 2008-09 to 2015-16 (Kharif)

Year	Net Area Irrigated (Lakh Ha.)	Source-wise Net Area Irrigated (%)		
		Canals	Tanks	Wells
2008-09	18.28	11.55	13.03	72.09
2009-10	14.93	9.18	3.82	84.33
2010-11	20.04	15.76	11.87	69.63
2011-12	19.85	16.37	9.22	71.69
2012-13	17.74	5.07	8.91	83.77
2013-14	22.89	12.67	10.05	74.83
2014-15	17.26	10.08	5.62	81.87
2015-16 (K)	13.13	3.43	8.38	86.37

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

VII. Telangana as the Seed Bowl of India

Seed is the basic and vital input that could increase crop yields substantially, provided good management practices are followed with other inputs. Availability of diverse agro-climatic regions with cool and dry weather conditions round the year, made Telangana a congenial place for cultivating crops and production of quality seed. Since Hyderabad has excellent logistic services facilities and strategically located in the middle of the country connecting East-West and North-South, there is a high potential for the State to become a 'Seed Bowl of the Country'.

The State produces around 37.42 lakh quintals of seeds of various crops every year, consisting of paddy, hybrid paddy, maize, cotton and Bengal gram etc. At present, about 90-95% of hybrid rice seed production in the country is being taken up by different seed companies in Warangal and Karimnagar districts. Nizamabad supplies 100 percent seed requirements of hybrid jowar and bajra for the country.

Following are the potentials of the seed industry in Telangana:

- More than 60 percent of the nations seed requirement is being supplied from Telangana.
- All districts of Telangana are suitable for seed production.
- Production of seeds of all major crops.
- Cool and dry weather conditions helps in enhancing shelf life of seeds.
- Availability of efficient and economic seed processing plants and storage facilities.
- More than 400 seed companies are operating in and around Hyderabad
- presence of International, National and State institutes engaged in seed development such as, National Seeds Corporation(NSC), International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics(ICRISAT), Indian Institute of Rice Research(IRR), Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research(IIOR), Indian Institute of Millets Research(IIMR) Telangana State Seeds Development Corporation(TSSDC), Telangana State Seed Certification Agency(TSSCA), and State Agricultural Universities.

Taking cognizance of the potentials, Government of Telangana has taken initiatives to develop modern infrastructural facilities such as assured power supply, provision of irrigation, seed storage godown and capacity building programmes for all stake holders for the growth of the seed industry in Telangana. The strategies followed by the Government include:

- Delineation of the suitable seed production clusters
- Strengthening of seed village programme
- Promoting seed production of millets, oilseeds, forage crops etc, as a social responsibility of seed industry
- Adoption of non-traditional areas for the seed industry
- Revival of all State Seed Farms
- Support for developing post-harvest facilities like seed processing plants, storage and transportation
- Explore the additional export potential
- Dedicated seed cell to co-ordinate all seed programmes
- Promotion of seed production co-operative societies
- Exploring the possibilities for development of Global Seed Valley/Hub
- Promotion of Public-Private Partnership in seed production.

The Department of Agriculture prepared a seed production plan for five years, which aims at attaining 100 percent Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) in coordination with the universities and other agencies. Government has initiated all necessary steps to strengthen the seed chain by involving various Research Institutions, Government Departments, and private seed producing agencies.

Seed Village Programme: The main objective of the Seed Village Programme (SVP) is to ensure production and multiplication of certified/quality seeds of all crops and making them available to the farmers at affordable prices and to attain the required SRR in different crops.

There are 10 Seed Farms in the State with 536 hectares of cultivable area. The main objective is to produce foundation seed and supply them under Seed Village Scheme.

Export Potentials of Seed Industry: Apart from tapping the domestic markets, seed industry has got huge export potential as (i) There is lot of scope for marketing of seeds to the countries lying between 30°N and

30°S latitudes and (ii) Due to similar agro climatic conditions and consumption pattern seed could be exported to Africa, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and other developing countries.

VIII. Strengthening of Agricultural Extension

While agricultural research is one of the primary engines of growth in agriculture sector, it is important that these ideas are passed on to the farmers. A strong agricultural extension system, therefore, is the main vehicle to carry the fruits of research to the farmers and strengthen the Lab – to – Land process. It assists the farmers to acquire knowledge about the use of new agricultural technologies and to boost –up the crop productivity.



In view of rapid changes in agricultural technology, it is necessary that farmer's knowledge and skills are updated through extension services. As a part of agricultural extension, it is proposed to impart necessary knowledge, technology and new skills to farmers' community through following schemes:

(i) Mana Telangana - Mana Vyavasayam: Mana Telangana - Mana Vyavasayam scheme was undertaken prior to the commencement of Kharif season, 2015, covering the agricultural populated habitations in all the Mandals of 9 districts of the State (except Hyderabad). In order to give a holistic training Mana Telangana - Mana Vyavasayam team, comprising of officers from various departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Sericulture participated in the training programmes, creating awareness among farmers about the welfare programmes undertaken by the Government and give effective input planning for Kharif/Rabi season.

(ii) T & V Monthly Workshops: Training & Visit (T&V) monthly workshops are being held regularly at identified research stations of Prof. Jayshankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU) in all districts, where the departmental officers and scientists of PJTSAU discuss about the present crop situation and suitable measures that are needed to be adopted to overcome the challenges.

(iii) Farmers & Farm Women Trainings: The Farmer Training Centers (FTCs) located in the districts are entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the training programmes to the farmers and impart them the knowledge on various subjects such as SMSRI method, organic farming, post-harvest technology, rodent control, drip irrigation, IPM, INM, farm mechanization, water management.

Under Farm Women Empowerment Programme, skill based trainings are organized to women farmers to upgrade their skills and knowledge.

(iv) Training of farmers on Integrated Farming: Farming alone will not be profitable to farmer. Training programmes are being organized to farmers through nine FTCs to undertake crop diversification along with other allied activities such as dairy farming, poultry, floriculture, sericulture, fish farming, beekeeping, composting and production of gobar gas to get maximum benefits by proper utilization of available resources in their farm holdings and ensure constant flow of income throughout the year. It is also proposed to conduct one training program per year to 50 young farmers in each village.

(v) Training of farmers on Development of Crop Colonies: There is a necessity to increase the productivity of rice, maize, redgram, Bengal gram, groundnut, soyabean, castor, and oilseed crops in Telangana State. It is proposed to develop crop colonies and improve cultivation practices to achieve maximum production in these crops by conducting training programmes in the districts through 9 FTCs to the farmers during 2015-16. It is proposed to conduct one training programme in Kharif and one in Rabi season to impart training to 50 farmers at cluster level on production of Rice, Maize, Pulses and oil seeds crops.

(vi) Training to Young Farmers: Youth is not attracted towards farming due to poor returns and other problems such as availability of credit, technology, extension services, shortage of labour etc. This is due to lack of knowledge on modernization of agriculture and efficient utilization of available resources among the farming community.

Thus, there is need to design the trainings such that it should create interest among the young farmers towards farming and should generate sense that farming is financially remunerative to them. Therefore it is proposed to take up intensive trainings to farmers, farm women and young farmers through 9 FTCs to orient them towards farming. It is proposed to conduct one training per year in each Mandal.

(vii) Zonal Research & Extension on Agriculture Conferences: Zonal Research & Extension on Agriculture Conferences (ZREAC) are being organized every year in the month of April. Research scientists from various universities and extension workers of Department of Agriculture will attend the conference and exchange their experiences on seasonal conditions, suitable crop varieties and crop related problems and prepare a plan for the next season. The recommendations of ZREAC will be communicated to the extension staff to follow up in the ensuing crop seasons.

Apart from these programmes, it is proposed to appoint 1000 posts of Agricultural Extension Officers. This will establish close and effective contact with farmers at field level and enable a vibrant extension network in the State.

IX. Farm Mechanization

Mechanization of agriculture will help in increasing the productivity and reduce the cost of cultivation and also enable the farmer to complete farming operations in time. Farm mechanisation in the State is accentuated by the shortage in agriculture labour due to increased migration of rural workers to urban areas. Mechanization possibility is strongly influenced by the farm size, cost of farm labour, machines and energy. However, most of the farming is carried out on small holdings in the State, farming system continues to utilize manual power, animal power and tractor power. In order to bring more land under cultivation and to improve productivity per unit area it is necessary to introduce other sources of power like tractors, power tillers and renewable energy.

Depending on the types of crops grown, soil conditions, local situations and requirements in the districts, the Government is contemplating to distribute various farm machinery and implements on subsidy basis.

The Farm Mechanization Scheme is being implemented in the State for encouraging mechanisation of farming by supplying various farm implements i.e. animal drawn implements, tractor drawn implements, high cost machinery, mini tractors, post-harvest equipment, plant protection equipment, inter-cultivation equipment HDPE tarpaulins and establishment of Custom Hiring Centers for paddy land preparation package, CHC for cotton, maize, paddy harvesting & mini sugarcane package. The subsidy proposed under this scheme is 50 percent and the maximum permissible limit varies depending on the type of machinery. Apart from this, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization are also being implemented for advance farm mechanisation.

Box 3.1 Success Stories of Farm Mechanization

Case -1: Custom Hiring Centre for Cotton

Sri Anjaneya Rythu Mithra Group was formed in March 2015 in Pagidipalli village of Kamalapur Mandal, Karimnagar district to set up Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) for the supply of farm machines to cultivate cotton crop by mechanized operations. The Group was supplied with Tractor, Rotovator, Multi Crop Planter, Power Weeder and Boom Sprayer at a subsidised rate.

The farmers of Pagidipalli are now happy that they are making use of tractor and the rotovator for field preparation. The service is extended to farmers in the village on fixed charges. Many of the farmers in the village are hopeful of taking up cotton sowings in time. In addition the tractor is engaged on hire for “Mission Kakatiya”. The Shri Anjaneya Rythu Mithra Group is charging Rs. 80 to 150, for shifting of tank silt to nearby fields of the farmers to enrich the soil physical condition and fertility.



Case-2: Seed Cum Ferti-Drill



Sri Narsimhulu, a resident of Mogdumpur village, Mahabubnagar district purchased the tractor drawn ferti cum seed drill on subsidy. Using the new ferti cum seed drill he has sown maize in his 8 acre land within a day. The farmer is satisfied with the performance of the implement, since basic application of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium fertilizer is a smooth affair ensuring even distribution in the field and uniform placement in the soil at a desired depth along the seed rows, yielding excellent population stand. He further explains that there is saving in labour cost, fertilizer application and sowing operations. He is anticipating higher yield advantage with optimum plant stand and uniform crop growth, which was not possible with his traditional practices of country seed drill and conventional application of fertilizers.

X. Agricultural Marketing

Efficient agricultural markets are important for determining right and remunerative prices for agricultural commodities. Telangana is one of the few States where the Agricultural Produce Market Committees are functioning well and are accessible to farmers. In order to strengthen this infrastructure, Government has been taking various initiatives such as (i) Establishing new Market Committees and (ii) undertaking agricultural marketing reforms, (iii) Construction of scientific godowns and (iv) Streamlining of existing marketing program.

(i) Agricultural Marketing System: The regulated agricultural marketing system in the State is operating through a network of Agricultural Market Committees. There are 183 Agricultural Market Committees in Telangana State. The Government has taken steps to establish 33 more new Market Committees for the benefit of farmers.

(ii) Agricultural Marketing reforms: To bring about suitable changes in the Agricultural Marketing a State level committee was constituted in July, 2014. The committee has submitted its report recommending comprehensive electronic platform services i.e., Computerized Auction system, Check post automation, online filing of returns, Generation of Electronic transport permits, office automation etc., and also quality based pricing and warehouse based sales for online trading.

(iii) Construction of scientific godowns: The Government, in collaboration with NABARD, has proposed to construct godowns at 330 locations with Storage Capacity of 17.075 lakh metric tonnes with an estimated cost of Rs. 1024.50 crore (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: District wise details are Godowns being constructed in Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of Godowns being constructed	Capacity (in Metric tonnes)	Amount (Rs. Crore)
1	Mahabubnagar	54	3,07,500	184.5
2	Medak	43	2,30,000	138.0
3	Rangareddy	19	82,500	49.5
4	Nalgonda	31	1,55,000	93.0
5	Khammam	25	1,17,500	70.5
6	Nizamabad	32	1,65,000	99.0
7	Warangal	45	2,17,500	130.5
8	Karimnagar	36	1,82,500	109.5
9	Adilabad	45	2,50,000	150.0
	Total	330	17,07,500	1,024.5

Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing, Government of Telangana

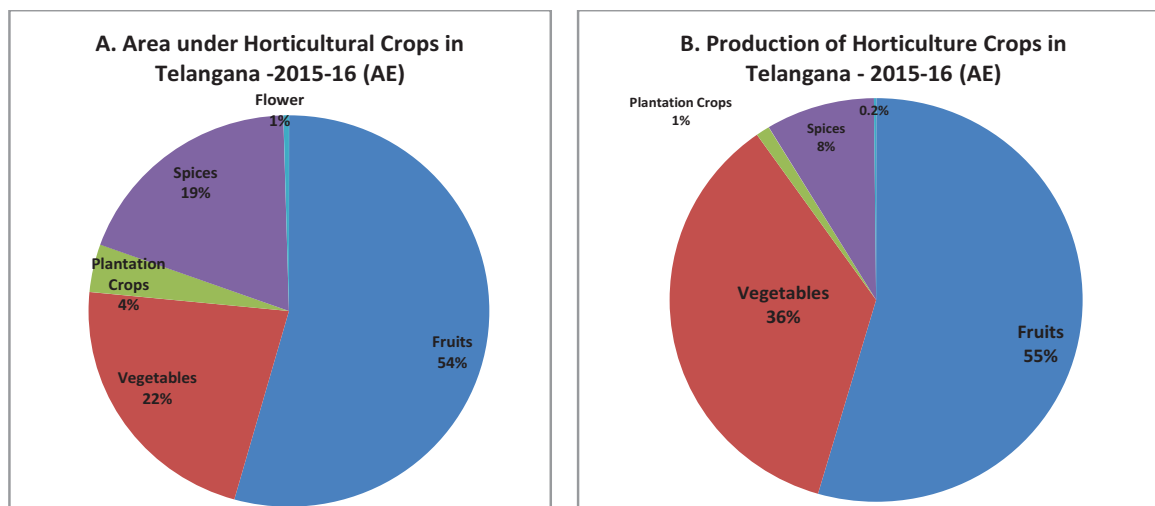
(iv) Renewed efforts are being put to the existing scheme such as Rythu Bandu Pathakam, Mana Kuragayalu and Rythu Bazars in terms of finances and infrastructure.

XI. Horticulture

Horticulture is a major sub sector of agriculture sector and important for its growth. Horticulture is a significant contributor to the economy by generating employment to unskilled and semiskilled rural poor. As per the 1st Advanced Estimates, horticulture crops are grown in an area of 7.01 lakh hectares in 2015-16 producing about 74.79 MTs output. Of the total horticulture cultivated area, fruits constitutes around 54.5%,

followed by vegetables and spices with 22.2% and 19.1% respectively. Floriculture constitute about 0.4% of area under horticulture. Out of the total production of horticulture in 2015-16, fruits constitute around 55% followed by vegetables, spices and flowers with 36%, 8% and 0.2% respectively (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10: Distribution of Area and Production among the Horticulture Crops



Out of the total horticulture area, highest area is covered by mango 29%, followed by mosambi 19%. Among vegetable crops, tomato and onion cover around 33% and 15% of the area respectively and 39 % and 16% of production under vegetable. Among spices, the turmeric and red chilli cover around 41% and 31% of the area and 55% and 20% of production respectively. Among flowers, marigold covers around 50% of the area and 65% of production.

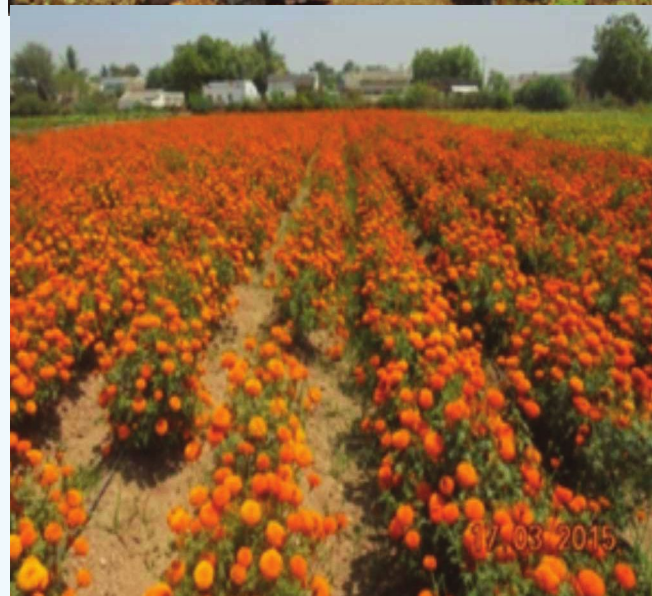
Major Schemes for promotion of Horticulture in Telangana:

1) Micro Irrigation Project: The major objective of the Micro Irrigation scheme is to achieve more productivity with less water through micro irrigation system. In addition, micro irrigation benefits farmers with less fertiliser, pesticide use, labour cost. Estimated monetary benefits accruing through micro irrigation in the State is given in the Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Impact evaluation of the Telangana State Micro Irrigation Project		
1	Area covered	5.33 lakh ha (13.17 lakh acres)
2	Additional productivity	Rs.790.20 Cr @ Rs.6000/- per acre
3	Labour Saving	Rs.263.40 Cr @ Rs 2000/- per Acre
4	Fertilizer & Pesticides Saving	Rs.131.70 Cr @ Rs 1000/- per Acre
5	Energy saving	Rs 171.21 Cr @ Rs 4/- per Unit
6	Water saved (145.4 TMC)	Rs 13,170 Cr @ Rs1.00 lakh /Acre)

Recognising the importance of micro irrigation, subsidy is extended upto 5 hectares of land to all categories of farmers as compared to the earlier limitation of Rs. 1.0 lakh subsidy per family with coverage of 1Ha in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.100 percent subsidy is being provided to farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 90 percent to small and marginal farmers and 80 percent to other farmers. Farmer having once availed subsidy under MIP, is eligible for fresh sanctions after a period of 5 years. During the year 2015-16, it is proposed to cover an area of 39,620 hectares and so far about 36,852 hectares is covered under the scheme.

Box - 3.2 : Success Story: Micro Irrigation Project



Name of the Crop: Marigold	With Conventional Irrigation	With Drip Irrigation
Yield (per ha.)	120 Qtl	240 Qtl
Total Expenditure (per ha.)	Rs. 2,10,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
Sale price (per Qtl.)	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 3,000/-
Total value of the crop (per ha.)	Rs. 2,40,000/-	Rs. 7,20,000/-
Net Income (per ha.)	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 5,70,000/-
Additional income with Micro Irrigation (per ha.)	--	Rs. 5,40,000/-



Name of the Crop: Bitter Gourd & Coccinea	With Conventional Irrigation	With Drip Irrigation
Yield (per ha.)	18 MT	30 MT
Total Expenditure (per ha.)	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
Sale price (per T)	Rs. 14500/-	Rs. 14500/-
Total value of the crop (per ha.)	Rs. 2,61,000/-	Rs. 4,35,000/-
Net Income (per ha.)	Rs. 2,11,000/-	Rs. 3,95,000/-
Additional income with Micro Irrigation (per ha.)	--	Rs. 1,84,000/-

2) Establishment of Green Houses/ Polyhouses: Establishment of Green Houses/ Polyhouses is a flagship programme of the State Government. Polyhouses scheme is being implemented since 2014-15 with the following major objectives: (i) Enhancing productivity per unit area, (ii) Promotion of high value Horticulture crops under Poly houses, and (iii) Year round production of flower and Vegetable crops.

The Polyhouse Scheme is being implemented to encourage year round production of vegetable and flower crops to enhance productivity and to meet the demand. Farmers are provided 75 percent subsidy with a maximum of Rs 29.52 lakh per acre. Beneficiaries are eligible up to minimum of 200 sq.mts., and maximum of 3 acres. Preference is given to small farmers with a landholding of 0.5 to 1.0 acre area. The farmers are given choice for construction of poly houses on their own or through registered companies. So far in an extent of 245 acres works were initiated and the number of beneficiaries covered are 196, in Rangareddy, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts.



Box 3.3. Success Stories: Use of Green House

Best Practices – GREEN HOUSE

Name of the Farmer	: RANGAM ANJANEYULU
Father's Name	: R.Balaju
Village	: Tatikonda
Mandal	: Bhoothpur, Mahaboobnaga
Area under Green House	: 4000 Sq.mts
Variety Grown	: Gerbera
Yield	: Avg.3000 Flowers per day
Cost of each Flower	: Rs.2/- (Average)
Gross Income per Month	: Rs.1,80,000/-
Expenditure including maintenance	: Rs.80,000/- per month
Net Income per Month	: Rs.1,00,000/- (Average)



3) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture: Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture scheme is a sub scheme of National Horticulture Mission, being implemented to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through research, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management, processing and marketing. Rs. 81 crore have been allocated for implementation of the scheme during 2015-16, of which Rs.36.27 crore have been spent so far on activities such as establishment of new gardens, rejuvenation of senile gardens, training, farm mechanization and post-harvest management etc.

4) Post-Harvest Management: Horticulture crops are highly perishable and require special attention on harvesting, handling, packaging, storage and processing operations. The focus is on development of post-harvest infrastructure facilities like Pack houses, Cold storages, Refer Vans, Ripening Chambers etc. Assistance is extended to 8 Cold storages, 3 Ripening Chambers and 55 Turmeric boiling units.

5) Establishment of Centre of Excellence for fruits, flowers and vegetables crops: Two Centres of Excellence for fruits, flowers and vegetable crops are being established in the State at Jeedimetla in Rangareddy and Mulugu in Warangal district to supply quality seeds and planting material for farmers growing horticultural crops, apart from providing demonstration and training. A Centre of Excellence for Fruits is also proposed to establish as an Indo-Israeli Project, incorporating all the aspects of fruit cultivation right from planting to post-harvest management.

Further, to promote procurement, storage, processing and marketing of horticulture products in the State, it is proposed to set up Telangana Horticulture Development Corporation. Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticulture University has been set up towards in Mulugu of Medak District.

6) Urban Farming: Government is providing seed mini-kits, poly bags, potting mixture, neem cake, neem oil and tools at 50% subsidy to cultivate vegetable on terrace and balconies in urban areas. The objective of the Scheme is to encourage urban households to produce sufficient quantities of vegetables throughout the year.

XII. Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry provides an additional income and employment to the farmers, especially in times of drought. It is an established fact that with the economic progress, consumption pattern shifts from cereal-based consumption pattern to protein based consumption pattern, implying potentials for the growth the Sector. At present, this sector provides direct livelihood opportunities to about 29 lakh families in Telangana. The value of livestock produce is estimated to be Rs.25293 crore at constant prices and the livestock sector contribute is likely to be 5.9% to GVA in 2015-16.

Telangana is blessed with rich livestock resources, especially cattle and sheep population accounting for 5.52% of Country's population. As per the Livestock Census, 2012, Telangana stands 10th in livestock population, 2nd in sheep population, 13th in goat population, 4th in poultry, 13th in bovine population and 15th in pig population. The State produced 505 lakh MTs of meat, 1061 crore of eggs and 4207 lakh MTs of milk in 2014-15. Production of milk, eggs, meat during 2012-13 to 2015-16 (November) is given in Table below 3.12.

Table 3.12: Production of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Telangana

Item	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Up to Nov, 2015)
Milk	000' MTs	3951	3924	4207	2056
Eggs	Cröre. Nos.	942	1006	1061	560
Meat	000' MTs	429	446	505	264

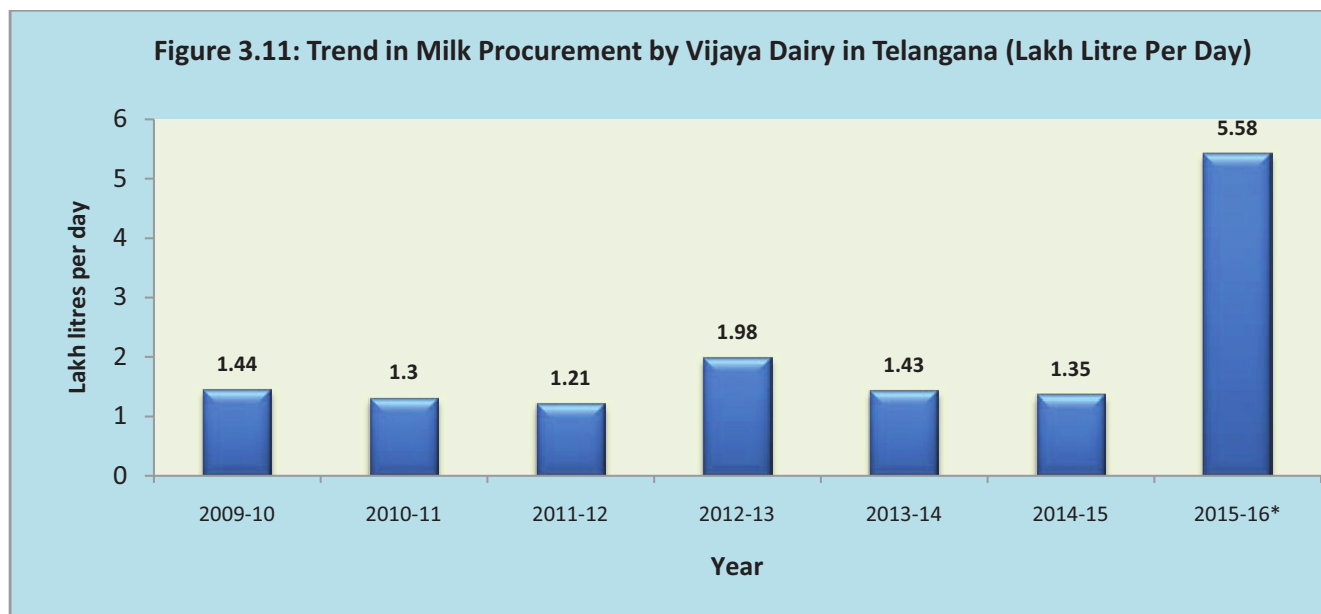
Major Schemes for Development of Animal Husbandry

(i) Cash Incentive to Dairy Farmers: Milch animal rearing is an important economic activity for about 22 lakh among small and marginal farmers in Telangana providing sustainable income especially in lean seasons. Due to increase in the cost of feed ingredients, reduced fodder sources, increase in labour cost etc., there is a high fluctuation in milk rate, making it an un-profitable economic activity.

Further, increase in the gap between demand and supply of milk, has become a chance to middle men involved in milk marketing to adopt malpractices such as adulteration of milk and also production of synthetic milk which are unsafe to human consumption.

With a view to encourage the farmers to produce more milk, the Government of Telangana has been providing a cash incentive of Rs.4 per litre of milk to dairy farmers supplying milk to the State Dairy Federation from 1.11.2014. All the milk producers who are supplying milk to the State Dairy Federation through village Milk Producers Co-operative societies (MPCS), Milk Producers Association Centres (MPAC) and Village Dairy Development committees (VDDC) are eligible for under the Scheme.

As a result, milk procurement by the Vijaya Dairy increased from 1.18 lakh litres per day (before announcement of the Scheme) to 5.58 Lakh litres per day during the year 2015-16 (Figure 3.11).



Note: 2015-16 figures are upto Jan-2016.

Table 3.13 shows month wise milk procurement, amount spent towards cash incentive and number of farmers benefited with implementation of cash incentive scheme. In 2015-16 (up to end January, 2016) about 1,121.4 lakh litres milk is procured from farmers providing an incentive of Rs. 44.9 crore. It has benefited about 86,515 farmers in January, 2016 alone.

Table 3.13: Procurement of milk under ‘Cash Incentive to Dairy farmers scheme’ in 2015-16

Month	Quantity of Milk Procured (Lakh Litres)	Amount Paid to dairy farmers towards cash incentive (Rs. Crore)	Number of dairy farmers benefited
April, 2015	68.2	2.7	52,878
May, 2015	77.6	3.1	53,413
June, 2015	83.7	3.3	57,454
July, 2015	89.1	3.6	57,462
August, 2015	95.9	3.8	61,608
Sepember, 2015	125.8	5.0	73,649
October, 2015	159.0	6.4	80,842
November, 2015	147.4	5.9	83,233
December, 2015	136.5	5.5	87,752
January, 2016	138.1	5.5	86,515
Total	1,121.4	44.9	-

(ii) Power subsidy to Poultry Industry: Telangana State is the leading State in Poultry industry in the country. The State produces over 3.5 crore eggs per day (i.e. 25% of country's production) and 1/10th of countries broiler meat production. Keeping in view the crisis faced by the poultry sector, due to the abnormal increase in feed prices and steep fall in egg and broiler prices, Government is providing power subsidy to the poultry sector (layer farms, broiler farms, breeder farms, hatcheries, feed mills & egg powder plants) at Rs.2 per unit from 01.12.2014.

(iii) Animal Health Activities: The department has taken up strengthening of existing institutions to improve quality of Animal Health Services by providing facilities for surgery, disease investigation and treatment. Polyclinics were established at district headquarters to address this issue. Every Mandal has been provided with a veterinary graduate to effectively render Animal Health Services, support production program and for prevention and control of livestock diseases.

(iv) Feed and Fodder Development: High yielding and nutritious fodder is essential for scientific and economic management of livestock, particularly for cross breeds. It is aimed to popularize and propagate the high yielding fodder crops among the farmers on available arable and non-arable land, as scientific feeding of livestock is essential for increased productivity of milk and mutton. To intensify this activity, improved varieties of fodder seeds have been supplied to farmers with most encouraging results. 1482 MTs of fodder seed has been supplied during the year 2015 and 74100 acres of land is brought under fodder cultivation with the expected production of 2.99 Lakh MTs of superior quality dry fodder.

(v) Mass Sheep and Goat Deworming Programme:



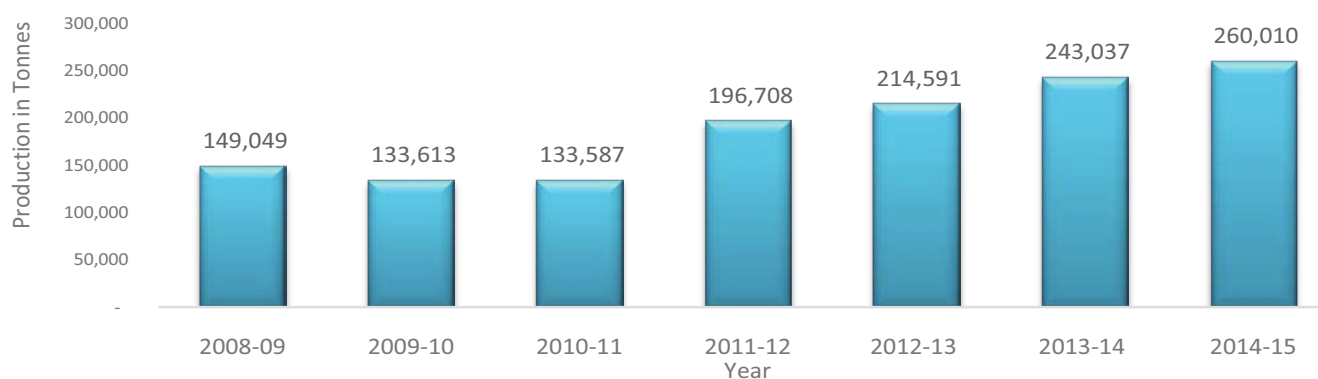
Sheep and Goat population in Telangana districts is about 175.50 lakh sheep and goat population and over 2.50 lakh families are benefited by rearing of sheep and goat. Extensive sheep and goat management is practised in the State. Trans-nomadic life style is being adopted by the shepherd community. Due to depleting feeding resources, sheep flock migrate from one place to another place in search of green fodder. Due to grazing habit on ground, parasitic worm load is one of the common problems in sheep management leading to poor growth and production loss. Worms generally lay eggs on grass blades and shrubs and are easily consumed by the Sheep during grazing. Such parasites are also responsible for transmission of diseases among the Sheep population leading to heavy mortality. Worm load is also responsible for lamb mortality at early age leading to heavy loss to Shepherd community. Three rounds of Mass Sheep and Goat Deworming Programmes are being planned for the year 2015-16 at free of cost covering entire sheep and goat population in the State in a campaign mode.

XIII. Fisheries

Fisheries is a traditional and important occupation in Telangana State apart from being an important source of food nutrient. Fisheries sector is contributing about 0.6 percent to the State GVA in 2015-16. The Government aims at (i) increase in fish production and productivity through increasing fishery base, (ii) achieve self-sufficiency in fish seed, (iii) supply of fish at an affordable price and in hygienic condition and (iv) improve the living condition of people depending on fisheries through welfare programs.

During 2015-16, up to November, 2015, 1.71 Lakh tonnes of fish and prawn is produced in Telangana as against target of 3.20 Lakh tonnes. The details of inland fish production for last seven years is given in Figure 3.12.

Figure 3.12: Trend in Inland Fish Production in Telangana



Source: Department of Fisheries, Government of Telangana

The resource base of fisheries in the State include 78 reservoirs spreading about 1.85 lakh hectares, and 35,031 tanks spreading over an area of 4.01 lakh hectares.

In order to encourage freshwater aquaculture in the State, the Government simplified the procedures for registration through the issuance of simplified guidelines. So far 474 ponds covering an area of 781 Ha has been issued with certificate of registration.

Major Schemes of the Government:

Strengthening of Fisheries Data Base and Networking: Under this scheme, the inland water bodies are being mapped by Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore with Remote Sensing Technology. This scheme is fully funded by the Government of India.

Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) for Fishermen: The premium under Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen is Rs.20.27 per head which is shared equally by Central and State Governments at the rate of Rs.10.135 per fisherman. The Ex-gratia payable is Rs.2,00,000/- in case of death/permanent disability and Rs.1,00,000/- in case of partial disability and a cover of Rs. 10,000/- towards hospitalization expenses in the event of accident. The Government of Telangana is also paying Rs.1 lakh as ex-gratia to the dependents of the deceased fishermen in addition to the amount payable under GAIS. The lives of 3.07 lakh fishermen are insured for the year 2015-16.

Development of Fisheries: With an objective to improve productivity, reduce post harvest losses, increase livelihood support and welfare of fishermen in capturing and culturing of fisheries a comprehensive 'scheme for Fisheries Development' is being implemented. Infrastructure and beneficiary oriented programmes such as Construction of Community Halls for Inland fishermen (including SC/ST), Supply of Boats and nets to

reservoir, Assistance for Retail Fish Marketing, Establishment of fish/prawn farm or Fish Seed Farm or Fish Hatchery etc. undertaken as a part of this scheme.

Box 3.4 Cage culture in Telangana

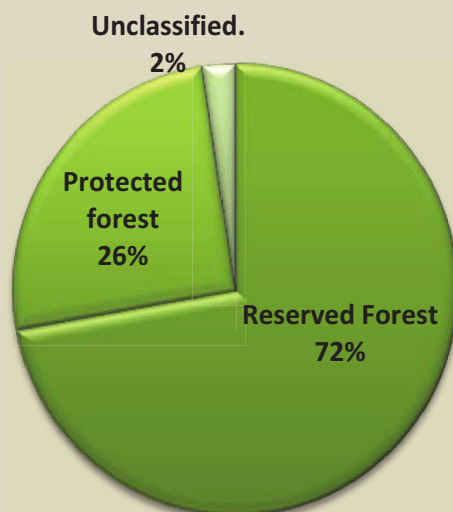
Cage culture is being looked upon as an opportunity to utilize existing reservoirs for greater production of fish in the State, besides increasing income of fishermen. At present in following reservoirs cage culture projects are being undertaken (i) Koilsagar, Mahabubnagar; (ii) Lower Manair Dam, Karimnagar; (iii) Kadam, Adilabad; (iv) Ashoksagar (Unit 1), Nizamabad; (v) Ashoksagar (Unit 2), Nizamabad, and (vi) Palair, Khammam.

The project was under taken with total outlay of Rs. 1.67 crore of which NFDB's subsidy is Rs. 67.04 Lakh (40%) and subsidy from Government of Telangana is Rs. 100.56 lakh (60%). The project aims to launch protein rich, fish based products for the domestic market at affordable prices along with providing employment to local fishermen.

XIV. Forestry

Forests play a major role in supporting livelihood activities of rural poor and tribals, mitigating the threat of global warming besides, conserving the fertile soil and vulnerable Wildlife. For the year 2015-16, forestry and logging contribution is 0.4 percent to State GVA and 3.3 percent to agriculture & allied sector's GVA. Forest area in Telangana is 27,292 sq. km. accounting for 24.35 percent of total geographical area. Out of 27,292 sq.km, Reserved Forest area is 19,696.23 sq. km, Protected forest forms 6953.47 sq. km and the rest 642.30 sq. km is unclassified (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Classification of Forest Area in Telangana



In terms of District wise forest cover, Adilabad has largest area under forest, followed by Khammam. However, in terms of percentage area under forest, Khammam stands first with 48.9 percent of total geographical area under forests, followed by Adilabad with 44.9 percent and Warangal with 28.88 percent (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: District wise Geographical Area and Forest Area in Telangana State

Area in Sq.Km.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Geographical Area	Forest Area	% of Forest Area to the Total Geographical Area
1	Adilabad	16,105	7,232	44.90
2	Karimnagar	11,823	2,545	21.52
3	Khammam	13,266	6,487	48.90
4	Mahabubnagar	18,432	3,033	16.45
5	Medak	9,699	906	9.34
6	Nalgonda	14,240	837	5.88
7	Nizamabad	7,956	1,812	22.78
8	Rangareddy & Hyderabad	7,710	731	9.48
9	Warangal	12,846	3,710	28.88
Telangana State Total		1,12,077	27,292	24.35

National Forest Policy of India envisages a minimum of 33 percent of the total geographical area under forest/tree cover to maintain environmental stability and ecological balance; that are vital for sustenance of all life-forms including human, animal and plants. The role of forests as carbon sinks endows them added recognition as an important environmental factor. However, except in two districts, area under forest cover is less than desired 33 percent.

Telanganaku Haritha Haram

Telanganaku Haritha Haram, a flagship programme of the Government, envisages to increase the present 24% tree cover to 33% of the total geographical area of the State.

The thrust areas to achieve the above are two-fold; i) initiatives in notified forest area such as rejuvenating degraded forests, ensuring more effective protection of forests against smuggling, encroachment, fire, grazing etc., ii) major fillip is sought to be given to Social Forestry for achieving the second objective. In the areas outside the notified forest, massive planting activities will be taken up in areas such as; road-side avenues, river and canal bank, barren hill, tank bunds and foreshore areas, institutional premises, religious places, housing colonies, community lands, municipalities, industrial parks, etc. The Telanganaku Haritha Haram programme was launched on 3rd July, 2015.

230 Crore seedlings are proposed to be planted in the State during the next three years. Out of which, 130 crore seedlings are proposed to be planted outside the notified forest area (10 crore within HMDA limits, and the remaining 120 crore in rest of the State). It is also proposed to plant, and rejuvenate the viable rootstock to achieve 100 crore plants inside the forest areas by way of intensive protection of the forests.



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

Revenue from Forest:

Forest products in the State include timber, bamboo, firewood and charcoal, beedi leaves and miscellaneous. The income accrued from forestry sector in the State is Rs.148.28 crore in 2013-14, Rs.82.08 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.71.33 Crore in 2015-16 (upto November 2015). Details of revenue realized from various forest produces is given in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Revenue realized from Forest Produce (Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2014-15	2015-16
1	Timber	15.94	9.64
2	Bamboo	5.30	3.92
3	Firewood & Charcoal	0.19	0.03
4	Other Forest Produce	0.04	0.02
5	Beedi Leaves	0.01	-
6	Teak Plants	1.75	-
7	Cashew Plants	0.07	-
8	Red Sanders	-	-
9	Other Plants	0.01	0.26
10	Thinnings	-	-
11	Miscellaneous	58.76	57.45
	Total	82.08	71.33

XV Outlook for Agriculture Sector

As substantial portion of rural population in the State depends on agriculture sector for their livelihood, it is imperative that we make farming viable and remunerative for those who depend on it. There are two daunting challenges that the sector faces: (i) unstable growth in agriculture sector, due to historical neglect of agriculture in the past and (ii) severe drought conditions in the State adversely affecting the agriculture sector. Any policy targeting to end poverty and inclusive growth has to pay more attention towards agriculture sector since population dependent on this sector is vulnerable to both internal and external shocks.

There exist several untapped potentials in agriculture sector. The major potentials for agriculture sector in Telangana are: i) Around 40 percent of its total geographical area of the State is under agriculture and soils of Telangana are suitable for cultivating a wide range of crops including food grains, oil seeds, pulses, fruit crops, etc. There is a scope for diversifying cropping pattern towards high value crops. ii) Telangana has a robust network of research institutions consisting of agricultural universities and institutions, which could play major role in developing technological solutions to bridge the productivity gap in major crops. Presence of national and international institutions engaged in agricultural research such as International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and number of other ICAR institutes is an added advantage. iii) Climatic condition of the state is appropriate for the growth of seed industry in the State. The State has already made a dent in seed production in the country as lion's share of seeds requirement in the country are supplied from the State.

As discussed in previous sections, Government of Telangana recognized the importance of improving the conditions of agriculture for uplifting the living standards of its people in general and farmers in particular. Structural problems associated with agriculture are being addressed through different schemes/programmes. Apart from implementing normal state plan schemes funded exclusively from the State funds, Telangana Government is making use of almost all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Sector. Some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are suitably linked to State Schemes for more coordinated efforts. Whereas Government has prepared an action plan for mitigating adverse impact of drought, such as, provision of input subsidy, sector specific action plan for agricultural crops, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries, are also under implementation.



Horticulture crop in Mahabubnagar District

“The Incubation Centre at T-Hub reflects the new face of India ”

Ratan Tata

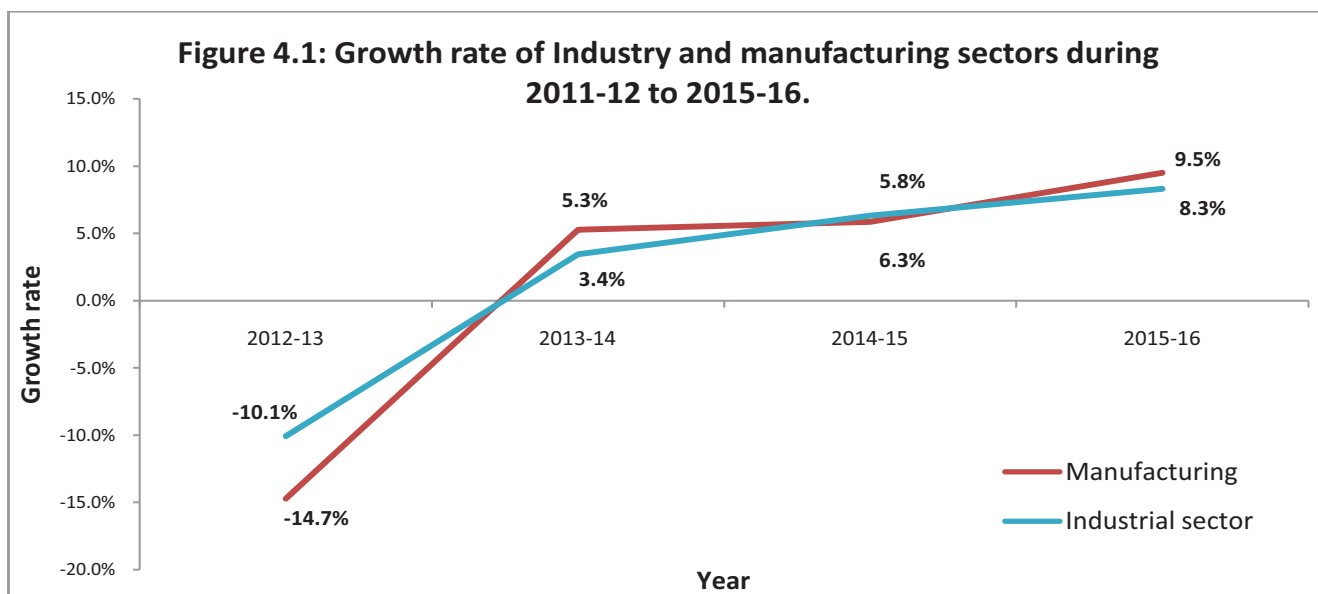
Industrial sector plays a vital role in employment generation, providing higher standard of living and achieving balanced economic development. Apart from contributing around 24 percent of State's GVA, industrial sector, comprising of Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services; Construction and Mining & Quarrying, provides employment opportunities to 17.8 percent of total work force in the State. Presently, Telangana has diversified its industrial base, with the thrust on high-tech sectors including pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and nano-technology. Traditional sectors such as textiles, leather, minerals, and food processing are also playing an important role in industrialization process through backward and forward linkages to large scale industries in the State.

As the State progresses on development front, there is a trend of people shifting from agriculture to non-agricultural sector, most of those who are either semi-skilled or unskilled. While services sector could absorb the educated and skilled labour force, it is important that we develop the industrial sector to generate employment opportunities for semi-skilled labour force which is on rise. Thus, growth of industrial sector is a key for solving the problem of unemployment in the State. It is also important that in order to garner the benefits arising out of increase in working age population due to change in demographic profile and increase number of skilled workers as a result of various skill imparting schemes; we need to develop the industrial sector.

Giving further boost to industrial sector in the State, Government has initiated measures on following four fronts: making Telangana a business friendly State, created dedicated cells for facilitating investment projects, providing various kinds of incentives to encourage the first generation entrepreneurs and providing additional incentives to SCs, STs and Women owned enterprises, in the State.

I. Growth and performance of Industrial Sector in Telangana

There is a high fluctuation in growth performance of industrial sector in Telangana in recent years. Manufacturing sector contributes about 55.0% in total industrial sector GVA in the State, as a result, growth in manufacturing sector has high impact on industrial sector. Industrial sector in the State is likely to register a growth rate of 8.4% in current prices and 8.3% at constant (2011-12) prices during 2015-16 (AE) (Figure 4.1), during the same period manufacturing sector is likely to grow at 8.2% in current prices and 9.5% in constant prices. A trend analysis reveals that industrial sector growth has picked up over a period of time, putting in a high growth trajectory.



At current prices, mining & quarrying grew at 8.9%, electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services likely to grow at 10.3%, and construction sector at 8% in 2015-16 (AE). Sub-sector wise growth rate of industrial sector is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Industry Sub-Sectoral growth during period 2011-12 to 2015-16

Industry Sector	Growth in Current Prices				Growth in Constant (2011-12) Prices			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Manufacturing	-10.8	8.7	8.7	8.2	-14.7	5.3	5.8	9.5
Mining and Quarrying	14.5	-3.2	19.8	8.9	4.1	-4.3	21.7	6.9
Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	-24.7	42.6	-10.6	10.3	-31.9	35.9	-14.7	8.4
Construction	3.6	8.7	8.6	8.0	1.8	-3.5	4.9	6.2
Industry	-5.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	-10.1	3.4	6.3	8.3

Structure of Industrial Sector in Telangana

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the major source of industrial statistics. Structure of industry sector in the State could be analysed using ASI data of the State from 2008-09 to 2012-13. ASI covers all units registered under the Factories Act, 1948 i.e., those employing 10 or more workers with power and 20 or more workers without power respectively.

Number of factories increased from 7,357 in 2008-09 to 10,279 in 2012-13, registering a growth of 40 percent in number of factories in the State. Details are shown in the Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Important Economic Indicators of the Industrial Sector

Sl. No.	Characteristic	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Factories	7,357	7,729	8,980	9,005	10,279
2	Fixed Capital	37,710	39,193	52,672	54,094	59,521
3	Employees (including workers)	7,07,487	6,56,438	7,09,863	7,00,357	7,07,738
4	Emoluments	5,042	5,642	7,172	8,267	9,757
5	Total Input	70,246	71,023	1,12,300	1,18,287	1,20,647
6	Gross Value Added (GVA)	24,117	24,373	31,034	36,476	33,975
7	Net Value Added (NVA)	21,584	21,428	27,394	31,986	28,728

Source- Annual Survey of Industries, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana.

Note – The Factories and Employees are in number and the fixed capital, emoluments, total input, GVA and NVA are in Rs. crore.

Type of Industries: Industries have been classified as corporate, non-corporate and other sectors. The ‘non-corporate sector consisting of mainly individual and partnership companies, while the ‘corporate sector’ comprise private limited companies and ‘other sector’ include khadi & village industries, handloom, cooperative societies & others. Though the number of non-corporate factories are twice the number of corporate industries, the number of employees, net value added and capital formation is high in corporate sector in the State . While 89 percent of total net value addition is in corporate sector, non-corporate sector and other sector accounts for mere 3 percent. The Gross Capital Formation (GCF), which is an indicator for investment in the Sector, reflects that around 91 percent of the total investment in the State is in the corporate sector (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Distribution of Industries by type of Organization, 2012-13

Type of Organization	Number of Factories	Number of Employees	Net Value Added (Rs. Crore)	Gross Capital Formation (Rs. Crore)
Non-Corporate Sector	7,018	2,83,115	2,937	958
Corporate Sector	3,214	3,97,048	25,606	9,580
Other Sector	47	27,575	186	22
Total	10,279	7,07,738	28,728	10,559

Source: Annual Survey of Industries-2012-13, DES.

Around 57% of the total factories in the State have employment size of less than 50 and 5.96 % factories have employment size of 500 and above. It is also observed that with the increase in investment levels, output value is also increasing, indicating that large factories have a lion’s share in total output in the State.

Performance of Telangana vis-à-vis India:

The GVA of industrial sector in the State as per ASI, 2012-13 is about Rs. 33,975 crore accounting for about 3.37 share in all India GVA (Table 4.4). However, the share of industrial output in industrially developed States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamilnadu is comparatively much higher and at the same time Telangana also has the huge potential to develop on par with industrially developed States..

Table 4.4: Industrial performance, 2012-13 - Telangana vis - a - vis All-India

State/All India	Factories (number)	Employees (number)	Value output (Rs. crore)	Gross value added (Rs. crore)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
Telangana	103	7,077	1,54,622	33,975	7,926
India	1,791	1,29,500	60,25,945	10,07,280	3,57,526
Share of Telangana	5.73	5.46	2.56	3.37	2.22

Source: Annual Survey of Industries-2012-13, DES, Government of Telangana.

Major Manufacturing Industries in Telangana: Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal, clinical and botanical products constitute about 29% of the GVA within the manufacturing sector, followed by manufacture of electrical equipment (11%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (9 %) and manufacturing of food products (9 %).

In terms of investment, manufacture of pharmaceuticals, other non-metallic mineral products, rubber and plastic products, electrical equipment and food products account for about 54 percent of total investment (fixed capital) within total manufacturing sector in the State.

Table 4.5: District wise distribution of Factories in 2012-13

SI. No.	District	Factories (Number)	Employees (Number)	Gross Value Added (Rs. crore)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Rs. crore)
1	Adilabad	285	18,664	399	89
2	Nizamabad	519	2,03,775	1,073	44
3	Karimnagar	730	58,002	541	147
4	Medak	1,355	1,13,588	9,055	1,854
5	Hyderabad	665	28,059	1,732	307
6	Rangareddy	3,797	1,75,837	11,735	2,253
7	Mahabubnagar	699	30,604	1,882	1,132
8	Nalgonda	678	45,815	6,657	1,500
9	Warangal	614	19,339	506	84
10	Khammam	937	14,055	394	516
	Total	10,279	7,07,738	33,975	7,926

Source: Annual Survey of Industries-2012-13, DES, Government of Telangana.

District-wise Distribution of Industries: District wise distribution of factories in respect of the number of factories, GVA and GFCF, Rangareddy district stands first followed by Medak district in the State (Table 4.5). While in terms of employees, Nizamabad district stands first in the State. From the Table 4.5, it could be inferred that Adilabad and Khammam districts comparatively low in the State in terms of Number of employees, investment and GVA. District-wise potential industries are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: District-wise Potential Industries

District	Investment Opportunities
Adilabad	(i) Agro based industries: Solvent Extraction of Soya bean, Cotton mining, Surgical/ banded Cotton.
	(ii) Textile: Cloth Processing, Cotton Spinning Mills.
	(iii) Power Generation: Hydro- Power Generating units on the water falls at Kuntala and Pochera.
Nizamabad	(i) Agro based industries : Maize Starch Powder, Corn flakes, Ethanol, Cotton ginning
	(ii) Horticulture based industries: Dehydration of Vegetables and Fruit Processing, Floriculture.
	(iii) Textile based Industries: Spinning mills.
Karimnagar	(i) Agro based industries: Maize Starch Powder, Corn flakes, Ethanol, Cotton ginning and forming
	(ii) Textile: Cloth Processing, Cotton Spinning Mill, Polyester Oriented Yarn, Modern Textile weaving
	(iii) Horticulture based industries: De hydration of Vegetables, Cold storage, Floriculture.
	(iv) Poultry & Meat Processing: Poultry Processing, Emu birds processing unit., Rabbit Rearing
Medak	(i) Agro based industries: Rice Mills, Mini Dal Mills, Spice Powders, Potato wafers, Rice and corn flakes, Oil extraction from Aromatic Plants
	(ii) Chemical based industries : Pharmaceutical formulations, Mosquito Coils, Chemical Compounds
	(iii) Engineering Industries: Heavy Equipments, Electrical Turbines, Engineering components, Waste Heat recovery system

Hyderabad	<p>(i) Agro based industries: Processing and packaging of Snack foods, Bakery products, Confectionary, Vermicelli, Instant mixes of idly and dosa</p> <p>(ii) Textile : Embroidery works, Readymade garments</p> <p>(iii) Horticulture based Industries: De hydration of Vegetables, Cold storage</p> <p>(iv) Miscellaneous Products: Pearls Processing, Lac Bangles, Diamond Cutting & Polishing, I.T, I.T.E.S & B.P.O.s</p>
Warangal	<p>(i) Agro Based Industries: Rice Cakes, Oleo Resins, Rice Bran Oil</p> <p>(ii) Textile: Cotton Ginning / Bale Pressing, Spinning Mills</p>
Mahabub nagar	<p>(i) Agro Based Industries : Rice Mill, Fibre board's from agro waste, Imitation handmade paper, Wood wool boards, Cement like product from paddy husk ash,</p> <p>(ii) Multipurpose Foods: groundnut meal and Bengal gram flour with added vitamins and minerals, Processing and preservation of custard apple pulp.</p>
Nalgonda	<p>(i) Horticulture based: Cold storages, Fruit Processing, squashes, Jams and jellys, Fruit Pulp</p> <p>(ii) Agro Based: Rice Bran Oil, Straw Boards, Seed Processing, Rice re-processing, Oil Mills, Castor Oil and its derivatives, Rice based products, Dal mills, Rice Flakes and other Rice based snacks, Vermicelli, Bread units, Dairy products, Baby foods.</p>
Rangareddy	<p>(i) Pharmaceuticals Industries: Bulk Drugs, Pharmaceutical Formulations, Vaccines, Biotech Products</p> <p>(ii) Hi Tech Manufacturing: Special purpose machines, High precision machined components, Spare parts used in defence and space industries, IT Hardware, Automation, Nano-technology related, CNC Machines, Castings, Electronic Goods & Telephones, Solar Photo Voltaic Modules.</p> <p>(iii) Automobile Based Industries : Grey-iron castings, Leaf springs, Lubricants and Greases, Diesel fuel injection equipment, Front axles & gears, Fuel filters, Fan.</p> <p>(iv) Plastic & Plastic Products: Plastic Buckets, PVC pipes, HDPE Woven sacks, Plastic nawar, Fibre.</p> <p>(v) Miscellaneous : Steel, Polyester & Cotton Yarn, Ready Made Garments, Tele Communication cables, Optic Fibre Cables, Food Processing products like Biscuits, Confectionery.</p>
Khammam	<p>(i) Agro Based Industries: Rice Mills and Dall Mills, Mango Pulp, Pickles, Cold Storage, Bakery products, Cashew nut processing, Dairy Farm, Ginning Mills</p> <p>(ii) Forest Based: Ayurvedic medicine, Herbal based units, Medicine & Aromatic plantation, Leaf plates and cups, Wooden furniture units, Paper, Paper Boards, Nursery</p>

Source: DIC Reports, Commissioner of Industries, Government of Telangana

II. Sixth Economic Census

Economic Census is a complete enumeration of all establishments/units located within the geographical boundaries of the State. All units engaged in production or distribution of goods and services other than those for own consumption were counted. As per the provisional results, there are 20.86 lakh establishments in the State, which are engaged in different economic activities other than crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security services. Out of which, 11.81 lakh establishments (56.62%) are in rural areas and 9.05 lakh establishments (43.38%) are in the urban areas. Growth in establishments is 77.82% in the State as against 41.73% all-India, while growth in employment in the State is 37.78% as against 34.35% of All India.

Total number of persons employed in all the establishments is about 56.12 lakh, of which, 23.50 lakh persons (41.87%) are employed in rural areas and 32.62 lakh persons (58.13%) are employed in the urban areas. There are about 0.46 lakh handicraft/ handloom establishments, accounting 2.21% of the total number of establishments and Warangal district (19.10%) stands first in terms of number of handicraft/handloom establishments in the State.

District-wise analysis reveals that the Hyderabad district stands first with 16.97% of total establishments, and Adilabad district with 5.29% has lowest number of establishments in the State.

III. MSME Sector in Telangana

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is playing a key role in economic and social development of the State and is providing direct employment opportunities to 64,604 people and with a vast network of around 5,787 units. Its contribution in terms of indirect employment, providing inputs/ raw material for other sectors and export earnings, is immense.

As per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, manufacturing and service enterprises are categorized into micro, small and medium enterprises based on investment criteria as shown in Table 4.7.

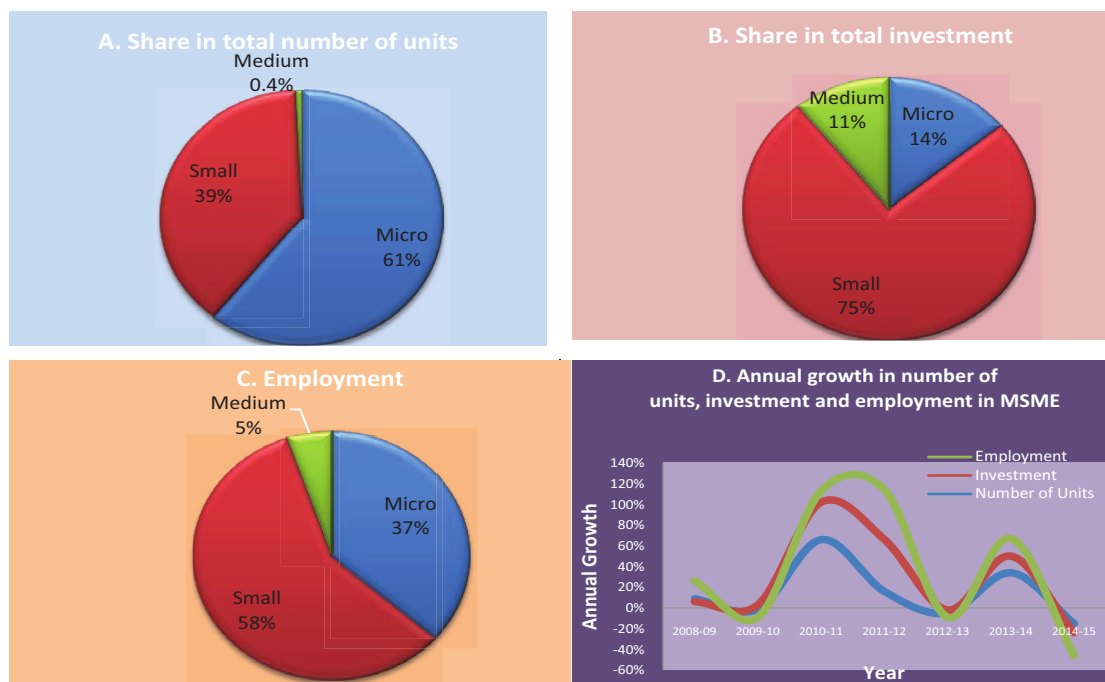
Table 4.7: Definition of MSME

Enterprises	Manufacturing Sector (investment in plant and machinery)	Services Sector (investment in equipments)
Micro	Less than Rs. 25 lakh	Less than Rs.10 lakh
Small	More than Rs. 25 lakh but less than Rs. 5 crore	More than Rs. 10 lakh but less than Rs. 2 crore
Medium	More than Rs. 5 crore but less than Rs. 10 crore	More than Rs. 2 crore but less than Rs. 5 crore

Source: MSME Act, 2006

Out of 5,787 MSME units in 2014-15, around 61 percent constitute micro enterprises, 39 percent small enterprises and mere 0.4 percent medium enterprises. However, it is noted that in terms of employment and investment, small enterprises occupies significant share in total MSME.

Figure 4.2: Share of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in terms of units, investment and employment.



Note: Calculated from the data provided by the Commissioner of Industries, Government of Telangana.

The growth rates of MSME industry has seen high fluctuations in the recent times. It is observed that (Figure 4.2) number of units, employment, investment in MSME sector has peaked during 2010-11 and declining with another peak in 2013-14. The absolute and relative share of number of factories, investment and employment of the micro industries has been declining during the period 2008-09 to 2014-15. However, the share of small and medium enterprises has seen an increasing trend though the absolute trend shown a decline.

IV. Handloom and Textiles

Handloom industry occupies unique place in the country for its exclusive arts and artifacts of handloom weavers. Ethnic handloom design of Telangana has been promoting the cultural glory of the State, over the years. The design pattern of Pochampally Ikat's, Gadwala cotton, Silk and Sico sarees, Narayanpet cotton, Silk sarees, Warangal durries, Karimnagar bed sheets and furnishings shows the outstanding skills of handloom weavers of the State. Significant portion of State workforce is dependent on handloom industry for employment. Details of Handloom and Textile industry in the State is given in the Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Handloom and Textiles at a glance

Handloom Co-operative Societies	Number
Cotton	259
Silk Weaver Cooperative Societies (WCSs)	33
Wool ICSs	44
Power loom WCSs	157
Tailor CSSs/ Garments CSs	122
Total	615
Handloom Weaver in Cooperative folds	82435
Handloom Weaver outside Cooperative folds	32002
Identity cards issued to the weaver under Cooperative folds	23100
Identity cards issued to the weaver outside Cooperative folds	17839
Number of Power looms	49112

In order to resolve the problems faced by the handloom weavers and for their socio-economic development, Government is implementing several schemes such as credit support, health insurance, market support etc. Some of the important programmes are illustrated below:

(i) Marketing Support Scheme: In order to enable the weaver cooperatives to sell their products, 11 expos have been conducted and sold stock worth Rs 6.45 lakh in 2014-15.

(ii) Health Insurance Scheme: A new scheme 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' is proposed to implement on the lines of health insurance scheme to 24,148 weavers from 01.10.2014.

(iii) 20% price Subsidy on Hank Yarn, Dyes & Chemicals: 10% price subsidy on hank yarn, dyes and chemicals is being provided to the handloom weavers cooperative societies.

Loan Waiver Scheme: Government has implemented loan waiver scheme to individual handloom weavers / Weavers cooperative societies and released an amount of Rs 48.56 crores. Working capital loans and Government loans pertaining to 163 weavers cooperative societies worth of Rs 33.46 crore were waived benefiting 58,014 weavers. Individual loans worth of Rs. 15.1 crore to 7540 handloom weavers was waived off.

V. Powerloom Industry

There are 49,112 powerlooms in the State, spread over Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Rangareddy and Mahabubnagar districts. Out of total powerlooms, 38,000 are working in Siricilla town alone. Most of these looms are 56 width producing low end varieties. Following are some of the initiatives of the Government to support the powerloom industry:

(i) Up-gradation of Plain Powerlooms: As the powerlooms in Siricilla are outdated, Government of India selected Siricilla area under pilot project scheme of In-Situ Up-gradation of Plain Powerlooms. As many as 2000 powerlooms were upgraded with the assistance of Government of India, Government of Telangana and beneficiary contribution.

(ii) 50% Power Tariff concession to Powerloom Weavers: The State Government has been giving 50% power subsidy to the powerloom weavers for the powerloom units up to 5 HP. Under the scheme, 10,000 Powerloom units were benefited and Rs 2555.15 lakhs were released to TRANSCO for the year 2014-15.

(iii) 50% Power subsidy to Textile Park at Siricilla: 50% power subsidy to the Textile park at Siricilla is being provided by the State Government. About Rs. 7.19 crore have been released during 2015-16 towards this purpose benefiting 108 units during 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2014.

Institutional Credit to Micro and Small Enterprises: As part of Annual Credit Plan for Telangana State, 2014-15 a total of Rs. 6,588 crore was allocated for financing micro and small industries. As against this a total of Rs. 13,330 crore were disbursed by Commercial Banks in 2014-15 almost doubling the target.

MSME sector performs a critical role in manufacturing and value chains. Recognizing its importance Government of Telangana is providing various incentives to MSME sector. Major incentives being offered to Micro and Small Enterprises as a part of T-IDEA scheme are:

- 100 percent reimbursement of Stamp duty on purchase of land or lease of land/shed/ buildings,
- 25 percent rebate in land cost (limited to Rs.10 lakh),
- fixed power cost reimbursement @ Rs. 1 per unit for 5 years,
- 15 percent investment subsidy on fixed capital investment (a maximum of Rs.20 lakh),
- reimbursement of 100 percent net VAT/CST or State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) for a period of 5 years, interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme etc.
- Interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme on the term loan taken on the fixed capital investment
- 50% Reimbursement of cost involved in skill upgradation and training the local manpower limited to Rs.2000 per person.
- 50% subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification / patent registration limited to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
- 25% subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5.00 Lakhs.

Government is also creating congenial and hassle-free environment to help small scale industries to acquire new technologies and skills, improve export performance, promote linkage between large and small sector.

VI. Industrial Policy of Telangana

The vision for industrialization of the State is “Research to Innovation; Innovation to Industry; Industry to Prosperity”. The industrial policy framework is driven by the goal of “In Telangana-Innovate, Incubate, Incorporate”. The policy framework intends to provide a business regulatory environment for ease of doing business in the State.

(i) Industrial Policy, 2015: Telangana is the first State in India to bestow on investors the right to get clearance for their projects within a set time-limit. It also makes the State liable for penal action if it fails to respond to investment proposals within the time frame. All the mega projects (over Rs. 200 crore) will get clearance in 15 days, while the other projects will be approved in a month. There is also a provision of automatic approval system on submission of a self-certification.

(ii) Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System (TS-iPASS) Act, 2014: The “Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System (TS-iPASS) Act, 2014” was enacted to create investor friendly environment by repealing the AP Industrial Single Window Clearance Act, 2002. It provides speedy processing of applications for issue of various clearances at a single point. TS-iPASS is forward-looking and a model legislation in the country as it provides novel provisions such as automatic approval system on submission of self-certification by entrepreneurs.

Box-4.1: The Salient features of the TS-iPASS

1. A single Common Application Form (CAF) for all departmental approvals
2. All departments connected for establishing and operation of an Enterprise brought under purview of TS-iPASS
3. Time limit set for each approval varying from 1 day to a maximum of 30 days depending upon the complexity of the approval.
4. Pre-scrutiny of the applications at state level and district level to assist the entrepreneurs in proper submission of applications and to avoid delay in processing the files by the departments.
5. Making mandatory for the competent authorities to seek shortfall/additional information required, if any, only once within three days from receipt of the application.
6. Providing deemed approvals, in case of failure of according approvals by departments, within the set time limits.
7. Empowering the entrepreneurs with right to clearances under TS-iPASS, to know the reasons for delay, if any, in getting the clearance within time limits and penalising the officers responsible for the delay.
8. Provision for automatic approval system on submission of a self-certification.
9. Providing all approvals within 15 days to mega projects by “Telangana State-Wide Investment Facilitation (T-SWIFT)” Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government, to enable implementation of the project swiftly.

Proposals for setting up of 1,609 units were approved with an investment of Rs. 33,101 crore of employment potential of over 1.20 lakh. Of these, over 100 permissions were accorded at State level, including some of the national and international companies.

(iii) Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF) Scheme: Infrastructure like roads, power and water will be provided to the industry for standalone units by contributing 50 percent of the cost of infrastructure from IIDF with a ceiling of Rs.1.00 crore, subjected to location not extending 10 kms., from the existing Industrial Estates/IDAs having vacant land/shed for allotment and cost of the infrastructure limited to 15% of the eligible fixed capital investment made in the industry.

(iv) Incentives for setting up of new Industrial Enterprises: Apart from providing a business-friendly environment through above mentioned policy frameworks, Government of Telangana started various incentives for encouraging establishments of new industrial enterprises catering to the needs of different sections of society such as, T-IDEA scheme, special incentives for first generation entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs, and T-PRIDE for developing entrepreneurship among SCs, STs, etc.

(1) T-IDEA Scheme

A new industrial incentive scheme called Telangana State Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement (T-IDEA) was launched to extend various incentives for setting up of new enterprises in the State. Incentives given to various enterprises to be set up under this scheme are given below:

(a) Incentives given to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME): These are discussed in the MSME section.

(b) Incentives to Medium and Large Enterprises: Major incentives being offered to medium and large enterprises are:

- 100 percent reimbursement of Stamp duty on purchase of land or lease of land/shed/ buildings,
- 25 percent rebate in land cost (limited to Rs.10 lakh),
- fixed power cost at @ Rs. 1 per unit for 5 years,
- reimbursement of 75 percent net VAT/CST or State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) for medium enterprises and 50 percent for large scale enterprises for a period of 7 years,
- 25% subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5 lakh,
- provision of infrastructural facilities such as roads, power and water at door step for standalone units by contributing 50% of the cost of infrastructure from IIDF with a ceiling of Rs.1 crore, provided that the location should be beyond 10 kms. from the existing Industrial Estates and cost of the infrastructure limited to 15% of the eligible fixed capital investment made in the industry.

(c) Incentives to Mega Projects: Mega Project is an industrial unit, which is set up with a capital investment of Rs.200 crore or more or a project that creates employment to more than 1000 persons. The Government is extending tailor-made benefits to Mega Projects to suit its investment requirements on case to case basis.

(d) Incentives to Women Entrepreneurs: Units established as sole proprietors of woman or having 100% share by women in Partnership/Private Limited Companies are eligible under incentives for women owned enterprises. These enterprises are given all incentive of MSE enterprises along with an additional 10 percent investment subsidy on fixed capital investment.

Table 4.9: Incentives provided under various Schemes during 2014-15 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Component of Subsidy	2014-15		2015-16 (up to 30.10.2015)	
		Number of cases	Subsidy (Rs. crore)	Number of cases	Subsidy (Rs. crore)
1	Investment Subsidy	266	43	72	9
2	Sales Tax	267	130	129	210
3	Land Conversion	13	0	3	0
4	Land Cost	29	2	2	0
5	Stamp Duty	67	3	15	1
6	Mortgage Duty	5	0	3	0
7	Interest Subsidy	-	-	-	-
8	Skill Up-gradation and Training Cost	-	-	1	0
9	Pavala Vaddi	1,092	75	482	37
10	Power Cost	1,152	215	480	151
Total		2,891	467	1,187	409

Source: Commissioner of Industries, Government of Telangana.

As mentioned in the Table 4.9, about 2,891 incentives were availed under different schemes by the industrial units amounting to Rs. 467 crore during 2014-15 in the State. About 1,152 units availed power subsidy amounting to Rs. 215 crore and about 267 units availed reimbursement of sales tax amounting to Rs. 130 crore in 2014-15. In the financial year 2015-16, main incentives availed are reimbursement of sales tax, followed by power subsidy.

(2) T-PRIDE Scheme for Encouraging Entrepreneurship among SCs and STs

Historically marginalized sections such as SCs and STs may not have economic capacity to start an enterprise; they need to be supported by way of subsidies and preferences to bring them on par with the mainstream. In this direction, Government of Telangana has launched a novel scheme called T-PRIDE, extending various incentives for encouraging establishment of new industrial enterprises by these sections. The Telangana State Programme for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs (T-PRIDE) scheme is aimed at developing entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by extending following incentives:

- 100 percent reimbursement of Stamp duty and transfer duty paid on purchase of land meant for industrial use.
- 100 percent reimbursement of Stamp duty for Lease of Land/Shed/ Buildings
- 33.3 percent rebate in land cost (limited to Rs.10 lakhs) in industrial estates / industrial parks
- 25 percent land conversion charges for the industrial use (limited to Rs.10 lakh).
- Fixed power cost @ Rs. 1.50 per Energy unit for a period of 5 years.
- Seed capital assistance to first generation entrepreneurs to set-up micro enterprises @ 20 percent of the machinery cost.
- 35 percent investment subsidy on fixed capital investment (limited to Rs. 75 lakh per unit). Additional 5 percent investment subsidy for units set up in Scheduled Areas by ST entrepreneurs (limited to Rs.75 lakh per unit).

Other initiatives to promote entrepreneurship among the SCs and STs include allotment of land in proportion to their population share, providing investment subsidy under SC/ST Sub-plan etc. During the period from 02.06.2014 to 30.10.2015, about 1086 units started by SCs and 890 units by STs were provided with investment subsidy of Rs. Rs.51.39crore and Rs. 40.77 crore under SCSP and TSP, respectively.

(v) Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC): TSIIC was established in 2004 for identifying and developing potential industrial growth centers and to develop infrastructure in these centers. Following are some of the initiatives undertaken by TSIIC:

(1). Establishment of Hyderabad Pharma-City: A World Class ‘Pharma City’ with an estimated project cost of Rs. 13,064 crore is being developed in Rangareddy and Mahabubnagar districts. The Project is conceptualized as an integrated Pharma City, including a university, R&D Lab and Township apart from creation of all the required common utilities like CETP, STP etc.

(2) National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ): The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India has accorded approval for establishment of NIMZ project at Zaheerabad, Medak districts. It is estimated that the NIMZ will generate employment to 2.4 lakh persons (direct- 96,200 and indirect-1.45 lakh) and Rs. 17,303 crore are estimated to be invested in NIMZ by end of phase III in year 2040.

(3) Aerospace and Precision Engineering SEZ at Adibatla: The Aerospace SEZ at Adibatla, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal of Rangareddy is being developed hosting 10 operational units manufacturing aerospace components. The SEZ is near to the new Green Field International RGIA Airport.

(4) Genome Valley: Genome Valley is the largest organized cluster in the country for biotechnology spreading over 1500 acres and being developed in 4 phases: Biotech Park Phase-1 at Turkapally, Biotech Park, Phase II and Park Phase II extension at Lalgadi Malakpet, and Biotech Park Phase III at Karkapatla. With a perfect blend of knowledge parks, special economic zones, multi-tenanted wet laboratories, incubation facilities, office space and outstanding support facilities, the cluster has over 150 life science companies, with direct and indirect employment strength of over 50,000 people. Biotech Park Phase – IV is being developed at Mulugu. This will provide opportunity to more biotechnology companies to locate their manufacture/ R&D facilities in this cluster and to benefit from the high-quality eco-system that has emerged.

(5) Special Economic Zones (SEZs): With a view to overcome the shortcomings experienced on account of the multiplicity of controls and clearances and to attract foreign investments, SEZs are being promoted in the State. There are 67 SEZs in the State at different stages of completion (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: SEZs in Telangana: Details of SEZs funded by organizations

Sl. No.	Type of SEZs	Number
1	AP MARKFED	1
2	Urban Development Authority	1
3	TSIIC - Joint Ventures	3
4	SEZs - TSIIC	7
5	Urban Development Authority Formal Approval	12
6	TSIIC Allottees Notified as SEZs	17
7	Private Developers	27
	Total	67

Box 4.2: State Level Public Enterprises in Telangana: A case Study of Telangana State Road Transport Corporation

There are about 29 functioning State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) in the combined state of Andhra Pradesh. The bifurcation process is in progress. A case study of performance of Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC) is discussed below.

Contrary to the popular belief that public sector undertakings would always run inefficiently without achieving its objectives, the Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC) stands top among the State Transport Corporations in India. TSRTC stands top in the area of physical performance in the vehicle productivity and in resource utilization indicators like vehicle utilisation, fleet utilization, average number of passengers transported, fuel efficiency, tyre life, break down rate and accident rate.

The Transport needs of the people in the state were first met by a wing of Nizam Railways mainly looking after the needs of passengers connected to Railway Stations. Later on a separate Road Transport Corporation was initialized. After formation of Hyderabad State, a Corporation was created which had a fleet strength of 609 buses (16 depots) with a staff of 5,081. Over a period of time needs of transport have also increased, forcing the implementation of nationalization and increase in fleet strength year after year.

As per the A.P. Re-organisation Act, TSRTC is formed which is operating 10,377 buses on 3,660 routes from 95 depots. There are 357 bus stations located in the 10 districts catering to the public needs. It is operating 33.36 lakh kms per day transporting 89.43 lakh passengers with a workforce of 56,425 employees. TSRTC has 2 zonal workshops and 3 tyre retreading shops. The Zonal workshops are located at Karimnagar and Hyderabad. Tyre retreading shops are located at Karimnagar, Warangal and Hyderabad.

The Corporation has introduced trend setting improvements in the quality of travel in rural and urban areas by providing newly designed ordinary coaches 'Pallevelugu' for rural passengers; 'Garuda', Garuda Plus, Indra AC & Vennela AC (Sleeper) for long distance passengers, 'Seethala Hamsa', 'Metro Deluxe' and 'Metro Express' for urban passengers. Buses were also introduced under JNNURM scheme for urban passengers in major cities like Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Further improving the services, TSRTC has introduced on-line ticket booking system for the convenience of passengers.

VI. Mines and Minerals

Mining Sector is identified as one of the growth engines of the economy and has paramount importance for overall growth and development in general and industrial sector in particular. The Mineral consumption has been increasing over a period of time due to increase in living standards. As the State is a house for various minerals specifically coal, iron ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese etc., and as such the Government is promoting various mineral based industries in the State.

There are four reconnaissance permits for gold, diamond, base metals, precious metals, 24 prospecting licenses, and 517 mining leases for major minerals (industrial minerals), 1205 quarry leases for cut and dressed blocks of granites and 1453 quarry leases for other minor minerals (construction minerals) in the State. Nearly 90% of the mines fall under small sector and remaining 10% under medium and large sectors.

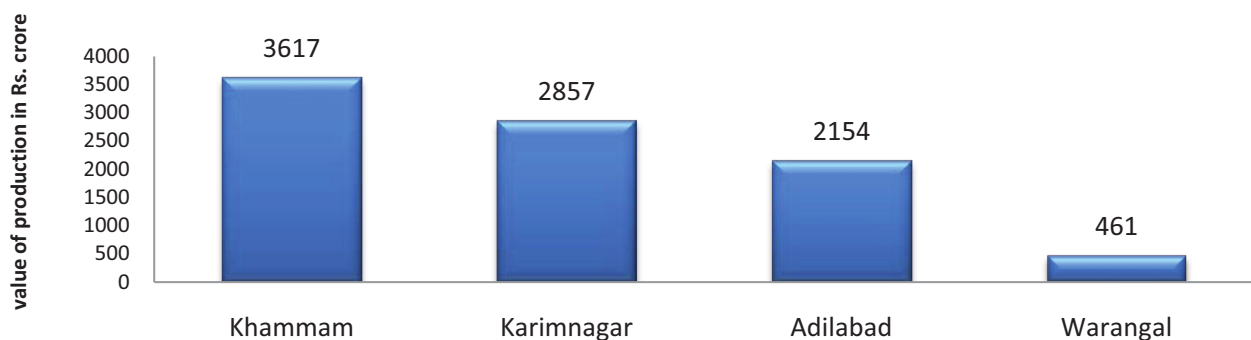
Table 4.11: Mineral production for the year, 2014-15

Sl. No.	Type of Mineral	Output Value (Rs. crore)	Share in total mineral output
A	Major Minerals (I+II+III)	9,530	60.32%
I	Fuel Minerals	9,088	57.50%
1	Coal	9,088	57.50%
II	Metallic Minerals	3	0.00%
1	Iron Ore	2	0.00%
2	Manganese Ore	1	0.00%
III	Non-Metallic Minerals	439	2.80%
1	Lime Stone	317	2.00%
2	Stowing Sand	36	0.20%
3	Other Non-metallic minerals	86	0.50%
B	Minor Minerals	6,268	39.70%
1	Black Granite	1,127	7.10%
2	Colour Granite	2,182	13.80%
3	Road Metal	2,099	13.30%
4	Other minor minerals	860	5.40%
	Total (A+B)	15,797	100.00%

Source: DES, Government of Telangana.

Mines and Minerals is an important sub sectors contributing around 4% to the total GSDP of the State and 16% to the industrial sector in the State. The value of major minerals produced, consisting of fuel, metallic & non-metallic and minor minerals produces in 2014-15 along with their share is explained in Table 4.11. The coal production is around 57.5 %, which constitutes the major share of the total mineral production, followed by colour granite with 13.8 % and Road metal with 13.3 %. The percentage share of the major minerals increased from 53.12% to 60.32% in total minerals, whereas the minor mineral share has declined from 46.88% to 39.68 in 2014-15 over 2013-14.

Figure 4.3: District-wise Coal Production in Telangana-2014-15



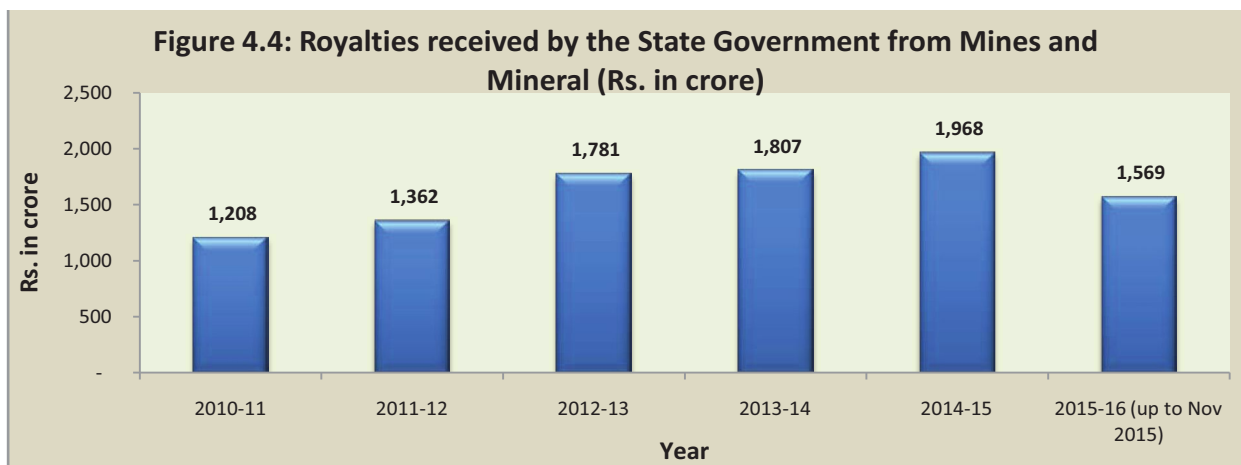
Coal production: The coal production is concentrated in four districts of the State and around 40 % of the coal mineral production extracted only from Khammam district, followed by Karimnagar with 31% and Adilabad with 24% and Warangal with 5% (Figure 4.3).

Box-4.3: Mineral Resources Status in Telangana State

- ❖ Telangana is the only State in the entire Southern India containing vast deposits of coal and is being mined by M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. a State public sector unit.
- ❖ The State is also endowed with a number of scattered medium grade iron ore deposits in Bayyaram Reserve Forest and float iron ore deposits in Khammam district and low grade scattered iron ore deposits in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal districts.
- ❖ Uranium deposits with an estimated reserves of 11 Million Tonnes in Lambapur, Pulicherla, Nammapuram and Yellapuram villages of Nalgonda district.
- ❖ Vast limestone deposits being mined by cement industries in Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts
- ❖ Manganese ore available in Adilabad district was earlier exploited by M/s Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL), a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU). However, after relinquishment of the areas by MOIL, manganese is now being mined by private sector.
- ❖ The Tan Brown Prophyritic granite deposit occurring as a younger emplacement in Karimnagar district is unique and being exploited on large scale by private sector. Depending upon the proportion of reddish/brownish component, this variety of granite is also marketed under commercial name coffee brown, maple red mostly exported to China and South East Asian countries. The Tandur Blue Limestone Slab (Shahbad Stone) useful for flooring is famous in entire South India available in Rangareddy district.
- ❖ The gneissic granite occurring in Bheemgal and other areas in Nizamabad district is marketed under commercial name Indian Arora and it is mostly used for manufacture of monuments and flooring purpose.
- ❖ The Dolerite dykes occurring in Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts are famous for extraction of cut & dressed blocks of jet black, absolute black, tiger skin and other varieties of granite.

Revenue from minerals:

The revenue from mining and mineral sector in the State contributed around Rs.1968.27 crore in 2014-15 and targeted to achieve Rs.3300.00 crore in the year 2015-16 (Figure 4.4).



District wise minerals and potential mineral based industries are given in the Table 4.12.

Table 4.12. District wise minerals and potential mineral based industries

District	Potential for development of mineral based industries
Adilabad	Available minerals: Coal, Manganese, Limestone, Laterite, Sand, Fire Clay, Road Metal, Black Granite, Brick Earth, Morrurum etc. Potential Mineral Industries: Establishment of more number of Power plants near to the places of Coal availability fetches to overcome of power deficit for the State and scope for units of Cement Industry.
Nizamabad	Available minerals: Iron ore, Deccan trap, Granites and Aluminium blocks containing 25%-35% Aluminium. Potential Mineral Industries: Mineral based ancillary units like fly ash bricks and blocks, Cement Mosaic tiles, White Cement, Granite cutting & Polishing units, ceramics and chemical industry have good scope for growth.
Karimnagar	Available minerals: Coal, Limestone, Iron ore, Granite, Sand and Quartz. Potential Mineral Industries: Suitable location to setup Thermal Power plants based on Coal, establishment for Granite cutting & polishing units.
Medak	Available minerals: Quartz, Feldspar, Yellow ochre, Laterite and Granite. Potential Mineral Industries: Suitable for establishment of Ferro Silicon industries, Granite cutting & Polishing units, manufacture Sand units, Glass industries & Stone crushing units.
Warangal	Available minerals: Iron ore, Laterite, Dolomite, Coal, Clay, Black Granite, Limestone & Sand. Potential Mineral Industries: Scope for establishment of Power plants based on Coal, Granite cutting & polishing units, Fly ash bricks, Hydrated lime units, sponge Iron plants.
Rangareddy	Available minerals: Limestone, Laterite, Clay, Quartz, Feldspar, Fullers Earth & Granite. Potential Mineral Industries: Scope for establishment of Cement plants, Ceramic industries, Glass and Ferro Silicon industries, Granite cutting & polishing units, Manufactured Sand units & Stone crushing units.
Mahabubnagar	Available minerals: Quartz, Feldspar, Limestone slabs, Limestone, Stone & Metal, Black and Colour Granite, Sand, Clays, Diamond & Gold (under surveys for establishment). Potential Mineral Industries: Glass & Ferro Silicon Industries, Pulverising units, Granite cutting & polishing units, Stone crushing units.
Nalgonda	Available minerals: Limestone, Uranium, Laterite, Quartz, Clays, Black & Colour Granites. Potential Mineral Industries: Scope for establishment of Uranium refining unit, Cement manufacturing units, glass & Ferro Silicon Industries, Granite cutting & polishing units, Stone crushing units.
Khammam	Available minerals: Coal, Iron ore, Graphite, Granite, Limestone, Sand, Barytes, Mica, Marble, Quartz & Corundum. Potential Mineral Industries: Scope for power generating plants, Hydrated lime units, sponge Iron plants, Steel plant, Marble & Granite cutting & polishing units, Glass & allied units.

Policy Initiatives for Growth of Mining Sector

- (i) **Constitution of State-level and District-level Task Force on Mining:** As a measure to minimize illicit mining and transportation and fasten the decision making related to mining, Government constituted a State Level Task Force under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Department and District Level Task Forces in each district under the chairmanship of District Collector. The State Level Task Force is empowered to take decisions related to obtaining clearances from Department of Forest and Revenue for quick disposal of mineral concession applications. Similarly, the District Level Task Force empowered to take decision on matters relating to prevention of illegal mining/quarrying and transportation of minerals.
- (ii) **Exclusive Mining Zones:** The Department of Mines & Geology carried out preliminary studies and identified exclusive mining zones in Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Medak districts for declaration as mining zones for sustainable development and safe Mining.
- (iii) Government introduced a One Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme for payment of penalty of Seigniorage fee on the consumption of minor minerals in construction activity.
- (iv) Government introduced the new Sand Mining Policy, 2014 for the State of Telangana.
- (v) with a view to boost mining sector in the wake of economic recession, Government provided certain concessions in levy of Seigniorage fee in respect of granite useful for cutting and polishing and limestone slabs for a period of 2 years.

Outlook for Industrial Sector in Telangana

Telangana State has high potential for industrial development, to list some of them: (i) Geographically Telangana located at the centre of the country providing advantage to manufacture and supply goods across India. (ii) Availability of best infrastructural facilities such as world class airports, express highways, quality power and water supply etc, (iii) Telangana has bountiful natural resources and is one of the rich states in terms of minerals, (iv) Increase in working age population due to demographic dividends and availability of vast skilled labour force at cheaper costs, (v) Presence of reputed bio-technology and pharmacy research institutions, aero-space and defense research laboratories like DRDO, DRDL, RCI, BDL, MDN, Ordnance Factory, DMRL etc. at Hyderabad, (vi) Business friendly industrial and labour policies which provide a hassle free investment environment, and (vii) Effective policy framework and committed Government machinery to see to it that investment proposals are realized.

Even while giving a boost to the traditional industrial sectors such as textile, leather, minerals, and food processing, State Government has identified a few thrust areas which could provide employment opportunities to upcoming high-skilled labour force. These sectors include life sciences, precision engineering, food processing, automobiles, textiles and apparel, FMCG, engineering and capital goods, gems and jewellery etc. Hyderabad is considered as country's capital for bulk drug and vaccine production and the hub for aero-space, computer and electronic related hardware industry.

Government is making concerted efforts to provide uninterrupted quality power supply, which is an important requirement for the growth of the industrial sector. In the past, due to the power holidays and erratic supply to the industries, most of the industries had shelved their expansion plans. With the turnaround of the power sector in the State many industries are now actively expanding their production base, apart from the new units coming up in the State. Further, under the “Mission Bhageeratha”, 10 percent of the water is earmarked for industrial use, to ensure rapid growth of industrial sector.

While the entrepreneur devote his/her energy and passion to implement new ideas and creative solutions, it is important that they have conducive environment to operate their business. As the future of industrial growth happens only with innovations, Telangana Government has established a T-Hub for nurturing and shaping innovations into startups. TS-iPASS is a first of its kind legislation providing self certification to start a business in the State. These measures are also reflected in the fact that Hyderabad has been ranked as 2nd best city in the World Bank’s report on Ease of Doing Business in India.



Aerospace SEZ at Adibatla, Rangareddy District

“As incomes continue to rise, people’s needs become less “material” and they begin to demand more services -in health, education, entertainment, and many other areas.”

The World Bank Report on ‘Beyond Economic Growth’

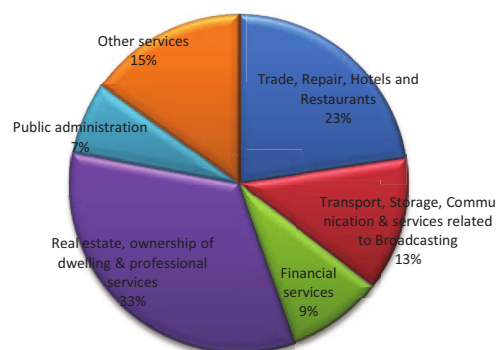
The Services sector comprises trade & repair services; hotels & restaurants; transport, including railways, road, water, air & services incidental to transport; storages; communications & services relating to broadcasting; financial services; real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services; public administration, and other services. This sector is a dominant sector in the State’s economy in terms of contribution and growth in GSDP. The contribution of Services sector is estimated to be around 62% of total GVA for the year 2015-16 as per the Advance Estimates at current prices. Services sector is the largest employment provider in urban areas as 62.3 percent of total urban workforce was dependent on this sector for employment in 2013-14.

Sustaining growth momentum in this sector at present level is important for following reasons: (i) employment elasticity in some of the sub-services sector such as tourism, real estate sector are high and waiting to be tapped, (ii) there has been increase in the number of highly skilled professionals in the State seeking employment in the sector (iii) growth of services sector is important for the burgeoning urban population in the State, which is at 38.88 percent, at present.

Structure and Performance of Services Sector

Major services in the State include real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services (including ITeS), and trade, repair, hotels and restaurants etc. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services account for about one-third of total services sector GVA in the State, followed by trade, repair, hotels & restaurants (23%) and other services (15%). Details of sub-services sector contribution is given in the Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Sub-Services Sector contribution to Services GVA in 2015-16 (AE)



Growth in Services Sector using average annual growth rate reveals that most of the sub sectors in services have registered a double digit growth during period 2012-13 to 2015-16. The public administration sector experienced highest growth (AAGR of 19.9 percent) during 2012-13 to 2015-16. at current prices. Other services that grew at double digit are communication (13.9%), Real estate (18.6%) and trade, repair, hotels and restaurants (18.9%) during the same period. Annual average growth rates of services sub-sectors in current and constant prices is given in (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Growth in Sub-Services Sector of GVA during 2012-13 to 2015-16

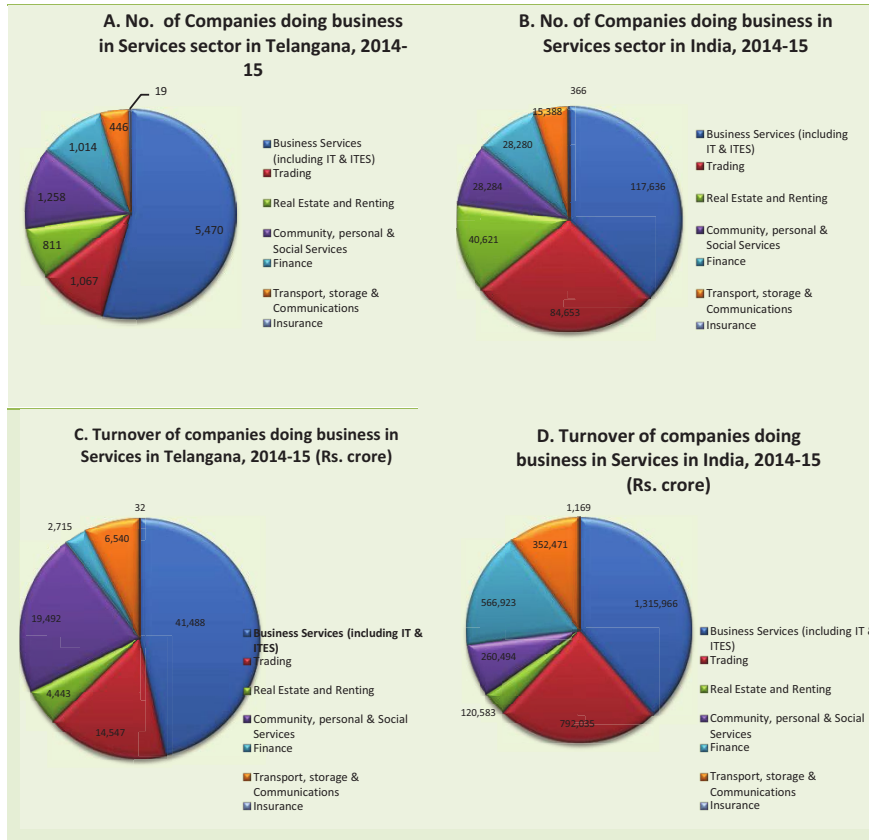
Sl. No.	Sub-sectors of Tertiary Sector	Annual Average Growth during 2012-13 to 2015-16 in Current prices	Annual Average Growth during 2012-13 to 2015-16 in Constant Prices
I	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	18.9	10.3
a	Trade & repair services	20.7	12.0
b	Hotels & restaurants	10.5	2.5
II	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	13.9	7.9
a	Railways	5.7	2.1
b	Storage	7.4	1.7
c	Communication & services related to broadcasting	14.0	10.3
III	Financial services	9.6	8.0
IV	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	18.6	11.5
V	Public administration	19.9	12.6
VI	Other services	17.1	8.2
	Services Sector	16.8	9.9

Note: GVA figures are at basic price in 2011-12 base year.

Companies doing business in Services:

As Services sector includes diverse activities and is regulated by different departments of State and Central Governments it is difficult to provide comprehensive information on this sector. While information on unorganised services such as laundry, barbers, pot making, goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving etc., are not available annually, data on services relating to organised sector such as enterprises which are registered as companies are available with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. By using the same, performance of services sector is assessed. Companies which filed their annual returns and profit and loss account with MCA-21 for the year 2014-15 (as on 21.01.2016) is considered for the analysis.

Figure 5.2: Comparison of performance of companies doing business in Services - Telangana and India



Note: Number of companies and turnover based on annual filings done with MCA-21, Ministry of Corporate Affairs for 2014-15.

There are about 10,085 companies in the State doing business in services sector, whose turnover was Rs. 89,257 crore in 2014-15. Majority of the sub-services sectors in the State include, business services (which predominantly consist of IT & ITeS companies), real estate and renting, trading, finance, insurance etc. In terms of number of companies and turnover, business services (IT&ITeS etc.) stands first; there are about 5,470 business services companies in 2014-15 with the turnover of Rs. 41,488 crore, followed by community, personal & social services, trading etc (Figure 5.2).

Important Services Sectors

I. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT industry in Telangana State consists of Business Processing Organisations and Knowledge Processing Organisations, providing professional services across the globe. State's ICT services is mainly oriented towards foreign markets and contributes largely to India's IT exports. Over a period of time, Hyderabad has become a premier global destination for IT and ITeS industry of India, next only to Bengaluru.

The IT industry in the State has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. There are 1,300 IT units employing about 3.7 lakh professionals in the State, with an annual export turnover of Rs. 68,258 crore in 2014-15. About 89 new units were established during 2014-15 (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Performance of IT Industry in 2014-15

Sl. No.	Description	Total
1	Total number IT units in the State	1,300
2	New units registered during 2014-15	89
3	Total Employees engaged	3,71,774
4	Exports earnings from IT (Rs. crore)	68,258

Source: Department of Information Technology, Electronics and Communications, Government of Telangana.

The State Government has taken proactive initiatives to create state-of-the-art physical infrastructure for the growth of the Sector. However, in the wake of global economic slowdown, resulting in weak global demand for software exports, companies have adopted various methods such as diversification of market base towards emerging and developing countries, product diversification and cost reduction etc.

Major Initiatives to boost ICT Sector:

The State Government with an objective to provide a congenial environment to services producing companies to start and grow their business, has initiated policy initiatives in this direction, some of them are mentioned below:

1. T-HUB: T-Hub was launched on November 5, 2015 as a unique public/private partnership between the Government of Telangana, three of India's premier academic institutes (IIIT-H, ISB & NALSAR) and key private sector leaders. T-Hub aims to be the catalyst in building Hyderabad as a start-up city and Telangana, as a start-up State.



T-Hub located in the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (IIIT-H) campus, in Gachibowli, Hyderabad dedicated solely to entrepreneurship. An overwhelming number of startups registered to be a part of the T-Hub community. Extending to various fields like agri-tech, life sciences, financial technology, smart cities, IoT, clean technology etc, the startup community in Hyderabad has shown their interest in being a part of T-Hub. Within a short span of time, over 900 applications were received by the T-Hub team from startups across the country. T-Hub aims to become the largest innovation ecosystems in the country and eventually globally. The project aims to build upon Hyderabad's natural strengths in IT & entrepreneurship and intends to nurture a vibrant innovation ecosystem by providing all the requisite support to unleash the latent entrepreneurial spirit amongst the new-age youth, thereby driving job growth and wealth creation.

2. Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) at Hyderabad: Government of India has cleared Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR), Hyderabad. As per the Draft Project Report (DPR), ITIR would export IT products worth Rs. 2,35,000 crore with additional direct employment to 15 lakh people and indirect employment to 53 lakh people. This is expected to generate about Rs. 30,170 crore additional tax revenues to the State Government.

3. IMAGE Incubation Centre: Gaming and animation sector has a potential of over US \$42 Billion worldwide and about \$ 1 Billion in India. Hyderabad region has been identified as one of the potential places for the growth of gaming and animation industry due to the presence of a vibrant industry and talented IT professional workforce. Hyderabad has a number of Gaming & Animation companies working at present and the region has potential to grow if right kind of infrastructure is made available. Keeping in view the potential of this sector, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), in association with the State Government developed a state of the art incubation facility “IMAGE” at STPI complex, Hyderabad. This incubation facility is specially designed to support the SMEs working in gaming, animation, multimedia and entertainment industry.

4. Promotion of Tier-II/ III IT Locations: Warangal town has been identified as Tier-II IT hub with suitable infrastructure facilities to IT companies to start their operations through TSIIC.

5. New Policy framework for ICT, Animation & Gaming and Electronic Hardware: New policy framework for ICT, Animation & Gaming and Electronic hardware is being prepared by the State Government and expected to be announced shortly.

6. Telangana Academy for Skill & Knowledge (TASK): Telangana Academy for Skill & Knowledge (TASK) is a non-profit organization created by Government of Telangana for bringing synergy among institutions of government, industry and academia with an objective of offering quality human resources and services to the industry and enhance the employability quotient of youth in the State.

Figure 5.3: Enhancing Employability through TASK



Many new course models are being offered by reputed educational institutions under the TASK programme for enhancing the skills of students to meet the requirements of the industry.

7. Digital Telangana Program: Digital Telangana program was launched on 1st July, 2015 during Digital India week. The Programme has supply and demand side targets: (i) on supply side, the main aim is to ensure that digital facilities become available to each and every person in the State, and (ii) demand side objective is digital empowerment of every individual so that they can use digital facilities created.

Availability of digital facilities are made possible through: (i) laying optical fiber cable (OFC) to each household using the water grid trenches, (ii) providing 4G services in entire State, (iii) providing Wi-Fi in major cities and towns, (iv) e-Panchayat scheme under which a One Stop Shop kiosk is made available in each Panchayat.

Digital empowerment of all citizens is targeted to be achieved through: (i) digital literacy program under which one member of each household will be taught to become digitally literate, (ii) teaching every child from Class 6 onwards the basics of computers, (iii) expansion of Mee-Seva services, (iv) converting as many Mee-Seva services as possible on mobile platform thus making mobile governance a reality in Digital Telangana, and (v) identifying technology solutions for all Government agencies to provide better services to the citizens.

Government of Telangana in the last 6 months has been working on making the vision of Digital Telangana a reality by providing 4G services in Hyderabad and Warangal; enabling Wi-Fi facilities at Tank Bund, Necklace Road, Charminar, Public Gardens, Railway Stations, and similar 17 locations, expanding Mee-Seva services and working towards the goal of One- Stop-Shop (OSS) kiosks at each Gram Panchayat.

8. Palle Samagra Seva Kendram or Digital Telangana Centres: Palle Samagra Seva Kendram or Digital Telangana Centres launched on the Gandhi Jayanthi day, 2nd October, 2015, is a first of its kind program in the country. The Programme aims to provide a bouquet of services at village level like citizen services, pension payment services, MNREGA payments, banking services, white labelled ATMs, e-Mart, B2C services, insurance services etc., through a village level entrepreneur (a woman from SHG group) in villages through a single Electronic Service Delivery (ESD) platform separately built without middlemen and direct pre-paid wallet by ESD. The scheme was launched in 100 villages with the objective to cover all the Gram Panchayats (about 8695) in next three years.

Box-5.1: E-Governance Initiatives of Telangana Government

Apart from leading in software exports, Telangana is also one of the states using the ITC to strengthen its governance for the benefit of its people. Electronic-Governance (e-Governance) implies carrying out the functions and achieving the results of governance through the utilization of ICT. E-Governance is recognized as a tool for making the life of common man more easy, convenient and hassle free and more effective and efficient than the manual systems. E-Governance increases transparency and accountability, minimizes communication gap through instantaneous transmission of information, speeding up of government processes allowing faster decision making in government bureaucracy. It also creates equal opportunity to every citizen by operationalising the rules and process of the Government System.

At present various e-Governance projects are being implemented by the State government, such as Mee-seva, Simple File tracking System, SRDH, Mobile based Monitoring System, Online GO, Websites www.telangana.gov.in are used for enabling the citizen services.

(i) Telangana SRDH: Telangana State Resident Data Hub (TG-SRDH) is an integrated framework which provides unique centralized citizen database. It acts as a single source of truth for resident's information. TG-SRDH integrates all the departmental databases and links them with AADHAAR Number.

(ii) Telangana Portal: Telangana State Portal, www.telangana.gov.in, is a one-stop destination for comprehensive, accurate and current information related to Telangana Government and its offices. With

proper landing pages, it also displays various services being provided by the Telangana Government for citizens and other stakeholders. The State Portal contains links to State and Central Government Departmental websites/ portals.

(iii) Society for Telangana State Network (SOFTNET): The Society for AP Network (SAPNET) has been renamed as Society for Telangana Network (SOFTNET). The Society caters to the needs of various Departments through a satellite based communication network, with the help of ISRO and Government of India. SOFTNET was established and utilized in the areas of Distance Education, Agriculture Extension, e-Governance, and Human Resource Development. It is an ongoing scheme to provide tele-education for schools in remote areas and thereby deliver benefits to disadvantaged sections/groups across the State.

II. Tourism

Telangana is one of the preferred destinations for domestic and foreign tourists as it is a home for famous heritage monuments, natural spots, and divine shrines. Of late, availability of advanced medical technology and its reputation made Hyderabad famous for medical and business tourism.

Number of tourist arrivals (including domestic and foreign) in the State doubled in the last decade (Figure 5.4). About 3.26 crore tourists visited the State in 2005, the same has increased to 9.46 crore by the end of 2015, indicating a surge in tourist arrivals. While domestic travels has increased, there is slump in foreign tourist arrivals in the State during last decade.



District-wise tourist arrivals: District-wise analysis of tourist arrivals in the State reveals that Karimnagar is the most attractive destination for domestic tourists, followed by Adilabad. Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts are the main attraction for foreign tourists visiting Telangana. Out of 1.26 lakh foreign tourists, 1.22 lakh have visited Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts in 2015. July month has been seeing highest number of tourists in the State. Usually, most of the tourists visit the State in the month of July and about 40% of the total tourists visited during this month.

Box-5.2: The Godavari Pushkaralu - 2015

The Godavari Pushkaralu comes once in 12 years, worshipping the river Godavari. Godavari Pushkaralu celebrated in the State from 14 to 25 July, 2015. As the river Godavari is passes five Districts (Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, and Khammam) of Telangana, the State became a main centre for celebrating Godavari Pushkaralu in 2015. The important Ghats of Godavari Pushkaralu include Basara, Dharmapuri, Kaleswaram, and Badracham. The State has made a elaborate arrangements in villages all along the river for the convenience of the devotees. People from accross the country visited Telangana to take a holy dip during Pushkaralu.

Box-5.3: Tourism Destinations in Telangana

Telangana has a wide spectrum of tourist destinations - heritage spots, destinations for nature discovery, adventure trips, shopping etc. District-wise details of tourist spots are given below:

District	Major Tourist Spots
Warangal	Architecture, Monuments & Temples: Thousand Pillars Temple, Ramappa Temple, Warangal Fort. Natural Discovery: Ramappa Lake, Pakhal Lake, Lakhnavaram Lake, Musical Garden, Rock Garden, Regional Science Centre, Van Vigyan Kendra, Eturnagaram Wild Life Sanctuary.
Hyderabad	Architecture, Monuments: Charminar, Birla Mandir, Macca Masjid, Salarjung Museum, QutubShahi Tombs, Golconda Fort, Birla Planetarium, Science Museum, Public Garden, Falaknuma Palace, Asman Garh Palace. Natural Discovery: Nehru Zoological Park, Vanasthali National Park.
Rangareddy	Tourist Destination : Ramoji Film City, Hi-tech city, Osmansagar Dam, Maheshwaram Religious Places, Shilparamam Theme Village, Ocean Park, Shamirpet Lake, Anantagiri Hills, HimayathSagar, Dhola-Ri-Dhani Theme Village. Religious Places : Chilkur Balaji temple, Sanghi temple, Keesaragutta,
Adilabad	Religious Places: Saraswathi temple at Basar. Natural Discovery: Kadam project, waterfalls situated at Kuntala and Potchera.
Karimnagar	Pilgrim Centre: Vemulawada Temple, Anjaneya Swamy Temple at Kondagattu, Sri Laxmi Narasimha Swamy Temple at Dharmapuri, Sri Kaleshwara & Mukteswara temple at Kaleshwaram Ancient Monuments: Elgandal Fort, Molanguru fort, Jagityala fort, Silver Filigree at Karimnagar, Natural Discovery: Shivaram Wildlife Sanctuary, Manthani, Ramagiri Khila, Peddapalli, Ujwala and Deer parks in Karimnagar, Lower Manair Dam, Karimnagar
Khammam	Pilgrim Centres: Bhadrachalam, Kallur, Parnasala, Gundala, Kusumanchi Ancient Monuments: Nelakondapalli Idols, Khammam Fort, Natural Discovery: Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary, Perantalapalli Hills.
Mahabubnagar	Pilgrim Centres: Rameshwaram, Manyam Konda, Gangapuram, Uma Maheswaram, Sri Rama Temple, Sirisanagundla, Saneeswara Swamy Temple, KurumurthiRayadu, Jahangirpeer Dargha. Tourist places: PillalaMarri great Banyan Tree, Nallamala – Farahabad, Mallela Theertham, Gadwal Hill fort, Jurala, Koilsagar, Saralasar.
Medak	Religious Places : Siddipet, Zaheerabad, Jharasangam, Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Medak Cathedral, Sri Venugopala Swamy Temple, Koti Lingeswara Swamy Temple, Edupayala Durga Bhavani Gudi, Ramalingeswara Temple, Shri Saraswathi Kshetramu, Velupugonda Sri Tumburunatha Devalayam. Ancient Monuments: Archaeological Museum, Medak Fort, Gottam Gutta. Natural Beauty: Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary, Pocharam Reservoir, Nizam Sagar Dam, Edithanur.

Nalgonda	<p>Architecture, Monuments & Temples: Buddha Statue, Nagarjuna Konda, Yadagirigutta, Sunkishala Temple, Chaya Somalingeswara Temple, Pochampalli, Pillalamarri, Rachakonda, Bhongir Fort.</p> <p>Tourist Destination: Nagarjuna Sagar, Ethipothala Water Falls Nandikonda, Kolanupaka, Pangal, Matampalli.</p>
Nizamabad	<p>Tourist Destination: Nizamsagar Dam, Ali Sagar, Pochampadu Project, Bodhan, Ali Sagar Deer Park, Indur Utsav.</p> <p>Architecture, Monuments & Temples: Archaeological & Heritage Museum, and Nizamabad Fort.</p>

Medical Tourism: Telangana is the home for some of the best health care institutions in the country. Health services offered by the reputed private hospitals located in Hyderabad are of world-class standards with less cost, thus made the State as popular medical tourism destination. There is an increase in both domestic and international tourists visiting the State for medical treatment.

A Study conducted by ASSOCHAM reveals that India is an affordable destination for getting best medical facilities, as the cost of the medical treatment in India is 1/8th of the cost charged in some of the advanced countries. The study also finds combined Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, New Delhi, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as popular medical tourism destinations. Some of the corporate hospitals in Telangana have been capitalizing on their expertise and infrastructure in order to attract the patients around the world.

Business Tourism: Conducting meetings, conferences and exhibitions is way of attracting tourists to the State. Hyderabad has certain advantages for being host for business tourism: (i) It is economically more viable, (ii) It is one of the leading business hubs in India, (iii) The State is home for leading Multi-National Companies (MNCs) in IT, pharmaceutical, R&D sectors and has reputed institutions, (iv) Telangana has rich culture and globally acclaimed cuisines, (v) Excellent international and domestic air connectivity, and (vi) Wide range of world-class hotels, a world-class Convention Centre, etc.

Hyderabad has been hosting various national and international meetings and conferences for long. In the year 2015, many conferences and meetings of international importance have been organized in Hyderabad such as, 19th International Children’s Film Festival, India Economic Association Conference, 2015, Indo-Global Healthcare Summit & Expo 2015, Annual Conference of the International Federation for Theatre Research, Indo Global Pharma expo & summit, 2015, Bio-Asia, International Congress on Infectious Diseases, etc.

Box-5.4: Eco Tourism Circuit and Tribal Tourism Circuit in Telangana

In order to make Telangana an attractive destination for tourist, it is proposed to develop 2 mega tourism circuits with the assistance of Government of India, namely, integrated Development of Eco-tourism, with an outlay of Rs. 91.62 crore and Tribal Tourism Circuit in Warangal District, with an outlay of Rs. 92.11 crore. These circuits would include scenic and natural beauty of the region, pristine forests, Tiger & wildlife reserves, waterfalls, caves, rivers and reservoirs and ancient temples. Government proposes to develop road connectivity along with building ropeways, tourist cottages and cruise boats.

I. Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahabubnagar District

The eco-tourism circuit in Mahabubnagar will cover following destinations:

1. Somasila Riverside Development:



Somasila reservoir is located 10 Kms. away from Kollapur. Someswara Swamy Temple a highly revered shrine located on the banks of this reservoir attracting millions of tourist round the year. A major draw is the festival, which is celebrated here once in 12 years. Pushkara Snanam - a dip in the Krishna river is considered auspicious on this occasion.

Tourist Facilitation centre, lounge, water supply and public convenience system are taken up for development.

2. Singotam:



3. Akkamahadevi Caves:



Akkamahadevi caves are located at about 18 Km from Srisailam. It is believed that Akkamahadevi, a great devotee of Shiva, meditated inside these caves.

4. Kadali Vanam:



The Tourism Department has proposed various works at Kadali Vanam such as upgrading of trekking path, improvement of steps etc

Farhabad, which is literally means “Mount Pleasant” is at an altitude of 914 mts in the Nallamalla Hills in the Eastern Ghats. This holiday destination enjoys a salubrious climate encompassing cottages to attract tourist to the destination.

5. Farahabad:



6. Mallela Theertham:



Mallela Theertham is a beautiful waterfall located in the midst of Nallamalla Forest. The fall originates from small Shiva Lingam and drops from a height of about 500 meters.

7. Srisailam:

This tourism circuit also touches Srisailam which is located on the ancient sacred hill of Srigriri, in the Nallamala range of Andhra Pradesh.

8. Uma Maheshwaram:



Uma Maheshwaram is a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva located in the picturesque Nallamalla forest. It is the northern gateway of Srisailem-one of the Jyotirlingas.

II. Tribal Tourism Circuit

Tribal Tourism Circuit Project connects following tourist destinations: Mulugu - Laknavaram - Medaram - Tadvai - Damaravai - Mallur - Bogatha waterfalls.

1. Mulugu Gattamma: The Gateway to Medaram:



Mulugu Gattamma temple is considered as the gateway to the Medaram. Pilgrims visiting to Sammakka and Saralamma Jatara visits Gattamma temple during Jatara period.

Laknavaram Lake is one of the engineering marvels of the Kakatiya Kings, spread on a saucer-like land extending to about 10,000 acres, located in Govindrapet Mandal of Warangal District. A sprawling lake surrounded by a chain of beautiful green hills, serene water from lush green islands dotting the expansive tank and hanging bridge attracts large number of tourist round the year.

2. Laknavaram:



3. Medaram:



A popular religious congregation or Jatar called “Sammakka - Saralamma” Jatar takes place for three days biennially at Medaram. This is deemed to be the second largest congregation in India, only after the Kumbha Mela. This year “Sammakka - Saralamma” Jatar was celebrated during 17th to 20th February and about 1.30 crore devotees/ tourists have been estimated to have come for the Jatar.

4. Tadvai:

Tadvai is also known as Sammakka Saralamma Tadvai, is a tribal village and mandal headquarters in Warangal district. Major portion of land is covered under wildlife and vegetation. In the view of forest vegetation and wildlife significance, the district forest department offers a unique experience to the nature lovers by opening “Vanajeevan”.



5. Mallur Spring Waters:



“Chintamani Jalapatham” a natural spring runs through the dense forest believed to have medicinal qualities called malluru spring waters. Holy shrine of Lord Narasimha Swamy is also located in Malluru.

6. Bogatha Waterfalls:



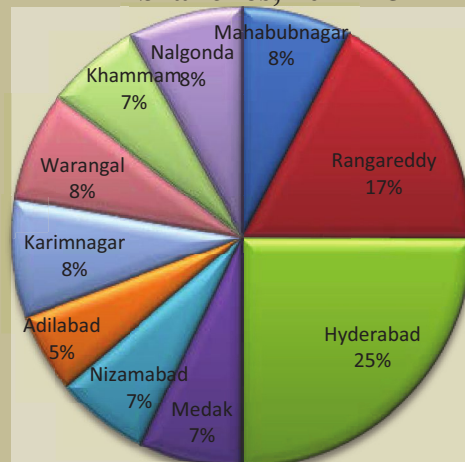
Bogatha is a beautiful Waterfall, located in the dense forest at Koyaveerapuram G, Wazedu Mandal of Khammam district. This is the second largest waterfall in Telangana State.

The State has huge potential in tourism sector. With the increased living standards, improved connectivity and tourism infrastructure in the State, the potential for tourism growth has increased. Positive steps taken by the Government to improve connectivity and facilitation of tourists have shown encouraging results. Initiatives such as developing low-budgeted hotels, formation of ‘Special Tourism Zone’ and tourist clusters etc. could further improve tourism sector in the State.

III. Financial Services

Financial services are being provided by the financial institutions such as banks, insurance companies, pension agencies, micro-finance institutions, stock markets etc. These institutions mobilizes savings and allocate credit to business, thus becoming a sine-qua-non for the development of business. While financial sector includes a range of financial institutions, penetration of financial sector is analysed with the help of information available on commercial banks, which constitutes a significant portion of financial sector in India.

Figure 5.5: District-wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank branches, 2014-15



District-wise concentration of Schedule Commercial Banks reveals that one fourth of the scheduled commercial banks are in the Hyderabad district (Figure 5.5). Hyderabad & Rangareddy districts together account for around 42 percent of the total scheduled commercial bank branches in the State. Adilabad is having the lowest number of bank branches per thousand population in the State.

Table 5.3: District-wise Banking Indicators in Telangana during 2014-15

Sl No	Districts	All Scheduled Bank	Population per (000's)	Credit (Rs. in crore)	Deposit (Rs. in crore)	credit-deposit ratio
1	Mahabubnagar	337	12	6,841	5,688	120
2	Rangareddy	762	7	21,290	46,908	45
3	Hyderabad	1,094	4	2,35,448	1,91,709	123
4	Medak	315	10	9,087	8,032	113
5	Nizamabad	289	9	6,266	5,669	111
6	Adilabad	243	11	5,317	6,105	87
7	Karimnagar	365	10	7,577	10,610	71
8	Warangal	337	10	8,742	9,303	94
9	Khammam	291	10	6,864	7,165	96
10	Nalgonda	350	10	8,322	5,648	147
	Total	4,383	8	3,15,754	2,96,836	106

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Indicators, such as population per bank and Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR), are used for showing extent of banking penetration. On an average each bank branch is serving around 8000 population in 2014 as against 14000 per bank branch at all-India level. Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR) in the State is about 106. Inter district analysis reveals that Rangareddy, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts have CDR less than 100 percent.

Box-5.5: Financial Inclusion

Growth theories argue that capital is primary not only for growth of the economy but also for poor catch up with the rest of the population. Capital is required for multiple reasons: Short-run capital requirement for buying raw material, fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, repair and maintenance of implements, paying rent etc. (ii) long-run capital requirement include expenditure on education, health, investment for enterprise, construction of house, cattle, implements, digging a well for irrigation purpose, procurement of land etc. (iii) Consumption needs especially during lean periods, drought, flood, or crop failure and (iv) for unproductive purposes such as social and religious functions, festivals, litigation etc.

Access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for poverty reduction and social cohesion. Financial inclusion denotes delivery of financial services at an affordable cost to vast sections of the disadvantaged and low-income groups. Traditionally financial inclusion is understood as opening new bank branches and bank accounts in rural and unbanked areas. But now financial inclusion is seen to be something more than mere opening bank branches.

Financial inclusion means easy access to various financial services such as credit, savings, insurance and payments and remittance facilities by every citizen irrespective of his/her economic status. Both State and Central Government has initiated number of programs for financial inclusion such as encouraging SHG-Banking linkage programs, Jan Dhan Yojana, etc.

Outlook for the Services Sector

Services sector has been the main source of growth of the State economy. Availability of good quality infrastructure, educated and highly skilled professionals, with a cost advantage has helped the state to maintain double digit growth in the sector. At present, only 23 percent of the total workforce (rural and urban) in the state is employed in service sector and it contributes about 61 percent to State's GVA. Hence, there is scope for increase in employment share of this sector. Within Services sector, more focus needs to be given to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT), tourism, financial sector for employment generation.

Government has been using ICT for effective delivery of services for common people. Number of e-Governance initiatives have been taken up by the Government, which resulted in positive impact on the peoples' lives. Government started 'Digital Telangana' programme to facilitate digital empowerment of all its citizens. Tourism is one of the sectors, which has huge potential for income and employment generation in the State. After formation of the State, concerted efforts are being made to build a brand for 'Telangana Tourism'.

The biggest challenge that the State is facing in Services sector is, the skill-gap that exists in students who just passed out of colleges and universities and industry requirements. In order to fill the skill deficit, the Government has established Telangana Academy for Skill & Knowledge (TASK) to bring industry and academia on a single platform. This initiative is expected to increase the employability of students by imparting skills needed for the industry.



Eco Tourism Project, Mahabubnagar

Section III
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN
TELANGANA

“People are the real wealth of nations, and human development focuses on enlarging people’s choices”

Human Development Report, 2015, UNDP.

Human development is the expansion of people’s freedom to live long, healthy and creative lives. The construction of Human Development Index combines three dimensions of development - viz., (i) per capita income, (ii) longevity and health standards, (iii) literacy and education. The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), prepared a pioneering study report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, computing HDI indices for the ten districts of Telangana for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 and projected the same for the year 2015-16.

I. HDI: A Comparative Analysis

Table 6.1 presents the values of HDI along with their relative rankings. The indices clearly indicate that there has been significant improvement in the HDI across all the States. However the relative rankings of the States changed in the seven years between 2004-05 and 2011-12. In both the years, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab rank at the top four positions, while Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Odisha appear in the bottom four. The rank of Telangana improved from 13 to 10.

Table 6.1: HDI and its Rankings across Major States of India

States	HDI		Rank	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Bihar	0.241	0.376	20	21
Chhattisgarh	0.273	0.379	18	20
Madhya Pradesh	0.268	0.388	19	19
Odisha	0.221	0.393	21	18
Uttar Pradesh	0.299	0.401	16	17
Jharkhand	0.296	0.403	17	16
Assam	0.341	0.407	14	15
Rajasthan	0.317	0.452	15	14
West Bengal	0.388	0.485	9	13
Gujarat	0.386	0.497	11	12
Karnataka	0.388	0.507	10	11

Telangana	0.343	0.513	13	10
Andhra Pradesh	0.378	0.513	12	9
J & K	0.432	0.522	5	8
Uttarakhand	0.406	0.536	8	7
Haryana	0.426	0.556	6	6
Maharashtra	0.419	0.559	7	5
Punjab	0.474	0.578	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	0.463	0.580	3	3
Tamil Nadu	0.450	0.591	4	2
Kerala	0.579	0.662	1	1
India	0.361	0.480		

Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”,2015.

HDI Across Districts

Table 6.2 presents the values of HDI for the 10 districts of Telangana State with their relative rankings. The indices indicate that there has been a significant improvement in the HDI across all the districts. However, the relative rankings of some of the districts changed between 2004-05 and 2011-12. In both the years, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Warangal and Karimnagar retained their (top 4) ranks respectively. Nizamabad, Medak and Mahabubnagar ranked at the bottom in the two periods. The rank of Khammam improved from 7 to 5, while the rank of Nalgonda slipped from 5 to 7. Adilabad remained at the 6th position in both the years.

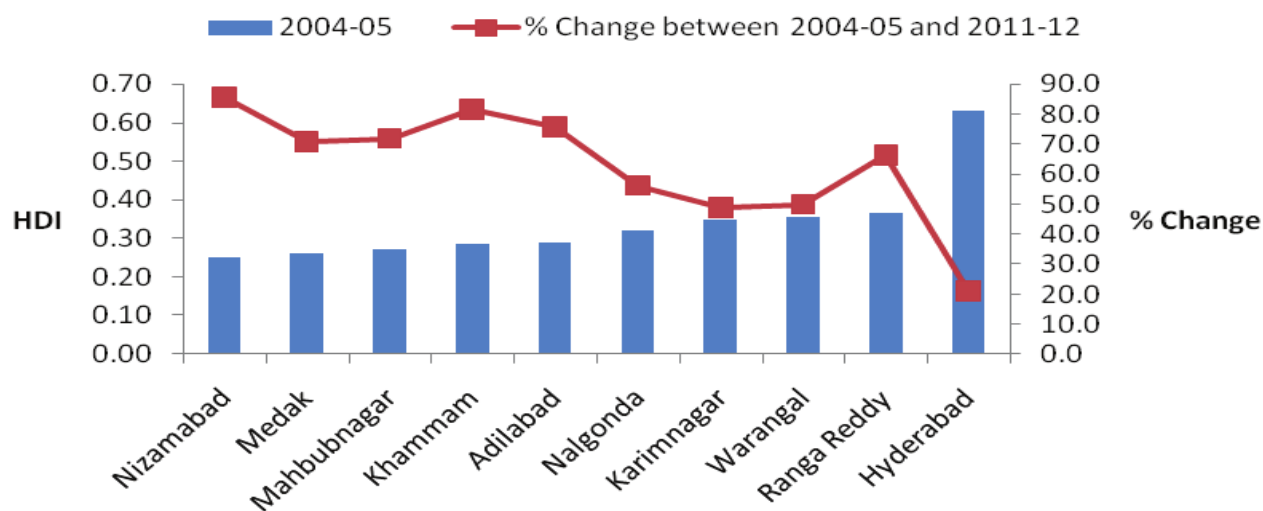
Table 6.2: HDI and its Rankings across Districts of Telangana

District	HDI		Rank	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Adilabad	0.289	0.508	6	6
Hyderabad	0.631	0.764	1	1
Karimnagar	0.350	0.521	4	4
Khammam	0.286	0.519	7	5
Mahabubnagar	0.270	0.464	8	9
Medak	0.261	0.446	9	10
Nalgonda	0.320	0.500	5	7
Nizamabad	0.251	0.466	10	8
Rangareddy	0.364	0.605	2	2
Warangal	0.356	0.534	3	3
Telangana	0.322	0.510	--	--

Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”,2015.

Figure 6.1 presents the values of HDI in 2004-05 and percentage change in HDI between 2004-05 and 2011-12. It shows the districts with a low value of HDI in 2004-05 have improved their HDI value faster in comparison to the districts with higher value of HDI. This reflects the declining inequalities and convergence of HDI across the districts.

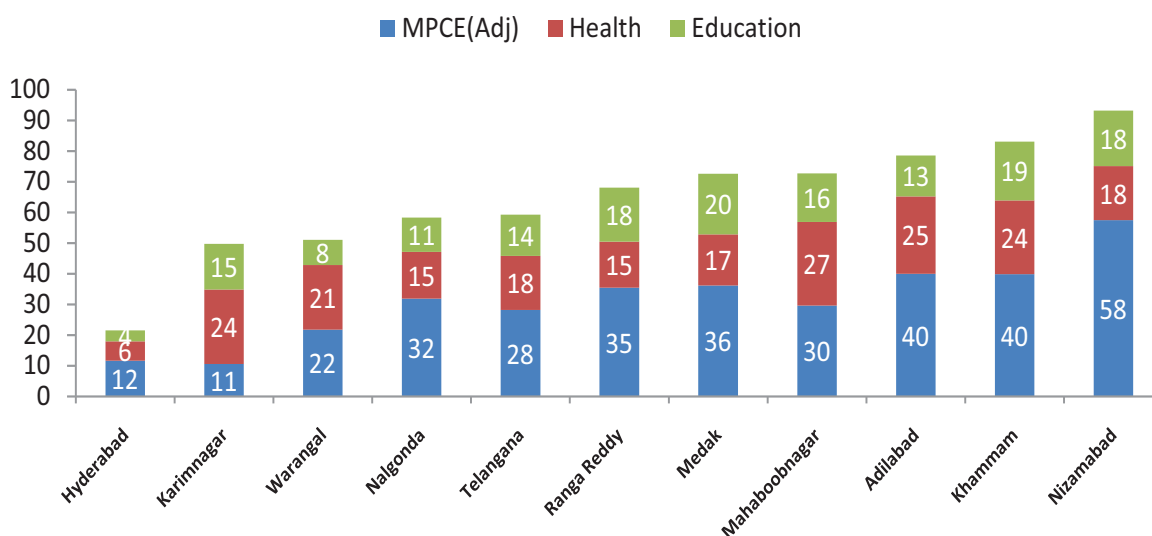
Figure 6.1: HDI of Districts in 2004-05 and Change in HDI between 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

It is interesting to know the contribution of each component to the change in HDI between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The decomposition of changes in HDI across the districts reveals that the share of standard of living in the total change is higher for most of the districts. While the share of health in total change is higher for Karimnagar, health and education occupied second and third places in most of the districts. However in case of Medak and Rangareddy districts, share of health is least (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Decomposition of Changes in HDI across Districts of Telangana



Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Projections of HDI and its Components for 2015-16

The value of the human development index at the State level grew at the rate of 8.3 percent per annum between 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Table 6.3). Nizamabad and Khammam achieved the highest growth rate of 12 percent during this period. Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak and Rangareddy achieved a growth rate of 9 to 11 percent. The growth rate was below the State average in Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Warangal as their base year HDI is higher for these districts compared to other districts.

Table 6.3: Projected HDI and its Rankings across Districts of Telangana State

District	Growth of HDI 2004-2011	HDI 2015-16 (Projected)	Rank in 2015-16
Adilabad	10.8	0.700	4
Hyderabad	3.0	0.853	1
Karimnagar	7.0	0.654	7
Khammam	11.6	0.728	3
Mahabubnagar	10.3	0.632	9
Medak	10.1	0.606	10
Nalgonda	8.0	0.646	8
Nizamabad	12.3	0.665	6
Rangareddy	9.4	0.808	2
Warangal	7.1	0.673	5
Telangana	8.3	0.663	--

Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Further, the values of each component of HDI have been projected for 2015-16. Ranks have been allotted to districts on the basis of these projected HDI values. Hyderabad and Rangareddy retained their positions as the first and second highest districts in the State. Medak and Mahabubnagar remained as the bottom two districts. There were changes in rankings at the middle level. Khammam, Adilabad and Nizamabad improved their positions while the ranks of Warangal, Karimnagar and Nalgonda slipped. Thus, the top five districts in 2015-16 would be Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal districts. This is despite of the fact that Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal consist of high percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. Besides this Adilabad and Warangal are highly urbanized with 28 percent of population live in urban areas. Urbanisation may be a lead factor for achieving a high value of HDI.

The projected values for each component are given in Table 6.4. Hyderabad and Rangareddy are the top three districts for all the three components. Adilabad in case of standard of living index, Karimnagar in health index and Khammam in education index fall in the bracket of top 3 districts.

Table 6.4: Projected Indices of Components of HDI and Rankings across Districts of Telangana State

District	Growth of MPCE 2004-2011	MPCE 2015-16	Rank in 2015-16	Growth of Health: 2004-2011	Health 2015-16	Rank in 2015-16	Growth of Education: 2004-2011	Education 2015-16	Rank in 2015-16
Adilabad	119.9	0.711	3	75.9	0.784	6	39.8	0.616	5
Hyderabad	35.1	0.772	2	18.9	0.980	1	10.6	0.820	1
Karimnagar	31.7	0.486	10	72.7	0.935	2	44.6	0.616	5
Khammam	119.7	0.682	4	72.0	0.814	5	57.5	0.696	2
Mahabubnagar	88.8	0.657	5	81.8	0.704	9	47.6	0.546	10
Medak	108.7	0.550	9	50.0	0.703	10	59.2	0.575	7
Nalgonda	95.6	0.657	5	46.0	0.717	8	33.3	0.570	8
Nizamabad	172.5	0.633	7	52.7	0.723	7	54.3	0.641	4
Rangareddy	106.3	0.837	1	45.1	0.907	3	52.9	0.696	2
Warangal	65.5	0.627	8	63.0	0.879	4	24.9	0.553	9
Telangana	84.5	0.592		52.9	0.807		40.6	0.610	

Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”,2015.

The comparative analysis of 3 broad human development indices pertaining to MPCE, Health and education are presented in figures 6.3,6.4,6.5 respectively.

Figure 6.3: HDI - Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)

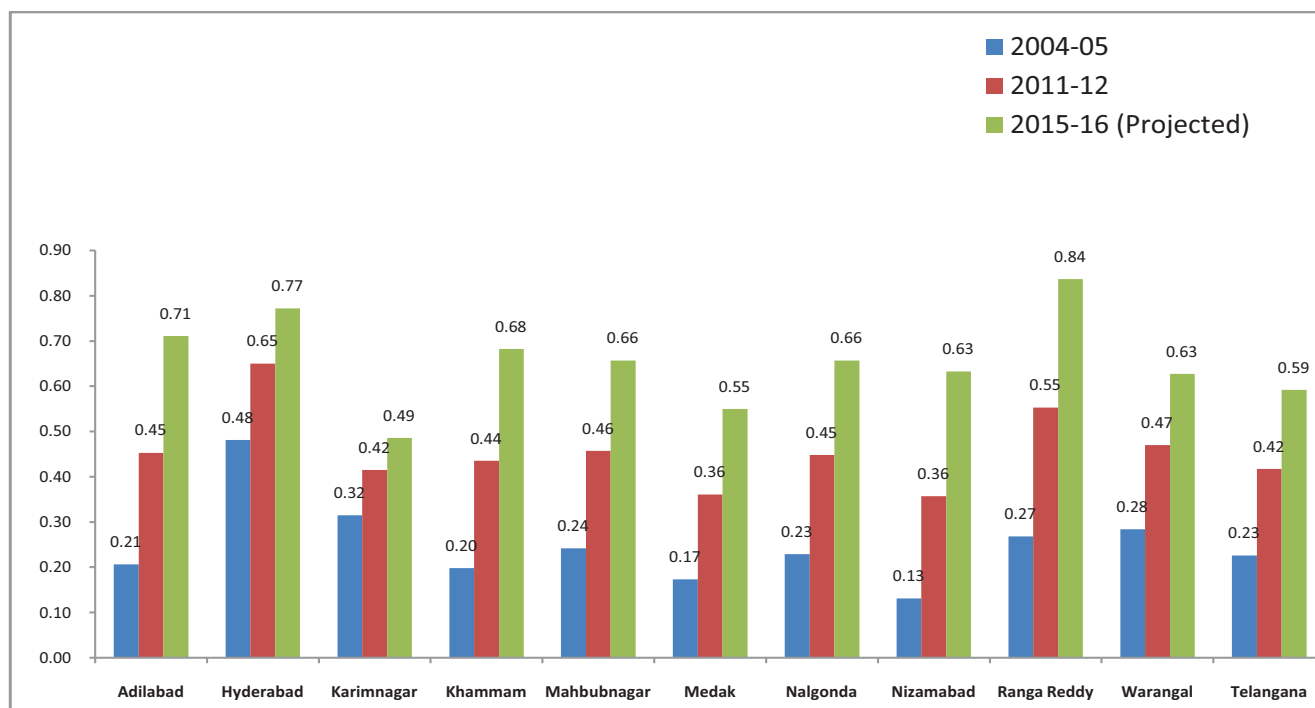


Figure 6.4: HDI - Health

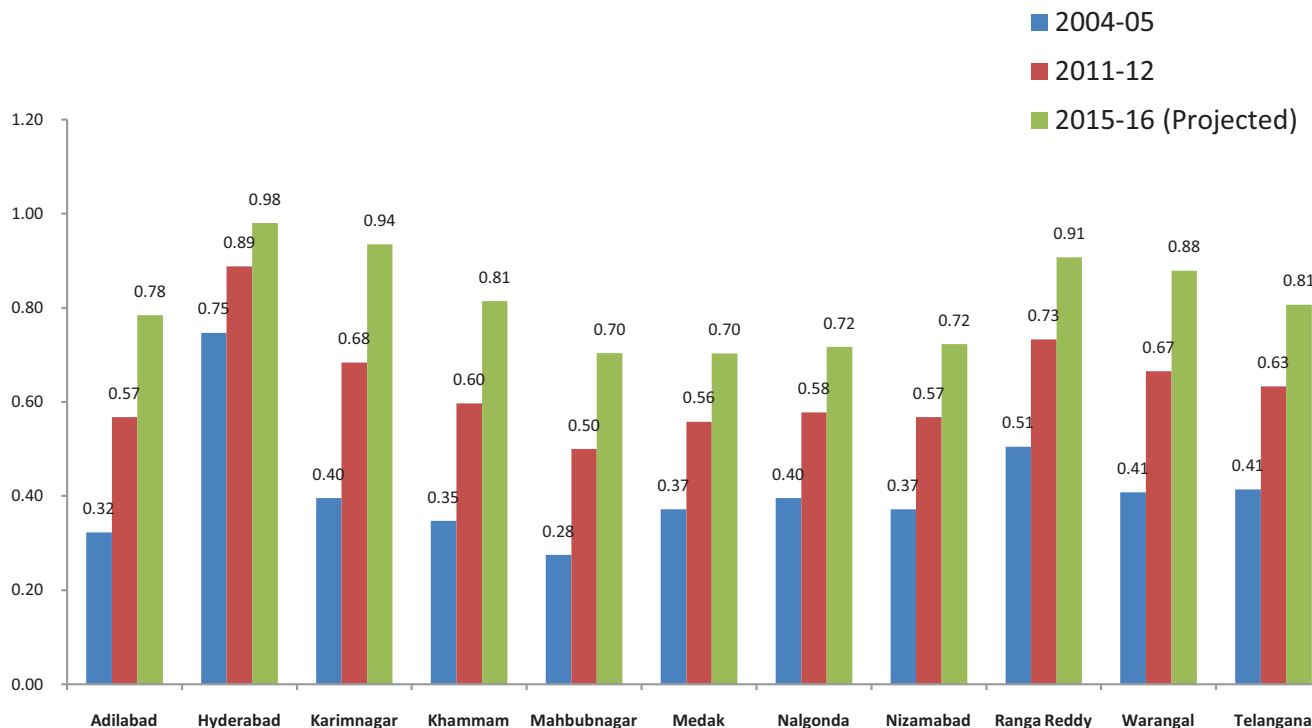
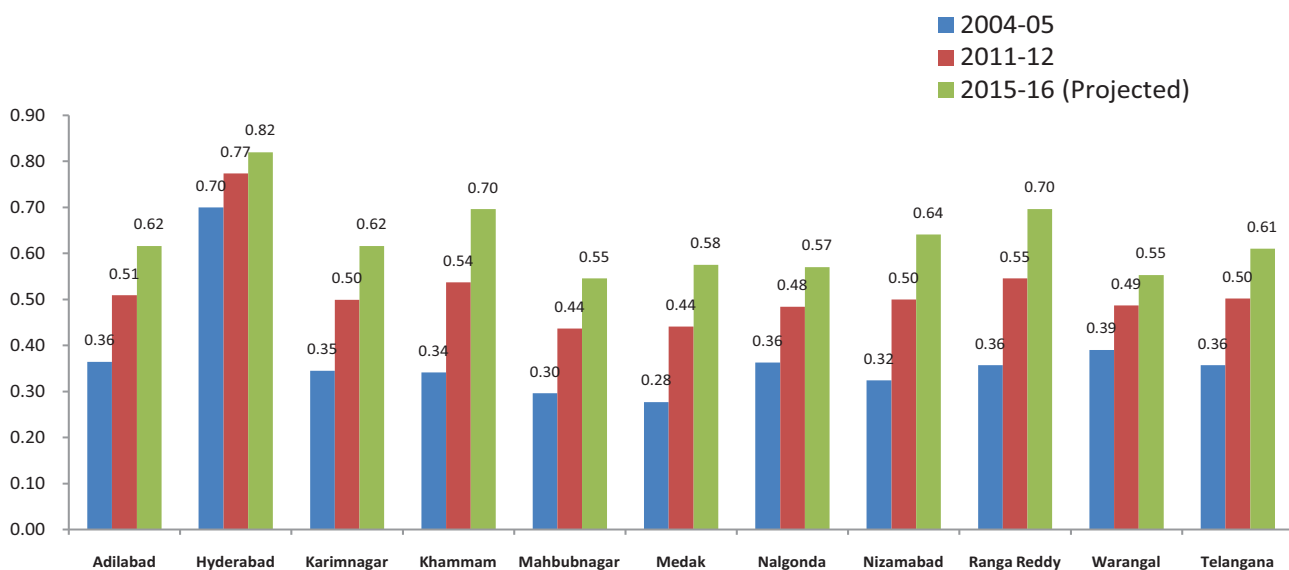


Figure 6.5: HDI - Education



The analysis presented in the following paragraphs is based on the comparison of 2004-05 and 2011-12 data on Human Development Indices as per the disaggregated data pertaining to Telangana. In respect of 2015-16, projection of indices are made based on the past trends. However, such projections could not be made for the indicators, analysis of which is presented in figs. 6.6,6.7,6.8,6.9,6.10,6.11, for want of relevant data from the authorised agencies concerned.

II. Economic Dimension of Human Development in Telangana

Table 6.5 provides growth rates of the GDDP and broad sectors for the districts of Telangana State. Medak, Rangareddy and Hyderabad attained a higher growth of Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) than that of the State during 2004-2011. Except Medak the other two districts have shown higher level of HDI values with ranks 2nd and 1st respectively. Despite the achievement of the highest growth in GDDP, Medak was ranked the lowest in human development in 2011-12. This may be because the higher growth in Medak may not have resulted in improvements in household consumption. The growth of GDDP in Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts was slightly lower than that of State. Out of these three districts, only Karimnagar had achieved a higher level of HDI with a rank of 3 in 2011-12. Mahabubnagar, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad achieved growth rates of GDDP ranging from 8 to 10 percent, lower than that of the State. These districts, except Mahabubnagar, achieved a middle level of human development. Thus, economic growth has not shown any significant impact on the level of human development across the districts of Telangana State.

The growth of industry and services sectors contributed to the growth of the economy in 7 out of ten districts. The growth rate of agriculture was higher than that of other sectors in Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Mahabubnagar districts.

Sectoral shares in total employment were not matching their shares in output. Though the contribution of agriculture to the GDDP is declining, its share in employment has not declined in most of the districts. More than 60 percent of the workforce depends on agriculture for livelihood in seven out of nine districts in the State. Industry contributed more than one-third of the GDDP in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak and Rangareddy districts. Employment in the industry sector exceeded 20 percent only in Karimnagar, Rangareddy and Hyderabad districts. Around half of the GDDP was contributed by the services sector in eight districts of the State. The contribution of the services sector was 38 percent in Medak and 84 percent in Hyderabad, the bottom and top districts respectively. It was only in Hyderabad that 73 percent of the workforce depended on services. Around 22 to 25 percent of employment was generated in services in Warangal, Khammam and Rangareddy districts. In all the remaining 6 districts, the share of services in employment was below 20 percent during 2013-14 (Table 6.6).

Table 6.5: Average Annual Growth Rate of GDDP and Sectors across the Districts of Telangana: 2004-05 to 2011-12

District	GDDP	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Adilabad	8.0	4.7	7.9	9.9
Hyderabad	13.0	NA	12.2	13.7
Karimnagar	11.0	18.1	8.1	11.9
Khammam	8.4	4.3	8.3	10.6
Mahabubnagar	9.7	11.9	6.7	10.9
Medak	16.8	15.1	20.3	15.6
Nalgonda	11.6	7.5	13.4	13.5
Nizamabad	11.2	15.9	8.0	11.4
Rangareddy	16.3	6.1	17.0	17.9
Warangal	8.2	4.8	7.4	10.4
Telangana	12.0	8.6	12.0	13.2

NA: Not applicable since the share of agriculture in GDDP is not even one percent for this district

Source: CESS report on "HDI of different Districts in Telangana State", 2015.

Table 6.6: Sectoral Shares in Output and Employment across the Districts of Telangana State

District	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	Share in GDP		Share in Workforce		Share in GDP		Share in Workforce		Share in GDP		Share in Workforce	
	TE 2004-05	TE 2011-12	2001	2013-14	TE 2004-05	TE 2011-12	2001	2013-14	TE 2004-05	TE 2011-12	2001	2013-14
Adilabad	22.6	16.4	60.3	62.6	28.3	31.3	22.5	18.9	49.1	52.3	17.1	18.5
Hyderabad	3.5	0.9	1.8	1.0	18.4	15.1	24.8	25.9	78.1	84.0	73.5	73.1
Karimnagar	22.0	18.2	59.8	59.6	31.4	31.2	24.4	23.9	46.6	50.6	15.8	16.5
Khammam	22.2	20.5	71.4	66.7	32.0	30.3	11.7	9.8	45.8	49.2	16.9	23.5
Mahabubnagar	28.8	25.2	72.5	71.2	23.1	23.3	12.6	12	48.1	51.5	14.9	16.8
Medak	22.3	17.3	67.5	69.1	36.6	44.3	16.6	16.1	41.0	38.3	15.9	14.8
Nalgonda	25.5	23.0	67.9	65.7	28.1	28.6	14.6	16.9	46.4	48.4	17.5	17.4
Nizamabad	22.2	25.0	56.9	55.1	27.5	19.3	25.9	25.0	50.3	55.7	17.2	19.9
Rangareddy	13.5	7.1	40.1	54.5	35.6	38.3	24.4	20.5	50.9	54.6	35.5	25
Warangal	27.2	21.0	67.4	68.7	21.0	20.6	13.8	9.8	51.8	58.4	18.8	21.5
Telangana	18.6	14.1	57.3	55.7	28.0	28.7	18.9	17.9	53.4	57.2	23.8	26.4

Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”,2015.

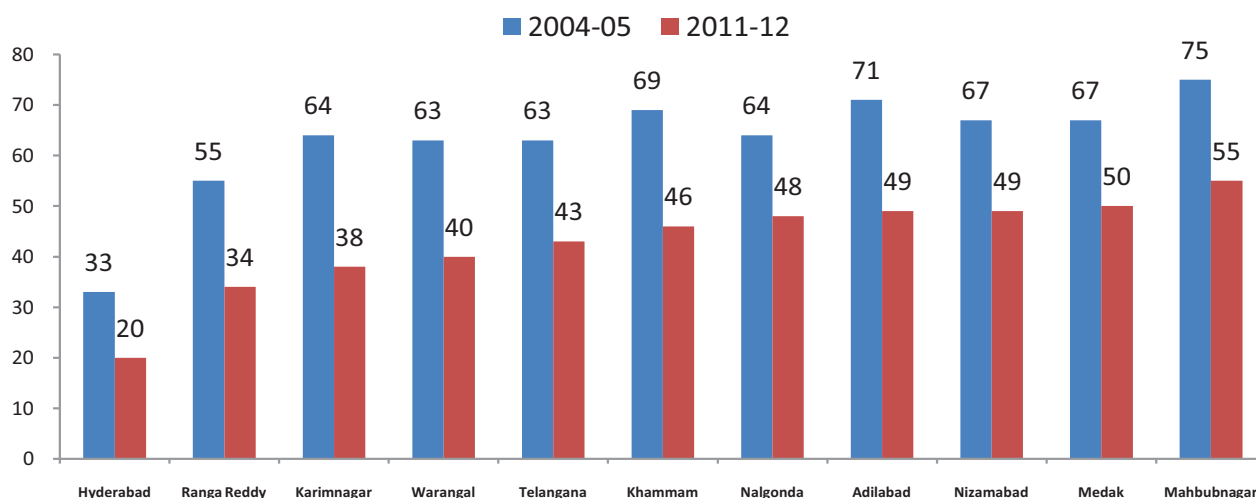
III. Health Dimension of Human Development in Telangana

Improving maternal and child health and their survival are central to the achievement of national health goals as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 4 and 5.

Infant Mortality Rate

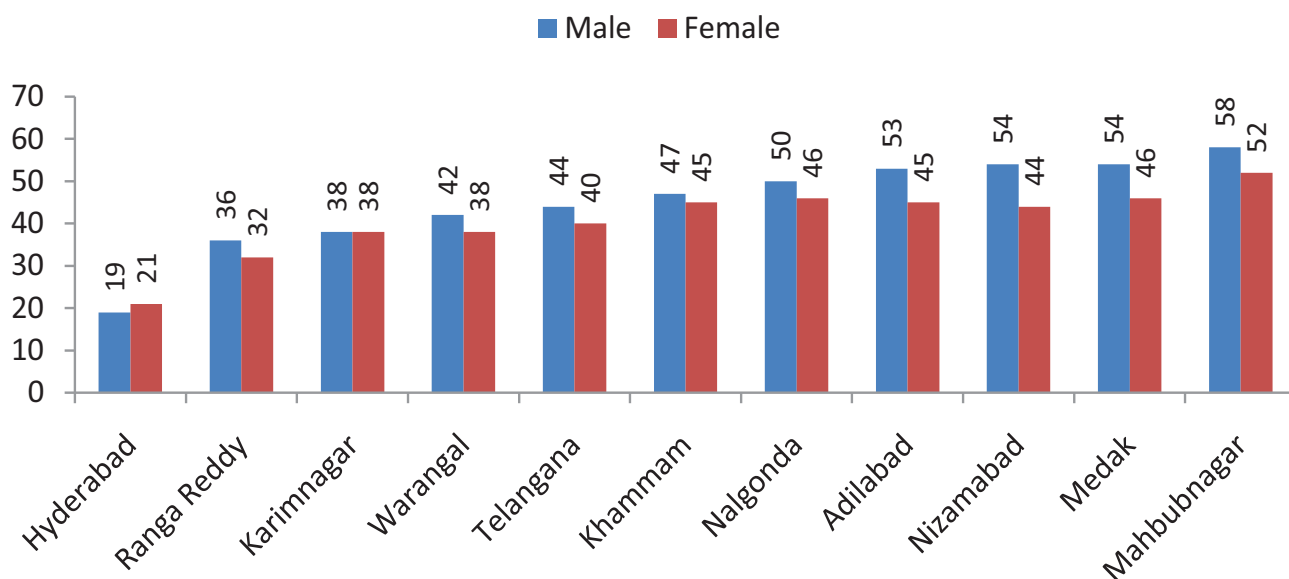
The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an important component of mortality indicating the health status of the newborn. The Infant Mortality Rate at the State level was 43 in 2011 (Figure 6.6). The IMR was lower than the State average in Hyderabad (20), Rangareddy (34) Karimnagar (38) and Warangal (40). IMR among girl babies was lower than among boy babies, except in Hyderabad. The difference between male and female IMR was 4 points at the State level in 2011 (Figure 6.7). The gender gap was higher in Nizamabad (10), Adilabad (8) and Medak (8). IMR declined by 2.86 percentage points per year between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Achievement of the MDG of reducing IMR to 25 by 2015 would require further acceleration of this rate of decline, especially in Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Nalgonda districts. Though under five mortality in Telangana State (46) was lower than that of all-India (49), there was a huge gap between TS and Kerala (12).

Figure 6.6: Infant Mortality Rate across Districts of Telangana State



Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Figure 6.7: Infant Mortality Rates: 2011-12



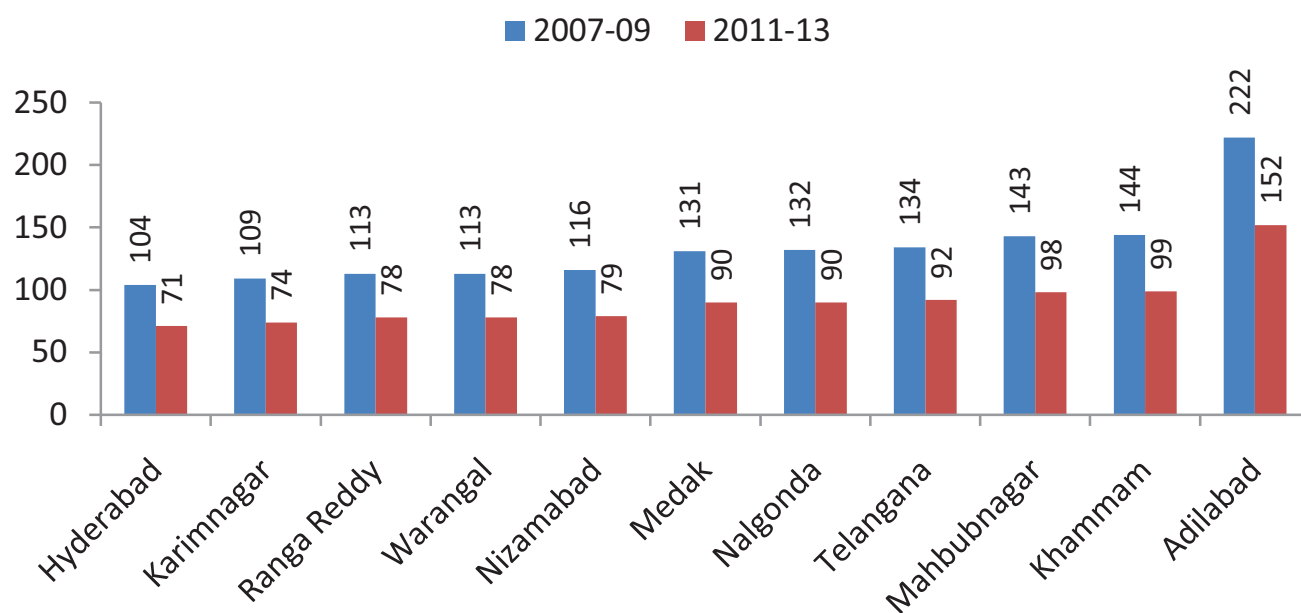
Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Maternal Mortality Rate

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is a sensitive indicator reflecting the availability of health care facilities and the prevailing socio-economic scenario. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during pregnancy or within 42 days after the termination of pregnancy per one lakh live births during a year. The estimates of maternal mortality are required not only to capture the reproductive health status of women but also to get an idea of the adequacy of maternal services provided to women. One of the major goals of MDG (2000) and national goals has been to bring down the MMR to 100 per lakh births by 2012.

According to the data released by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the MMR in Telangana was 92 per lakh births in 2011-13. The MDG goal has been achieved in all the districts except in Adilabad. Nationwide, the MMR has dropped by 34 points from 212 in 2007-09 to 178 in 2010-12 and to 167 per lakh live births in 2011-13. Telangana becomes the fourth best State in the country with the lowest MMR rate after Kerala (66), Tamil Nadu (90) and Maharashtra (87). Across the districts Adilabad (152), Khammam (99) and Mahabubnagar (98) recorded MMR above the State aggregate during 2011-2013 (Figure 6.8). On the basis of the present rate of decline of 11 points per annum, the projected MMR for Telangana will be 56 by 2013-15 and 38 after 2016. Delaying the first pregnancy after marriage, identification of high risk pregnant women in primigravida and complete post-partum care to every mother and new born child will reduce maternal deaths.

Figure 6.8 : Maternal Mortality Rate across the Districts of Telangana State



Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Total Fertility Rate

The pace of decline in fertility was slower till the first half of the 1980s but thereafter there has been a rapid decline in fertility in Telangana. The decline in fertility was achieved primarily through contraceptive use almost solely through female sterilization. District-wise total fertility rate projections indicated that a woman in Telangana State, on an average, had 1.8 children in her lifetime. The districts which reported fertility rates over and above replacement level were Medak (2.2) and Mahabubnagar (2.4) in 2013. It is to be noted that fertility differences have narrowed down considerably among women with a higher level of education and women across locations and social groups.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women of 15-49 years was 62 percent in 2012-13. The highest contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was reported in Warangal (70%) district and the lowest in Medak district (53%).

Age at Marriage

Age at marriage of the women occupies a prominent place in demography as it is one of the proximate determinants of fertility. For a variety of social, cultural and economic reasons, girls get married at a young age in India. A low female age at marriage is linked to a low age at which the first child is born. Young women are not physically and mentally prepared for motherhood, and this may lead to complications for both mother and child.

The mean age at marriage in the State for girls increased to 19.8 years (DLHS-4, 2012-13) as compared to 19.2 years (DLHS-3, 2007-08). The districts that reported higher than the State average of the mean age at marriage for girls were Adilabad (20.7%), Nizamabad and Hyderabad (20.5%) followed by Khammam (20.3%).

More than a quarter (28%) of the currently married women aged 20-24 were married before the legal age of 18 years in 2012-13. The percentage of girls marrying before legal age (18 years for girls) was above the State average in Mahabubnagar (35%), Khammam (33%) and Nalgonda (30%).

Maternal Health Care

Between the two DLHS surveys i.e. 2007-08 and 2012-13, the coverage of three or more ANC visits and registration in first trimester by pregnant women declined from 93% and 74.5% in 2007-08 to 79.9% and 70.3% respectively during 2012-13. The highest proportion of early check-ups under ANC was recorded in Nalgonda (87%) and the lowest in Rangareddy district, where 58% women reported receiving an ANC check-up in their first trimester. However, more women with 10 or more years of schooling, belonging to other backward caste (OBCs) group and living in an urban area, received ANC checkup in their first trimester as compared to women with low education, from scheduled communities and rural areas.

Breast Feeding

Eighty-eight percent of children under age 3 years were given colostrum during 2012-13. This percentage was lower than that of the State in Warangal (78.3), Medak (80.2), Khammam (82.6) and Rangareddy (84.8). Data from DLHS-3 (2007-08) show that 37.8% of children were breast-fed by mothers within one hour of birth in Telangana State which increased to 54% by 2012-13. Among the districts, Karimnagar had the lowest percentage in the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (44%); it was widely practiced in Rangareddy (64%) followed by Mahabubnagar district (60%). Studies reported that women with a low education and low standard of living and those from scheduled caste and tribes were more likely to have breastfed their children within an hour of birth highlighting the positive trend of early breastfeeding practice among SC and ST groups.

Nutritional Status

Nutritional status is a major determinant of the health and well-being of children. Inadequate or unbalanced diets and chronic illness are associated with poor nutrition among children. Table 6.7 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age).

According to DLHS-4 (2012-13), The lowest rate stunting was reported in Warangal district (12%) followed by Nalgonda (18%). However, the highest rate of stunting was recorded in Mahabubnagar (34%), followed by Nizamabad (33%), and Hyderabad (29%).

Table 6.7: Nutritional Status of Children in the Age Group of 0-5: 2012-13

District	Stunting	Wasting	Underweight
Adilabad	20.6	31.6	22.4
Nizamabad	33.2	20.7	45.1
Karimnagar	23.0	36.8	32.8
Medak	20.5	37.3	36.8
Hyderabad	29.4	12.9	19.1
Rangareddy	26.6	27.3	31.4
Mahabubnagar	33.6	17.5	25.7
Nalgonda	18.0	31.5	29.4
Warangal	11.7	42.1	27.0
Khammam	21.7	35.2	29.3
Telangana	23.8	29.5	29.5

Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”,2015.

Wasting was the lowest in Hyderabad (12.9%) followed by Mahabubnagar (33.6%) and the highest rate was reported in Warangal (42.1%), followed by Karimnagar (36.8%) and Khammam (35.2%).

Around 30 percent of children were reported to be underweight at the State level. Hyderabad had the lowest percentage of underweight children (19.1 %) followed by Adilabad (22.4%). The highest percentage of underweight children were in Nizamabad (45.1%) followed by Medak (36.8%).

Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in Telangana, especially among women and children. Among children between the ages 6 and 59 months in Telangana State, the majority (71%) were found to be anaemic. The anaemia rate was higher than the State average in the following districts: Khammam (80%), Warangal (79.5%), Nizamabad (75%) and Karimnagar (72%). About half of the persons (above 20 years of age) and adolescents (6-19 years) have anaemia. Districts reporting anemia among adolescents (6-19 age group) above the State average of 54% were Khammam (66%), Rangareddy (58%) and Mahabubnagar (54%).

Non-Communicable diseases

The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) observes that nearly 52% of Indians are not aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar. DLHS-4 (2012-13) data showed that 4% of men and 3% of women in the age of 18 years and above suffered from diabetes (160 mg/dl or higher) in Telangana. Three districts namely Medak, Adilabad and Warangal recorded levels below the State average.

According to DLHS-4 (2012-13), 22% men and 16% of women in the age group of 18 years and above have hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. The prevalence of hypertension among men ranges from a minimum in Adilabad (18%) to a high in Warangal (28%) and Hyderabad (24%). The prevalence of hypertension among women ranges from a minimum in Nalgonda (14%), Adilabad (14.2%) to the highest in Warangal (18.2%) and Medak (18.4%).

Summing up of Health-Indicators

Based on the data from DLHS IV pertaining to the period 2012-13, districts in the first and second position performed relatively better with reference to some of the health indicators. And, at the same time, the same districts showed a poor performance (and were in the worst two ranks) with reference to some other indicators. Hence, here all the districts are tabulated in terms of their performance (Table 6.8).

Overall, the study included 23 indicators related to fertility, mortality, maternal, child nutrition and general health. The status of the total ten districts was identified as to the position of each indicator – top/bottom. For instance, out of the total 23 indicators, Adilabad stands top (1 or 2) in 6 indicators. Thus it performed well in terms of 6 out of 23 indicators. On the other hand, Adilabad stands bottom (10 or 9) in terms of 3 indicators. None of the districts are found with better performance in terms of at least 11 indicators. However, Hyderabad was found to be relatively better due to its 9 better performing indicators and with only 2 least performing indicators.

Thus, it may be noted based on the analysis through 23 indicators that the common areas of concern are maternal care, child nutrition and general health with respect to all the districts of Telangana.

Table 6.8: Performance of Health-Indicators and Areas of Concern

District	Number of Better Performance Indicators	Number of Least Performance Indicators	Areas of Concern
Adilabad	6	3	Mortality, Maternal Care
Hyderabad	9	2	Maternal care and General Health
Karimnagar	7	3	Child Nutrition and General Health
Khammam	2	8	Fertility, Mortality, Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Mahabubnagar	3	6	Fertility, Mortality, Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Medak	5	8	Fertility, Mortality, Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Nalgonda	6	0	Mortality
Nizamabad	3	4	Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Rangareddy	3	5	Fertility, Maternal Care and Child Nutrition
Warangal	5	7	Fertility, Child Nutrition and General Health

Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Health Infrastructure and Health Support Facilities

All health related aspects are influenced by the availability of and access to health services. To protect and promote general health, the public health infrastructure must be strong. The achievement of Public Health Centres per 30,000 persons (WHO norm) was 55.2 percent in the State during 2013. The achievement of Sub Centres per 5000 persons was 73.4 percent, while the achievement of required beds per lakh persons (Kerala achievement - 330 per lakh persons) was 17.7 percent and doctors per 1000 persons was 13.2 percent. The achievement levels of beds and doctors were higher in Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Warangal districts.

At the State level, according to the 2011 Census, 91.4 percent of households have safe drinking water facility (tap water, hand-pump and tube wells). In a few districts namely, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal, this percentage was below the average. In 2011, around 50 percent of the households had sanitation facilities at the State level. This proportion of households was below the State average in all the districts except in Hyderabad (98.5%) and Rangareddy (81.4%).

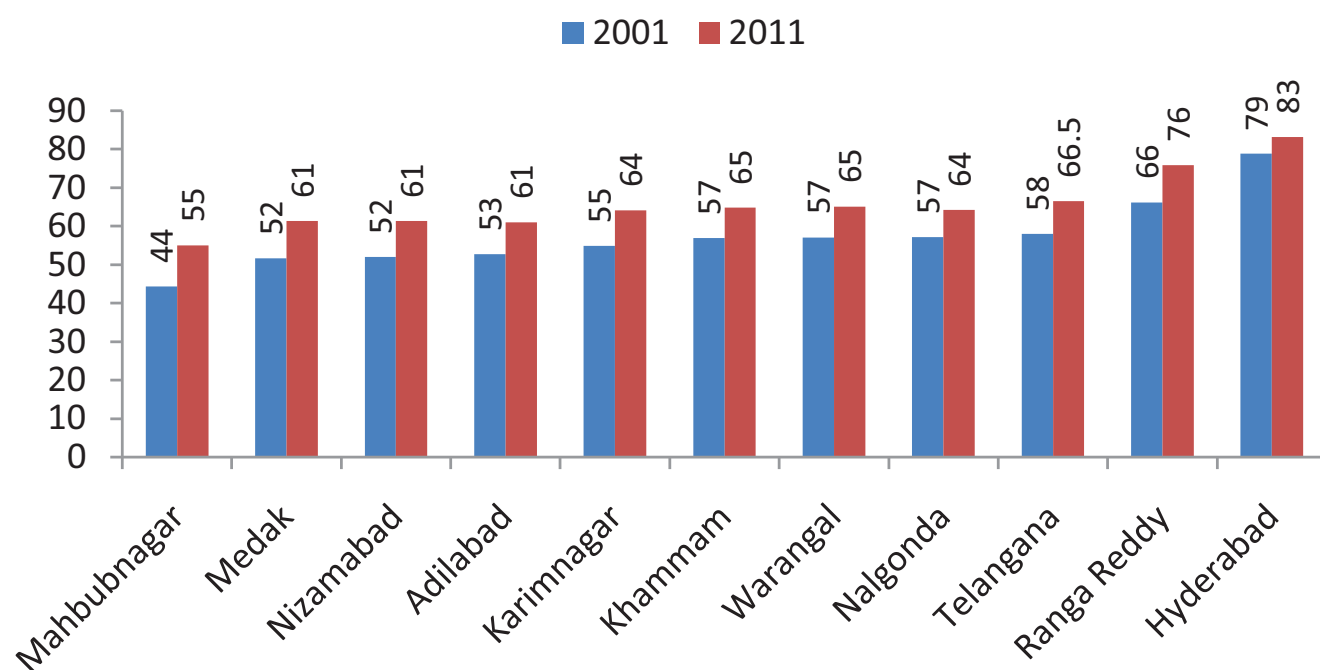
IV. Education Dimension of Human Development

The education dimension of human development has been analysed on the basis of the quantitative indicators namely, literacy rates by gender, location and caste, literacy among younger age (15-24 years) population, primary completion rate among the children in the age of 12 years and drop-out rate at the primary level. The indicators on literacy are analysed for two time points – 2001 and 2011 based on data from Census.

Status of Literacy across Districts of Telangana State

The literacy rate in the State is not very encouraging. Only 66.5 percent of the population were literates during 2011 and the State was categorised as a middle level of literacy State (Figure 6.9). Hyderabad and Rangareddy stood in the first and second positions with 83.2 and 75.9 percent literacy respectively and Mahbunagar with 55 percent ranked 10th. Improvement in literacy between 2001 and 2011 was 8.5 percentage points.

Figure 6.9: Literacy Rates across Districts of Telangana State

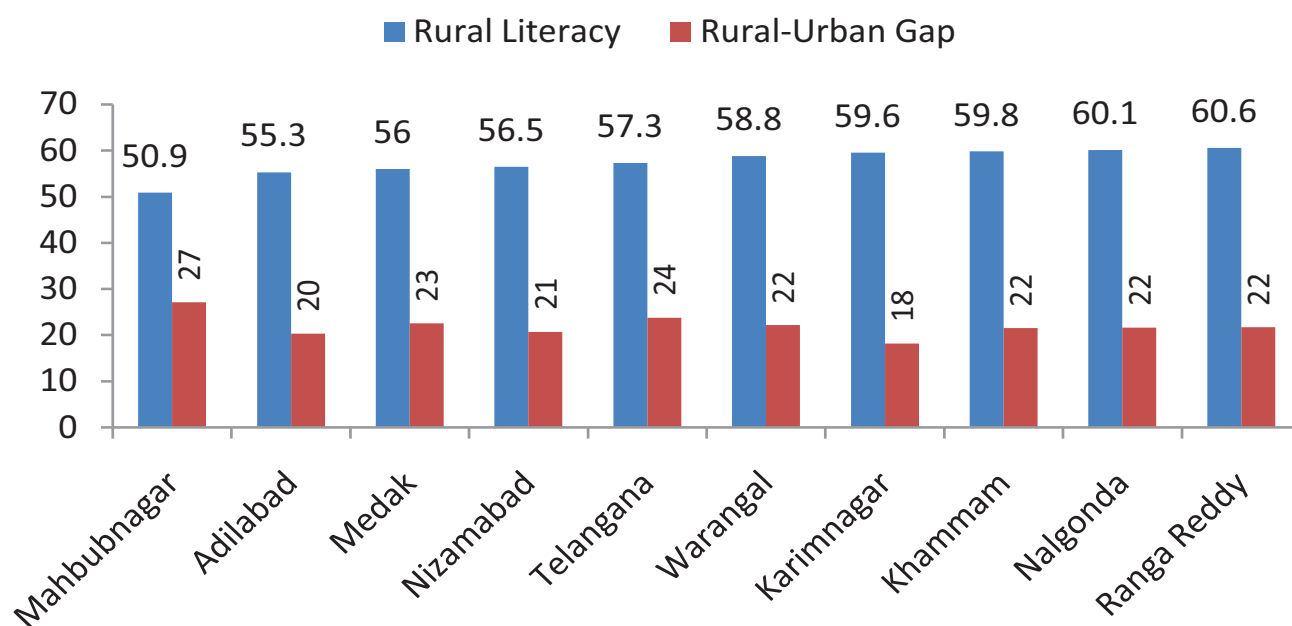


Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Rural – Urban Variations in Literacy Rates

Literacy rates differed significantly between rural and urban areas. The rural literacy rate was only 57.3 per cent as against 81.1 per cent in urban areas. Thus, there was a gap of 23.8 points between rural and urban areas. Telangana State had the highest level of rural-urban gap with 23.8 points as against the national average of 16.3 percentage points. When rural literacy rate is considered, the State was at the bottom and even Bihar showed a better performance than Telangana – 57.3 per cent in Telangana as against 59.8 per cent in Bihar. However, rural areas made higher progress than urban areas – 8.4 points in rural areas and 4.1 points in urban areas. If this performance is continued, it will take more than three decades to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas. The highest gap in literacy between rural and urban areas (27 percentage points) was found in Mahabubnagar (Figure 6.10), indicating that emphasis should be laid on rural areas in this district.

Figure 6.10: Rural Literacy and Rural-Urban Gap in Literacy: 2011



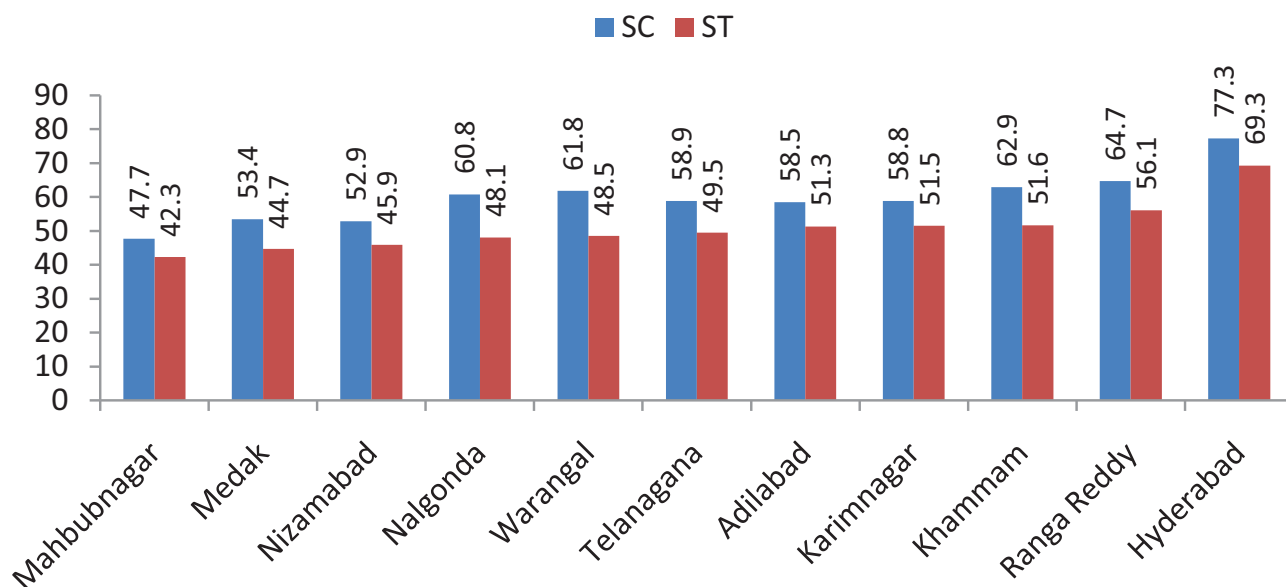
Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”, 2015.

Caste and Literacy

Literacy rates were lower among SC and ST communities as compared to other communities. While the overall literacy rate was 66.5 per cent, the corresponding rates among SC and ST communities were 58.9 per cent and 49.5 per cent respectively in 2011. Thus, there was a gap of about 7.6 percentage points for SCs and 17 percentage points for STs. Literacy rates among SC and ST communities rose at a faster rate than for those in the general population. While the overall literacy rate went up by 8.5 percentage points between 2001 and 2011, the literacy rate among SCs rose by 11.4 percentage points and among STs rose by 14.4 percentage points.

The performance of SCs was higher than of STs in all the districts. This gap was very high and more than 10 points in Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam (Figure 6.11). The proportion of ST population in these districts is higher than the State average. There was a lesser gap ranging between 5 -7 points in Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. Among these districts, Adilabad has a higher proportion of both SC and ST population of about 18 percent each.

Figure 6.11: Literacy among SCs and STs: 2011



Source: CESS report on “HDI of different Districts in Telangana State”,2015.

Gender Gap in Literacy Rates

The gender gap is the main contributor to low literacy. At the State level, the female literacy rate was only 57.9 per cent as against 75.0 per cent among males in 2011, indicating a gap of 17.1 percentage points. Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Medak have shown a higher gender disparity of 20 percentage points.

The gender gap in literacy was more in rural areas at 20.4 points than in urban areas at 11 points at the State level. The gender gap in rural literacy was the lowest in Khammam at 15.8 percentage points and the gender gap in urban literacy was the lowest in Hyderabad at 7.7 percentage points. Districts with low literacy rates such as Mahabubnagar, Medak and Nizamabad had a higher gender gap. Thus, the overall literacy rate can be improved by improving female literacy.

The gender gap among SCs was 18.1 and among STs it was 20.1 percentage points at the State level in the year 2011 as against 17.1 percentage points among all caste groups. The gender gap in literacy did not vary much across the caste groups in the State. The same pattern can be observed across the districts except in Hyderabad and Rangareddy where the gender gap among all caste groups was lower than that of SCs and STs.

Literates with Primary and above level

Around 79 percent of males and 78 percent of females were literates with primary and above level schooling in the State during 2011. There was not much difference between males and females. The gap between rural

and urban areas was 7 percentage points. The percentage of literates with primary and above level of education exceeded 80 percent in Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Karimnagar and Warangal districts. With respect to women, this percentage was higher than 80 percent only in Hyderabad and Rangareddy.

Literacy among 15-24 age Population

Around 87 percent of persons in the age group of 15-24 were literates at the State level in 2011. The proportion among males was 91.1 percent and among females it was 87 percent. The gender gap was 4.1 percentage points at the State level. However, it was more than 10 percentage points in Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Adilabad districts. The same districts have also shown a higher rural-urban gap in the literacy rates of persons in this age group.

Primary Completion among children of 12 years old

The proportion of children of 12 years completing primary education was 67 percent according to 2011 Census. The percentage of boys was 68 and that of girls was 66 percent with reference to the completion of primary education. The proportion of children both boys and girls who had completed primary education was the lowest in Hyderabad with 57 percent.

The percentage of children who had completed primary was higher in rural than in urban areas. However, the percentage was higher in urban areas in Adilabad, Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts.

Drop-out rates at the Primary level

The drop-out rate at the primary level in the State was 23.1 percent during 2011-12. The drop-out rate among STs was 35.8 percent, higher than that of SCs and all social groups. The drop-out rates were lower among SCs as compared to all social groups and STs. This is the case among boys and girls. For all social groups, the drop-out rates for both male and female were higher than the State average in Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Warangal. The same is the case with STs also.

Education Infrastructure

There has been an improvement in the education infrastructure indicators in the State. Around 87 percent of the schools had drinking water facility and 75 percent of schools had separate toilets for girls during 2011-12. But wide variations were observed across the districts. For instance, in Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Warangal districts a lower percentage of schools had drinking water facility than the State average. A lower percentage of schools had toilets for girls in Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Rangareddy and Warangal, which was lower than the State average. There had been a decline in the student classroom ratio from 28.6 in 2004-05 to 21.2 in 2011-12 in the State. It was slightly higher in Adilabad, Medak and Nizamabad. The pupil-teacher ratio declined from 23.5 in 2004-05 to 16.4 in 2011-12 in the State. Except in Adilabad, and Mahabubnagar, the pupil-teacher ratio was higher than the State average.

V. Outlook

HDI and its components have improved over a period of time across all the districts of Telangana. This analysis reflects declining inequalities and exhibits convergence of HDI across the districts. However, it is indicated that economic growth has no direct linkages with the level of human development. Districts with a high rate of economic growth have shown low value of HDI. Economic growth in those districts has not necessarily benefitted the local population and thus not resulted in improving their living standards. However, growth in Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) has strong linkages with the level of human development. It is also evident that the level of public expenditure and its efficient utilisation along with other factors influences the human development.



Malavath Purna and S. Anand Kumar on Mt. Everest



Students of T.S.W.R. Educational Institutions

“We must work closely together to make this year a year of global action, one that will be remembered as the dawn of a new era of sustainable development.”

Ban-Ki Moon
UN Secretary-General

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) are derived from the United Nations Millennium Declaration signed in September 2000 to commit the UN Member States to achieve the set goals by the year 2015. At the global level, 8 MDGs with 21 targets were formed to speed up efforts to address the most important needs of the world's poor and marginalized communities by 2015. The progress of the State of Telangana in achieving the MDGs has been documented in the report prepared by Centre for Economic and Social Studies entitled, *Status of MDG in Telangana State*, which contains certain recommendations that are outlined in this Chapter along with findings. On completion of target period of MDG i.e., 2015, a new set of goals called ‘Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)’, were enunciated by the United Nations targets to be achieved by the member countries by 2030.

I. Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Each goal has specific targets and indicators to monitor progress in a time bound manner so as to reach the goal by 2015. Though there are 21 targets and 60 indicators identified at the global level, a subset of 12 targets and 35 indicators are relevant for India and Telangana State. As the MDG deadline has been completed, it is important to look at the progress of the State in achieving the MDGs.

II. Major Findings

Significant achievements have been made in many of the MDG targets in Telangana State. However, the progress has been uneven across districts and social groups. This has left significant gaps and challenges before us and remind us to focus on vulnerable groups to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger



- The State has been successful in reducing the poverty levels from 44.2 per cent in 1993-94 to 8.8 per cent in 2011-12)
- The poverty gap ratio (PGR) has been declining over the years gradually, implying a reduction in consumption inequalities among the poor
- Addressing malnutrition among children remains a big challenge, which requires top priority to achieve sustainable development goals

The poverty has reduced very rapidly in the State. But it is getting concentrated among SCs and STs. This indicates that the economic instruments of interventions alone may not be adequate enough to address the poverty among these social groups. Some social instruments of interventions are needed. Consumption inequalities have come down. The non-income poverty like malnutrition need to be addressed with a sharp focus.

Goals 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- It may take two more years beyond 2015 to achieve 100% Net Enrollment Rate
- The State has achieved universalization of primary education. However there is a need to focus on universalization of secondary education in post -2015 development agenda.



Substantial progress is observed since 1993-94 in all the indicators of goal-2 of MDG though the State is lagging behind in some of the indicators such as primary completion rates and to some extent in net enrolment ratio. However the progress in current attendance ratio and literacy rates of 15-24 years old is satisfactory and the State of Telangana has the potential to achieve the target by 2015. Over the years, governments have initiated several programmes such as: Operation Black Board, Midday Meal Scheme, District Primary Education Programme, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, National Programme for Elementary Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), area intensive programme for educationally backward minorities, modernization of madarasa education, Right to Education (RTE) Act, Mahila Samakhya Scheme, Saakshar Bharat (National

Literacy Mission), and improvement of Urdu education etc., which have all helped in progress towards the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). For instance, compulsory education under RTE puts obligation on the State government to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in the State since 2001-2002 to attain UEE. Rajiv Vidya Mission is the implementing society for SSA. SSA has been identified as the main vehicle to implement the provisions of the RTE Act. The main objectives of SSA include: enrolment, retention, bridging gender and social category gaps and focus on elementary education with satisfactory quality. The Midday Meal Scheme (MDMS) enhanced enrolment, retention and attendance apart from improving nutritional levels. Reports and studies based on Young Lives longitudinal data confirmed the enhanced enrolment due to MDM Scheme. The National Literacy Mission has been recasted with prime focus on female literacy in order to minimize gender disparities. All these have contributed to substantial progress in enrolment, retention and attendance rates of primary age group children and reducing the gender, socio-economic and regional disparities.

But there are challenges. The serious concern is the quality of education. For instance, Young Lives school based study reveals that there are huge differences in the performance of class-V students in mathematics, and languages between urban and rural, private and government school children. The average score of students of private schools, from the low income households, is significantly higher than that of the students from the government schools in both rural as well as urban areas. Further, almost all categories of schools were not able to fill the sanctioned strength of teachers and the gap between sanctioned strength and current teaching staff is relatively higher for private schools. The average number of required teaching staff is higher than the average number of sanctioned teaching staff in all categories of schools. In addition to Young Lives study ASER reports by Pratham also show that the majority of students in primary classes in rural areas of the State do not have an adequate ability to read, write and solve simple numerical problems. The 12th Five Year Plan document also emphasizes the need for quality education. In this scenario, there is a need for a better school atmosphere in terms of quality infrastructure, suitable training for teachers and effective monitoring both by the government and community to improve the quality of education in post-2015.

The next agenda for post-2015 is universalization of secondary education. Mere primary/middle level education may not be adequate for leading a decent life and in turn for overall development of society.

Universal Access to quality education has to be ensured. There are areas and communities which do not have access to education. For instance, hard to reach areas, inter-State border areas, children with special needs, children from minority communities, tribal community, children on streets, migratory population need to be targeted. SSA has to make additional efforts so that the above mentioned communities take advantage of on-going programmes/schemes and ensure that these categories are enrolled, and complete a full cycle of education.

Studies reveal that schools with pre-primary sections have better enrolment, retention and completion rates. Government has to ensure that the pre-primary sections whether in private or government schools are attached to primary schools, to ensure the enrolment of children in the age groups 3-5 years.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

- Gender parity has been achieved both at primary and secondary levels of education, a significant gap persists among socially disadvantaged groups
- Rural areas are lagging behind in enrollment at the secondary level which needs key focus during post MDG plans

Increased participation of Women in Self Help Groups (SHG), improvement in female literacy rate, reduction in domestic violence on women, skill based job opportunities in the non-farm sector to enable higher incomes would increase the enrolment of girls especially at higher levels of education. More location specific strategies with the help of local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) can be evolved and implemented to reduce violence on women, and to increase their social capital by increasing effective membership in SHGs which may yield positive outcomes in terms of girls' education and also enhance their political space.

The village education committees need to be strengthened with the active involvement of Gram Panchayats to bring girls and boys into schooling through formal and non-formal education systems.

Adolescent Girls need special attention. Programmes like Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent (RGSEAG) or also called SABLA has been quite successful in providing nutrition and awareness about physical hygiene. There is a need to upscale such programmes. Mahila pranganam can be made a single window at the district level for delivering services which are spread across different departments to women and children.

Enrollment in secondary and tertiary levels of education is low and the drop-out rate is high in tribal areas. All girls in the age group of 11-16 have to be enrolled in Ashram schools in scheduled areas. An adequate number of ashram schools for girls need to be set up for this purpose.

Literacy programmes like Sakshara Bharathi linked to youth organizations have been successful, and can be replicated in districts and mandals with low literacy rates. The district legal services authority can work towards arresting child marriages. Bala Panchayati also has been successful in preventing child marriages. This strategy can be further strengthened in areas with high prevalence of child marriages. The perception of the government needs to shift from girls as tomorrow's mothers' to 'girls as persons' and design strategies for their multi-dimensional development. Identified hot spots may be prioritized in designing specific programmes.

Girl's education is also affected due to household care activities. Even if enrolled, girls' schools attendance is discontinuous due to household risks like migration, sibling care and covariant risks like natural disasters and livelihood crises. Strategies need to be devised to effectively counter these risks both at the community and household level. Anganwadi centres need to function for eight hours a day to relieve girls from the duty of taking care of younger siblings to ensure their uninterrupted school attendance. Wherever necessary pre-primary and elementary education can be merged for reducing drop-out rates and continued enrolment. Public policy should incentivize girl children's schooling especially during periods of unforeseen shocks in the case of the vulnerable sections. Direct benefit transfer has been found to be useful as it reaches the girls students.



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality



- Though significant efforts were made in providing immunization against Measles, full immunization remains a larger concern during the post 2015 agenda
- There is a need to concentrate on reduction of infant mortality rate (IMR) and under 5 mortality rate (U5MR).
- A High incidence of IMR and U5MR has been recorded among the socially vulnerable groups of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Analysis indicates that achieving U5MR target needs greater attention by the State authorities. Acceleration in consumption growth from existing 6 per cent per annum to 10 per cent per annum and reduction in the percentage of currently married women (in the age group of 20-24) married below 18 years of age, would reduce the mortality rates from 28 per cent to 10 per cent at the State level. However, Adilabad and Karimnagar lag behind the target of 2015, with high levels of mortality.

The immunization against measles for one year old children can be achieved in eight districts of Telangana but there is need for substantial improvement in Adilabad and Warangal.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

- At the present rate of decline in Maternal Mortality, the State may take a long time to achieve the expected level of MMR. This is one of the challenging tasks for the post – 2015 agenda
- The State has a successful record in institutional deliveries and antenatal care

Though there has been considerable progress in reducing the maternal mortality ratio it is still a challenging task for the State of Telangana to reach the Millennium Development Goal of MMR. 89.8 per cent of births will be assisted by skilled health personnel in the State by 2015, and Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, and Karimnagar districts are likely to have 100 percent safe deliveries. Already 92.1 per cent of women are having 3 + Antenatal care (ANC) visits and this is likely to reach 97.5 per cent by 2015. Despite achieving progress in the process indicators, the proportionate decline in MMR is not going to reach the expected level; therefore, the actual challenge arises in identifying the factors beyond the typical process indicators of professional care during pregnancy and childbirth.



In this context, it is essential to understand the framework proposed by experts for understanding the utilization of health care. It emphasizes that utilization of health services by women is largely dependent on factors like need, permission, ability and availability, particularly in the Indian context where the situation is further complicated by self-perception. In the context of maternal health services, women in Telangana have come a long way in perceiving the need for skilled health personnel during delivery. It was found that women in the State believed that it was essential to go to an institution for delivery. However, 'permission' and 'ability' overlap, resulting in the 1st delay. Two percent of the women seem to have no permission and 43.9 percent felt it was too expensive and could not mobilize funds. Studies have also revealed that nearly 50 percent of the deliveries are taking place in private facilities which further supports the 'ability' factor. It was also found that out-of-pocket expenditure deters or delays families from taking a decision to seek skilled/institutional care.

Women often stated that facilities were not available within reach. As many as 12 percent of women had to travel more than 20 kilometers to reach a facility and another 10 percent had to travel 6-10 kilometers. Mean distance to travel from house to a health care facility was 9 km. Hence the issue of 'availability' and the 2nd delay continue to persist unless planning a childbirth is seriously addressed. Also, the need for transportation remains unmet for women in interior villages. On the contrary, even though a majority of pregnant women have ANC, birth preparedness is not addressed seriously. About 32.2 percent of the women, who did not have institutional delivery, did not have enough time to go to a health facility. Special focus is needed to sensitize the family, particularly decision-making members of the family regarding planning the birth. Specific initiatives like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme by the government to promote safe delivery have contributed to a significant increase in ante-natal care and institutional delivery. Such initiatives motivate women to utilize health services, particularly in the poor and average performing districts of the State. Around 60 percent of women were aware of the JSY scheme and 32 percent have received assistance under the scheme. Another scheme which has promoted safe delivery is the role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs). One-third of the women were accompanied by ASHA to an institution during delivery.

However, after reaching a threshold level i.e., 85 or higher percent of safe deliveries in a district, such schemes do not have any significant influence. Here comes the role of quality of care. Around 11 percent of women were of the view that the quality of care at facilities was poor. Of the women who had an institutional delivery, 2 to 5 percent of the women in different districts had to share a bed during delivery and 4 percent of the women had to lie on the floor due to lack of a bed. Even though the safe motherhood programmes emphasize the importance of post-natal care and recommend a minimum 48 hours of stay in the health-care facility after delivery, the findings reveal that 19 percent of women stayed less than 23 hours after delivery and about 62 percent stayed only for a day. To reduce a higher percentage of maternal deaths during the post-natal period, it is essential to provide cent percent post-partum care to each delivered women and neonate as an immediate initiative to meet the MDG goals. Quality of facilities, availability of health professionals and need for post-natal care require attention. The occurrence of about 15-20 percent of maternal deaths during the transit from home to referral and from referral to higher level facility indicates poor situation assessment and lack of confidence among the health staff or, intentionally referring a patient to a higher facility to avoid the risk of death in their hospital.

Special focus is required on the social determinants of maternal health. The proportion of adolescent marriages and pregnancies in the State is among the highest in the country. Even though the government had started various initiatives to address the needs of adolescents under Reproductive Mother and Child Health (RMCH) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programmes, the efforts have not seen significant outcomes. Recently, the RMCH programme also focused especially on adolescents. The results of this

scheme largely depend on effective implementation. Unless there is a shift of focus from terminal methods to spacing methods and from the perspective of population stabilization to universal access to reproductive health care, a further reduction in maternal mortality and morbidity may not be possible. Focus should be on helping adolescents to postpone pregnancies and encouraging women to space pregnancies. In addition, the unmet need for contraception results in a substantial number of unplanned pregnancies and access to safe abortion services remains inadequate. These are some of the most critical underlying causes of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

- Though significant efforts have been made to combat HIV/AIDS, there is a need to aim for universal access to TB and HIV care during the post - 2015 agenda.



Resurgence of malaria in some of the districts is a concern. Lack of data about child incidence, prevention and treatment- seeking behavior is an obstacle for planning and efforts are needed to maintain a good data base.

There is a need to aim for universal access to TB/ HIV care. There may be several reasons for the high mortality among HIV-infected TB patients: these include undiagnosed or late diagnosis of HIV, delayed or missed TB diagnosis among PLHIV, provision of inadequate chemotherapy to drug-resistant TB cases in the context of unavailability of decentralized culture and DST facilities, late presentation by HIV/TB patients (indicated by low CD4 counts at the time of diagnosis), and operational issues like long distances to travel for patients and lack of finances resulting in sub-optimal linkages to centralized ART services.

Focused efforts are needed to improve the knowledge level among the public on both HIV/AIDS and TB. While most people have heard of tuberculosis (65% of women and 77% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about half of the people (54% of women and 53% of men) correctly say that it spreads through the air when TB patient coughs or sneezes. Others have misconceptions about how tuberculosis spreads.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- Nearly fifty percent of the State population is without access to safe drinking water and sanitation which requires greater attention during the post - 2015 agenda. The flagship programme of the State Government “Mission Bhageeratha” is formulated to address the felt needs of the people.
- There is a need to focus on improving forests and biodiversity, apart from sanitation and slum improvement. Telanganaku Haritha Haram and 2BHK Housing Programme of the Government is expected to address the problem.

An assessment of MDG is done at the State and district levels based on the performance of certain indicators pertaining to Goal 7. As far as Target 9 is concerned- that is integrating principles of sustainable development



into nation policies and programmes to reverse the environmental damages, the plan documents and programmes have reflected these to a large extent. Indicators related to waste land, forest, bio-diversity, water, fishery and carbon dioxide emission have been examined to arrive at a conclusion.

An examination of land use pattern and land degradation in the State reveals high anthropogenic pressure on land resources. Nevertheless, it is possible to reverse the trend of a large area of wasteland reported in the early

periods of the last decade. The area under wasteland has come down in the State.

In the case of forest resources, the recorded forest area declined by one per cent of the geographical area, constant throughout the years. There is decline in forest cover and wild life population shows deterioration. Secondly, participatory institutions in forest management like Joint Forest Management (JFM) and community based forest management (CFM) under Forest Rights Act are found to be playing an insignificant role in protecting biodiversity. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the measures at the grass roots level to arrest deforestation and biodiversity loss, and Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and Forest Rights Act (FRA) need to be effectively implemented.

The trend of increased exploitation of ground water resources is an important threat to resource sustainability. The State has the potential for investment in inland fisheries Carbon-di-oxide emissions from the use of fossil fuel is found to be increasing at a high rate due to extensive use of coal. The data on drinking water and sanitation show that the State could achieve drinking water coverage in almost all districts, though it lags behind in sanitation coverage in both urban and rural areas. The rate of growth of slum populations has also been very high in the State and improvement of living standards in slums is a challenge to be tackled.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The State has made a significant achievement in providing telephones and cellular phone connections to the target population. There is a scope to improve communications further with global partnerships.

Summary

In Telangana, significant achievements have been made in many of the MDG targets such as gender parity, Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR), Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria & other Diseases, providing Safe drinking Water, Protected area, developing a global partnership for the State development.

Further the State has potential to achieve the targets for the indicators such as Literacy rate between 15-24 years of population, Immunization against measles, Maternal Mortality Rate, Ante natal care- 3+ visits, contraceptive prevalence rate,



However, there is a need to improve on certain indicators such as malnutrition, net enrolment ratio- primary, primary completion rate, U5MR, skilled birth attendance, percentage of adolescent births, girl child marriages, forest areas, satiation and slum improvement etc.

III. Towards Sustainable Development Goals: Agenda for Policy and Action

The performance of the State of Telangana and its 10 constituent districts in achieving the Millennium Development Goals is significant. With more concerted efforts the State can achieve most of the set millennium development goals in the near future. It has to work out a time frame and also evolve an action plan to realize the targets. The quality and equity dimensions need to receive greater thrust.

Telangana has successfully reduced the level of extreme poverty, but it should aim at the eradication of absolute poverty on a sustainable basis i.e. even in years of economic crisis and without much State support. The quality of growth should receive more importance while pursuing economic growth. The high levels of child and adult malnutrition unambiguously point out the failure of the undivided State. Further, it raises two issues. The first one is the weak link between income poverty and nutrition intake. The consumption shifts among the poor towards non-food and non-food grain food items suggest that the State is confronted more by secondary poverty than primary. It also hints at intra-household inequalities in the distribution of food and the vulnerable situation of women and children. Secondly, it suggests that (i) adequate attention should be paid to nutrition education and also that the State has to create a hygienic environment in all habitations to ensure high efficiency in the conversion of food into nutrition. These gaps are well reflected in the high incidence of maternal and child mortalities in the State. (ii) The effective implementation of the National Food Security Act and awareness generation on causes and consequences of under/ malnutrition through community based organizations might help correcting the situations

Concerted efforts are required to achieve the target in primary completion rate. Unless parents are convinced about the quality of education imparted, this problem is likely to continue. There may be a need to examine the feasibility of adopting some of the successful experiments such as, Mahathma Jyoti Rao Govinda Rao Phule model of education in Maharashtra where the convergent efforts of Panchayat, cooperatives and the community have contributed to significant outcomes. Public private partnership models may be tried to achieve the desired results. Introduction of pre-primary sections, recruitment of teachers and capacity building of teachers, incentives for enrolment and regular attendance of girls etc., assume importance in this context.

The State has made good progress in improving gender equality and also empowering women but it has to spend more energy in reaching the ideal situation. Women empowerment indicators have shown a positive relationship with gender development indicators especially in the sphere of education at the secondary level. Assured transport services and posting of qualified teachers would certainly yield positive results. Public policy should incentivize girl children's schooling especially during periods of unforeseen shocks for the vulnerable sections. Direct benefit transfer has been found useful as the benefits reach the girl students. The quality of education should be monitored.

The local Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and NGOs have to be involved in social mobilization, awareness generation and capacity building of women so that they can articulate their needs and make the delivery system accountable to them.

Women workers have evincing interest in shifting to non-agricultural activities but most of these activities do not yield high wages/income. State intervention to regulate market wages and index them to inflation

would be beneficial. The micro-enterprises of women are sensitive to market risks and the State agencies and Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RESETIs) have to help them in accessing technologies and building market tie-ups.

The high IMR and U5MR observed in the various districts of the State are due to the poor nutritional status of women (mother) at the time of pregnancy and during the lactation period, the poor hygienic environment and inadequate access to health care services. The low age at marriage of girls and the high number of adolescent births have also contributed to the vulnerable health status of children. IMR is the major factor influencing child mortality and over 50 percent of infant deaths are occurring in the first four weeks after birth (neo-natal mortality). Thus, there is a need to evolve a mechanism to monitor the health status of infants during the first month after delivery with the support of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to address this. Government has declared 2016 as “the year of new born” to reduce the infant mortality rate. The National Food security Act, gainful employment opportunities for women workers and immunization against diseases hold the promise to improve the scenario in the short run. Nutrition and health education, sensitizing parents about not performing the marriages of their daughters before reaching the legal age, and better access to health care and family planning services would yield good results in the medium term.

The reduction of maternal mortality rates requires a multi-pronged strategy. An increase in per capita consumption expenditure among the bottom income groups and female literacy besides providing assured quality health service in the gram panchayats are critical to the reduction of MMRs. Since the majority of the maternal deaths are occurring at the time of delivery and within 45 days after delivery due to malnutrition and lack of health care facilities, the action plan should address these factors. Mobile health clinics in each Mandal, free transport services to health centers and a greater role for ASHA workers (with better remuneration) can be part of the strategy to achieve this. There is a need to focus on universal access to reproductive health care.

As a part of the health policy and management, maintenance of databases on the incidence of diseases like malaria and TB is crucial for effective intervention. Health education with a focus on the causes, consequences and guidelines in the case of incidence and in particular about TB and HIV/AIDS, especially in the remote areas and for vulnerable groups should receive importance. There is a need to aim at universal access to HIV/AIDS and TB care.

The management of natural resources and preserving and augmentation of bio-diversity are serious challenges the State is confronted with. The increasing demand for forest products with rise in incomes is acting as a constraint in the expansion of forest cover. Population pressure on natural resources, falling water tables and deterioration in water quality pose serious environmental problems and impact the livelihoods of farmers in rain-fed areas. There is need for more pro-active in the implementation of PESA and FRA so that the livelihood security of the forest dwellers and protection of wildlife can be ensured. The Menda Lekha (of Gadchiroli in Maharashtra) type of models may be examined for adoption. The MGNREGS in convergence with forestry schemes can be used to convert waste lands into forest with community participation. To minimize CO₂ emissions, the feasibility of tapping of the vast solar energy potential should be examined. Public private partnership models may be explored in this regard.

ICT use has been very encouraging and it helped even the ordinary people with greater connectivity and in accessing information of market prices, health services, and employment opportunities. Public private partnerships should be further strengthened for the extensive use of new technologies in government systems.

In the State concerted efforts are being made to improve the housing conditions of the slum dwellers. Since urbanization will be taking place at a higher pace and the growth of slum population will be significant, more concerted and convergent initiatives are necessary. There is a need to evolve development strategies to make the small and big towns into growth centers keeping the potentials of resources available in the vicinity.

The foregoing outputs clearly remind the need to focus on thematic area on for effective planning. The United Nations General Assembly adopted a specific post-2015 development agenda: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development suggesting transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path and finally pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals covering 169 targets, which were announced by the UN General Assembly seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete the unfinished tasks. The SDGs seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. The goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for human well-being. The Sustainable Development Goals, are as follows:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

IV. Initiatives of the Government toward Sustainable Developmental Goals

During the last 21 months, the State Government initiated several social development measures that help in achieving the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDG) and also the priority needs of the people. A few significant initiatives on this front are, Aasara Pensions, Arogya Laxmi, Revamped Food Security scheme, Kalyana Lakshmi/Shaaadi Mubarak, Double-Bed room housing for poor, Mission Bhageeratha, Mission Kakatiya and several other welfare schemes.

Inclusive growth covering the poorest of poor from the most vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of our society is the priority of the Government, in this direction, Government launched Gram Jyothi programme, with an aim to empower and strengthen the gram panchayats for better delivery of services to people. Seven functional committees were constituted in each gram panchayat, which have prepared their respective village development plans through participatory approach. Government is striving to deliver all welfare programmes up to grass root level through a transparent administration and effective governance.

Development of agriculture is a key for inclusive growth and rural poverty alleviation. Government proposes to give renewed focus to irrigation for revival of agriculture growth. Mission Kakatiya is a flagship programme, under which all water bodies are planned to be rejuvenated in a phased manner to increase ayacut area.

As a part of social safety-net strategy, Government has introduced Aasara pension scheme, with a view to ensure secured life with dignity for the poor, covering the vulnerable groups like widows, weavers, toddy tappers, old aged persons and AIDS patients, as well as monthly financial assistance to Beedi workers. Under all these schemes over 35 lakh persons are being benefitted in the State.

Government is providing financial assistance of Rs.51,000/- to the needy SC, ST and Minority communities' unmarried girls under the 'Kalyana Lakshmi' and Shaadi Mubarak scheme, to alleviate financial distress at the time of the marriage. So far over 75,000 brides were benefitted under these schemes.

In order to provide affordable and accessible health care to all citizens, particularly the vulnerable sections, an action plan is prepared for strengthening the existing health care facilities by providing the required manpower, equipment and medicines, so as to restore the faith of the public in the Government hospitals. Apart from this, 'Arogya Lakshmi' is implemented to increase nutritional levels among pregnant and lactating mothers by providing one full hot cooked nutritious meal, with boiled egg and 200 ml milk at all Anganwadi centres.

Government has declared 2016 as "the year of the new born" and has initiated several steps to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State. "Mission Indradhanush" was launched to achieve universal immunization. Drawing lessons from other States and Countries, sweeping reforms are proposed to revamp the public health care sector in the State. The existing scheme of 108 is being strengthened by adding more vehicles, with advanced life support equipments and also by integrating it with Police and Transport Departments and Trauma care centres set up on the highways.

'Mission Bhageeratha' was launched to provide tapped water connection to each and every household in the State, by utilizing surface water of perennial rivers and major reservoirs as a raw water source. It aims to supply to every home in Telangana 100 lpcd (litre per capita per day) of treated water in rural areas, 135 lpcd in municipal areas and 150 lpcd in municipal corporation areas. Under this mission, it is targeted to ensure water supply to 6,100 villages and 12 municipalities by December, 2016.

Double Bed room houses are being constructed for all the eligible families, without any contribution from the beneficiary, so as to enable even a poor family to live with dignity and to secure the future of their children. 60,000 houses were sanctioned across the ten districts and it is planned to take up one lakh 2BHK houses in the GHMC area and one lakh houses in other parts of the State during 2016-17.

Concerted efforts are being made to make the State as 'Swachh Telangana'. As a part of this programme, civic amenities worth Rs. 200 crore were sanctioned as per the felt needs of the public and to improve garbage disposal, 2500 auto trolleys and 44 lakh dust bins were distributed in Hyderabad.

Telangana State Skill Development Mission established, to promote skill development among the educated youth, to make them employable in industrial sector.

In order to improve the educational standards of the minority communities, proposed to start 70 new residential schools throughout the State.

One lakh CCTV cameras are being installed to provide high standards of safety in the State capital. ‘SHE teams’ were introduced to prevent harassment of women and eve-teasing in Hyderabad and Cyberabad areas, which helped in reducing the crimes against women.

V. Outlook

The innovative policies and programmes formulated and pursued by the State Government provide the road map to the future and give a clear direction to reorient the priorities to address the felt needs of the people of Telangana. The way forward to achieve ‘Bangaru Telangana’, will depend on the successful implementation of these policies and their effective execution at the grass root level. The successful achievement of Sustainable Development Goals are inherently subsumed in this dream



Mission Bhageeratha

Section IV
STATISTICAL PROFILE

STATISTICAL PROFILE

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1. Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Estimates in Rs. Crore					Percentage Growth			
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	54615	67265	74047	75459	74600	23.2	10.1	1.9	-1.1
1.1	Crops	32368	40570	44273	41555	36039	25.3	9.1	-6.1	-13.3
1.2	Livestock	18848	22785	24854	28872	32865	20.9	9.1	16.2	13.8
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1917	2071	2423	2363	2372	8.0	17.0	-2.5	0.4
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1481	1839	2497	2670	3323	24.1	35.8	6.9	24.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	13731	15719	15212	18227	19846	14.5	-3.2	19.8	8.9
	Primary	68346	82983	89259	93686	94446	21.4	7.6	5.0	0.8
3	Manufacturing	62152	55431	60227	65470	70850	-10.8	8.7	8.7	8.2
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7835	5896	8410	7515	8286	-24.7	42.6	-10.6	10.3
5	Construction	22521	23328	25364	27539	29730	3.6	8.7	8.6	8.0
	Secondary	92508	84655	94001	100524	108867	-8.5	11.0	6.9	8.3
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37478	44547	55430	65032	74670	18.9	24.4	17.3	14.8
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	30487	36472	47663	56120	64387	19.6	30.7	17.7	14.7
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6991	8074	7766	8912	10283	15.5	-3.8	14.7	15.4
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	25178	29700	33483	37696	42272	18.0	12.7	12.6	12.1
7.1	Railways	1603	1746	1921	1992	1998	8.9	10.0	3.7	0.3
7.2	Road Transport	14613	17158	19232	21480	23839	17.4	12.1	11.7	11.0
7.3	Water Transport	0	0	0	0	0				
7.4	Air Transport	233	432	333	391	427	85.6	-22.9	17.6	9.0
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	3718	4844	5336	6381	7644	30.3	10.2	19.6	19.8
7.6	Storage	175	153	174	201	228	-12.6	13.5	15.5	13.4
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	4837	5368	6487	7251	8136	11.0	20.8	11.8	12.2
8	Financial Services	21265	23632	26455	28851	30671	11.1	11.9	9.1	6.3
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	55514	69245	80810	94221	109751	24.7	16.7	16.6	16.5
10	Public Administration	11334	12673	14356	20555	22904	11.8	13.3	43.2	11.4
11	Other Services	26694	30338	35566	41064	50064	13.6	17.2	15.5	21.9
	Tertiary	177463	210135	246100	287419	330332	18.4	17.1	16.8	14.9
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	338317	377774	429361	481629	533644	11.7	13.7	12.2	10.8
	Taxes on Products	32811	37164	41813	51123	60392	13.3	12.5	22.3	18.1
	Subsidies on Products	9427	10833	11002	10751	10919	14.9	1.6	-2.3	1.6
	Gross State Domestic Product	361701	404105	460172	522001	583117	11.7	13.9	13.4	11.7

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

2. Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Estimates in Rs. Crore					Percentage Growth			
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	54615	59443	60713	57471	54894	8.8	2.1	-5.3	-4.5
1.1	Crops	32368	35550	36155	31022	25376	9.8	1.7	-14.2	-18.2
1.2	Livestock	18848	20351	20828	22535	25293	8.0	2.3	8.2	12.2
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1917	1906	1858	1884	1834	-0.6	-2.5	1.4	-2.7
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1481	1636	1872	2031	2392	10.4	14.4	8.5	17.8
2	Mining and Quarrying	13731	14289	13681	16647	17795	4.1	-4.3	21.7	6.9
	Primary	68346	73732	74394	74118	72689	7.9	0.9	-0.4	-1.9
3	Manufacturing	62152	53000	55787	59049	64659	-14.7	5.3	5.8	9.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7835	5336	7252	6185	6702	-31.9	35.9	-14.7	8.4
5	Construction	22521	22918	22113	23191	24637	1.8	-3.5	4.9	6.2
	Secondary	92508	81255	85151	88425	95997	-12.2	4.8	3.8	8.6
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37478	39604	45185	50544	55355	5.7	14.1	11.9	9.5
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	30487	32424	38863	43630	47746	6.4	19.9	12.3	9.4
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6991	7179	6322	6913	7609	2.7	-11.9	9.3	10.1
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	25178	27306	28759	31297	34177	8.5	5.3	8.8	9.2
7.1	Railways	1603	1665	1783	1701	1739	3.8	7.1	-4.6	2.3
7.2	Road Transport	14613	15979	16892	18518	20174	9.3	5.7	9.6	8.9
7.3	Water Transport									
7.4	Air Transport	233	404	295	343	372	73.6	-27.0	16.6	8.2
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	3718	4096	3908	4238	4561	10.2	-4.6	8.4	7.6
7.6	Storage	175	139	148	164	181	-20.8	6.9	10.4	10.4
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	4837	5024	5733	6332	7151	3.9	14.1	10.4	12.9
8	Financial Services	21265	23163	24217	26341	28868	8.9	4.6	8.8	9.6
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	55514	62610	68537	76318	85892	12.8	9.5	11.4	12.5
10	Public Administration	11334	11549	12167	16516	17770	1.9	5.4	35.7	7.6
11	Other Services	26694	26979	29346	31741	36382	1.1	8.8	8.2	14.6
	Tertiary	177463	191209	208210	232757	258443	7.7	8.9	11.8	11.0
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	338317	346196	367756	395300	427129	2.3	6.2	7.5	8.1
	Taxes on Products	32811	34208	35951	42675	50692	4.3	5.1	18.7	18.8
	Subsidies on Products	9427	9972	9459	8974	9165	5.8	-5.1	-5.1	2.1
	Gross State Domestic Product	361701	370432	394248	429001	468656	2.4	6.4	8.8	9.2

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

3. Net State Domestic Product of Telangana at current prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Estimates in Rs. Crore					Percentage Growth			
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	51358	63500	69684	71252	70740	23.64	9.74	2.25	-0.72
1.1	Crops	29554	37322	40520	38031	32983	26.3	8.6	-6.1	-13.3
1.2	Livestock	18595	22477	24523	28487	32427	20.9	9.1	16.2	13.8
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1896	2053	2402	2340	2349	8.3	17.0	-2.6	0.4
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1312	1647	2240	2395	2981	25.5	36.0	6.9	24.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	12073	13811	13196	15725	17123	14.4	-4.5	19.2	8.9
	Primary	63431	77311	82880	86978	87863	21.9	7.2	4.9	1.0
3	Manufacturing	52925	46102	50166	54530	59011	-12.9	8.8	8.7	8.2
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	5215	3864	5493	4909	5413	-25.9	42.2	-10.6	10.3
5	Construction	21458	22098	23957	26040	28111	3.0	8.4	8.7	8.0
	Secondary	79599	72064	79616	85479	92535	-9.5	10.5	7.4	8.3
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	35916	42603	53330	62567	71840	18.6	25.2	17.3	14.8
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	29216	34881	45858	53993	61946	19.4	31.5	17.7	14.7
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6700	7722	7472	8574	9893	15.3	-3.2	14.7	15.4
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	20721	24758	28250	31802	35662	19.5	14.1	12.6	12.1
7.1	Railways	1345	1469	1620	1680	1685	9.2	10.3	3.7	0.3
7.2	Road Transport	12051	14353	16239	18136	20128	19.1	13.1	11.7	11.0
7.3	Water Transport									
7.4	Air Transport	192	361	281	330	360	88.3	-22.2	17.6	9.0
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	3066	4053	4506	5388	6454	32.2	11.2	19.6	19.8
7.6	Storage	150	133	148	170	193	-11.6	11.2	15.5	13.4
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	3916	4390	5456	6097	6842	12.1	24.3	11.7	12.2
8	Financial Services	20929	23214	25962	28313	30100	10.9	11.8	9.1	6.3
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	49920	62077	72340	84346	98248	24.4	16.5	16.6	16.5
10	Public Administration	8769	9886	11193	17041	18988	12.7	13.2	52.2	11.4
11	Other Services	24405	27929	33023	38054	46394	14.4	18.2	15.2	21.9
	Tertiary	160661	190466	224097	262123	301232	18.6	17.7	17.0	14.9
	Total GSDVA at Basic Prices	303691	339841	386594	434579	481630	11.9	13.8	12.4	10.8
	Taxes on Products	32811	37164	41813	51123	60392	13.3	12.5	22.3	18.1
	Subsidies on Products	9427	10833	11002	10751	10919	14.9	1.6	-2.3	1.6
	Net State Domestic Product	327075	366172	417405	474951	531103	12.0	14.0	13.8	11.8
	Population ('000)	35682	36040	36401	36766	37134	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	91664	101602	114669	129182	143023	10.8	12.9	12.7	10.7

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

4. Net State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Estimates in Rs. Crore					Percentage Growth			
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	51358	55968	57033	54193	52026	9.0	1.9	-5.0	-4.0
1.1	Crops	29554	32557	33010	28323	23169	10.2	1.4	-14.2	-18.2
1.2	Livestock	18595	20066	20536	22219	24938	7.9	2.3	8.2	12.2
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1896	1890	1840	1866	1816	-0.3	-2.6	1.4	-2.7
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1312	1455	1647	1786	2104	10.9	13.1	8.5	17.8
2	Mining and Quarrying	12073	12473	11789	14332	15321	3.3	-5.5	21.6	6.9
	Primary	63431	68441	68822	68526	67347	7.9	0.6	-0.4	-1.7
3	Manufacturing	52925	44028	46412	49129	53796	-16.8	5.4	5.9	9.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	5215	3498	4738	4040	4378	-32.9	35.5	-14.7	8.4
5	Construction	21458	21745	20808	21846	23208	1.3	-4.3	5.0	6.2
	Secondary	79599	69271	71959	75015	81381	-13.0	3.9	4.2	8.5
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	35916	37770	43279	48411	53019	5.2	14.6	11.9	9.5
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	29216	30923	37224	41789	45731	5.8	20.4	12.3	9.4
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6700	6847	6056	6621	7288	2.2	-11.6	9.3	10.1
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	20721	22560	23890	26067	28467	8.9	5.9	9.1	9.2
7.1	Railways	1345	1405	1513	1443	1476	4.5	7.6	-4.6	2.3
7.2	Road Transport	12051	13238	14022	15348	16720	9.9	5.9	9.5	8.9
7.3	Water Transport									
7.4	Air Transport	192	335	245	285	308	74.4	-26.9	16.4	8.2
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3066	3393	3244	3513	3780	10.7	-4.4	8.3	7.6
7.6	Storage	150	119	125	138	152	-20.4	4.2	10.8	10.4
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	3916	4069	4741	5340	6030	3.9	16.5	12.6	12.9
8	Financial Services	20929	22757	23746	25830	28307	8.7	4.3	8.8	9.6
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	49920	55877	60875	67785	76289	11.9	8.9	11.4	12.5
10	Public Administration	8769	8870	9221	13358	14372	1.2	4.0	44.9	7.6
11	Other Services	24405	24684	27003	29145	33406	1.1	9.4	7.9	14.6
	Tertiary	160661	172517	188014	210596	233860	7.4	9.0	12.0	11.0
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	303691	310229	328795	354136	382588	2.2	6.0	7.7	8.0
	Taxes on Products	32811	34208	35951	42675	50692	4.3	5.1	18.7	18.8
	Subsidies on Products	9427	9972	9459	8974	9165	5.8	-5.1	-5.1	2.1
	Net State Domestic Product	327075	334465	355287	387837	424115	2.3	6.2	9.2	9.4
16.	Population ('000)	35682	36040	36401	36766	37134	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	91664	92804	97604	105488	114212	1.2	5.2	8.1	8.3

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

5. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Telangana at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Estimates in Rs. Crore					Percentage Contribution				
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	54615	67265	74047	75459	74600	16.1	17.8	17.2	15.7	14.0
1.1	Crops	32368	40570	44273	41555	36039	9.6	10.7	10.3	8.6	6.8
1.2	Livestock	18848	22785	24854	28872	32865	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1917	2071	2423	2363	2372	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1481	1839	2497	2670	3323	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
2	Mining and Quarrying	13731	15719	15212	18227	19846	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.7
	Primary	68346	82983	89259	93686	94446	20.2	22.0	20.8	19.5	17.7
3	Manufacturing	62152	55431	60227	65470	70850	18.4	14.7	14.0	13.6	13.3
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7835	5896	8410	7515	8286	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6
5	Construction	22521	23328	25364	27539	29730	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.6
	Secondary	92508	84655	94001	100524	108867	27.3	22.4	21.9	20.9	20.4
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37478	44547	55430	65032	74670	11.1	11.8	12.9	13.5	14.0
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	30487	36472	47663	56120	64387	9.0	9.7	11.1	11.7	12.1
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6991	8074	7766	8912	10283	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	25178	29700	33483	37696	42272	7	8	8	8	8
7.1	Railways	1603	1746	1921	1992	1998	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
7.2	Road Transport	14613	17158	19232	21480	23839	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
7.3	Water Transport	0	0	0	0	0					
7.4	Air Transport	233	432	333	391	427	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	3718	4844	5336	6381	7644	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
7.6	Storage	175	153	174	201	228	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	4837	5368	6487	7251	8136	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
8	Financial Services	21265	23632	26455	28851	30671	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	55514	69245	80810	94221	109751	16.4	18.3	18.8	19.6	20.6
10	Public Administration	11334	12673	14356	20555	22904	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.3
11	Other Services	26694	30338	35566	41064	50064	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	9.4
	Tertiary	177463	210135	246100	287419	330332	52.5	55.6	57.3	59.7	61.9
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	338317	377774	429361	481629	533644	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

6. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Telangana at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	Estimates in Rs. Crore					Percentage Contribution				
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	54615	59443	60713	57471	54894	16.1	17.2	16.5	14.5	12.9
1.1	Crops	32368	35550	36155	31022	25376	9.6	10.3	9.8	7.8	5.9
1.2	Livestock	18848	20351	20828	22535	25293	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1917	1906	1858	1884	1834	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1481	1636	1872	2031	2392	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
2	Mining and Quarrying	13731	14289	13681	16647	17795	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.2
	Primary	68346	73732	74394	74118	72689	20.2	21.3	20.2	18.7	17.0
3	Manufacturing	62152	53000	55787	59049	64659	18.4	15.3	15.2	14.9	15.1
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7835	5336	7252	6185	6702	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.6
5	Construction	22521	22918	22113	23191	24637	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.8
	Secondary	92508	81255	85151	88425	95997	27.3	23.5	23.2	22.4	22.5
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	37478	39604	45185	50544	55355	11.1	11.4	12.3	12.8	13.0
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	30487	32424	38863	43630	47746	9.0	9.4	10.6	11.0	11.2
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6991	7179	6322	6913	7609	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	25178	27306	28759	31297	34177	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0
7.1	Railways	1603	1665	1783	1701	1739	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
7.2	Road Transport	14613	15979	16892	18518	20174	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
7.3	Water Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.4	Air Transport	233	404	295	343	372	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services Incidental to Transport	3718	4096	3908	4238	4561	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
7.6	Storage	175	139	148	164	181	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	4837	5024	5733	6332	7151	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
8	Financial Services	21265	23163	24217	26341	28868	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	55514	62610	68537	76318	85892	16.4	18.1	18.6	19.3	20.1
10	Public Administration	11334	11549	12167	16516	17770	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.2
11	Other Services	26694	26979	29346	31741	36382	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.5
	Tertiary	177463	191209	208210	232757	258443	52.5	55.2	56.6	58.9	60.5
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	338317	346196	367756	395300	427129	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of All India at Current Prices

Sl. No.	Sector	GVA of All India in Rs Crore					Percentage Growth			
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1501816	1680797	1902452	1995251	2082692	11.9	13.2	4.9	4.4
2	Mining and Quarrying	261035	285780	295978	304300	315585	9.5	3.6	2.8	3.7
	Primary Sector	1762851	1966577	2198430	2299551	2398277	11.6	11.8	4.6	4.3
3	Manufacturing	1409986	1573632	1714730	1845541	1995079	11.6	9.0	7.6	8.1
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	186668	215538	255812	288935	319390	15.5	18.7	12.9	10.5
5	Construction	777363	847573	931680	1003903	1009764	9.0	9.9	7.8	0.6
	Secondary Sector	2374017	2636743	2902222	3138379	3324233	11.1	10.1	8.1	5.9
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communications and Services related to Broadcasting	1413116	1664088	1888835	2140369	2277734	17.8	13.5	13.3	6.4
7	Financial, Real estate and Professional Services	1530691	1780167	2082765	2359279	2525532	16.3	17.0	13.3	7.0
8	Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	1025981	1162448	1308561	1534831	1726530	13.3	12.6	17.3	12.5
	Tertiary Sector	3969788	4606703	5280161	6034479	6529796	16.0	14.6	14.3	8.2
	GVA at Basic Prices	8106656	9210023	10380813	11472409	12252306	13.6	12.7	10.5	6.8
	Gross Domestic Product	8736039	9951344	11272764	12488205	13567192	13.9	13.3	10.8	8.6

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: CSO, MOSPI, GOI press release on 08.02.2016

8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

SL. No.	Sector	GVA of All India in Rs. Crore					Percentage Growth			
		2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)	2015-16 (AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1501816	1524398	1588237	1584293	1602036	1.5	4.2	-0.2	1.1
2	Mining and Quarrying	261035	259683	267378	296328	316811	-0.5	3.0	10.8	6.9
	Primay Sector	1762851	1784081	1855615	1880621	1918847	1.2	4.0	1.3	2.0
3	Manufacturing	1409986	1495268	1579721	1667069	1825371	6.0	5.6	5.5	9.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	186668	191876	200861	216970	229681	2.8	4.7	8.0	5.9
5	Construction	777363	782256	818494	854636	886179	0.6	4.6	4.4	3.7
	Secondary Sector	2374017	2469400	2599076	2738675	2941231	4.0	5.3	5.4	7.4
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communications and Services related to Broadcasting	1413116	1549608	1669844	1833998	2007866	9.7	7.8	9.8	9.5
7	Financial, Real estate and Professional Services	1530691	1675592	1844070	2039460	2249243	9.5	10.1	10.6	10.3
8	Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	1025981	1067871	1115764	1234736	1320392	4.1	4.5	10.7	6.9
	Tertiary Sector	3969788	4293071	4629678	5108194	5577501	8.1	7.8	10.3	9.2
	GVA at Basic Prices	8106656	8546552	9084369	9727490	10437579	5.4	6.3	7.1	7.3
	Gross Domestic Product	8736039	9226879	9839434	10552151	11350962	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.6

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: CSO, MOSPI, GOI press release on 08.02.2016

9. Gross District Domestic Product at Current Prices

		(Rs. Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	District	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	1,692,068	1,841,768	2,009,471	2,387,784
2	Nizamabad	1,630,744	1,713,491	2,070,523	2,258,483
3	Karimnagar	2,792,455	3,099,020	3,594,655	3,858,149
4	Medak	3,587,086	3,855,274	4,116,782	4,352,754
5	Hyderabad	8,608,138	9,743,073	11,141,416	12,588,243
6	Rangareddy	7,963,633	9,016,881	10,302,631	12,081,744
7	Mahabubnagar	2,472,968	2,934,578	3,212,034	3,720,290
8	Nalgonda	2,990,686	3,356,762	3,960,106	4,507,189
9	Warangal	2,205,529	2,421,418	2,816,963	3,203,348
10	Khammam	2,226,761	2,428,213	2,792,571	3,242,124
Gross State Domestic Product		36,170,068	40,410,478	46,017,151	52,200,107

10. Gross District Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices

		(Rs. Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	District	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	1,692,068	1,673,738	1,706,142	1,963,209
2	Nizamabad	1,630,744	1,535,530	1,711,286	1,779,631
3	Karimnagar	2,792,455	2,792,663	3,048,353	3,106,016
4	Medak	3,587,086	3,588,203	3,625,428	3,731,764
5	Hyderabad	8,608,138	8,944,205	9,488,757	10,338,652
6	Rangareddy	7,963,633	8,315,306	8,938,550	10,055,204
7	Mahabubnagar	2,472,968	2,702,053	2,738,124	2,980,750
8	Nalgonda	2,990,686	3,134,859	3,406,309	3,741,000
9	Warangal	2,205,529	2,206,665	2,399,025	2,565,953
10	Khammam	2,226,761	2,149,970	2,362,799	2,637,897
Gross State Domestic Product		36,170,068	37,043,192	39,424,774	42,900,075

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

11. District wise Per Capita Income at Current Prices

(Rupees)					
Sl. No.	District	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	55155	59892	65031	76921
2	Nizamabad	57092	59820	72036	78828
3	Karimnagar	65932	73051	84313	90184
4	Medak	103498	110286	116129	121639
5	Hyderabad	198899	225952	259371	294220
6	Rangareddy	131240	143422	158452	180039
7	Mahabubnagar	54699	64377	69562	80121
8	Nalgonda	76487	85498	100514	114353
9	Warangal	56215	61608	71422	81221
10	Khammam	71127	77505	89020	102919
State Per Capita Income		91664	101602	114669	12982

12. District wise Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rupees)					
Sl. No.	District	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (SRE)	2013-14 (SRE)	2014-15 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	55155	54193	54780	62752
2	Nizamabad	57092	53389	59105	61692
3	Karimnagar	65932	65494	71035	72090
4	Medak	103498	102235	101695	103658
5	Hyderabad	198899	206851	219608	240478
6	Rangareddy	131240	131769	136539	148791
7	Mahabubnagar	54699	59146	58944	63805
8	Nalgonda	76487	79655	85957	94381
9	Warangal	56215	55928	60474	64663
10	Khammam	71127	68281	74712	83050
State Per Capita Income		91664	92804	97604	105488

Note: SRE: Second Revised Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates; and AE: Advance Estimates
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

13. District wise Population from 1961 to 2011

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	10,09,292	12,88,348	16,39,003	20,82,479	24,88,003	27,41,239
2	Nizamabad	10,22,013	13,13,268	16,79,683	20,37,621	23,45,685	25,51,335
3	Karimnagar	16,21,515	19,63,928	24,36,323	30,37,486	34,91,822	37,76,269
4	Medak	12,27,361	14,67,944	18,07,139	22,69,800	26,70,097	30,33,288
5	Hyderabad	20,62,995	27,91,762	22,60,702	31,45,939	38,29,753	39,43,323
6	Rangareddy	Not formed		15,82,062	25,51,966	35,75,064	52,96,741
7	Mahabubnagar	15,90,686	19,32,082	24,44,619	30,77,050	35,13,934	40,53,028
8	Nalgonda	15,74,946	18,19,738	22,79,685	28,52,092	32,47,982	34,88,809
9	Warangal	15,45,435	18,70,933	23,00,295	28,18,832	32,46,004	35,12,576
10	Khammam	10,57,542	13,69,892	17,51,574	22,15,809	25,78,927	2,607,066
Telangana		1,27,11,785	1,58,17,895	2,01,81,085	2,60,89,074	3,09,87,271	35,003,674
India		439234771	548159652	683329097	846421039	1028610328	1210854977

Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India.

14. Percentage of Urban Population to total Population and Density of Population

Sl. No.	District	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population					Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)					
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Adilabad	15.92	19.34	23.13	26.53	27.73	62	80	102	129	154	170
2	Nizamabad	15.94	19.21	20.27	18.11	23.06	127	165	211	256	295	321
3	Karimnagar	10.72	15.79	20.55	19.44	25.19	136	166	206	257	295	319
4	Medak	8.51	11.97	14.47	14.36	24.00	129	152	186	234	275	313
5	Hyderabad	65.88	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	266	362	10,418	14,499	17,649	18,172
6	Rangareddy	-	23.83	47.23	54.20	70.22	-	-	211	340	477	707
7	Mahabubnagar	8.97	10.93	11.12	10.57	14.99	86	105	133	167	191	220
8	Nalgonda	6.69	11.38	11.87	13.32	18.99	111	128	160	200	228	245
9	Warangal	13.43	17.24	19.39	19.20	28.25	120	145	179	219	253	273
10	Khammam	13.59	16.98	20.23	19.81	25.16	67	86	109	138	161	197
	State	20.99	25.27	30.18	31.79	38.88	111	138	176	227	270	312
	India	17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	31.15	144	177	216	273	325	368

Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India

15. Percentage Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	District	Percentage Decadal Variation					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)					
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Adilabad	27.65	27.32	26.95	19.47	10.18	981	976	980	980	989	1001
2	Nizamabad	29.01	27.90	21.31	15.12	8.77	1007	999	1013	1017	1017	1040
3	Karimnagar	21.12	24.05	24.68	14.96	8.15	996	985	994	986	998	1008
4	Medak	19.10	23.11	25.60	17.64	13.60	996	986	982	970	974	992
5	Hyderabad	41.17	33.81	39.76	21.74	2.97	929	918	920	933	933	954
6	Rangareddy	27.50	43.47	60.32	40.09	48.16	-	-	956	941	944	961
7	Mahabubnagar	21.46	26.53	25.87	14.20	15.34	1003	988	983	973	972	977
8	Nalgonda	16.82	25.28	25.11	13.88	7.41	952	965	969	962	966	983
9	Warangal	21.06	22.95	22.54	15.15	8.21	954	956	964	962	973	997
10	Khammam	29.54	27.86	26.50	16.39	8.47	958	957	957	961	975	1008
	State	24.60	27.59	29.27	18.77	13.58	975	969	971	967	971	988
	India	24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.69	941	930	934	927	933	943

Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India.

16. Literacy Rates (Percentage of Literates to Population age of 7 years and above)

Sl. No.	District	1961			1981			2001			2011		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Adilabad	18.76	4.54	11.72	27.81	9.58	18.79	64.98	40.30	52.68	70.81	51.31	61.01
2	Nizamabad	22.98	5.73	14.33	31.89	11.70	21.73	64.91	39.48	52.02	71.47	51.54	61.25
3	Karimnagar	21.16	4.59	12.89	31.87	11.07	21.50	67.09	42.75	54.90	73.65	54.79	64.15
4	Medak	23.31	4.74	14.05	32.00	10.87	21.53	64.33	38.66	51.65	71.43	51.37	61.42
5	Hyderabad	45.88	23.67	35.05	66.72	49.22	58.33	83.74	73.50	78.80	86.99	79.35	83.25
6	Rangareddy	Not formed			39.09	19.28	29.41	75.26	56.49	66.16	82.11	69.40	75.87
7	Mahabubnagar	21.51	5.44	13.46	28.12	10.56	19.42	56.63	31.89	44.41	65.21	44.72	55.04
8	Nalgonda	22.00	5.80	14.11	31.59	13.00	22.44	69.23	44.68	57.15	74.10	54.19	64.20
9	Warangal	23.72	6.63	15.37	33.12	13.61	23.55	68.88	45.09	57.13	74.58	55.69	65.11
10	Khammam	22.04	8.13	15.23	33.16	17.68	25.59	66.11	47.44	56.89	73.30	58.30	65.75
State		25.91	8.55	17.34	35.90	16.79	26.49	68.80	49.90	58.00	75.04	57.99	66.54
India		N.A	N.A	28.30	46.89	24.82	36.23	75.26	53.67	64.84	80.89	64.64	72.99

Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India

17. Enrolment of Children in Schools

Year	Pre Primary	I-V Classes	VI-VIII Classes	IX-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
2000-01	201671	3746763	921461	938079	3393	5811367
2001-02	275831	3737428	998912	1024986	2956	6040113
2002-03	289652	3888456	1081467	1108541	3081	6371197
2003-04	290767	3688865	1119506	1201439	3567	6304144
2004-05	217362	3577528	1180486	1297082	4171	6276629
2005-06	323621	3436306	1256075	1393142	4079	6413223
2006-07	423452	3442831	1278285	1466126	3680	6614374
2007-08	419329	3358789	1236830	1541091	4035	6560074
2008-09	426829	3332610	1193274	1588178	4607	6545498
2009-10	255699	3328545	1154606	1583438	11023	6333311
2010-11	231939	3297475	1169852	1547789	8801	6255856
2011-12	225741	3256509	1195855	1544896	11063	6234064
2012-13	231107	3172977	1175147	1534496	15657	6129384
2013-14	183223	3206958	1738259	1025861	24194	6178495
2014-15	167396	3191573	1727617	1035186	31638	6153410
2015-16(P)	94892	3246785	1758189	1058284	33721	6191871

Note:- In 2013-14 enrolment is given for (VI-VIII) and (IX-X) classes instead of (VI-VII) and (VIII-X) classes.

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Hyderabad.

18. School Dropout Rates

Year	Class I - V			Class I - VIII			Class I - X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2004-05	37.3	37.06	37.17	54.85	55.73	55.25	61.2	61.86	61.47
2005-06	30.37	30.17	30.27	53.5	54.41	53.93	61.4	62.06	61.69
2006-07	32.81	33.34	33.08	43.38	44.29	43.82	63.03	63.56	63.27
2007-08	26.19	25.28	25.75	36.79	37.66	37.22	65.24	65.31	65.27
2008-09	23.74	22.82	23.29	39.29	40.2	39.74	64.59	64.68	64.63
2009-10	23.45	22.09	22.79	31.95	31.59	31.78	55.9	56.76	56.33
2010-11	25.61	24.2	24.92	29.39	28.06	28.74	48.65	47.77	48.22
2011-12	24.28	23.23	23.77	28.11	25.3	26.74	49.42	49.11	49.27
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	31.34	32.56	39.05	37.33	38.21
2014-15	19.52	18.95	19.25	31.93	30.31	31.14	38.36	36.31	37.56
2015-16 (P)	16.57	16.08	16.33	29.88	28.93	29.42	38.18	35.73	36.99

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Hyderabad.

19. Land Utilisation Particulars

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

Year	Forest	Barren & Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Culturable Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2008-09	27.43	6.26	8.19	3.09	1.16	1.71	7.88	16.79	42.33	114.84
2009-10	27.43	6.18	8.24	3.08	1.16	1.70	8.08	19.38	39.59	114.84
2010-11	27.43	6.17	8.71	3.03	1.14	1.67	7.80	13.97	44.92	114.84
2011-12	27.43	6.17	8.82	3.02	1.14	1.65	8.26	12.36	45.99	114.84
2012-13	27.43	6.17	8.86	3.02	1.14	1.74	7.91	12.03	46.54	114.84
2013-14	27.43	6.15	8.95	3.01	1.14	1.78	7.17	9.6	49.61	114.84
2014-15	25.4	6.07	8.85	2.99	1.12	1.82	8.05	14.01	43.77	112.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

20. Season wise Rainfall

(Rainfall in mm.)

Sl.No	Year	South-West Monsoons (June to Septemeber)	North-East Monsoons (October to December)
	Normal	764	98
1	1984-85	570	99
2	1985-86	585	117
3	1986-87	704	62
4	1987-88	594	285
5	1988-89	1242	41
6	1989-90	1089	43
7	1990-91	869	181
8	1991-92	736	64
9	1992-93	639	114
10	1993-94	611	132
11	1994-95	577	212
12	1995-96	671	321
13	1996-97	740	129
14	1997-98	506	167
15	1998-99	813	185
16	1999-00	641	45
	Normal	715	129
17	2000-01	875	24
18	2001-02	609	140
19	2002-03	508	89
20	2003-04	693	109
21	2004-05	487	76
22	2005-06	820	172
21	2004-05	487	76
22	2005-06	820	172
23	2006-07	734	64
24	2007-08	737	60
25	2008-09	755	39
26	2009-10	506	116
27	2010-11	903	151
28	2011-12	608	27
29	2012-13	713	144
30	2013-14	852	243
31	2014-15	494.7	54.4
32	2015-16	611	28

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

21. District wise and Monsoon wise Rainfall in Telangana for the year 2014-15 mm

Sl. No.	District	South-West Monsoons	North-East Monsoons	Winter Period	Hot Weather Period	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	705.3	32.1	33.0	118.6	889.0
2	Nizamabad	462.9	31.6	16.5	150.9	661.9
3	Karimnagar	564.3	20.9	33.2	114.5	732.9
4	Medak	403.0	42.3	17.3	153.5	616.1
5	Hyderabad	382.0	66.4	0.0	139.7	588.1
6	Rangareddy	443.8	58.6	7.4	169.7	679.5
7	Mahabubnagar	412.5	66.2	1.5	89.0	569.2
8	Nalgonda	321.3	82.1	1.7	73.4	478.5
9	Warangal	586.2	44.4	8.0	141.9	780.5
10	Khammam	614.9	108.5	2.9	99.9	826.2
State Average		494.7	54.4	13.0	120.0	682.1

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2014-15, DES, Telangana

22. District wise Mandals declared as drought affected from 2000-01 to 2014-15

Sl No	District	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2006-07	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Phailin Cyclone 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Adilabad	51	52	7	51	-	52	-	52	-	-	-
2	Nizamabad	36	36	21	32	-	35	-	6	-	-	-
3	Karimnagar	39	57	41	56	-	57	-	57	-	-	50
4	Medak	45	45	19	46	10	46	-	46	-	4	45
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddy	34	36	5	34	5	32	6	37	-	-	32
7	Mahabubnagar	64	64	19	64	56	63	-	64	5	11	57
8	Nalgonda	53	59	23	54	32	59	-	59	11	13	59
9	Warangal	46	51	16	40	-	50	-	51	-	-	48
10	Khammam	38	46	0	5	-	46	-	46	-	-	46
Total		406	446	151	382	103	440	6	418	16	28	337

Source : Commissioner, Relief. G.O.Ms.No.1 Revenue (DM.II) Department . dated: 03-01-2014 , the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are drought free.

23 . Source –wise Gross Irrigated Area

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2007-08	3.43	2.15	18.23	0.65	24.46
2	2008-09	3.74	2.86	19.81	0.80	27.21
3	2009-10	1.69	0.67	18.42	0.53	21.31
4	2010-11	5.04	3.05	21.11	0.79	29.99
5	2011-12	4.32	2.08	21.57	0.68	28.65
6	2012-13	1.2	1.79	22.07	0.50	25.57
7	2013-14	4.7	2.83	23.36	0.75	31.64
8	2014-15	2.43	1.13	21.16	0.57	25.29
9	2015-16 (Kharif)	0.45	1.10	11.45	0.24	13.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

24. Source-wise Net Irrigated Area

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2007-08	2.22	1.62	13.14	0.51	17.49
2	2008-09	2.74	2.38	13.10	0.60	18.82
3	2009-10	1.37	0.57	12.59	0.40	14.93
4	2010-11	3.16	2.38	13.96	0.55	20.05
5	2011-12	3.25	1.83	14.23	0.54	19.85
6	2012-13	0.90	1.58	14.86	0.40	17.74
7	2013-14	2.90	2.30	17.12	0.57	22.89
8	2014-15	1.74	0.97	14.13	0.42	17.26
9	2015-16 (Kharif)	0.45	1.10	11.34	0.24	13.13

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

25. Area and Production of Foodgrains

Sl. No.	Year	Area (Lakh Hects)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)	Sl. No.	Year	Area (Lakh Hects)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)
1	1955-56	35.35	13.78	31	1985-86	34.64	32.23
2	1956-57	36.52	14.54	32	1986-87	32.02	29.11
3	1957-58	35.64	16.60	33	1987-88	34.93	36.78
4	1958-59	37.28	22.03	34	1988-89	35.39	43.42
5	1959-60	37.85	21.48	35	1989-90	35.32	48.43
6	1960-61	35.92	19.28	36	1990-91	34.10	48.20
7	1961-62	40.50	25.60	37	1991-92	32.33	43.21
8	1962-63	40.06	23.04	38	1992-93	28.39	39.08
9	1963-64	39.69	23.63	39	1993-94	28.03	39.90
10	1964-65	38.84	24.75	40	1994-95	27.76	41.60
11	1965-66	37.92	21.73	41	1995-96	27.73	39.78
12	1966-67	38.25	22.80	42	1996-97	30.56	53.05
13	1967-68	39.01	25.66	43	1997-98	25.90	35.26
14	1968-69	37.80	19.92	44	1998-99	32.47	60.94
15	1969-70	41.15	26.66	45	1999-00	30.77	52.47
16	1970-71	42.12	26.75	46	2000-01	33.39	64.63
17	1971-72	37.39	21.17	47	2001-02	29.64	55.31
18	1972-73	38.07	19.30	48	2002-03	26.67	39.48
19	1973-74	43.17	32.68	49	2003-04	29.93	57.99
20	1974-75	41.92	33.70	50	2004-05	24.97	41.68
21	1975-76	43.79	35.77	51	2005-06	31.31	75.29
22	1976-77	39.82	30.20	52	2006-07	30.81	65.21
23	1977-78	40.34	33.83	53	2007-08	30.09	81.34
24	1978-79	43.87	41.15	54	2008-09	31.72	82.48
25	1979-80	38.41	34.32	55	2009-10	26.49	51.90
26	1980-81	38.71	37.09	56	2010-11	34.44	92.60
27	1981-82	41.61	42.37	57	2011-12	31.09	75.01
28	1982-83	40.31	43.46	58	2012-13	28.36	82.42
29	1983-84	41.79	41.15	59	2013-14	34.56	107.49
30	1984-85	36.38	32.08	60	2014-15	26.13	72.18
				61	2015-16 (Kharif)	16.10	37.75

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

26. Area and Production of Foodgrains among the major States

Sl. No	State	Area (in Million Hectare)	Rank in Area	Production (in Million tonnes)	Rank in Production	Yield (Kgs per Hectare)	Rank in Yield Rate Per Hectare
1	Uttar Pradesh	20.23	1	50.05	1	2474	5
2	Punjab	6.56	7	28.90	2	4409	1
3	Madhya Pradesh	14.94	2	24.24	3	1622	14
4	Rajasthan	13.42	3	18.30	4	1364	17
5	West Bengal	6.24	8	17.05	5	2732	4
6	Haryana	4.40	11	16.97	6	3854	2
7	Maharashtra	11.62	4	13.92	7	1198	18
8	Bihar	6.67	6	13.15	8	1971	9
9	Karnataka	7.51	5	12.17	9	1622	13
10	Telangana	3.43	15	10.69	10	3115	3
11	Andhra Pradesh	4.18	13	9.41	11	2251	7
12	Tamilnadu	3.55	14	8.49	12	2396	6
13	Odisha	5.15	9	8.33	13	1617	15
14	Gujarat	4.29	12	8.21	14	1917	11
15	Chattisgarh	4.95	10	7.58	15	1532	16
16	Assam	2.53	16	4.94	16	1952	10
17	Jharkhand	2.24	17	4.19	17	1874	12
18	Uttarakhand	0.89	18	1.78	18	2001	8
19	Others	3.24		6.40			
All India		126.04		264.77		2101	

Source : Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2014-15, DES Telangana

27. Census wise cultivators and Agricultural Labourers in Telangana

Year	Total Population (In Lakhs)	Growth Rate	Rural Population (In Lakhs)	Cultivators (In Lakhs)	Agricultural Labourers (In Lakhs)	Total (5+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	107.52	NA	85.02	38.42	16.44	54.86
1961	127.12	18.23	102.63	28.50	17.19	45.69
1971	158.18	24.43	124.97	23.69	22.03	45.72
1981	201.81	27.58	150.82	30.86	28.33	59.19
1991	260.89	29.28	182.15	34.36	40.02	74.38
2001	309.87	18.77	211.34	33.30	32.10	65.40
2011	350.04	13.58	213.95	29.94	45.90	75.84

Source – Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2014-15, DES Telangana

28. Land Holdings and Area operated in Telangana (2010-11)

Sl. No.	District	Marginal (Upto 1.0 ha)		Small (1.0 - 2.0 ha)		Semi-medium (2.0 - 4.0 ha)		Medium (4.0 - 10.0 ha)		Large (10.0 ha & Above)		Total	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Adilabad	259177	123211.23	143934	205873.8	90765	232726.96	23989	131979.75	2130	34787.45	519995	728579.19
2	Nizamabad	319431	147396.56	112836	156787.48	34521	89416.05	6306	34280.37	434	6595.23	473528	434475.69
3	Karimnagar	447037	197255.80	145008	203103.42	55390	146024.91	13829	75425.02	1081	16881.22	662345	638690.37
4	Medak	465100	198483.72	148880	207684.78	53339	140624.96	15415	87110.42	1809	29027.83	684543	662931.71
5	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rangareddy	199947	98739.74	87956	123361.80	41522	109697.64	11831	66499.56	1415	21335.65	342671	419634.39
7	Mahabub-nagar	569133	265070.02	249386	355355.56	124201	328081.40	36014	202454.68	3580	53900.73	982314	1204862.39
8	Nalgonda	445269	208551.91	191508	270762.47	91364	243422.55	26845	149199.63	2202	32299.45	757188	904236.01
9	Warangal	444887	190929.88	141881	198411.98	57388	151869.54	17051	94946.97	1854	31152.66	663061	667311.03
10	Khammam	291106	137140.46	105973	148010.60	54435	143271.15	15553	84863.50	1270	22819.09	468337	536104.80
Total		3441087	1566779.32	1327362	1869351.89	602925	1585135.16	166833	926759.90	15775	248799.31	5553982	6196825.58

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2014-15, DES Telangana

29. Area and Production of Major Horticulture Crops in Telangana

Crop	2014-15		2015-16	
	Area (Hects)	Production (MTs)	Area (Hects)	Production (MTs)
Fruits				
Custard Apple	1581	9491	1615.6	7852.3
Grape	1268	26808	868	20152
Mango	196441	1801747.6	204106.4	1819452
Banana	8950	325514.7	4253.5	158453.4
Guava	6284	95642.2	6117.5	92829.8
Papaya	2921	234426.4	2532.3	191578.4
Pomegranate	2123	33524.3	2473.2	40041.2
Sapota	1492	14918	1662.1	16540
Other Fruits	5852	58740	6069.6	57498
Limes and Lemons	16765	408183.5	18732	196122.4
Sweet Orange /Mosambi	118099	2278700.4	133303.2	1478051.1
Other citrus			69	828
Sub Total	361777	5287696	381802	4079399
Spices				
Ajwain/Carom	666	335	1224	3989
Turmeric	61347	378552	55348	348173
Coriander Seed	402	2420	357	1644.5
Garlic	408	4075	407	4066
Ginger	3028	60600	2235	44695
Red Chilli	105466	316636	74147	233929
Tamarind	79	609	35	263
other spices			22	110
Sub Total	171396	763227	133775	636869.5
Vegetables				
Capsicum	502.1	5650.3	172.5	1859.9
Okra /Ladies Finger	18715.3	270941.9	13397.6	188520.4
Peas (Green)	106	1060	45	450
Potato	5085	106110	4282	88160
Watermelon	2266	41254	1921	36512
Beans(All Including Lab-lab(Sem))	5815.4	63905.5	4480.2	48777.6
Bitter Gourd	5160.6	56456.2	5125.5	79687
Bottle Gourd	4893.9	51774.4	3129.3	36361.8

Crop	2014-15		2015-16	
	Area (Hects)	Production (MTs)	Area (Hects)	Production (MTs)
Cabbage	3919.5	58689.7	3082.7	48239.4
Carrot	4574	45836.7	2235.4	25698
Cauliflower	1801.7	20221.3	1524.1	17645.5
Green Chilly	6720.3	118123.5	9456.3	170838.8
Arbi/ Colacasia			33	726
Cucumber	3619.4	61059.4	1446.6	26556.9
Other Vegetables	21801.6	296503.2	17551.6	203085.7
Onion	15029	271984	22804.7	433083.2
Ridge/Sponge Gourd (Torai)	4193	36963	2577	29322
Leafy Vegetables	2628	20543	2572	28330
Tomato	53185.4	1080610.9	51305	1035290.9
Muskmelon	444	13900	145	4450
Mushroom	0	0	26	260
Raddish	0	0	19	228
Parwal	0	0	5	100
Kaddu/Pumpkin	0	0	7	105
Beetroot	0	0	205	4510
Sub Total	171457.8	2843441.4	155599	2668548.2
Plantation Crops				
Cashew nut	12151	12144	12154	12147
Oilpalm	13486	242748	13810	69050
Sub Total	25637	254892	25964	81197
Total (A)	730268	9149257	697140.4	7466013.3
Flowers				
Chrysanthemum	1343.1	2917.9	773.3	2526.8
Gerbera (lakh numbers)	52.7	1147.25	55.7	1176.65
Jasmine (loose in mts)	578	1502	248	822
Marigold (loose)	2318.5	9149	1517.7	8492.1
Rose	817	1192	401	875
Tube Rose	14	65	16	73
Other Flowers	2315	6888.3	74	226.7
Total (B)	7438.3	21714.2	3085.7	13015.6
Grand Total (A+B)	737705.8	9170970.7	700226.1	7479028.9
Coconut in Lakh Numbers	1686	71.9079	1736	74
	739391.8	9170970.70	701962.1	7479028.9

* Note : Coconut & Gerbera production are in lakh numbers so it was deducted in total production

Source: Commissioner of Horticulture, Hyderabad.

30. Fish and Prawn Production

Sl. No.	Year	Inland Fish Production	Inland Fresh Water Prawn Production	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	2008-09	149049	2242	151291
2	2009-10	133613	2008	135621
3	2010-11	133587	2206	135793
4	2011-12	196708	3774	200482
5	2012-13	214591	5037	219628
6	2013-14	243037	6596	249633
7	2014-15	260010	8352	268362
8	2015-16 (Up to Nov 2015)	167354	4443	171797

Source Director of Fisheries Hyderabad, Govt of Telangana

31. Production of Milk Eggs and Meat in Telangana

Item	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Milk	000MTs	3924	4207	2056
Eggs	Cr. Nos.	1006	1061	560
Meat	000 MTs	446	505	264

Source : Animal Husbandry Dept. Govt of Telangana

32: District wise Geographical Area and Forest Area in Telangana

Sl. No.	District	Geographical Area (in Sq.Kms.)	Forest Area (in Sq.Kms.)	% of Forest Area to Geographical Area
1	Adilabad	16105	6895.17	42.81
2	Nizamabad	7956	1693.43	21.28
3	Karimnagar	11823	2504.1	21.18
4	Medak	9699	913.9	9.42
5	Hyderabad	217	0	0.00
6	Rangareddy	7493	730.75	9.75
7	Mahabubnagar	18432	2555.96	13.87
8	Nalgonda	14240	830.73	5.83
9	Warangal	12846	3710.14	28.88
10	Khammam	13266	7594.38	57.25
	State	112077	27428.56	24.47

Source: Chief Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad.

33. Total Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Telangana

(Investment in Rs Lakhs)

Period	Micro			Small			Medium			Total Units	Total Investment	Total Employment
	Units	Investment	Employment	Units	Investment	Employment	Units	Investment	Employment			
2007-08	1792	32020	20514	776	89276	22958	4	4536	299	2572	125832	43771
2008-09	1993	28284	22440	814	91615	30059	2	1901	99	2809	121800	52598
2009-10	1838	22361	18162	945	98756	27482	9	6128	810	2792	127245	46454
2010-11	3103	47383	18223	1521	115232	30731	15	10971	2759	4639	173586	51713
2011-12	3257	78676	31837	2104	167701	43793	20	13683	1043	5381	260061	76673
2012-13	3066	40669	23803	2030	206586	44623	29	20165	2744	5125	267419	71170
2013-14	4312	51629	30982	2499	233251	49521	33	26261	2714	6844	311141	83217
2014-15	3513	39753	23595	2237	213090	37661	37	30098	3348	5787	282940	64604
2015-16	2311	27193	14018	1451	118880	22755	17	12556	974	3779	158629	37747

Source : Commissioner of Industries, Hyderabad.

34. Mineral Production and Value of Mineral Produced for the Year 2015-16 (up to Oct'15)

Sl. No.	Mineral	Unit	Production	Value of Mineral Production (Rs.'000)
Major Minerals				
1	Amethyst Quartz	Tonnes	0	0
2	Barytes	Tonnes	26077	79086.33
3	Coal	Tonnes	33116541	57090598.07
4	Dolomite	Tonnes	403743	137801.52
5	Feldspar	Tonnes	361887	108244.02
6	Fire Clay	Tonnes	0	0
7	Garnet	Tonnes	9	65.31
8	Graphite	Tonnes	0	0
9	Iron Ore/Hematite	Tonnes	0	0
10	Latarite	Tonnes	1780239	263030.31
11	Lime Stone	Tonnes	13166012	1884451.3
12	Manganese Ore	Tonnes	1400	3593.6
13	Mica	Tonnes	0	0
14	Quartz	Tonnes	310960	67238.88
15	Silica Sand	Tonnes	0	0
16	Shale	Tonnes	51700	5598.59
17	Stowing Sand	Tonnes	1333991	153182.19
18	White Clay	Tonnes	62240	6794.12
19	Yellow Ochre	Tonnes	0	0
	Total			59799684.24
Minor Minerals				
1	B.Granite	M3	136992	6384588.42
2	C. Granite	M3	377365	11073531.56
3	Gravel / Earth	M3	17021456	5342013.65
4	Fuller's Earth	Tonnes	277025	260827.35
5	L. Stone Slabs	M2	1360770	640609.77
6	Limekankar	Tonnes	0	0
7	Mosaic Chips	Tonnes	14890	10280.8
8	Marble	Tonnes	0	0
9	Road Metal	M3	20786426	16309445.79
10	Ordinary Sand	M3	1618019	693677.13
	Total			40714974.47
	Grand Total			100514658.7

Source : Director, Mines & Geology, Hyderabad

35. District-wise Bank Branches as on 30-09-2015

Sl. No.	District	No. of Bank Branches	Credit (Rs. Crore)	Deposit (Rs. Crore)	Credit-Deposit Ratio
1	Adilabad	243	5317	6105	87
2	Nizamabad	289	6266	5669	111
3	Karimnagar	365	7577	10610	71
4	Medak	315	9087	8032	113
5	Hyderabad	1094	235448	191709	123
6	Rangareddy	762	21290	46908	45
7	Mahabubnagar	337	6841	5688	120
8	Nalgonda	350	8322	5648	147
9	Warangal	337	8742	9303	94
10	Khammam	291	6864	7165	96
	Total	4383	315754	296836	106

Source: Reserve Bank of India

36. Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach (PS+SS)

Sl. No	Name of the Districts	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	822	711	768	712	208	467	793	575	688
2	Nizamabad	824	685	751	766	338	561	812	623	714
3	Karimnagar	795	746	770	764	506	641	788	700	744
4	Medak	843	717	781	728	333	542	821	647	736
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	720	238	488	720	238	488
6	Rangareddy	841	682	766	732	398	569	814	608	716
7	Mahabubnagar	822	688	758	810	435	629	820	652	739
8	Nalgonda	798	702	750	765	383	572	792	645	719
9	Warangal	786	628	709	695	304	501	763	545	656
10	Khammam	860	677	768	744	330	534	831	589	709
State		818	694	757	731	292	518	785	547	668

Source : Report on District level estimates for Telangana , Labour Bureau, Govt of India, Chandigarh

37. Per 1000 Distribution of Workers aged 15 years & above employed in Different Industries in Rural Telangana

Sl No	Name of District	code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	739	11	90	-	53	67	4	35	-
2	Nizamabad	631	-	210	4	19	70	6	57	4
3	Karimnagar	702	7	144	6	26	68	13	34	0
4	Medak	768	3	86	2	29	67	4	40	-
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rangareddy	642	-	74	13	67	145	7	46	5
7	Mahabubnagar	784	0	57	0	41	62	11	44	0
8	Nalgonda	751	2	67	2	70	52	11	44	-
9	Warangal	818	6	29	10	9	76	17	35	-
10	Khammam	781	6	28	1	15	97	11	61	0
Telangana Rural		742	4	85	4	36	74	10	44	1

Source – Report on District level estimates for Telangana , Labour Bureau, Govt of India, Chandigarh

Note - Agriculture, forestry and fishing Code 1, Mining and quarrying Code 2, Manufacturing Code 3, Electricity Gas Water Supply Code 4 , Construction Code 5, Transport Storage & Communication Code 6, Finance Insural Real Estate & Business Services Code 7, Public Administration & Social Services Code 8, Households Goods & Services & Activities of Territorial Bodies Code 9.

38. Per 1000 Distribution of Workers in Different Industries for the age group 15 years & above in Urban Telangana

Sl No	Name of District	code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	97	60	145	14	132	334	25	193	-
2	Nizamabad	69	-	209	8	141	349	42	182	-
3	Karimnagar	92	18	382	4	101	261	18	119	5
4	Medak	204	3	281	10	113	224	86	78	-
5	Hyderabad	10	1	143	12	103	436	119	151	25
6	Rangareddi	147	5	252	10	143	264	40	120	18
7	Mahbubnagar	203	-	146	3	115	346	43	145	-
8	Nalgonda	78	1	150	6	184	384	89	95	13
9	Warangal	122	52	82	18	132	349	27	199	19
10	Khammam	168	54	102	30	116	294	63	148	25
Telangana Urban		69	12	168	12	116	375	83	147	18

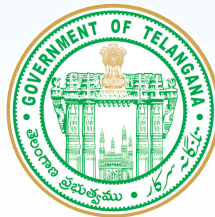
Source – Report on District level estimates for Telangana , Labour Bureau, Govt of India, Chandigarh

Note - Agriculture, forestry and fishing Code 1, Mining and quarrying Code 2, Manufacturing Code 3, Electricity Gas Water Supply Code 4 , Construction Code 5, Transport Storage & Communication Code 6, Finance Insural Real Estate & Business Services Code 7, Public Administration & Social Services Code 8, Households Goods & Services & Activities of Territorial Bodies Code 9.

39. Roads under Panchayat Raj Department 2015-16

Sl No	Districts	Cement Concrete Road	Block top or Asphalt	Metalled	Un Metalled	Total Length of Roads
				(WBM)	(Morrum)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	199.43	2266.32	1357.91	4252.89	8076.55
2	Nizamabad	218.25	1604.43	1198.01	2052.27	5072.96
3	Karimnagar	272.07	1585.73	915.61	4593.10	7366.51
4	Medak	236.55	2944.03	1442.78	2192.07	6815.43
5	Rangareddy	152.66	1812.36	1190.42	2388.30	5543.74
6	Mahabubnagar	184.25	2717.94	2312.06	6101.20	11315.45
7	Nalgonda	370.22	2919.97	2697.49	4691.31	10678.99
8	Warangal	290.85	2613.14	2146.08	3729.83	8779.90
9	Khammam	188.81	1734.21	1212.96	3415.90	6551.88
	Total	2113.09	20198.13	14473.32	33416.87	70201.41

Source - Panchayat Raj Engineering Dept , Govt of Telangana



**Government of Telangana
Planning Department**

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