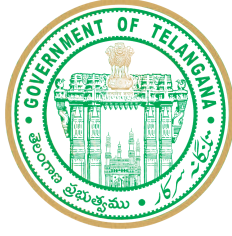


GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

REINVENTING TELANGANA

SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2014

PLANNING DEPARTMENT



Government of Telangana

**REINVENTING TELANGANA
SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
2014**

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

CONTENTS

S.No	Chapter	Pages
	Part I	
	REINVENTING TELANGANA	
1.1	The Vision	3-5
1.2	Challenges, Opportunities and Strategies	6-16
	Part II.	
	DEVELOPMENT PROFILE	
2.1	Economic Growth	19-24
2.2	Human Development	25-28
2.3	Democratic Decentralisation	29-31
	Part III.	
	SECTORAL STATUS	
3.1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	35-51
3.2	Industries	52-62
3.3	Services Sector	63-73
3.4	Social Development	74-104
3.5	Economic Infrastructure	105-114
	Part IV	
	STATISTICAL PROFILE	119-151

Part I
REINVENTING TELANGANA

1.1

Chapter

THE VISION

The dreams of people of Telangana to live in a state of their own and to develop it in accordance with their hopes and aspirations came to a reality on the historic day of 2nd June 2014, with the formation of the 29th State of the Indian Republic. This tryst with destiny is just the beginning and a lot of fundamental rethinking and effort is needed to carve out an enduring future for all. The Vision of the State has to reflect the native wisdom of the people to harness the local resources optimally and in the fastest manner possible. This vision was eloquently presented by Sri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana State in his address during the meeting with the Chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission, in Hyderabad on the 19th September, 2014, as extracted below:

“As all of you know, the new State of Telangana has come into existence on June 2, 2014 after nearly six decade long relentless struggle, fulfilling the long cherished aspirations of nearly four crore people to establish their identity and chart their own future. Fulfilling the aspirations of the people, which remained suppressed so far, is the major challenge before the government.”

“The native wisdom of harnessing the local resources for development has ended with the rule of Kakatiyas and Asaf Jahis. The neglect of Telangana in the combined State has been brought out vividly in a study by the Planning Commission, which observed that balanced development of the State had become a casualty and regional imbalances went on increasing because of the lopsided policies. Nine out of the ten districts in the state are covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The Twelfth Five-Year Plan Document by the Planning Commission has categorized two districts in the State, namely, Khammam and Mahabubnagar as ‘Most Hungry’...”

“I firmly believe that growth has no meaning and even legitimacy if the deprived sections of the society are left behind. We fully share the concern of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan that inclusive growth should not only ensure a broad based flow of benefits and economic opportunities, but also encompass empowerment and participation. The initiatives taken by the Government since the formation of the State in June this year have entirely been guided by these compelling imperatives.”

“The economic status of scheduled castes has not improved much despite several programmes. We are convinced that there cannot be a better policy measure to address their poverty on a permanent footing than providing them with a permanent source of livelihood, particularly in rural areas. We have formulated a scheme for providing 3 acres of agricultural land to landless SC women by purchasing land. The scheme was formally launched in the State on 15 August 2014. In the next phase, SC households owning less than 3 acres will be provided the balance extent of land. The land so distributed will also be provided with permanent irrigation facilities and cost of inputs for one crop year. The Government is planning to provide Rs.50000 crore for the development of SCs over the five-year period 2014-19. The condition of STs is no better and to improve their condition, 12 percent reservation will be provided to them in government jobs. People belonging to backward classes constitute the majority of State's population and we are determined to provide Rs.25000 crores for their development over the next five years. Minorities in the State continue

to suffer from several constraints. We have therefore, decided to provide an amount of Rs.1000 crores every year for their welfare. ..”

“With recurrent natural calamities and rising input costs, agriculture in the State is in dire straits driving the farmers to suicides, the incidence of which is one of the highest in the country. Agriculture in Telangana, which is contributing 14 percent to GSDP ¹, provides direct and indirect employment to over 50 percent of State’s population. With the neglect of tanks over the years, over 84 percent of the net sown area is dependent on well irrigation. With the depleting ground water, agriculture in the State is proverbial gamble in monsoon. One of the banes of agriculture is declining private and public investments. We have drawn up an ambitious plan to take up restoration of nearly 48,000 tanks in the State as a lasting solution. The scope for private investment in agriculture is very limited because of uncertain returns and high incidence of farmer indebtedness in the State. Infusion of investment is the surest way to enhance agricultural productivity, which besides breaking the vicious cycle of rural poverty could also address the macro-economic problem of persisting high food inflation. Keeping in view this imperative, we are implementing the farmer debt relief scheme.”

“The State Government is of the firm view that industrialization holds the key for higher and sustainable growth. We are in the process of unveiling an investor friendly industrial policy We have already identified surplus government land suitable for industrial use in all the districts of the state. Despite the suitability of the State for location of industry, power shortage in the State is a major hurdle. We need huge investments to build sufficient generating capacity to overcome power shortage in the State. Another important initiative is the establishment of Drinking Water Grid to provide every household in the State with piped drinking water connection. For this purpose, we want to earmark 10 percent of water in all irrigation projects for drinking and to link all the projects and habitations through a network of pipelines.”

“We are committed to ensure that every paisa spent on welfare programmes reaches the deserving beneficiaries. It is a matter of grave concern that the number of white ration cards in the State exceeded the number of census households. There were a number of misapprehensions when we took up Intensive Household Survey on August 19, 2014 for the purpose of identifying the deserving. In an unprecedented manner, the survey was completed on a single day with the overwhelming and willing participation of people. The survey will help us in better targeting welfare programmes and in saving scarce government resources. ..”

“To maintain ecological balance and to protect the environment, the Government has decided to increase green cover all over the State. “Telangana ku Haritha Haram”, a flagship programme of the State Government envisages increasing the tree cover in the State from the present 25.16 percent to 33 percent of the geographical area. The programme is sought to be implemented through a multi-pronged approach of rejuvenating degraded forests, ensuring more effective protection of forests, intensive soil and moisture conservation measures and social forestry by taking up massive plantation activities. It is proposed to plant 230 crore saplings in the State over the next three years. Nurseries numbering 3,699 have already been identified for raising adequate nursery stock. A target of raising 40 lakh saplings has been fixed each Assembly Constituency.”

“We are of the firm view that there is an imperative to empower the local bodies to ensure better delivery of services and to address the locally felt needs of people.”

1. While at constant prices (2004-05) the share of agricultural sector in GSDP is 14%, at current prices (2013-14) it corresponds to 17%.

In order to achieve this vision, the aim of the Government is to reinvent Telangana and to reorient the policies and schemes, so as to address the felt needs of the people, residing in ten districts of the State. Several initiatives are planned to achieve this objective and to overcome the challenges that confront the implementation of these initiatives. This is an attempt to highlight the socio-economic outlook of the State, by analyzing the status of different sectors and to identify the challenges and opportunities, so as to work out the viable strategies.

This publication of the socio economic outlook of Telangana State, being a maiden attempt after the formation of the new State, essentially presents the demographic features and status of macro-economic indicators of the State and highlights the status of physical and social infrastructure currently available in the State, which will be a useful baseline for future planning. By and large, the data presented in this report, pertaining to the period prior to the formation of the Telangana State, is based on the data of 10 districts now included in the Telangana State, as bifurcated from the data of the combined State.

This method is used for comparative analysis of GSDP, per capita income, literacy rate etc. The absence of reliable data poses a significant challenge in the analysis of macro and micro level indicators that normally requires time series data of at least five years. However, in the absence of such data base, an endeavor has been made to identify and project the trends based on the available data.

“The greatest excitement of the Future is that we can shape it.”

Charles Handy, ‘Finding sense in Uncertainty’, 1999.

1.2

Chapter

CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES

“The future will not be a continuation of the past. It will be a series of discontinuities. In the twenty first century, the winners will be those who stay ahead of the change curve, constantly redefining their enterprises, activities, blazing new trails, reinventing the competitive rules and challenging the *status quo*.” Alvin & Heidi Toffler in *Rethinking the Future*, Rown Gibson(ed.), 1999.

The Socio Economic Outlook reveals the numerous challenges, dynamic environment and enormous opportunities to make the Telangana state the icon of development given the leadership with foresight, fortitude and determination. The way forward for reinventing Telangana rests on fully harnessing the natural and human resources, setting right the imbalances and incongruencies that crept into the mainstream development processes so far. This chapter is an effort to focus on such challenges, opportunities and unfold the strategies sector-wise as part of the roadmap ahead, taking into consideration the recommendations of various Task Forces setup by the Government.

THE CHALLENGES

Telangana State, despite achieving a reasonably impressive performance in the recent past in terms of various macro-economic indicators, still has certain weak links, especially in the performance of social indicators. Bridging of these gaps is necessary for building a robust framework of policies for improving human development indices. This calls for a convergent and cohesive action from different related corners and making best use of the competitive advantages such as the demographic dividend.

The State's geographical area of 1,14,840 sq.km holds a population of 351.94 lakhs (2011 Census). GSDP of the State is Rs 3,78,963 crores and Per capita Income is Rs 93,151 at current prices (2013-14). The share of Agriculture Sector in the GSDP at current prices (2013-14) is 17%, Industry 27% and Service sector 56%.

During the decade 2004-05 to 2013-14, the state registered an average growth rate 9.8% per annum as against the national average of 7.6%. Agricultural sector grew at 7.2% compared to the national average of 3.9%, while industry grew at 9.4% against the national average of 6.9%. In case of service sector also, the state averaged a higher growth rate of 10.9% than the national average of 9.1% during this period.

While the growth in terms of GSDP has reached its peak in 2009-10, its fall to 4.5% in 2012-13 with just over a percent rise in the following year calls for concerted action on several fronts. Revival of the growth particularly in the manufacturing sector and making it inclusive is the major challenge. Some of the other key challenges that the State has to address with urgency are:

- Erratic monsoon, untimely availability of inputs and credit, low productivity, depleting ground water, inadequate extension and poor irrigation, are the biggest challenges that the State confront.

- Declining public and private investment in agriculture, high employment intensity of the farm sector even against its diminishing share in GSDP; fluctuating agricultural growth; and increased uncertainty and fluctuations in prices of agricultural commodities are the concerns;
- Heavy dependence on the declining minor irrigation resources; depleting ground water resources; increased dependence on tube wells/dug wells (private irrigation system) even in the areas (districts) that receive low rainfall; neglecting link-tank irrigation system; provision of poor quality of power for pumping water for irrigation; restricting the provision of public canal irrigation system (more subsidised) to a few areas of the region;
- Lack of proper post-harvesting technologies and institutional set up in place for the marginal and small farmers to increase their income through value addition (grading, labeling, packing, storing, and market linkages); inappropriate policies to provide support to the marginal and small farmers who have strong aspirations for upward mobility, are the other concerns in the farm sector;
- Endemic power shortage owing to poor supply base in the backdrop of a rising demand, incomplete large irrigation projects requiring huge resources and intense monitoring;
- Milk production at 234gms a day per cattle against the national average of 263gms a day, and other such productivity gaps of improved varieties of milch animals in animal husbandry sector;
- Degraded forests hurting the rich forest cover, erosion and cultural wastes and a few ecological imbalances;
- Concentration of industrial development and services sector in and around Hyderabad and Rangareddy requiring wide dispersal into the other districts for ensuring balanced regional development;
- Stagnation in manufacturing sector;
- Investment in economic and social infrastructure in the rural hinterland of the State to ensure balanced regional development, improving the human development indices with better education, health care and assured safe drinking water to all;
- Improving literacy and stable IMR and MMR, and correcting the serious distortions that took place in the past in the dispensation of social benefits;
- The revenue potential of Telangana is also quite limited as majority of the districts remaining economically backward coupled with the likely erosion of tax base in the short to medium term;
- The weaker sections of the society that include OBCs constitute nearly 85% of the population; Scheduled Castes in the State constitute 15.4% of the population. Scheduled Tribes constitute 9.3% of the population as per 2011 Census. This is significantly higher than the proportionate tribal population in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh at 6.6%. In addition, minorities constitute another 11% as per 2001 Census.
- From the beginning of this century, urban areas of Telangana have been witnessing high growth with people living in urban areas touching 39% of the total population by 2011. There are 6 municipal corporations, 67 urban local bodies, 37 municipalities and 24 Nagarpanchayats in the State as of now.

Urban development is constrained by in-migration, settlements in slums and their continuous growth, pressure on urban amenities, solid and electronic waste accumulation, pollution, and increasing disparities in living conditions. Challenge, therefore, rests in arresting such disparities.

- Availability of sanitation facility is no longer a symbol of economic status but is an essential facility for health besides ensuring privacy, safety and human dignity. About 53 percent of the households in the State had toilet facility within the household in 2011. The more challenging issue before the State is extending sanitation cover and its effective use by the community.

The major challenge for the Government of Telangana, in the light of the foregoing, is to reformulate the policies and programmes of the undivided State to suit the economy, society and polity of Telangana so as to realize faster, inclusive and sustainable growth. The development agenda of the Telangana State should take into cognizance the present socio-economic structures the aspiration of different sections of the population of Telangana and to calibrate the existing policies, accordingly.

OPPORTUNITIES

The multi-cultural, cosmopolitan Hyderabad city accounts for about 30 percent of the state population but contributes bulk of the State revenue. The City is already on the global investors' list of most attractive destinations. The Outer Ring Road (ORR), Shamshabad International Airport, the export-oriented software industry, pharma, biotech, precision tool industries with nearly 70 percent of the micro, small and medium enterprises, some of them anchored by large enterprises in the public sector are the opportunities waiting to be tapped.

The State's endowments in various types of soils and climates carry with it a good prospect of emerging as a Seed Bowl of the country given appropriate support and capacity building efforts. The rich flora and fauna and the research capabilities of the Agricultural and Horticultural Universities and several supporting research institutions like the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA), have the potential to correct the extension and technology inadequacies to make agriculture as the engine of growth. By suitably harnessing crop technologies opportunities exist for reducing the yield gaps in crops like jowar, maize, red gram, black gram, bengal gram, cotton, turmeric in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, and Medak. Nizamabad has advantage in paddy, red gram crops; Khammam has advantage in maize; and Warangal in cotton.

Meat production needs to be sustained while egg production needs to revive back to 2008-09 level. Poultry would be accorded the industry status with appropriate incentives to take it to the prime driver of exports in animal husbandry sector. There is a high potential for investment in inland fisheries in the State, as there is productivity gap in tank and reservoir fishery. There is also a need to realize the high growth potential of aquaculture sector while giving priorities to welfare programmes for those involved in reservoir and back-water fisheries.

On the Industries front, while the existing industrially advanced districts offer further scope for large and medium enterprises and greater Foreign Direct Investments to flow in, rest of the seven districts have high potential for food processing, forest-based products and mineral-based Industries particularly in the employment oriented MSME sector.

STRATEGIES

Fourteen task forces have been set up to develop the future policy initiatives for sustainable, equitable and inclusive growth. Some of the key initiatives programmed are presented in the chart given below:



The following initiatives are envisaged to make the State the Seed Bowl of India :

- sensitizing seed producers and companies about new and simpler technologies for accelerated processing of seed development and quality testing;
- providing adequate market information; credit facility; minimize layers of middlemen; providing storage facilities;
- giving incentives to seed growers and not to traders while formulating seed procurement policy;
- Establishment of contingent seed banks especially for oilseed and pulses; and encouraging castor seed production.
- Extension effort intensification, farmer education, research and development with adequate financial outlays against specific monitorable targets are proposed for weaning away the farmer from uneconomic cropping to market-based commercial cropping.
- Each village should have at least one godown and a cluster of villages, a cold storage unit, once the power situation improves.

Increased diversification of cropping pattern towards the high value crops like cotton, horticulture and vegetables selectively; community managed sustainable agriculture (cost reducing technologies with collective institutional setting); adoption of technologies like SRI to optimize water use in water thirsty paddy varieties; micro irrigation and watershed technologies like the drips and sprinkler; and provision of interest free credit are the positive aspects that can be leveraged to promote agricultural growth.

The predominant crops in specific locations can be developed as 'crop colonies' for raising productivity on par with best performing States.

The Task Force on Agriculture has proposed promotion of centres for hiring services for the farmers to access the machinery and equipment for cultivation in dry land agriculture; networking markets and providing price supports to the farmers as some of the policy initiatives of the government.

Establishment of greenhouses/poly houses would enhance the quality of fruit and vegetable production and marketing. Hence the Department of Horticulture is encouraging Cold Storages, Pack Houses, Ripening Chambers, Plastic Crates, Farm Fresh Vegetables on Wheels, and Drying Platforms. This needs to be increased by utilizing available surplus produce.

Processing and marketing through Agricultural Export Zones with private participation is to be encouraged in the potential regions. The Extension system also needs to be strong for horticulture crops. Marketing channels need to be well developed. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) methods of cultivation and organic methods of farming enhance the scope for increasing exports in horticulture products.

All the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors are proposed to be fully covered with the needed insurance at low or supplemental cost, more particularly to address the losses caused on account of natural calamities like floods, cyclones and continuous spell of drought.

Minor Irrigation and Revival of Tanks

Irrigation contributes immensely to the Agriculture sector and thereby to the Socio-Economic development of Telangana State. The development of irrigation in Telangana is mostly dependent on the utilization of the waters of Godavari & Krishna Rivers and tributaries, Tanks and Ponds. The State Government strives hard to harness the waters of both the rivers for Agriculture and Industrial development of the state. The Planned utilization of water from Godavari & Krishna is 912 TMC and 298 TMC respectively. Completion of ongoing medium irrigation projects is a key priority area of the Government. Minor Irrigation Tanks being the lifeline of most of the villages in the state, the Government accords highest priority for repair, renovation and restoration (RRR) of the chain of tanks in a mission mode.

Irrigation system under the Kakatiyas who developed excellent irrigation technology that ensured conservation and utilization of every drop of rain water benefitting the common man in the shape of garland of tanks, has to be revived as a sustainable drought-proof measure. Apart from the four major tanks – Pakhal, Ramappa, Lakshnavaram and Ghanpur having an yield of 5872 mn cft covering an ayacut of 11975 ha, there are 5,000 other lakes with a storage capacity of 100 mn. cft each, much larger than the Sri Ramsagar Project. These can form a chain of tanks to provide conjunctive use to the depleting water levels in bore well and well irrigation.

Pakhal Lake- Warangal District



Ramappa Lake- Warangal District



Tank revival project implemented in a phased manner that has components of de-silting and lift irrigation in the command of large tanks, clearing the sludge as on-going maintenance with farmer participation would make the irrigation system of Telangana sustainable. This would also contribute to stabilizing the ground-water levels. Rainwater harvesting is another area of high importance to ensure that water yields of micro and minor irrigation structures would be kept at easily explorable levels. This is one of the priorities on the development agenda of the government. Major irrigation projects in pipeline would be accelerated with specific project based deadlines.

Crossbreeding programme is necessary for increasing milk production in the State. In select farmer-responsive pockets promoting exotic varieties of milk animals with appropriate ecosystem and better managerial skills involving good fodder and breed management, wallowing facilities helps enhancing milk production significantly. Commercial dairying can also be encouraged by way of policy interventions such as giving agriculture status, concessions in electricity tariff and providing feed ingredients at discounted prices.

Strengthening of Fishermen Co-operative Societies is needed to secure the fishermen livelihoods. Since a major portion of the area is dry and water scarce, the State is considering to develop an integrated approach of agriculture and fishery with more attention to environmental aspects.

Major carps and prawn culture can be promoted on experimental basis in these areas. However, extreme care must be given to control pollution from aquaculture.

Forestry

The Forest Department has put in place the following strategy as a corrective mechanism in the shape of HARITHA HARAM:

1. The Haritha Haram program - Raise the green cover of the state from the existing 25% to 30% by taking up a massive plantation program of around 230 crore saplings by the Forest Department including social forestry wing, the District Administration through the DWMA wing with a view to improve the productivity of forests and enrich the environment and ecosystem of the State.
2. All degraded forests, shrub forests, vacant and communal lands, river courses, foreshore of tanks, canal bunds, roadside margins and embankments, schools, colleges, institutional lands under the public and private sector, will be covered under the “Haritha Haram” program.

Haritha Haram - Nursery



Education

The state's focus is on universalization of elementary and secondary education and bridging the gender, location (rural-urban) and social gaps in participation at these levels which are high at present. Providing hassle free access from KG to PG is an important goal of the Government in this sector.

Partnerships with private / corporate sector in imparting quality education using innovative child friendly teaching materials and methods should be pursued to lay foundations for building the knowledge society.

Health

The Anganwadi centres, and community based organizations should be productively engaged to achieve easy and affordable access to health services to all. The success with Nutrition –cum- Day Care Centres (NDCC) run by SHGs in the state suggests that these centres should be scaled up and strengthened to meet the challenges of improving the quality of health and nutrition services. Convergence of ICDS and NDCC would provide cost effective nutrition to the poor children, pregnant and lactating mothers and these centres would act as information disseminating and counseling centres on health, nutrition, family welfare and motherhood. The prevalence of communicable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis and HIV / AIDS warrants that State to bestow more attention on the creation of hygienic environment, health education and food and nutrition security. Zero open defecation is the target of the State in the next five years.

The state's emphasis on preventive health care measures such as provision of universal safe drinking water through Drinking Water Grid, sanitation facilities and immunization of children is likely to have a significant impact on health and nutrition status of the people.

Industries

In order to address the issues of land availability, industry related infrastructure and speedy release of incentives the Task Force on Industry and Infrastructure has evolved comprehensive policy, outlined as follows:

- Improving the ease of doing business through single window clearances systemically monitored and delivery of incentives online to eliminate leakages within the stipulated regulatory ambience; hassle free clearances for all the industrial parks without the individual entities having to struggle for clearances; creating a land bank for transparent land allocation, reservation of 10% of water available for industrial use, and to rebuild all the trunk infrastructure and within the industrial park internal infrastructure prior to land allotment;
- Providing tailor-made incentives for mega projects involving Rs.200 crore+ employing 1000 persons in addition to those available to the large industries and their assured timely disbursement;
- Providing incentives more attractive than the neighbouring States that involve stamp duty exemptions, power availability at lower cost, VAT reimbursement, land cost subsidy, investment subsidy and interest subsidy;
- Special direct funding, favourable procurement policy, preferential land allotment of plots, additional subsidies and incentives, entrepreneurship and skill development programmes are proposed for the SC/ST category of entrepreneurs in the micro and small enterprise categories;
- To decentralize development and employment generation to ensure overall growth of the State and to give the districts over shadowed by Hyderabad, Medak and Rangareddy, their due.

The State's focus is on developing high competence in twelve core sectors: Life Sciences – bulk drugs, vaccines, nutraceuticals and biological; IT Hardware and Semi-Conductors; Precision Engineering – Aviation, Aerospace, and Defence; Food Processing and Nutrition Products; Automobiles and Heavy engineering; Plastics, Polymers and Chemicals; Textiles and Apparel; Leather; Waste Management and Green Technologies; Renewable Energy and Solar power; Gems and Jewellery Inland Port; Logistics Hub/Container Depot and Mineral based industries.

The State is uniquely positioned in life sciences industry with vast and most inviting infrastructure in Genome Valley and with continuing incentivisation, this can be the global showpiece for Telangana. A variety of Industrial Parks, dotting all the districts of Telangana, are being planned.

Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation has identified 53 acres of land for setting up the Medical Devices Industrial Park in Sultanapur village of Medak with Korean manufacturing knock-down and semi-knockdown technologies. A Rice hub is also proposed at Ibrahimpatnam in Rangareddy District along with a rice processing cluster under the DIPP scheme of Government of India involving an investment of Rs.45.29cr. A land bank of 3 lakh acres has been also identified to promote large scale industrialization in the State.

Similarly, a power loom and readymade garment cluster is programmed in Madikonda of Warangal District apart from a Composite Park in Ibrahimpatnam in Rangareddy District. Common Effluent Treatment Plant in a 5-acre leased land is proposed at the currently highly polluted Patancheru in Medak District to improve the environment.

Way Forward for mining and mineral based industries rests on establishment of more number of power plants and cement plants near the places of coal availability, promoting mineral based ancillary units like fly ash bricks and blocks, white cement, granite cutting and polishing units, ceramics, silicon, sand glass industries, distributed across the districts.

Energy

After the State formation, Telangana State Generation Corporation and Transmission Corporation had been set up. In order to promote solar and other renewable energy sources, Telangana State Solar and Renewable Development Agency had also been established. Going forward, the dominance of coal based generation is expected to continue as the share of hydel is expected to come down due to lower hydel based capacity additions. However, due to the strong policy push by the Government of Telangana, non-conventional energy, predominantly solar and wind is expected to contribute around 7,529 MU by 2019-20 which would be around 8% of the energy availability of the State.

Renewable energy sector not only offers pollution-free power and carbon credits, but also has high job creation potential thus providing a win-win situation for the State. Final goal is to ensure quality of energy supply.

Infrastructure

The State would like to take advantage of the Smart City project of the Union Government and proposes to develop all the district headquarters into smart cities, in a phased manner. The emerging concept, Smart Cities, encompasses information network, communication network, safe drinking water, sanitation, housing for all in green environment and zero open defecation with particular emphasis on participative process of the hitherto neglected population.

The Comprehensive Transportation Study of Hyderabad city suggested high-speed connectivity to the entire district headquarters on the 158km outer ring road at convenient points. The distance between Hyderabad and the districts range from Vikarabad-52km to Adilabad-388km with a median range of around 215km to Karimnagar and 227km to Khammam. The shuttling speed will be critical for the districts to grow in sync with Hyderabad city. As the existing tracks are unsuitable for any high speed connectivity, a detailed feasibility report to concretise this project is proposed to be commissioned and action taken for securing the required investments sooner than later. All state highways are proposed for four-lane traffic capability.

The State needs a Dry Port for encouraging exports and a suitable location on the ORR is proposed to be identified and would be set up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Huge logistic facilities are required in tune with the emerging manufacturing capabilities and these should be coming up in the private sector with appropriate incentives from the government.

Services

Hyderabad has strongly established its identity in the global outsourcing market as one of the preferred destinations for both IT and IT enabled services (ITeS) in India. There is an increasing recognition of the role played by the diasporic community in building of innovation networks in their home countries. Through various programs and incentives, the state government can find a viable method to entice Indian nationals back to the state that can pave way for attraction of managerial and technocratic skills required for the industry, which can be consolidated by providing world-class infrastructure in the proposed Information Technology Investment Region.

Hyderabad is targeted for 4-G enablement connectivity 24x7. The State plans for upgradation of e-embedded facilities for faster interaction between the citizens and the government and encouraging the start-ups with setting up of incubation centres and establishment of IT Parks.

Cost competitiveness holds the key for further growth of this sector resting on the outsourced services. Hence, attracting huge FDI into the sector is equally important.

Tourism

The fledgling state offers a number of opportunities for the tourism industry. Efforts are needed to initiate innovative methods of implementing different types of tourism packages / services and experiences to attract both domestic and foreign travelers. Temple tourism, medical tourism, eco-tourism covering the water falls, forests and several natural habitats of birds and animals could be the new products with differential prices both for domestic and foreign leisure travel. The impressive state and national highways provide tremendous opportunities for growth of this sector with Hyderabad's connectivity to the rest of the State. Private sector has immense potential to establish multi-cuisine restaurants on franchise basis. Implementing attractive packages with the help of social media thus upgrading the present system technologically will further promote tourism sector.

The State endeavours to build competitiveness through innovative systems with interdependent firms and knowledge institutions with higher level learning institutions functioning as bridges of understanding between the knowledge seekers and knowledge givers. The State shall play a key facilitating role with absolute transparency and accountability. Challenges exist and opportunities outweigh them.

The State is on the pathway to progress to "fulfilling the long cherished aspirations of nearly four crore people to establish their identity and chart their own future." Reinventing and reorienting Telangana is the near term goal.

Sustainable Livelihood programmes

Recognising that possession of land fit for cultivation provides both economic security and social status to the Scheduled castes, the Government has formulated the policy of (a) purchase of private cultivable land and distributing 3 acres of contiguous holding to the landless considering it as a viable holding to the landless Scheduled castes' (SCs) families; (b) distributing government land to the landless poor SCs; and (c) ensuring that those who possessed less than 3 acres are given the supplementation and (d) providing the wherewithal for making such holdings in the first year fully cultivable.

In view of the preponderance of small and marginal holdings, farmer-friendly land consolidation efforts with the support of the rest of the stakeholders and also a deliberate strategy for ensuring viability of small farms are on the anvil. In order to provide value addition at the farm gate itself, farmer producer cooperatives and producer companies are a few other strategies likely to be pursued.

The State is sensitive to gender interventions. It would like to make women's lives better livable, more secure and safe. The Kalyana Lakshmi scheme has been introduced which extends financial support to SC and ST families towards the marriage of their daughters. Similarly, "Shadi Mubarak Scheme" would be implemented to cater to the needs of girls of marriageable age belonging to minorities from poor families. Financial support of Rs 51000/- would also be extended for purpose of marriage as a one-time measure.

Skill Development

The state has witnessed a high growth of professional colleges in the private sector and the quality of educational services needs to be monitored for creating a large pool of technically competent manpower.

Vocationalization of secondary school education should receive higher priority in future education planning. Involvement of industry in curriculum development and training needs to be given a fair trial. In the current context of globalization, the state should be more proactive in dissemination of employment opportunities outside India and develop/ strengthen institutional mechanisms to protect the interests of the migrant skilled work force.

The State would like to create employable skills through changing the curriculum of vocational education institutions like polytechnics, ITIs, and Engineering Colleges and making it as a dynamic input in tune with the requirements of the industries as a first step. As a second step it would like to associate the major industries to adopt a few engineering colleges for a continuing interaction in scaling up their knowledge and skills.

In line with the National Skill Development Programme, the State would engage the NGOs, public and private limited companies in handholding the entrepreneurs and enterprises to graduate their capabilities for matching up with the needs of the future. The large deficiency in entrepreneurship in Telangana is due to excessive dependence on the State government or elite and this would be corrected through appropriate support systems and HR interventions.

Competitiveness, defined as the ability of the economy to achieve sustained high rates of economic growth, is contingent upon enhancing responsible and responsive entrepreneurship and the required skill development.

Democratic Decentralisation

Considering the challenges and opportunities in various sectors, appropriate strategies outlined above required greater participation of local governments as effective delivery channels to enable that the intended benefits reach the target groups.

In order to comprehensively address the structural inadequacies, the state embarked on revisiting the decentralized planning. It is well recognised that empowering the grassroots administration right from the village and mandal levels and planning upwards to the District and State through appropriate institutional mechanisms holds the key to unlocking the potential of the State. Appropriate financial and functional devolution along with strengthening resource mobilization capability of the PRIs are key elements in this endeavour. Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika, launched in this direction, is an innovative experiment in decentralized planning with the motto: people plan, government delivers.

Intensive House Hold Survey

Eradication of poverty and improving the Human Development indices to attain first rank in the country is the core objective of development process. It is in pursuance of such process that the State has taken up and completed intensive household survey in one single day in all the districts with active involvement of people to ensure that every deserving poor gets the intended benefits of all the social development programmes, with a reliable data base.

The State is strategically positioned at the moment to take up aggressive legal, administrative and policy reforms warding off the legacy. Positive outlook, reciprocal arrangements in accessing the scarce resources for the advantage of the State, good governance, effective monitoring and evaluation of various programmes to ensure timely delivery of services to the intended target groups would herald a new era of development of the State.

**The State is committed to ensure that
“every paisa spent on welfare programmes reaches the deserving beneficiaries.”**

**- Sri K. Chandrasekhar Rao,
Hon’ble Chief Minister of Telangana State**

Part II
DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

2.1

Chapter

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Growth of Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in common parlance known as “State Income”, is a measure in monetary terms of sum total volume of all goods and services produced during a given period of time within the geographical boundaries of the state, accounted without duplication. This is one of the most important single economic indicators used to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy.

State economic growth is measured through State Domestic Product. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)¹ and its related aggregates are important indicators of the state economy.

These estimates of economy over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of changes in the level of economic development. Sectoral composition of SDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy but also facilitates formulation of plans for overall economic development. When studied in relation to the total population of the state they indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available or the standard of living of the people in the State. These are referred as estimates of Per Capita Income (PCI).

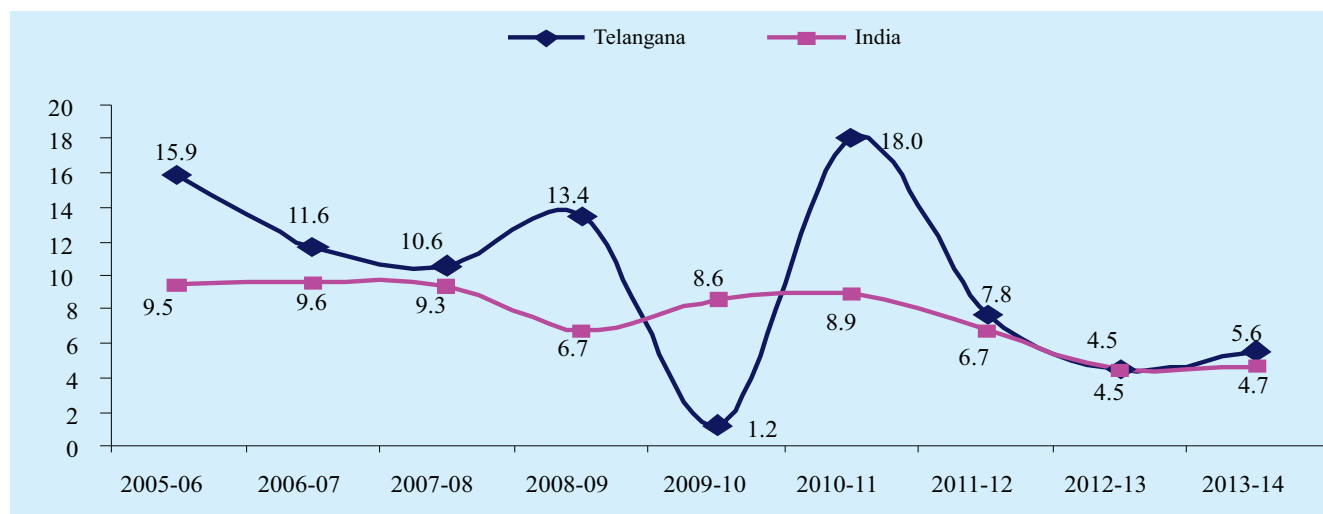
The State GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices was Rs.1,96,182 crores in 2012-13 while that of the country was Rs.54,82,111 crores during same period. The annual growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana and Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices from 2005-06 to 2013-14 (Provisional Estimates) are shown in Chart 2.1.1. The growth performance of Telangana has been fairly impressive during this period eluding even the impact of recent global recession. Overall, Telangana economy could attain an average growth rate of 10.2% during the 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) which is higher than the national average of 8.04%.

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices, for the year 2013-14 (Provisional Estimates) is estimated at Rs.2,07,069 crores as against Rs.1,96,182 crores for the year 2012-13 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 5.55%. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 4.58% in Agriculture sector, 2.70% in Industry sector and 7.15% in the Services sector.

The GSDP at current prices for the year 2013-14 (Provisional Estimates) is estimated at Rs.3,78,963 crores as against Rs.3,35,018 crores to the GSDP at current prices for 2012-13 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth rate of 13.12%. The contribution from Agriculture sector is Rs.65,205 crores, from the Industry sector is Rs. 1,04,218 crores and from Service sector it is Rs.2,09,540 crores.

1. State Domestic Product (SDP) is usually estimated by 'Income originating approach, wherein incomes generated by the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the state are aggregated during a specific period of time, usually a year. The estimates of SDP and related aggregates including District Domestic Product (DDP) are being estimated since 1993-94 both at current and constant prices. The district wise domestic product of the 10 Telangana districts is aggregated and arrived at as GSDP of Telangana State. It may be mentioned that the compilation of DDP data involves certain restrictive assumptions. For example, in case of some of the sectors the value of inputs is estimated using the state average input ratios. However in the absence of the GSDP data for each of reorganized states, we had to rely on the aggregates constructed from DDP data.

Chart 2.1.1: Annual Growth Rates of GSDP of Telangana and GDP of All India at 2004-05 Prices



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Even on a long term basis, the growth performance of the state turns out to be better than the national averages. During the decade 2004-05 to 2013-14 the State registered an average growth rate of 9.8% as against the national average of 7.6%. Agricultural sector grew at 7.2% compared to the national average of 4.0%, while Industry sector grew at 9.4% against the national average of 6.9%. In case of Services sector also, the State registered a higher growth rate of 10.9% than the national average of 9.1% during this period.

Table-2.1.1. GSDP of Telangana State and GDP of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	Telangana State		All India	
	GSDP (Rs.Crs)	Growth Rate (%)	GDP (Rs.Crs)	Growth Rate (%)
2004-05	89,946	-	29,71,465	-
2005-06	1,04,233	15.9	32,53,073	9.5
2006-07	1,16,343	11.6	35,64,364	9.6
2007-08	1,28,618	10.6	38,96,636	9.3
2008-09	1,45,902	13.4	41,58,676	6.7
2009-10	1,47,577	1.2	45,16,071	8.6
2010-11*	1,74,185	18.0	49,18,533	8.9
2011-12#	1,87,719	7.8	52,47,530	6.7
2012-13\$	1,96,182	4.5	54,82,111	4.5
2013-14@	2,07,069	5.6	57,41,791	4.7

* Third Revised Estimates, # Second Revised Estimates, \$ First Revised Estimates, @ Provisional Estimates

Source:-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana State and C.S.O., New Delhi.

First Quarter GSDP Estimates (April-June 2014)

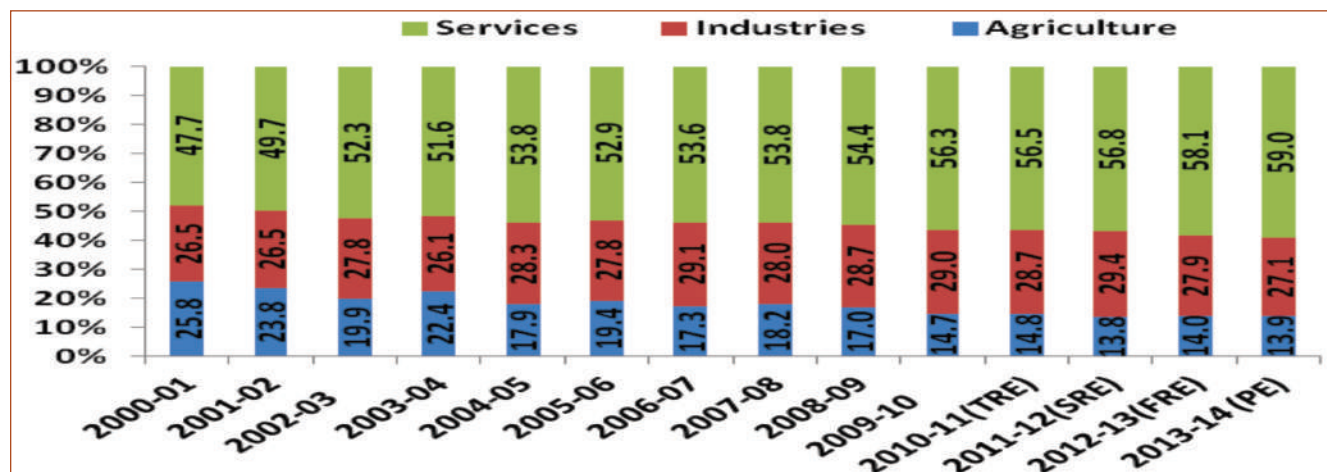
As per the first quarter GSDP (April-June 2014) estimates for the Year 2014-15 the State grew at 6.39 percent as against the national GDP growth rate of 5.71 percent for the same period at constant 2004-05 prices.

Structure of the Economy

The composition of GSDP of the State is changing significantly. The share of Agriculture sector in the GSDP which was 26% in 2000-01 declined gradually to 14% in 2013-14 at constant prices. An important

point to note in this context is that agriculture will continue to be important sector in the economy as 55.7 percent of the workforce depends on agriculture and its growth is likely to be more equitable. The decline in share of agricultural sector is almost made-up by services sector, which increased its share from 48% to 59% during this period. The share of Industry sector remained stable with minor fluctuations around 27%. (Chart 2.1.2).

Chart 2.1.2. Structural Composition of the GSDP

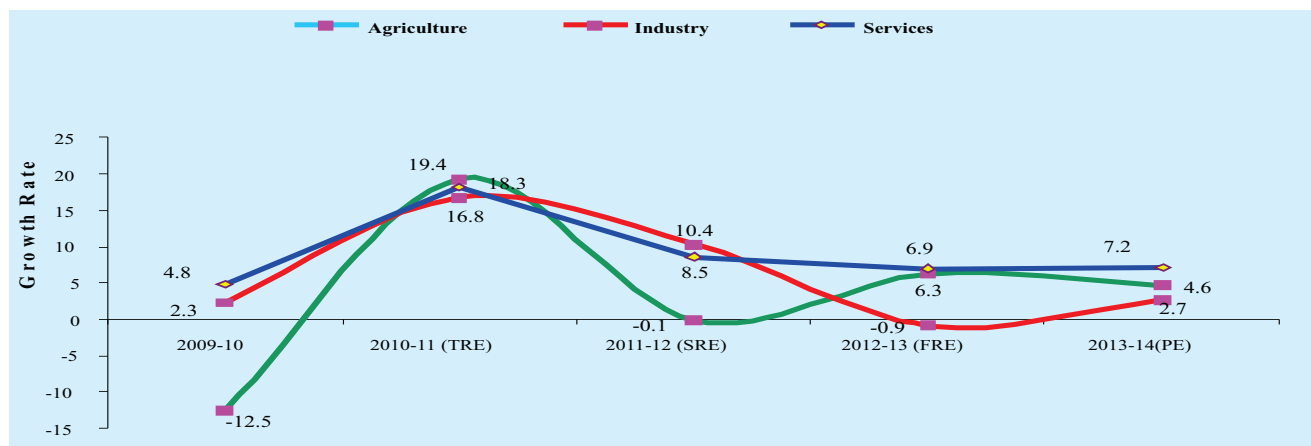


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Sectoral Growth Trends

The trends in sectoral growth rates of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices from 2009-10 to 2013-14(PE) are presented in Chart 2.1.3. Agriculture sector as per the Provisional Estimates of GSDP for 2013-14 has shown a growth of 4.6%. Among the sectors allied to Agriculture, the Livestock and Forestry & Logging sub-sectors have registered moderate growth rates of 1.03% and 1.77% respectively while a substantial increase in the production of Inland fish resulted in an impressive growth rate of 16.54%. Industry sector registered a growth rate of 2.70% during 2013-14. Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sector registered a growth of 4.06% and 3.80% respectively. Services sector registered a growth rate of 7.15% during the year 2013-14. Among the sub-sectors, Transport by Other Means & Storage, Banking & Insurance and Public Administration have shown an impressive growth. (Chart 2.1.3.)

Chart 2.1.3: Sectoral GSDP Growth Rates at Constant (2004-05) Prices

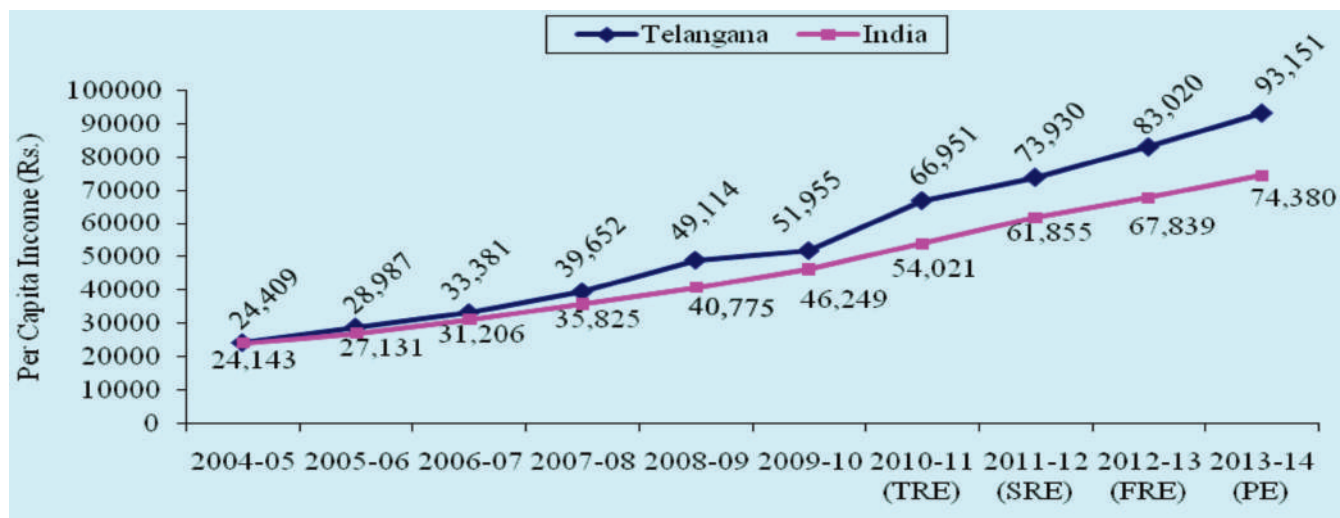


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Per Capita Income

The Per Capita Income is an indicator of the standard of living of the people. The Per Capita Income in the State has remained consistently higher than the national Per Capita Income for more than a decade. The Per Capita Income of the state increased from about Rs.24,409 in 2004-05 to Rs.93,151 at current prices in 2013-14. During the same period the All India Per Capita Income increased from Rs.24,143 to Rs.74,380 (Chart 2.1.4).

Chart 2.1.4: Per Capita Income of Telangana and All India at Current Prices



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

As per the Provisional Estimates of 2013-14, the Per Capita Income of Telangana State at current prices increased to Rs.93,151 from Rs.83,020 in 2012-13 registering a growth of 12.20 percent. The Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) prices, has also gone up from Rs.47,785 in 2012-13 to Rs.49,993 in 2013-14 registering a growth rate of 4.62 per cent.

It may be noted that the improvement in the performance of Telangana in terms of per capita income in relation to the All India Per Capita Income is not only due to the acceleration in the aggregate GSDP growth but also due to faster deceleration in the population growth experienced by the State during the last two decades.

Table- 2.1.2. The Per Capita Income of Telangana State and All India at Current prices

(in Rupees)

Year	Telangana State		All India	
	Per Capita Income	Growth Rate (%)	Per Capita Income	Growth Rate (%)
2004-05	24,409	-	24,143	-
2005-06	28,987	18.8	27,131	12.4
2006-07	33,381	15.2	31,206	15.0
2007-08	39,652	18.8	35,825	14.8
2008-09	49,114	23.9	40,775	13.8
2009-10	51,955	5.9	46,249	13.4
2010-11*	66,951	28.9	54,021	16.8
2011-12#	73,930	10.4	61,855	14.5
2012-13\$	83,020	12.3	67,839	9.7
2013-14@	93,151	12.2	74,380	9.6

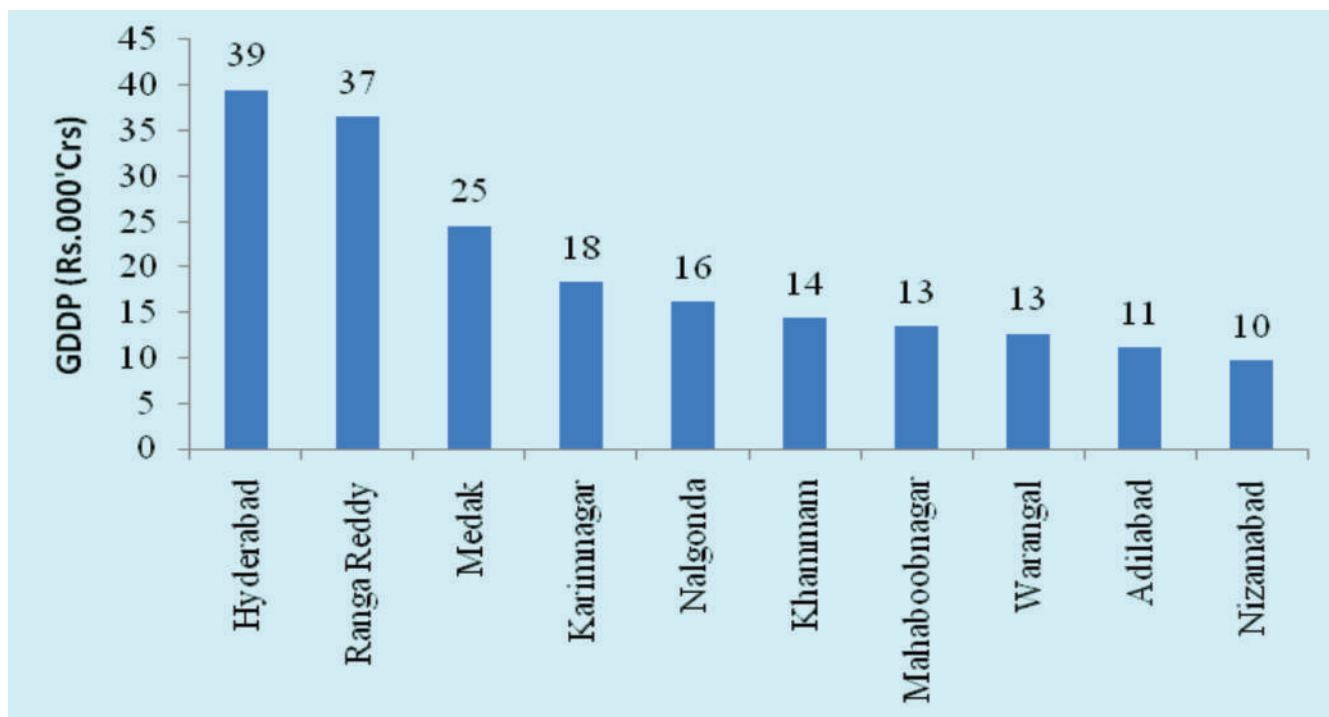
* Third Revised Estimates, # Second Revised Estimates, \$ First Revised Estimates, @ Provisional Estimates.

Source:-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana State and C.S.O., New Delhi.

Gross District Domestic Product(GDDP): Inter-District Variations

As in other parts of India, there exist substantial variations in the levels of development across districts of Telangana. The extent of inter-district variations in the economy of the state, GDDP of the districts during the year 2012-13 at constant (2004-05) prices is presented in chart 2.1.5

Chart 2.1.5: GDDP of the Districts during the year 2012-13 at Constant (2004-05) Prices

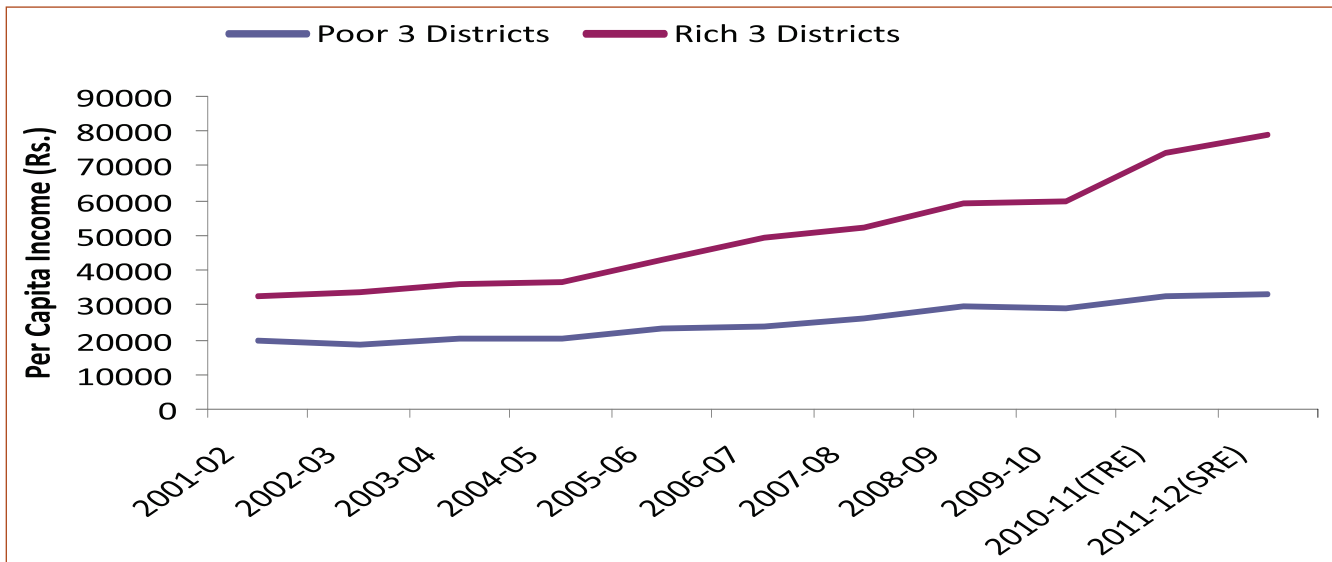


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad

The GDDP data indicate that three districts, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Medak together account half of the GSDP of the state, while the districts like Nizamabad, Adilabad and Warangal share 17% of the state' GSDP. The main reason for this uneven distribution across the districts is on account of large inter-sectoral income variations. The uneven regional distribution of income coupled with uneven growth is giving rise to widening regional disparities.

The Per Capita District Domestic Product (DDP) of the poorest three districts (Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, and Warangal) is compared with the Per Capita DDP of the rich three (Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medak) districts, as given in Chart 2.1.6. As can be seen the gap between the per capita incomes of the two grouped districts is increasing over time.

Chart 2.1.6 Average Per Capita Income of top 3 and bottom 3 Districts from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (SRE)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

The Growth patterns require that the state calibrates its policies to ensure stable growth across the sectors and districts. Growth has no meaning if it does not result in the overall development of the economy measured in terms of the human development indices and welfare of the poor and weaker sections of the society. The progress of the State in the HDI is presented in the next chapters.

2.2

Chapter

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The basic principles of economic development confirm that human beings are at the center of concern for sustainable development. Human development has been thus an abiding concern in the process of economic growth. Undeterred by the complexities of division of the combined State, expenditure on welfare schemes in all the districts of Telangana indicates ranking in human development indices of 2011-12 is better than the previous reference year 2004-05.

Human Development across States

It is now well established that besides economic development, human development is very important. The outcomes of human development depend on several factors such as the social and macroeconomic policies of the union government in a federal context in general, policies and strategies of the State Governments particularly with respect to health and education besides the specific historical factors. The goal of the human development approach is to place people at the centre of development debate, policy and advocacy. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched Human Development Report in 1990 with the sole objective of advocating this approach to development policy. The Human Development Report (HDR), released annually, used a simple composite measure called Human Development Index (HDI) to gauge the overall status of different countries and rank them. The HDI combines three dimensions of development - such as long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living. Following the UNDP methodology HDI has been computed for major states of India and districts of Telangana for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12.

The values of HDI along with their relative rankings are shown in Table 2.2.1. 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, Chhattisgarh and Odisha appear in the bottom four. The rank of Telangana improved to 10 from 13.

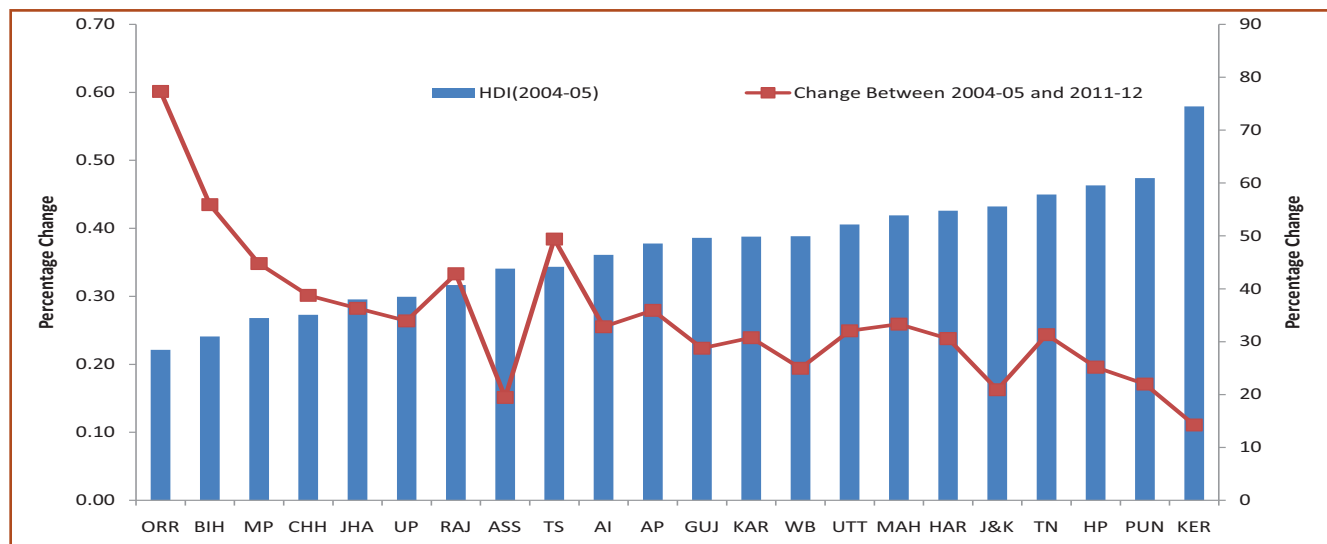
Table 2.2.1: HDI and its Rankings among Major States of India

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: Draft HDI Report 2011-12(2014), CESS Hyderabad.

The value of HDI in 2004-05 and percentage change in HDI between 2004-05 and 2011-12 are shown in the Chart 2.2.1. The chart very clearly shows that states with low value of HDI in 2004-05 have increased their HDI value faster compared to the states with higher HDI values.

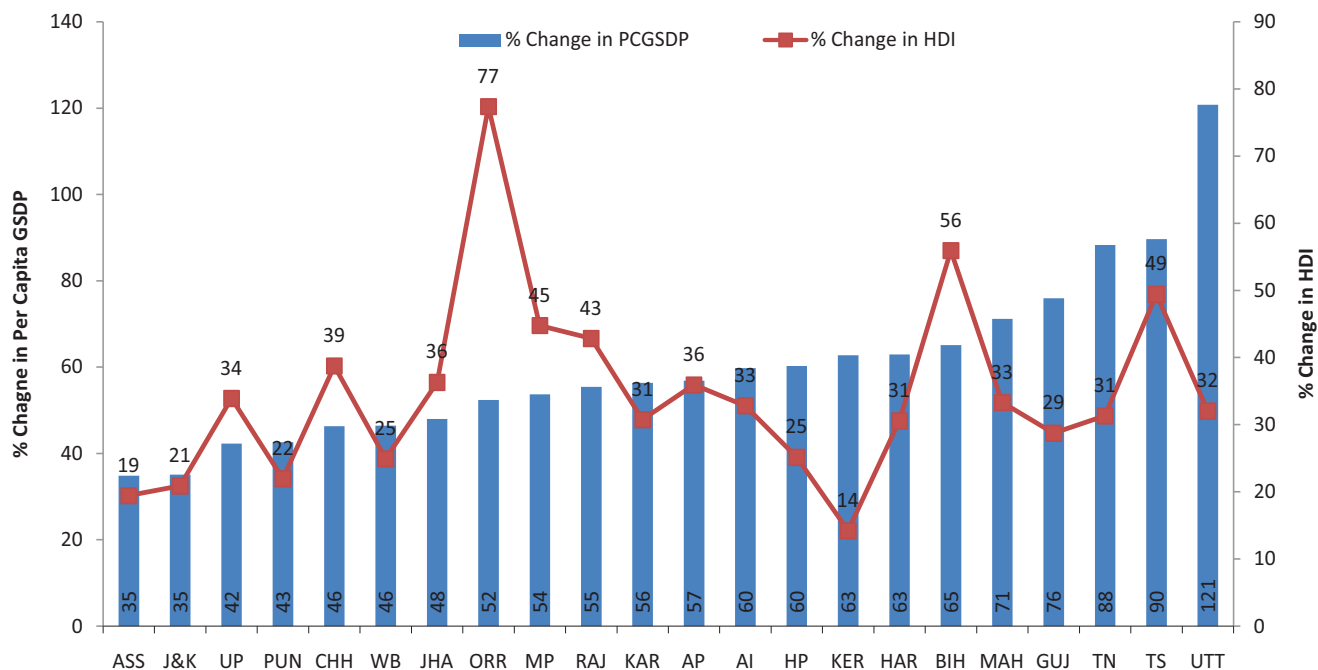
Chart 2.2.1: HDI of States in 2004-05 and percentage change in HDI between 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: Draft HDI Report 2011-12 (2014), CESS, Hyderabad.

An important result from the analysis of the changes is that the change in HDI is weakly related to Growth. The chart 2.2.2 below shows that the percentage changes in HDI and Per Capita GSDP (PCGSDP) between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The chart clearly shows that states that have achieved high rate of improvement in HDI are not necessarily the states, which achieved high growth. In fact the correlation coefficient between the change in HDI and change in PCGSDP is as low as 0.125.

Chart 2.2.2: Relationship between Change in HDI and Growth of Major States and UTs

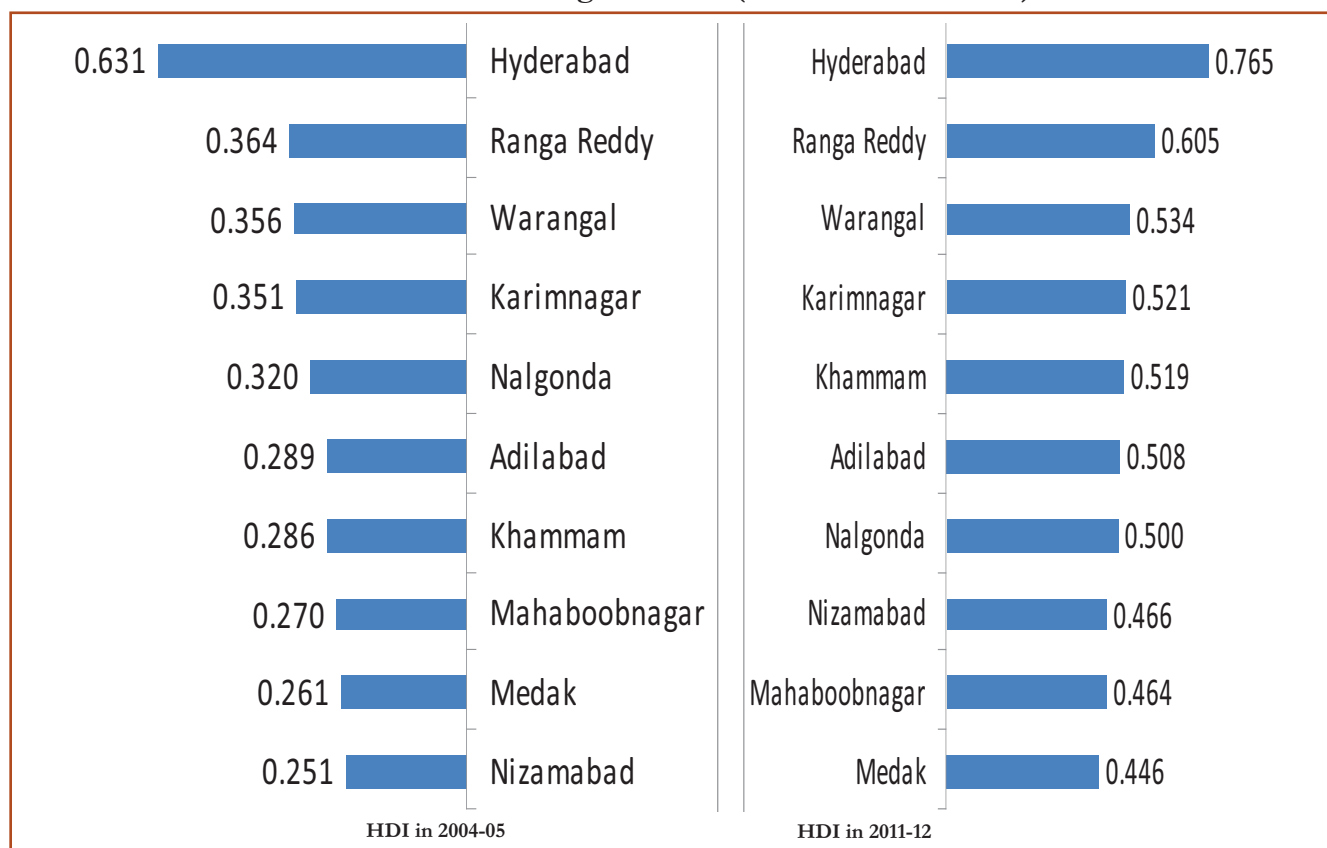


Source: Draft HDI Report 2011-12 (2014), CESS, Hyderabad

Human Development across Districts

The HDI values across the districts are shown in the Chart 2.2.3. The values of HDI at district level also show considerable increase, indicating good progress in human development. In both the years (2004-05 and 2011-12), Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Warangal and Karimnagar ranked at the top in that order. However, there are changes in ranking in the middle and bottom range. Medak, slipped from 9th to 10th and Mahabubnagar slipped from 8th to 9th during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12. Correspondingly, the district of Nizamabad improved its position from 10th to 8th. Among the middle ranking districts, Nalgonda district slipped its rank from 5th to 7th, while Khammam improved its position from 7th to 5th.

Chart 2.2.3: HDI across Districts of Telangana State (2004-05 and 2011-12)



Source: Draft HDI Report 2011-12 (2014), CESS, Hyderabad.

While the overall HDI ranking in Telangana state has shown positive trends, the data reveals the need for emphasis in certain areas. Out of the critical instruments to achieve, this is to improve the delivery mechanism at field levels, for which democratic decentralization can be an effective strategy. The next chapter traces the evaluation of democratic decentralization in Telangana and the new initiatives in this regard.

2.3

Chapter

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika

In order to fulfil dreams and aspirations of the people of Telangana, there is an imperative need to change the paradigm of the planning process so as to reflect the felt needs of the people in the policies and programmes. Towards this end, democratic decentralisation was considered an effective strategy that gave rise to the new initiative under nomenclature “Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” (Our Village - Our Plan).

Through this an endeavour was made to shift the existing top down bureaucratic model of planning to a more democratic “bottom-up model”, through people’s participation in the planning process. This is also in tune with the principles stipulated under the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India to transfer funds, functions and functionaries to the Gram panchayats and Local Bodies.

The Process

The concept of “Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” involved identification and prioritisation of works to be taken up at the village level while focusing on human development and key sectors such as Health, Education, Agriculture and Land use plan and basic Infrastructure i.e., safe drinking water, roads, drainages and sanitation as wells as resource mobilisation at Gram Panchayat level. Participation of at least 10% of the village population was made mandatory in Grama Sabhas to finalise village Plans.

The concept was discussed during the workshop on “Reinventing Telangana” held on the 7th July 2014, which was addressed by the Hon’ble Chief Minister and attended by all Secretaries, Heads of Departments, District Collectors, and Joint Collectors of the State. In this workshop training schedule for field functionaries at different levels was drawn up. Accordingly the training of trainers (District Resource Persons) was conducted at AP Academy of Rural Development on 9th July 2014. In turn, the District Resource Persons trained the Mandal Resource Persons on 11th July 2014 at the respective District Head Quarters. Village Resource Persons were identified for each of the Gram Panchayats who were trained by the Mandal Resource Persons on the 12th of July 2014.

Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika - Grama Sabhas



The Programme was organised throughout the State in 3 Phases and Gram Panchayat plans were prepared for each of the village between 13th and 18th July 2014. This was followed by meetings of the Mandal Parishads for formulation of mandal level plans during 19th to 23rd July 2014. Finally, the District Plans were prepared in the meetings of Zilla Parishads conducted with the people's representatives at the district level during 24th to 28th July 2014, duly consolidating the village, mandal and District Plans, details of which were incorporated in a web-portal separately by the Centre for Good Governance (CGG). During the preparation of plans at various levels, a sample process evaluation was conducted by the Planning department through the Council for Social Development (CSD).

The Outcome

The maiden attempt made by the Government of Telangana to involve people in the Planning process aroused tremendous public response throughout the state. Under this process, micro level plans were prepared for 8685 Grama Panchayats, 443 Mandals and 9 Zilla Parishads. While the village plans identified the felt needs of the local people with total outlay of Rs.20094 crores, at the mandal level shelf of projects were prepared to the total outlay of Rs.13709 crores. In addition to this district plans were identified works to be taken up in a phased manner with the total outlay of Rs.20503 crores. In all, 71876 works were identified under the “Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” with the total outlay of Rs.54305 crores, covering all the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Priorities

The main aim of the “Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” programme was to identify the felt needs of the local people and in turn prioritise the works to be taken up, by dovetailing the same with existing schemes under various sectors. It is interesting to note that the top three priorities at the Grama Panchayat level accounted for CC road works worth Rs. 6578.26 crores, followed by drainage works worth Rs. 2846.29 crores and overhead tank works with an outlay of Rs. 874.16 crores. Similarly the top three priorities were identified in the mandal level, pertaining to Irrigation works with an outlay of Rs.1476.31 crores, followed by bridge works worth Rs.797.92 crores works and pipeline works worth Rs.638.52 crores. In contrast, the District Plans were finalised at the Zilla Parishad level accorded priority to irrigation works worth Rs. 899.12 crores, followed by BT Road works worth Rs. 338.68 crores, and Health related works with an outlay of Rs. 208.74 crores .

“Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” is a humble beginning made by the Telangana state to put the people at the centre of the planning process and the exercise needs to be sustained to achieve the real goals of democratic decentralisation. There is also a need to ensure that the works prioritised for short, medium and long term periods are included in the projects /works to be taken up by the field agencies of the line departments. There is also need to sensitise the functionaries at different levels to accord topmost priority to the felt needs of the people, while taking up the works.

Intensive Household Survey

“Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” programme was followed by another innovative exercise that is, the Intensive Household Survey throughout the state on a single day i.e., on 19.8.2014. While “Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” was aimed at identifying the community needs of the people, the purpose of the Intensive House Hold Survey is to target the individual needs and to identify deserving beneficiaries for various Government schemes. The database collected through the survey is on voluntary basis from the heads of the Households numbering 1,01,93,027 (as against, 83.58 lakh households, as per 2011 census). The State is analysing and processing the database for use by different govt. agencies/ departments, for effective targeting of Government schemes, such as, Food Security, Pensions, etc. About 3.58 lakh enumerators collected the data from each of the households of the state on a single day, in what turned out to be a unique exercise for

data collection in the country. This organic link between the “Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika” and “Intensive Household Survey”, needs to be appreciated in the proper perspective, so as to understand the paradigm shift being attempted by the Government of Telangana **to put people first in the Planning process** and also ensure that every paisa reaches the deserving beneficiaries of Government schemes. It is hoped at this process, if sustained in future, will assure salutary changes in the implementations of works under Government programmes through greater participation of the people.

Intensive Household Survey – 19th August, 2014



Part III
SECTORAL STATUS

3.1

Chapter

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agriculture

Sustainable growth in Agriculture continues to be core agenda for both the Central and State Governments. The share of agriculture to state GSDP in 2013-14 is 13.86 percent at constant (2004-05) prices. The percentage of agricultural workers according to 2011 Census is 55.7, which is slightly higher than All India at 54.6 percent. Agriculture is the main occupation for nearly 40 percent of households in the state of which 26.5 percent are self employed and 12.5 percent are agricultural labour households.

Agriculture and allied sectors constitute crop husbandry (agriculture, horticulture), livestock, forestry and fishery sectors. The share of crop husbandry sector in agriculture and allied sector GSDP is declining over-time.

The share of Livestock sector is one third of total agriculture and allied sectors GSDP during 2013-14. The growth of this sector is stable as compared to that of crop sector during the last decade. However, there has been slow down in the growth during the last two years. The growth of this sector gains significance in the light of the decline in the share of agriculture and allied activities share in GSDP (Table 3.1.1).

Table 3.1.1: Shares of Allied Sectors in Agricultural GSDP at 2004-05 Constant Prices

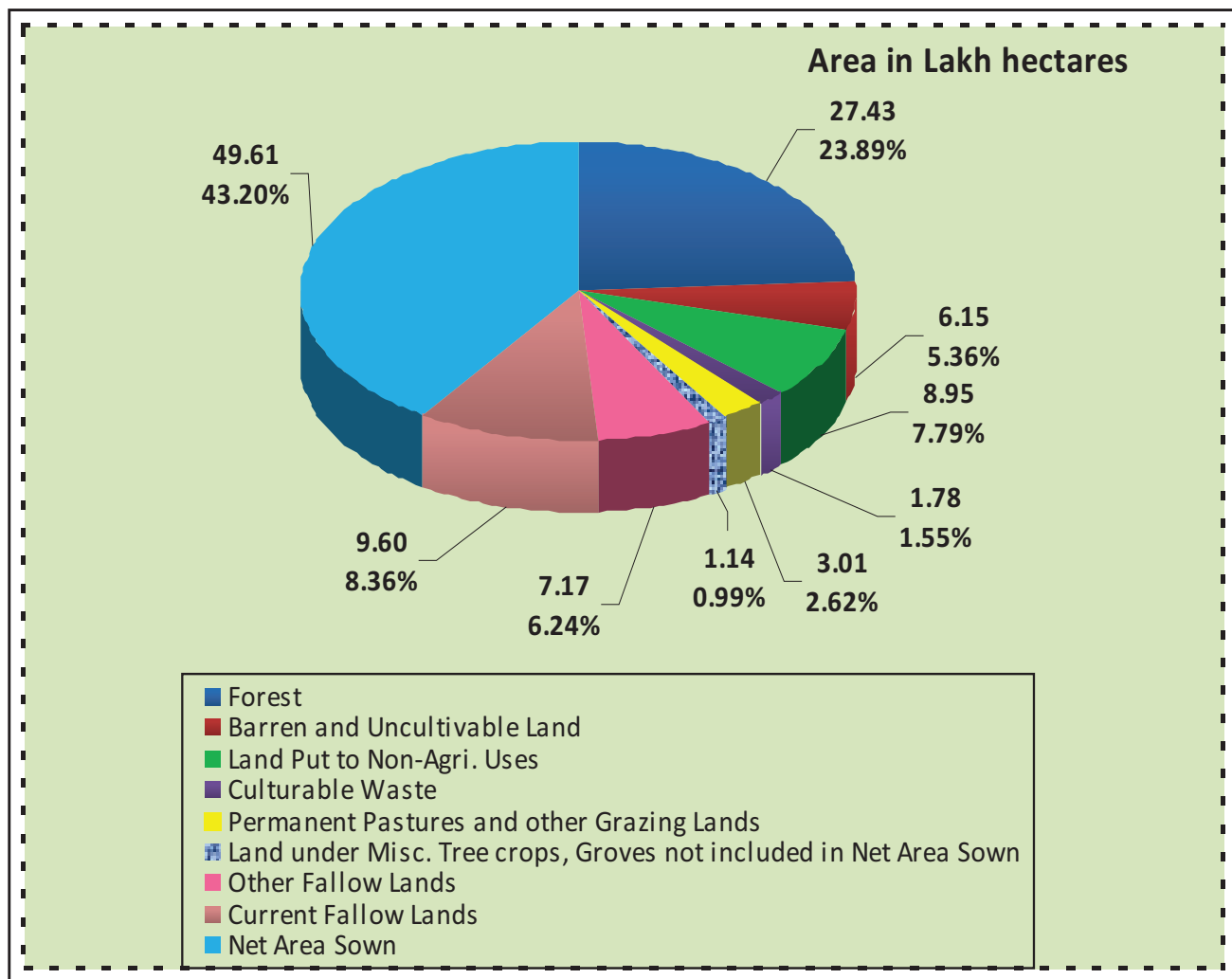
Sector	2006-07*	2013-14
Crop Husbandry Sector	64.1	56.1
Livestock	24.8	32.5
Forestry and Logging	8.8	7.1
Fisheries	2.3	4.3
Total Agriculture Sector	100.0	100.0
Share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in GSDP	17.3	13.9
Share of Animal Husbandry in GSDP	4.3	4.5

*Note : Reference year 2006-07 is taken due to Livestock Census.

Land Utilization

The geographical area of the Telangana State is 114.84 lakh hectares, of which 43.20 percent is under Net Area Sown (49.61 lakh hectares), 23.89 percent is Forest Land (27.43 lakh hectares), 8.36 percent is Current Fallow Lands (9.60 lakh hectares), 7.79 percent Land is put to Non-Agricultural uses (8.95 lakh hectares), 5.36 percent is Barren and uncultivable land (6.15 lakh hectares) and 6.2 percent falls under Other fallows (7.17 lakh hectares) and remaining 5.2 percent is under Cultivable waste, Permanent pastures and other grazing lands, and Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the Net Area Sown (5.93 lakh hectares) in 2013-14. Details of Land Utilization Pattern is shown in Chart 3.1.1.

Chart 3.1.1: Land Utilization Pattern in 2013-14



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad

Land Holdings

The data on land holdings in the state is being collected since 1970-71 through a quinquennial census of land holdings, the latest available being 2010-11. The percentage of marginal holdings has increased, small holdings remained constant and that of semi-medium, medium and large holdings have fallen by 2010-11. At the same time, area under marginal and small holdings has risen. The average size of land holdings in the Telangana State has marginally declined to 1.11 hectares during 2010-11 from 1.30 hectares in 2005-06. The number of holdings has increased from 48.28 Lakhs in 2005-06 to 55.54 Lakhs in 2010-11.

District wise percentage distribution of holding and area in table 3.1.2 shows that in the district of Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Khammam and Warangal more than 60 % holdings are Marginal. But percentage of the area held by semi medium and small holdings is higher than Marginal holdings. Average size of land holding is highest (1.40 ha.) for Adilabad and Lowest (0.92 ha.) for Nizamabad district. Distribution of land holdings and area according to size classes is given in Table 3.1.2.

Table 3.1.2: Percentage Distribution of Holdings and Area by Size of Holdings: 2010-11

District	Holdings					Area					Average Size of Holding (ha)
	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	
Adilabad	49.8	27.7	17.5	4.6	0.4	16.9	28.3	31.9	18.1	4.8	1.40
Nizamabad	67.5	23.8	7.3	1.3	0.1	33.9	36.1	20.6	7.9	1.5	0.92
Karimnagar	67.5	21.9	8.4	2.0	0.2	30.9	31.8	22.9	11.8	2.6	0.96
Medak	67.9	21.7	7.8	2.3	0.3	29.9	31.3	21.2	13.2	4.4	0.97
Rangareddy	58.3	25.7	12.1	3.5	0.4	23.5	29.4	26.1	15.8	5.2	1.22
Mahabubnagar	57.9	25.4	12.6	3.7	0.4	22.0	29.5	27.2	16.8	4.5	1.23
Nalgonda	58.8	25.3	12.1	3.5	0.3	23.1	29.9	26.9	16.5	3.6	1.19
Warangal	67.1	21.4	8.7	2.5	0.3	28.6	29.7	22.8	14.2	4.7	1.01
Khammam	62.2	22.6	11.6	3.3	0.3	25.6	27.6	26.7	15.8	4.3	1.14
Total	62.0	23.9	10.9	3.0	0.3	25.3	30.2	25.5	15.0	4.0	1.11

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Agro-Climatic Zones

Based on climatic parameters i.e. Rainfall, Soils and cropping pattern etc. the state is divided in to 4 Agro-climatic zones (Table 3.1.3).

Table 3.1.3: Agro Climatic Zones in Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of the zone	Districts	Head Quarters	Area (sq.km)	No. of Mandals	No. of Research Stations.
1	Northern Telangana Zone	Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad	Jagtial	35.5	144	6
2	Central Telangana Zone	Warangal, Khammam, Medak	Warangal	30.6	132	7
3	Southern Telangana Zone	Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy	Palem	39.3	164	6
4	High Altitude & Tribal Areas Zone	High Altitude & Tribal Areas of Khammam and Adilabad districts	Chintapalli	4.66	13	3

Source: Commissioner of Agriculture, Hyderabad.

The agricultural planning for each zone is supported with the research and recommendations of Regional Agricultural Research Stations of ANGRAU setup within each zone.

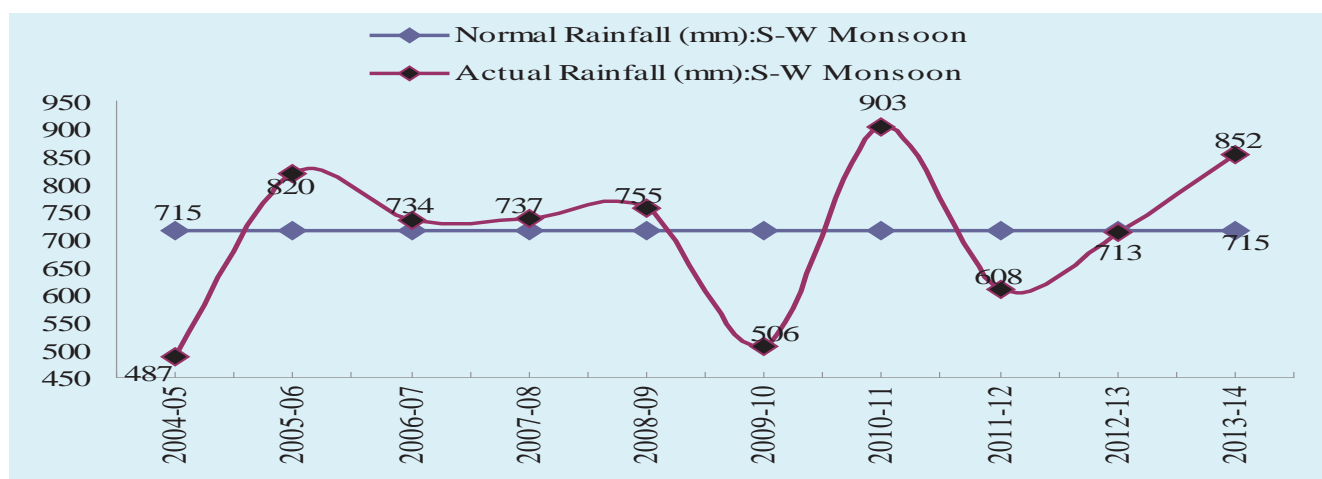
Soils

Telangana state is richly endowed with variety of soils, ranging from highly fertile alluvial to very poor sandy soils. Red soils are predominant with 48% of the land, while Black cotton soils, alluvial, rocks and boulders share 25%, 20% and 7% respectively.

Rainfall

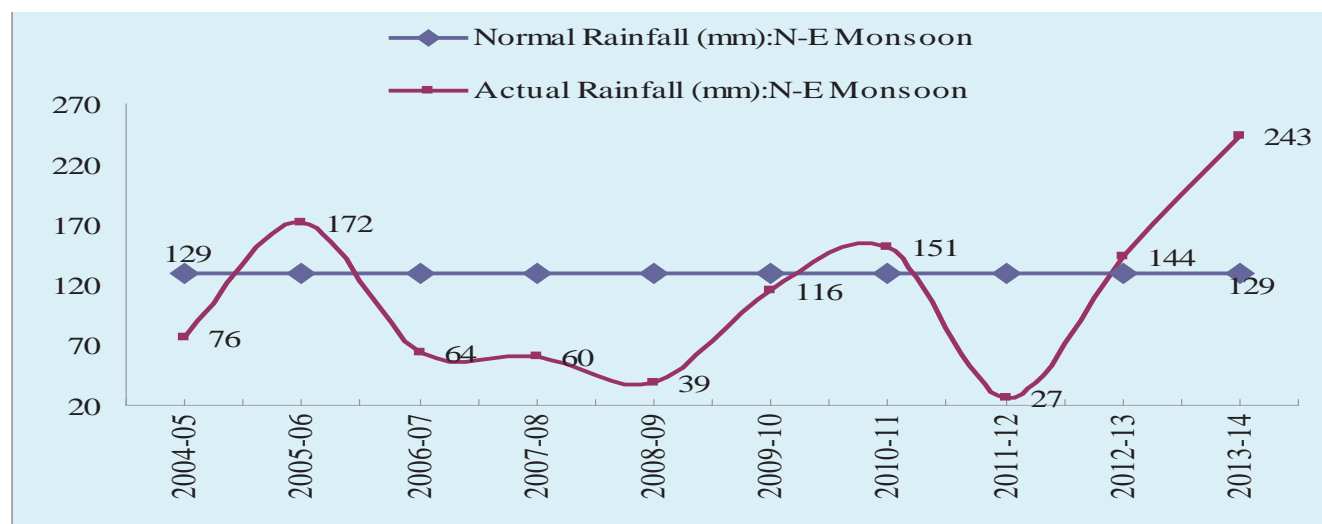
The Normal annual rainfall of Telangana state is 906 mm. The rainfall received during the South West Monsoon (June – September) period for 2013-14 was 852 mm as against the normal rainfall of 715 mm, recording an excess of 19 percent. Rainfall received during the North East monsoon (October – December) period for 2013-14 was 243 mm as against the normal rainfall of 129 mm, recording an excess of 88 percent. Rainfall trend over the past 10 years is depicted in chart 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.

Chart 3.1.2: Rainfall during South-West Monsoon from 2004-05 to 2013-14



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Chart 3.1.3: Rainfall during North-East Monsoon from 2004-05 to 2013-14



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

The state receives 80 percent of rainfall through south west monsoon. Four districts in the state Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam receive more than 1000 mm per annum. Karimnagar, Medak, and Nalgonda districts receive rainfall between 850 and 1000 mm and Rangareddy and Mahbubnagar districts receive less than 850 mm of rainfall.

During the period from 2004-05 to 2013-14, annual actual rainfall was lowest in 2009-10 i.e., 643.9 mm. In 2013-14 annual actual rainfall is highest i.e., 1162.4 mm as against a normal rainfall of 906.6 mm in the state. The State registered highest area under fallow during 2009-10, due to lowest rainfall.

Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity (the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area) is one of the indices of assessing efficiency of agriculture sector. The cropping intensity for the year 2013-14 increased to 1.27 from 1.22 in 2012-13. The cropping intensity is highest in Nizamabad District (1.63) and lowest in Adilabad district (1.07) (Table 3.1.4).

Table 3.1.4: District wise Cropping Intensity in 2012-13

Sl No	Districts	Cropping intensity
1	Mahbubnagar	1.11
2	Rangareddy	1.10
3	Medak	1.26
4	Nizamabad	1.63
5	Adilabad	1.07
6	Karimnagar	1.37
7	Warangal	1.34
8	Khammam	1.12
9	Nalgonda	1.19
	Telangana	1.22

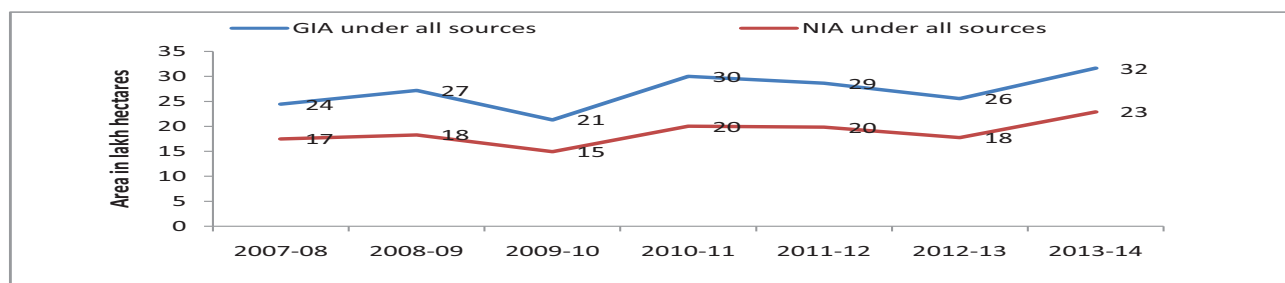
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Gross and Net Irrigated Area

The gross irrigated area in the State is increased to 31.64 lakh hectares in 2013-14 from 25.57 lakh hectares in 2012-13, showing an increase of 23.74 percent over previous year. The net area irrigated in the state is also increased to 22.89 lakh hectares in 2013-14 as against 17.74 lakh hectares in 2012-13, showing an increase of 29.03 percent.

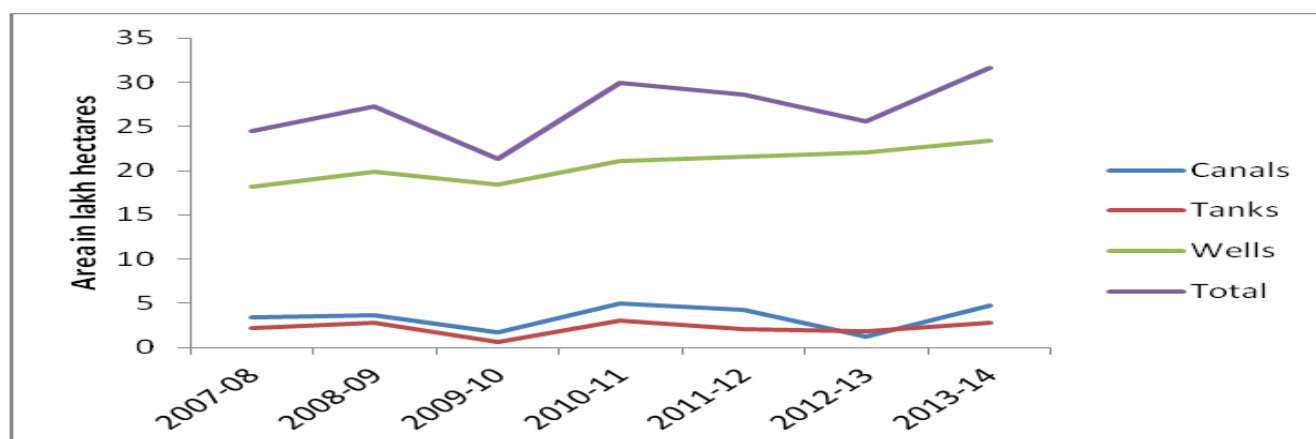
The Gross and Net irrigated area are shown in chart 3.1.4. Source wise Gross irrigated area is shown in chart 3.1.5. Area under wells is the highest among all sources of irrigation.

Chart 3.1.4: Gross Irrigated Area and Net Irrigated Area from 2007-08 to 2013-14



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad

Chart 3.1.5 Source wise Gross Irrigated Area during 2007-08 -2013-14



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

The ratio of net irrigated area to the net area sown during the year 2013-14 is 46.14 percent. The details of the ratios from 2008-09 to 2013-14 are shown in Table 3.1.5.

Table 3.1.5: Net Area Sown, Net Irrigated Area and Irrigation Ratio from 2008-09 to 2013-14

Year	Net Area Sown	Net Irrigated Area	Irrigation ratio%
2008-09	42.26	18.27	43.23
2009-10	39.59	14.93	37.71
2010-11	44.92	20.05	44.63
2011-12	45.99	19.85	43.16
2012-13	46.54	17.74	38.12
2013-14	49.61	22.89	46.14

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Table 3.1.6 shows source wise net irrigated area from 2008-09 to 2013-14. Net area irrigated by wells was the highest in 2009-10 at 84.33 percent and fell to 74.79 percent in 2013-14, while area irrigated by canals has increased from 5.07 percent in 2012-13 to 12.67 percent in 2013-14. During the given period on average 76 percent of net irrigated area is through wells showing the heavy dependence on well irrigation.

Table 3.1.6: Percentage of Net Irrigated Area by source of Irrigation from 2008-09 to 2013-14

Year	Net Irrigated Area (lakh ha.)	Percentage Net Irrigated Area by		
		Canals	Tanks	Wells
2008-09	18.27	11.55	13.03	72.09
2009-10	14.93	9.18	3.82	84.33
2010-11	20.05	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	74.79

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Irrigation Intensity

Irrigation intensity (ratio of gross irrigated area to net irrigated area) under all sources of irrigation and wells is given in Table 3.1.7. Irrigation intensity under wells is 1.36 in 2013-14. Expansion in Gross and Net irrigated area has taken place due to well irrigation.

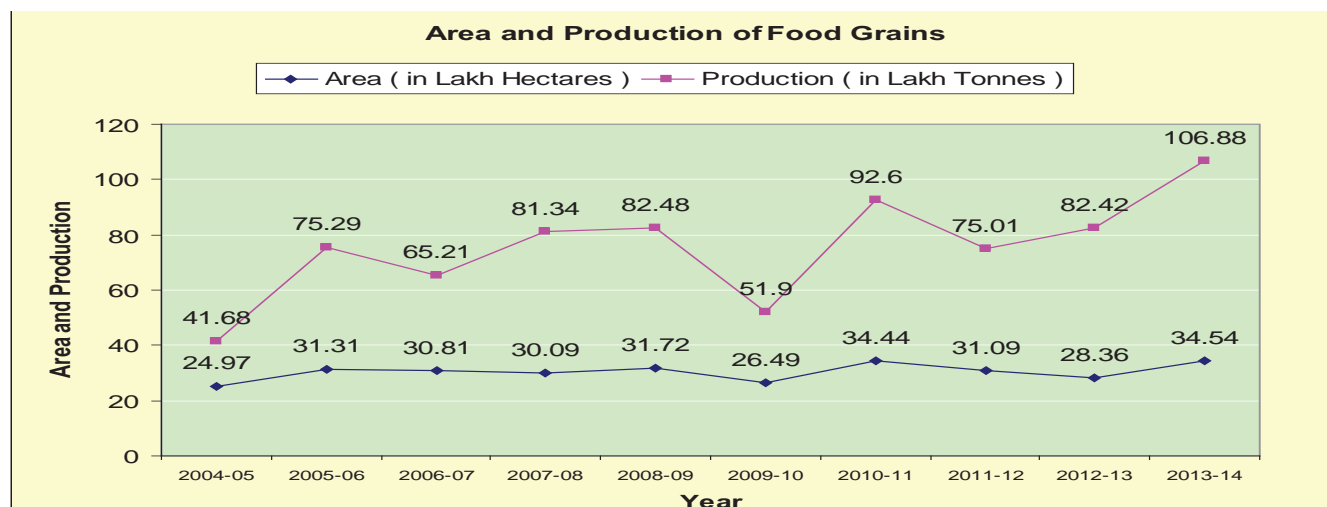
Table 3.1.7 Gross and Net irrigated area and Irrigation Intensity from 2007-08 to 2013-14

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	24.46	17.49	1.40	18.23	13.14	1.39
2008-09	27.21	18.27	1.49	19.88	13.17	1.51
2009-10	21.31	14.93	1.43	18.42	12.59	1.46
2010-11	29.99	20.05	1.50	21.11	13.96	1.51
2011-12	28.65	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	31.64	22.89	1.38	23.36	17.12	1.36

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Area and production of food grains during 2004-05 and 2013-14 for the state are shown in chart 3.1.6. There are fluctuations in area and production of food grains in the past decade due to seasonal conditions like drought, floods and heavy rains. It can be observed that in years of low rainfall the net area sown, gross irrigated area, area under food crops and production of food grains is low.

Chart 3.1.6: Area and Production of Food

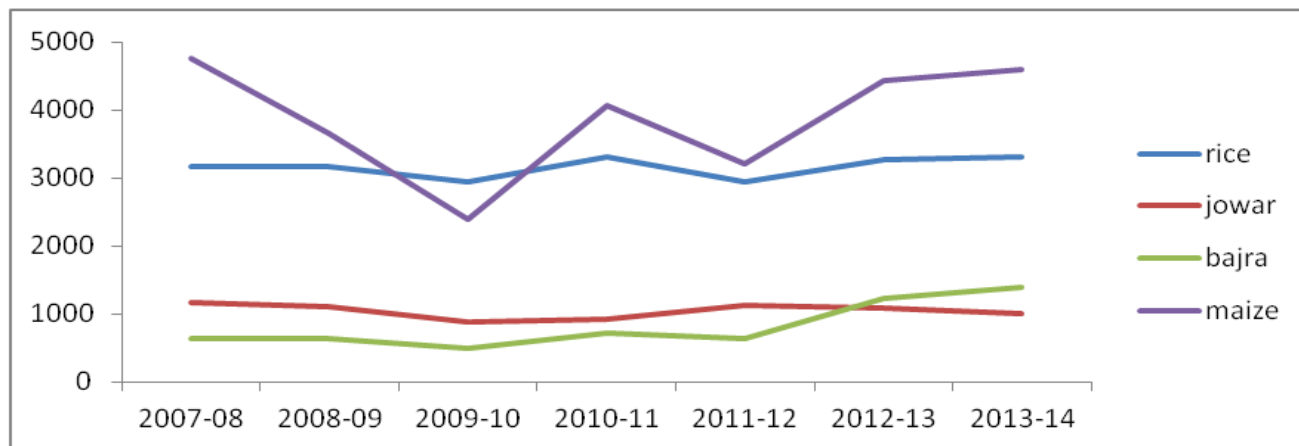


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Yield Levels and Yield Gap

Productivity (production in kilogram per hectare of land) of rice crop is almost stable between the period 2007-08 and 2013-14 (chart 3.1.7). It is 3302 kilogram per hectare in 2013-14. Productivity of maize has shown fluctuations. It has fallen to a low of 2400 kg per hectare in 2009-10 but has been rising after 2011-12. In 2013-14 the productivity of maize is 4588 kg.

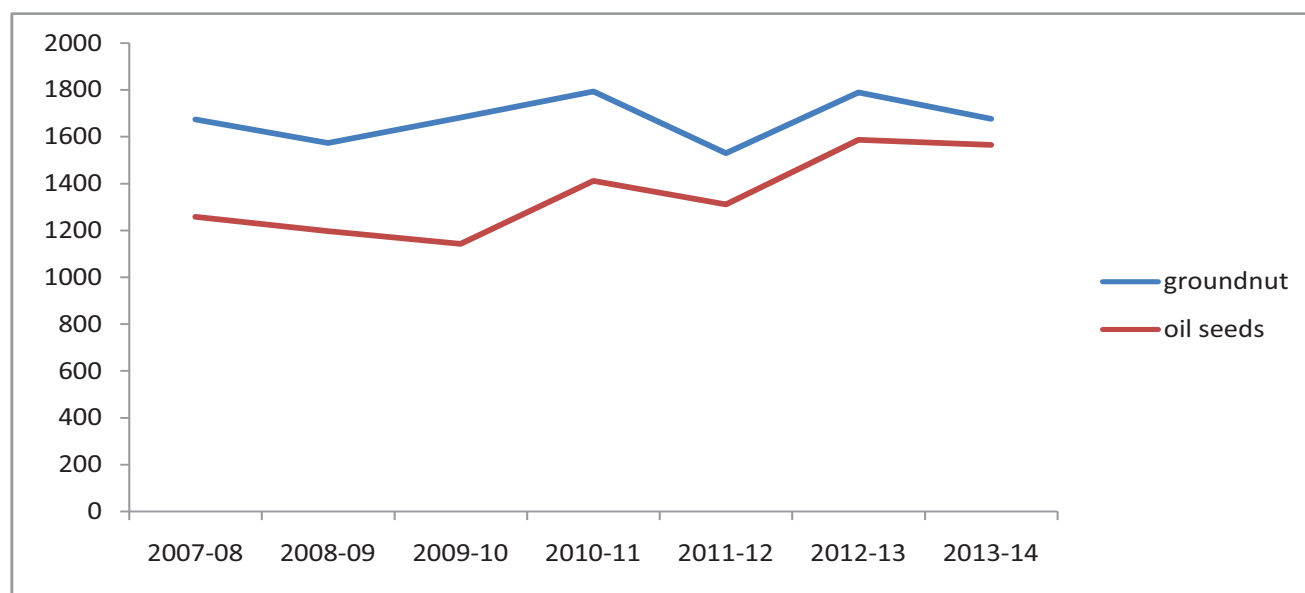
Chart 3.1.7: Productivity (Kg. per Hectare) of Major Food Crops during 2007-08 and 2013-14



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Productivity of oil seeds is 1565 kg in 2013-14 slightly lower than 1587 kg in 2012-13. The productivity of ground nut from 2007-08 to 2013-14 is shown in chart 3.1.8.

Chart 3.1.8: Productivity of Oilseeds During 2007-08 - 2013-14



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Tables 3.1.8 gives yield levels (kgs per hectare) of major crops according to districts for the triennium ending 2012-13. Highest yield for rice crop is registered in Nizamabad and lowest is in Rangareddy district. The gap between the state average and the district yields in rice crop is high in Mahbubnagar, Rangareddy and Adilabad. Yield gaps are also high for jowar, maize, red gram, black gram, bengal gram, cotton, turmeric for south Telangana. North Telangana has advantage in crops like rice, jowar, maize, red gram, bengal gram, gingelly, tobacco. Nizamabad has advantage in rice and red gram, Khammam has advantage in maize, Warangal in cotton. These crops and districts can be identified as drivers for furthering agricultural growth.

Table 3.1.8: District-Wise Yield of Important Crops (Kg/Hectare) Triennium ending 2012-13

District	Rice	Maize	Bengalgram	Cotton (Lint)*	Chillies	Turmeric
Adilabad	2647	3123	1473	332	1168	5800
Khammam	3075	5380	1464	465	4501	2780
Karimnagar	3548	5231	488	338	2158	6532
Mahabubnagar	2679	3100	1432	382	2864	5780
Medak	3376	4522	1467	589	2010	3241
Nalgonda	3280	2366	1464	344	2416	5780
Nizambad	3815	5333	1594	381	3921	5668
RangaReddy	2405	3879	1202	409	3591	6117
Warangal	3286	4840	1661	362	3768	4982
Telangana	3277	4440	1464	380	3628	5780

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Input Use: Determinants of Productivity

Seed

Seed is a critical determinant in increasing the agricultural productivity. The performance and efficiency of other inputs depends on the quality of seed produced and supplied. Hence production and supply of quality seed to the farmers is one of the most important interventions proposed under the plan budget. The state produces 37.42 lakh quintals of seeds of various crops with an area of 3.22 lakh acres, mainly HYV Paddy, Hybrid paddy, Maize, Cotton and Bengal gram etc which are supplied to local farmers and also to various other states. Thus the Telangana is the seed bowl of the country.

There are 10 seed farms in the state with an area of 536 ha of cultivable area. The main objective is to produce foundation seed and supply under Seed Village Scheme. It is proposed to strengthen these farms by supplying Breeder seed for multiplication while providing assured irrigation and infrastructure development like seed processing and storage interventions.

Consumption of Fertilizers

The consumption of fertilizers in 2013-14 is 28.89 lakh metric tonnes, an increase of 18.9 percent over 2012-13. Consumption of fertilizers by nutrients was the highest in 2010-11 at 14.81 lakh mts which has been falling thereafter, to 13.39 lakh mts in 2013-14. Throughout the period the NPK ratio is more than the required 4: 2: 1 in the State except for 2008-09 and 2009-10. District wise consumption of fertilizers (kg per hectare of gross cropped area) shows it is highest for Rangareddy district and lowest for Medak district.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan for 2013-14 was Rs.32,939 crore for the Telangana towards Agriculture Credit, nearly Rs.39,619 crore (120%) was disbursed under Agricultural credit. An amount of Rs.14,897 crores (103%) was disbursed under crop loans as against the target of Rs.14,440 crores and an amount of Rs.5,642 crores (200%) was disbursed as against the target of Rs.2,816 crores under Agriculture Term Loans and Rs.3,181 crore (108%) was disbursed as against the target of Rs.2,951 crore under Allied activities. Leaseholders are also enabled credit support through a separate statute. Agriculture Credit is provided at as low as 3 percent interest per annum for all farmers under Pavala Vaddi Scheme.

Rural Credit Co-operatives

State Co-operative Bank has provided Rs.1954.62 crores (Khariff – Rs.1488.62 crores and Rabi Rs.466.00 crores) as production credit to the farmers through the Primary and the District Co-operative Central Banks (DCCB) during the year 2013-14. Out of the total loan amount of Rs.1954.62 crores, an amount of Rs.1844.03 Crores under Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO), Rs.52.50 Crores under Oil Seeds Production Programme (OPP) and Rs.58.09 Crores under Development of Tribal Programme (DTP) was disbursed during the year 2013-14. An amount of Rs.3123.74 Crores was disbursed by the DCCB's during the year 2013-14 as short- term loan. State Coop. Bank has refinanced an amount of Rs.176.78 Crores to the DCCBs under Long Term Agricultural Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs.192.70 Crores allotted to all the 9 DCCBs during the year 2013-14.

Extension

The extension work at field level is suffering for want of staff and their mobility. Agriculture growth has been supported by several extension support mechanisms that included farmers' meets under Rythu Chaitanya Yatralu, Rythu Sadassulu, awards to the best performing farmers, agricultural technology management (ATMA), strategic research extension plan, strategic extension work plan, farmers' schools; periodic soil testing reports providing soil test health cards to the farmers; extensive use of information and communication technology tools and web based interventions like AGRISNET (<http://agrisnet.tg.nic.in-Telugu>); interactive services from the Agricultural University – Kisan call centres operated by the BSNL, inter-active voice recorded system etc.; e-agrilabs to test the fertiliser and pesticide applications; Mee-Seva applications for farmers; farm mechanisation support system at the gram panchayats and capacity building of farmers for their effective use. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, a flagship programme with 100 percent Central Government support is a major Extension initiative.

Technology

Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is an important intervention under NFSM for increasing production and productivity of Rice in the state. The objective is to produce more rice with less water. SRI also has various other advantages. Intensive efforts are being made in the state for promotion of this system under tanks, wells, borewells and tail end areas. An area of 131320 ha was covered in Telangana against the target of 205433ha during the year 2013-14.

Insurance

The State is implementing the modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme also providing for weather insurance selectively and crop insurance with village as the unit for loss assessment.

Agricultural Marketing

The A.P. (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966. Markets Rules were framed under this Act called the A.P. (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Rules, 1969 with Bye-laws for each Market Committee in the State. On creation of separate state of Telangana, the said Act is enacted as Telangana (AP & LS) Markets Act. The objective of the Markets Act is to protect the interests of farmers in the sale of agricultural produce and to ensure remunerative price to them and to protect them from the clutches of unscrupulous traders.

There are 150 Agricultural Market Committees in the State consisting of 147 main yards and 101 sub yards. In these 150 Agricultural Market Committees, Functional markets are 64, Seasonal markets are 16, Cattle markets are 19, Check Posts are 264, and Rythu Bazars 26. The total land owned by the Market Committees

is 2574 Acres. The number of Godowns constructed is 640 with a capacity of 6.19 Lakh MTs. The main objective of the Act is to regulate the purchase and sale of Agricultural Commodities.

Telangana MARKFED reconstituted in June 2014 after the formation of Telangana State covers nine district Cooperative Marketing Societies that undertake procurement and marketing of agricultural produce enabling the farmers to get remunerative prices. These Societies had a business turnover of Rs. 201.48 crores in 2013-14 compared to Rs.59.17 crore in the previous year. It has only one feed mixing plant in Karimnagar and one cotton ginning plant in Adilabad.

Horticulture

Horticulture is identified as one of the growth engines in the farm sector. It has been identified as one of the “focus areas” for development of the state. Horticulture is a significant contributor to the Telangana State GSDP at 5.16 percent.

Total area under Horticulture crops covers 10.86 lakh hectares with a total production of 112.56 lakh MTs during 2013-14. Major fruit crops in the state are Mango, Citrus, Banana, Guava and Papaya while vegetables like Tomato, Brinjal, Bhendi and various varieties of Gourds are predominant. Chillies, Turmeric and Coriander are important spices. Coconut, Cashew and Oilpalm constitute major plantation crops.

Various farmer oriented activities are taken up with focus on adoption of modern technologies, evolving sustainable farming practices, and post harvest infrastructure facilities are provided apart from knowledge inputs to the farming community.

The State Horticulture Mission(SHM), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in November 2005 covers establishing of new gardens, rejuvenation, Integrated Pest Management(IPM) / Integrated Nutrient Management(INM), Post Harvest Management (PHM)etc., and training of farmers to substantially enhance their incomes.

Though, the production is being increased multifold in Horticulture crops, the post harvest losses are around 30-35% due to poor handling and storage. This need to be increased by utilizing available surplus produces. Processing and marketing through Agricultural Export Zones and private participation is to be encouraged in the potential regions. During the year 2012-13 the exports of Horticulture produces was 346600 MTs valued at Rs. 63,486 lakhs.

Post-Harvest Management

Horticulture crops are highly perishable and require special attention on harvesting, handling, packaging, storage and processing operations and capacity building of farmers. The focus was on providing pre-harvest tools and development of post harvest infrastructure facilities like Pack houses, Cold storages, Drying platforms, Refer Vans, Ripening Chambers etc. A total of (19) Cold storage units, (12) Ripening Chambers, (31) Pack houses and (40) Turmeric Boiling units were established. From 2013-14 onwards financial assistance is proposed online credit to the farmers account through HORTNET to ensure transparency and accountability in implementation of SHM programmes.

Organic Farming / IPM / INM

IPM and INM have played an important role in quality enhancement by control of pest and diseases in horticultural crops. Use of bio-inputs like T.Viridae, Pseudomonas, Neem Oil etc. not only reduced pesticide residue and improved the quality of produce but also enhanced market price of the produce. An area of 5883 ha. under various fruit crops was covered under IPM / INM practices. A total of 14350 Light Traps were distributed to reduce pest incidence in Mango.

Protected Cultivation

Government intends to take up a pilot project to promote green house cultivation of high value vegetables, flowers etc., in 1000 acres in the State, which not only ensures better quality of produce but also higher returns to the farmers.

Green House Cultivation



Floriculture

Floriculture is one of the focus areas of Horticulture and has significant potential for exports. Department provides incentives for encouraging the farmers to take up the floriculture activity. Bathukamma festival declared as State festival is basically a festival of flowers decorating the Goddess in which people of Telangana repose their faith and is expected to provide impetus to the coming years.

Floriculture



Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry sector consists of bovine, ovine, pig and poultry population. Bovine population is again classified into cattle and buffaloes and ovine population into sheep and goat. Telangana has rich livestock resources especially Cattle and Sheep population accounting to 5.52% of Country's population. The state stands 10th in Livestock population 1st in Sheep population, 12th in Goat population, 5th in Poultry 13th in Bovine population and 17th in Pig population, in the Country as per the Livestock Census, 2007. The buffalo and sheep population has witnessed a steady growth over the years and the poultry growth has been rather steep especially since the 1999 live stock census.

About 29 Lakh families in Telangana State are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood. The value of livestock produce is estimated is Rs.17824 crores at current prices and the livestock sector contributes 4.70% to GSDP (2013-14, PE)

With an annual output of 1006.05 crores eggs Telangana stands 3rd in egg production in the country. Every eighth egg in the country comes from Telangana. Annual meat production of 4.46 Lakh Mts Telangana stands 6th in the country and annual production of 39.24 lakh Mts of milk, Telangana occupies 13th position in the country in milk production. The details of milk, meat and egg production are given in Table 3.1.9.

Table 3.1.9: Production of Milk, Meat & Eggs in Telangana

Item	Unit	2012-13	2013-14
Milk	000MTs	3950.36	3924.13
Meat	000MTs	428.65	446.00
Eggs	crores	942.32	1006.05

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

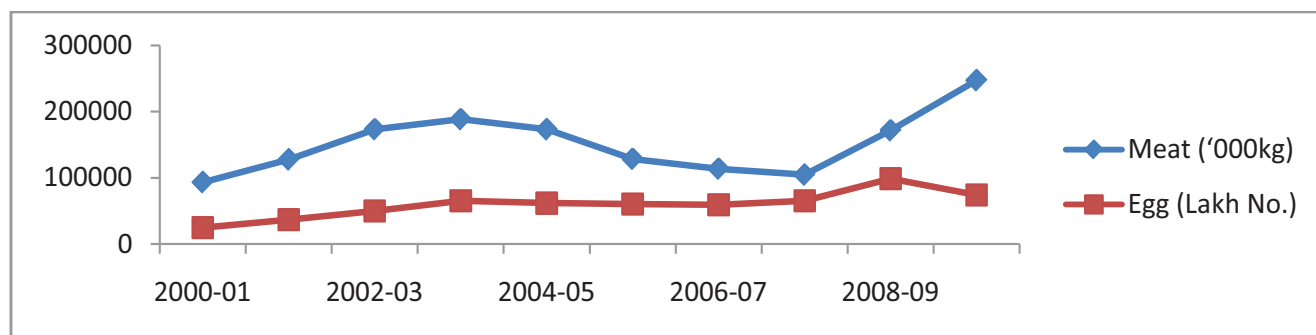
Milk Production and Productivity

The State produced 39.24 lakh MTs during 2013-14. The per capita availability of milk at 234 gm/day in the state and has to catch up with the national average of 263 gm/day even of 2009-10. Additional payment of Rs.4/- per litre will be given to farmers who supply milk to 'Vijaya' Dairy Cooperative Federation.

Meat and Egg Production

According to sample survey conducted in Telangana during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the State produced 4.46 lakh MT of meat and 1006.05 crores eggs during 2013-14. Both meat and egg production is subjected to fluctuations in the last decade. The details of meat and egg production are shown in Chart 3.1.9.

Chart 3.1.9: Trends in Meat and Egg production in Telangana: Triennium Averages



Size and Composition of Bovine and Ovine Population

The State has 107.92 lakh bovines according to Livestock Census of 2007. Cattle account for 53.3 per cent and buffaloes 46.7 percent. The proportion of young stock is 34.6 per cent. The young stock proportion is more among buffalo than among cattle with 59.3 and 40.7 per cent respectively. The State had a total ovine population of 181.59 lakh, of which 133.57 lakh are sheep and 48.02 lakh are goats according to Livestock Census 2007. There has been abnormal increase in the population of both sheep and goat during 2003 and 2007 censuses.

The data pertaining to the period 2012 showed a decline both in bovine and ovine population. Cattle and buffalo population declined by more than 7 lakh each i.e., cattle population declined from 57.50 lakh to 50.34 lakh and buffalo population from 50.41 lakh to 41.94 lakh. However, the decline of goat population is lower by 1.27 lakh while sheep declined by 4.83 lakhs. The size and composition of bovine population details are shown in Table 3.1.10.

Table 3.1.10: Size and Composition of Bovine Population

Category	(No.Lakh)	
	As per 2007 Census	As per 2012 Census (Provisional)
Cattle	57.50	50.34
Buffaloes	50.41	41.94
Sheep	133.57	128.74
Goat	48.01	46.75
Pigs	2.32	2.51
Poultry	494.47	691.58

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

Animal Health Activities

Activities related to Animal Health plays an important role in the growth of livestock industry, since the livestock production programmes will not be successful without providing necessary safeguards against hazards of animal diseases. The department has taken up strengthening of existing institutions to improve quality of Animal Health 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.

Sheep Development

Telangana Districts have about 129 lakhs Sheep population and 47 lakhs Goats. About 4.5 lakhs rural families belonging to socially and economically backward classes are involved in sheep & goat rearing.

Poultry Development

Poultry farming in Telangana State is a dynamic and fastest growing segment. The Department besides extending modern technical know-how to the poultry farmers is attending to issues of production and supply of poultry vaccines to protect against various diseases. Poultry Development scheme contains the following components

Assistance to State Poultry Farms

The scheme "Assistance to State Poultry Farms" is under implementation. This scheme was implemented in Government Livestock Farm, Mamnoon, Warangal district during the year 2008-09. Vanaraja/ Gramapriya

Multiplication Farm and Hatchery has been established and chicks are being supplied. Necessary arrangements are also made for capacity building of members on Vanaraja/ Gramapriya birds management and benefits of the scheme. The farm had produced and supplied 225635 chicks in the field. 21478 farmers have been trained in backyard poultry rearing.

Fisheries

Fisheries sector is one of the fast growing sectors contributing to GSDP of the State as well as generating income and employment. Fisheries sector contributes 4.38 percent of GSDP from agriculture and 0.61 percent to the GSDP during 2013-14 at constant prices(2004-05). The sector aims at exploitation of all the possible resources under capture and culture fishery base for increasing fish production and productivity through sustainable development. The sector is contributing considerably for, food security, nutrition and health, livelihood security to rural population and welfare of fishers.

Among the total 39 reservoirs in the State, the water spread area is below 1000 hectares in 44 percent and between 1000 and 5000 hectares in 33 percent. Around 23 percent of reservoirs have water spread area of more than 5000 hectares. Out of the total 3290 tanks in the State, more than 600 are found in Warangal, Medak, Karimnagar and Mahabubnagar districts. Thus, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Karminagar and Medak districts have high potential for fisheries development through tanks and reservoirs.

The average productivity of tank is 750 kgs per hectare of water spread area while the actual potential is 1500 kgs. Similarly, in reservoirs, the productivity is 30 kgs per hectare of water spread area as compared to the actual potential of 150 kgs per hectare. Thus, more attention needs to be given to reservoir and tank fisheries of Telangana to improve their productivity.

The culture fishery of Telangana is not developed as compared to tank and reservoir fishery. A major proportion of aquaculture farms are concentrated in Khammam district. Farmers from Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Karminagar and Adilabad districts are engaged in prawn culture.

There are 18.94 lakh fishermen in the State. More than 65 percent of fishermen are concentrated in Warangal, Mahabubngar, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts. The State has been implementing several centrally sponsored programmes that include strengthening the data base and network, registration of fresh water aquaculture, group accident insurance for fishermen, supply of fish seed and ice boxes under State Plan and under the Special Component Plan for SCs.

Forests

Forest cover is critical for a living environment as it influences the quality and quantity of air and water. Forestry and logging contribution to state GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) is 0.98 percent and 7.10 percent in Agriculture sector GSDP for the year 2013-14. The role of forests as carbon sinks endows them added recognition as an important environmental factor. State Forest administration is solely responsible for management of forests with due interventions of the Government of India to undertake the National Policy mandates towards conservation and sustainable use of resources. The core objective of forest sector development strategy is to enhance green cover by integrating it with livelihood opportunities.

As per the forest records, Telangana State stood at 12th rank in India having forest cover area of 29,242 Sq. Kms which accounts to 25.46% including social forestry. Out of 29,242 Sq.kms Reserved Forest area is 21,024 Sq.Kms., Protected forest forms 7468 Sq.Kms and the rest of 50 Sq.Kms are unclassified.

The State of Telangana is endowed with rich diversity of Flora and Fauna with over 2939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species and 28 reptile species in addition to large number of Invertebrate species.

Important endangered species found in the state are Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Four Horned Antelope, Black Buck, Marsh Crocodile, Cycas beddomi, Red sanders, Shorea talura, Jerdon's courser, Golden gecko and Slender loris, etc. The state is also bestowed with dense Teak forest along the banks of river Godavari right from Nizamabad through Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal up to Khammam district. These forests are home for several deciduous species like Nallamaddi, Yegisa, Rose wood, Narepa, Bamboo in addition to Teak.

Forest Department implements various development schemes to protect and develop existing forests, to improve its productivity and economic value. The main objectives of programmes are Community Forest Management, National Afforestation Programme (NAP) (Centrally Sponsored), RIDF Projects, Soil & Moisture Conservation, Social Forestry, Wildlife Management and Human Resource Development are enriching existing low density forests and alleviating rural poverty., Contour Trenches, Rockfill dams, Percolation tanks etc. in forest areas. These structures help in recharging of ground water in turn improve forest vegetation besides stabilizing the status of agriculture in adjoining fields.

Keeping in view recent trends, the department has laid special emphasis on Forest Research to conduct experiments, improve nursery and plantation techniques, vegetative propagation, seed production and in various silvicultural practices.

Monitoring of vegetation (Forest) Canopy Cover Density, Forest Fire Risk Zonisation Mapping, Mapping all forest areas with site suitability, Re-locating & demarcating forest boundaries and inventory of forest resources are some of the major and important activities taken up by the department using latest information technology which includes GIS.

Almost all programmes/schemes of the Forest Department are being implemented through participation of local people, Vana Samrakshna Samithis (VSS) and Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) in Protected Areas and Watershed Development Committees in River Valley Project. Forest Development Agencies are federations of all VSS within a Territorial / Wildlife Forest Divisions under the Societies Registration Act. It operates in a 3-Tier system with the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State Level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Divisional Level and Vana Samrakshana Samithi (VSS) at Village Level.

Social Forestry

The Government has launched a massive people's movement involving general public and farmers in a big way to increase tree cover outside reserve Forests to improve Environment and to provide gainful employment to thousands of unemployed youth. The main components of Social Forestry are distribution of seedlings, raising of Plantations in community lands, Institutions and road side avenues.

The main species raised for free distribution and planting in public lands are Neem, Pongamia, Ficus species like Raavi & Marri, Gangaraavi, Usiri (Amla), Seethaphal, Badam, Mango, Teak, Casuraina, Eucalyptus and others. Forestry operations converged with MGNREGS in Reserved Forest areas and outside the Forest.

Bio-diversity

Bio diversity and ecological balance are being maintained through a variety of programmes that include wild life conservation, Project Tiger, Kawal Tiger Project, maintenance of heritage sites and encouraging eco tourism.

Haritha Haram

In order to achieve the national goal of 33% of the geographical area under tree cover, efforts are needed to increase green cover outside the designated forest areas as well through social forestry activities. There is

a rapid increase in urban population in the past 50 years. As a result of urbanization, there is every need to take up urban greening in these urban areas. The core objective of this new initiative would be to enhance productivity in the forests of Telangana and increase green cover, through a multi-pronged approach of rejuvenating degraded forests, ensuring more effective protection of forests against smuggling, encroachment, fire, grazing and intensive soil and moisture conservation measures both inside and outside forest following the watershed approach.

Haritha Haram - Nursery



Greening of the State needs to be taken up involving all stakeholders. This approach would be duly supported by the needed reforms in policy, law and administrative matters.

Sericulture

The state has advantage of having number of silk weaving pockets like Pochampalli, Kothakota, Narayanpet Gadwal where the silk yarn can be consumed and there is a high potentiality and scope to introduce further increase of production of not only mulberry silk but also Tasar silk.

The Cocoon Production & Productivity during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 are shown in table 3.1.11.

Table 3.1.11: Cocoon Production & Productivity

Year	CB Cocoons (in MTs)	BVH Cocoons (in MTs)	Productivity in Kgs 100 DFLs
2012-13	263.09	111.516	60.10
2013-14	264.07	199.50	64.00

Tasar Culture

Telangana ranks fourth in Tasar cocoon production in the country. The State is bestowed with 8200 acres of forest flora of *T. tomentosa* and *T. arjuna* for production of Tasar cocoons by the tribals in the districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal.

Tasar sericulture is one of the major livelihoods for the tribals of interior forest areas where abundant food plantation is available. Tasar culture involves all the activities pertaining to rearing of Tasar silkworm (*Antheraea mylitta Drury*), harvesting of Tasar cocoons, production of Tasar silk yarn from cocoons and weaving of Tasar yarn into fabric. The major producers in the sector include Silkworm rearers, yarn producers and weavers.

Consistent growth in the primary sector as could be seen above presents a mixed bag of achievements. In fact, this sector provides the needed push for the manufacturing sector to perform that is part of the secondary sector, namely, industries sector.

3.2

Chapter

INDUSTRIES

Growth of Industrial Sector

The growth of Industrial sector in Telangana has been impressive. During the decade 2004-05 to 2013-14 the state registered an average growth rate 9.4% per annum as against the national average of 6.9% at constant prices(2004-05). However, the growth path of the state exhibited more fluctuations than that of all India. Manufacturing sector growth across districts indicates that seven districts other than Medak, Rangareddy and Hyderabad require specific strategies and policy interventions.

The growth in sub-sectors indicates a fall in the unregistered manufacturing sector represented by the micro and small enterprises, electricity, gas & water supply, and construction. (Table 3.2.1)

Table 3.2.1: Industrial sub sectoral share in GSDP at constant (2004-05) Prices.

Sub-Sector	2004-05	2013-14
1) Mining & Quarrying	4.75	2.58
2) Manufacturing		
a. Registered	9.96	13.32
b. Un Registered	3.23	2.05
3) Electricity, Gas & Water supply	2.79	2.59
4) Construction	7.54	6.58
Industrial Sector contribution to GSDP	28.28	27.12

Telangana is home to large industries in IT/ITES, pharma, engineering goods and defence, most of them are located in the capital city of Hyderabad. The State also has good road network connecting Hyderabad to other cities in Telangana, and other states such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Its geographical location and matured infrastructure, its climate and cosmopolitanism rendered faster growth, particularly during the last two decades. The pre-reform period witnessed huge public sector investments from the Government of India that acted as sheet anchor for industrial growth. Defence and Industries like MIDHANI, BHEL,HMT, HAL, IDPL, HCL, ECIL, BDL, Ordnance Factory; over 50 central government training and educational establishments that included NGRI, IICT, CCMB, Central University, NALSAR, NPA, NIRD etc., and global institutions like ISB, ICRISAT have also enabled it to grow as knowledge hub and a strategic capital city of consequence for the nation as a whole. Such investments have put low financial burden on the State.

The Annual Survey of Industries provides Industrial statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, gas and water supply and cold storage. It is conducted once in a year to collect the data from the Organized Manufacturing units registered under the section 2 m(i) & 2m(ii) of the Factories Act 1948 and also regular collection of industrial production on monthly basis for calculation of IIP.

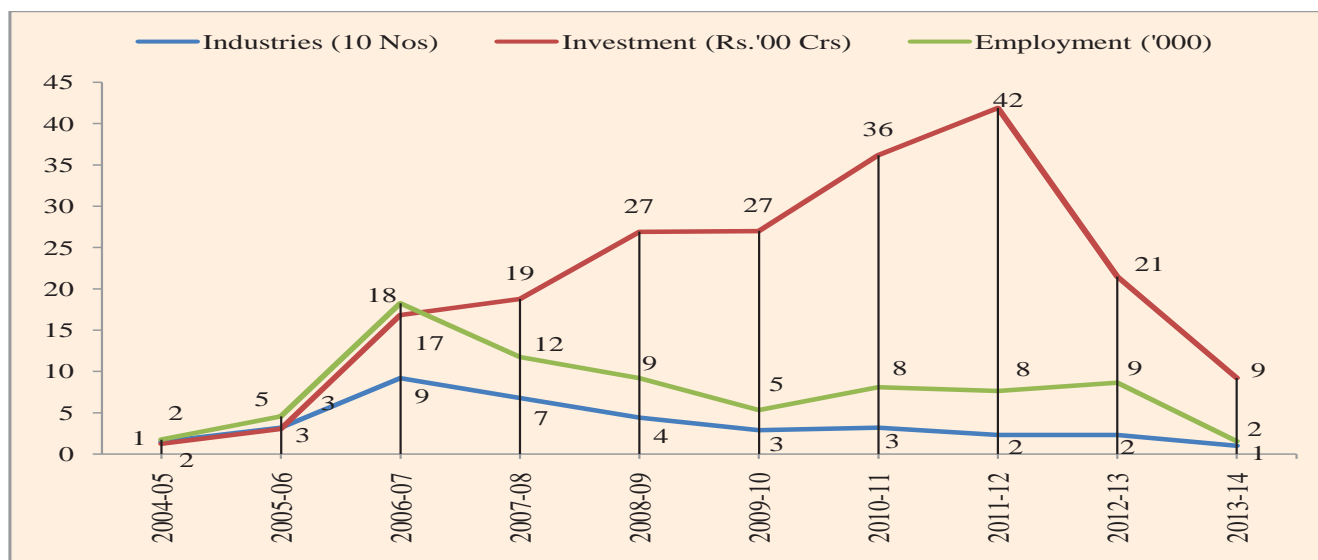
Highlights of ASI 2011-12 Results

- The number of factories increased to 9005 in 2011-12 from 8980 during 2010-11.
- These 9005 factories generated employment to 7.00 lakh persons during 2011-12.
- The Telangana State is one among the major Industrial States in the country and ranked 8th place in terms of GVA(Gross Value Added) i.e. Rs. 36,475.65crores
- The Industrial growth from 2010-11 to 2011-12 in terms of Gross Value Added is 17.53% and Net Value Added is 16.76%

The concentration of the Industrial sector is more in Medak, Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad together accounting for more than half of the income from this sector. These districts contribute about 75% of the output from organized manufacturing sector and about 44% of the construction output.

There is a steep fall in the number of large industries in Telangana between 2006-07 to 2009-10 and thereafter the growth flattened. Correspondingly, investments that reached peak in 2011-12 dropped to the lowest level by 2013-14. When looking at employment side, the situation is more alarming as the drop in employment started in 2006-07 with a deep fall in the year 2013-14 touching the rock bottom. Despite investment going up during the years even with marginal rise in the number of industries, that did not create employment opportunities. Large and medium industries would appear to have contributed to such jobless growth. (Chart 3.2.1).

Chart 3.2.1: Number of Large industries, investment and employment in Telangana Districts (2004-05 to 2013-14)



Source: Commissioner of Industries, Hyderabad.

Key Industries in Telangana

Knowledge based industries such as ITES, Pharma and Engineering components have a strong presence in Telangana. They are largely located in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts which have strong infrastructure such as SEZs, availability of skilled manpower and research institutions. The districts such as Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal are largely dependent on agriculture and are in need of industrial development.

Key Industries in Telangana



Telangana has certain special strengths that have been highlighted in Table 3.2.2.

Table 3.2.2: Strengths of Telangana Based Industries

Industry	Location	Strength
IT & ITES	Hyderabad	Availability of infrastructure and manpower
Precision Engineering, Aviation & Defence	Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchor industries such as BHEL, HAL, DRDO, DRDL, DMRL, BEL • Exclusive Aerospace SEZ
Pharmaceuticals & Allied Chemicals	Hyderabad, Medak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of premium research institutions • Strong clustering of pharma
Biotechnology	Hyderabad, Rangareddy & Medak	Genome Valley – the first largest organized Life Sciences cluster in India (spanning 600 sq.km)
Renewable Energy – Solar	Mahabubnagar	APIIC and JICA have announced a plan to set up a 5000 acre solar park

District Industries Centers

District Industries Centres serve as nodal agencies to provide all required approvals/ clearances for setting up Industries under Single Window. The District Industries Centres are implementing agencies of MSMED Act and issue Entrepreneur Memorandum (EM) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) besides maintaining effective liaison with various financial institutions in arranging required credit facilities.

Single Window Act

Erstwhile Government enacted the “Industrial Single Window Clearance Act” in 2002 for speedy processing and issue of various approvals/clearances/permissions required for setting up of Industrial undertakings and also to create an investment friendly environment in the State. This Act is being examined for better transparency and specific timelines by the Government.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Investment limits were enhanced with the enactment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Government of India has unveiled a policy best suited for Micro and Small enterprises with the objective of achieving 15% annual growth rate, increasing employment generation, creating congenial and hassle-free environment, help SSI sector to acquire new technologies and skills, improve export performance, promote linkage between Large and Small Sector and to promote appropriate institutional mechanism to revive sick industries.

36,993 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established with an investment of Rs.20,561.28 crores providing employment to 5,20,996 persons during the period from 2001 to 2014.

Micro, Small Medium Enterprises Facilitation Council

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, provides for constitution of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council by State Governments in their State for redressal and recovery of amount due to delayed payments. In the combined state, APMSE Facilitation Council, a quasi-judicial body, provides impetus towards facilitating the payments to MSEs from their buyers. As on 5th October 2013, the Council has passed awards to 147 cases amounting to Rs.55.47 crores. The restructured Telangana MSE Facilitation Council would be in place to address the issues relating to delayed payment disputes.

A wide range of programmes targeting employment and enterprise creation, particularly belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women is under implementation. Such programmes carry with them various financial and fiscal incentives depending upon the location of the enterprises and the investment ceilings across different sectors.

Mega Projects

Mega projects i.e. projects with an investment of Rs.200 Crores and above or a project that creates employment to more than 2000 persons is eligible for all the incentives available for Large Industries and Medium Scale Enterprises. Further, the Government will also extend tailor-made benefits to suit to a particular investment requirements on case to case basis.

Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund

Government has introduced the Scheme of “Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF)” for providing financial assistance to develop infrastructure facilities at the doorstep of proposed industrial estates/unit. The facilities include –

- Drinking water and Industrial Water
- Electricity
- Telecommunications
- Drainage, laying of drainage line from the unit/industrial estate to the existing point or to the natural drainage point.
- Roads.
- Any other infrastructure facilities as approved by the Government; SLC.
- Common effluent treatment plans
- Depending on the demand for Social Infrastructure requirements, creation of such infrastructure cost may also be considered

Industries proposed to be located in isolated areas are eligible for financial assistance towards the cost of infrastructure facilities up to 50% of the cost of the project or Rs.100.00 Lakh whichever is less, if such a location is otherwise justified. The decision of the State Level Committee (SLC) shall be final on such eligibility. The cost of Infrastructure to be developed should not exceed more than 15% of the total project cost of the unit.

Two special economic zones are being developed in the upcoming and export oriented biotech sector.

Genome Valley.

Genome valley covering an area of 600 sq. km was set up in Rangareddy and Medak Districts of Telangana as a sequel to the Bio-technology policy evolved. This is the largest systemically developed R&D has emerged as the preferential destination for Major Indian and global life science companies. It is a perfect blend of knowledge parks, SEZs, multi-tenant lab-space of 2lakh sqft. being added every year since 1999-the year of establishment, incubation and outstanding support facilities housing agri-biotech, bio-pharma, vaccine manufacturing, testing and regulatory mechanisms housing over 100 life science companies that include some of the world's fastest growing MNCs. The cluster features excellent support infrastructure for research & development activities, with a successful response since its inception.

Institute of Life Sciences, Hyderabad

Dr.Reddy's Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Hyderabad, functioning as a non-profit organization incorporated under Section 25 of Companies Act, was granted 17 patents, including 3 international patents. One of the first Zebra fish facilities in India has been established, with applications in human disease research and environmental monitoring.

Research and Innovation Circle of Hyderabad (RICH)

Hyderabad is the home to a number of internationally- and nationally-reputed educational and research institutions. ICRISAT, CRIDA, CCMB, IICT, DRDL, NIPER, IIT, BITS, IIIT, ISB, UoH, OU, are some of them. The Government intends to harness the talent available in these institutions to the fullest to benefit the industrial sector by bringing new ideas, new innovations, new technologies, new products and services, to make the industries in Telangana globally competitive. The Government recognizes the present gaps in the innovation-entrepreneurship-investment ecosystem, which has prevented the full utilization of the research and development work taking place in these institutions. Government, therefore, intends to create a platform to be named Research and Innovation Circle of Hyderabad, (RICH) as a Section 25 Company that will link the research institutes, academia and industry along with Venture Capitalists, Angel Investors and Incubation

Funds. Through this mechanism, innovation will be encouraged and commercialization of research will be promoted. The Government of Telangana will invest substantially in RICH so that it can become a self-sustaining organization. RICH will focus on the core industrial sectors outlined earlier. To supplement RICH and encourage innovation and incubation, Telangana State Government will create a Research to Market Fund (RMF) to fund entrepreneurial activity, and provide a matching contribution up to Rs 100 crore to the Fund for amounts contributed by private venture capitalists and angel investors.

RICH will Link up the technical educational institutions, technical education students and industry. RICH will create a model of strong industry-institution linkage that will ensure practical training for all technical graduates in industry, making them more employable immediately coming out of college.

Cluster Development Program

Clusters/Industrial locations identified for the development were based on the diagnostic study with emphasis on providing physical infrastructures as identified in the cluster. Priority was given to develop clusters having small industry concentration. The Scheme is implemented on a public-private partnership initiative i.e. user driven with the support of the Government and covers physical, environmental, ICT, research and development, common facilities and information base for facilitating international marketing.

In order to encourage cluster approach and to improve the global competitiveness of the domestic industries situated in clusters in identified locations, Government of India have been implementing various schemes to cater the different needs of the clusters i.e., 1.Industrial Infrastructure Scheme and 2.Small Industry Cluster Development Programme.

National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ)

Government of India has accorded in-principle approval for setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) at Medak District in an extent of 5,000 to 6,000 Hectares. The concept of NIMZ is part of the National Manufacturing Policy which aims to increase the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP from 16% to 25%. The NIMZ will be developed as integrated industrial townships with state of the art infrastructure and land use on the basis of zoning, clean and energy efficient technology, necessary social infrastructure and skill development facilities. The estimated investment flow to each NIMZ is expected to be around Rs.30,000 crore and employment potential would be 3 lakh in each NIMZ. The land acquisition in Medak District is under process for setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones.

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Special Economic Zones

Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TIIC)of the State is the nodal agency for the development of SEZs on behalf of the Government whereas the other SEZs in the private sector are to be developed by the respective promoters themselves.

Six SEZs in the fields of IT/ITES, Aerospace, Biotech, Formulations in State of Telangana developed so far. As a part of Government initiative of developing IT Park in tier-2 cities, the State IIC has developed SEZ at Madikonda (village) in Warangal District. List of notified SEZs is given in Table 3.2.3.

Table 3.2.3 List of Notified Special Economic Zones

Sl No	Type of SEZ	Location	District	Date of Notification	Total Extent (in Acres)	Total Extent (in Hec)
1	IT / ITES	Nanakramguda (V), Serilingampalli (M)	Ranga Reddy	4/25/2007, 24/09/07, 26/03/13.	42.31	17.13
2	Formulation	Rajapur and Pollepalli (V), Jedcherla (M)	Mahabubnagar	13-Jun-07	250.00	101.17
3	Biotech	KarakaPatla (V), Mulugu (M)	Medak	25-Jul-07	100.00	40.47
4	IT / ITES	Madikonda (V), Hanamakonda (M)	Warangal	12-Dec-07	35.00	14.32
5	Aero Space and Precision Engineering	Adibhatla (V), Ibrahimpatnam (M)	Ranga Reddy	24-Dec-08	337.80	136.76
6	Biotech	Turkapalli (V) Genome Valley	Ranga Reddy	20-Oct-09	50.49	20.44

Source: Commissioner of Industries, Hyderabad.

Aero Space SEZ, Adibhatla, Ranga Reddy District



As a major IT cluster, M/s. Raheja IT Park (Hyderabad) Pvt Ltd has developed SEZ in an extent of 110 Acres in Madhapur(V), Serilingampally (M), R.R. District as a joint venture with TIIC. M/s. Raheja IT Park has constructed around 10 million sft. with an investment of Rs,1500 crores and provided employment to

40,000 persons approximately .

Another major project that the TIIC has developed, is FAB city SEZ at Srinagar and Raviryala(V) to Semi Conductor Industries.

Some of the other TIIC assisted projects out of the 13 industries under Special Economic Zone are Hyderabad Gems SEZ for Gems and Jewellery, M/s. Infosys, Pocharam for IT Facility and M/s. Divya Sree NSL Infrastructure.

SEZs in Telangana provided employment directly to 2199 persons and indirectly to 1761 persons with an investment (including FDI) of Rs.1184.13 Crores contributing to exports of Rs.2108.69 Crores.

Development of Women Industrial Park

The Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation has been supporting the Women Entrepreneurs through various EDP programs through organizations Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs (COWE) and FICCI Ladies Organization entered into a MoU with the said organizations. The Corporation has earmarked an extent of Acs. 50.00 in GIP Jadcherla, of Mahabubnagar District and Sultanpur of Medak District for establishment of Women Industrial Park. Further, the Corporation has taken decision for development of Women Industrial Park for green line of activities in each district in Telangana.

Mines and Geology

Telangana with varied geological bases has rich and wide variety of minerals suitable for specific mineral industries. The State is a house for various minerals specifically Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Dolomite, Manganese, Quartz, Feldspar, Stowing Sand, Laterite, Clays, Yellow Ochre, Barytes, Uranium, Black and Colour Granites, Limestone Slabs, Fullers Earth, Marble, Road Metal/Building Stone/Ballast, Gravel/Earth and Ordinary Sand.

The State focuses on augmenting the mineral resources, key issues of legislation, objective and strategies in tune with the National Mineral Policy, 2008 in accelerating the growth for overall development of the Mining Sector.

Activities, Achievements and Initiatives of Mineral Resources and Status

- 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 Revenue and Patta Lands of Khammam District and low grade scattered Iron Ore deposits in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal Districts. Bayyaram Iron Ore deposits are estimated around 11 Million Tons of Iron Ore and is a promising deposit for establishment of Pelletisation Plant in collaboration with any PSU.
- Uranium deposits with an estimated reserves of 11 Million Tons in Lambapur, Pulicherla, Nammapuram and Yellapuram Villages of Nalgonda District. M/s Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) filed Application for grant of Mining Lease over an extent of 542 Ha. MoEF, GoI granted Environment Clearance (EC) for this project. UCIL is acquiring the lands for the said project.
- Vast limestone deposits being mined by (24) Cement Industries in Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Karimnagar, Adilabad Districts

- Manganese Ore available in Adilabad District was earlier exploited by M/s Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL), a GoI Undertaking. However, after relinquishment of the areas by MOIL, Manganese is now being mined by private sector.
- The Tan Brown prophyritic granite deposit occurring as younger emplacements 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 and available in Ranga Reddy District. The Gneissic Granite is available in Bheemgal and other areas in Nizamabad District.
- The Dolerite dykes are other ore varieties that have distinct recognition in Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar Districts.

Leases and Mining

There are 3 Reconnaissance Permits for Gold, Diamond, Base metals, Precious metals, 18 Prospecting License and 521 Mining leases for Major Minerals (Industrial Minerals), 1186 Quarry Leases for cut and dressed blocks of Granites and 1429 Quarry Leases for other Minor Minerals (Construction Minerals) were given as on 31.03.2014 in an extent of 535805 Ha, 5633 Ha, 79478 Ha, 2764 Ha and 3611 Ha. respectively.

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

Focus Minerals and Industries

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

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

The Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of Mineral based products. State produces about 33 million tonnes of industrial minerals, 50 to 55 million tonnes of coal and 54 million cubic meters of dimensional stones and building material.

The Department also carried out preliminary survey studies and identified exclusive mining zones in Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Medak districts for declaration as mining zones for sustainable development of Mining (Table 3.2.4)

Table 3.2.4: Mineral Geographical Distribution and Utilisation

Major Minerals	Geographical Distribution	Mineral Based Industry
Amethyst	Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Warangal.	Jewellery
Barytes	Khammam	Drilling, Paints, Filler in Tyres, Rubber Goods, Paper and Chemical
Fire Clay	Adilabad	Refractory, Ferro Alloys
Coal	Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar.	Iron and Steel, Thermal Plants, Cement, Railways, Domestic Fuel
Corrundum	Khammam	Abrasives, Jewellery
Dolomite	Khammam	Iron and Steel, Ferro Alloys, Fertilizers, Glass, Foundry and Cosmetics
Feldspar	Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Khammam.	Ceramics, Glass, Abrasive, Enamels, Electrical, Refractories
Fullers Earth	Ranga Reddy	Decolourizer of vegetable oils, Oil refineries
Iron Ore Hematite Magnetite	Warangal, Khammam, Adilabad, Karimnagar.	Steel, Peltization, Sponge Iron, Pig Iron
Kyanite	Khammam	Abrasive, Refractory
Laterite	Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizamabad.	Cement
Limestone	Ranga Reddy, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad, Karimnagar.	Cement, Carbide, Iron and Steel, Soda Ash, Chemical, Sugar, Paper, Fertilizer, Glass
Manganese	Adilabad	Potassium Permanganate, Ferro Alloys, Iron and Steel, Batteries, Chemicals, Ceramic, Glass Industry
Quartz	Ranga Reddy, Mahabubnagar, Khammam, Nizamabad.	Glass, Foundry, Iron and Steel, Refractory, Ceramic, Electrical, Abrasive, Paints, Electronics
Steatite	Khammam	Paper, Textile, Rubber, Ceramics, Soaps, Detergents, Fertilizers
Stowing Sand	Khammam	Ceramics, Foundry, Refractory
Marble	Khammam	Decorative, Flooring, Panels
Limestone slabs	Ranga Reddy, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda.	Floorings, Pavements
Granite	Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Medak, Nizamabad.	Cutting and Polishing Industry, Decorative, Panels, Monuments, Flooring, Panels
Building Stones	All districts in Telangana	Building Material for construction purposes

Commerce and Export Promotion

An exclusive wing of Commerce and Export Promotion is functioning in the Commissionerate of Industries, with a mandate to develop and promote Exports from the State by its co-ordinated efforts with various Export Promotion Councils and Export Promotion bodies. It prepares different strategies to mitigate the problems faced by the State exporters coordinating with the departments of Government of India, Financial Institutions and other organizations etc.

Industrial Relations

Industrial peace is a prerequisite for the growth and development of Industries. Work stoppages due to industrial disputes between employers and workmen and consequential loss of man-days in a given period would be an important indicator of Labour-Management relations in Industries. The Government through its conciliation machinery has been making efforts to settle disputes amicably and promote industrial peace and for ensuing congenial work environment. Efforts are being made by the department's conciliation officers, to promote productivity-linked settlement in order to make Industries more competitive.

While the performance of the industries sector has been apparently impressive, manufacturing sector growth henceforward would require special emphasis. The policy stance hitherto was in direction to provide impetus to the services sector, that made the largest contribution to the economy of Telangana.



3.3

Chapter

SERVICES SECTOR

Services sector comprises a wide array of economic activities namely trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage and communications including information technology, financing, insurance, real estate and business services and community, social and personal services etc. The development of new technologies including advances in information and communication technologies have transformed and globalized the service sector to a greater extent. The service sector contribution to the GSDP is encouraging.

Growth of Service Sector

Service sector contributes for 59.9 % percent to India's GDP during 2013-2014 (PE) at constant (2004-05) prices. A more or less similar trend is visible in the case of State of Telangana as well. The service sector exhibits a consistent surging share in GSDP, from 53.81 percent in 2004-05 to 59.01 percent in 2013-14 and continues to be the engine for overall growth in the state. Among sub-sectors, Trade, Hotel & Restaurants accounts for 15.07 percent, followed by Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services with 12.55 per cent, Banking and Insurance sector is 7.86 percent, Other Services is 7.40 percent, and Transport by other means and storage is 6.88 percent in 2013-14(PE). The contribution of Sub-Sectoral shares of Service Sector in the GSDP is shown in Table 3.3.1.

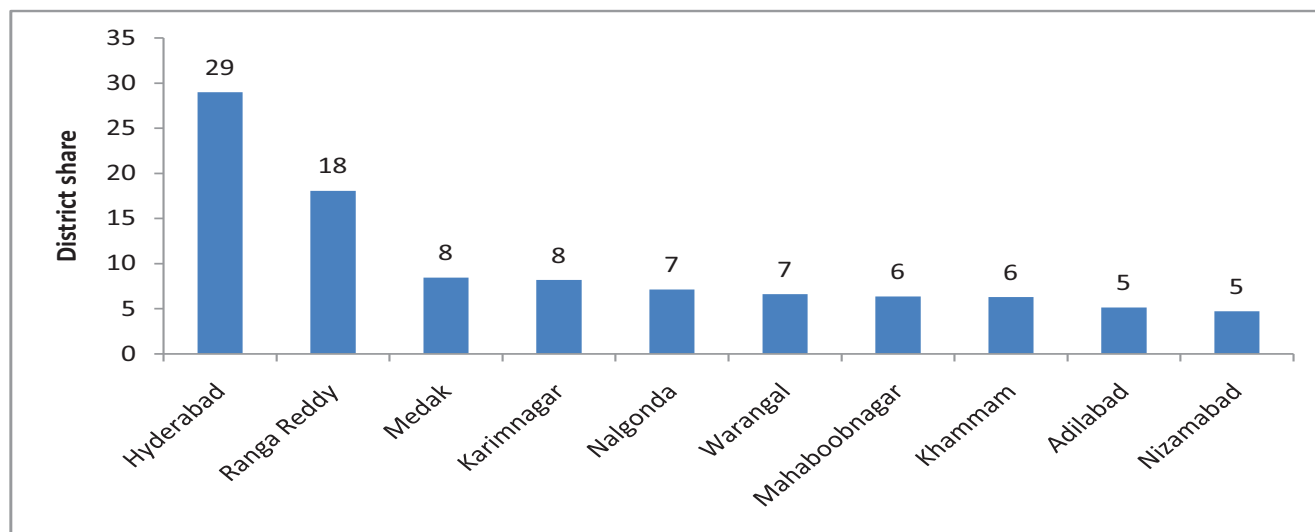
Table 3.3.1: Sub Sectoral contribution of Service Sector in GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices

Sub-Sectors	2004-05	2013-14 (PE)
Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	13.00	15.07
Railways	1.90	1.14
Transport by other means and storage	4.13	6.88
Communications	1.98	4.62
Banking and Insurance	4.53	7.86
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	13.94	12.55
Public Administration	4.68	3.50
Other Services	9.66	7.40
Service Sector Contribution in GSDP	53.81	59.01

District-Wise Comparison of Services Sector

The district wise contribution to total services sector Gross State Domestic Product is given in chart 3.3.1. It shows that the districts such as Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy contribute around 29 percent and 18 percent to total services GSDP respectively, during 2012-13.

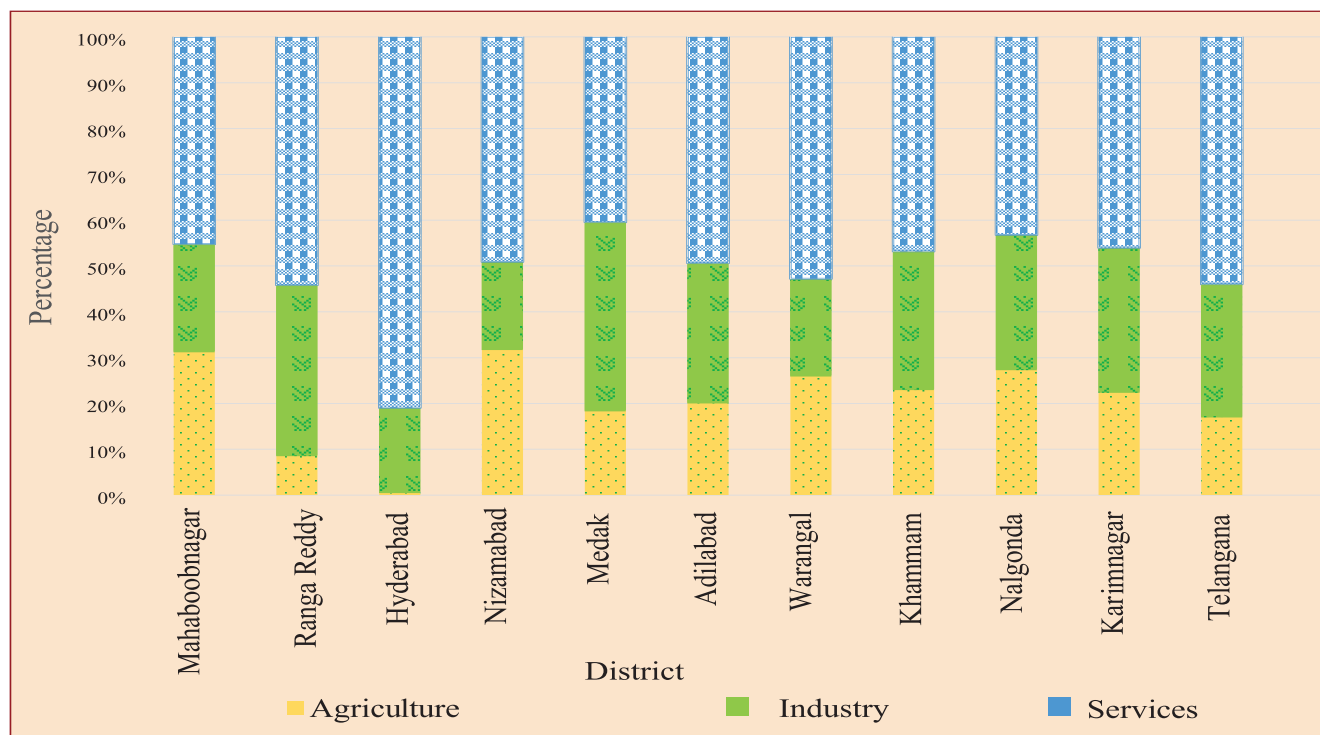
Chart 3.3.1: District-Wise Contribution of Service Sector to GSDP (%) 2012-13 at Constant (2004-05) prices



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Similarly, district wise comparison of sectoral share to the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is shown in Chart 3.3.2. It is interesting to see that the services sector contributes a major share to GDDP of most of the districts of Telangana. For instance, in Hyderabad, services sector contribute 81 percent to the Hyderabad GDDP in 2012-13. Similarly, in the case of Ranga Reddy and Warangal, the services sector contributes 54 per cent and 53 percent, respectively.

Chart 3.3.2: District-Wise Sectoral Share (%) to GDDP (2012-13) at Current Prices



Service Sector Employment in Telangana

While agriculture continues to be the primary employment providing sector, the service sector including the construction is in the second place. As per the National Sample Survey Organization's (NSSO) report on Employment and Unemployment situation in India 2011-12 (NSS 68th Round), 55.7 percent of the worker population in Telangana are employed in agriculture sector. Industrial sector accommodates only around 11 percent of working population of which, the manufacturing, mining and quarrying provide 10.3 percent and 0.9 percent of employment, respectively.

It is to be noted that around 32.6 percent of the working population are engaged in services sector. Within the sub-sectors of services; trade, hotels and restaurants employ 9 percent of the working population, closely followed by community, personal and social services (8.6 per cent) and construction (8 per cent). It is also quite interesting to note that, traditional sectors like transport, storage and communication employ only 5.7 percent of working population (Table 3.3.2).

Table 3.3.2: District-Wise Number of employed people across sectors in Telangana, 2011-12 (percentage)

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>↓ Sectors</p> </div> <p>→ Districts</p> </div>	Mahabub Nagar	Rangareddy	Hyderabad	Medak	Nizamabad	Adilabad	Karimnagar	Warangal	Khammam	Nalgonda	Telangana State
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	71.2	47.5	0.1	63.3	51.2	66.3	56.4	65.4	65.9	59.0	55.7
Manufacturing	4.1	8.5	13.1	12.0	24.4	9.6	17.0	7.6	4.8	7.1	10.3
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.8	-	0.5	0.1	4.6	1.4	0.2	1.9	-	0.9
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	-	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Construction	12.2	10.8	13.4	5.8	6.7	4.2	4.8	5.9	5.9	8.3	8.0
Trade, hotels & restaurants	4.9	12.5	21.7	5.1	7.6	6.3	7.4	8.6	7.4	10.3	9.0
Transport, storage & communication	2.7	8.4	17.0	4.4	3.0	3.0	4.1	5.6	3.5	5.8	5.7
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	1.0	2.1	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.2
Community, social & personal services	3.6	9.2	29.2	7.6	6.9	5.6	7.0	5.8	8.5	7.8	8.6

Source: 68th NSS Employment Survey estimates and Census 2011-12

District-wise analysis indicates that, in most of the districts, around 50 percent of the working population is concentrated in agriculture sector, followed by services sector (less than 20 percent). Within services, it is trade, hotels and restaurants which provides the maximum employment in most of the districts. Importantly, it can be seen that Hyderabad stand out from the above trend where around 86.3 percent of the worker population is concentrated in the service sector. The share of different services in total employment of Hyderabad is as follows: share of community, social and personal services is around 29.2%, followed by hotel and restaurant sector (around 21.7%) and then by transport, storage and communication (17%) and construction (13.4%). Apparently, only 5 percent of the work force is engaged in the emerging sectors like IT, financial and banking.

Information Technology, Electronics and Communications

Investor friendly ICT Policy 2010-2015

To achieve the objective of making the state the most preferred IT destination and for enhancing the capacity for growth of IT sector in the State. ICT Policy 2010-2015, has been put in place with the following objectives:-

- i. Provision of congenial industrial friendly and proactive climate for IT Companies to locate, grow, and sustain their operations most competitively in hassle-free environment in the State.
- ii. Creation of employment opportunities to the educated youth of all sections of the society across all regions.
- iii. Achieving higher level of export turnover resulting in enhanced productivity, and augmentation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- iv. To spread IT to every nook & corner of the State and
- v. Leverage Information Technology as a tool for the socio-economic Development of the State.

ICT Policy 2010-2015, offers best incentives, facilitation & thrust for the growth of start ups, small & medium Enterprises and sundry areas like Engineering services, Product /R&D companies, Animation, Gaming,

Electronic Hardware Policy 2012-2017

Recognizing the importance of growth of Electronic Hardware Industry, Electronic Hardware Policy 2012-2017 is put in effective from 24.07.2012. The Electronic Hardware Industry has potential of US \$ 1.75 Trillion Industry worldwide / USD \$ 1 Billion in India. For attracting Electronic Hardware Industry, to set up and grow their operations in the State new Electronic Hardware Policy 2012-2017 provides special facilitation and incentives for Electronic Hardware - in the areas of Industrial Electronics, Communication & broadcast equipments, Computers & Peripherals, Strategic electronics & components (Semiconductors, Solar & Displays) etc.

Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs)

Two EMCs i.e. E city (602 acres) FAB City area and Maheshwaram (310 acres), R.R. Dist. have been proposed to augment the Electronic Hardware Sector. The proposed project cost of the two EMCs is around Rs.940 crores to provide State-of art infrastructure facilities. The employment potential is 2.5 Lakhs approximately (50,000 direct employment and approximately 2 lakh indirect employment).

Promotion of Animation and Gaming Sector

Gaming & Animation Sector has a potential of US \$42 Billion Industry worldwide / US \$900 million in India. An extent of 30 acres of APIIC land at Raidurg, Hyderabad, is allocated for Gaming and Animation Park.

HI-FI- CITY.

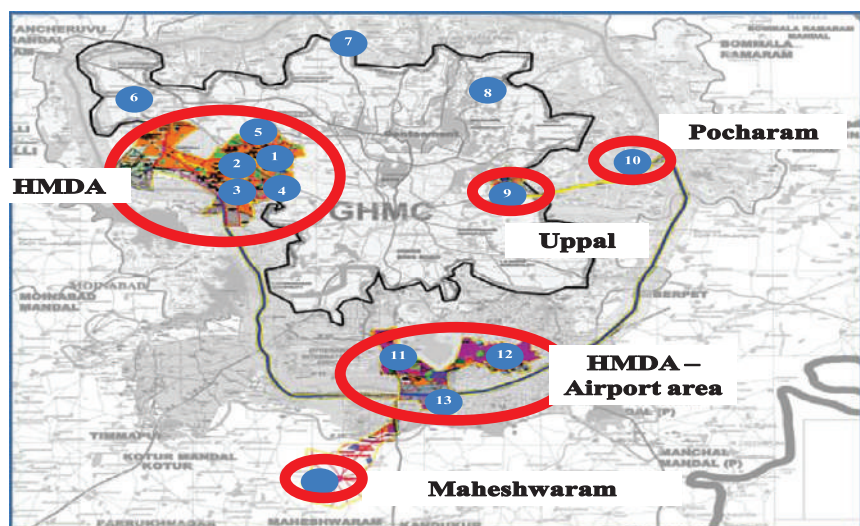
Hyderabad a WI-Fi enabled city (Hi-Fi-city) is planned for rollout during the end of the year 2014.

Establishment of ITIR, Hyderabad.

Government of India has planned to develop Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs) in different States/UTs to promote investment in IT/ITES and Electronic Hardware sector. ITIR region will provide a) conducive business environment; b) transparent investor friendly policies and c) excellent infrastructure. IT Investment Region (ITIR) in Telangana is being developed in an area of 202 sq.kms in Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Area along transit oriented growth corridors (TOGCs) for holistic growth. Newer growth vectors are being developed along with Cyberabad to ensure holistic development of the region. The focus will be on developing theme based clusters to provide impetus to growth areas in technology such as SMAC, R&D and electronics. The ITIR is expected to attract a total investment of more than Rs.2 lakh crore and create direct IT employment to more than 15 lakh workers.

Map of the ITIR

1. Cyberabad Area –86.7 sq km 2. Airport area –79.2 sq km 3. Uppal and Pocharam areas -10.3 sq km.
 -Connected by the Outer Ring Road (ORR) Growth Corridor 1 –11.5 sq kms and Outer Ring Road (ORR) Growth Corridor 2 - 14.3 sq kms. **Total: 202 sq kms.**



#	Area
1	Madhapur
2	Gachibowli
3	Manikonda / Financial District
4	Raidurg
5	Kondapur
6	Tellapur
7	Bahadurpalli
8	Jawahar Nagar
9	Uppal
10	Pocharam
11	Hardware Park
12	APIIC Work-centre
13	Fab City
14	Maheshwaram

T-Hub

T-hub is a platform to accelerate the growth of technology start-ups in Hyderabad by providing them a vibrant ecosystem of quality infrastructure, mentors, funders and network. This will enable the start-ups to sail through the entire cycle of growth from the seed stage to maturity. T-hub has been conceptualized as an incubator of incubators to help connect different incubators in the region and ensure that the requisite support to them is provided through the T-Hub. This will also establish a strong and relevant linkages with the relevant set of partners in the ecosystem – across the education, angel investors, mentors, talent and experimentation opportunity. For the development of T-hub, MoUs have been signed between the Telangana Government and ISB, IIIT-Hyderabad & NALSAR. T-hub's institutional partners will bring along business, technical and legal expertise in the ecosystem. T-hub will be developed across two phases, Phase 1 and Phase 2. In the Phase 1, T-hub aims to ensure that incubation of more than 400 start-ups in T-hub. The facility for Phase 1, with a built up area of 60,000 sq ft., is being built at IIIT-Hyderabad and construction is underway to be operational early next year.

T-hub building design



Proposed Central Amphitheater



Infrastructure

TSDC (Telangana State Data Center)

Government built a State Data Center of approximately 9,000 S.Ft. in the Financial District at Manikonda village to cater for the entire needs of all the departments of the State Government, by providing rack space, and the latest servers on dedicated basis and to culminate in a managed Data Center Services and finally to include the Application Management.

TSCAN (Telangana Secretariat Campus Area Network)

Telangana Secretariat Campus Area Network (TSCAN) was established in Telangana Secretariat to connect 5000 nodes on the network for data. Every work place is connected to each other through a data port. The backbone is connected on 10 Gb Ethernet on OFC and within a block inter floor connectivity with Giga bit Ethernet on OFC/UTP.

Communications

TSWAN (Telangana State Wide Area Network)

The National e-Governance Program (NeGP), approved by the Government of India, aims to significantly transform and improve the way the Government provides services to its citizens. Telangana State Wide Area Network (TSWAN) is one of the core NeGP IT infrastructure projects implemented by the State Governments which has been envisioned as the ‘Shared, reliable and secure infrastructure network for hosting and managing the e-Governance Applications of State and its constituent departments’.

Mandal Level HD VCF system

Mandal level Video conference is established by ITE&C department with equipment deployed at MROs , RDOs and Collectorates connected through TSWAN . Each district is provided with MCU at Collectorate and corresponding MROS have been provided with conference end equipments. At State Head Quarter MCU and global portal have been provided to connect all Mandal Head Quarters and MCUs at District head quarters.

ESD/Mee-Seva

Government is keen in providing good governance and as part of its commitment, sustained efforts have been made to improve the delivery of public services and simplify the process of accessing them. Number of e-governance initiatives that encapsulate the critical points of governance, such as service orientation, citizen centricity and transparency with an ultimate idea of bringing public services closer to citizens to facilitate better delivery services.

Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)

The objective of the program is to train the engineering and degree students in communication skills, employable skills and technical skills and achieved through deployment of trained mentors in the various partnering colleges. Currently, the program is running in about 104 colleges across Telangana. The grant in aid that is obtained from the Government is utilized to pay the salaries of the mentors who are running this program along with other training related expenses. The TASK has agreements with various multinational companies and is working closely with corporations such as IBM, Oracle, Infosys, TCS, Autodesk, Google, Cognizant, HCL, to name a few for providing employment to skilled personnel.

As on 31.08.2014 the TASK has successfully registered about 1200 students for conducting skill development training to place them in various MNCs like Infosys, CTS, TCS, IBM, Tech Mahindra...etc.

Communications

As on 31st March 2014 there were 5831 Post Offices in the state, out of which 37 are Mukhya Dakh Ghar / Head Post Offices and 822 Sub-Post Offices and 4972 Branch Post Offices. Similarly, the state has 1791 Telephone Exchanges (LL+WLL) upto 2013-14.

TOURISM

The activities of the Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDTC) that was incorporated on August 28, 2014, can be classified broadly into Tourism Infrastructure Development; Hotels & Catering Units; Guided & Package Tours; Pleasure Boating; Sound & Light Shows; Eco-Tourism; Rural Tourism; Heritage Tourism.

Tourists preferring to spend some time in nature's lap, away from hectic work schedules, will find themselves woken up by the chirping of birds early in the morning in the Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary nestling in the dense forests of Jannaram in Adilabad. A tiger safari is also planned in their natural environment. More so, tourists can choose to spend a night in the middle of the lake at Laknavaram or on the banks of the Ramappa Lake in Warangal. Else, they could drive a 100 km from the State capital to Vikarabad where the Valley View Resort has 32 air-conditioned rooms, a swimming pool, bar and restaurant. A living king style, in rooms atop the Medak Fort about 70 km away from Secunderabad/Hyderabad.

These are among the 20 ongoing tourism projects, at an estimated cost of Rs.110 crores with financial assistance from Centre that the Telangana government is keen on completing and throwing open for tourists. They primarily include augmentation of infrastructure and services at hotels, resorts with intent to promote tourism, showcasing the distinct culture and tradition of Telangana.

Many facilities nestle in the lap of nature and some have the power to take tourists back in history. Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation is leaving no stone unturned to augment facilities at its hotels and resorts, while expediting the new projects being taken up with Central funds. TSTDTC is in the process of designing special packages for weekend tourism, aimed at specific sections of society

Bathukamma

Bathukamma festival has been declared as State festival and will be celebrated every year with State participation, coinciding with the commencement of Dasara Navarathri Celebrations. This unique floral festival of Telangana has the potential to attract tourists from all over the cuntry in future.



New Tour Packages

Bonalu

Bonalu is declared as the state festival of the newly formed Telangana. The State Tourism Development Corporation has launched Hyderabad Bonalu weekend package tours to Secunderabad Ujjaini Mahakali Temple and Darbar Maisamma Temple, Lal Darwaza. These tours are being planned to be organized every year. Buses will start at 10 am from Yatrivas, with Tourism Plaza and Tank Bund as pick-up points with affordable price.

Weekend Tour for IT Professionals

In an attempt to provide a better experience to the residents of Hyderabad visiting the historical monuments like the Golkonda Fort and Taramati Baradari, the Tourism Development Corporation has launched a Hyderabad flavour weekend heritage tour. The tour includes sound and light show at Golkonda and Cultural Complex at Taramati Baradari and is mainly aimed at software professionals living in and around Gachibowli, Madhapur and other IT parks.

Sound and Light Show , Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad



Taramathi Baradari Resorts, Hyderabad



Temple Circuit of Telangana

Telangana has many beautiful temples and venerated places of worship located across the state, which are now popular pilgrim centres. The circuit covers Chilkur Lord Balaji Temple on the banks of Osman Sagar Lake near Hyderabad built 500 years ago, Birla Mandir set atop a hillock in the centre of Hyderabad city

Ramappa Temple – Warangal District



1000 Pillar Temple – Hanamkonda



dedicated to Lord Venkateshwara, Sitaramachandranra Swamy Temple at Bhadrachalam at Khammam, Gna-na Saraswati Temple at Basara Adilabad, and Lord Narasimha Swamy Temple at Yadagirigutta Nalgonda district, Vemulawada notable for the Sri Raja Rajeshwari Swamy Temple complex, Kaleshwaram, Lord Hanuman Temple at Kondagattu and Lord Narasimha Temple at Dharmapuri in Karimnagar district, Ramappa Temple at Palampet and Thousand Pillars Temple in Warangal district.

Rural Tourism

Telangana has a tremendous potential for Rural Tourism and is a fascinating canvas of myriad colours, cultures and customs. Handicrafts represent perhaps the oldest traditions of living culture and Telangana has some of the richest sources of handicrafts. The rural handicrafts provide a valuable contribution to Telangana's tourism product. Rural Tourism projects identified in Telangana, by the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India are Pochampally Rural Tourism Project, Nalgonda District, Nirmal Rural Tourism project, Adilabad, Cherial Rural Tourism Project, Warangal and Pembarthi Rural Tourism Project Warangal.

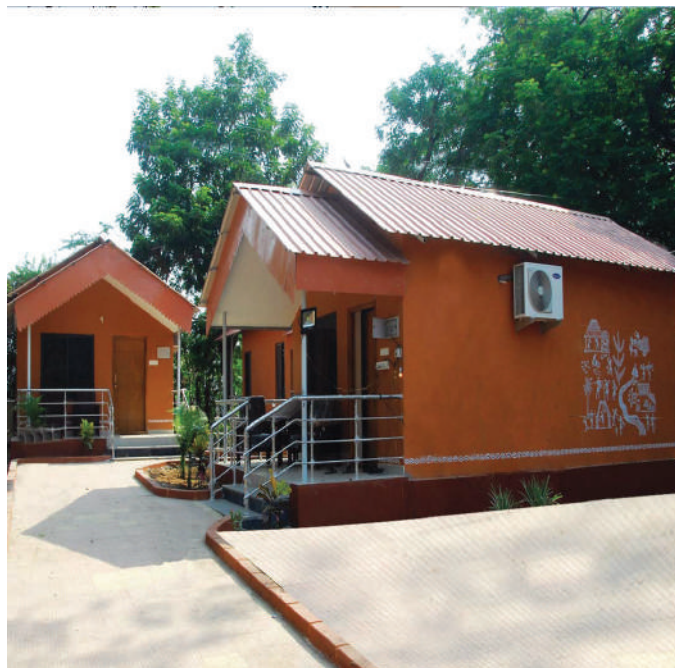
Making of Pochampally Sari



Wildlife and Eco Tourism

Telangana has rich forests and wild life sanctuaries, which provide scope for eco tourism and wildlife tourism that cover Alisagar Deer park in Nizamabad, the Etunagaram Sanctuary and Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary in Warangal, Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary Jannaram, Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary and Sivaram Wildlife Sanctuary in Adilabad, Mahavir Harina Vansthal National Park, Vansathalipuram and Nehru Zoological park, in Hyderabad, Manjira Bird Sanctuary in Sangareddy, and Pocharam Sanctuary in Medak, Shamirpet Deer Park in Rangareddy.

Jannaram Resort



Kawal Tiger Reserve



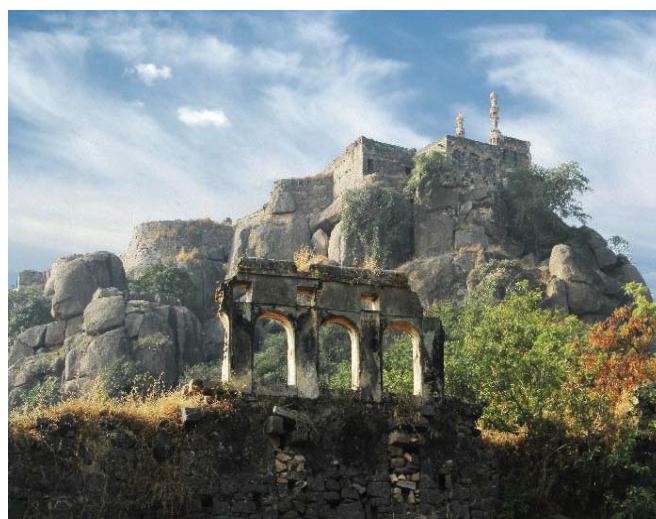
Heritage Tourism

Telangana is a historic land dotted with a number of forts, which have a potential to be developed into classic heritage tourism sites, where tourists can enjoy a heritage experience. Some famous forts, where Tourism Department is taking up projects are, Golconda Fort, Medak Fort, Khamman Fort, Nizamabad Fort, Elgandal Fort, Karimnagar and Bhongir Fort Nalgonda. Warangal Fort and Golconda Fort also host Sound and Light Shows which take us back into a magnificent past. More shows of this kind will highlight the rich heritage of Telangana.

Medak Church



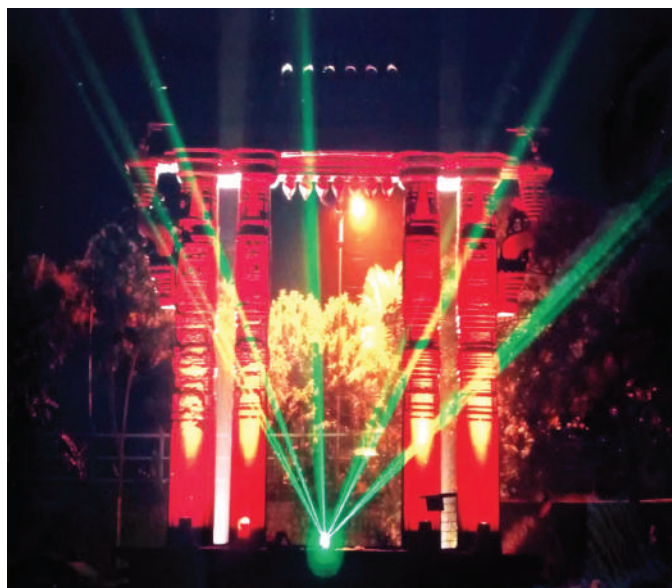
Elgandal Fort, Karimnagar



Warangal Fort



Warangal Fort sound light show



Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDC) organises all the above tourist packages and also connects the neighbouring States. TSTDC also maintains Haritha Hotel chains, wayside amenities, river cruises and water fleet in different locations.

The State also has potential for medical tourism, with leading sophisticated super specialty hospitals having all the competence and providing all the comfort to the patients, all over the world.

Banking

With the opening up of economy and advancement in communication and information technology, the Banking and Financial sector has seen rapid changes in recent past. In the developing country like India financial intermediation has been identified as important segment of growth. In line with this the state government making steady strides in assuring rapid socio-economic development through banking penetration. The objective is to create economic opportunity to people to manage their assets.

There were 4,553 scheduled bank offices at the end of March, 2014 in the State. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.2,85,879 crore and the total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs.3,24,964 crore up to March, 2014. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 113.67%.

Services sector forming the backbone of the economy of Telangana, leaves enough hope and scope for putting in the needed efforts in social development that ensures sustainability of the welfare programmes and their intended reach.

3.4

Chapter

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The prime objective of any welfare state is to improve social infrastructure for sustainable and improved standard of living of the people. Social infrastructure comprises education, health, nutrition, sanitation and water supply etc. Once the process of social development is institutionalized, it provides sustenance to the overall process of economic development.

Literacy

The literacy rate of the State is 66.46 per cent in 2011 as against 58 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than that of all India literacy rate 72.99%. A slow growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at state and national levels.

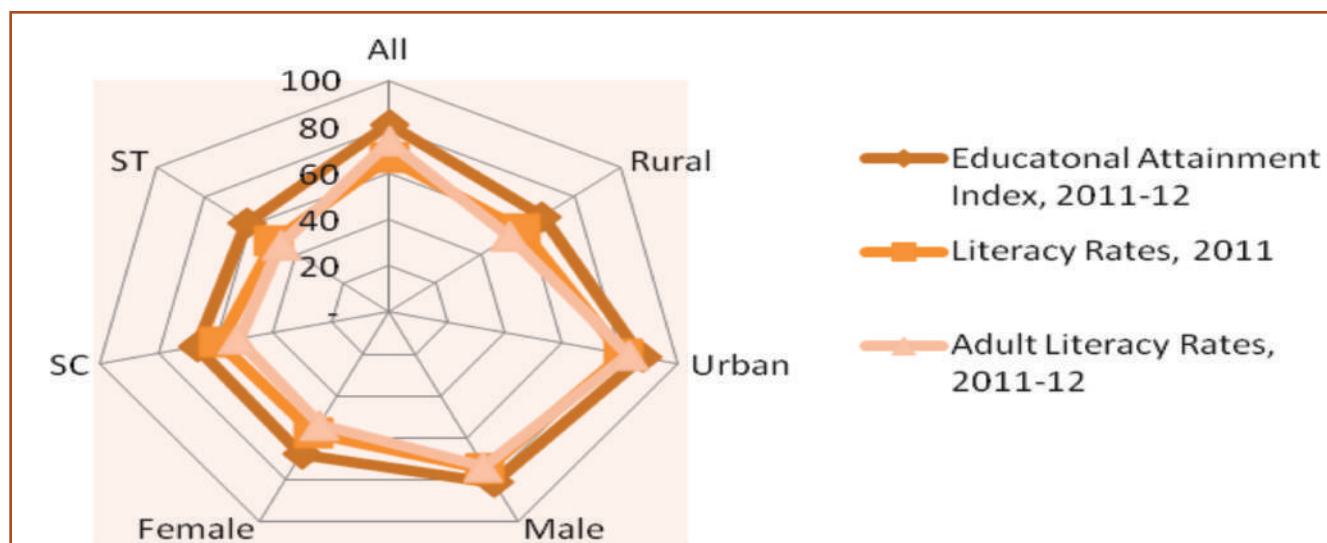
The general literacy rates (7 years & above) in the state are not very high and with one third non-literate, the rank of the state is 25 among the states in 2011. The adult literacy rate of 73.7 percent for Telangana placed it in 21st position among the states in 2011-12. The proportion of households with no adult literate was 29 percent in rural Telangana while it was 18.7 percent at all-India level in 2011-12. However, in the urban segment still 6 percent of households do not have any adult literate member.

Table 3.4.1: Indicators of Educational Progress

District	Literacy Rates, 2011		Adult Literacy, 2011-12		Youth Literacy, 2011-12		Literates with Secondary & above levels of Education, 2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	55.30	75.6	52.08	76.07	89.83	99.07	25.16	48.96
Nizamabad	56.50	77.2	47.79	72.19	89.93	91.64	24.19	48.81
Karimnagar	59.60	77.8	52.23	80.12	96.75	98.05	31.30	55.56
Medak	56.00	78.6	45.62	70.76	82.70	90.78	26.13	47.75
Hyderabad	-	83.2	-	85.59	-	95.90	-	61.59
Rangareddy	60.60	82.3	60.84	78.32	93.32	94.65	37.74	54.39
Mahbubnagar	50.90	78	40.88	78.07	80.53	92.87	23.78	50.25
Nalgonda	60.10	81.7	59.84	81.47	90.33	90.87	33.17	57.55
Warangal	58.80	81	52.25	77.15	91.63	97.19	25.85	54.56
Khammam	59.8	81.3	59.15	84.97	89.43	99.34	31.20	57.39
Telangana	57.25	81.08	52.04	83.03	89.19	95.82	28.77	58.69

Source: 68th NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey Estimates & Census, 2011

Chart 3.4.1: Disparities in Education



SCHOOL EDUCATION

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

To make effective and meaningful implementation of this obligation, elementary education was brought under “Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan” (SSA) to universalize elementary education. Similarly secondary education has been brought under the flagship “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan” Programme (RMSA). These two schemes aim to strengthen school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality.

The Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2015 and for this several schemes have been initiated for bringing about both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school-aged population of 61.78 lakh children.

Universal Access in School Education

The following norms in establishing school facilities have been laid down to achieve universal access in school education.

- Primary level schools should be within 1 km walkable distance of all habitations.
- Elementary level schools should be within 3 km walkable distance of all habitations.
- Secondary level schools should be within a radius of 5kms of all habitations

On these parameters our State has achieved 99 per cent access at elementary level and 91.5 per cent at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have started in areas which were not served earlier.

During 2013-14, there were 43,293 schools in the State of which 25,331 were exclusively Primary Schools, 6883 exclusively Upper Primary schools, 123 schools having Primary with Upper Primary, secondary and higher secondary, 202 schools with Upper Primary Secondary/ Higher Secondary classes, 817 schools were run with Primary with Upper Primary and secondary classes and 9937 schools having Upper Primary and Secondary classes. Teacher pupil ratios for primary, upper primary and high school categories as of 2013-14 for the state stand at 29, 24 and 24 respectively.

The state is close to achieving its objective of ‘universalization of primary education’. Significant efforts were made in strengthening physical infrastructure at primary level of education institutions that improved the teacher – pupil ratio with quality of teaching remaining a critical issue. Recruitment and retention of qualified teachers in remote and tribal areas continues to be a challenge. Lack of effective participation of local bodies and community in school related matters is another matter of concern.

The schemes to meet the special needs of differently-abled children who constitute the bulk of ‘out of school’ children have to be strengthened.

The next target of the state is to focus its attention on universalization of secondary education and bridge the gender, location (rural-urban) and social gaps.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% and 25% share of Central and State Governments for I-VIII classes and the State Government is funding 100% of the Mid day meals Scheme for IX & X classes. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the nutritional status of children, motivate children to attend school regularly, and providing nutritional support. 3152781 children were covered under this programme during 2013-14 out of which, 1607788 children are in Primary (I-V) classes including NCLP, 964521 children in Upper primary (VI-VIII), 538712 children in High Schools and 36000 children in Model schools.

A flexible menu, provision of mostly Rice and Sambar and Pulihora are the key features of the scheme. DW-CRA/Community Development Society /Self Help Groups/School Education Committees/other agencies like temples, NGOs of proven track record, charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) which are identified by the MROs are key implementing agencies of this scheme in Rural areas. Community development societies (CDS)/NGOs/Urban SHGs/ SEC/ DWCUA/Other Agencies like temple, NGOs of proven track record/ charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) identified by a committee headed by the MRO are the implementing agencies in urban areas. 30408 kitchen sheds are provided to Telangana State under Phase-I.

Government is releasing budget under Green Channel Scheme for Mid Day Meal Scheme for the whole year at a time. Government of India has developed a Management Information System (MIS) with Integration of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) for Mid Day Meal Scheme and data is being entered in the MIS portal.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims at providing useful and relevant Elementary Education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group. SSA intends to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

The funding pattern for the year 2013-14, Centre and State is 65:35.

Objectives

- Enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14 years in regular schools.
- Retaining the enrolled children till the completion of 8 years of elementary education.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridging gender and social category gaps at elementary education level.

Interventions

- Opening of new Primary schools.
- Upgrading Primary schools in to Upper Primary schools.
- Sanction of regular teachers to new schools and additional teachers to the existing Primary & Upper Primary schools.
- Strengthening of Mandal Resource Centres and School Complexes.
- Providing 5 day training to in-service Teachers every year.
- Interventions for Out-of-School Children and Special Training .
- Supply of two pairs of Uniforms to the children studying in Government schools up to VIII class.
- Implementing activities for the education of children with special needs
- Release of Teaching Learning Equipment Grant to New Primary & Upper Primary Schools
- Release of School Grant, Teacher Grant and Maintenance Grant to schools
- Conducting Research and Evaluation studies on interventions being implemented - Supervision & Monitoring of activities
- Management, Quality and Community Mobilization
- Innovations – Organizing innovative activities for Girls Education, Early Childhood Education, Education of SC & STs, Minority, Urban deprived Children and Computer Education for U P Schools
- Training of Community Leaders and Community Mobilization
- Transport / Escort
- Running Special Residential Schools and hostels for urban deprived children

Implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act

The state is progressing in accordance with the milestones set in the Right to Education Act.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) has been enacted by Government of India to provide free elementary education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years. Accordingly, State Government notified rules for implementation of the provisions of RTE Act. The following are the main steps taken in the state to implement the Act.

Achievements during 2013-14

- 21 Primary Schools upgraded to Upper Primary Schools during 2013-14
- 5,82,004 children (5+ age) enrolled into 1st class out of 5,94,931 children identified during Education Fortnight.
- School Management Committees have been formed in all 30041 schools.

- 19062 Children of school less habitations being provided transport facility to primary and upper primary schools
- 14 Urban Residential Hostels are functioning in 6 districts in Telangana with 1342 urban deprived children.
- 2 Urban Residential School are operational in Hyderabad and Khammam with 162 deprived children in urban areas.
- 458 Madarsas supported with an enrolment of 56081
- Survey of Out-of-School children has been conducted in all the slums in municipalities in the state in convergence with MEPMA and identified 8846 Out of school children in urban areas.
- Out-of-School children survey was conducted in rural areas through selected NGOs in the District concerned who are involved in Educational activities and identified 26577 out-of-School children.
- Action has been taken to position 3731 Academic Instructors in Telugu and Urdu Medium and engaging Academic Instructors in 10341 Low retention schools are in progress in 494 backward Mandals in the State.
- Home Based Education is being provided for 2144 severe and profound Children with Mental Retardation.
- Minor corrective surgeries like cleft lip / palate and congenital cataract etc., were done to 1237 children.
- 12247 disabled children were provided assistive devices.
- Escort Allowance to the needy children with disabilities to attend school is being given to 2950 children.
- Physiotherapy is being conducted to 6309 children at all Mandal Resource Centers.
- During 2013-14 Special Training Programme is being implemented in 157 mandals by establishing Bhavitha Centers for Children with mild & moderate mental retardation in the state. 3544 children are attending.
- All the 398 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas were made operational with an enrolment of 63598 children
- State curriculum has been revised based on National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005) and new textbooks have been introduced accordingly.
- Libraries were established in all primary and upper primary schools.
- 6,546 Part Time Instructors were engaged in upper primary schools for physical and health education, art education and work education.
- Computer Aided Learning (CAL) is in implementation in 1516 Upper Primary schools and training being provided to teachers
- 53708 primary teachers and 27169 upper primary teachers were given in-service training for 5 days on 1. Revised Textbooks, 2. RTE Act and 3. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)
- Assessment of the achievement levels of children in Government schools is being done in schools @ 4 schools per mandal to know the performance of children in various subjects and devise suitable strategies to improve the situation.

- PUNADI - a quality initiative to improve reading, writing and arithmetic skills at primary level implemented in convergence with Tribal Welfare Department.
- Mother Tongue Based Multi Lingual Education is under implementation in 8 tribal languages.
- QUEST (Quality Education to STs) was implemented in upper primary schools of Tribal Welfare Department to improve the achievement levels of children in English, Maths and Science.
- 2 pairs of uniforms supplied to 22.89 lakh children.

Vocationalization of secondary school education should receive higher priority in future education planning. Involvement of industry in curriculum development, training and handholding needs to be given a fair trial. The state has witnessed a high growth of professional colleges in private sector and quality of educational services need to be monitored for creating a large pool of technically competent manpower.

The programmes for improving enrolment and reducing dropouts as also improving quality of education include: Mid Day Meal scheme; School Health programme; Information and Communication Technology (School Computerisation Project); Model Schools; Girls Hostels; Scheme for providing quality education in Madarasas ; Infrastructure development for Minority institutions; Improvement of urdu education

District Institute of Education and Training

10 Teacher Training Institutes have been upgraded into District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) with 100 intake of each in Telugu Medium. 8 DIETs have parallel Urdu medium sections with intake capacity of 50 seats in each DIET with extra 5 Urdu lecturers.

Kasturba Gandhi Baalika Vidyalaya

The Government of India launched the “Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV)” with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, BC and Minorities in Educationally Backward Blocks in the state. 398 KGBVs are sanctioned in Educationally Backward Mandals and all these schools are operationalized.

Development of Schools for Holistic Development of Child

It is felt that the School Education Department has been focusing (correctly so) on teachers strength and building infrastructure. However, other aspects of education like stress on morals and discipline needs to be increased. Games and sports also need to be promoted more vigorously through provision of better facilities and equipment in both schools and colleges.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

There are 399 Government Junior Colleges, 4 Government Vocational Junior Colleges and 192 Government Model Schools are functioning under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The functioning of 43 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to the Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters for all practical purposes are being looked after by Director of Intermediate Education in the State. Besides the Government sector there are 1608 private un-aided Junior Colleges functioning in the State.

The status of Junior colleges functioning under various Managements is shown in table 3.4.2.

Table 3.4.2: Junior colleges functioning Category of Managements

S. No.	Category of the colleges	No. of Colleges
1.	Government Junior Colleges	399
2.	Govt. Model Schools	192
2.	Private Aided Junior Colleges	43
3.	Private Aided Composite Degree Colleges offering Intermediate Courses.	27
4.	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	1608
5.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	407
6.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Government)	4
7.	Incentive Junior Colleges	92
8.	Others (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Disabled welfare, Co-operative, Railways)	205
	TOTAL	2977

Source: Director of Intermediate Education.

Conventional courses in Science, Arts and Commerce and Vocational Courses are offered. 29 Vocational courses are also offered in 777 Junior colleges in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para-medical, Business & Commerce and Humanities. In addition to the 411 Exclusive Private and Government Vocational Junior Colleges, 366 Junior Colleges (both Government and private) are also offering Vocational courses.

Enrolment of Students

The enrolment of students both in conventional and Vocational Courses are given in Table 3.4.3.

Table 3.4.3 : Enrolment during 2013-14 in Junior Colleges:

Management Type	General	Vocational	Total
Govt.	91585	24883	116468
Pvt. Aided	7837	389	8226
Pvt. Unaided	315608	5012	320620
TOTAL	415030	30284	445314

Vocationalisation of Education

Vocational pass outs are sponsored for one year Apprenticeship Training with Hospitals / Business firms / Industry. The selected candidates are entitled to a stipend of Rs. 1970/- per month during this one-year training period, half of which will be reimbursed to the training agencies by Government of India.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The Collegiate Education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality in 126 Government Degree Colleges and 69 Aided Colleges with an enrolment of 91,966 and 58291 students respectively in the state.

Development of Model Degree Colleges

Government of India introduced the concept of Model Degree Colleges covering 374 districts in the country through XI Five Year Plan based on low Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education. The assistance from MHRD, Govt. Of India under RUSA is 65% and 35% has to borne by Govt. of Telangana. The pro-

posals for establishment of 3 Model Degree colleges i.e., GDC, Kalwakurthy, Mahabubnagar Dist, GDC, Yellareddy, Nizamabad Dist., GDC, Narayankhed, Medak Dist. were approved.

MANA TV

The department of Collegiate Education telecasts educational programmes through MANA TV in tune with the needs of the students' academic needs and demands of the job market. The objective is to enhance the knowledge base of students and provide right skills and help students achieve their long term career goals. The department telecasts degree lessons based on prescribed syllabus to support and supplement class room teaching by providing additional inputs and latest updates. It is a modern and innovative teaching learning resource and the telecast is received by 108 Government Colleges in the State benefiting large sections of students of rural and semi rural areas.

Innovative live telecast programmes like Teleconferences, Tele counseling and Panel discussions are organized through MANA TV generating huge enthusiasm and interaction among teachers and students. In addition to the above, Special live programmes like interaction with Doctors, English Trainers, NSS Officers are arranged. Exclusive training sessions in Human Values and Professional Ethics are conducted for students and faculty to focus on the importance of core values. Student interactive programmes are telecasted inviting students to present topics on social concerns, Environment Protection Women Empowerment and Personality Development.

Telangana State Council for Higher Education has been set up to oversee the functioning of the institutions of higher education in the state.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Technical Education Department is responsible for the development of Technical Education both at Degree (Graduate and Post Graduate in Professional Courses) as well as Diploma level (Technicians). The Department implements the policies of the Government of Telangana and also coordinates with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in processing the applications for the establishment of Engineering Colleges, M.B.A., M.C.A., B. Pharmacy and Polytechnics and enhancement of sanctioned intake, introduction of new courses etc., in them.

The Department manages the Government Polytechnics and monitors the private unaided Polytechnics and professional Colleges.

Establishment of Skill Development Centers

To improve the quality in Technical Education, 27 Skill Development Centers (SDC) have been established in Polytechnics to provide add-on skills for employability of Polytechnic Students. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) has been taken up under centrally sponsored scheme in 24 engineering colleges.

New University Engineering colleges

JNTU constituent engineering colleges were newly established at Sulthanpur (Medak), Jagtial (Karimnagar), and Manthani (Karimnagar) and two more engineering colleges are established at Kakatiya University, Warangal, in which one is exclusively for women.

There are two institutes of national importance functioning in the state viz, 1. Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad at Kandi, in Medak District established by MHRD, Govt. of India in 2008-09. 2. Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) was established in Hyderabad in 2009-10.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Craftsmen Training

A total of 60 Government Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.s) are functioning in Telangana with 32 Engineering and 10 Non Engineering Trades as well to impart skill training to the youth. The Government of India have upgraded certain I.T.I.s under the scheme of Centres of Excellence (CoE) under two schemes. 1. Vocational Training Improvement Project with World Bank Assistance. 2. Public Private Partnership Scheme.

Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

7 ITIs with an outlay of Rs.3.50 crores each and one ITI with Rs.2.00 crores for upgradation to meet the expenditure relating to civil works machinery and infrastructural facilities with funding pattern of 75:25 ratio between Central and State Governments respectively, are covered. An amount of Rs.2899.68 lakhs was released and Rs.2120.29 lakhs expenditure has been incurred so far. All the passed-out trainees of these 8 ITIs are given placements by the local industries.

Public Private Partnership (PPP) Scheme

The scheme has been introduced in a phased manner in the state of Telangana. As on date 30 ITIs are covered under this scheme. Each institute is funded with Rs.2.50 Crore to meet the requirement of Civil Works, Machinery & Equipment as well as infrastructural facilities. All the passed-out, trainees of these 30 ITIs are given placements by the local industries.

Modular Employability Skills (MES)

Modular Employable Skills under Skill Development Initiative Scheme is being implemented since 2007-08 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme is to provide skill upgradation (training) in vocational trades to the school dropouts, people with work experience without formal education and certification. The scheme provides training certification in securing remunerative jobs in Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings besides Private Organizations.

HEALTH

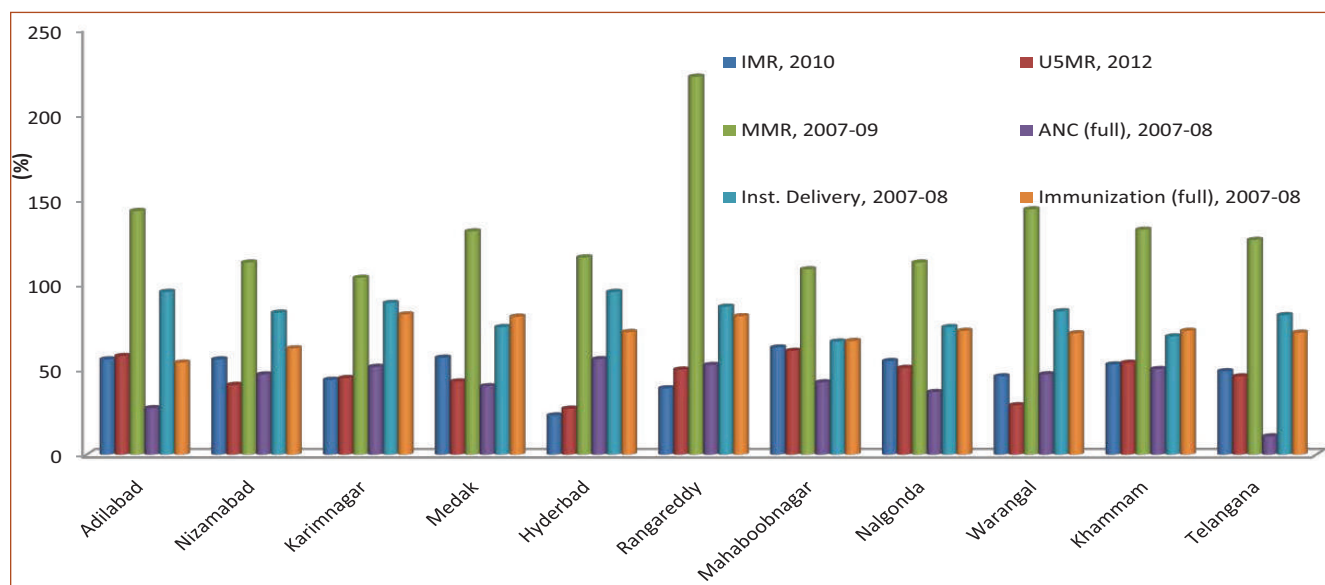
The shifts in development paradigms have brought the size and quality of human resources to the centre stage of development. Efforts were made towards achieving the goal of 'Well-being of All', by ensuring quality health care services to all and in particular child and mother through a network of public and private institutions. The Mother and Child Health programme has been addressing the issues of health care, nutrition and family welfare in an integrated manner. Attention has been paid to reach out to the most vulnerable sections and the remote areas.

The IMR, a crucial indicator to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of health system, has been declining over time but lags behind the progressive states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The under-five mortality (U5MR) is falling at the rate of 2 percent per annum. The assured accessibility to health facility, progress in literacy, rising age at marriage, prevention of adolescent births and immunization of children would reduce the IMR and U5MR of the state significantly.

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) has fallen from 195 in 2001-03 to 110 by 2011-12 and ante natal and post natal care services have been strengthened. The 'mother child tracking system' would help to bring the MMR on par with Kerala (66). The success with 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' suggests that efforts have to be made to achieve universal coverage. While institutional deliveries are on rise in the state, the public health institutions

should be equipped fully in terms of human resources and medicines and material. The provision of untied funds to these institutions for maintenance of sanitation, appropriate intervention, adequacy and utilisation aspects deserve attention.

Chart 3.4.2: District-wise Health Parameters in Telangana



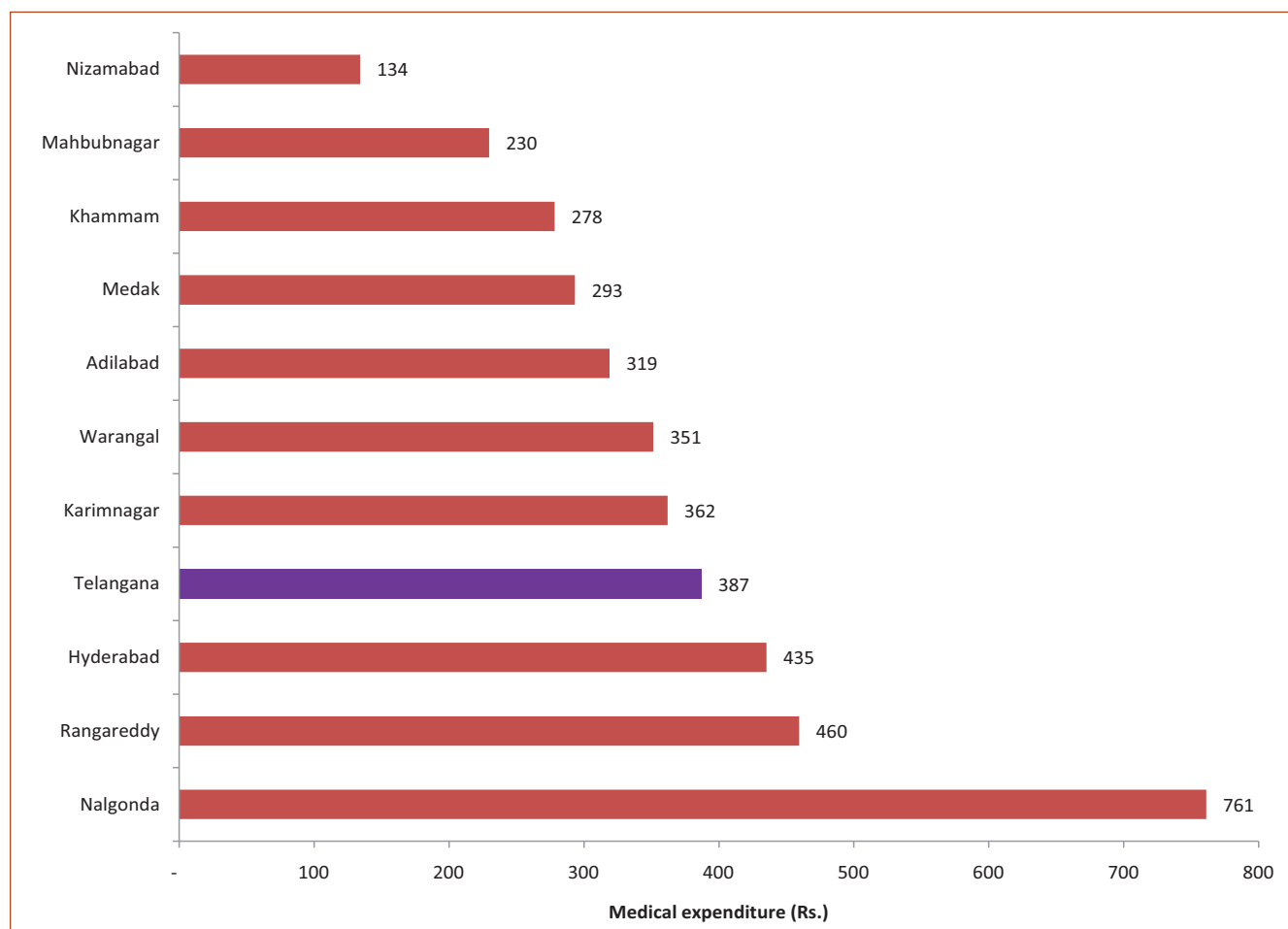
Source:DLHS III, Lancet Report&CH &FW

Chart 3.4.3: Mother Child Tracking System

Sl. No.	District	ANC Registration against ELA	High risk identified against ANC registration	Received MO Checkup against ANC registration	Public health deliveries against institutional deliveries	C-sections out of Institutional Deliveries	Breast feeding within 1 hour against live births	Postnatal care against live births	Grading Ranges	
1	Adilabad	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Below expectation	<70
2	Nizamabad	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Needs improvement	70<80
3	Khammam	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Fair	80<90
4	Warangal	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Good	90<95
5	Karimnagar	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Very Good	>=95
6	Medak	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red		
7	Mahbubnagar	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red		
8	Rangareddy	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red		
9	Nalgonda	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow		

The public expenditure on health as a percentage of gross state domestic product compared to several states is low and needs to be enhanced. The share of household sector in total health expenditure is quite high in the state and even the poor spend substantial amounts on health. The private sector has been very active in the delivery of health services but pricing of services needs constant monitoring and regulation. The effectiveness of health care and nutrition services from both public and private sector can be enhanced by periodically assessing based on access, quality, timeliness, pricing and satisfaction.

Chart 3.4.4: District-Wise Mean Household Medical Expenditure in 2011-12



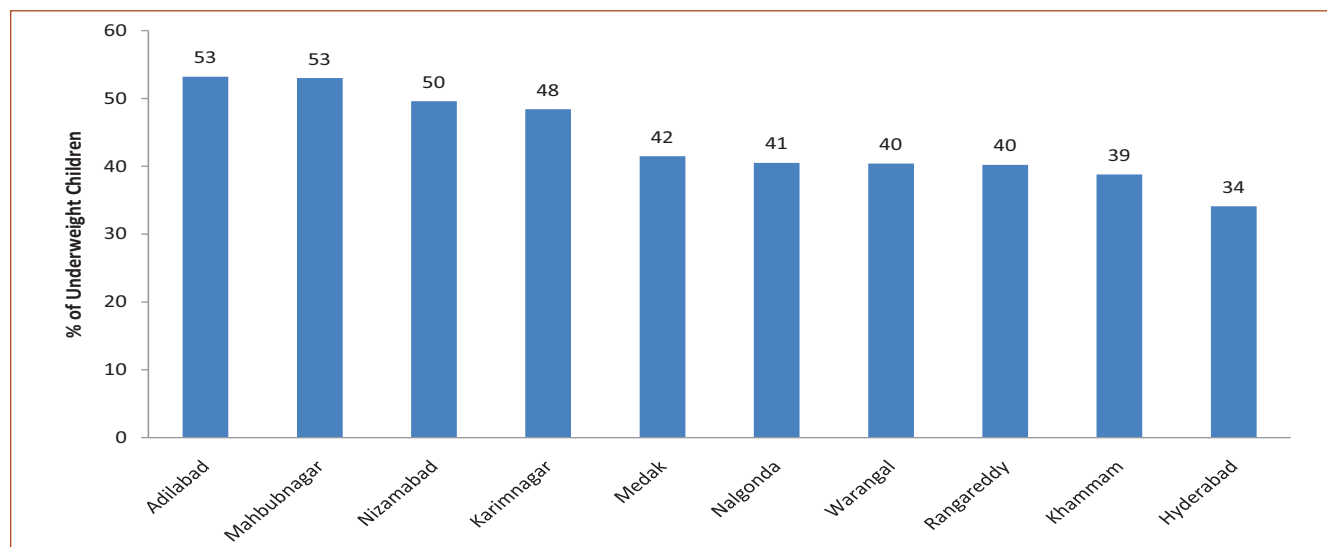
Source: National Sample Survey Office (68th Round) estimates

Malnutrition

The malnutrition levels in Telangana are at the higher end at 43 percent among children below 6 years and over 80 percent among adults. The co-existence of high levels of malnutrition with low poverty incidence and prevalence of malnutrition among the high income groups need to be interpreted in a proper perspective. The high incidence of malnutrition among children (less than 60 months) and chronic energy deficiency among women in the reproductive age group is major challenge and it also got reflected in the health indicators such as infant mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality.

The early age at marriage, adolescent births (24.5%) and poor nutrition status of women during pregnancy are the major determinants of high percentage of underweight children in the state. The 'Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha' which aims at improving health and nutrition status of school children deserves to be scaled up.

Chart 3.4.5: Percentage of Underweight Children (Age below 6 years) during 2002-04



Source: DLHS II

Reduction of malnourishment among children, pregnant and lactating mothers has been the core of the health and nutrition policies of the undivided state. However, the magnitude of the problem calls for further action in this area. The Anganwadi centres, ASHA workers and community based organizations should be productively engaged in achieving this objective. The success with Nutrition –cum- Day Care Centres (NDCC) run by SHGs in the state suggests that these centres should be scaled up and strengthened to meet the challenges of improving the quality of health and nutrition services. The prevalence of communicable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis and HIV / AIDS warn that state has to bestow more attention to creation of hygienic environment, health education and food and nutrition security. The state's emphasis on preventive health care measures such as provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and immunization of children is likely to have a significant impact on health and nutrition status of the people.

Family Welfare Department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services to the people of the State. There are 669 Primary Health Centers, 4905 Sub-centers, 116 Community Health Centers, 30 Area Hospitals, 8 District Hospitals, 5 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 4 Teaching hospitals apart from 55 Urban Family Welfare Centers, 11 Urban Health Posts in Hyderabad and 87 Urban Health Centres fall under the purview of Telangana.

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

A total of 28,019 ASHAs who are positioned in the 10 districts of the state act as the health resource person of first resort to provide all Maternal & Child Health services to the community. ASHA day meetings are conducted on first Tuesday of every month. They sensitize women on health issues and facilitate convergence with departments like Panchayati Raj, Women Development & Child Welfare, Self Help Groups and NGOs.

Mother & Child Health Care Centers (24-hrs)

351 PHCs were notified as 24 hour round the clock Mother and Child Health Care centers to promote institutional deliveries as 50% of the maternal deaths occur during or immediately after child birth and also to reduce infant and neo-natal mortalities.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

JSY is a cash incentive of Rs.700/- to pregnant woman to promote deliveries in public institutions in rural areas. It was launched by Government of India (GOI) in April, 2005. In the State Sukhibhava Scheme was introduced to provide Rs.300/- to the rural pregnant woman coming under below poverty line (BPL) and Rs.700/- under JSY who delivered in government institutions. The scheme was extended to provide Rs. 600/- to urban pregnant woman coming under BPL and who delivered in government institutions from 2012 onwards.

Village Health & Nutrition Day (VHND) Center

VHNDs are regularly conducted in 8797 villages in the state to increase community awareness on age at marriage, registration of all pregnant women at 12 weeks, 3 times check up by MPHA (F), one time by Medical Officer, birth planning at 7th month of pregnancy, promotion of institutional deliveries, post-natal care services to be delivered women & new born child, breast feeding practices, immunization services, promotion of spacing methods, sterilizations, vasectomies and treatment of minor ailments.

Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram

The scheme was aimed at providing free cashless deliveries and care to sick new born till 30 days after birth at all public health institutions. The scheme provides free cashless deliveries, related services, caesareans and diagnostic services during antenatal period. It also provides free drugs and consumables during antenatal, and post natal period, free diet for 3 days at PHC's, for 5 days in government health institutions at ITDA areas and for 7 days for caesarian sections. The free services also include blood transfusion and transport. The free cashless care to sick new born include treatment, drugs and consumables, diagnostics, blood transfusion and transport.

Maternal Death Review

MDRs are being done at community levels at District Hospital and Medical Colleges, subsequently at block level and accredited private sector institutions. MDRs are to be shared with the Chief Medical Officer for further action.

For the community based MDR, line listing of maternal deaths are done through the ANMs/ASHAs/ other community resources and the audit of such deaths are also done at the block/district level. MDR tools prescribed by GOI are being used for the audit.

Child Health Care Services

There are 18 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 61 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 510 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) in the state in order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by strengthening the neo-natal care services.

Child Health Care Services aimed infants and children to immunize them against childhood diseases and Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha (JBAR) program targeting to improve the health of school going children studying classes one to 10th standard in government and government aided schools.

Child Immunization

All infants under one year are vaccinated against VPDs such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, TB, measles, and hepatitis-B under immunization schedule through B.C.G, D.P.T, O.P.V., measles and hepatitis-B vaccines. They will be administered DPT, OPV and measles as booster doses when they attain the

age of 16 to 24 months. Subsequently they are subjected to DPT at 5 years TT at 10 and 16 years as booster doses. Intensified pulse polio immunizations are undertaken twice a year.

Family Welfare Services

Family welfare services are provided by the State's Population Policy formulated in 1997 with an objective to improve the quality of services under family welfare programme. On World Population Day, Public rallies, essay and elocution competition to school children, cultural programs, health education through print and electronic media, display of banners, distribution of pamphlets, conducting press conferences. Mementos and citation to best performing surgeons, supporting staff, institutions and districts are held at the State and District Headquarters.

Sterilization Methods

Sterilization services are provided to eligible couples who want to adopt permanent or spacing methods to attain small family norm on voluntary basis. While vasectomies and tubectomies are performed to males and females under permanent methods, oral pills and contraceptive condoms are distributed under spacing methods to the eligible couples. IUD is another important spacing method administered to willing females who want to postpone pregnancy for longer duration. Government is providing family planning incentives as compensation towards wage loss to BPL, SC and ST. Rs.600/- is given to female sterilizations, Rs.1100/- to male sterilization and Rs.250/- for all people.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

The objective of the scheme is to provide the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) services to the eligible couples for termination of unwanted pregnancy. These services are provided at all government hospitals in the state.

Family Planning Insurance Scheme

The scheme provides insurance to sterilization acceptors through authorized insurance agency with an insurance cover of Rs.2,00 lakhs. It is given after death of an acceptor due to sterilization operation within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital and Rs.50,000 for such occurrence between 8 to 30 days. Rs.30,000 for sterilization failure and a maximum of Rs.25,000 as expenses for treatment of medical complication due to sterilization operation are provided under this policy.

Urban Slum Health Services

This scheme provides preventive, promotional and curative services to the people living in urban slum areas. 87 Urban Health Centers (UHCs) are functioning under NRHM in the state through NGOs with state government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20,000 populations in slum area.

Tribal Health Services

Adolescent friendly health clinics are established at the AHs, CHCs and PHCs in tribal districts. Specialist camps are conducted twice a month in 30 CHCs at all tribal areas. 61 MCH & Epidemic teams were provided in Tribal areas.

Birth Waiting Homes

Government sanctioned and constructed 12 birth waiting homes in 4 tribal areas to increase institutional deliveries and to reduce MMR and IMR. A policy was evolved to provide complete nutrition and provide wage loss compensation to the pregnant women who use birth waiting home and their attendants.

Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT)

The PC&PNDT (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 and Rules 1996 are implemented in the state to prevent the female foeticide and to improve the female sex ratio.

Community Involvement

Community was engaged to improve the health services in the periphery through the following interventions.

Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC)

8797 VHSCs are formed with Panchayat Sarpanches as chairpersons, ward members, towards ensuring optimal use of health service in the village, maintaining quality health services and to prevent occurrence of epidemics in the villages. An amount of Rs.10,000 is being given to each VHSC every year.

TELANGANA VAIDYA VIDHANA PARISHAD

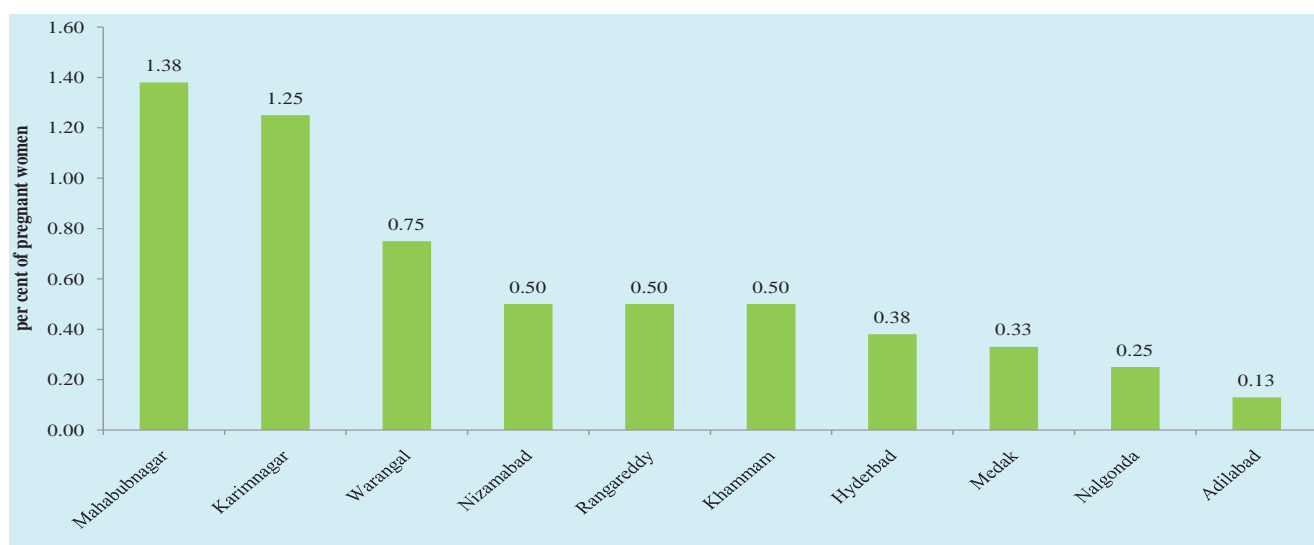
Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) was established with effect from 2nd June 2014. Primary Health Centres were transferred to secondary care and as at the end of 2013-14 there are 103 hospitals spread over the entire State. There are 8 district hospitals with bed strength of 2100; Ayurvedic hospitals numbering 233 cover 369 beds, Unani hospitals numbering cover 260 beds and Homeo hospitals numbering 97 cover 110 beds. There are 1200 Doctors, 2214 Nursing and 2104 Paramedical, 389 Administration cadres working for health care. The junior level ministerial services, Sanitation and cleaning services other non-clinical services like security are provided mostly through third party or contract basis.

AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY

Present Scenario of HIV Epidemic in the State

The HIV epidemic remains a major public health challenge in Telangana State with an estimated 2 lakh persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). The program has witnessed significant success as evident from the HIV prevalence among pregnant women / Ante Natal Clients (ANC) who are a proxy for general population dropping down to 0.57% during 2012-13 from 0.93% in 2008-09.

Chart 3.4.6 : HIV Prevalence in the State during 2012-13



Source: Aids Control Society, Hyderabad

National AIDS Control Program (NACP)

The program aims to reduce new infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACPIII) and to provide comprehensive care, support and treatment to all persons living with HIV AIDS.

Convergence and Advocacy on HIV/AIDS with District Administration to create enabling environment in the districts, Project Director, APSACS took initiative for inter-sectoral convergence using monthly video conference for real time review.

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity, equal pay for equal work, no discrimination to all women. It also allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work that renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

The Integrated Child Development Services

The ICDS Scheme is a single largest centrally sponsored integrated programme. It was started in Utnoor Block, Adilabad district in the year 1975.

Objectives of the ICDS Scheme

The objectives of ICDS scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0 - 6 years, lay foundations for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child, reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts and to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development. The scheme is to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child, through proper health and nutrition education.

Services provided by ICDS Scheme

- Supplementary Nutrition to 6 months to 6 years aged children, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers.
- Immunization to Children and Women.
- Health check-ups to Children and Women.
- Referral services to Children and Women.
- Nutrition and Health Education to Mothers and Adolescent Girls.
- Non-formal Pre-School Education to 3-6 years Children.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is one of the prime services rendered under ICDS. Two varieties of supplementary food is being provided to the beneficiaries. RTE (Ready to eat) food is provided to 7 months to 3 years children. Hot cooked food is provided to 3-6 years children in all 36,283 AWCs and for Pregnant & Lactating Women in 20,474 AWCs. On the remaining 15,809 AWCs take home ration is provided to Pregnant & Lactating Women.

Kishori Shakti Yojana

The centrally sponsored scheme aims to cover Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years to improve educational and home-based skills. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) is being implemented in 7 Districts covering 109 ICDS projects.

Social Issues

'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act' 2005' and 'Prevention of Sexual Harassment of the Women at Work Places, Act 2013' have been implemented to provide protection of women at home and at work place. Relief to victims of atrocities has been provided through schemes Ujjwala, and swadhar shelter homes.

JUVENILE WELFARE

Juvenile Welfare department endeavours to undertake steps for all round development and rehabilitation of Children in need of Care and Protection (Orphans, Destitute, Neglected, Street Children, and Victims etc.)

The homes shall provide a comprehensive child care centre with emphasis on educational and vocational training programmes for the prospective development. The children shall be provided facilities for specialized education in community besides a diversified program of vocational training with special reference to the employment / placement opportunities in the mainstream society for their rehabilitation. In addition, the institutions shall have adequate facilities for physical exercise and recreation.

DISABLED WELFARE

The Disabilities Act, 1996, deals with both prevention and promotion aspect of education, employment and vocational training of barrier free environment, provision of rehabilitation services for persons with disability. The State Government have also prescribed rules for implementation of various provisions of the said Act.

Survey, Assessment of needs and issue of medical certificates and identity cards:

The Government in collaboration with NIMH and NGOs has evolved a scientific computer aided disability assessment strategy, called SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation & Empowerment). The data base reveals that 4,53,021 persons with disabilities have been assessed through SADAREM and 4,31,217 Computerized Disability Certificates and unique ID cards were issued.

Aids and Appliances:

During the year 2013-14 two different types of camps have been organized such as , one for fabrication and fitment of Calipers, Artificial Limbs and Splints to PwDs and CwSNs at District level and second type for identification PwDs who require Tricycles, Wheel Chairs, Walking sticks, hearing Aids at Division Level.

Government of India Schemes:

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (GOI), has allocated notional allocation of Rs. 32.40 crores for various schemes with Grant-in-aid support. 3 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC) and sanctioned in Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahabubnagar districts.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

Backward classes pursue several traditional activities like cattle and sheep rearing, toddy tapping, earth works, fishing, weaving, carpentry, stone carving, pottery, oil processing, basketry, hair dressing, laundry, tailoring,

dyeing etc., and constitute 112 communities divided into five categories: A, B, C, D, and E. Government continues to implement several welfare programmes, educational and development programmes to benefit these communities. Some of the prominent programmes are: BC Welfare Hostels, Residential Schools and post-matric fees and tuition fees reimbursement to the economically backward class students (EBC).

Hostels:

Hostels are maintained to provide free boarding and lodging to students belonging to the Backward Classes to pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 494 Govt. B.C. hostels, (377 hostels for boys and 117 hostels for girls with a total strength of 46,320 boarders (35248 Boys and 11072 Girls) by 2013-14. All these hostels have an admission pattern of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other communities for the purpose of Social Integration.

Out of the total 494 Hostels, 359 Hostels are located in Government buildings. Of the remaining hostels, 31 buildings are under construction with matching grant support under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide a clean and healthy atmosphere to the boarders of the hostels.

During the year 2013-14, 24 new hostel buildings were sanctioned for construction under plan scheme. Still 80 buildings are to be constructed. The boarders are provided with diet charges at Rs.750/- per month per boarder for III to VII class, and Rs.850/- per month per boarder for VIII to X class. They are also provided cosmetics at the rate of Rs.50/- per month for boys and Rs.55/- per month for girls up to class VII & Rs.75/- per month for Girls from class VIII to X class. Boarders are also supplied note books, four pairs of dresses and bedding material every year.

Government has established one Hostel for college Girls and one Hostel for college Boys for each Assembly Constituency to promote higher education. 247 College hostels are functioning (123 Boys Hostels and 124 Girls) with a total strength of 11379 (6055 Boys and 5324 Girls) as at the end of the year 2013-14.

Residential Schools:

There are 19 B.C. Residential Schools (12 for Boys and 7 for Girls) with a total strength of 7278 (5199 Boys and 2079 Girls) students from 5th class, for the year 2013-14. All these Residential Schools have an admission pattern of 74% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes, 2% EBCs, 3% Orphans. Kowdipally (Medak district) school is exclusively meant for the children belonging to fishermen community.

Admission pattern in Residential Schools meant for fishermen community: Fishermen children: 46%, BC-A; 7%, BC-B; 10%, BC-C; 1%, BC-D; 7%, BC-E; 4%, SC; 15%, ST; 6%, EBC; 1%, Orphans; 3%. 1076 students appeared for SSC exams and 1073 students passed with a percentage of 99.70 during 2013-14.

Post-Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to BC and EBC Students

Government is implementing the Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee scheme to eligible BC students to pursue higher education. All eligible BC students having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 lakh per annum are sanctioned Post Matric scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee on saturation basis. 7.76 lakh BC students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during the year 2013-14. The eligible criteria for EBCs for getting reimbursement of tuition fee is the same as those applicable for BCs.

Study Circles for BCs

There are 9 BC Study Circles functioning in Telangana to provide free coaching facilities to eligible BC unemployed graduates and Post graduates, who are appearing for various competitive examinations like Civil Services, State Group-I, Group-II, S.I / Dy. Jailors, Police Constables, Excise Police Constables, Army/ CRPF/ RPF/ Navy /IAF/BSF (i.e. Soldiers, Store keepers, Airman, Signal Operators/ clerks etc), Bank POs, Bank Clerks, Railway Recruitment Board, District Selection Committee(DSC), Junior Lecturers, and Staff Selection Commission. In all 3,555 students were given training during the year 2013-14.

Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad

Margin Money (2013-14)

The scheme is being implemented with 50% subsidy unit of the cost or not exceeding Rs 100000/ per beneficiary and 50% unit cost as Bank loan (No beneficiary contribution) whose annual income is less than Rs.60000/-.

Action Plan for the year 2013-14 to benefit 28,522 families is under implementation under Margin Money Scheme with a total value of Rs. 171.13 Crore, out of which Rs. 85.65 Crores is the subsidy provided by the Corporation, Rs. 68.45 Crore Loan from the Banks and Beneficiary Contribution being Rs. 17.11 Crores.

SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPOMENT

The Scheduled Castes Population in Telengana is 54,32,680 (15.44%) out of the total population 3,51,93,978 as per 2011 Census. Scheduled Castes (SC) Population in Rural area is 40,96,123 and in Urban area is 13,36,557 (24.6%). Literacy rate among SCs is 52.52%.

The principal objective of the Scheduled Caste Development department is look after the educational advancement socio-economic development, welfare and protection of Scheduled Castes.

Educational Programs

Hostels

801 hostels (Boys 591 and 210 Girls) are functioning as at the end of 2013-14, with a strength of 69,157 students. Government also took up construction of Integrated Welfare Hostel Complexes (IWHC) for providing good amenities & superior facilities to hostellers at Rs.1.68 Crs per complex with a capacity of 400 SC/ST/BC boarders. Out of (34) IWHCs sanctioned, (32) IWHCs were grounded in Phase-I and remaining (2) IWHCs are not grounded.

Ananda Nilayams

At present (33) Ananda Nilayams are functioning in the State. 50% of the seats in Ananda Nilayams are filled with orphan students and the remaining 50 percent seats with children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The inmates in these Ananda Nilayams are provided all facilities on par with the boarders in Social Welfare hostels.

College Hostels

At present 183 college hostels are functioning in the State with 11391 students.

Post-Matric Scholarships

Residential and Non-Residential scholarships are being awarded to all eligible Post-Matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes, which includes maintenance charges for students and non-refundable fee payable to the institution. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.424.55 Crore was incurred to benefit 2,64,639 SC students.

Best Available Schools Scheme

Pre-matric Scholarships are awarded to select SC students admitted in selected best available schools at class V level. SC students who are admitted in Hyderabad Public Schools at Begumpet, and Ramanthapur at 1st Class level and studying from 1st class to 12th class are provided with financial assistance of fee charged by the institutions.

Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS)

There are 134 Residential Institutions functioning under the control of TSWREI Society. The objective of the TSWREI Society is to provide qualitative education to the children belonging to scheduled castes and other weaker sections. The Society also provides special coaching from Class IX to Intermediate II year for admissions into IITs, NIT, IIIT and Medical Colleges etc. through its 1. Long Term Integrated Coaching Centre (LTICC) functioning at Gowli doddi, Hyderabad and 2. Centre of Excellence (COE) functioning at Alugunoor, Karimnagar District. Out of the 134 institutions, 23 institutions are imparting education upto X Standard. There are 2 Independent Junior Colleges and 108 institutions are upgraded schools with Intermediate course.

The two Govt. Residential ITIs for SCs in Mahaboobnagar, and Hathnoora (Medak Dist) were taken up for Upgradation as Model ITIs during the year 2013-14 with an allocation of Rs.5.00 crores. out of this Rs.1.77 crores has been incurred to benefit 300 SC candidates.

TRIBAL WELFARE

The tribal population of Telangana according to 2011 census is 32,86,928 Lakh constituting 9.34% of total population of the state. ST literacy rate is 49.51 as against State literacy rate 66.46. Government has accorded high priority for accelerated development of tribals by implementing socio economic development programmes. Major focus is on education health and land based schemes.

Ashram Schools and Hostels

281 Ashram schools with a strength of 76,358 ST students; 214 Hostels with a strength of 39,763; and 85 Post-matric hostels with a boarder strength of 9,343 ST students are being maintained.

Gurukulam

Gurukulam runs 157 institutions with student strength of 42,368. 89.94% of the students in TW Residential Schools passed SSC public examinations held in March, 2014.

Pre Matric Scholarships

4271 students under Best Available Schools (BAS) scheme which include 884 additional seats sanctioned during the year 2013-14.

Post Matric Scholarships

Online sanction and disbursement of postmatric scholarships of Rs.256.42 Crore to 1.50 lakh students. An amount of Rs.185.28 Crore was released benefitting 1,12,516 students.

Economic Support Schemes

Economic Support Schemes for the STs below poverty line are being implemented by Telangana ST Co-op Finance Corporation (TRICOR). During the financial year 2013-14, 8266 ST beneficiaries were registered with subsidy requirement of Rs.45.43 Crore of which 5362 beneficiaries were sanctioned for Rs.28.22 Crore against the physical target of 32902 beneficiaries and the financial target of Rs.61.39 Crore.

Implementation of Recognition of Forests Rights Act, 2006

Under the Act, 94,278 individual title deeds were distributed covering an extent of 3,05,977 acres of forest land and 744 community rights were recognized on 5,03,082 acres of forest land.

Panchayat Extention to Scheduled Areas (PESA)

Under PESA, 78 Mandals having Scheduled Areas are spread over 4 Districts in Telangana Viz., Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal and Mahabubnagar. 690 Gram Panchayaths have been identified and 1594 Villages have been declared for the purpose of Gram Sabha 4126 habitations /Hamlets have been included in the Gram Sabha Villages. All Tandras are proposed to be declared as Panchayats.

Engineering Schemes

449 Drinking water schemes under 13th Finance Commission grants in inaccessible tribal areas were sanctioned with a cost of Rs.30.51 Crores. out of which 65 works were completed and remaining are in progress. (38) Road works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.54.93 Crores. So far (28) works were completed and the remaining are in progress. Providing additional infrastructure in (550) Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions under various Grants with an estimated cost of Rs.413.45 Crores. (144) number of works were completed and the remaining are in progress.

Integrated Action Plan

Government of India sanctioned 5214 works with a total cost of Rs.418.61 Crore for infrastructure development in 4 districts of Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal and Karimnagar. 3058 works are completed and 2156 works are in progress incurring an expenditure of Rs.282.81 Crores.

MINORITIES WELFARE

Minorities constitute significant component in demographic profile of Telangana. Most of these sections have deprivations both on economic and social fronts. The Government therefore, considered a variety of development and welfare programmes for their benefit.

Provision of Scholarships

Government has sanctioned 80593 post metric scholarships costing Rs. 2294.00 lakhs. 80593 students also benefited with tuition fee reimbursement at an amount of Rs. 6471.00 lakhs for professional courses.

Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd

The Government provided subsidy grant for bankable schemes to 5667 beneficiaries with a subsidy of Rs. 2386.40 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 267.43 lakh is provided for training, employment and placement of 3771 beneficiaries. The Government of India sanctioned 2.15 lakhs pre-metric, 12935 post metric and 895 merit cum means scholarships during 2013-14 with an amount of Rs.5711.22 lakhs for pre metric, Rs.821.54 lakhs for post metric and Rs.255.26 lakhs for merit cum means scholarships.

Waqf Board

Waqf Board is functioning in the state for implementing various schemes like repairs and maintenance of Waqf institutions, revolving funds for construction of shopping complexes, grant-in-aid towards payment of legal expenses and repayment of loans, construction and maintenance of Haj House, conduct of marriages of poor Muslim girls, maintenance assistance to Muslim divorced families etc. The Waqf Board is an effective tool for alleviation of poverty of Muslims and will propel the Socio- economic growth.

Haj Committee:

Haj Committee makes arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage of Muslims. 7784 pilgrims performed Haj yatra during the year.

Urdu Academy:

Urdu Academy is an autonomous body meant for the promotion & protection of Urdu language & literature. The Academy provides functions for preserving and promotion of Urdu language, vocational training in Urdu Computer Education and generating awareness about plan schemes of minorities' welfare.

Telangana State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation:

Corporation aims to advance welfare and development of poor among Christians in the State and focus on issues faced by them in a time bound manner by coordinating with all Ministries of the Government.

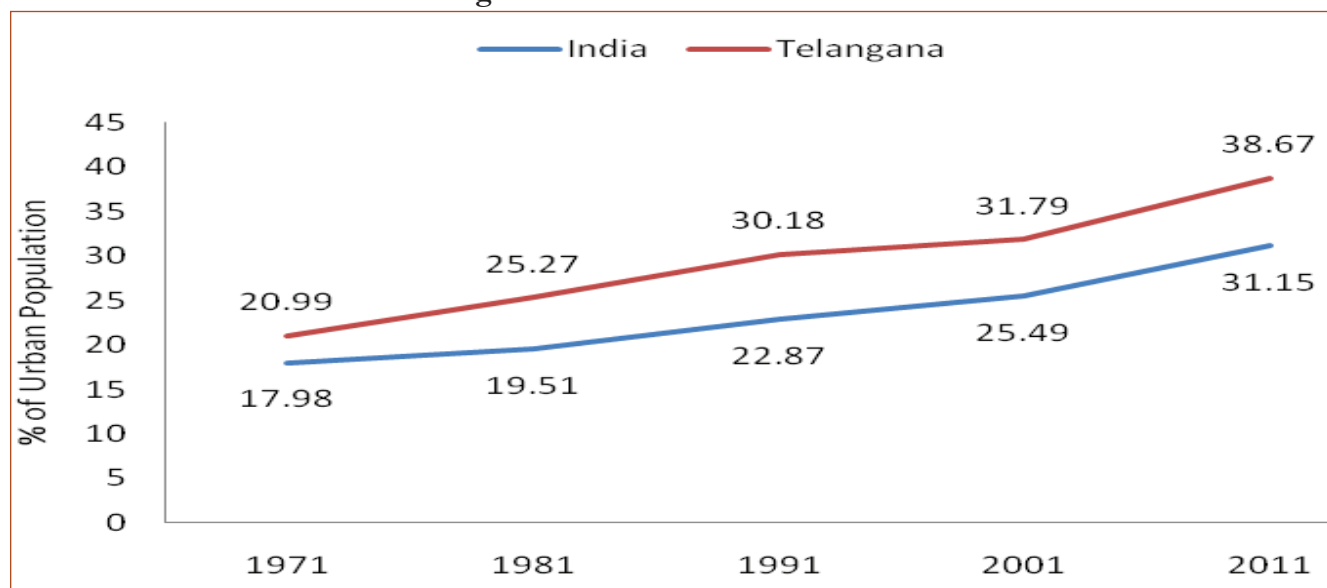
Employment Generation Activities:

- Economic Assistance: An amount of Rs. 250.28 lakhs subsidy for bank linked income generated schemes has been sanctioned for 502 beneficiaries during the year 2013-14.
- Training & Employment and Placement : An amount of Rs. 31.68 lakhs has been provided to 450 beneficiaries during the year 2013-14.
- Implementation of Welfare Schemes - During 2013-14 Rs.458.67 lakhs is provided for implementation of 137 welfare schemes.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

About 39 percent of the population in Telangana are living in urban areas as per the census of 2011 (Chart 3.4.7) compared to 31% at all India level. Compared to 2001, the level of urbanization has increased by seven percentage points in the State. Hyderabad is a hundred percent urban district but the city of Hyderabad spreads much beyond the district boundary into the neighboring Rangareddy district (Table 3.4.5). This has made Rangareddy, which surrounds Hyderabad, as the next highly urbanized district in Telangana with 70.08 percent of urban population. The ten municipalities, which were part of Hyderabad urban agglomeration and merged with Hyderabad City Corporation to form Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), are located in this district. Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) encompasses a total area of 7228 sq.km covering all 16 Mandals of Hyderabad district, 22 of Rangareddy, 10 of Medak, 5 of Nalgonda and 2 Mandals of Mahabubnagar district. However, the level of overall urbanization is low in the other districts surroundings the GHMC namely, Medak, Mahabubnagar, and Nalgonda.

Chart 3.4.7: Urbanisation in Telangana and India



Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India.

Table 3.4.4 Growth and Level of Urbanisation in Telangana: 2001-11

Sl.No.	District	Urban Population 2001	Urban Population 2011	Decadal Growth Rate 2001-11	Percent of Urban Population to Total Population
1	Adilabad	7,52,860	7,60,259	0.98	27.41
2	Nizamabad	5,32,411	5,88,372	10.51	22.80
3	Karimnagar	8,29,968	9,51,225	14.61	24.92
4	Medak	5,60,939	7,27,871	29.76	23.68
5	Hyderabad	38,39,753	39,43,323	2.70	100.00
6	Rangareddy	21,81,663	37,19,172	70.47	70.08
7	Mahabubnagar	5,00,780	6,07,692	21.35	14.97
8	Nalgonda	5,72,090	6,62,507	15.80	19.11
9	Warangal	8,28,985	9,92,333	19.70	28.16
10	Khammam	5,81,787	6,55,911	12.74	23.59
	Total	111,81,236	136,08,665	21.71	38.67
	Total minus Rangareddy District	89,99,573	98,89,493	9.89	

Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India.

At the district level Rangareddy district recorded the highest growth rate of 70.47 percent which is basically due to the enlargement of Hyderabad city into the suburban areas. The core city of Hyderabad (ie the district) recorded very low growth of 2.70 percent. Only Medak district showed close to 30 percent growth. Adilabad is showing less than one percent urban growth despite having 27.41 percent urban population. The urban growth in the State is very low (9.89 percent) if Rangareddy district is excluded.

The primacy of Hyderabad city (GHMC) is very high over the urban settlement pattern in the state. The next biggest city in Telangana is Warangal which has about 6 lakh population is one-sixteenth or so of the size of

Hyderabad. There are about 158 towns in the state (Table 2). Medak, Rangareddy and Adilabad districts have more than 20 towns followed by Mahabubnagar district. Many of these are small and medium towns in Class III to V category (in the range of 10000 to 49999 population category). The strengthening of economic base of these towns is imperative for the growth of the economy of the state.

Table 3.4.5 Number of towns in each size class at District level-2011

Sl.No.	District	Size Class						Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	Adilabad	1	5	7	5	4	-	22
2	Mahabubnagar	1	2	6	5	3	1	18
3	Medak	-	3	6	6	9	-	24
4	Hyderabad	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
5	Ranga Reddy	-	2	9	9	4	-	24
6	Khammam	1	4	5	3	1	-	14
7	Nizamabad	1	2	2	1	2	-	8
8	Nalgonda	3	2	2	7	2	1	17
9	Warangal	1	1	3	7	3	-	15
10	Karimnagar	2	4	2	1	3	1	13
	Telangana	12	25	42	44	32	3	158

There are 67 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 6 Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 24 Nagarapanchayaths in the State (24 Nagarapanchayaths are newly constituted). As per 2011 census, Urban Population of the State is 136,08,665.

Kakatiya Urban Development Authority (KUDA) and Gajwel Development Authority (GDA) are other Urban Planning Agencies in the State. Urban development is constrained by in-migration, settlements in slums and their continuous growth, pressure on urban amenities, solid and electronic waste accumulation, pollution, and increasing disparities in living conditions. The concentration and uneven development of Industrialisation and expansion of service sector in the Hyderabad city and its surroundings, excluding other district head quarters, questions the validity and continuity of the development paradigm pursued by successive governments so far. This is because diffusion of development at district and sub-district levels of Telangana did not take place. As a result, local entrepreneurship could not emerge. Correction therefore lies in the deliberate pursuit of industrialisation at district and sub-district level based on the local resource potential. This may also result in social inclusion.

Smart cities, the emerging concept encompasses information network, communication network, safe drinking water, sanitation, housing for all in green environment and zero open defecation with particular emphasis on participative process of the hitherto neglected population.

Managing Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Though the level of urbanization is only about 39 percent, it is the magnitude of urban population, about 1.37 crore which is a challenge for provision of basic amenities in urban areas in the state. As the lifestyles and consumption patterns are changing in the society the quantity and nature of the solid waste generated are also changing and increasing. Collection of solid waste from households and dumping the same at certain designated locations has been a standard practice in many municipalities over the years. With the continuous rise in the volumes of the waste, and with the old dumping sites getting filled beyond their capacity, several

towns are finding it difficult to find alternative sites for dumping. Further, with the growing awareness of the environmental and health problems posed by the dumping sites to the people living in nearby areas there is growing resistance to dumping.

Existing initiatives in Waste Management

Some ULBs, viz., Miryalguda, Tandur, Suryapet, Jagityal and Warangal Corporation are striving to achieve zero garbage towns. Miryalguda and Tandur Municipalities have converted their waste processing sites into beautiful Parks in which people are spending their leisure time. Apart from the above, the Warangal Corporation, Jagityal, Suryapet, Bhogir, Nalgonda, Kodad and Adilabad Municipalities have started composting of organic waste. Some waste to energy projects are under different stages of development in the state.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas

Urban Community Development Network

The main objective of MEPMA is to organize poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self reliant. The component of SJSRY-STEP-UP, MEPMA is taking up placement linked skill development trainings for improving employability skills and linking them to fast growing private and service sector. There is also focus on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures and micro enterprises. Interest subvention scheme, pension cum insurance scheme, girl child protection scheme and livelihood protection for street vendors are being implemented.

The main objective of MEPMA is to organize poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self reliant. Around 11.99 lakh women members formed into 1.19 lakh Women Self Help Groups (SHGs). A total of 3,948 Slum Level Federations (SLF) and 97 Town Level Federations (TLF) have been formed up to March'2014. Around 19,900 lakh persons with disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 3,980 exclusive SHGs of PWDs. 57 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSs) and 55 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) were formed in the State.

Status of Urban Water Supply

As per the standards stipulated in Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organization (CPHEEO) manual, the rate of drinking water supply to be maintained as follows:

- Town with underground drainage – 135 lpcd
- Town without underground drainage – 70 lpcd

The State Government's top priority is to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening the existing infrastructure and to improve the service levels. The normal daily water supplies in various Urban Local Bodies are varying from 35 LPCD to 135 LPCD and water supply is regulated once in three days in 12 ULBs and alternate days in 32 ULBs.

Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority

The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) is aimed at planning, co-ordination, and supervising, promoting and securing planned development of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. Transit Oriented Development (TOD) as Greenfield Nodal Development instrumentality is proposed at 104 acres at Khanapet in Madapur area, strategically located in Hyderabad to form as self-sustaining commercial Down Town District.

The project in three phases is to be modeled on the lines of Chicago and New York complementing the existing growth centre of Hyderabad to accelerate development, create employment and stimulate economic growth in the region. Further it will have state-of-art infrastructure, efficient traffic management and vistas as functional and esthetic features and landscaped corridors and sculptures reflecting city culture.

Nehru Outer Ring Road & Radial Roads

The Government has taken up major Infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad City and among them is construction of Outer Ring Road (ORR). 158 Km long ORR passes through Patancheru (on NH - 65 towards Mumbai) – Kandlakoi near Medchal (on NH-44 towards Nagpur) – Shamirpet (on Rajiv Rahadari) – Ghatkesar (on NH-163 towards Warangal) Pedda Amberpet (on NH-65 towards Vijayawada) – Shamshabad (on NH-44 towards Srisailam) – Patancheru (on NH-65 towards Mumbai) providing connectivity to various National Highways, State Highways and MDRs. The ORR is being taken up as an eight lane access controlled expressway is being provided. The entire project is being implemented in 3 phases.

From Gachibowli to Shamshabad – 24.380 Km works has been completed in phase I. From Narsingi to Patancheru and Pedda Amberpet to Shamshabad of length 62.30 Km has been completed in phase IIa. In phase IIb, from Patancheru to Pedda Amberpet via Kandlakoi, Shamirpet, Ghatkesar of a length 71.30 Km has also been completed.

Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project:

HMDA has taken up Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project (HCIP) has been taken up improve the overall lake environment and its surroundings for enriched biodiversity and also to promote ecotourism.

Three Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of 30 MLD at Picket Nala; 20 MLD at Balkapur Nala and 5 MLD at Rangadhamini Lake have been constructed and commissioned with the objective that only treated water with permissible limits of Nitrates, Phosphates and other nutrients enters the lake. The sewage and effluents coming from four Nalas have been diverted through Interception & Diversion (I&D) structures to the sewer lines. These effects have slowly enhanced the quality of water in the lake. Lake View park with (3) ponds and lot of tree cover has been developed.

State Government has contemplated several steps to make Hyderabad a global Smart City and simultaneously ushering in inclusive urbanization in the other parts of the state.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development department implementing programmes like Watershed Development, Self Help Groups and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, in the state. As per the 2011 census, rural population of Telangana is 215.85 lakh representing 61.33% of the total population. It is possible to increase productivity of degraded lands with proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management and create huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is firmly believed that development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work at the notified wage rate. The objectives of the Act are to supplement wage employment opportunity in rural area and to build up durable assets in the process, proactively ensuring social inclusion and strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Implementation of MGNREGS in Telangana

- MGNREGS is being implemented in 8866 gram panchayats in 443 mandals of 9 districts. 55.8 lakh jobcards were issued covering 1.34 crore wage seekers since inception of the scheme.
- 3.6 lakh Shram Shakti Sanghas have been formed with 32 lakh households covering 64 lakh wage seekers.

Table 3.4.6. Overview of MGNREGS

Particulars	Performance during 2013-14	Performance during 2014-15	Cumulative (Since inception)
No. of jobcards issued	476751	29867	5581326
No. of works completed	7,54,614	1,03,377	17,82,017
Total Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	2275	964.6	13940
Households reported (Lakhs)	25.33	20.3	42.76
Individuals reported (Lakhs)	46.37	34.9	93.84
Persondays generated (Crores)	11.92	6.75	98.8
100 days completed households (Lakhs)	2.9	61,119	24.36
Average days of wage employment	47.08	33.17	-
Average wage rate (Rs.)	107.66	105.11	96.88
Wage : Material ratio	62.5:37.5	78.5:21.5	-

Key initiatives

The following are the key initiatives for effective Implementation of MGNREGS.

- Rashtriya Grameenabhivruddi Samacharam (RAGAS)
- Web Portal (MIS Reports)
- Electronic Fund Management System
- Electronic Muster & Measurement System
- Biometric authenticated payments
- Shram Shakti Sanghas
- Quality Control Wing:
- Grievance Redressal / Call Centre:
- Social Audit

Table 3.4.7. Assets created under MGNREGS

Project Name	Number and unit	Amount (in Crore)
Land Development	19.6 lakh acres	4,656
Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks	46215 No's	1,405
Roads to agricultural Fields	9638 kms	694
Roads to unconnected habitations	1764 kms	230
Gram Panchayat Buildings	1644 no's	129.9
Mandal Samakhya Buildings	437 no's	81.4
Comprehensive Development of SC / ST Colonies	1276 kms of CC Roads	523.4
Irrigation Drains and Channels Project	2.2 lakh no's	841
Drainage Line Treatment Project	84124 no's	610
Silt Application	6 lakh acres	385
Horticulture	1.77 lakh acres	277
Afforestation	7.5 crore seedlings	265
Percolation Tanks	13981 no's	170
Individual Household Latrines	4.6 lakhs no's	168
Flood Control Project	20,086 no's	159
Mini Percolation Tanks	17528 no's	127
Farm Ponds	17095 no's	42
Open wells	14854 no's	26
Others	-	344
	Total	11,133

Source: Commissioner, Rural Development, Hyderabad.

SOCIETY FOR ELIMINATION OF RURAL POVERTY

The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) was established as a sensitive supportive structure to facilitate social mobilization of rural poor women. SERP is unique for being a Government Institution working exclusively on the demand side by bringing in a new paradigm of development and poverty elimination through empowerment of rural poor. It works by building and nurturing self help groups (SHGs) of women and their federations. SERP works on a comprehensive multi dimensional poverty alleviation strategy by focusing on building institutions of poor, nurturing self help groups leveraging resources through commercial banks, livelihood value chain, human development value chain and to reduce risks faced by poor of women and their federations through social safety nets and entitlements. At present in Telangana state, there are 47,48,633 SHG members in 4,24,936 SHGs organized into 17,914 Village Organizations (VOs), 442 Mandal Samakhya (MSs) and 9 Zilla Samakhya (ZSs).

Social Security Measures

The rights based Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme has made positive impact on the living conditions of the poor more so the socially disadvantaged sections in rural areas. To tackle the hunger and malnutrition in the state, the National Food Security Act is an opportunity since the entitlements of the pregnant and lactating women and also those of children have gone up.

National Social Assistance Programmes

Old Age Pensions

The eligibility for Old Age Pension category is persons both male and female who are having 65 years and above under BPL category. The scale of assistance is proposed to enhance from Rs.200/to Rs 1000/ per month per pensioner.

Pensions to Disabled Persons

The eligibility for Disabled persons is having a minimum of 40% disability with irrespective of age limit. The scale of assistance has been fixed to Rs. 500/-.

Toddy Tappers

Government has decided to sanction Old Age Pensions to tappers who are the members of Toddy Cooperative Societies (TCS) or to an individual Tapper under the Tree for Tappers (TFT) Scheme and who have completed 50 years of age.

Pensions to AIDs Patients

Pension of Rs. 200/- p.m. is provided to AIDS patients who are receiving Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) medicines from BPL families without any restrictions on the number of persons to receive pension.

National Family Benefit Scheme

National Family Benefit Scheme is one of the components of National Social Assistance Program. The aim of the project is to provide lump sum family benefit for households below poverty line on death of the primary breadwinner in bereaved family. Death of such a primary breadwinner should have occurred in the age group 18-64 years age group. An amount of assistance is enhanced to Rs. 10000/- per family.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

- Delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Safe water to combat fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations.
- Up gradation of all habitations to fully covered status.
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/schemes
- Proper sanitation facilities to all habitations.

Various State and Central Government programmes such as NRDWP, Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC), Nirmal Bharat Abiyan (NBA) and other external agencies provide the funds for implementing schemes/works for providing drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities to the habitations. Funds are also being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, HUDCO and World Bank.

Drinking Water Grid

The Government of Telangana proposes to earmark 10 percent of water in irrigation projects for use of drinking water and to establish a state Drinking Water Grid to provide drinking water to every household in the state within the next 3-4 years.

Telangana State has 1279 habitations affected with various deficiencies in drinking water sources. Out of which 1139 habitations have been affected by fluoride; 107 with salinity, 4 with iron, and 29 with Nitrate pointing to the imminent need of supply of safe drinking water to these areas on an urgent basis.

The State government, therefore, carved out a Vision in this direction, to ensure Safe and sustainable Drinking Water from dependable surface sources at 100 LPCD for rural and 135 LPCD for Urban areas with piped water supply by 2019 and to provide each household with a tap connection to each house and decided to take forward this vision with a missionary zeal. The scope of the project is to meet the domestic demand in the rural areas currently standing at 100 LPCD and in urban areas at 150 LPCD, for the areas covered by the municipal corporations, excluding the GHMC at 135 LPCD.

Quantum of water available from the Krishna basin is 41.7 TMC and from Godavari basin 50 TMC. The State Government's strategy involves division of the State into several zones based on topography on elevations and identifies quickly the zones covered by gravitational flows so that minimum possible pumping is considered for normal operation.

Basin wise Major water bodies in the State



The way forward

Major/medium reservoirs would be identified based on their full dependability. The zones will be segregated based on the source of supply; in case of uncertainty in supply, the head-works will be interconnected with the grid; existing infrastructure already created will be upgraded and utilised; conjunctive use of water by tapping surface water and rain water harvesting structures; solid and liquid waste management; recycling the

waste water to make it available to livestock, horticulture, building greenery, promoting Haritha Haram, economical designs to keep the operation and maintenance costs low; use of advanced automation and SCADA systems for effective O&M; regeneration of power at break-pressure points; bulk supply through GRID by a dedicated authority and entrusting O&M to the local bodies for their effectiveness and for optimisation costs.

Sanitation

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

The Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) has now renamed as “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” (NBA) with effect from 1.4.2012 with modified guidelines and objectives to accelerate further the sanitation coverage in the rural areas, so as to comprehensively cover the rural community with renewed strategies under the programme.

In order to have more coverage in rural areas, the unit cost of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) is increased to Rs.10,900/- (including beneficiary contribution of Rs.900/-) in convergence with MGNREGS, with support of Rs.5,400/- from it.

Swatcha Bharat Abhiyan

Swatcha Bharat Abhiyan was launched as a mass movement by the Prime Minister of India on 2nd October, 2014. This campaign aims to accomplish the vision of “Clean India” by 2nd October, 2019, 150th birth day of Mahatma Gandhi and is expected to cost about Rs.62,000 crore over a period of five years. This campaign was described as “beyond politics” and “inspired by Patriotism”.

The State’s performance in the sphere of social development needs strengthening with provision of economic infrastructure to which, Telangana Government has carved out specific strategies.

3.5

Chapter

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure development is critical for economic growth in setting up an enabling platform for sustainable economic development. Economic Infrastructure, particularly, lays emphasis on energy, irrigation, roads, transport, airports etc. A fast growing economy warrants an even faster development of infrastructure. Besides government efforts, defining the role of private sector plays a vital role in the provision of infrastructure through Public Private Partnerships and exclusive private sectors in certain areas such as Transport, Communications, Entertainments etc., accelerates the pace of infrastructure growth.

Energy

Quality power supply to various competing sectors is a sine-qua-non to meet the ambitious development objectives of newly formed State of Telangana. Driven by considerable growth in demand from agriculture, domestic, industrial sectors and metro city of Hyderabad, the per-capita consumption in the state stands at 985 units, as against the national average of 917 units. Energy deficit in Telangana for last three years was in the range of 5%-12%. Energy requirement in Telangana was 47,428 MU in the year 2013-14, of which only 44,946 MU could be met resulting in an energy deficit of nearly 5%. Going forward, energy requirement is expected to increase around 11% for the period 2014-15 to 2018-19.

After the State formation, Telangana State Generation Corporation and Transmission Corporation had been set up. In order to promote solar and other renewable energy sources, a Telangana State Solar and Renewable Development Agency had also been established. Out of two Distribution Companies, one had been re-structured in view of transfer of Ananthapur and Kurnool districts to the residual state of Andhra Pradesh.

Key steps to be taken to meet the energy requirement of Telangana in next five years are given below:

Supply side management

Achieve Capacity Addition

- Commission new power plants under state ownership.
- Firm up power supply from upcoming Central Generating Stations (CGS)
- Firm up power supply from upcoming power plants like Krishnapatnam, RTPPP-IV, Thermal Power Tech
- Undertake power procurement through competitive bidding to tap power from SR and outside SR generators.
- Increase installed capacity of Non-Conventional Energy (NCE) sources
- Ensure more sustainable fuel mix
- Ensure longevity of PPAs due to expire in next five years.

Efficiency improvements across the value chain

- Enhance coal supply from SCCL
- Improve efficiency of existing TSGENCO plants
- Improve efficiency of Transmission sector
- Improve efficiency of Distribution sector
- Improve financial health of DISCOMS

Demand side management

Implement efficiency measures in energy consumption of domestic households, street lights, agriculture pump sets and industries.

The current fuel mix is largely coal based and it is not likely to be changed in the near future. With the emphasis on the cleaner sources of energy production, it is expected that the renewable energy from current 1 percent in the energy mix will become about 9 percent by 2018-19.

Over the next 5 years, thermal capacity augmentation to the tune of 1400 MW is planned at Bhoopalpally and Kothagudem by TSGENCO. It will be supplemented by a capacity addition of 1,050 MW at Jaipur (Adilabad) by SCCL.

Hydel capacity of 360 MW at Jurala and Pulichintala is expected to be added by 2015-16. In terms of CGS power, major additions are expected by 2018-19 from Kudigi, Tuticorin, Neyveli, Kalpakkam and Srikali plants.

Plants like Krishnapatnam, RTPP-III, Thermal Power Tech (Case-I LT) located in Andhra Pradesh with which TSDISCOMS already have a PPA and are expected to add a capacity of 1454 MW cumulatively by 2016-17.

With above capacity additions, TSDISCOMS would still fall short of projected energy requirement, hence a robust Short Term, Medium Term and Long Terms power procurement roadmap has been put into place, under which TSDISCOMS are expected to tie up 2000 MW in Medium Term/Long Term.

In addition to supply augmentation from regular sources, TSDISCOMS have prepared a detailed roadmap of significant addition in solar and wind capacities.

Going forward, the dominance of coal based generation is expected to continue as the share of hydel is expected to come down due to lower hydel based capacity additions. However due to the strong policy push by the Government of Telangana, non-conventional energy, predominantly solar and wind is expected to contribute around 7,529 MU in 2018-19 which would be around 8% of the energy availability of the State.

This change in fuel mix will be impacted by expiry of some existing PPAs, during next 5 years.

The net impact due to rescinding of current TS/AP GENCO PPAs in 2018-19 to the State of Telangana would be a loss of 347 MW of thermal generation which translates to 2,217 MU. This is around 2.6% of energy requirement in 2018-19.

While the Central Government is likely to come out with a new gas pricing mechanism for gas from KG-D6 basin to propel production of gas and consequent power generation, PPAs of TSDISCOMS with gas based

IPPs for 542 MW would expire over the next 2-3 years. In the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, the availability from gas based IPPs were 4,196 MU and 2,186 MU respectively. This translates to a PLF of 39% and 20% respectively against a normative PLF requirement of 85%. PPA with KSK Mahanadi which is due to expire in June 2016 may be renewed on favourable terms. This would ensure continued annual availability of 1,570 MU.

In addition to the above, energy sector in the State highlights following imperatives:

1. As per AP Reorganization Act 2014, engagement with Ministry of Power should be enhanced to ensure that NTPC sets up 4000 MW of dedicated power plant at Ramagundam with best efforts.
2. Post availability of gas from D6 basin may be considered for reviving the Shankarpally gas plant proposal to augment dedicated power supply to the IT region of Hyderabad.
3. The process of calling pan India tenders for procurement of Long Term power should be initiated in quick earnest to ensure that the available corridor is booked from FY 17-18 onwards for drawing cheaper power from NEW Grid. Suitable modifications needed in the SBDs should be applied for with the Regulator.
4. An ambitious capacity addition of 7280 MW is planned by TSGENCO in long term, the same should be put on fast track with enhanced inter departmental co-ordination
5. Transmission corridor augmentation to ensure evacuation from upcoming generation centers should be monitored proactively to ensure that transmission corridor leads generation availability
6. Government should further create an enabling environment for renewable generation to significantly impact the fuel mix going forward
7. SCCL is expected to produce 113 MT in the last two years of the 12th plan period and 303 MT in the 13th plan period. SCCL and TSGENCO should proactively try to access international assets through transparent route to cater to the needs of coal fired power plants.
8. By rationalization of linkages initiated by Gol, TSGENCO should be able to get pit head advantages.
9. Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) route may also be explored to enhance the mining potential by leveraging SCCL expertise.
10. Once Govt. of India's policy of enhancing gas output achieves its goal, suitable gas plants in addition to extant PPAs are expected to plug energy deficit through open cycle generation with appropriate regulated tariffs.
11. The key challenges which DISCOMS face in meeting the targets are reducing technical and commercial loss in distribution of power, minimizing interruptions and breakdowns in the network infrastructure, surpassing customer expectations on new connection release and complaint resolution.
12. For meeting this objection, DISCOMS need to make investments in SCADA, GIS, HVDS smart metering, network strengthening, integrated IT systems, customer service centers, prepaid power cards and AMRs.
13. Moving forward, significant capacity additions are expected from renewable energy sources, Telangana DISCOMS will have to address the challenge of greater penetration of renewable into the grid.

14. Rules and regulations should be suitably framed to ensure implementation of recommendations of BEE and BIS. This would ensure optimal demand side management across various sectors.

As per the demand forecast, 84,496 MU energy is to be made available to the people of Telangana by 2018-19 on 24x7 basis by augmentation of generation, increase in fuel availability, reducing the transmission losses to optimal level; and continuing on the path of reduction of distribution losses.

Irrigation

Irrigation contributes immensely to the Agriculture sector and thereby to the Socio-Economic development of the State. Irrigation in Telangana is mostly dependent on the utilization of the waters of Godavari and Krishna Rivers and tributaries, Tanks and Ponds. The State Government is committed to complete expeditiously all ongoing and proposed major and medium irrigation projects to utilize the rightful allocation of water to Telangana State. In this adequate provision is proposed to be made to complete the ongoing projects in Mahabubnagar district namely, Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy Lift Irrigation Scheme, Raj Bheema Lift Irrigation Scheme, Jawahar Nettempadu Lift Irrigation Scheme to achieve new ayacut of about 5 lakh acres. Government has also prioritized to complete the Mid Manair and Sripada Yellampally projects.

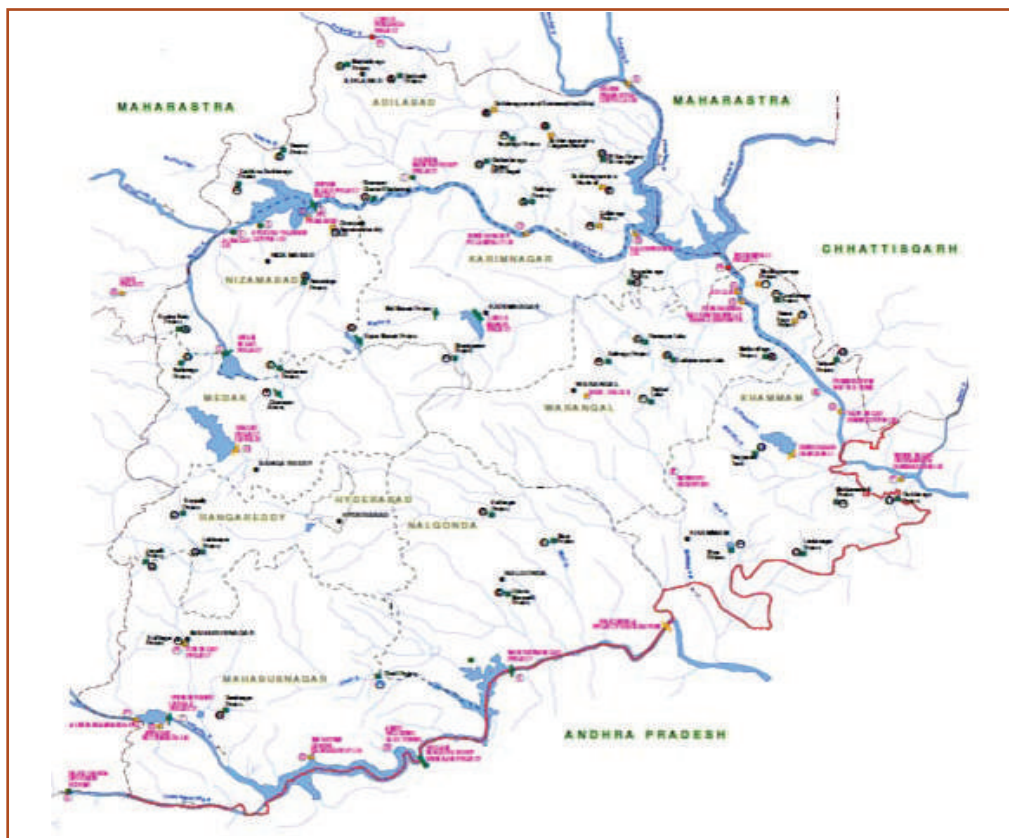
Irrigation system under the Kakatiyas who developed excellent irrigation technology harnessing every drop of rain water has to be revived as a sustainable drought-proofing measure. Apart from the four major tanks – Pakhal, Ramappa, Lakhnnavaram and Ghanpur having a yield of 5872 mn cft covering an ayacut of 11975ha, there are 5000 other lakes with a storage capacity of 100mn. cft each. Repairs, renovation and restoration of minor irrigation tanks stabilized an ayacut of 3908 hectares in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. Minor irrigation tanks being the life line of Telangana, the Government is going to accord highest priority for renovation of chain tanks in Minor irrigation sector in the next five years with GOI, JICA, AIBP, World Bank funding and normal State Plan. This would also contribute to stabilizing the groundwater levels. Rainwater harvesting is another area of high importance to ensure that water yields of micro and minor irrigation structures would be kept at easily explorable levels. Quality power supply and calibrated regulation from over exploitation needs to be prioritized on the development agenda.

Lakhnnavaram Lake – Warangal District



In order to utilize the available water to the maximum extent possible for irrigating the entire cultivable command area in the state, Government has taken up 32 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. Out of 32 Projects 3 Projects, Alisagar (LIS), Arugula Rajaram-Guthpa (LIS) and Gaddena-Suddavagu were completed and the remaining projects are in progress giving partial benefits. New ayacut of 6.50 lakh acres was created. The balance ayacut of 25.34 lakh acres would be created after completion of all the projects in the next 4 to 5 years excluding Pranahitha Chevella. The Government has also contemplated new projects i.e., Palamuru Lift Irrigation Scheme and Jurala Pakala Flood Flow Canal to meet the irrigation and drinking water needs of Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Warangal Districts, creating an additional ayacut of 10 lakh acres in the next 5 years. Total Irrigation Potential created so far is 52.95 lakh acres under Major, Medium and Minor irrigation including IDC schemes.

Major Water Bodies in the State



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi

Government is actively pursuing the clearances of Pranahita-Chevella project for getting the status of National project from Government of India. This project is contemplated to create an irrigation potential (IP) of 16.40 lakh acres and is expected to benefit 7 districts duly utilizing 180 TMC assured waters of Godavari river. This Project also caters the needs of drinking water and water for Industries.

Command Area Development Authority Projects

Livelihood Implementation Project (LIP) is taken up with a tentative cost of Rs.335.66 crores to create new irrigation potential of about 40,485 acres and it is proposed to take up rehabilitation of 11 existing Medium irrigation sub-projects to stabilise an ayacut of 170116 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 353.52 crores. Out of total 60 projects, 18 are completed and the remaining are under progress. 40485 acres of ayacut is newly created.

Hydrology Project Phase-I and Phase II are taken up with World Bank assistance to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of the Hydrology Information System (HIS) by all potential users concerned with the water resources planning and management, both public and private, thereby contributing to improved productivity and cost effectiveness of water related investment.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

The Government of India have initiated assistance under AIBP to complete the ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects since 1996-97 to create Irrigation Potential at optimum cost, based on the guidelines issued from time to time. Since 1996-97, 16 projects (8 Major and 8 Medium) were included under AIBP with a target to create an Irrigation potential of 19 lakh acres. The projects were covered under Prime Ministers Relief Package. Out of the 16 projects, 5 Projects (4 Major and 1 Medium) were completed and the balance 11 Projects are in progress. An Irrigation Potential of 3.66 lakh ha. was created up to March'2014. The total expenditure (including state share) incurred is Rs. 12,553.03 crore under A.I.B.P. from 1996-97 to March, 2014.

Table 3.5.1: Details of Irrigation Projects

Completed Projects prior to 2004-05		Completed projects after 2004-05	
1.	SRSP Stage-I - Major Irrigation Project	1.	Alisagar LIS- Major Irrigation Project
2.	Priyadarshini Jurala – Major Irrigation Project	2.	Gutpha LIS - Major Irrigation Project
3.	Gundlavagu - Medium Irrigation Projects		

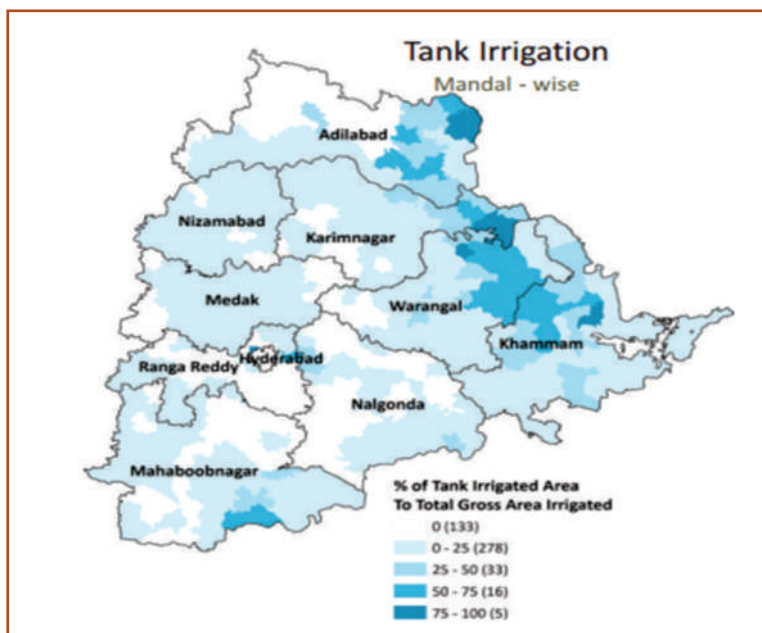
On-going Projects under AIBP		On-going Projects under AIBP	
1.	JCR DLIS	7.	FFC of SRSP
2.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	8.	Peddavagu Jangannathpur
3.	Gollavagu	9.	Komaram Bheem
4.	Mathadivagu	10.	Palemvagu
5.	SRSP-II	11.	Ralivagu
6.	Neelwai		

Minor Irrigation

Minor Irrigation is having about 35,942 tanks serving an ayacut of 18.75 lakh acres including 31,196 Panchayat Raj Department tanks serving an ayacut of 6.68 lakh acres.

The tank irrigation is concentrated mostly in the districts of Warangal, Khammam and Karimnagar. Under minor irrigation, an area of 37,300 acres of irrigation potential is created and 19,700 acres of irrigation potential is utilised with an expenditure of Rs.488.46 crores during the year 2013-14. The rehabilitation of Minor irrigation schemes sanctioned under World Bank assisted by Telangana Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) is in Progress. The scheme is intended to improve 1182 tanks and about 762 schemes are completed.

Mandal –Wise Distribution of Area under Tank Irrigation

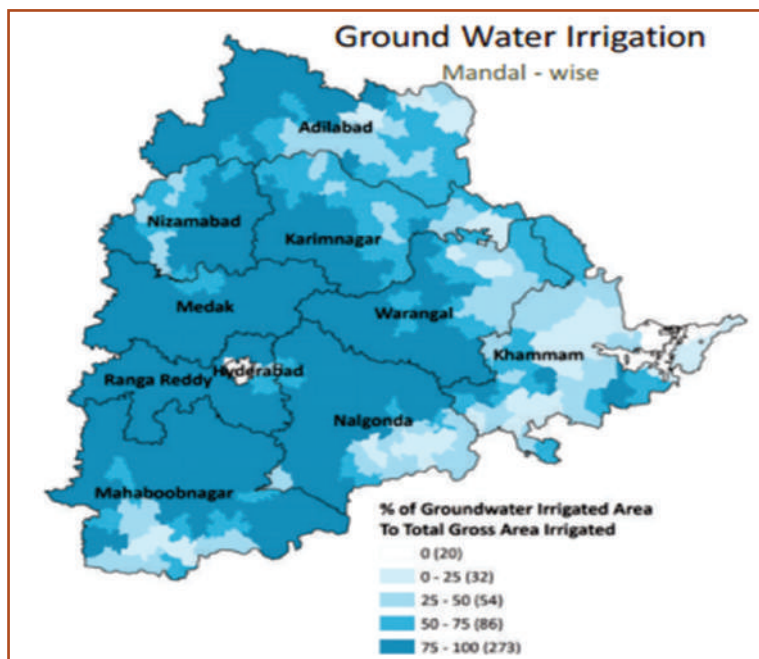


Ground Water

Groundwater is one of the major sources of irrigation in the State. Being an important and integral part of the hydrological cycle, its availability depends on the rainfall and recharge conditions.

The demand for water has increased over the years and this has led to water scarcity in many parts of the world. During the past two decades water level in several parts has been falling rapidly due to an increase in ground water extraction. The number of bore wells drilled for irrigation of both food and cash crops have rapidly increased. Intense competition among users viz., agriculture, industry and domestic sectors is in demand for ground water resulting driving the ground water table lower.

Mandal –Wise Distribution of Area under Ground Water Irrigation



The state has been divided into 494 watersheds (which are also called as groundwater basins or assessment units). The assessment was last done with 2008-09 database. Categorization of watersheds/ mandals / villages is made, based on the stage of ground water development.

As per the assessment the ground water development is shown in Table 3.5.2

Table 3.5.2: Details of Category-wise Watersheds at Mandals

Category		Watersheds	Mandals
Over Exploited	(More than 100%)	40	38
Critical	(90% to 100%)	16	14
Semi-critical	(70% to 90%)	50	45
Safe	(Less than 70%)	388	350
Total		494	447

Further 1064 villages have been identified as over-exploited for the purpose of notification under Water, Land and Trees Act, 2005 (WALTA), where further exploitation of ground water is banned except for drinking water purpose. In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 13243 MCM out of which 7224 MCM is the utilization for various purposes leaving a balance of 5841 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is about 55%. Total number of additional wells feasible are 2,92,050.

At present, on an average about 1.2 hectares is irrigated per well and on an average a total number of 50,000 wells per year are commissioned due to which the average unit area irrigated per well may decrease. At present, the well population is more than 12 lakhs (mostly bore wells) and the area irrigated under ground water for the year 2011-12 was 15.49 lakh hectares. If micro irrigation practices are adopted, the irrigation potential through groundwater can reach to a level of 25.82 lakh Ha.

Roads

Road transport carries more than 80 percent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The network of roads, particularly from rural to urban facilitates speedy movement of goods and services and ensures higher growth trends, social integrity and well being of the society.

In view of the high potential in agricultural activity, there has been huge increase in Road network. The total R&B Road Network in the State is 27,474 Kms as on 31-03-2014. Of this, the National Highways constitute 2,741 Kms, the State Highways constitute 3,446 Kms and Major District Roads constitute 12,440 Kms and Rural Roads 8,847 Kms. The density with reference to R&B Road Network in the State is 0.23 Kms per one Square Kilometer and 0.86 Kms per 1,000 persons.

State Roads

The State Roads wing of the R&B department constructs and maintains Roads and Bridges to stipulated standard on all 20,713 Kms Non- Core net roads and 4,020 Kms Core net roads by under its control, removing existing deficiencies in the road system such as construction of bridges on un-bridged crossings or construction of missing links and improvements to geometrics for improving road safety provision of all-weather roads and for maintenance of existing roads in good condition.

National Highways

As on 01.04.2014, there are 14 National Highways in the State of Telangana covering a length of 2423 Km crisscrossing the State. In addition, GOI have declared 3 new National Highways (around 285kms). The density of National Highways in Telangana is 2.35 Kms / 100Sq.Km of area against National average of 2.82Km / 100 Sq.Km of area. Out of 2423Kms National Highways in the state, a total length of 768 Km was handed over to NHAI for development under NHDP.

Road Sector Project

“Road Sector Project” is approved by the Government of India (GOI) and is taken up with the World Bank loan assistance for Up-gradation of some roads and also towards long term maintenance of core roads to reduce the transport cost and constraints. The cost of the project pertaining to Telangana is Rs.807.84 Crs., that includes Jagitial – Peddapalli road and Kandi – Shadnagar road. Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Ramagundam road and Narketpally-Addanki-Medarmetla road projects are taken up under the PPP (BOT) mode.

Convergence Scheme with “MGNREGS”

The main aim of the scheme is to upgrade the roads which were improved up to GSB/WBM layer under MGNREGS to BT standard to create durable assets. 9 works costing Rs. 57.42 crores for a length of 108 Km were sanctioned under Convergence scheme with MGNREGS in Telangana state. Out of which, 4 works costing Rs 14.54 crores for a length of 35 Km are completed and 5 works for a length of 73 Km costing Rs 42.88 crores are in progress in Telangana State.

PANCHAYATI RAJ ROADS

The objective of Panchayati Raj Engineering Department is to plan, design, execute and maintain needed infrastructure facilities in rural areas and assisting local bodies such as construction and maintenance of rural roads, development of village internal roads, constructions of buildings such as ZPP, MPP, GP and community halls etc. under various programs.

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayati Raj Engineering Department as on 01.04.2014 is 64044 kms in the State. The surface details are:

- CC + BT roads is 20282kms,
- WBM roads 14146 kms,
- Gravel roads 14734kms
- Earthen roads 14884kms.

Total number of habitations in the state are 24522 out of which 22844 habitations are connected with all-weather roads and balance 1678 habitations are yet to be connected by all-weather roads.

State Road Transport Corporation

The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation consists of 3 zones, 10 regions and 94 depots with a total fleet strength of 10,342 buses and 0.58 lakh employees on rolls as at the end of the year 2013-14. The fuel efficiency is 5.18 per litre during 2013-14. It operates about 34.17 lakhs KMs and transports about 83.15 lakh passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day is 331 kms.

Airports

The State has one international airport at Shamshabad (Hyderabad) reputed for its maintenance and intense traffic both domestic and international. The Airport at Mamnour in Warangal district has been approved by Airports Authority of India for expansion and development. Government has proposed to formulate 'Aviation Policy' for development of Regional Airports.

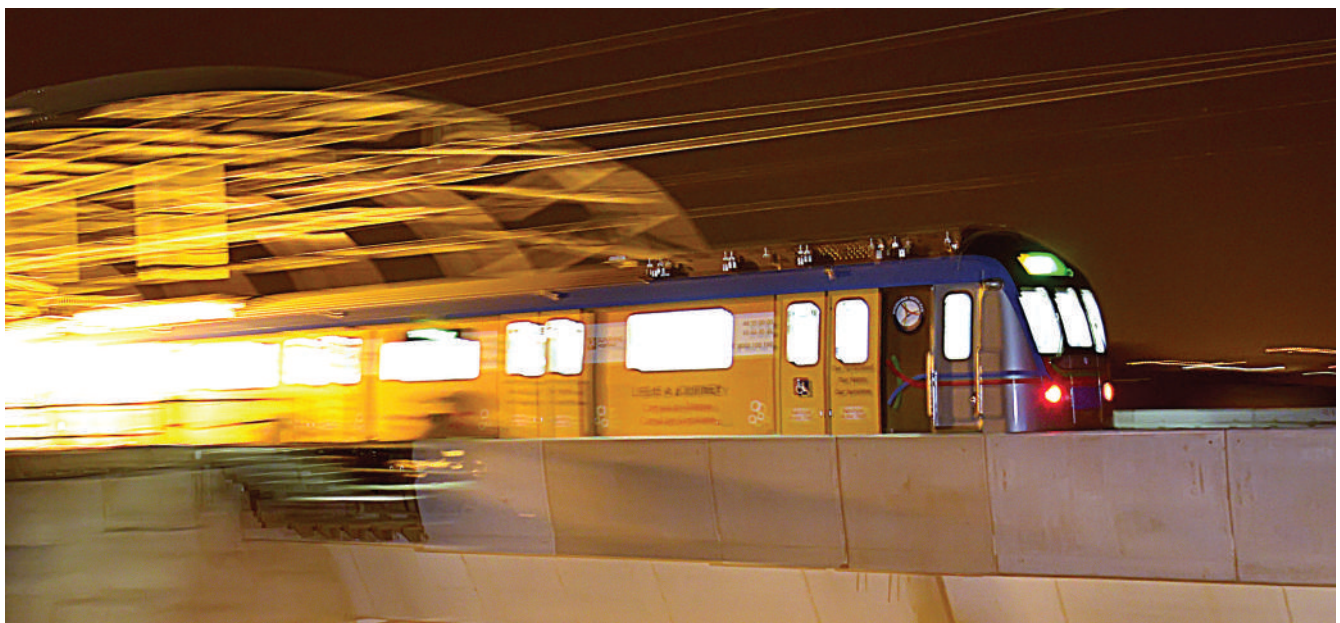
Hyderabad Metro Rail project

Hyderabad Metro Rail Project – an elevated metro rail on piers, covers in the first stage 73 km over three corridors, with state-of-the-art signaling system, ensuring high safety standards.

Metro Train Test Run from Nagole Station



Apart from addressing the traffic problems, the Project aims at rejuvenating older parts of the city and redesigning Hyderabad city as a people-friendly green city and to make it a major destination for global business and investment. The project is expected to be completed before the end of 2017.



Metro Train Test Run on October 29, 2014

Part IV
STATISTICAL PROFILE

STATISTICAL PROFILE

Sl. No	Title	Page
	Economic Growth	
1	Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices	119
2	Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices	120
3	Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices	121
4	Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices	122
5	Industry wise Percentage Share of Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices	123
6	Gross Domestic Product of All India at Current Prices	124
7	Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product of All India at Current Prices	125
8	Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices	126
9	Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices	127
10	Industry wise Percentage share of Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices	128
11	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Net Domestic Product (NDP) and Per Capita Income of Telangana and All India at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices	129
12	Gross District Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices	130
13	Gross District Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices	131
14	District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Current Prices	132
15	District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Constant (2004-05) Prices	133
	Agriculture and Allied Activities	
16	Land Utilisation Particulars	134
17	Season wise Rainfall	134
18	Source-wise Gross Irrigated Area	135
19	Source-wise Net Irrigated Area	135
20	Area and Production of Foodgrains	136
21	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme	137
22	Area and Production of Horticulture Crops	138
23	Potential and Status of Micro Irrigation	139

24	Targets and Achievements of Animal Husbandry	139
25	Fish and Prawn Production	140
26	District wise Geographical Area and Forest Area	140
27	Revenue collected from Forest Produce	141
28	Species wise Tall and Very Tall Seedlings	142
	Industry Sector	
29	District wise number of Large Industries	143
30	District wise Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.	144
31	Production and Value of Minerals	145
32	District-wise Mineral Revenue Collections	146
	Services Sector	
33	District wise No of Bank Branches, Deposits and Advances	146
	Social Development	
34	Population from 1961 to 2011	147
35	Percentage Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio	148
36	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population and Density of Population	148
37	Literacy Rates (Percentage of Literates to Population age of 7 years and above)	149
38	Enrolment of Children in Schools	150
39	School Dropout Rates	150
40	District wise Health Camps conducted under Arogyasri Health Care Trust	151

1. Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing										
1.1 a	Agriculture	9806	13733	14222	19743	23726	20837	35218	30314	35394	41319
1.1 b	Livestock	4205	5126	5381	6303	8394	9824	11732	13627	16635	17824
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1689	1865	1947	2092	2177	2191	2767	3369	3782	4024
1.3	Fishing	412	411	498	628	864	820	829	1400	1661	2039
	Agriculture Sector	16112	21135	22048	28766	35161	33672	50545	48710	57472	65205
2	Mining & Quarrying	4275	4796	4986	6071	7244	8682	9620	8579	9626	8547
3	Manufacturing										
3.1	Registered	8954	10668	15402	16068	22685	22106	32065	39798	39838	43108
3.2	Un-Registered	2909	3228	3631	4038	4359	4798	5250	6660	6685	6725
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2510	2967	3026	3924	4012	5057	7072	8490	10049	11499
5	Construction	6785	8942	11176	14498	18909	20723	23605	26978	30383	34338
	Industry Sector	25433	30601	38221	44599	57209	61367	77612	90506	96582	104218
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	11689	14549	17376	20555	26313	26031	36607	41360	47228	52293
7	Transport, Storage & Communications										
7.1	Railways	1707	1733	2033	2270	2485	2776	2822	2819	3182	3360
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	3718	4736	6133	7225	9191	10705	13986	17830	22025	25514
7.3	Communications	1784	1939	2019	2274	2622	3356	3292	3671	4165	4517
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services										
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4073	4373	5294	6566	8579	9361	11964	13866	15604	19290
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	12534	14828	17523	21365	25881	30110	35543	41093	47601	56164
9	Community, Social & Personal Services										
9.1	Public Administration	4206	4256	5054	5870	7148	8552	9164	10927	12423	15038
9.2	Other Services	8690	10183	11270	12960	14792	17578	22361	25013	28737	33363
	Services Sector	48401	56598	66702	79086	97011	108470	135741	156581	180964	209540
	Gross State Domestic Product	89946	108335	126971	152452	189382	203508	263898	295797	335018	378963

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

2. Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13(FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1 a	Agriculture	40.04	3.56	38.82	20.17	-12.18	69.01	-13.92	16.76	16.74
1.1 a	Livestock	21.92	4.97	17.12	33.19	17.03	19.42	16.16	22.08	7.14
1.2	Forestry & Logging	10.40	4.41	7.45	4.05	0.64	26.30	21.75	12.27	6.39
1.3	Fishing	-0.23	20.97	26.28	37.49	-5.09	1.10	68.94	18.60	22.75
	Agriculture Sector	31.18	4.32	30.47	22.23	-4.24	50.11	-3.63	17.99	13.46
2	Mining & Quarrying	12.19	3.95	21.77	19.32	19.86	10.80	-10.82	12.21	-11.21
3	Manufacturing									
3.1	Registered	19.14	44.38	4.32	41.19	-2.55	45.05	24.12	0.10	8.21
3.2	Un-Registered	10.98	12.48	11.20	7.96	10.07	9.42	26.86	0.38	0.59
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	18.20	2.01	29.66	2.23	26.05	39.86	20.05	18.36	14.43
5	Construction	31.80	24.98	29.73	30.42	9.59	13.90	14.29	12.62	13.02
	Industry Sector	20.32	24.90	16.69	28.27	7.27	26.47	16.61	6.71	7.91
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	24.47	19.43	18.30	28.01	-1.07	40.63	12.98	14.19	10.72
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	1.50	17.34	11.65	9.46	11.73	1.65	-0.10	12.85	5.62
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	27.38	29.49	17.80	27.21	16.47	30.65	27.49	23.53	15.84
7.3	Communications	8.74	4.13	12.59	15.31	28.02	-1.91	11.50	13.46	8.44
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services									
8.1	Banking & Insurance	7.38	21.04	24.05	30.65	9.12	27.81	15.89	12.54	23.62
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	18.30	18.17	21.93	21.13	16.34	18.04	15.62	15.84	17.99
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Administration	1.18	18.75	16.15	21.77	19.64	7.16	19.24	13.69	21.05
9.2	Other Services	17.19	10.67	15.00	14.14	18.83	27.21	11.86	14.89	16.10
	Services Sector	16.94	17.85	18.57	22.66	11.81	25.14	15.35	15.57	15.79
	Gross State Domestic Product	20.44	17.20	20.07	24.22	7.46	29.67	12.09	13.26	13.12

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

3. Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing										
1.1a	Agriculture	9806	13125	12867	15547	16093	12623	16221	14273	15146	16093
1.1b	Livestock	4205	4926	4974	5427	6107	6583	7099	8690	9222	9317
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1689	1748	1773	1812	1851	1831	1906	1929	2003	2038
1.3	Fishing	412	378	466	562	700	628	631	942	1079	1257
	Agriculture Sector	16112	20177	20079	23347	24751	21664	25858	25834	27450	28706
2	Mining & Quarrying	4275	4541	4737	5115	5405	5837	6244	5612	6012	5337
3	Manufacturing										
3.1	Registered	8954	10205	13957	13656	17996	17830	24293	27836	26239	27579
3.2	Un-Registered	2909	3138	3348	3547	3610	3735	3857	4600	4348	4248
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2510	2818	2701	3331	3061	3362	4265	4856	5176	5373
5	Construction	6785	8234	9130	10405	11745	12004	11310	12277	12912	13624
	Industry Sector	25433	28937	33874	36054	41816	42769	49969	55180	54687	56162
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	11689	13987	15883	17261	21064	19609	26319	27860	29862	31208
7	Transport, Storage & Communications										
7.1	Railways	1707	1762	1889	1988	2154	2148	2352	2291	2303	2360
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	3718	4534	5607	6221	7107	7929	9623	11191	12668	14239
7.3	Communications	1784	2079	2396	2899	3296	5762	7918	8440	8976	9557
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Business Services										
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4073	4711	5852	7333	9128	9988	11854	13222	14583	16274
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	12534	14192	15751	17841	19689	20095	21036	23204	24406	25997
9	Community, Social & Personal Services										
9.1	Public Administration	4206	4142	4621	4982	5589	5981	5841	6418	6628	7244
9.2	Other Services	8690	9711	10392	10692	11308	11630	13415	14078	14619	15323
	Services Sector	48401	55119	62390	69216	79335	83143	98358	106704	114046	122202
	Gross State Domestic Product	89946	104233	116343	128618	145902	147577	174185	187719	196182	207069

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates

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

4. Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1 a	Agriculture	33.85	-1.97	20.83	3.51	-21.56	28.50	-12.01	6.12	6.25
1.1 b	Livestock	17.15	0.98	9.10	12.54	7.79	7.85	22.40	6.12	1.03
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3.49	1.41	2.20	2.14	-1.07	4.12	1.21	3.83	1.77
1.3	Fishing	-8.23	23.09	20.66	24.61	-10.31	0.53	49.24	14.50	16.54
	Agriculture Sector	25.23	-0.49	16.28	6.01	-12.47	19.36	-0.09	6.25	4.58
2	Mining & Quarrying	6.22	4.32	7.98	5.66	8.00	6.97	-10.11	7.12	-11.22
3	Manufacturing									
3.1	Registered	13.97	36.77	-2.16	31.78	-0.92	36.25	14.58	-5.74	5.11
3.2	Un-Registered	7.87	6.71	5.94	1.79	3.45	3.27	19.27	-5.49	-2.29
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	12.29	-4.17	23.34	-8.12	9.86	26.83	13.86	6.60	3.80
5	Construction	21.37	10.88	13.96	12.88	2.21	-5.78	8.54	5.18	5.52
	Industry Sector	13.78	17.06	6.44	15.98	2.28	16.84	10.43	-0.90	2.70
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	19.66	13.55	8.67	22.04	-6.91	34.22	5.85	7.19	4.51
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	3.22	7.21	5.20	8.39	-0.30	9.52	-2.59	0.51	2.48
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	21.95	23.65	10.96	14.24	11.56	21.37	16.29	13.20	12.40
7.3	Communications	16.56	15.23	21.01	13.71	74.82	37.42	6.59	6.35	6.47
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services									
8.1	Banking & Insurance	15.66	24.22	25.32	24.47	9.43	18.68	11.55	10.29	11.60
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	13.23	10.98	13.27	10.36	2.06	4.68	10.31	5.18	6.52
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Administration	-1.53	11.55	7.81	12.19	7.02	-2.35	9.88	3.28	9.28
9.2	Other Services	11.75	7.02	2.88	5.76	2.85	15.34	4.94	3.85	4.81
	Services Sector	13.88	13.19	10.94	14.62	4.80	18.30	8.49	6.88	7.15
	Gross State Domestic Product	15.88	11.62	10.55	13.44	1.15	18.03	7.77	4.51	5.55

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

5. Industry wise percentage Share of Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Industry wise Percentage Share)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing										
1.1 a	Agriculture	10.90	12.59	11.06	12.09	11.03	8.55	9.31	7.60	7.72	7.77
1.1 b	Livestock	4.67	4.73	4.28	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.08	4.63	4.70	4.50
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.88	1.68	1.52	1.41	1.27	1.24	1.09	1.03	1.02	0.98
1.3	Fishing	0.46	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.43	0.36	0.50	0.55	0.61
	Agriculture Sector	17.91	19.36	17.26	18.15	16.96	14.68	14.84	13.76	13.99	13.86
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.75	4.36	4.07	3.98	3.70	3.96	3.58	2.99	3.06	2.58
3	Manufacturing										
3.1	Registered	9.96	9.79	12.00	10.62	12.33	12.08	13.95	14.83	13.37	13.32
3.2	Un-Registered	3.23	3.01	2.88	2.76	2.47	2.53	2.21	2.45	2.22	2.05
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.79	2.70	2.32	2.59	2.10	2.28	2.45	2.59	2.64	2.59
5	Construction	7.54	7.90	7.85	8.09	8.05	8.13	6.49	6.54	6.58	6.58
	Industry Sector	28.28	27.76	29.12	28.03	28.66	28.98	28.69	29.40	27.88	27.12
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	13.00	13.42	13.65	13.42	14.44	13.29	15.11	14.84	15.22	15.07
7	Transport, Storage & Communications										
7.1	Railways	1.90	1.69	1.62	1.55	1.48	1.46	1.35	1.22	1.17	1.14
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	4.13	4.35	4.82	4.84	4.87	5.37	5.52	5.96	6.46	6.88
7.3	Communications	1.98	1.99	2.06	2.25	2.26	3.90	4.55	4.50	4.58	4.62
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services										
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.53	4.52	5.03	5.70	6.26	6.77	6.81	7.04	7.43	7.86
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	13.94	13.62	13.54	13.87	13.49	13.62	12.08	12.36	12.44	12.55
9	Community, Social & Personal Services										
9.1	Public Administration	4.68	3.97	3.97	3.87	3.83	4.05	3.35	3.42	3.38	3.50
9.2	Other Services	9.66	9.32	8.93	8.31	7.75	7.88	7.70	7.50	7.45	7.40
	Services Sector	53.81	52.88	53.63	53.82	54.38	56.34	56.47	56.84	58.13	59.01
	Gross State Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

6. Gross Domestic Product of All India at Current Prices

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture Sector (including Forestry & Fishing)	565426	637772	722984	836518	943204	1083514	1319686	1499098	1644926	1906348
2	Mining & Quarrying	85028	94462	106787	124812	139828	159304	204866	222716	222416	222652
3	Manufacturing	453225	521669	634828	732720	818322	922151	1072489	1236182	1320907	1350039
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	62675	69107	76153	83830	91070	113883	119560	135670	157132	203049
5	Construction	228855	268634	322429	388908	451034	500458	571535	689798	759990	818432
	Industry Sector	829783	953872	1140197	1330270	1500254	1695796	1968450	2284366	2460445	2594172
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	727720	846606	998379	1150044	1310845	1481623	1779631	2072272	2324695	2509907
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	437173	493102	586595	691464	845369	964937	1165243	1381524	1617076	1939482
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	411361	459151	505121	573790	703895	883033	1015850	1154431	1341734	1522898
	Services Sector	1576254	1798859	2090095	2415298	2860109	3329593	3960724	4608227	5283505	5972287
	Gross Domestic Product	2971464	3390503	3953276	4582086	5303567	6108903	7248860	8391691	9388876	10472807

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates

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

7. Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product of All India at Current Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture Sector (including Forestry & Fishing)	12.79	13.36	15.70	12.75	14.88	21.80	13.60	9.73	15.89
2	Mining & Quarrying	11.09	13.05	16.88	12.03	13.93	28.60	8.71	-0.13	0.11
3	Manufacturing	15.10	21.69	15.42	11.68	12.69	16.30	15.26	6.85	2.21
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	10.26	10.20	10.08	8.64	25.05	4.98	13.47	15.82	29.22
5	Construction	17.38	20.03	20.62	15.97	10.96	14.20	20.69	10.18	7.69
	Industry Sector	14.95	19.53	16.67	12.78	13.03	16.08	16.05	7.71	5.44
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	16.34	17.93	15.19	13.98	13.03	20.11	16.44	12.18	7.97
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.79	18.96	17.88	22.26	14.14	20.76	18.56	17.05	19.94
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	11.62	10.01	13.59	22.67	25.45	15.04	13.64	16.22	13.50
	Services Sector	14.12	16.19	15.56	18.42	16.41	18.96	16.35	14.65	13.04
	Gross Domestic Product	14.10	16.60	15.91	15.75	15.18	18.66	15.77	11.88	11.54

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad.

8. Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture Sector (including Forestry & Fishing)	565427	594487	619190	655080	655689	660987	717814	753832	764510	800548
2	Mining & Quarrying	85028	86141	92578	95997	98055	103830	110617	110725	108328	106838
3	Manufacturing	453225	499020	570458	629073	656302	730435	795152	854098	863876	857705
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	62675	67123	73362	79430	83050	88218	92862	100646	102922	109018
5	Construction	228855	258129	284806	315495	332329	354436	374708	415188	419795	426664
	Industry Sector	829783	910413	1021204	1119995	1169736	1276919	1373339	1480657	1494921	1500225
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	727720	815407	910084	1009520	1085125	1197891	1344024	1402261	1473353	1517826
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	437173	492340	561063	628124	703629	771905	849189	945534	1048748	1183714
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	411361	440426	452823	483917	544497	608369	634167	665246	700579	739477
	Services Sector	1576254	1748173	1923970	2121561	2333251	2578165	2827380	3013041	3222680	3441017
	Gross Domestic Product	2971464	3253073	3564364	3896636	4158676	4516071	4918533	5247530	5482111	5741790

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates

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

9. Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture Sector (including Forestry & Fishing)	5.14	4.16	5.80	0.09	0.81	8.60	5.02	1.42	4.71
2	Mining & Quarrying	1.31	7.47	3.69	2.14	5.89	6.54	0.10	-2.16	-1.38
3	Manufacturing	10.10	14.32	10.28	4.33	11.30	8.86	7.41	1.14	-0.71
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	7.10	9.29	8.27	4.56	6.22	5.26	8.38	2.26	5.92
5	Construction	12.79	10.33	10.78	5.34	6.65	5.72	10.80	1.11	1.64
	Industry Sector	9.72	12.17	9.67	4.44	9.16	7.55	7.81	0.96	0.35
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	12.05	11.61	10.93	7.49	10.39	12.20	4.33	5.07	3.02
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.62	13.96	11.95	12.02	9.70	10.01	11.35	10.92	12.87
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.07	2.81	6.87	12.52	11.73	4.24	4.90	5.31	5.55
	Services Sector	10.91	10.06	10.27	9.98	10.50	9.67	6.57	6.96	6.78
	Gross Domestic Product	9.48	9.57	9.32	6.72	8.59	8.91	6.69	4.47	4.74

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates

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

10. Industry wise Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Industry wise Percentage Share)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)	2013-14 (PE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture Sector (including Forestry & Fishing)	19.03	18.27	17.37	16.81	15.77	14.64	14.59	14.37	13.95	13.94
2	Mining & Quarrying	2.86	2.65	2.60	2.46	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.11	1.98	1.86
3	Manufacturing	15.25	15.34	16.00	16.14	15.78	16.17	16.17	16.28	15.76	14.94
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.11	2.06	2.06	2.04	2.00	1.95	1.89	1.92	1.88	1.90
5	Construction	7.70	7.93	7.99	8.10	7.99	7.85	7.62	7.91	7.66	7.43
	Industry Sector	27.93	27.99	28.65	28.74	28.13	28.27	27.92	28.22	27.27	26.13
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	24.49	25.07	25.53	25.91	26.09	26.53	27.33	26.72	26.88	26.43
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	14.71	15.13	15.74	16.12	16.92	17.09	17.27	18.02	19.13	20.62
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	13.84	13.54	12.70	12.42	13.09	13.47	12.89	12.68	12.78	12.88
	Services Sector	53.05	53.74	53.98	54.45	56.11	57.09	57.48	57.42	58.79	59.93
	Gross Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates

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

11. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Net Domestic Product (NDP) and Per Capita Income of Telangana and All India at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	Telangana				All India			
	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crs.)	NSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs. Crs.)	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (Rs.)	Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs.)	NDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crs.)	NDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs. Crs.)	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (Rs.)	Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2004-05	79916	79916	24409	24409	2651573	2651573	24143	24143
2005-06	96295	92751	28987	27921	3026782	2902180	27131	26015
2006-07	112474	102977	33381	30562	3534547	3178664	31206	28067
2007-08	135216	113456	39652	33271	4097390	3469008	35825	30332
2008-09	169132	128918	49114	37436	4738369	3689772	40775	31754
2009-10	180624	129267	51955	37183	5449104	3994165	46249	33901
2010-11 (TRE)	234919	152123	66951	43354	6488641	4348232	54021	36202
2011-12 (SRE)	262235	163482	73930	46089	7511795	4619696	61855	38048
2012-13 (FRE)	298158	171616	83020	47785	8372744	4794227	67839	38856
2013-14 (PE)	337996	181396	93151	49933	9299345	4988116	74380	39904

(TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (PE): Provisional Estimates
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana, Hyderabad. and CSO, New Delhi

12. Gross District Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	6527	7059	8301	9860	12343	13291	16508	17330	19641
2	Nizambad	4869	5940	6558	7977	11428	10507	14242	15163	17407
3	Karimnagar	9090	11321	12782	14890	18253	19224	25066	28257	32165
4	Medak	8907	10613	13880	14716	18733	20744	30668	36418	40075
5	Hyderabad	16933	20524	25017	30038	35537	39564	47610	54839	62894
6	Rangareddy	13310	17378	21023	24917	31847	34069	48226	54814	61199
7	Mahabubnagar	7107	8880	9502	11880	14006	16593	20428	22480	25814
8	Nalgonda	7659	9047	10424	14737	18346	18634	22185	24830	28174
9	Warangal	7350	8531	9290	11233	13705	14441	19107	20255	23247
10	Khammam	8194	9042	10195	12204	15183	16439	19857	21412	24402
Telangana		89946	108335	126971	152452	189382	203508	263898	295797	335018

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

13. Gross District Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	6527	6813	7651	8316	9342	9514	9962	10567	11111
2	Nizamabad	4869	5745	6049	6762	8599	7238	8670	9115	9645
3	Karimnagar	9090	10918	11874	12610	13839	13331	15441	17389	18308
4	Medak	8907	10159	12597	12368	14790	15669	20410	24101	24520
5	Hyderabad	16933	19849	23079	25956	28431	29889	34847	37346	39458
6	Ranga Reddy	13310	16657	19180	20970	24906	24748	33036	35406	36535
7	Mahabubnagar	7107	8543	8562	9823	10599	11845	12808	12783	13465
8	Nalgonda	7659	8665	9357	12109	13982	13495	14462	15443	16126
9	Warangal	7350	8218	8580	9438	10161	10186	11426	12002	12679
10	Khammam	8194	8665	9414	10265	11253	11663	13123	13567	14335
Telangana		89946	104233	116343	128618	145902	147577	174185	187719	196182

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

14. District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Current Prices

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	22294	24013	27740	32577	40351	42491	53281	54997	61679
2	Nizamabad	17742	21539	23457	28251	39755	36714	49859	52677	60026
3	Karimnagar	22249	27544	30570	35394	43503	44808	58643	64757	73251
4	Medak	27533	32351	41226	43667	54935	58986	87045	101747	111745
5	Hyderabad	36560	43411	52325	62020	73775	81471	96516	109557	123992
6	Ranga Reddy	29166	36776	42976	49931	63328	66867	93726	104337	113977
7	Mahabubnagar	17507	21845	23206	29007	33734	39338	48146	52495	59909
8	Nalgonda	20274	23753	26945	37200	46895	46899	55380	61219	69215
9	Warangal	19665	22495	24239	28959	35452	36843	48626	50951	58007
10	Khammam	27258	29745	33083	39142	48555	51333	62063	66344	75014
	Telangana	24409	28987	33381	39652	49114	51955	66951	73930	83020

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

15. District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (TRE)	2011-12 (SRE)	2012-13 (FRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	22294	23187	25545	27304	30164	29956	31433	32912	34246
2	Nizamabad	17742	20860	21661	23891	29633	25006	29889	31258	32851
3	Karimnagar	22249	26568	28352	29769	32556	30550	35367	39155	40961
4	Medak	27533	30992	37300	36372	42712	43730	56057	65661	66669
5	Hyderabad	36560	42106	48324	53527	58824	61184	70250	74095	77342
6	Ranga Reddy	29166	35283	39122	41688	48879	47764	62776	65924	66610
7	Mahabubnagar	17507	21028	20896	23875	25294	27784	29672	29305	30698
8	Nalgonda	20274	22771	24181	30395	35369	33582	35495	37439	38968
9	Warangal	19665	21694	22402	24249	26039	25709	28592	29748	31195
10	Khammam	27258	28503	30484	32645	35497	35836	40246	41238	43227
Telangana		24409	27921	30562	33271	37436	37183	43354	46089	47785

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

16. 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	7.95	3.1	1.16	1.71	7.88	16.88	42.26	114.62
2009-10	27.43	6.18	8.24	3.08	1.16	1.7	8.08	19.38	39.59	114.84
2010-11	27.43	6.17	8.71	3.03	1.14	1.67	7.8	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

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

17. Season wise Rainfall

(Rainfall in mm.)

Year	South-west Monsoon (June to September)	North-East Monsoon (October to December)	Year	South-west Monsoon (June to September)	North-East Monsoon (October to December)
1	2	3	1	2	3
Normal	764	98	Normal	715	129
1986-87	704	62	2000-01	875	24
1987-88	594	285	2001-02	609	140
1988-89	1242	41	2002-03	508	89
1989-90	1089	43	2003-04	693	109
1990-91	869	181	2004-05	487	76
1991-92	736	64	2005-06	820	172
1992-93	639	114	2006-07	734	64
1993-94	611	132	2007-08	737	60
1994-95	577	212	2008-09	755	39
1995-96	671	321	2009-10	506	116
1996-97	740	129	2010-11	903	151
1997-98	506	167	2011-12	608	27
1998-99	813	185	2012-13	713	144
1999-00	641	45	2013-14	852	243

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

18. Source wise Gross Irrigated Area

(Area in lakh hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	3.43	2.15	18.23	0.65	24.46
2008-09	3.67	2.86	19.88	0.8	27.21
2009-10	1.69	0.67	18.42	0.53	21.31
2010-11	5.04	3.05	21.11	0.79	29.99
2011-12	4.32	2.08	21.57	0.68	28.65
2012-13	1.2	1.79	22.07	0.49	25.57
2013-14	4.7	2.83	23.36	0.75	31.64

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

19. Source-wise Net Irrigated Area

(Area in lakh hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	2.22	1.62	13.14	0.51	17.49
2008-09	2.11	2.38	13.17	0.61	18.27
2009-10	1.37	0.57	12.59	0.4	14.93
2010-11	3.16	2.38	13.96	0.55	20.05
2011-12	3.25	1.83	14.23	0.54	19.85
2012-13	0.9	1.58	14.86	0.4	17.74
2013-14	2.9	2.3	17.12	0.57	22.89

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

20. Area and Production of Foodgrains

Sl. No.	Year	Area (Lakh Hect)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)	Sl.No.	Year	Area (Lakh Hect)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
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	16.6	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	34.1	48.2
7	1961-62	40.5	25.6	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	39.9
10	1964-65	38.84	24.75	40	1994-95	27.76	41.6
11	1965-66	37.92	21.73	41	1995-96	27.73	39.78
12	1966-67	38.25	22.8	42	1996-97	30.56	53.05
13	1967-68	39.01	25.66	43	1997-98	25.9	35.26
14	1968-69	37.8	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	19.3	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	33.7	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	30.2	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	51.9
26	1980-81	38.71	37.09	56	2010-11	34.44	92.6
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	34.54	106.88
30	1984-85	36.38	32.08				

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

21. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

Sl. No.	Year	Season	Farmers (Lakh)	Area (Lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured (Rs. Lakh)	Full Premium (Rs. Lakh)	Premium Subsidy (Rs. Lakh)	Claim (Rs Lakh)	No. of farmers benifited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2000-01	Kharif	5.99	7.29	49762.63	1709.17	615.22	864.26	43579
		Rabi	1.2	1.61	11458.15	182.88	60.46	29.53	2600
2	2001-02	Kharif	5.28	6.65	50023.93	1585.74	477.08	1399.33	40128
		Rabi	1.1	1.53	11315.58	184.57	50.92	61.47	8319
3	2002-03	Kharif	5.04	6.54	52159.81	1464.95	328.73	5281.41	173024
		Rabi	0.69	1.08	7673.79	156.82	31.35	256.69	16098
4	2003-04	Kharif	3.75	5.7	44083.79	1203.85	174.62	261.04	12143
		Rabi	1.29	2.2	16642.58	325.15	42.24	279.44	19444
5	2004-05	Kharif	7.69	10.89	93855.73	2738.86	203.72	4120.16	192510
		Rabi	1.21	2.06	16377.25	334.3	22.98	362.4	15664
6	2005-06	Kharif	5.86	9.39	84136.88	2894.96	212.36	304.71	18365
		Rabi	1.48	2.18	23349.54	471.78	33.26	24.22	2090
7	2006-07	Kharif	5.55	8.28	94214.82	2970.58	214.2	1159.78	46861
		Rabi	1.27	2.4	23894.95	493.19	33.67	177.77	5316
8	2007-08	Kharif	5.99	9.39	115565.01	3525.31	257.68	47.25	2392
		Rabi	1.12	2.01	23717.33	492.5	34.21	23.21	1274
9	2008-09	Kharif	5.1	8	92167.04	3258.11	242.31	2223.14	77247
		Rabi	1.98	3.24	41266.87	896.57	67.03	44.04	2917
10	2009-10	Kharif	11.57	16.17	240194	7959.8	591.32	18053.22	313521
		Rabi	1.59	2.55	41047.14	878.45	61.67	1050.56	38920
11	2010-11	Kharif	5.6	8.03	158393.92	4844.57	364.89	1562.96	38626
		WBCIS	1.2	1.23	33385.61	1606.24	3272.48	987.2	54820
		Rabi	1.85	2.98	60039.76	1292.81	93.08	343.67	12214
		WBCIS	0.0009	0.0024	121.72	7.3	14.61	20.68	88
		MNAIS	0.23	0.23	6599.03	83.8	363.21	25.58	891
12	2011-12	Kharif	7.07	10.85	197574.69	6063.38	439.02	10976.46	190543
		WBCIS	1.12	1.18	38683.67	3790.36		4287.92	97388
		MNAIS	0.18	0.23	6059.26	294.06	173.61	211.36	4106
		Rabi						6275.014	154240
		WBCIS	0.035		2908.79	167.27042		290.48	2641
		MNAIS	0.13	0.21	7783.14	211.62	55.92	291.48	2543
13	2012-13	WBCIS						6082.7	136000
Total			92.16	134.11	1644456.41	52088.94	8531.84	67379.14	1726512

Source: Commissioner of Agriculture ,Hyderabad.

22. Area and Production of Horticulture Crops 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area (Ha.)	Production (MTs)	Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area (Ha.)	Production (MTs)
A	Fruits						
1	Banana	18825	658888	3	Jasmine	1053	5264
2	Mango	200553	1804979	4	Marigold	1514	12109
3	i)Lime/lemon	33938	339377	5	Rose	1025	3076
4	vi)Orange	139020	1390205	6	Tube Rose	53	317
5	Custard Apple	3845	23070	7	Crossandra	453	1360
6	Grapes	1043	21899	8	Others	790	3159
7	Guava	7615	76149		Total	8405	42774
8	Papaya	3711	185570	D	Plantation Crops		
9	Pomegranate	977	14652	1	Cashewnut	14112	70560
10	Sapota	3146	25170	2	Coconut	3522	528
11	Others	13425	134249	3	Oilpalm	6654	119777
	Sub Total	33762	480758		Total	24288	190336
	Total Fruits	426099	4674208	E	Spices		
B	Vegetables			1	Ajwan	3216	3216
1	Beans	3994	31951	2	Chillies(Dried)	106570	319709
2	Bhendi	43022	430222	3	Coriander	5343	10686
3	Bottlegourd	8502	170036	4	Garlic	2451	6126
4	Brinjal	31891	478369	5	Ginger	4672	93431
5	Cabbage	3431	51461	6	Tamarind	95	762
6	Carrot	8944	107326	7	Turmeric	149001	894006
7	Cucumber	4807	96142		Total	271347	1327937
8	Onion	41332	743977	F	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants		
9	Peas	835	6681	1	Palm Rosa	17	33
10	Potato	8427	168547	2	Annota	116	231
11	Tomato	158746	2381192	3	Lemon Grass	219	438
12	Others	33361	333614	4	Citronella	79	158
	Total	347293	4999519	5	Amla	1825	9127
	Aromatic			6	Coleus	105	209
C	Flowers			7	Other Medicinal Plants	5710	11420
1	Chrysanthemum	3498	17490		Total	8070	21616
2	Gladious (Lakh No.s)	20	5		Grand Total	1085502	11256389

Source: Commissioner of Horticulture, Hyderabad.

23. Potential and Status of Micro Irrigation

Sl. No.	District	Net Irrigated Area with Ground Water (Ha)	Area covered under Micro Irrigation			Balance Potential Area (Ha)
			from 2003-04 to 2013-14 (Ha)			
			Drip	Sprinkler	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (3-6)
1	Adilabad	60960	16703	17301	34004	26956
2	Karimnagar	311116	28260	9611	37871	273245
3	Nizamabad	169570	25099	6321	31420	138150
4	Khammam	94049	24039	9481	33520	60529
5	Warangal	256866	33512	9086	42598	214268
6	Nalgonda	185611	76949	9383	86332	99279
7	Medak	130517	47538	19335	66873	63644
8	Mahabubnagar	205217	80059	31642	111701	93516
9	Rangareddy	71942	23516	11928	35444	36498
	Total	1485848	355675	124088	479763	1006085

Source: Commissioner of Horticulture ,Hyderabad

24. Targets and Achievements of Animal Husbandry 2013-14

Sl.No	Item	Unit	Annual Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1	Milk Production	In '000 Mts.,	43540	44210
2	Meat Production	In '000 Mts.	462943	468504
3	Egg Production	In Crore Nos.	989	1006
4	Treatment Of Animals	Lakh nos.	242.40	276.20
5	Castrations.	Lakh nos.	3.00	3.50
6	Vaccinations	Lakh nos.	391.00	560.70
7	Artificial Inseminations	Lakh nos.	8.30	7.10
8	Calf Births.	Lakh nos.	2.60	3.00
9	Fodder Development	Lakh nos.	3.70	4.40

Source: Director, Animal Husbandry, Hyderabad.

25. Fish and Prawn Production

(Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Year	Fish Production	Prawn Production	Total
1	2006-07	90606	2221	92827
2	2007-08	117006	2296	119302
3	2008-09	149049	2242	151291
4	2009-10	133613	2008	135621
5	2010-11	133587	2206	135793
6	2011-12	196708	3774	200482
7	2012-13	214591	5037	219628
8	2013-14	243037	6596	249633

Source: Director of Fisheries, Hyderabad.

26. District wise Geographical Area and Forest Area

(Area in Sq.Km.)

Sl.No.	District	Geographical Area	Forest Area	% of Forest Area
1	Khammam	16029	8436.94	52.64
2	Adilabad	16128	7231.89	44.84
3	Warangal	12847	3710.14	28.88
4	Nizamabad	7956	1812.15	22.78
5	Karimnagar	11823	2544.83	21.52
6	Mahabubnagar	18432	3032.51	16.45
7	Hyderabad & Rangareddy	7710	730.75	9.75
8	Medak	9700	905.94	9.34
9	Nalgonda	14240	836.93	5.88
	Telangana	114865	29242.08	25.46

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad.

27. Revenue collected from Forest Produce

(Rs.Lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Timber	2883.489	2282.475	2351.551	1970.39
2	Bamboo	529.752	776.692	1090.535	862.786
3	Firewood & Charcoal	5.479	2.286	23.589	34.308
4	Other Forest Produce	8.069	0.885	1.805	1.819
5	Beedi Leaves	0	0.537	4.137	0
6	Teak Plants	338.948	126.121	73.5	441.662
7	Cashew Plants	2.02	1.029	2.02	6.26
8	Red Sanders	0	0	0	2572.791
9	Other Plants	20.871	1.36	0.26	0
10	Thinnings	0	0	0	0
11	Miscellaneous	4965.952	6486.849	7902.841	8938.222
Total		8754.580	9678.234	11450.238	14828.238

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad.

28. Species wise Tall and Very Tall Seedlings in 2013-14

(In Thousands)

Sl.No	Name of the Species	Social Forestry	Territorial	Other Agencies	Total
1	Ravi	1.57	24.89	0	26.46
2	Marri	0	2.76	0	2.76
3	Neem	129.78	1273.47	0	1403.25
4	Peltophorum	0.57	125.24	0	125.81
5	Kanuga	62.48	1227.78	0	1290.26
6	Raintree	0	149.29	0	149.29
7	Badam	0	14.98	0	14.98
8	Devakanchanam	0.06	3.05	0	3.11
9	Gulmohar	0	30.13	0	30.13
10	T. Maddi	3.5	16.96	0	20.46
11	Ponna	0	1.4	0	1.4
12	Seemabadam	0	1	0	1
13	Legastromia	0	3	0	3
14	Gangaravi	0	10.45	0	10.45
15	Kadamalli	0	2.4	0	2.4
16	Seemaruba	4.32	167.84	0	172.16
17	Rela	0.66	1249.77	0	1250.43
18	Neredu	145.79	679.7	0	825.49
19	Kadamba	6.8	294.43	0	301.23
20	Chinduga	0	52.82	0	52.82
21	Others	2175.92	6936.5	3100	12212.42
	Tall Seedlings	2531.45	12267.86	3100	17899.31
22	Ravi	0.12	7.59	0	7.71
23	Marri	0.04	6.01	0	6.05
24	Neem	0.23	33.52	0	33.75
25	Others	3.15	259.49	0	262.64
	Very Tall Seedlings	3.54	306.61	0	310.15
	Grand Total:	2534.99	12574.47	3100	18209.46

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad.

29. District-wise number of Large Industries

Sl. No.	District	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2000-01 to 2013-14
1	Adilabad	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
2	Nizamabad	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
3	Karimnagar	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8
4	Medak	-	9	1	1	2	4	12	18	11	4	10	8	8	4	96
5	Hyderabad	34	36	15	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
6	Rangareddy	3	14	11	9	6	11	61	28	25	15	11	6	10	2	218
7	Mahabubnagar	-	5	-	2	4	8	14	5	3	5	3	4	4	3	67
8	Nalgonda	4	4	1	2	1	8	4	5	4	4	6	3	1	-	55
9	Warangal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
10	Khammam	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	20
	Telangana	43	72	28	25	15	32	92	68	44	29	32	23	23	10	536

District-wise Investment (Rs.Crore) in Large Industries

Sl. No.	District	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2000-01 to 2013-14
1	Adilabad	49.88	54.42	-	2.08	4.00	-	-	359.42	316.31	-	604.52	-	-	-	1391.63
2	Nizamabad	0.03	-	-	28.48	3.00	-	-	134.25	-	-	-	11.44	-	-	179.20
3	Karimnagar	-	6.45	-	-	6.00	-	-	5.46	10.52	51.06	42.55	-	-	-	125.04
4	Medak	-	251.57	3.00	55.50	16.00	46.00	178.61	241.69	298.69	172.34	1194.38	745.72	586.04	209.14	4002.68
5	Hyderabad	107.87	103.48	71.07	35.15	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330.57
6	Rangareddy	26.03	178.76	409.29	53.81	25.00	60.00	899.43	488.19	1017.05	549.87	1253.59	373.31	788.32	48.70	6177.35
7	Mahabubnagar	7.50	18.14	3.00	7.26	56.00	102.65	169.43	92.64	86.35	216.35	68.54	272.94	251.85	156.03	1515.68
8	Nalgonda	85.62	245.45	37.17	6.08	16.00	88.80	270.83	532.12	946.74	1251.88	297.77	250.62	523.00	-	4560.08
9	Warangal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.71
10	Khammam	42.91	16.14	204.95	-	-	-	165.00	19.49	16.18	459.00	157.82	2536.81	-	509.25	4137.55
	Telangana	319.84	874.41	728.48	188.36	126.00	305.45	1683.30	1878.97	2691.84	2700.50	3619.17	4190.84	2149.21	923.12	22379.49

District-wise Employment in Large Industries

Sl. No.	District	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2000-01 to 2013-14
1	Adilabad	850	80	-	50	165	-	-	420	703	-	437	-	-	-	2706
2	Nizamabad	540	-	-	210	87	-	-	279	-	-	-	40	-	-	1158
3	Karimnagar	-	63	-	-	104	-	-	40	120	75	350	-	-	-	755
4	Medak	-	2094	85	370	199	218	3290	3963	1634	1001	3617	2266	1942	904	21587
5	Hyderabad	842	2849	2793	601	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7290
6	Rangareddy	247	5391	1337	659	666	914	12082	4874	5466	2746	2108	2735	5790	120	45141
7	Mahabubnagar	100	194	40	125	424	2055	2139	1036	444	648	966	885	600	478	10141
8	Nalgonda	1741	310	90	130	106	1176	539	914	718	783	553	609	295	-	7972
9	Warangal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
10	Khammam	20	136	213	-	-	8	208	175	96	75	50	1118	-	50	2159
	Telangana	4340	11117	4558	2145	1751	4571	18258	11741	9181	5328	8081	7653	8627	1552	98903

Source: Commissioner of Industries, Hyderabad.

30. District-wise Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	2001-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2000-01 to 2013-14
1	Adilabad	24	22	29	49	68	135	103	171	12	145	758
2	Nizamabad	115	18	33	50	36	131	421	268	220	413	1705
3	Karimnagar	155	27	47	127	88	143	421	311	68	101	1488
4	Medak	421	89	69	236	280	424	523	493	98	112	2745
5	Hyderabad	802	137	262	390	422	507	924	510	689	814	5457
6	Rangareddy	1567	330	650	1376	1385	732	1780	2435	2860	3865	16980
7	Mahabubnagar	149	15	36	97	119	174	327	303	294	387	1901
8	Nalgonda	295	22	62	114	224	119	278	409	423	332	2278
9	Warangal	127	21	32	83	93	218	317	352	331	327	1901
10	Khammam	152	50	99	123	113	176	280	309	130	348	1780
	Telangana	3807	731	1319	2645	2828	2759	5374	5561	5125	6844	36993

District-wise Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	2001-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2000-01 to 2013-14
1	Adilabad	224	282	604	676	2594	4305	5126	8062	1491	6972	30336
2	Nizamabad	475	124	2911	3656	8251	3662	9251	7486	6461	13807	56084
3	Karimnagar	980	182	1219	2299	3893	6115	14586	13643	4257	6301	53474
4	Medak	8084	2525	8779	21257	47681	139386	46882	69843	12405	15118	371960
5	Hyderabad	2127	926	4049	8540	13291	11083	59854	20415	24573	26474	171333
6	Rangareddy	12642	2019	27253	72242	47011	248144	153568	125042	146549	169609	1004080
7	Mahabubnagar	1449	306	1804	5398	7166	9827	11305	15804	22815	23807	99681
8	Nalgonda	1976	419	3622	8579	13972	18531	15418	22865	26013	23713	135108
9	Warangal	849	200	1856	5970	4476	9622	10101	10397	13443	13407	70322
10	Khammam	2301	1404	3242	7161	7581	6940	4011	9788	9391	11933	63752
	Telangana	31107	8387	55339	135777	155915	457616	330102	303345	267399	311141	2056128

District-wise Employment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(No. of Persons)

Sl. No.	District	2001-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2000-01 to 2013-14
1	Adilabad	355	326	420	1046	1190	1486	1187	1389	204	1180	8783
2	Nizamabad	1182	141	460	848	420	971	1981	1481	984	2072	10540
3	Karimnagar	2296	224	536	1693	1130	1445	1909	3781	878	1133	15025
4	Medak	10053	1221	1691	7097	8739	10324	9310	9311	1789	2249	61784
5	Hyderabad	6668	1395	2517	5249	8299	7958	13643	7964	14207	11382	79282
6	Rangareddy	19553	3470	9566	24955	23568	14529	25992	41764	39943	51752	255092
7	Mahabubnagar	1596	80	785	1727	2394	2763	2723	2130	4181	4665	23044
8	Nalgonda	5272	300	1277	2714	5441	3856	3016	4674	4862	4553	35965
9	Warangal	927	215	472	1199	1040	2129	2163	2290	2539	2163	15137
10	Khammam	2018	150	1240	1603	1625	1974	1590	2493	1583	2068	16344
	Telangana	49920	7522	18964	48131	53846	47435	63514	77277	71170	83217	520996

Source: Commissioner of Industries, Hyderabad.

31. Production and Value of Minerals for the Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Mineral	Unit	Production	Mineral of Value Production (Rs.'000)
A . Major Minerals				
1	Barytes	Tonnes	14491	13346.21
2	Coal	Tonnes	50471035	67383879
3	Dolomite	Tonnes	586163	190133.69
4	Feldspar	Tonnes	642549	191402.50
5	Fire Clay	Tonnes	34	7.61
6	Iron Ore	Tonnes	42287	17407.02
7	Latarite	Tonnes	1767789	204250.34
8	Lime Stone	Tonnes	26367753	3452329.90
9	Manganese Ore	Tonnes	13684	19773.11
10	Quartz	Tonnes	485982	97842.76
11	Stowing Sand	Tonnes	3488786	244110.36
12	W. Shale	Tonnes	50600	2715.20
13	White Clay	Tonnes	81039	6045.51
Total				71823243.20
B. Minor Minerals				
1	B.Granite	M3	273965	10552348.72
2	C. Granite	M3	1064083	25805603.73
3	Gravel / Earth	M3	23695846	6146092.25
4	Fuller's Earth	Tonnes	407506	317089.68
5	L. Stone Slabs	M2	2583429	1005135.39
6	Mosaic Chips	Tonnes	17450	9957.32
7	Road Metal	M3	25837530	16754203.41
8	Ordinary Sand	M3	2800411	992219.78
Total				61582650.29
Grand total				133405893.50

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.

32. District-wise Mineral Revenue Collections

(Rs. Lakhs)

S. No	District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Mahabubnagar	3422.54	2401.45	2953.71	3236.88	2947.08
2	Ranga Reddy	8215.59	9951.08	9135.80	10735.25	10508.05
3	Medak	1904.55	2677.23	2661.77	2028.97	2884.53
4	Nizamabad	1695.80	1633.98	2234.29	1706.23	1716.02
5	Adilabad	4989.91	4308.55	4660.59	4183.56	4294.83
6	Karimnagar	5300.66	8024.08	10205.00	17654.29	20768.08
7	Warangal	5353.10	3244.16	4410.14	4374.58	4798.19
8	Khammam	2733.71	2908.95	4270.73	4799.94	4592.43
9	Nalgonda	11052.63	13851.65	14788.10	14865.90	12577.85
	Sub TOTAL	44668.49	49001.13	55320.13	63585.60	65087.06
	COAL	63676.68	68180.88	78801.55	113435.38	114690.45
	Sand	1066.23	2755.47	1097.49	162.65	0.00
	*Cess on Others	776.98	844.98	936.55	904.19	921.69
	Telangana	110188.37	120782.46	136155.72	178087.82	180699.20

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.

33. District wise No. of Bank Branches, Deposits, Advances as on 31st March 2014

Sl No	District.	No. of Branches	Deposits (Rs.Crore)	Advances (Rs.Crore)	Credit- Deposit Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adilabad	254	6210	6375	102.65
2	Nizamabad	322	5605	6710	119.71
3	Karimnagar	391	9906	7983	80.58
4	Medak	332	7776	9267	119.18
5	Hyderabad	1,049	176645	234726	132.88
6	Rangareddy	823	52443	26053	49.68
7	Mahabubnagar	348	5530	7394	133.69
8	Nalgonda	364	5323	9112	171.17
9	Warangal	349	8868	9773	110.2
10	Khammam	321	7573	7571	99.97
	Telangana	4,553	2,85,879	3,24,964	113.67

Source: Finance (Institutional Finance) Department

34. 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	27,97,370
Telangana		1,27,11,785	1,58,17,895	2,01,81,085	2,60,89,074	3,09,87,271	3,51,93,978
INDIA		439234771	548159652	683329097	846421039	1028610328	1210569573

Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India

35. Percentage Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	District	Percentage of 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	953	936	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	950	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	1011
Telangana		24.43	27.58	29.27	18.77	13.58	975	961	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

36. Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population and Density of Population

Sl. No.	District	“Percent 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	23.45	67	86	109	138	161	175
Telangana		20.99	25.27	30.18	31.79	38.67	111	138	176	227	270	307
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

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

Sl. No.	District	1961			1981			2001			2011		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	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	Hyderbad	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	Ranga Reddy	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	74.88	59.15	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	72.30	57.44	64.81
Telangana		25.91	8.55	17.34	35.90	16.79	26.49	68.80	49.90	58.00	74.95	57.92	66.46
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

38. Enrolment of Children in Schools

Year	Pre Primary	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VII	Classes VIII-X	Classes XI&XII	Total
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

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.

39. School Dropout Rates

Year	Classes I - V			Classes I - VII			Classes I - X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2004-05	37.30	37.06	37.17	54.85	55.73	55.25	61.20	61.86	61.47
2005-06	30.37	30.17	30.27	53.50	54.41	53.93	61.40	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	40.20	39.74	64.59	64.68	64.63
2009-10	23.45	22.09	22.79	31.95	31.59	31.78	55.90	56.76	56.33
2010-11	25.61	24.20	24.92	29.39	28.06	28.74	48.65	47.77	48.22
2011-12	24.28	23.23	23.77	28.11	25.30	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	22.60	22.02	22.32	33.72	31.34	32.56	39.05	37.33	38.21

Note: From 2012-13 drop out rate is given for I-VIII classes instead of I-VII classes

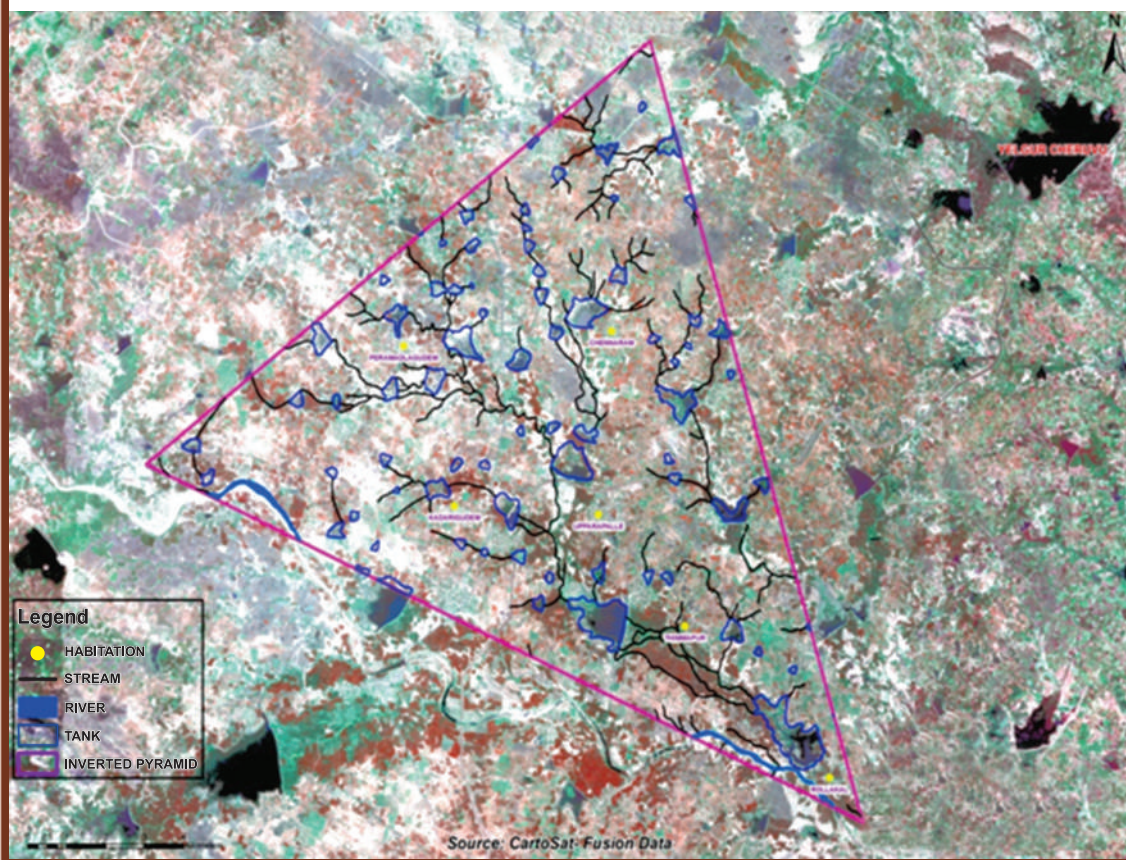
Source: Commissioner of School Education, Hyderabad.

40. District wise Health Camps conducted under Arogyasri Trust-2013-14

Sl. No.	District	Registrations	Health Camps	Patients Screened	Patients Referred	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Therapies Pre-authorised	Therapies Done
1	Adilabad	28,329	70	44,175	618	12,344	12,133	11,334	11,351
2	Hyderabad	60,679	51	51,538	389	11,542	35,446	32,789	32,623
3	Karimnagar	92,698	59	36,684	269	59,318	25,860	25,217	25,238
4	Khammam	62,624	56	31,578	651	43,959	14,241	13,232	13,186
5	Mahabub nagar	48,070	61	44,635	713	16,044	23,882	21,973	21,936
6	Medak	46,618	36	26,538	358	17,555	16,552	15,327	15,307
7	Nalgonda	58,259	51	33,601	493	19,329	25,898	24,353	24,281
8	Nizamabad	42,108	35	36,354	1,384	20,754	16,676	15,512	15,480
9	Ranga Reddy	61,839	42	33,359	378	13,151	29,649	27,771	27,693
10	Warangal	112,914	60	57,764	781	60,476	33,059	30,543	30,558
Grand Total		614,138	521	396,226	6,034	274,472	233,396	218,051	217,653

Source : Arogyasri Health Care Trust, Hyderabad.

Satellite Images of Telangana State
prepared by **Telangana State Remote Sensing Application Centre**



Inverted Pyramid Model of **Kakatiya chain of Tanks** in Wardhannapet Mandal, Warangal District