



Telangana Socio Economic Outlook 2024







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Government of Telangana

Telangana Socio Economic Outlook 2024

Planning Department

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PREFACE

The Government of Telangana brings out a 'Socio Economic Outlook' report every year and places it in the State Legislature during the budget session. It showcases how our State is progressing across different sectors of the economy, covering economic growth, social development, essential services, and key economic indicators. It also provides a comprehensive statistical view of where we stand and where we are headed regarding development and welfare for all.

Telangana's economic status is scaling upwards, driven by diverse sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, information technology, and pharmaceuticals. The State's strategic location, skilled workforce, and supportive policies have invited significant investments, fostering economic growth and employment opportunities. Telangana's GDP growth exceeds the national average, showing its strength and potential as an important contributor to India's economy. As infrastructure development and industrial expansion continue, Telangana is poised to sustain its path of economic prosperity and regional leadership.

In today's world, data is precious because it helps us learn and make better choices. It's not just numbers; data gives us insights that shape how governments make decisions for our communities. SEO 2024 has been prepared based on the data from various Departments of the Government of Telangana, Government of India, Official Publications and Government Websites. In an effort to provide the latest and most complete picture of the State, some of the data/estimates included in the publication are provisional. Through the Socio-Economic Outlook 2024, we want to ensure that all the data points of the State are visualised and understood by the readers.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the departments for collaborating to provide the necessary data to compile this document. We sincerely thank the dedicated officers and staff of the Planning Department, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Telangana Development Planning Society (TGDPS), Kakatiya Governance Fellows, and the Print House, whose hard work and dedication have been instrumental in ensuring the timely completion of this publication.

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Overview

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Introduction

Telangana, a vibrant landlocked state in southern India, became the country's 29th state on June 2, 2014. It shares its borders with Maharashtra to the north and west, Chhattisgarh to the northeast, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south and east. Hyderabad is the state capital.

Telangana's landscape is diverse, ranging from the fertile plains of the eastern Deccan Plateau to the rolling hills and forests of the Western Ghats in the north. The region lies between 15°50'10''N and 19°55'4'' N latitudes and 77°14' 8'' E and 81°19'16'' E longitudes.

Telangana is ranked 12th in the country in terms of population, with 350.04 Lakh residents as per the 2011 Census and ranked 11th in area (1,12,077 sq. km). The population is distributed across the state's 33 districts, each with unique socio-economic characteristics. The Godavari and Krishna rivers have majorly drained the region, with 79% and 69% of the catchment areas, respectively. The official languages of the state are Telugu and Urdu. The state has 620 mandals and 12,769 Gram Panchayats.

Economy

Telangana's economy exhibits growth and resilience, navigating challenges while advancing towards development. Despite economic hurdles, the state's strategic sectors continue to contribute to its economic dynamism. This resilience is bolstered by proactive government policies that attract investments, stimulate employment, and foster innovation. As Telangana continues to diversify its economic base and strengthen infrastructure, its ability to sustain growth and navigate global economic fluctuations remains a testament to its enduring economic prowess and future potential.

Macroeconomic Trends

The Service sector has been contributing to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by Industrial, and Agriculture & Allied sectors. According to the Advance Estimates for 2023-24, the Service sector accounted for 65.7% of Telangana's GSVA at current prices, with the Industrial sector, including mining and quarrying, contributing 18.5%, and the Agriculture and Allied sector contributing 15.8%.

Telangana has seen a rise in Per Capita Income from Rs. 1,24,104 in 2014-15 to Rs. 3,47,299 in 2023-24. However, during the same period, Telangana's total debt surged from Rs. 72,658 crore to Rs. 6,71,757 crore, an increase of over

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824.5%. As a result, per capita debt also rose significantly, from Rs. 20,251 to Rs. 1,76,360. The sharp increase in debt compared to income growth indicates heavy reliance on borrowing to cover expenses, which could jeopardise fiscal stability. The continuous rise in debt far outpacing income gains underscores the need for strict fiscal reforms to balance spending with revenue generation and reduce dependence on borrowing to ensure long-term economic stability.

Public Finance

The government has allocated significant funds across various sectors for the fiscal year ahead: Rs. 19,746 crore for Agriculture to support farmers and enhance productivity; Rs. 21,389 crore for Education to improve infrastructure and ensure quality education access; Rs.11,500 crore for Medical and Health to expand healthcare services and facilities; Rs. 28,024 crore for Irrigation to bolster water management and support sustainable agriculture; Rs. 16,825 crore for Transco and Discoms to strengthen energy infrastructure; Rs. 40,080 crore for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development to enhance rural infrastructure and livelihoods; Rs. 11,692 crore for Municipal Administration to improve urban governance and living standards; Rs. 21,874 crore for SC Welfare to promote social equity; Rs. 13,313 crore for ST Welfare to empower Scheduled Tribes; Rs. 8,000 crore for BC Welfare to support backward classes; and Rs. 2,262 crore for Minorities Welfare to foster inclusivity and address minority community needs.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Despite rapid industrialization and urbanization, agriculture remains a crucial sector. The state government is dedicated to enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting sustainable practices, improving irrigation facilities, and supporting farmers through various schemes and initiatives. This highlights the enduring importance of agriculture in fostering balanced economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

The Agriculture sector's contribution to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices has seen a rise of 4%. In the fiscal year 2022-23 (First Revised Estimates), the sector's contribution was Rs. 2,03,247 crore. This figure has increased to Rs. 2,11,422 crore in the fiscal year 2023-24 (Advance Estimates).

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Agriculture

According to the Agriculture Census for 2021-22, the average size of landholdings in the state has decreased to 0.89 hectares from 1.00 hectare in 2015-16. This trend highlights ongoing fragmentation within agricultural land holdings, reflecting potential challenges in farm productivity and land management practices.

The government is intensifying its support for the agriculture sector through initiatives like the Rythu Bharosa program, which aims to prioritize genuine farmers and realign existing schemes to better meet their needs. The introduction of a farm loan waiver program is set to relieve farmers of debt burdens, fostering more confident investment in agricultural activities. Additionally, plans are underway to implement a comprehensive crop insurance scheme to mitigate risks associated with crop production, offering financial security against unforeseen events such as adverse weather, pests, and diseases.

Horticulture

The state government vigorously promotes Oil palm cultivation to diversify crop production and enhance farmers' income. It is aiming to cover 1 lakh acre in 2024-25 under the NMEO-OP scheme, with a budget of Rs. 348.81 crore. Farmers will receive support throughout the process, including assistance with garden upkeep, inter-cropping guidance, and agronomic support to improve yields and income. The plan for 2024-25 to 2028-29 aims to expand to 3.50 lakh acres, with a total project cost of Rs. 1279.53 crore.

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Telangana is renowned for its abundant livestock. The state currently boasts population of sheep 190.63 lakh, poultry 799.99 lakh, buffalo 42.26 lakh, goat 49.35 lakh, cattle 42.31 lakh and pig 1.78 lakh. For the fiscal year 2022-23, the per capita availability of eggs was 392, and the per capita availability of meat was 23.97 kilograms.

Forest and Environment

Vanamahotsavam is a flagship program by the Telangana Government aimed at increasing the current tree cover in the state from 24% to 33% of the total geographical area. The program focuses

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on two main areas: initiatives within notified forest areas and initiatives in areas outside these notified areas. For the year 2024-25, the target is to plant 2,002 lakh seedlings, with allocations of 1,009 lakh seedlings under the municipal and urban development department, 637 lakh seedlings under the rural development department, and 134 lakh seedlings under the forestry department.

Social Infrastructure and Development

As a progressive Welfare State, Telangana is dedicated to enhancing its social infrastructure to ensure sustainable living standards for all its citizens. The government prioritises the well-being of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Backward Classes (BCs), and Minority Communities. There is a strong emphasis on improving health and education services and achieving balanced development between urban and rural areas.

Welfare

The government introduced the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund Act, 2017 (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources)" to implement welfare schemes for SC/ST communities. These schemes focus on their economic, educational, and overall human development, aiming to ensure their social security, dignity, and promote equity among them. In the fiscal year 2023-24, the SC Special Development Fund (SCSDF) was allotted Rs. 36,750.48 crore, which constitutes 23.03% of the total State Pragatipaddu outlay. Of this, Rs. 14,648.94 crore was spent on development initiatives for Scheduled Castes. Similarly, the ST Special Development Fund (STSDF) received Rs.15,232.62 crore, accounting for 9.45% of the total State Pragatipaddu outlay, with Rs. 10,398.96 crore spent towards the development of Scheduled Tribes.

The government is offering financial support of Rs. 1,00,116 to unmarried girls above 18 years at the time of their marriage under the Kalyana Lakshmi/ Shadi Mubarak scheme. This initiative aims to ease financial burdens within families belonging to SCs, STs, BCs, EBCs, and Minorities across the state. The scheme has expanded to include all inter-caste marriages, including love marriages. In the fiscal year 2023-24, a total of Rs. 236.67 crore was disbursed to 23,636 SC, Rs. 177.38 crore to 17,715 ST, Rs. 831.64 crore to 83,067 BC/EBC, and Rs. 419.13 crore to 41,858 minority families.

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Education and Skill Development

The government plans to launch an initiative to establish one international school in every mandal across the state. This initiative aims to enhance the quality of education and make it more accessible to students, especially those from middle-class families. These international schools will offer advanced educational facilities and curricula to ensure students receive a high-standard education. This project is part of the Government's broader educational reform agenda, which includes various other initiatives to improve educational infrastructure and opportunities throughout the state.

The Government proposed establishing the first Skill University at the Engineering Staff College, Gachibowli, to provide advanced knowledge and upgrade the skills of the youth.

Health and Wellbeing

Under Rajiv Arogyasri, free medical care coverage has been increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh for economically backward sections in the State. It includes 1,672 medical procedures and 32 speciality services. Currently, 1406 health facilities, including 364 private hospitals, are empanelled under the scheme.

Women and Child Development

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, now known as the Anganwadi Services Project, operates in 149 projects across 33 districts. These include 99 projects in rural areas, 25 in urban areas, and 25 in tribal regions. 35,700 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) are strategically distributed across these projects. Each centre is equipped to deliver essential services such as supplementary nutrition, preschool education, and nutrition and health education, thereby contributing to the overall development and empowerment of women and children in the state.

Panchayati Raj and Rural Development

The 'Cheyutha' Pension Scheme has been launched as a comprehensive safety net designed to protect various vulnerable segments of society. This scheme supports the elderly and infirm, individuals with disabilities, widows, people living with HIV/AIDS, patients suffering from Filaria, incapacitated weavers, toddy tappers, impoverished Beedi workers, single women, and those

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undergoing dialysis. From December 2023 to May 2024, a sum of Rs. 5774.15 crore has been disbursed to over 43 lakh beneficiaries across all categories of pensioners.

Municipal Administration & Urban Development

Hyderabad is situated on the banks of the Musi River, which flows into the artificial lakes Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar. The government has announced plans to develop a 55 km stretch along the Musi River, transforming it into a vibrant area featuring amusement parks, children's water sports, waterfalls, street vending zones, business areas, and shopping malls. This initiative will also enhance the tourism circuit by connecting heritage sites like Charminar and the Qutub Shahi Tombs.

Additionally, the government aims to rejuvenate the polluted Musi River and facilitate riverfront development to tap it's economical and cultural potential. The government has earmarked Rs 1,000 crore in the Vote-on-account budget for 2024-25 to support these efforts.

Economic Infrastructure

Industrial and service sectors contribute significantly to employment generation, income growth, and overall economic development. Industries ranging from information technology to textiles and manufacturing provide diverse job opportunities and contribute substantially to the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Furthermore, the service sector, including IT services, healthcare, education, and hospitality, enhances the quality of life and attracts investments, fostering a dynamic economic environment. Telangana's industrial and service sectors form the backbone of its economic prosperity and growth trajectory by fostering innovation, infrastructure development, and skilled workforce enhancement.

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the service sector emerged as the cornerstone of Telangana's economy, contributing a substantial 65.7% to the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices. This underscores the sector's pivotal role in driving Telangana's economic growth and vitality. In contrast, the service sector's contribution to India's overall GDP was 54.9% at current prices, highlighting Telangana's significant outperformance compared to the national average. This achievement underscores Telangana's strength in information technology, healthcare, education, and financial

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services, solidifying its position as a key economic powerhouse within the country.

Energy

The energy sector's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices has incresed by Rs. 2,291 crore. In the fiscal year 2022-23, the sector's GSDP was Rs. 22,229 crore as per the First Revised Estimates (FRE). This figure has now escalated to Rs. 24,520 crore in the fiscal year 2023-24, according to the Advance Estimates (AE). This highlights increased economic activity within the energy sector over the specified period.

Transportation

To promote the green revolution and reduce air pollution, 25 e-metro AC buses began operating in September 2023 to serve long-distance passengers in the Western corridor of Hyderabad city and other areas. On March 12, 2024, the Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the operation of 25 e-Metro Express buses in the twin cities of Hyderabad. Furthermore, TGSRTC has an agreement to deploy 500 city e-buses and 550 intercity e-buses under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) Model, with the deployment of 500 intercity e-buses scheduled to be completed by October 2024.

Industries and Services

Industries play a crucial role in boosting a region's economy and improving its overall prosperity. They create jobs, encourage innovation, and drive technological progress, which enhances productivity and competitiveness. In line with this understanding, the Telangana government is focused on transforming the state into an industrial hub comparable to other leading industrial states in India. Efforts are underway to develop key sectors like MSMEs, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, food processing, pharmaceuticals, and mining, with a keen emphasis on maximising the state's potential for exports.

Industries

The Industrial Sector's contribution to the state economy has remained steady at around 18% of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA), and as of 2023-24 (AE), it stands at 18.5%. The sector's contribution to Telangana's GSVA at current prices has increased by 10.1%, rising from Rs. 2,25,663 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 2,48,505 crore in 2023-24 (AE).

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the industrial sector showed varied growth across its subsectors. Mining and Quarrying grew by 10.5%, while Manufacturing saw a

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lower growth rate of 9.6%, indicating potential challenges in production capacity or market demand. The Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, and Other Utility Services sub-sector grew by 10.3%, and Construction demonstrated strong growth at 10.9%.

Services

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices for the Trade, Repair, and Hospitality Sector increased by 20.81%, rising from Rs. 2,11,711 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 2,55,771 crore in 2023-24 (AE). While Trade and Repair services saw a 21.2% increase, from Rs. 2,00,171 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 2,42,526 crore in 2023-24 (AE), the Hospitality Sector (hotels and restaurants) grew by 14.8%, from Rs. 11,540 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 13,246 crore in 2023-24 (AE).

The GSVA of Transportation, Storage, Broadcasting, and Communication increased by 15%, rising from Rs. 89,081 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 1,02,453 crore in 2023-24 (AE). It includes seven subsections viz., Railways, Road Transport, Water Transport, Air Transport, Services Incidental to Transport, Storage, Broadcasting and Communication. The Gross State Domestic Product for the transport and services incidental to transport sub-sector saw a 16.80% increase, from Rs. 73,651 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 86,031 crore in 2023-24 (AE), with Railways, Road Transport, and Air Transport comprising the majority.

Governance

Good governance embodies a democratic framework characterised by fair decision-making. It thrives on principles of participation, adherence to the rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, equity and efficiency. By fostering citizen engagement and ensuring a robust legal system open to feedback, good governance empowers individuals to influence decisions and uphold societal integrity. It champions equal opportunities and inclusivity, combats discrimination, amplifies marginalised voices and steadfastly pursues sustainable, inclusive development for the collective well-being of society.

Praja Palana is a comprehensive governance initiative by the state government focused on enhancing responsiveness and transparency. It

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includes social safety net programs such as pensions for the elderly, financial aid for women, scholarships, and welfare schemes like Rythu Bharosa for farmers, Gruha Jyothi, Indiramma Indlu and Cheyutha pensions. The program emphasises simplifying application processes and ensuring direct benefits to intended beneficiaries, promoting transparency and accountability. It aims to foster a governance framework that effectively addresses the needs of vulnerable populations and promotes equitable development across the state.

The government has created user-friendly online platform and mobile app as the central hubs for accessing the six main guarantee schemes offered under Praja Palana. These schemes encompass a wide range of citizen needs. 'Praja Palana Seva Kendras' (PPSKs) have been set up at all MPDO offices, municipal offices, and circle offices in GHMC to help Praja Palana applicants rectify/update their data and access benefits under Gruha Jyothi and Mahalakshmi schemes. There are 956 operational PPSKs across the state, with 556 in rural areas and 400 in urban areas.

Praja Vani in Telangana is a vital tool for citizen empowerment and government accountability. It is a reliable public grievance redressal system, allowing citizens to voice concerns and track their resolution. Issues addressed include delays in government scheme benefits, unsatisfactory service delivery, and corruption or negligence. Citizens can lodge complaints through an online portal and physically submit them at designated counters or, in some districts, via phone calls or WhatsApp during specified hours. This multi-channel approach ensures accessibility and transparency in governance, promoting citizen engagement and effective resolution of grievances.

Telangana is rapidly becoming one of the leading states in India for adopting digital technologies for e-governance. According to reports from eTaal, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), a Government of India, Telangana has achieved the highest number of e-transactions per 1,000 people.

Real Time Digital Authentication of Identity (RTDAI) is Telangana's tech-driven system for verifying pensioners

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using facial recognition. It allows pensioners to verify their identity digitally without visiting in person, offering convenience and security. This system reduces fraud with multi-layered verification and speeds up pension processing. Telangana's Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts (DTA) pensioner database includes about 2.65 lakh pensioners, with authentication done once a year.

The array of initiatives and schemes currently underway and in the pipeline reflect strong economic performance and marked improvements in development metrics across all sectors. These concerted efforts foster a positive outlook for the state's future, promising to fulfil its citizens' aspirations collectively.

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Section

1

Economy

1.1. Macroeconomic Trends

1.2. Public Finance

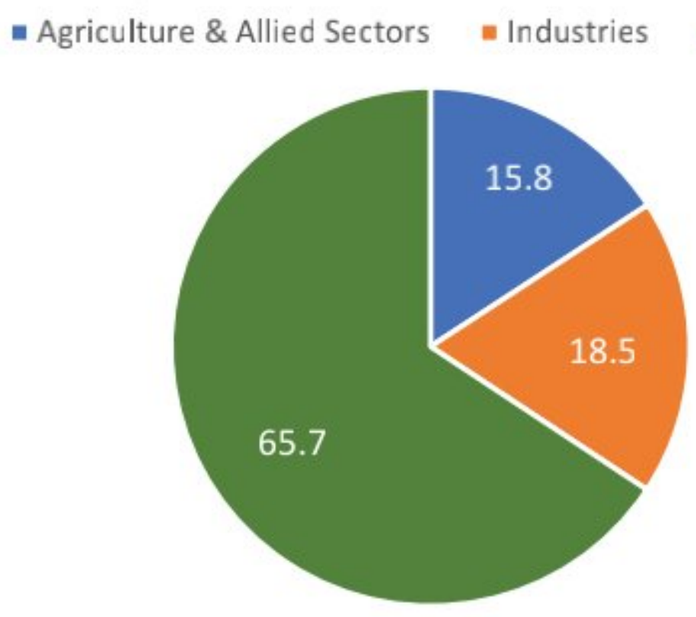
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Brief Summary on State Economy

1.a Sectoral Contribution to the Economy

The economy is broadly categorised into three key sectors - Agriculture & Allied Sector, Industries (including mining and quarrying) and Services. Since the state formation, Service sector has contributed the highest to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by the Industries and Agriculture & Allied sectors. Based on the Advance Estimates of GSVA for Telangana, in 2023-24, the services sector accounted for 65.7% of Telangana's GSVA at current prices[1], followed by the industrial sector, including mining and quarrying (18.5%) and the agriculture and allied sector (15.8%). Fig. 1.1 details the sectoral composition of GSVA for Telangana in 2023-24 (AE) at current prices. The section on macroeconomic trends offers more information about the sectoral contribution to the state economy.

Fig. 1.1. Sectoral Composition of GSVA at Current Prices for Telangana for 2023-24 (AE) (in %)



Note: RE - Revised Estimates; AE - Advanced Estimates

1.b Per-Capita Income and Debt

Telangana has seen a rise in Per Capita Income from Rs. 1,24,104 in 2014-15 to Rs. 3,47,299 in 2023-24. However, during the same period, Telangana's total debt surged from Rs. 72,658 crore to Rs. 6,71,757 crore, an increase of over 824.5%. Consequently, per capita debt surged more than 8.7-fold, rising from Rs. 20,251 to Rs. 1,76,360. The substantial rise in debt relative to income growth suggests a heavy dependence on borrowing to fund expenditures, potentially endangering fiscal sustainability. The persistent rise in debt far outstripping income gains suggests that without stringent fiscal reforms, Telangana's economic health could be at risk, necessitating measures to balance expenditure with revenue generation and reduce dependence on borrowing.

1. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of any unit (sector, sub-sector, firm, etc) measures the contribution of that unit to the overall output of a country or state. It is calculated by subtracting the value of all intermediate goods and services from the total value of units output. This is done to remove any 'double counting'. For instance, assume that a firm buys oranges and sells orange juice. The value of the oranges should be subtracted while calculating the firm's gross value added, as this is already included in the final value of the orange juice.

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1.1 Macroeconomic Trends

Key Highlights

- Telangana's economy is growing year on year, demonstrating growth and resilience. Telangana continues to navigate economic challenges while maintaining a prostive trend.
- In 2023-24, Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is Rs. 14.64 lakh crore, which increased by 11.9%.
- In 2023-24, the Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices in Telangana is Rs.3.47 lakh, which is Rs. 1.64 lakh higher than the national per capita income in 2023-24 (Rs.1.83 lakh).
- Telangana's Agriculture and Allied sectors achieved a year-on-year growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) (current prices) of 4.0% between 2022-23 and 2023-24. Since the sector employs 47.3% of the state's population, its economic success is crucial to improving the living standards in Telangana.
- The Industrial sector in Telangana achieved a growth of 10.1% in 2023-24.
- The Services sector, the primary contributor to the state's economic growth, witnessed a remarkable 14.6% increase in GVA at current prices in 2023-24.

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1.1.1 Introduction

Despite uncertainty from adverse geopolitical developments and expansionary fiscal measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian economy has demonstrated resilience and maintained healthy macroeconomic fundamentals. As per the First Advance Estimates of National Income for FY 2023-24, India's Real GDP is projected to grow at 7.3 per cent.

The World Economic Outlook, published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2024, projects global growth to remain steady at 3.2 percent in 2024, matching the growth rate estimated for 2023. This forecast represents a 0.1 percentage point increase from the January 2024 as per World Economic Outlook (WEO) projection. Factors impacting growth include elevated central bank policy rates to combat inflation, fiscal support withdrawal amid high debt, and low underlying productivity growth. Global headline inflation is expected to fall from an annual average of 6.8 percent in 2023 to 5.9 percent in 2024

1.1.2 Gross State Domestic Product[2]

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) measures the monetary value of all final goods and services produced in an economy during any given year. The GSDP is one of the most important economic indicators, as it provides information about the general economic health of the economy in terms of its size and growth.

Telangana's economy has weathered challenges and positioned itself for a promising future. The economy appears to have moved on after its encounter with the pandemic, staging a full recovery in 2022-23 ahead of many states and positioning itself to ascend to the pre-pandemic growth path in 2023-24.

Telangana has shown rapid and robust economic growth amidst a global and national economic slowdown. The global economy is expected to register a real growth of 3.2% in 2024. The Indian economy is expected to grow at 7.6% in 2023-24 as per the Second Advance Estimates released by MoSPI. Telangana, however, is expected to register a real

[2] Gross State Domestic Product measures the size of the state's economy. It is a commonly used indicator for the performance of the state's economy. Generally a rapidly increasing GSDP is a sign of a healthy economy. GSDP is the value of all the final goods (e.g. cars, food, furniture) and services (e.g. services provided by barbers, taxi drivers, waiters) produced within the state during the year. Importantly, there are two measures of GSDP: nominal GSDP (GSDP at current prices) and real GSDP (GSDP at constant prices). While nominal GSDP is calculated by using the prices of the current year, real GSDP is calculated by using the prices of some other year designated as the 'base year' (in the context of this chapter, the base year is 2011-12). Therefore, changes in nominal GSDP between years reflect the change in both prices as well as quantity of final goods (e.g. number of cars) and services (e.g. number of haircuts) produced. In contrast, changes in real GSDP reflects only changes in the quantity of goods and services produced, since the same prices are used for all years.

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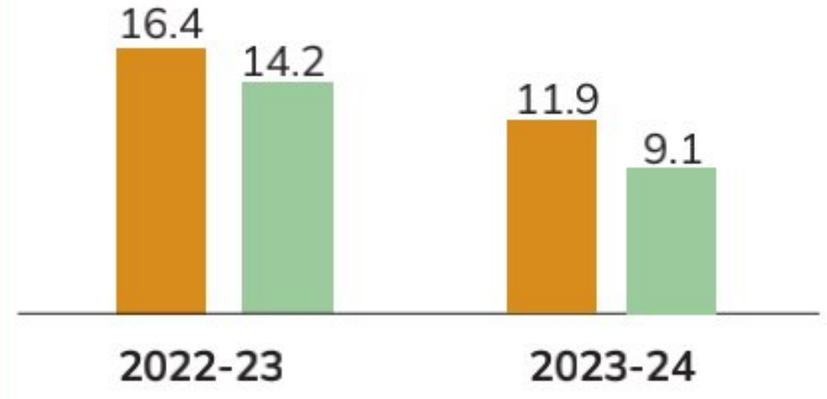
economic growth rate of 7.4% in 2023-24 which is almost close to the national average.

1.1.2.1 GSDP at Current Prices

In 2023-24, Telangana's nominal GSDP was valued at Rs. 14.64 lakh crore, reflecting a growth rate of 11.9% over the previous year. This performance surpassed that of the national economy, which experienced a 9.1% growth in nominal GDP during the same period. This indicates a 2.8 percentage point difference in growth rates between Telangana and the national economy.

Fig. 1.2 depicts changes between the gross domestic products of Telangana and India at current prices. As per First Revised Estimates, in 2022-23, Telangana experienced a nominal GSDP growth rate of 16.4%, compared to All-India's 14.2%, resulting in a 2.2 percentage point difference.

Fig. 1.2. Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices for Telangana and All-India (2022-23 to 2023-24)

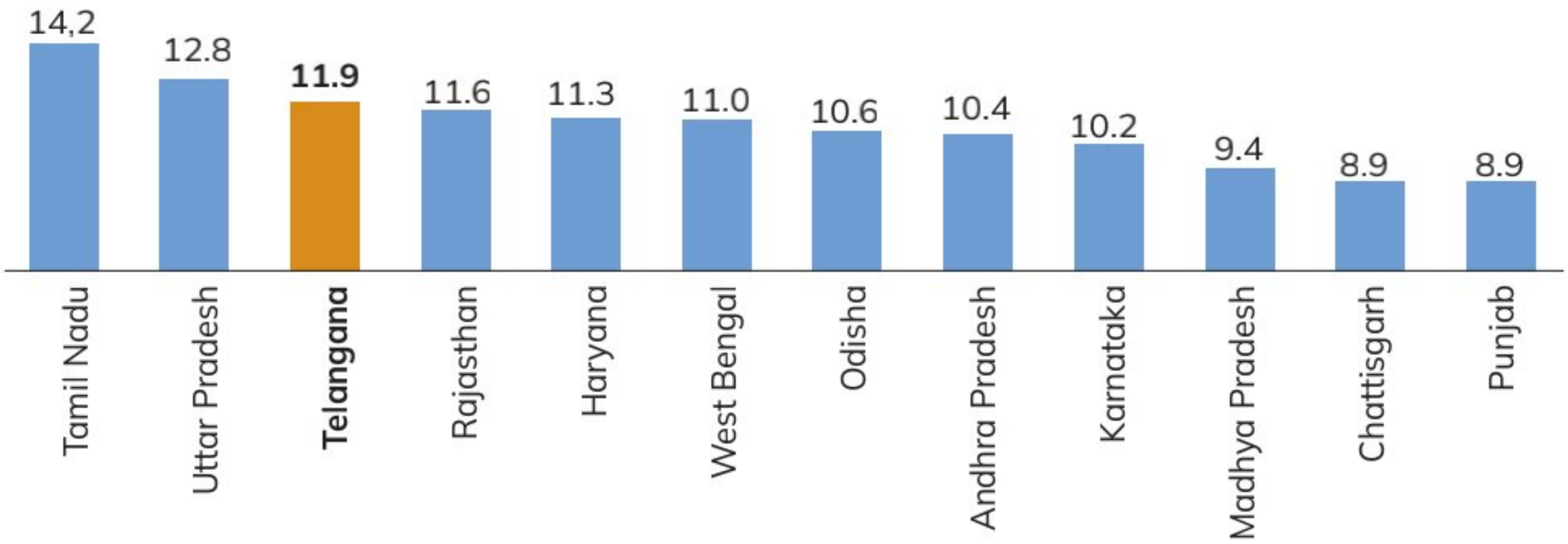


Telangana's GSDP at current prices (in Rs. lakh crore)	13.1	14.6
India's GDP at current prices (in Rs. lakh crore)	269.5	293.9

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India

Fig. 1.3 illustrates the GSDP growth rates at current prices for General Category states in 2023-24 (AE). Tamil Nadu leads with a growth rate of 14.2%, followed by Uttar Pradesh at 12.8% and Telangana at 3rd position among General Category states with a growth rate of 11.9%.

Fig. 1.3. GSDP Growth Rate (%) at Current Prices for General Category States 2023-24 (AE)

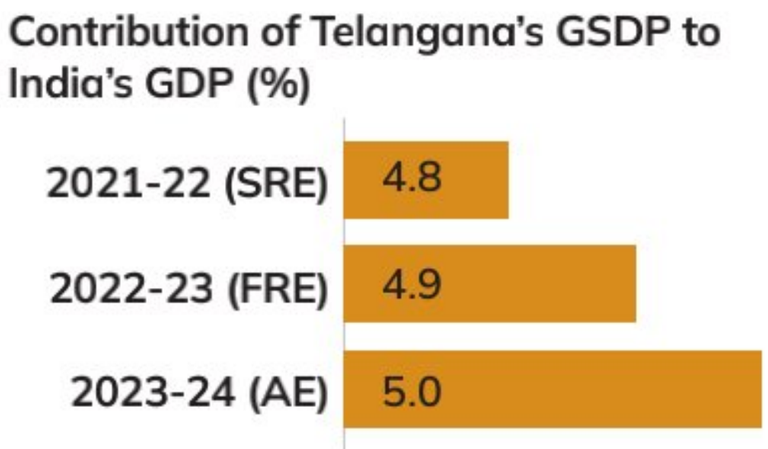


Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India

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Over the years, Telangana's contribution to India's GDP has shown a steady increase. In 2021-22, Telangana accounted for 4.80% of the national GDP. This share rose to 4.90% in 2022-23 and further to 5% in 2023-24. This upward trend reflects Telangana's growing economic significance and enhanced role in the national economy.

Fig. 1.4. Contribution of Telangana's GSDP to India's GDP at Current Prices (2021-22 to 2023-24)



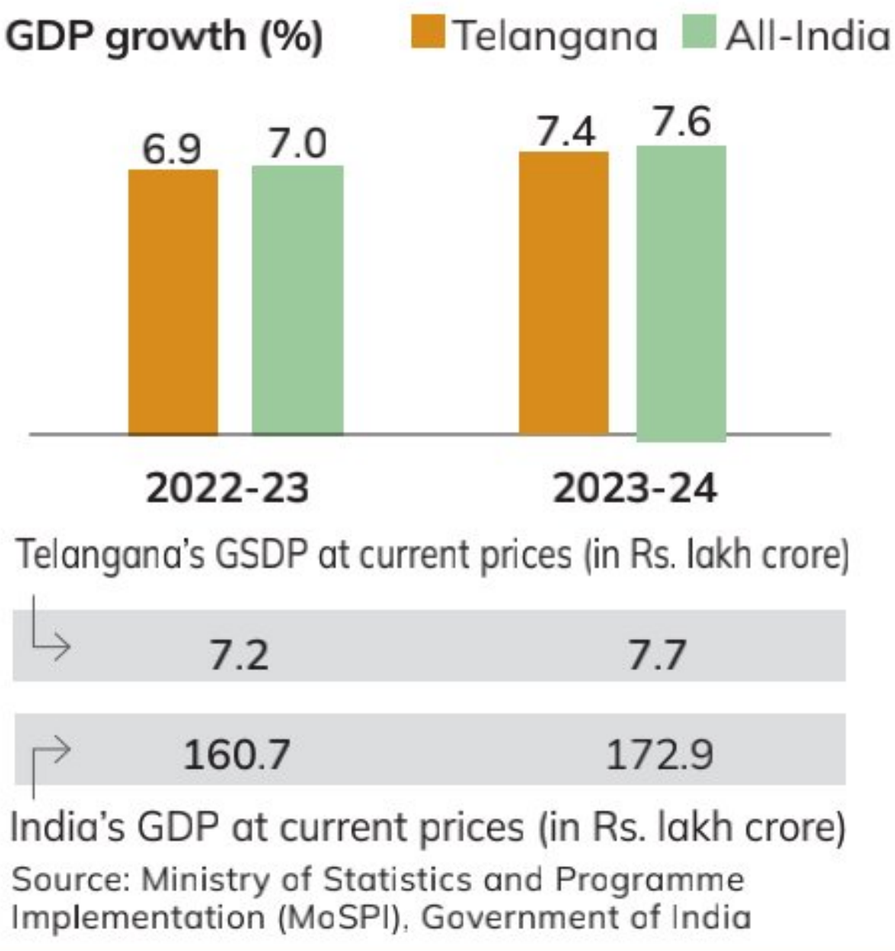
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India

1.1.2.2 GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Based on the Advance Estimates (AE), in 2023-24, Telangana's GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices increased by 7.4% over the previous year. In the same period, national real GDP increased by 7.6%.

Fig. 1.5 depicts accurate growth rates of Telangana and All-India for 2022-23 and 2023-24. In the fiscal year 2022-23, Telangana's real GDP grew by 6.9%, slightly below the national GDP growth rate of 7.0%. However, in 2023-24, Telangana's real GDP growth rate increased to 7.4%, and the national Real GDP increased by 7.6%. The percentage point difference between Telangana and All-India's actual GDP growth rates was 0.1 in 2022-23 and 0.2 in 2023-24, indicating a close alignment with the national growth trajectory.

Fig. 1.5. Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12)Prices for Telangana and All-India (2022-23 to 2023-24)

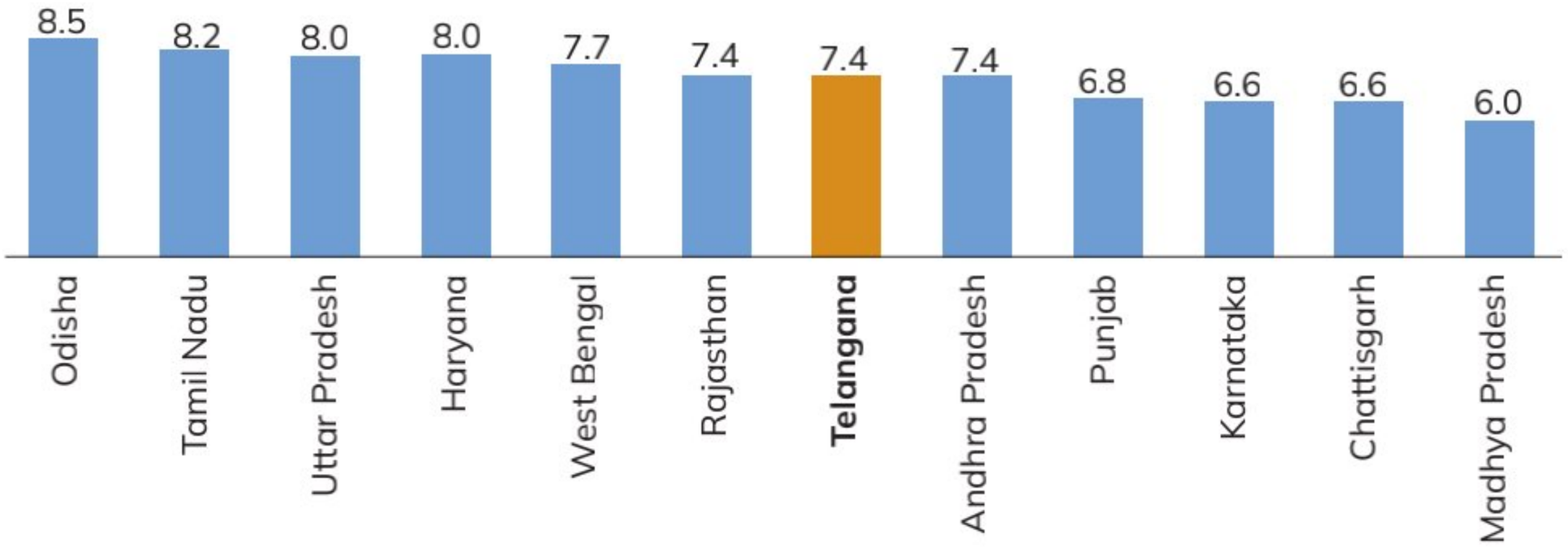


Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India

Fig. 1.6 illustrates the GSDP growth rates at constant prices for General Category states in 2023-24 (AE). The GDP growth rates of General Category states in India varied widely. Odisha led at 8.5%, followed by Tamil Nadu at 8.2%, with a solid manufacturing base. Telangana grew 7.4%, fueled by the technology and Service sectors.

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Fig. 1.6. GSDP Growth Rate (%) at Constant (2011-12) Prices for General Category States 2023-24 (AE)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India

1.1.3 Per-Capita Income[3]

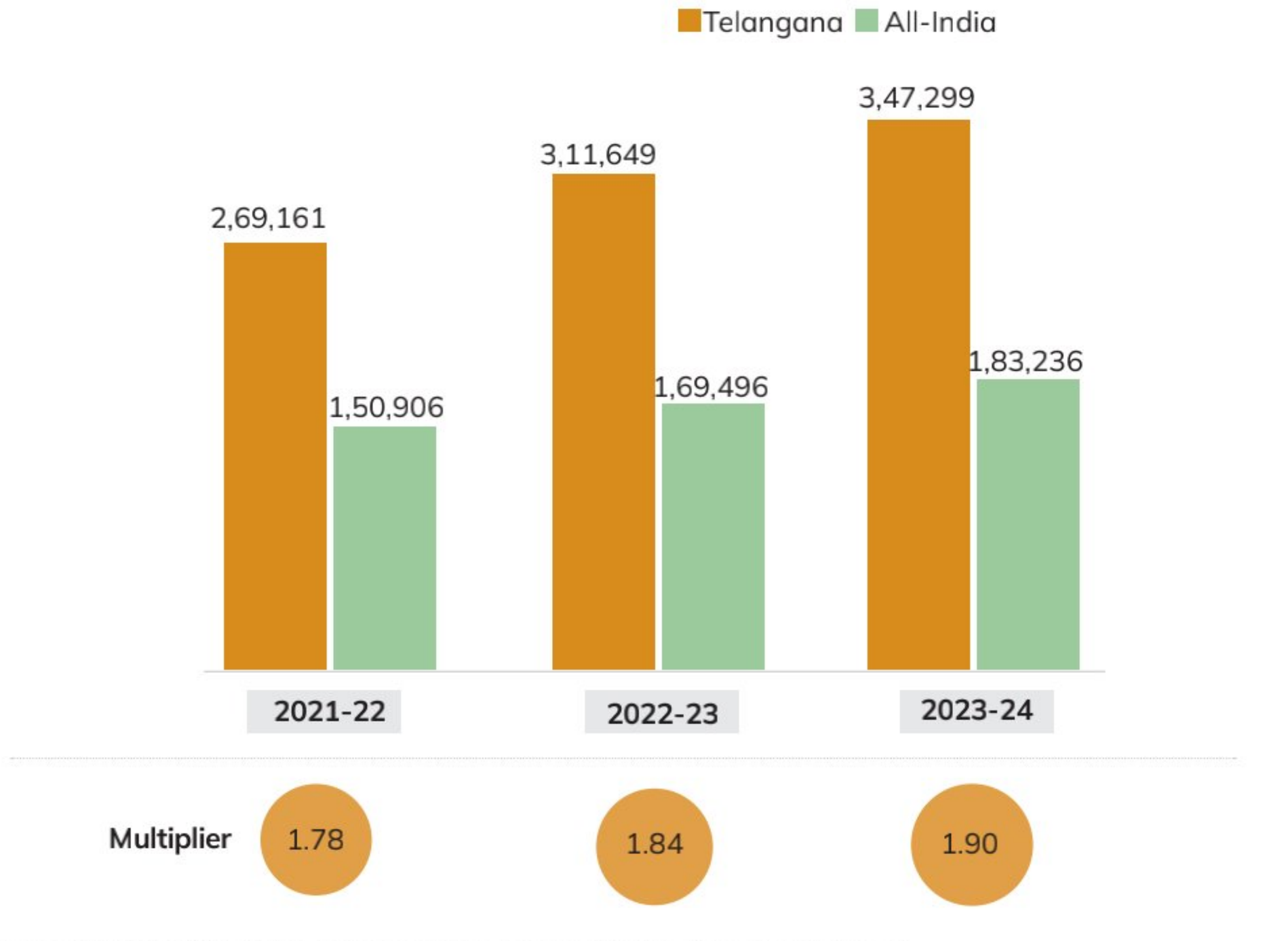
Per capita income is a fundamental metric in economics that helps to gauge living standards, economic development, and the distribution of wealth within a population. In the year 2023-24, Telangana's per capita income is estimated at Rs.3,47,299.

In the fiscal years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24, Telangana has seen growth in Per Capita Income compared to the national average. In 2021-22, Telangana's Per Capita Income stood at Rs. 2,69,161, surpassing the national average of Rs.1,50,906. This trend continued into subsequent years, with Telangana's Per Capita Income rising to Rs. 3,11,649 in 2022-23 and further to Rs. 3,47,299 in 2023-24, compared to the corresponding national figures of Rs.1,69,496 and Rs.1,83,236, respectively (see Fig. 1.7). The multiplier effect, which denotes Telangana's Per Capita Income growth relative to the national average, has steadily increased from 1.78 in 2021-22 to 1.90 in 2023-24.

[3] Per Capita Income (PCI) measures the amount of money that would be available per person if the total value of all goods and services produced in the economy were to be divided equally among all citizens. An important point to note is that capital goods (e.g. machines) depreciate in value with time. To adjust for this, depreciation is first subtracted from the GSDP before calculating the PCI.

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Fig. 1.7. Per-Capita Income at Current Prices for Telangana and All- India (2021-22 to 2023-24) (in Rupees)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

1.1.4 Sectoral Analysis

1.1.4.1 Sectoral Contribution[4]

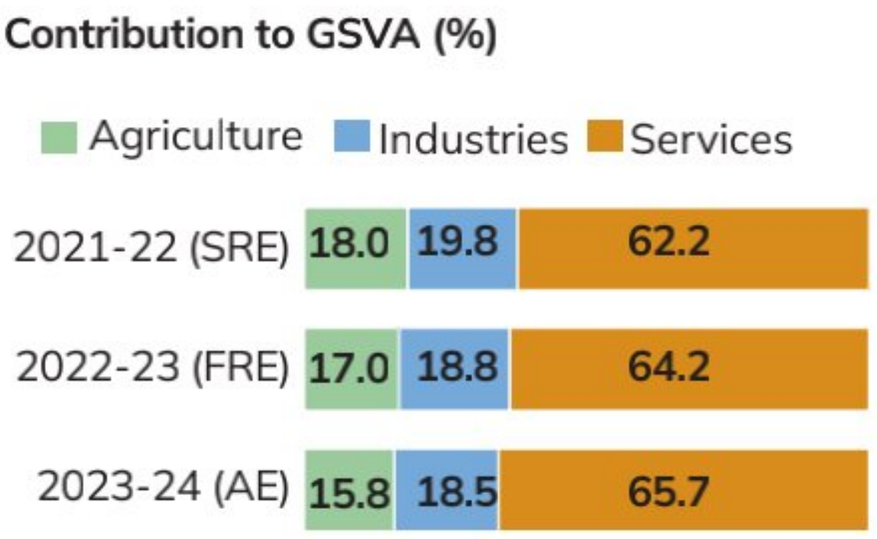
The economy is broadly categorised into three key sectors - Agriculture & Allied Sector, Industries (including mining and quarrying) and Services. Since state formation, the Services sector has contributed the highest to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by the Industries and Agriculture & Allied sectors. Based on the Advance Estimates of GSVA for Telangana, in 2023-24, the Services sector accounted

[4] Traditionally, the three sectors discussed are the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, where the primary sector comprises the 'Agriculture and Allied Sector', and 'Mining & Quarrying', the secondary sector comprises 'Construction', 'Manufacturing', and 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services', and the Service sector comprises 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants', 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting', 'Financial Services', 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, & Professional Services', 'Public Administration', and 'Other Services'.

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for 65.7% of Telangana's GSVA at current prices [5], followed by the industrial sector, including mining and quarrying (18.5%) and the agriculture and allied sector (15.8%).

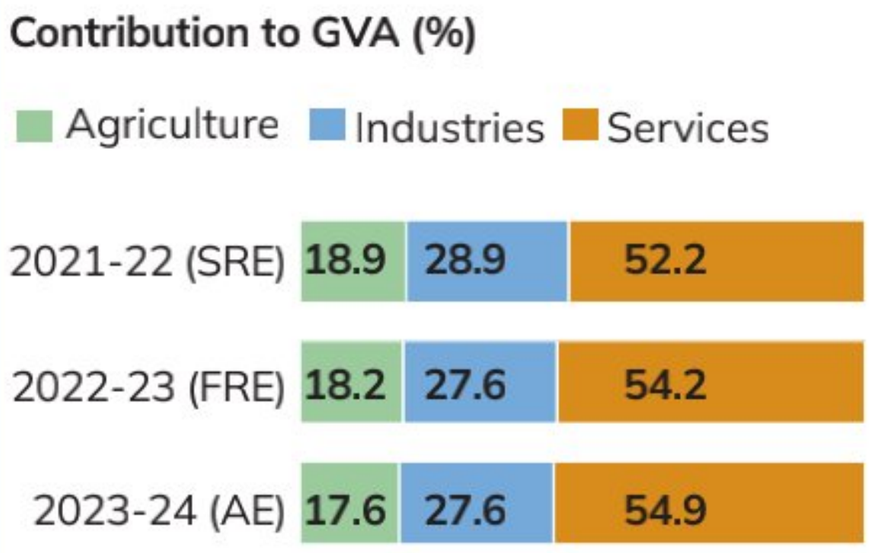
Fig. 1.8. Sectoral Composition of GSVA at Current Prices for Telangana (2021-22 to 2023-24)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

The trend in the share of each sector towards the state's GSVA is shown in Fig. 1.8. From the fiscal year 2021-22 to 2023-24, Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) reflects a shifting landscape in sectoral contributions. In the FY 2021-22, Agriculture and Allied sector constituted 18.0% of the GSVA, which decreased marginally to 17.0% in 2022-23 and further to 15.8% in 2023-24. Meanwhile, industries maintained a significant role, contributing 19.8% in 2021-22, which decreased slightly to 18.8% in 2022-23 and 18.5% in 2023-24. The Services sector, comprising trade, hotels, transport, communication, banking, insurance, real estate, public administration, and other services, saw steady growth, accounting for 62.2% in 2021-22, increasing to 64.2% in 2022-23, and further rising to 65.7% in 2023-24. This trend underscores Telangana's evolving economic structure, where the Services sector continues to dominate, indicating a shift towards a service-oriented economy while maintaining a significant presence in agriculture and industries. Fig. 1.9 shows India's share of GVA coming from the three sectors.

Fig. 1.9. Sectoral Composition of GVA at Current Prices for All-India (2021-22 to 2023-24)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

The state's share of the Agriculture and Allied sector in the total GSVA has slig-

[5] The Gross Value Added (GVA) of any unit (sector, sub-sector, firm, etc) measures the contribution of that unit to the overall output of a country or state. It is calculated by subtracting the value of all intermediate goods and services from the total value of units output. This is done to remove any 'double counting'. For instance, assume that a firm buys oranges and sells orange juice. The value of the oranges should be subtracted while calculating the firm's gross value added, as this is already included in the final value of the orange juice.

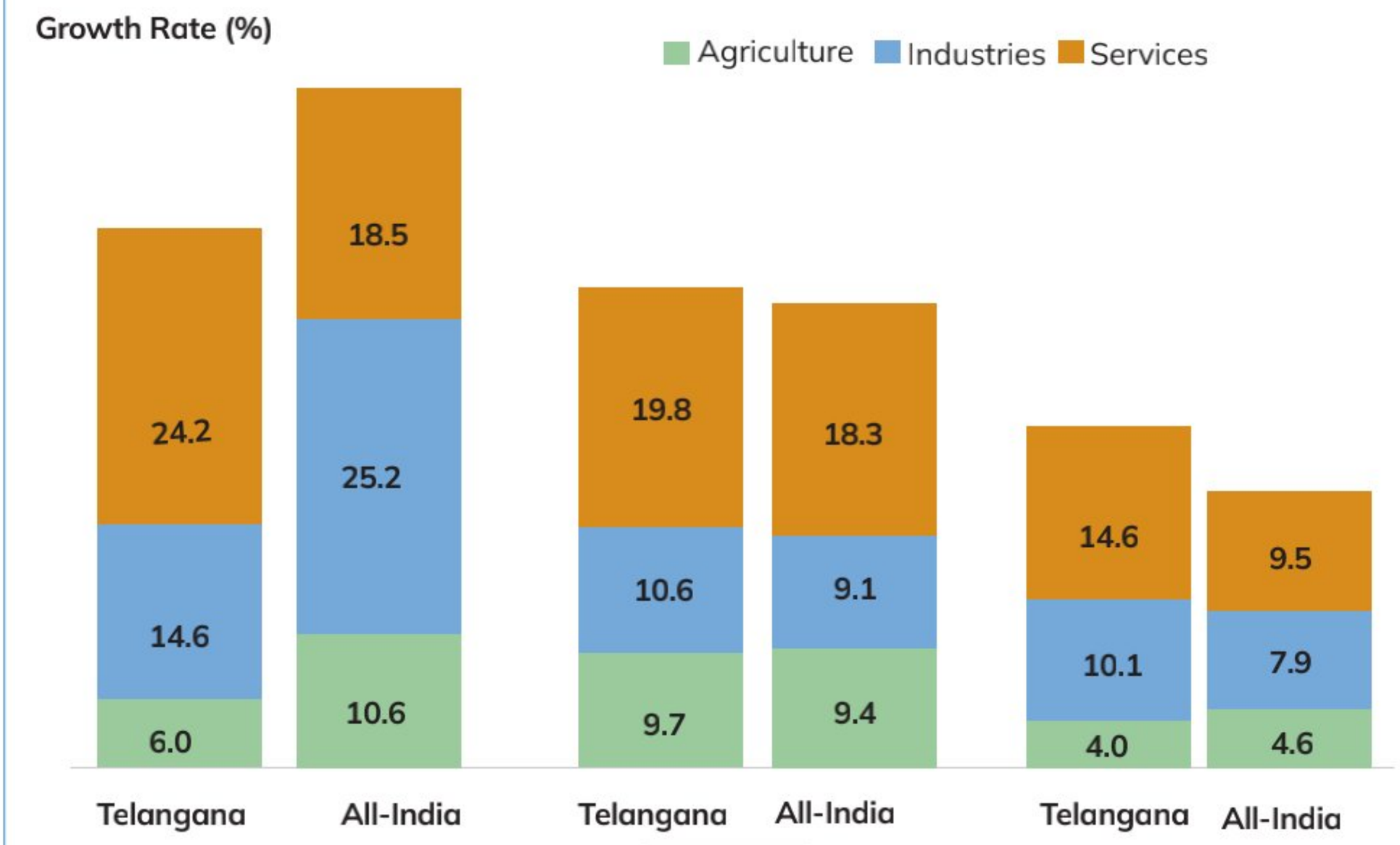
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htly decreased from 16.3% in 2014-15 to 15.8% in 2023-24, while its share in the national GVA decreased from 18.2% to 17.6% during the same period. Fig. 1.8 and 1.9 reflect that the Industrial sector contributes less to Telangana's economy than it does to India's economy. A special focus is needed to improve the sector as it is a major source of employment generation. The Service sector accounted for 65.7% of the Gross State Value Added in 2023-24 and is, therefore, one of the essential sectors in Telangana's economy. Its share in the state's nominal GSVA (65.7%) is larger than the share of this sector in India's nominal GVA (54.9%).

1.1.4.2 Sectoral Growth Rates

Fig. 1.10 reflects the sector-wise growth rates at current prices from 2021-22 to 2023-24 for Telangana and All-India whereas Fig. 1.11 reflects contribution of sectors to GSVA growth rates at current prices during the same period for Telangana and All-India.

Fig. 1.10. Sector-wise Growth Rate of GSVA/GVA at Current Prices for Telangana and All-India (2021-22 to 2023-24)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

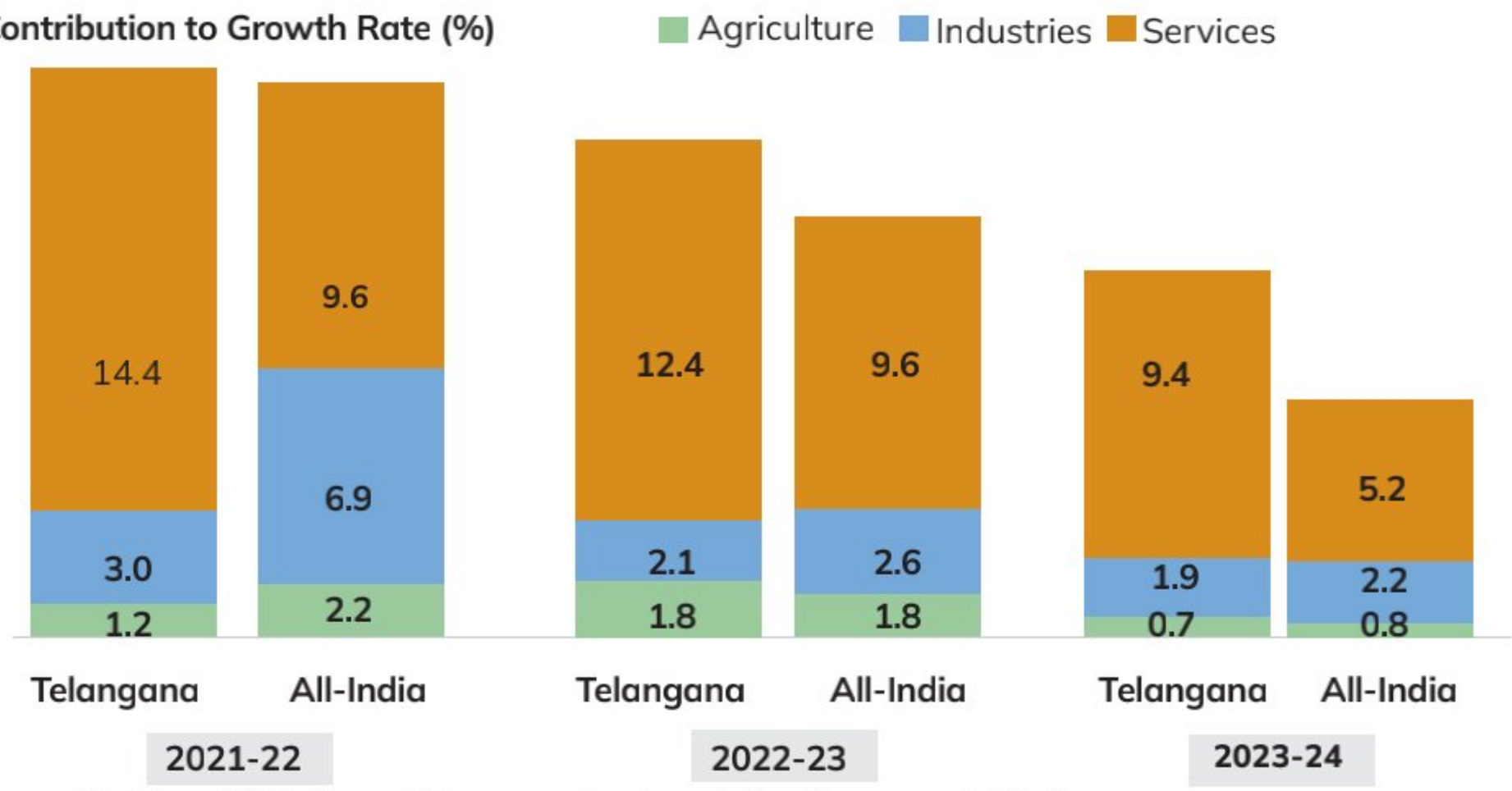
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The sharp recovery achieved by the Industries and Services sectors in India in 2021-22, after being hit severely by the pandemic in 2020-21, continued in the year 2023-24 as well. The growth rate in the Services sector decreased in 2023-24 compared to the previous year (9.5% in 2023-24 compared to 18.3% 2022-23). The Industries sector recorded a growth rate of 7.9% in 2023-24. However, this growth was 1.2 percentage points less than the prior year's growth, partially due to the disturbances in the global supply chain. The Agriculture & Allied sector grew by 4.6% in India in 2023-24 which was 4.8 percentage points lower than the growth rate in 2022-23 (9.4%) (see Fig. 1.10).

In Telangana, the robust growth achieved by the Agriculture and Allied sector during the pandemic continued in 2022-23, but there was a stark decline in 2023-24. The sector grew by only 4.0% in 2023-24, compared with 9.7% in 2022-23, a decrease of 5.7 percentage points between the two years (see Fig. 1.10).

The Industrial sector in Telangana, which experienced a recovery from the pandemic in 2020-21, grew at 10.1% in 2023-24 (see Fig. 1.10). The growth rate of the Industrial sector in Telangana, similar to the overall trend in All-India, was lower in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23. This decline can be attributed to various factors, including the unstable global economic scenario and disruptions in supply chains worldwide. The Services sector in Telangana experienced a 14.6% growth in the GSVA at current prices in 2023-24 (see Fig. 1.10), which is higher than the national growth rate of 9.5%.

Fig. 1.11. Contribution of Sectors to GSVA/GVA Growth at Current Prices for Telangana & All-India (2021-22 to 2023-24)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

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1.1.4.3 Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rates of Gross Value Added

Fig. 1.11 reflects the contribution of the three sectors to current-price GVA growth rates in Telangana and India between 2021-22 and 2023-24. In Telangana, the growth of GSVA has been driven mainly by Service sector growth, which is the same case at the national level.

From 2021-22 to 2023-24, Telangana's Agriculture & Allied Sector experienced a decline in their contribution to overall growth, dropping from 1.2% to 0.7%. This suggests a slowdown in agricultural development within the state. Similarly, the Industrial sector also witnessed a decline in its contribution, albeit less steep, from 3.0% to 1.9%. This indicates challenges or slower expansion within industrial activities during these years. The Service sector, the most significant contributor, also reduced from 14.4% to 9.4%. This decline reflects moderate growth across service-oriented IT, healthcare, and financial services industries.

At the national level from 2021-22 to 2023-24, the Agriculture & Allied Sector showed a declining trend, reducing from 2.2% to 0.8%, indicating slower growth in agricultural output. Similarly, the Industries sector saw a decrease in contribution from 6.9% to 2.2% in the same period, suggesting challenges or slower expansion within manufacturing and industrial activities. While maintaining a significant role, the Services sector also experienced a decline from 9.6% to 5.2%, reflecting a moderation in growth across service-oriented industries like IT, finance, and hospitality. Fig 1.11 shows the trends between 2021-22 to 2023-24.

1.1.5 District level indicators

1.1.5.1 Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

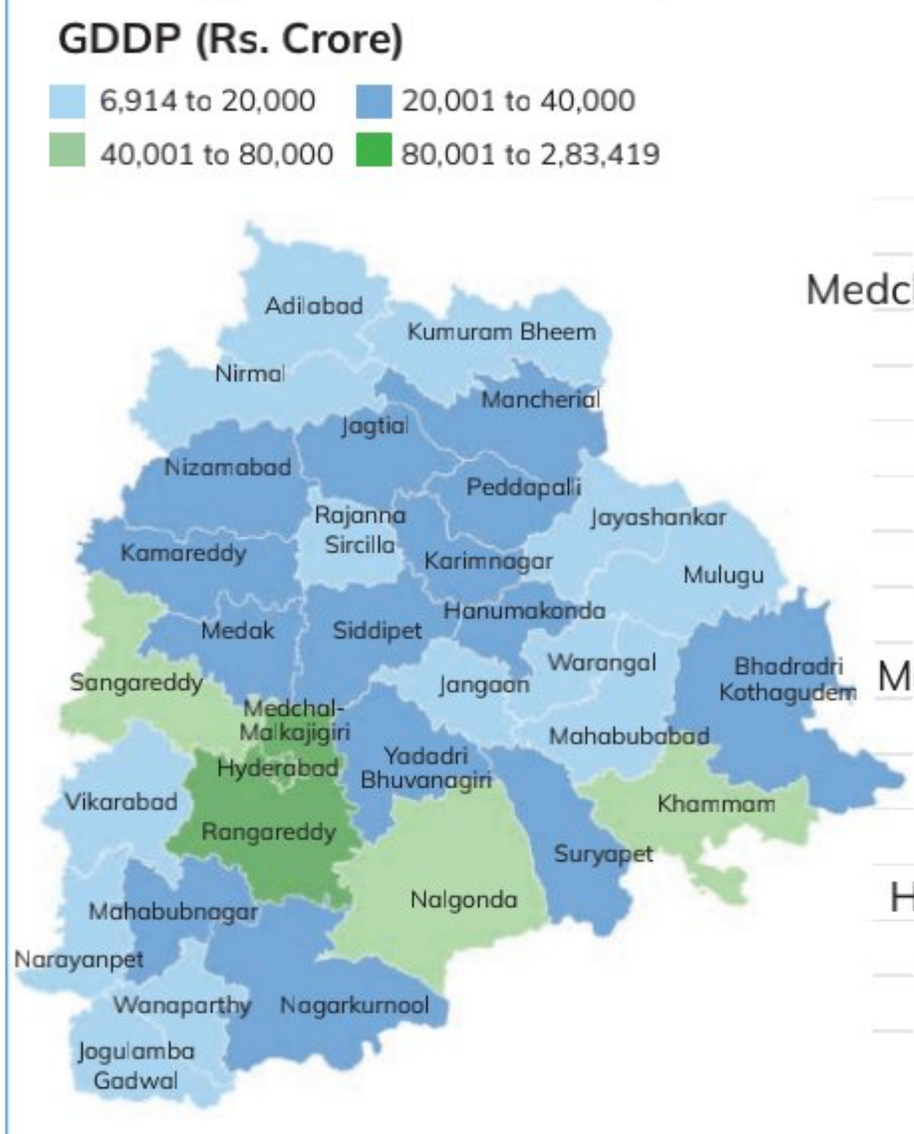
The district-level contribution to the State's GSDP is an important metric used to understand the relative economic sizes of the different districts within the state. As Fig. 1.12 shows, all districts do not contribute equally to Telangana's GSDP. However, 16 districts out of 33 recorded a growth rate higher than the national nominal GDP growth rate (14.2%) in 2022-23.

1.1.5.2 Per Capita Income

Fig. 1.13 reflects the Per Capita Income of all 33 districts in Telangana in the year 2022-23. Even though there was variation among the Per Capita Income (PCI) of the 33 districts, all districts in the state had a higher Per Capita Income than the country's PCI in 2022-23 (Rs. 1,69,496). The PCI of Rangareddy (Rs. 9,46,862), the district with the highest Per Capita Income in the state in 2022-23, was more than 5 times the national per-capita income in that year. The data reveals significant variations across the region. Hyderabad and districts around

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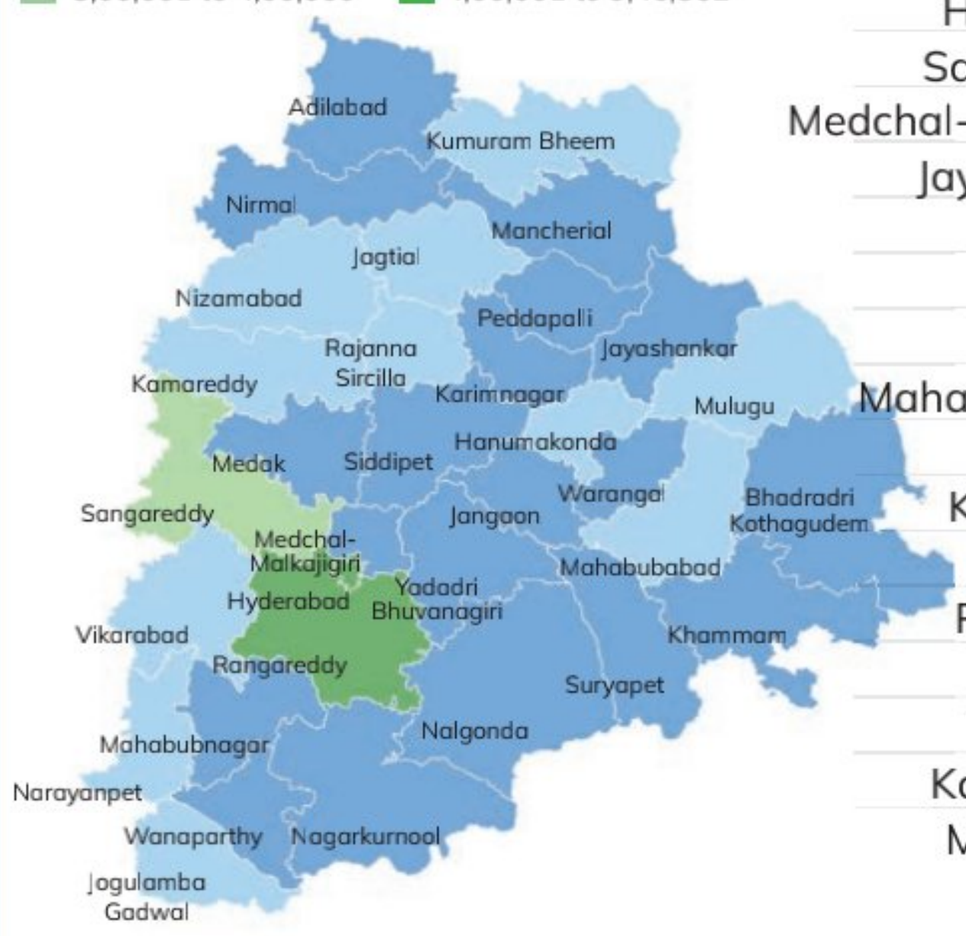
Fig. 1.12. Gross District Domestic Product at Current Prices for Telangana's Districts (2022-23 FRE)



District	GDDP (Rs. Crore)	District	GDDP (Rs. Crore)
Rangareddy	2,83,419	Mancherial	21,395
Hyderabad	2,28,623	Nagarkurnool	21,277
Medchal-Malkajgiri	88,867	Jagtial	21,217
Sangareddy	60,401	Vikarabad	19,840
Nalgonda	50,616	Warangal	18,887
Khammam	40,803	Mahabubabad	18,172
Nizamabad	36,536	Adilabad	17,190
Bhadradri	34,215	Nirmal	16,956
Suryapet	30,003	Jogulamba Gadwal	14,219
Mahabubnagar	28,960	Wanaparthy	14,151
Siddipet	28,030	Jayashankar	13,809
Karimnagar	26,603	Jangaon	13,593
Yadadri	24,611	Narayanpet	12,980
Hanumakonda	23,869	Rajanna Sircilla	12,778
Medak	23,558	Kumuram Bheem	11,136
Peddapalli	22,353	Mulugu	6,914
Kamareddy	22,053		

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Fig. 1.13. Per-Capita Income (PCI) at Current Prices for Telangana's Districts (2022-23 FRE)



District	PCI (Rs.)	District	PCI (Rs.)
Rangareddy	9,46,862	Jangaon	2,17,277
Hyderabad	4,94,033	Nagarkurnool	2,10,915
Sangareddy	3,22,394	Wanaparthy	2,09,390
Medchal-Malkajgiri	2,95,514	Nirmal	2,03,326
Jayashankar	2,71,555	Adilabad	2,03,283
Yadadri	2,67,605	Mahabubabad	1,99,588
Bhadradri	2,64,408	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,98,553
Nalgonda	2,62,330	Mulugu	1,97,539
Mahabubnagar	2,61,346	Narayanpet	1,97,020
Medak	2,55,263	Nizamabad	1,96,898
Khammam	2,44,647	Rajanna Sircilla	1,95,479
Siddipet	2,35,218	Kamareddy	1,92,329
Peddapalli	2,31,766	Hanumakonda	1,86,784
Suryapet	2,31,041	Jagtial	1,83,094
Warangal	2,22,640	Kumuram Bheem	1,81,825
Karimnagar	2,22,628	Vikarabad	1,80,241
Mancherial	2,19,601		

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

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it stand out, with the highest per capita districts reflecting its status as a major economic hub. In contrast, districts like Vikarabad, Kumuram Bheem and Jagtial show lower Per Capita Income, indicating comparatively lesser economic development or lower levels of industrialisation and urbanisation. These variations underscore the diverse economic landscape of Telangana with disparities in income levels across districts influenced by urbanisation, industrialisation, agricultural productivity and infrastructure development.

1.1.6 Employment

An essential manifestation of macroeconomic growth in citizens' lives is a steady rise in employment opportunities, reflecting the need for a strong economy. This is measured using three key indicators: the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), the Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and the Unemployment Rate (UR). Telangana's performance on all of these indicators has been considerably good.

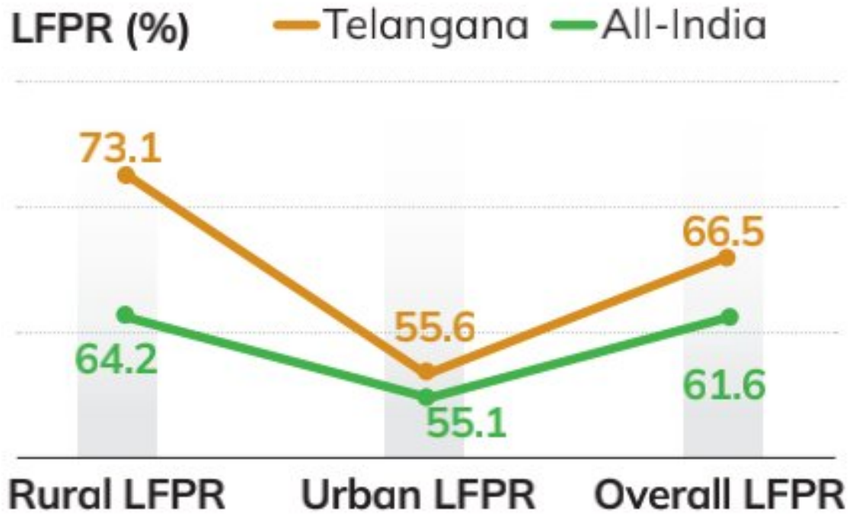
1.1.6.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

LFPR measures the percentage of the adult, working-age population (between 15 and 59 years of age) that is either employed or looking for employment. A high LFPR is an indicator of confidence in the economy. Telangana's LFPR reflects active workforce participation, contributing to economic dynamism.

Telangana had a 66.5% Overall LFPR[6] in 2022-23, according to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) as opposed to 61.6% at All-India level (see fig. 1.14), both its rural and urban LFPRs were 8.9 and 0.5 percentage points respectively higher than the All-India. Male LFPR, at 81.8% for Telangana (see Fig. 1.15), is slightly lower than the national level male LFPR at 83.2%.

More active participation in the workforce in Telangana, especially among women and rural communities, was observed compared to the national trends. Telangana had a significantly higher female LFPR (50.4%) value than the national level (39.8%). Telangana's female LFPR (62.4%) stands out in rural areas, surpassing the national average (44.3%) by a substantial margin of 18.1 percentage points. It is only slightly higher in urban areas with 2.5 percentage points, wherein Telangana stands at 30.8% and the national level at 28.3% (see fig. 1.16).

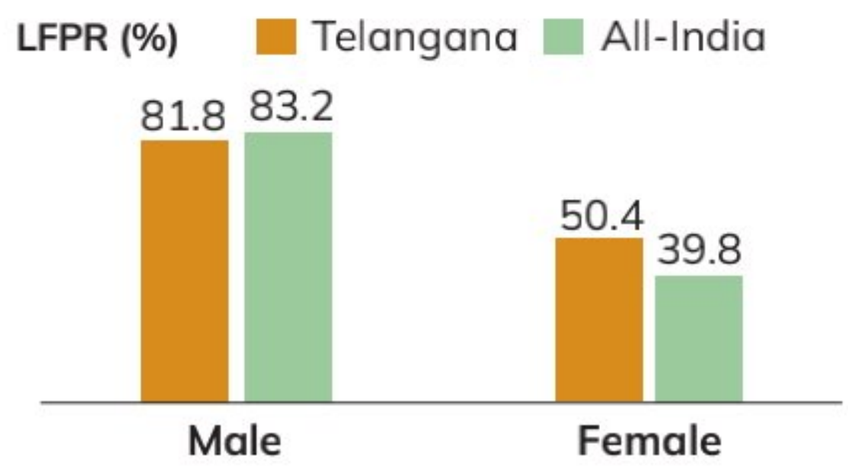
Fig. 1.14. Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and All-India by Rural-Urban (2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

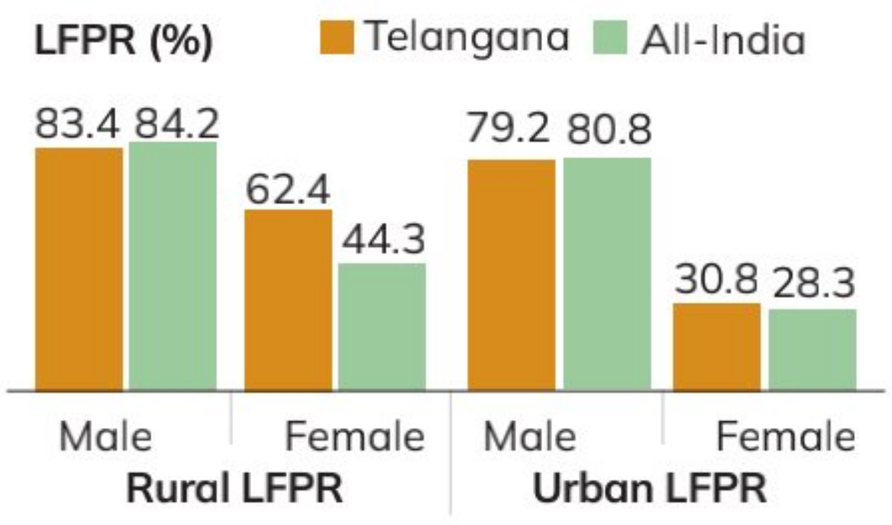
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Fig. 1.15 Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and All-India by Gender (2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

Fig. 1.16 Gender wise Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and All-India by Rural-Urban(2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

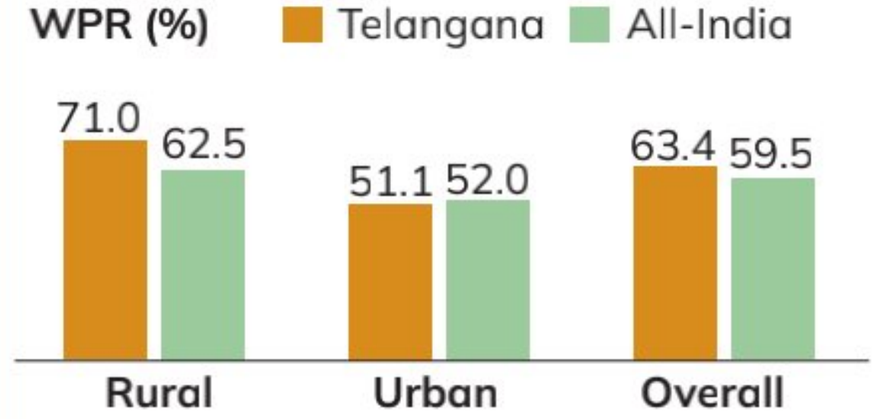
1.1.6.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

The WPR measures the percentage of people employed in the population. A high and growing WPR implies that the economy is producing jobs that match the skills and needs of the population. Telangana's workforce participation remains robust, with positive trends across rural, urban and gender-specific segments.

Telangana's Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for the 15-59 age category stood at 63.4% in 2022-23. As in the case of LFPR, Telangana's WPR was also higher than the national WPR (59.5%) in 2022-23. The rural WPR (Fig. 1.17) was 8.5 percentage points higher than the national rural WPR. In comparison, the urban WPR was 0.9 percentage points lower than that at the national level, indicating a slightly weaker urban employment situation compared to the national average.

The male WPR in Telangana is slightly lower than the national average, with urban areas showing a more significant deviation than rural areas. Fig. 1.18 displays the percentage of male Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) in Telangana as 77.7%, which is less than 2.5 percentage points when compared to the national average of 80.2%. In urban and rural areas, both components of Telangana's WPR have less than corresponding values at the national level by 3.4 and 1.2 percentage points.

Fig. 1.17. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in Telangana and All-India by Rural-Urban (2022-23)



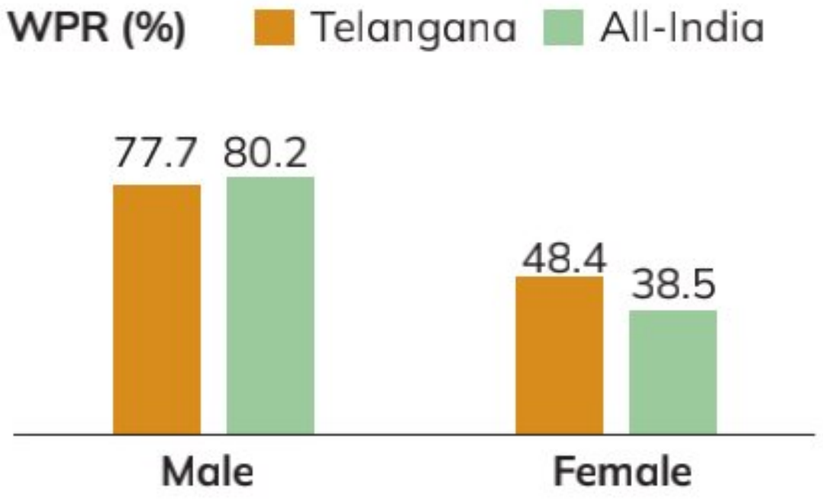
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

[6] The figures reported here reflect LFPR as per usual status for the working age population between 15 and 59 years of age. Same specifications hold for WPR and UR.

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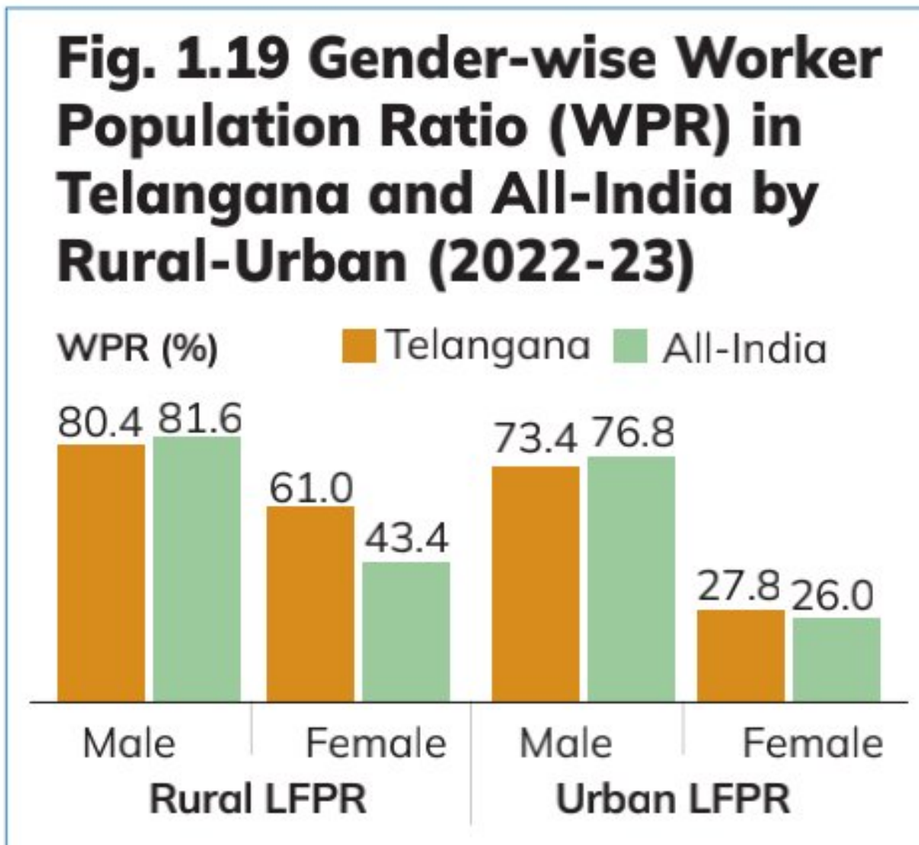
On the other hand, female WPR for the state of Telangana is 48.4%, which is higher by 9.9 percentage points compared to that for women across the nation, which stands at 38.5%. This difference rises sharply in rural areas, with a 17.6 percentage point difference, where this parameter attains 61.0% in Telangana vis-à-vis 43.4% within India(see Fig. 1.19). This suggests that a more significant proportion of women in Telangana are actively employed or seeking employment than the national average.

Fig. 1.18. Worker Population Ratio in Telangana and All-India by Gender (2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

Fig. 1.19 Gender-wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in Telangana and All-India by Rural-Urban (2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

1.1.6.3 Unemployment Rate (UR)

The unemployment rate (UR) is the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force. It reflects the proportion of the labour force not employed but actively seeking work.

While Telangana has higher labour force participation rates (LFPR) compared to the national average, it also experiences higher unemployment rates across both rural and urban areas and among both genders. This suggests that while there may be a decisive participation in the labour force, there could be challenges in matching the available workforce with suitable job opportunities, leading to higher unemployment rates in the state than the national average.

Data from PLFS reflect that for 2022-23, the unemployment rate among the working-age population (15-59 years) in Telangana is higher than in India. Both rural and urban UR in Telangana are higher than their national-level counterparts (see Fig. 1.20).

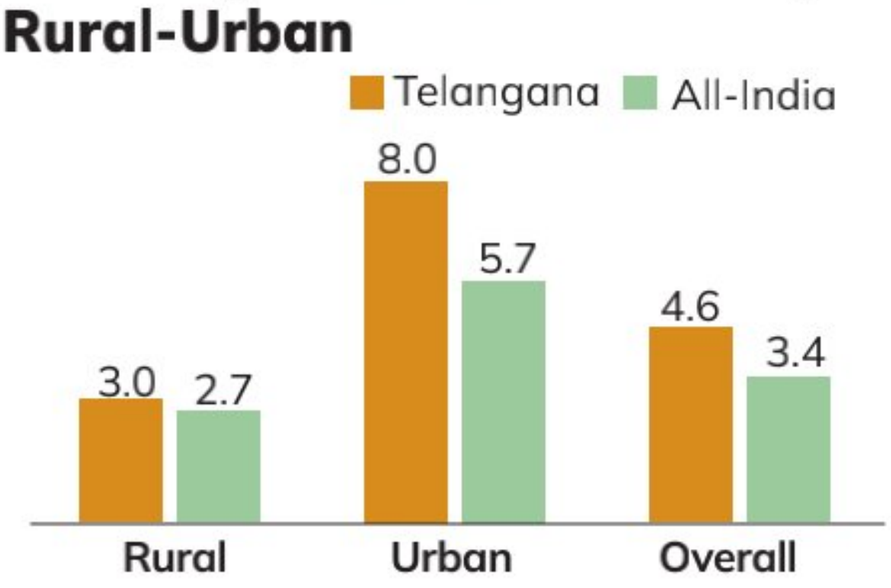
The male UR in Telangana shows a spike higher than that of India by 1.3 percentage points (see Fig. 1.21). In both urban and rural areas, the UR for Telangana was higher than that of the national average by 2.4 and 0.5 percentage points, respectively.

Regarding female UR, Telangana exceeds All-India by 0.8 percentage points. In this instance, female UR for

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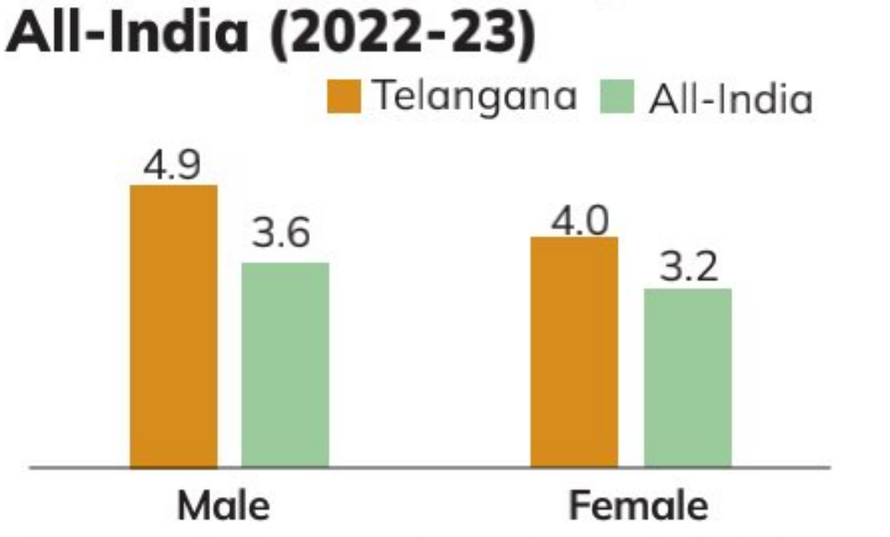
Telangana in both urban and rural areas was higher than that of India by 1.9 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively (see Fig. 1.22).

Fig. 1.20. Unemployment Rate in Telangana and All-India by Rural-Urban



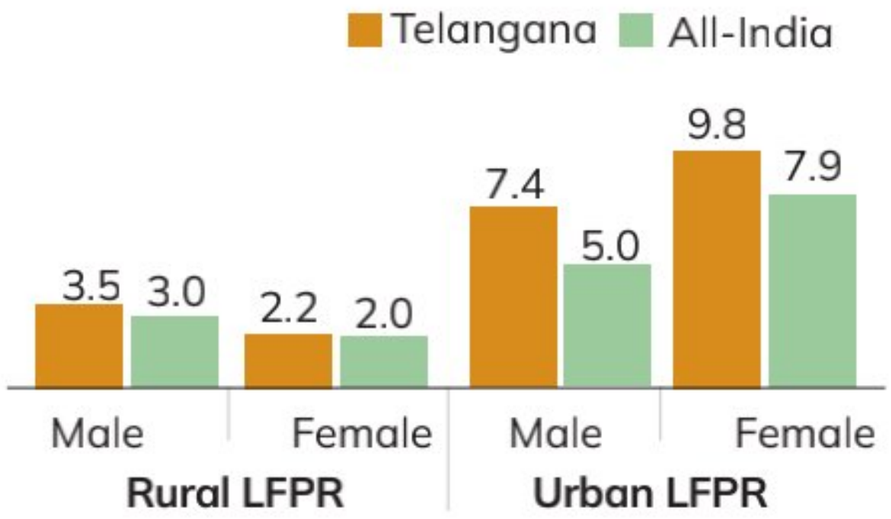
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

Fig. 1.21. Gender-wise Unemployment Rate in Telangana and All-India (2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

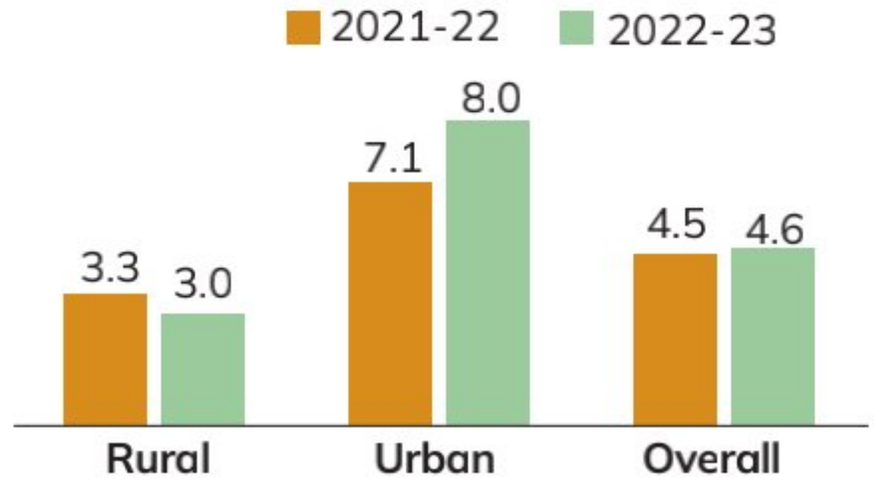
Fig. 1.22 Gender-wise Unemployment Rate in Telangana and All-India by Rural-Urban (2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

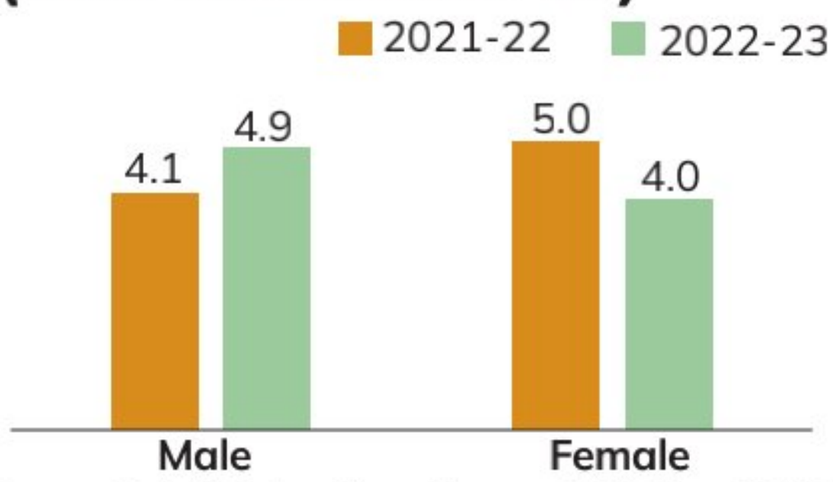
Compared to 2021-22, Telangana's unemployment rate increased by 0.1% in 2022-23. (see Fig. 1.23). The unemployment rate for men increased by 0.8 percentage points, whereas in the case of females, there was a decline of 1.0 percentage points (see Fig. 1.24).

Fig. 1.23. Unemployment Rate in Telangana by Rural-Urban (2021-22 and 2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Surveys, 2021-22 and 2022-23

Fig. 1.24. Unemployment Rate in Telangana by Gender (2021-22 and 2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Surveys, 2021-22 and 2022-23

Fig. 1.25. Urban Unemployment rate according to current weekly status in Telangana



Source: Quarterly Periodic Labour Force Survey

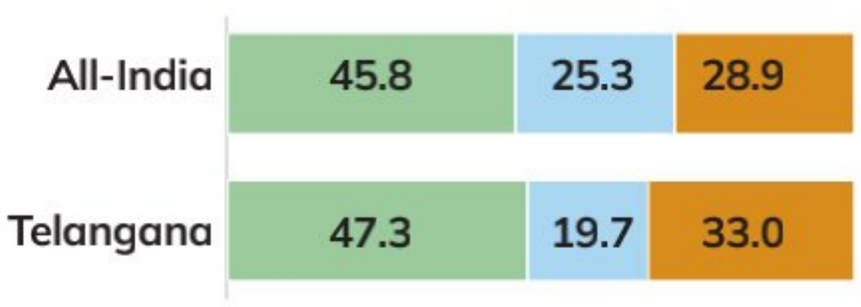
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More recent data reflect a 0.4 percentage point increase in the urban unemployment rate according to current weekly status between the January-March, 2023 and January-March, 2024 quarters (see Fig. 1.25).

1.1.6.4 Employment in the Major Sectors of the Economy

Agriculture is the largest employer of all sectors, providing livelihood to 47.3% of all working adults. The Services sector and Industries sector follow this at 33% and 19.7% respectively.

Fig. 1.26. Sector-wise Employment in Telangana and All-India (2022-23)

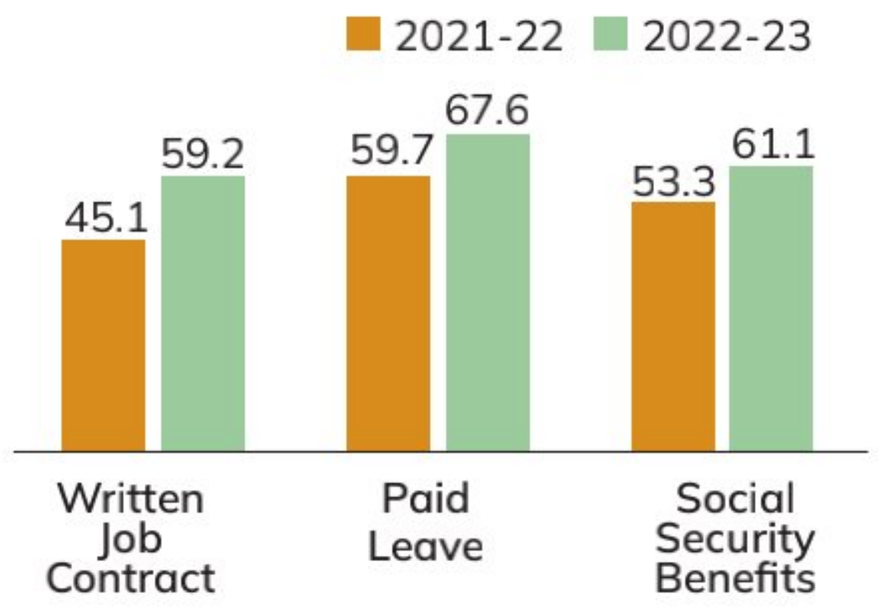


Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

1.1.6.5 Terms of Employment

The terms of employment available to the workers in the state have improved over time (see Fig. 1.27). Regular Wage/ Salaried Employees With Written Contracts were increased from 45.1% to 59.2% between 2021-22 and 2022-23. In 2022-23, 67.6% of workers were eligible for paid leave, against 59.7% in 2021-22, and 61.1% of workers enjoyed social security benefits like pensions and access to health care in 2022-23, against 53.3% in 2021-22. There has been a 7.9 percentage point increase in access to paid leaves among regular wage/salaried employees and a 7.8 percentage point increase in individuals receiving Social Security Benefits.

Fig. 1.27. Terms of Employment of Regular and Salaried Jobs in Non-Agricultural Sector in Telangana (2021-22 to 2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Surveys, 2021-22 and 2022-23

1.1.7 Way Forward

Telangana has been outperforming many Indian States in terms of economic indicators. Specifically, the state has performed very well in Per Capita Income and GSDP growth. The government plans to undertake many sector-specific initiatives to improve the state's business environment.

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1.2 Public Finance

Key Highlights

Vote-on-Account Budget Estimates 2024-25

- The total expenditure as per budget estimates for 2024–25 is Rs. 2,75,891 crore, a 22.8% rise from Rs. 2,24,625 crore for 2023–24 as per revised estimates.
- The budget earmarks Rs. 29,669 crore for capital expenditure, reflecting a 22.7% increase from Rs. 24,178 crore in 2023-24 (RE).
- The projected revenue receipts for 2024–25 (BE) are Rs. 2,05,602 crore, a significant increase of 15.4% from Rs 17,81,73 crore in 2023–24 (RE).
- The state's tax revenue is expected to reach Rs. 1,38,228 crore, a 16.9% rise in 2024-25 (BE) from Rs. 1,18,195 crore in 2023–24 (RE).
- Under the Abhaya Hastam (Six Guarantees) initiative, the state government has allocated Rs. 53,196 crore for 2024-25.
- The majority of the allocation of Rs. 40,080 crore went to the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department. The allocation for agriculture is Rs.19,746 crore, while the allocation for irrigation is Rs. 28,024 crore for 2024-25.
- A budget of Rs. 21,389 crore is dedicated to education, while the health sector is allocated Rs. 11,500 crore in 2024-25.
- A budget of Rs. 21,874 crore is dedicated to SC welfare; ST welfare allocation is Rs. 13,313 crore, allocation to BC welfare is Rs. 8,000 crore, and allocation to minorities is Rs. 2,262 crore in 2024-25.

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1.2.1 Introduction

The Telangana government has a strategic vision for mobilising resources to support its plans and initiatives. As part of this vision, the state government recognises the need to maximise funding from the central government's various schemes. However, the Central Government introduced a vote-on-account budget on February 1, 2024. With a comprehensive budget from the Government of India, the state can accurately estimate the potential funds that may be allocated to it. Consequently, the Telangana Government has also decided to present a full budget only after the Central Government introduces its regular budget. Hence the state government relesed a Vote-on-Account Budget on 10th February 2024.

The state facilitated Hyderabad's emergence as a significant hub for pharmaceuticals, defence, and IT by providing land and incentives to central public-sector undertakings and defence establishments. However, in the decade following the state's formation, the total debt, including that of Special Purpose Vehicles, soared from Rs. 72,658 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 6,71,757 crore as of December 1, 2023. This nearly tenfold increase has placed an immense fiscal strain on the state's finances, significantly impacting its debt-servicing capabilities. Additionally, the past decade saw no proportionate creation of tangible fiscal assets for the money spent.

The burden of servicing budgetary and off-budget borrowings has grown substantially, now consuming 34% of the state's revenue receipts in 2023-24. Salaries and pensions for employees take up another 35% in 2023-24, leaving minimal fiscal space for welfare programs aimed at poorer sections and growth initiatives for economic development.

The rapid accumulation of debt from off-budget borrowings has exacerbated this situation. The government is committed to increasing state resources, directing expenditures toward uplifting the impoverished and cutting unnecessary spending. Despite the fiscal challenges, the government is committed to responsibly, prudently, and transparently implementing all six guarantees, which were central to the mandate for change given by the people of Telangana.

1.2.2 Telangana Vote-on-account BE 2024-25 Summary

The Telangana vote-on-account budget for 2024-25 demonstrates a robust commitment to economic growth and fiscal prudence. The budgetary allocations and revenue projections emphasise expanding the state's economic base and ensuring sustainable development through increased capital investments.

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Accordingly, the state government introduced a vote-on-account budget on February 10, 2024. The central focus of the budget is the comprehensive development of Telangana. It proposes a two-pronged approach:

Development of Weaker Sections: The budget prioritises the upliftment of marginalised sections by allocating resources to the six guarantees, ensuring that no family below the poverty line is neglected. These guarantees—Mahalakshmi, Gruha Jyothi, Indiramma Houses, Yuva Vikasam, and Cheyutha—strive to deliver financial aid, agricultural support, and diverse developmental opportunities to every eligible family for the fiscal year 2024-25.

Agricultural and Urban Development: The budget also emphasises boosting the agricultural sector to increase production while focusing on urban development through planned industrialisation and production initiatives. This balanced approach aims to drive overall growth and prosperity in Telangana.

The state government intends to minimise inefficient expenditures in routine operations and limit investments in non-essential infrastructure projects. The budget prioritises strategic and well-planned developmental objectives, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently towards achieving sustainable growth and long-term benefits.

Revenue Receipts: The projected revenue receipts for 2024-25 are Rs. 2,05,602 crore, a significant increase of 15.4% from Rs. 1,78,173 crore in 2023-24. This increase indicates the government's efforts to strengthen revenue collection through effective tax administration and enhanced non-tax revenue streams.

Capital Receipts: For the year 2024-25, capital receipts are anticipated to rise sharply to Rs. 68,585 crore, a remarkable 45.4% increase from Rs. 47,176 crore in the previous year's 2023-24.

Total Receipts: The total receipts are projected to increase by 21.7%, rising to Rs. 2,74,187 crore in 2024-25 from Rs. 2,25,349 crore in 2023-24.

Revenue Expenditure: The revenue expenditure is projected for 2024-25 to be Rs. 2,01,178 crore, an 18.9% increase from Rs. 1,69,141 crore in 2023-24. This increment aligns with the government's priority to enhance public welfare and ensure the efficient delivery of services across various sectors.

Capital Expenditure: The budget earmarks Rs. 29,669 crore for capital expenditure, reflecting a 22.7% increase in 2024-25 from Rs. 24,178 crore in 2023-24. This allocation is pivotal for sustaining long-term economic growth and underscores the government's commitment to bolstering infrastructure and capital assets.

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Loans and Advances: The provision for loans and advances is set at Rs. 28,043 crore for 2024-25, nearly 50% higher than Rs.18,699 crore in 2023-24. This increase highlights the state's focus on supporting various sectors through financial assistance and ensuring the availability of finances for developmental activities.

Capital Disbursements: Capital Disbursements are projected for 2024-25 to be Rs. 17,001 crore, up by 34.9%, an increase from Rs. 12,606 crore in 2023-24.

Total Expenditure: The total expenditure for BE 2024-25 is estimated at Rs. 2,75,891 crore, a 22.8% rise from Rs. 2,24,625 crore in RE 2023-24. This comprehensive expenditure growth reflects the government's balanced approach to meeting its developmental goals while maintaining fiscal discipline.

Revenue Surplus: The revenue surplus is expected to decrease to Rs. 4,424 crore, a 51.0% reduction from Rs. 9,031 crore previous year's 2023-24. Despite the decrease, maintaining a surplus demonstrates the government's cautious fiscal management amidst increasing expenditure demands.

Fiscal Deficit: The fiscal deficit is anticipated to widen to Rs. 53,228 crore, a 57.5% increase in 2024-25 from Rs. 33,786 crore in 2023-24. This rise in the deficit is aligned with the government's strategy to boost capital investments while navigating the fiscal pressures arising from increased developmental expenditures.

Table 1.1 Telangana Budget at a Glance 2024-25 (in Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Items	Accounts 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2023-24	Budget Estimates 2024-25	% change from 2023-24 to 2024-25
1	Revenue Receipts	1,59,350	1,78,173	2,05,602	15.40%
2	Capital Receipts	45,143	47,176	68,585	45.40%
3	Total Receipts	2,04,494	2,25,349	2,74,187	21.70%
4	Revenue Expenditure	1,53,407	1,69,141	2,01,178	18.90%
5	Capital Expenditure	17,881	24,178	29,669	22.70%
6	Loans and Advances	21,248	18,699	28,043	50.00%
7	Capital Disbursements	11,987	12,606	17,001	34.90%
8	Total Expenditure	2,04,523	2,24,625	2,75,891	22.80%
9	Revenue Surplus	5,944	9,031	4,424	-51.00%
10	Fiscal Deficit	32,557	33,786	53,228	57.50%

Source: Telangana Budget at a Glance 2024-25

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1.2.2.1 Revenue Composition

For the fiscal year 2024-25 (BE), Telangana's revenue receipts are projected to grow significantly to Rs. 2,05,602 crore, a 15.4% increase from the 2023-24 (RE). The expected increase in tax revenue, which will total Rs. 1,38,228 crore, is the primary driver of this growth. Non-tax revenue of the state for FY 2024-25 is projected at Rs. 20,658 crore. The state's share of central taxes is anticipated to grow to Rs. 25,640 crore, while grants-in-aid from the Central Government are set to increase to Rs. 21,075 crore in 2024-25 (BE).

Table 1.2 Telangana Revenue Composition (in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Accounts 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2023-24	Budget Estimates 2024-25
1	Tax Revenue	1,06,949	1,18,195	1,38,228
2	Non-Tax Revenue	19,554	22,808	20,658
3	Share of Central Taxes	19,668	23,217	25,640
4	Grants-in-aid	13,179	13,953	21,075
	Revenue Receipts	**1,59,350**	**1,78,173**	**2,05,602**

Source: Telangana Budget at a Glance 2024-25

1.2.2.2 Expenditure on Key sectors

The Telangana government's budget for the fiscal year 2024-25(BE) underscores its dedication to holistic and inclusive development across critical sectors. The strategic allocation of funds demonstrates a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of the state's diverse population and fostering sustainable growth.

Below is a summary of BE 2024-25 for key sectors :

1. **Agriculture:** With an allocation of Rs. 19,746 crore, the government continues prioritising the agricultural sector, focusing on supporting farmers and enhancing productivity through various initiatives and schemes.
2. **Education:** A substantial budget of Rs. 21,389 crore is allocated to education, underscoring the government's commitment to improving educational infrastructure and access, ensuring quality education for all.
3. **Medical and Health:** The health sector receives Rs. 11,500 crore, aimed at enhancing healthcare services, expanding medical facilities, and ensuring better health outcomes for the population.

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4. **Irrigation:** A significant allocation of Rs. 28,024 crore is directed towards irrigation projects, reflecting the state's focus on improving water resources management and supporting agricultural sustainability through efficient resource allocation.

5. **Transco and Discoms:** Rs. 16,825 crore is earmarked for the energy sector, particularly for Transco and Discoms, highlighting efforts to enhance power infrastructure and ensure reliable electricity supply.

6. **Panchayat Raj and Rural Development:** The largest allocation of Rs. 40,080 crore is for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, signifying a robust commitment to improving rural infrastructure, livelihoods and overall growth.

7. **Municipal Administration:** With Rs. 11,692 crore allocated, the government is focused on strengthening urban governance and infrastructure, enhancing the quality of life in urban areas.

8. **SC Welfare:** The allocation of Rs. 21,874 crore for SC welfare programs reflects the state's dedication to promoting social equity and supporting Scheduled Castes.

9. **ST Welfare:** Rs. 13,313 crore is designated for ST welfare, emphasising efforts to uplift and empower the Scheduled Tribes through targeted initiatives.

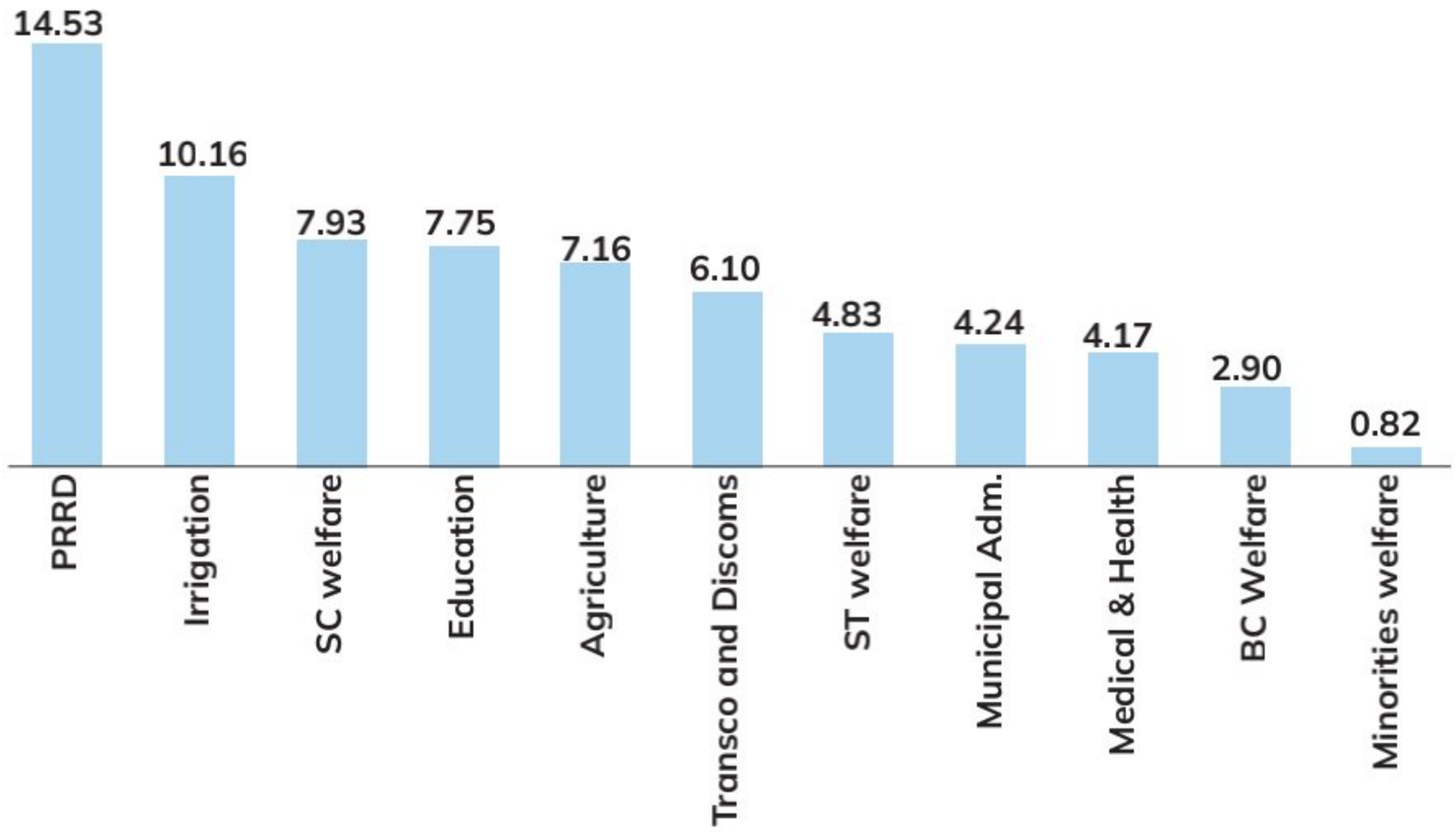
10. **BC Welfare:** An allocation of Rs. 8,000 crore supports the welfare of backward classes, facilitating their socio-economic development.

11. **Minorities Welfare:** An allocation of Rs. 2,262 crore for minorities' welfare indicates the government's commitment to fostering an inclusive society and addressing the needs of minority communities.

Fig 1.28 shows the expenditure budget for key sectors as percentage of total budget for FY 2024-25.

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Fig. 1.28. Budgeted Expenditure 2024-25 in Key sectors (as % of total expenditure



Source: Telangana Budget Speech 2024-25

1.2.2.3 Expenditure on Flagship Schemes

The Telangana government's fiscal year 2024-25 (BE) budget demonstrates a solid commitment to its flagship programs, particularly under the Abhaya Hastam (Six Guarantees) initiative. This initiative is allocated Rs. 53,196 crore, focusing on implementing six transformative schemes to improve the state's social welfare and economic development. These flagship schemes are critical components of the state's budgetary focus and represent significant investments in improving the quality of life for its residents. Details of Abhaya Hastam are presented in the section on Welfare and Social Development.

1.2.2.4 Fiscal Deficit and Debt

For the fiscal year 2024-25 (BE), Telangana's total expenditure projections increased by 22.8% from the previous year. This increase underscores the government's ambitious agenda to enhance public infrastructure and social welfare programs. Despite a commendable growth in revenue receipts, projected to rise 15.4% from 2023-24 (RE), the fiscal deficit is anticipated to widen significantly to Rs. 53,228 crore, a 57.5% rise from Rs. 33,786 crore in 2023-24 (RE).

This considerable gap highlights the government's commitment to sustaining high investment levels in key sectors such as rural development, irrigation and education.

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Table 1.3 Composition of fiscal deficit (in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Accounts 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2023-24	Budgeted Estimates 2024-25
1	Total Expenditure	2,04,523	2,24,625	2,75,891
2	Revenue Receipts	1,59,350	1,78,173	2,05,602
3	Capital Receipts (excluding loans)	629	60	60
4	Capital Disbursements	11,987	12,606	17,001
	Fiscal Deficit (1 - (2+3+4))	**32,557**	**33,786**	**53,228**

Source: Telangana Budget Speech 2024-25

1.2.2.5 Loans and Borrowings for 2024-25 BE as per the vote-on-account budget 2024-25

Open market loans are anticipated to rise from Rs. 40,616 crore in 2023-24 (RE) to Rs. 59,625 crore in 2024-25 (BE), marking an increase of 46.8%. Loans from the Government of India are expected to increase by 160%, reaching Rs. 3,900 crore in 2024-25. Conversely, other loans and net deposit transactions are projected to remain steady in 2024-25 (BE) at Rs 1,000 crore and Rs.4,000 crore respectively. Overall, the planned increase in total borrowings from 2023-24 (RE) to 2024-25 (BE) highlights Telangana's strategic financial management amidst evolving economic needs and opportunities.

Table 1.4 Composition of Loans and borrowings (in Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Loans and Borrowings	Accounts 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2023-24	Budgeted Estimates 2024-25
1	Open Market Loans	40,150	40,616	59,625
2	Loans from the GOI	2,501	1,500	3,900
3	Other Loans	1,410	1,000	1,000
4	Deposits Transactions (Net)	454	4,000	4,000
	Total	**44,515**	**47,116**	**68,525**

Source: Telangana Budget Speech 2024-25

1.2.3 Fiscal Profile of Telangana

1.2.3.1 Revenue

Revenue receipts can be defined as those that neither create a liability nor cause a reduction in the government's assets. They are regular and recurring financial sources and the government receives them in the ordinary course of activities.

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A state's revenue receipts comprise four components, namely:

a. State's Own Tax Revenue (Tax Revenue)
b. Share of Central taxes
c. Non-tax revenue and
d. Grants from the Central Government

Revenue receipts comprise most government revenues and are crucial for delivering the services of the state.

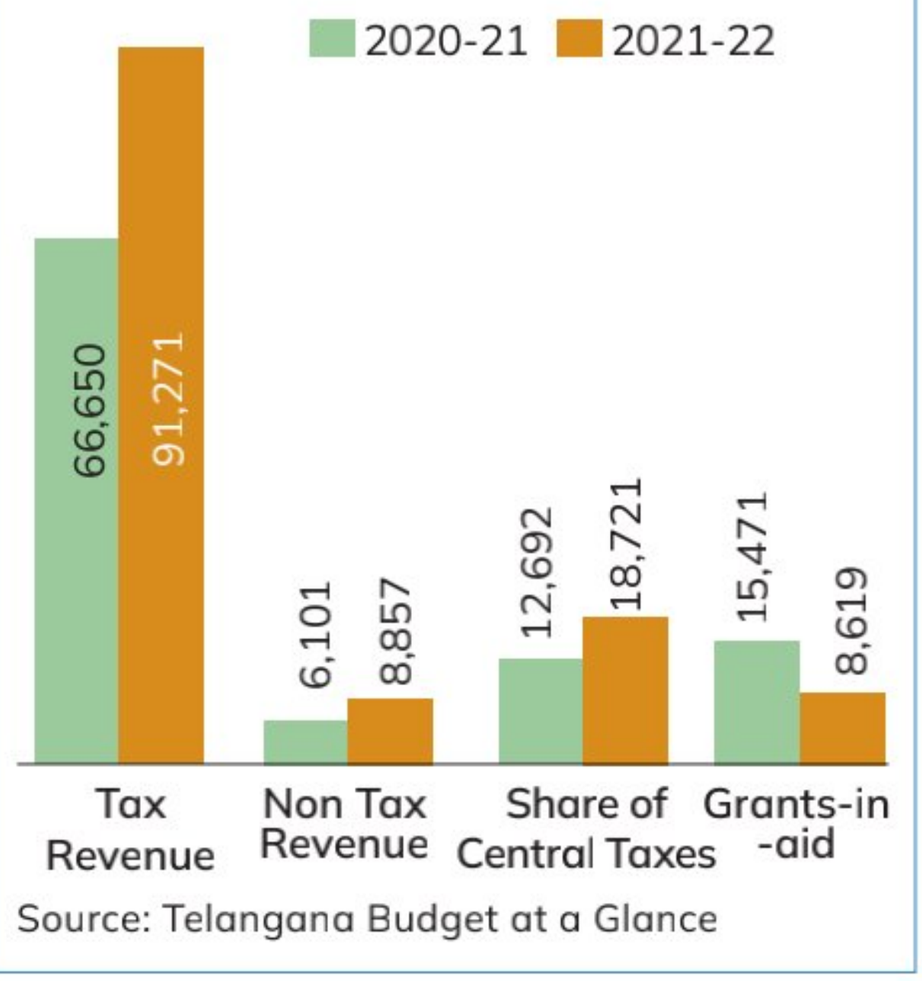
Revenue Components comparison for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22

The revenue receipts composition for the Telangana government in the fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22 shows notable changes in revenue sources as a percentage of total revenue receipts.

- State Own Tax revenue as a percentage of revenue receipts, comprising the largest share, increased slightly from 66.0% in 2020-21 (Rs. 66,650 crore) to 71.6% in 2021-22 (Rs. 91,271 crore).
- Non-tax revenue as a percentage of revenue receipts saw a slight increase, rising from 6.0% (Rs. 6,101 crore) in 2020-21 to 6.9% (Rs. 8,857 crore) in 2021-22.
- On the other hand, the percentage of revenue coming in from central taxes and grants-in-aid as a percentage of revenue receipts combined went down slightly from 27.9% (Rs. 28,163 crore) in 2020-21 to 21.4% (Rs. 27,340 crore) in 2021-22.

The total revenue receipts grew from Rs. 1,00,914 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.1,27,469 crore in 2021-22.

Fig. 1.29 Revenue receipts composition in FY 2020-21 & 2021-22 (in Rs. crore)



Source: Telangana Budget at a Glance

Revenue Receipts to GSDP for 2021-22 in Comparison with Non-special Category States (General States)

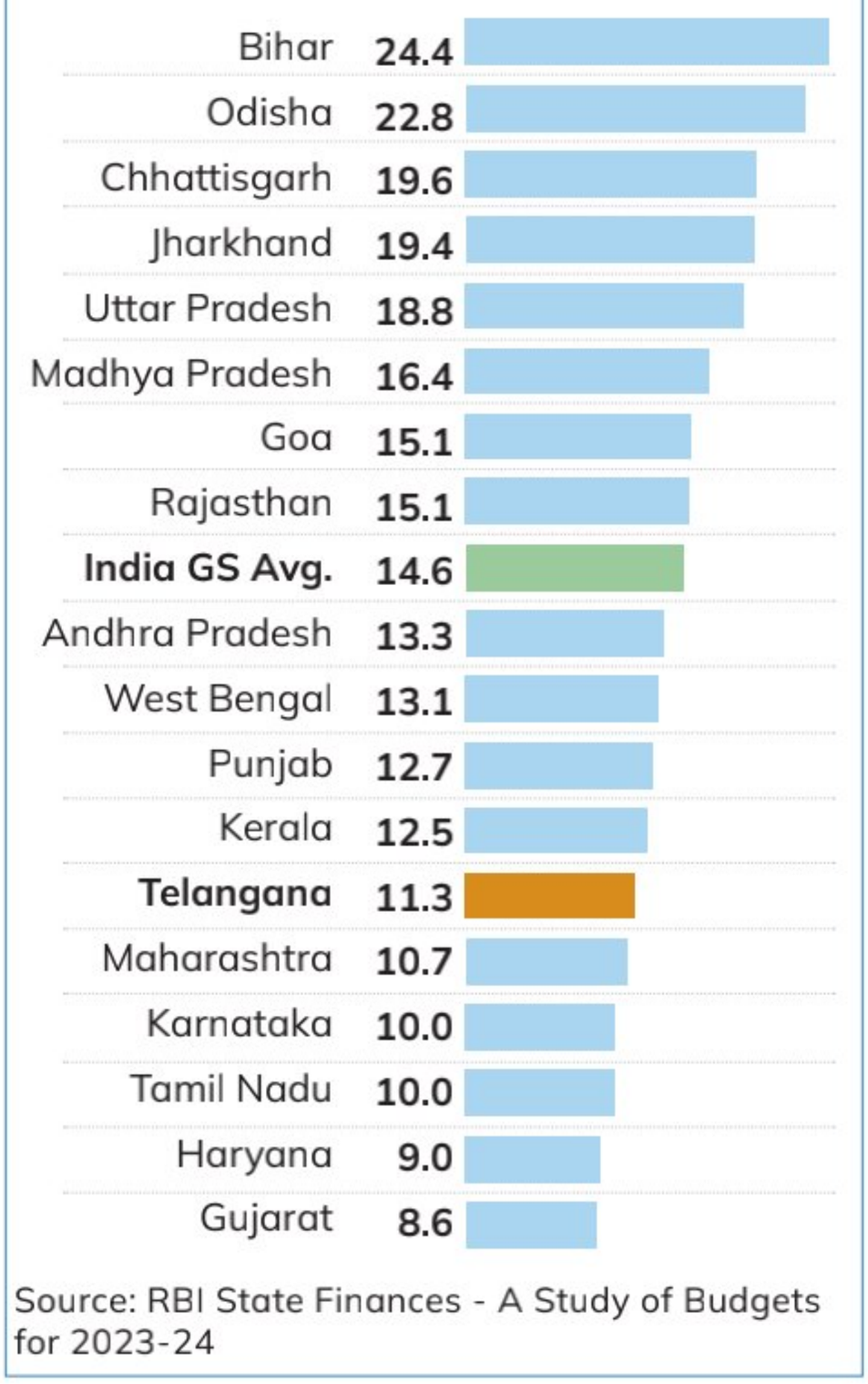
The fig. 1.30 presents the Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio for various Indian states for 2021-22. Telangana's revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 1,27,469 crore against a GSDP of Rs. 11,28,907 crore, resulting in a Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio of 11.3%.

In FY 2021-22, Telangana's revenue receipts-to-GSDP ratio was 11.3%, significantly lower than the average for the General States in India, which was

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14.6%. This ratio was also lower than states like Bihar and Odisha, which had high ratios of 24.4% and 22.8%, respectively. However, Telangana's ratio was higher than Maharashtra (10.7%), Karnataka (10.0%), and Tamil Nadu (10.0%), but still fell short compared to Andhra Pradesh (13.3%) and West Bengal (13.1%). This highlights the need for effective strategies to boost revenue generation and strengthen fiscal health in Telangana.

Fig. 1.30. General States - Revenue receipts-to-GSDP Ratio (2021-22)



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets for 2023-24

Composition of State's Own Tax Revenue (2020-21 and 2021-22)

1. **SGST (State Goods and Services Tax):**

   - In 2020-21, SGST contributed Rs. 22,190 crore, accounting for 33% of States Own Tax revenue (SOTR) and 22% of total revenue receipts.
   - By 2021-22, SGST had increased to Rs. 28,917 crore, representing 32% of SOTR and 23% of total revenue receipts.

2. **Sales Tax:**

   - Sales tax contributed Rs. 20,904 crore in 2020-21, comprising 31% of SOTR and 21% of total revenue receipts.
   - By 2021-22, sales tax revenue rose to Rs. 26,974 crore, maintaining a significant portion of SOTR at 30% and 21% of total revenue receipts.

3. **State Excise:**

   - State excise contributed Rs. 14,370 crore in 2020-21, making up 22% of SOTR and 14% of total revenue receipts.
   - In 2021-22, state excise revenue increased slightly to Rs. 17,482 crore, accounting for 19% of SOTR and 14% of total revenue receipts.

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4. Stamps and registration fees:

- Stamps and registration fees totaled Rs. 5,243 crore in 2020-21, constituting 8% of SOTR and 5% of total revenue receipts.
- By 2021-22, stamps and registration fees increased to Rs. 12,373 crore, maintaining their share at 14% of SOTR and 10% of total revenue receipts.

5. Motor Vehicle Tax:

- Motor vehicle tax contributed Rs. 3,338 crore in 2020-21, representing 5% of SOTR and 3% of total revenue receipts.
- In 2022-23, motor vehicle tax revenue increased to Rs. 4,381 crore, accounting for 5% of SOTR and 3% of total revenue receipts.

Table 1.5: Composition of State's Own Tax Revenue for Fiscal Years 2020-21 and 2021-22

Sl. No	Items	Accounts 2020-21 (in Rs crore)	as a % of SOTR	as a % of Revenue Receipts	Accounts 2021-22 (in Rs crore)	as a % of SOTR	as a % of Revenue Receipts
1	SGST	22,190	33%	22%	28,917	32%	23%
2	Sales Tax	20,904	31%	21%	26,974	30%	21%
3	State Excise	14,370	22%	14%	17,482	19%	14%
4	Stamps and Registration Fees	5,243	8%	5%	12,373	14%	10%
5	Motor vehicles tax	3,338	5%	3%	4,381	5%	3%
	State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR)	**66,650**			**91,271**		
	Revenue Receipts	**1,00,914**			**1,27,469**		

Source: Telangana Budget Documents and Budget at a Glance - 2022-23 and 2023-24.

1.2.3.2 Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure and Capital Outlay

The table 1.6 presents key fiscal indicators for Telangana, comparing the figures for 2020-21 and 2021-22. Revenue expenditure increased by 11%, from Rs. 1,23,212 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 1,36,803 crore in 2021-22. Capital outlay saw a significant rise of 81%, jumping from Rs. 15,922 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 28,874 crore in 2021-22. In the same period, loans and advances decreased by 22%, from Rs. 10,868 crore to Rs. 8,469 crore.

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Capital Disbursements, which include repayment of loans taken, rose by 17%, from Rs. 7,544 crore to Rs. 8,851 crore. Overall, the total expenditure of Telangana increased by 16%, from Rs. 1,57,547 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 1,82,998 crore in 2021-22.

Table 1.6 Composition of Expenditure for 2020-21 and 2021-22 (in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2020-21	2021-22	% change during 2021-22 over 2020-21
1	Revenue Expenditure	1,23,212	1,36,803	11%
2	Capital Outlay	15,922	28,874	81%
3	Loans and Advances	10,868	8,469	-22%
4	Capital Disbursements	7,544	8,851	17%
	Total Expenditure	**1,57,547**	**1,82,998**	**16%**

Source: Telangana Budget at a Glance -2022-23 and 2023-24.

Expenditure Composition for Telangana (Development and Non-Development)

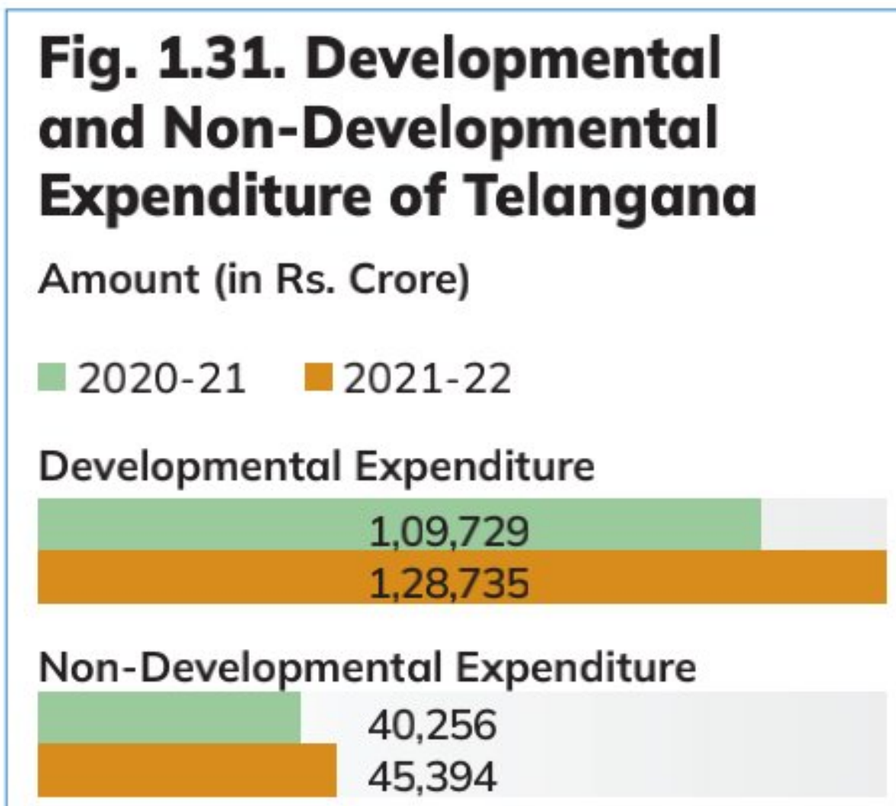
Telangana's budgetary allocations are categorised into developmental expenditure, which encompasses investments in social and economic sectors, and non-developmental expenditure, covering administrative and general services.

1. **Developmental Expenditure:** In 2020-21, Telangana allocated Rs. 1,09,729 crore to developmental expenditures, which covered social services (education, health, welfare, housing) and economic services (agriculture, industry, transport, etc.).

2. **Non-Developmental Expenditure:** In 2020-21, Non-developmental expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,256 crore, covering expenses related to general services (fiscal services, administrative services, etc.).

3. The total expenditure of the State increased by 16% from 2020-21 to 2021-22. Meanwhile, developmental expenditure increased 17% to Rs. 1,28,735 crore in 2021-22 and Non-Developmental expenditure increased by 13% to Rs. 45,394 crore in 2021-22.

Fig. 1.31. Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure of Telangana



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

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Development expenditure as a percentage of Net expenditure for 2021-22

The table 1.7 compares net expenditures and development expenditures across various Indian states in 2021-22, highlighting the percentage of net expenditure relative to development expenditure. Telangana's net spending is Rs. 1,74,100 crore, while the development expenditure is Rs. 1,28,735 crore.

Notably, most states fall within the range of 65% to 75% for this ratio. Specifically, states like Chhattisgarh (73%), Karnataka (73%), Madhya Pradesh (74%), Odisha (74%), Telangana (74%), etc. This trend indicates a typical fiscal pattern among these states, reflecting a substantial investment in development relative to their overall expenditure. States outside this range, such as Kerala (51%) and Punjab (52%), may indicate more efficient spending or different fiscal priorities.

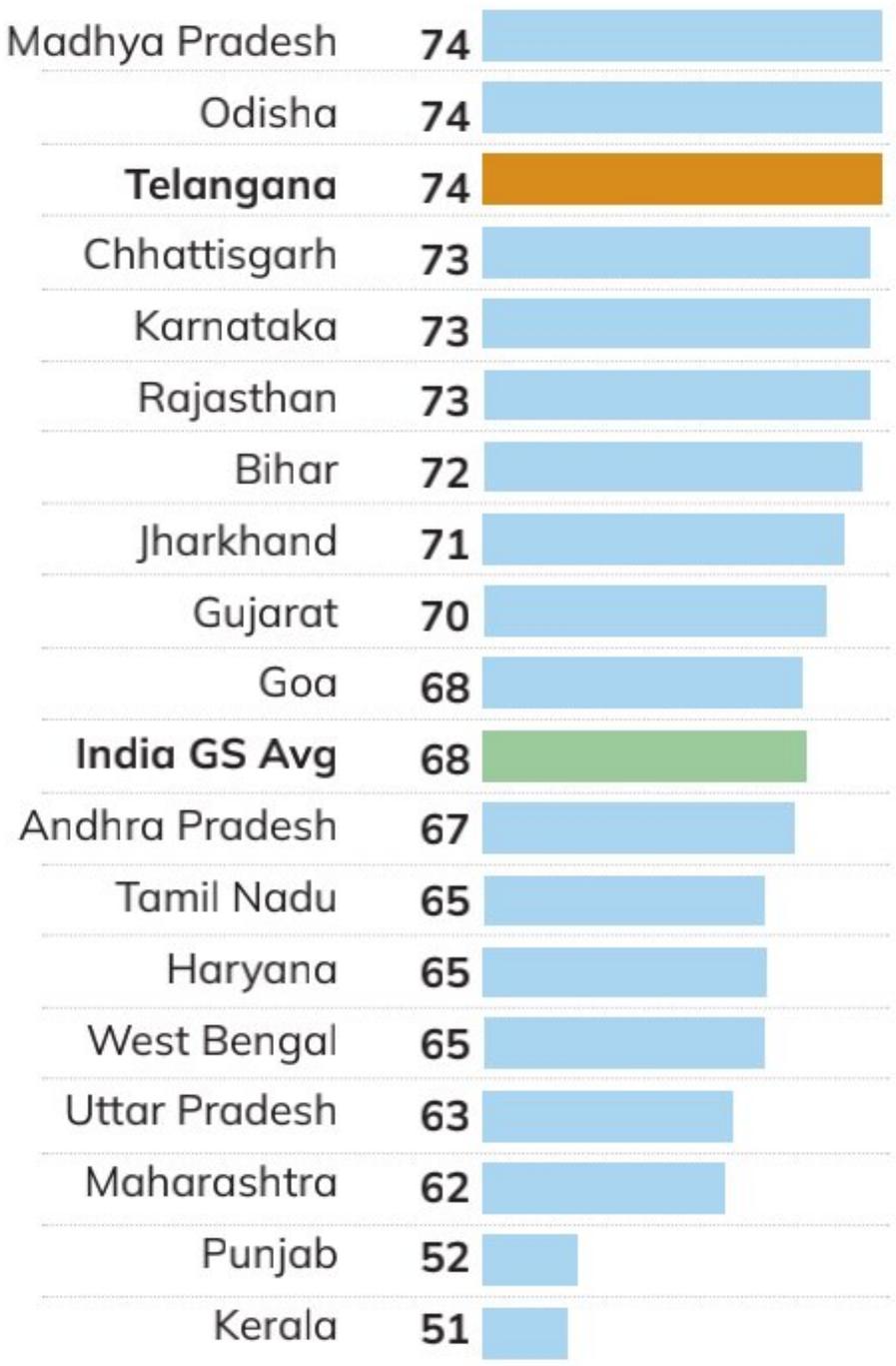
Table 1.7 State-wise development expenditure as a percentage of net expenditure.

Sl. No.	State	Net Exp (in Rs. crore)	Development Exp (in Rs. crore)	Dev Exp as % of Net Exp
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,75,564	1,19,530	68%
2	Bihar	1,84,349	1,31,922	72%
3	Chhattisgarh	85,750.20	62,999	73%
4	Goa	16,909.50	11,553	68%
5	Gujarat	1,89,522	1,32,260	70%
6	Haryana	1,09,937	71,832	65%
7	Jharkhand	72,326.10	51,323	71%
8	Karnataka	2,61,385	1,91,284	73%
9	Kerala	1,62,746	83,167	51%
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,24,961	1,67,448	74%
11	Maharashtra	3,97,613	2,48,395	62%
12	Odisha	1,32,432	98,101	74%
13	Punjab	1,06,016	54,828	52%
14	Rajasthan	2,32,189	1,68,673	73%
15	Tamil Nadu	2,89,327	1,89,455	65%
16	**Telangana**	**1,74,100**	**1,28,735**	**74%**
17	Uttar Pradesh	4,09,698	2,58,258	63%
18	West Bengal	2,28,688	1,49,351	65%

Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets 2023-24

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Fig. 1.32 Development Expenditure as a percentage of total Net expenditure



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

Expenditure on Key sectors

The table 1.8 highlights the changes in expenditure across key sectors in Telangana from the fiscal year 2020-21 to 2021-22.

- Agriculture and allied activities saw an 11% growth, increasing from Rs. 17,808 crore to Rs. 19,712 crore. The Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture sector experienced a 13% rise, with expenditures growing from Rs. 12,744 crore to Rs. 14,406 crore.
- Significantly, the Welfare of SC, ST, OBC, and Minorities sector witnessed a 75% increase, from Rs. 9,078 crore to Rs. 15,849 crore. Similarly, the Irrigation and Flood Control sector saw a 59% rise, with expenditures increasing from Rs. 8,715 crore to Rs. 13,886 crore.

Table 1.8 Expenditure of Key Sectors for FY 2020-21 & FY 2021-22 (in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Key sectors of Telangana	2020-21	2021-22	% change during 2021-22 over 2020-21
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	17,808	19,712	11%
2	Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	12,744	14,406	13%
3	Welfare of SC, ST, OBC, and Minorities	9,078	15,849	75%
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	8,715	13,886	59%

Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

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Committed expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts

Analysing the composition of committed expenditures as a percentage of revenue receipts provides crucial insights into the financial obligations of Telangana. Committed expenditures include mandatory spending on salaries, pensions, and interest payments, representing a significant portion of the state's revenue expenditures. Understanding these trends is essential for assessing fiscal sustainability and the flexibility available for discretionary spending.

Apart from interest payments, expenditures on salaries, wages, and pensions contribute significantly to total revenue expenditures.

- **Salaries:** The table 1.9 highlights troubling trends in Telangana's fiscal management for 2020-21 and 2021-22. Although revenue receipts increased from Rs. 1,00,914 crore to Rs. 1,27,469 crore, the percentage change in major expenditure categories indicates financial strain. Salaries surged by 24.3%, rising from Rs. 21,702 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 26,981 crore in 2021-22, maintaining a high proportion of revenue receipts at 21.2%. This significant increase in salary expenditure can be attributed to factors such as pay scale revisions and regular increments.
- **Pensions:** Pensions showed a slight increase of 3.1%, from Rs. 13,599 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 14,025 crore in 2021-22, yet still consuming a significant portion of revenue at 11.0%.
- **Interest Payments:** Interest payments rose by 13.8%, from Rs. 16,841 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 19,161 crore in 2021-22, reflecting the growing debt burden.
- **Total Committed Expenditure:** Committed expenses (salaries, pensions, and interest payments) increased by 15.4%, from Rs. 52,142 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 60,168 crore in 2021-22. While the relative share of these expenses in revenue receipts slightly decreased from 51.7% to 47.2%, the rise in absolute terms suggests escalating financial obligations that could hinder the state's fiscal flexibility.

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Table 1.9 Composition of Committed Expenditure

Sl. No.	Items	Accounts 2020-21 (in Rs. crore)	as a % of Revenue Receipts	Accounts 2021-22 (in Rs. crore)	as a % of Revenue Receipts	% change during 2021-22 over 2020-21
1	Salaries	21,702	21.50%	26,981	21.20%	24.30%
2	Pensions	13,599	13.50%	14,025	11.00%	3.10%
3	Interest Payments	16,841	16.70%	19,161	15.00%	13.80%
4	**Committed Expenses (1+2+3)**	**52,142**	**51.70%**	**60,168**	**47.20%**	**15.40%**
	Revenue Receipts	**1,00,914**		**1,27,469**		

Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

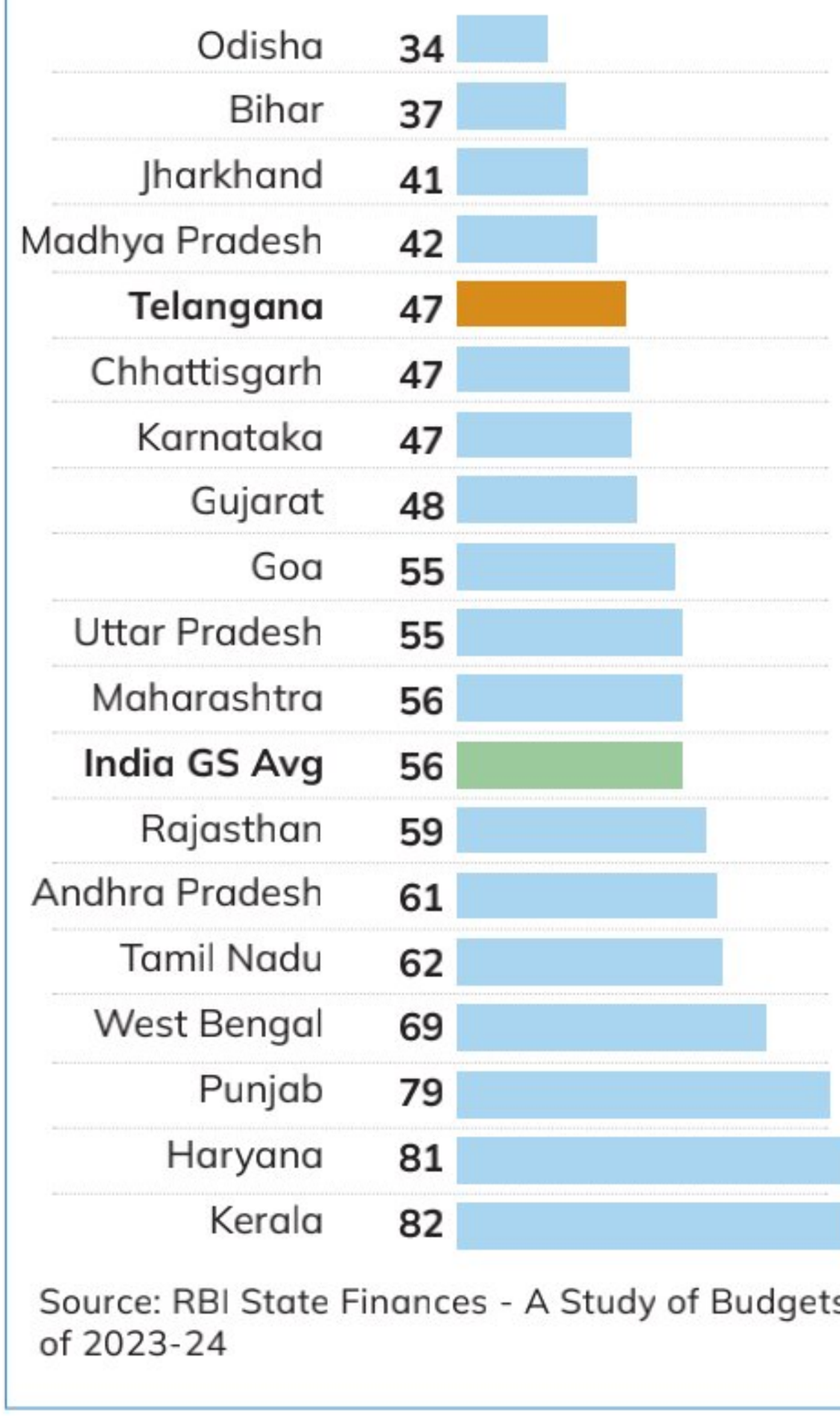
Committed Expenditure composition of different states for 2021-22

The Fig. 1.33 highlights a concerning aspectofTelangana'sfiscalmanagement, particularly its committed expenses to revenue receipts ratio for 2021-22. Telangana's committed expenses amount to Rs. 60,168 crore against its revenue receipts of Rs. 1,27,469 crore, resulting in a ratio of 47%. This places Telangana among states with higher fiscal stress, alongside Karnataka (47%) and Gujarat (48%).

Such a high ratio indicates that nearly half of Telangana's revenue is pre-allocated to fixed costs like salaries, pensions, and interest payments, limiting the state's financial flexibility. This high level of committed expenses constrains the state's ability to invest in development and other essential sectors, potentially stifling economic growth and development. Moreover, Telangana's situation appears even more precarious than states with more prudent fiscal management, like Odisha (34%) and Bihar (37%). This trend underscores the need for more effective expenditure management and fiscal reforms to ensure sustainable economic health and stability for the state.

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Fig. 1.33 Committed expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

1.2.3.3 Deficits and Debt

Revenue Deficit

A revenue deficit occurs when the government's expenditures on its regular and recurring obligations, such as salaries, pensions, interest payments, subsidies, and grants, exceed its revenue from taxes, non-tax sources, its share of central taxes, and grants from the central government.

Governments must borrow funds to bridge these gaps when a revenue deficit occurs. Such borrowing is often viewed unfavourably because it funds current consumption rather than investments in assets, possibly leading to prolonged fiscal imbalances without contributing to future economic growth.

The table 1.10 reveals troubling fluctuations in Telangana's revenue surplus/deficit as a percentage of GSDP over the years, highlighting significant fiscal instability.

- Notably, after achieving a revenue surplus peaking at 0.50% of GSDP in 2017-18 and 2018-19, the state experienced a dramatic shift to a revenue deficit of 0.70% in 2019-20.
- The situation worsened in 2020-21 with a substantial deficit of 2.30%, indicating severe financial mismanagement.
- Although there was some recovery in 2021-22 with a deficit of 0.80%, the negative trend peaked, reflecting ongoing fiscal stress.
- There was a surplus in 2022-23 (0.46%), but the previous year's deficits were due to deep-rooted fiscal challenges.

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Table 1.10 Revenue Surplus and Deficit Trends

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue Surplus (in Rs. crore)	Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) as % of GSDP
1	2014-15	369	0.10%
2	2015-16	238	0.00%
3	2016-17	1,386	0.20%
4	2017-18	3,459	0.50%
5	2018-19	4,337	0.50%
6	2019-20	-6,254	-0.70%
7	2020-21	-22,298	-2.30%
8	2021-22	-9,335	-0.80%
9	2022-23	5,944	0.46%

Source: Finance Accounts, Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Revenue Deficits and Fiscal Deficit comparison of 2021-22 with 2020-21

- Total expenditure increased by 16.0%, from Rs. 1,57,547 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 1,82,998 crore in 2021-22.
- Revenue receipts rose from Rs 1,00,914 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 1,27,469 crore in 2021-22. However, capital receipts (excluding loans) decreased from Rs. 58 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 48 crore in 2021-22, while capital disbursements (excluding interstate settlements) increased from Rs. 7,537 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 8,842 crore in 2021-22.
- The state's revenue deficit decreased from Rs. 22,298 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 9,334 crore in 2021-22. Despite this, the fiscal deficit slightly reduced, from Rs. 49,038 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 46,639 crore in 2021-22.

Table 1.11 Composition of Revenue Deficits and Fiscal Deficits for 2020-21 and 2021-22 (in Rs. crore)

S. No.	Items	Accounts 2020-21	Accounts 2021-22
1	Total Expenditure	1,57,547	1,82,998
2	Revenue Receipts	1,00,914	1,27,469
3	Capital Receipts (excluding loans)	58	48
4	Capital Disbursements (excluding interstate settlements)	7,537	8,842
5	Revenue Expenditure	1,23,212	1,36,803
	Revenue Deficit (5 -2)	**22,298**	**9,334**
	Fiscal Deficit (1 - (2+3+4))	**49,038**	**46,639**

Source: Telangana Budget Documents - 2022-23 and 2023-24

Fiscal Deficit

The fiscal deficit (FD) represents the gap between the government's total expenditure and receipts (excluding borrowings). This figure indicates the amount of borrowing the government requires.

The table 1.12 depicts a concerning trend in Telangana's fiscal deficit figures over recent years, measured in rupees and as a percentage of Gross State

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Domestic Product (GSDP). Starting from a relatively modest deficit of Rs. 9,410 crore in 2014-15, which accounted for 1.90% of GSDP, the fiscal deficit has significantly increased. By 2016-17, the deficit had surged to Rs. 35,281 crore, representing a substantial 5.40% of GSDP, indicating expansive government spending relative to state income.

Although efforts were made to stabilise deficits in subsequent years, Rs. 46,639 crore (4.10% of GSDP) in 2021-22 and Rs. 32,557 crore (2.50% of GSDP) in 2022-23 reflect ongoing challenges in achieving fiscal balance. These persistent deficits underscore potential risks to financial sustainability, posing constraints on future budgetary flexibility and economic stability if not effectively managed.

Table 1.12 Trend of Fiscal Deficit of Telangana

Sl. No.	Year	Fiscal Deficit of Telangana (in Rs. crore)	Fiscal Deficit as % of GSDP
1	2014-15	9,410	1.90%
2	2015-16	18,856	3.30%
3	2016-17	35,281	5.40%
4	2017-18	26,700	3.60%
5	2018-19	26,949	3.10%
6	2019-20	31,759	3.30%
7	2020-21	49,038	5.20%
8	2021-22	46,639	4.10%
9	2022-23	32,557	2.50%

Source: Telangana Budget Documents - 2014-15 to 2023-24

Fig. 1.34. Trend of Fiscal Deficit as % of GSDP



Source: Telangana Budget Documents - 2014-15 to 2023-24

Financing Fiscal Deficit for 2020-21 and 2021-22

The loans and borrowings for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 reflect changes in various sources of financing. Open market loans increased from Rs. 43,784 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 45,716 crore in 2021-22. Loans from the Government of India (GOI) decreased from Rs. 285 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 214 crore in 2021-22.

Other receipts, including loans recorded in GoI books for GST compensation, increased from Rs. 2,380 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 4,569 crore in 2021-22. Other loans from LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI, and other banks also rose, from Rs. 683 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 1,279 crore in 2021-22. However, deposit transactions (net) saw a notable decline from Rs. 11,121 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 3,773 crore in 2021-22. Overall, the total loans and borrowings decreased from Rs. 58,254 crore to Rs.55,551 crore during this period.

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Table 1.13 Composition of Loans and Borrowings for FY 2020-21 & FY 2021-22 (in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Loans and Borrowings	2020-21	2021-22
1	Open Market Loans	43,784	45,716
2	Loans from the GOI	285	214
3	Other Receipts (Loans shown in GOI Books GST Compensation	2,380	4,569
4	Other loans	683	1,279
5	Deposits Transactions (net)	11,121	3,773
	Total	**58,254**	**55,551**

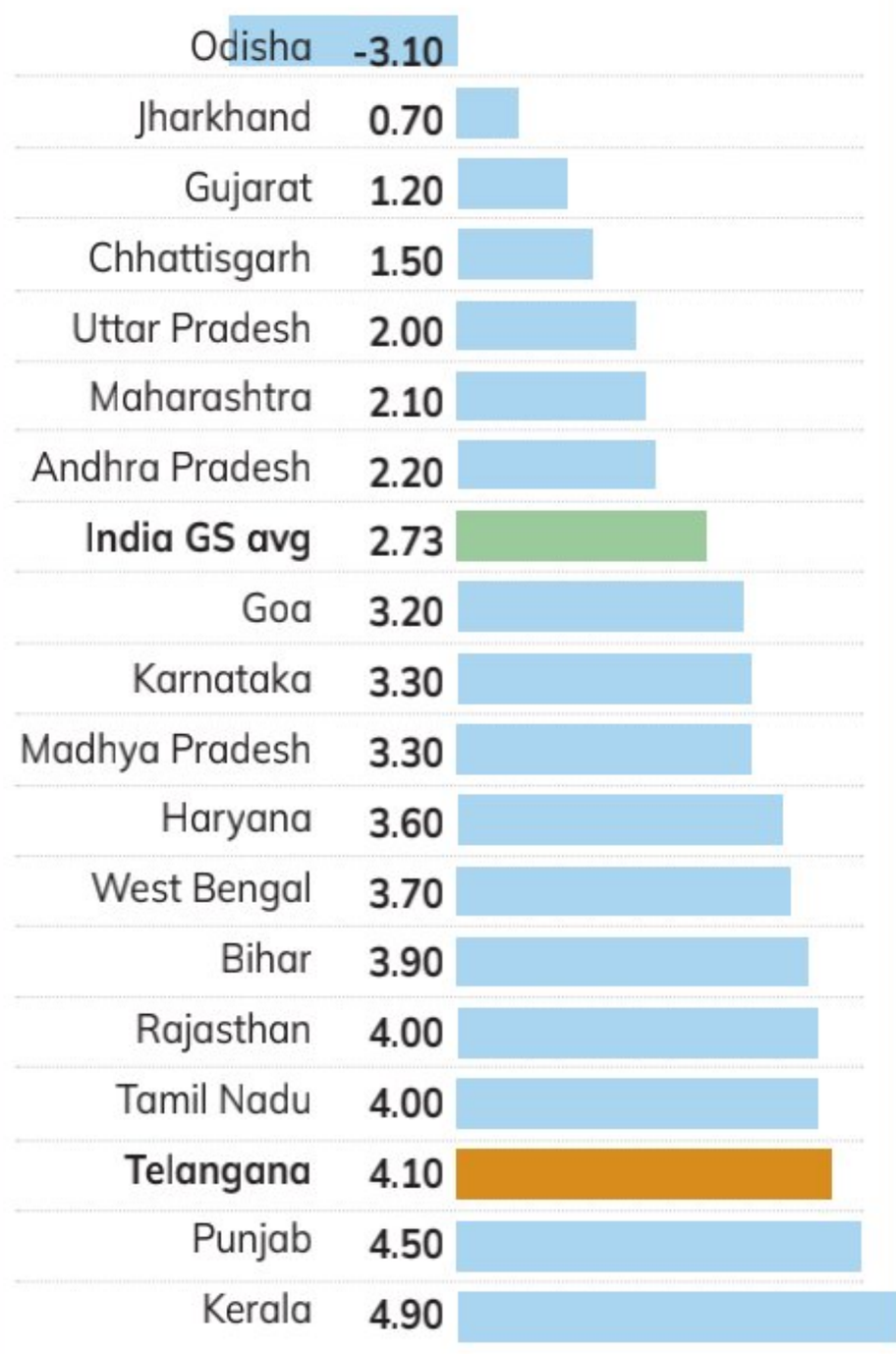
Source: Telangana Budget Documents - 2014-15 to 2023-24

Fiscal Deficit to GSDP 2021-22

The fiscal deficit-to-GSDP ratio for various Indian states in the year 2021-22 reveals significant disparities in budgetary management. In the fiscal year 2021-22, Telangana reported a fiscal deficit-to-GSDP ratio of 4.1%. This figure places Telangana among the states with higher fiscal deficits, indicating significant budgetary stress.

Despite efforts to balance its budget, Telangana's fiscal deficit is higher than that of states like Odisha, which recorded a surplus of 3.1%, and Jharkhand, with a low deficit of 0.7%. Telangana's deficit also surpasses that of states such as Maharashtra (2.1%) and Andhra Pradesh (2.2%), highlighting the need for fiscal consolidation and efficient financial management.

Fig. 1.35 Fiscal Deficit-to-GSDP Ratio (2021-22)



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24 and White paper on State Finance - December 2023

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Notes: 1. Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) receipts include revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts.

2. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay, and loans and advances net of recoveries.

1.2.3.4 Debt Sustainability

Outstanding Liability Trend

'Public debt' represents the total financial liabilities a state government has accumulated over time, including all unpaid borrowed funds. The state's consolidated fund serves as collateral for this debt. The debt-to-GSDP ratio, which compares the state's total debt to its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), is a critical metric for assessing its capacity to repay its obligations. A higher debt-to-GSDP ratio suggests a greater risk of default, signalling potential difficulties in efficiently managing and servicing the debt.

The table 1.14 illustrates a concerning trend in Telangana's outstanding debt over the years and its percentage relative to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Since 2014-15, the state's debt has consistently risen, reflecting a troubling escalation in financial liabilities. Starting at Rs. 72,658 crore in 2014-15, representing 14.4% of GSDP, the debt has grown significantly year by year. By 2023-24, the budget estimate indicates an alarming figure of Rs. 3,89,673 crore, accounting for 27.8% of GSDP.

In FY 2015-16, the State's debt-to-GSDP ratio was one of the lowest in the country at 15.7%. By FY 2023-24, this ratio had nearly doubled to 27.8%. Over the years, the debt-to-GSDP ratio has increased, averaging 21.5% from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021–22, the state exceeded the 25% ceiling recommended by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act.

This steep increase underscores challenges in managing fiscal sustainability and suggests potential risks to the state's economic stability. Rising debt levels often constrain budgetary flexibility, limit investment in critical sectors, and, if not addressed effectively, may lead to increased financial pressure on future budgets.

Table 1.14 Trend of Outstanding Debt as % of GSDP

Sl. No.	Year	Outstanding Debt (in Rs. crore)	Outstanding Debt as % of GSDP
1	2014-15	72,658	14.4
2	2015-16	90,523	15.7
3	2016-17	81,821	12.4
4	2017-18	1,60,296	21.4
5	2018-19	1,90,203	22.2
6	2019-20	2,25,418	23.7
7	2020-21	2,71,259	28.8
8	2021-22	3,14,853	27.9
9	2022-23 (R.E.)	3,52,061	26.8
10	2023-24 (B.E.)	3,89,673	27.8

Source: White paper on State Finances- December 2023

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Guarantees (Off Budget borrowing)

Off-budget borrowings include loans taken by entities outside the government but guaranteed by the state. Due to the insufficient financial resources of these entities, their loans have become liabilities to the Consolidated Fund of the State. Adding government-guaranteed loans raised by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) but serviced by the government would increase the debt-to-GSDP ratio to 36.9%. Currently, 17 SPVs and institutions have borrowed Rs. 1,85,029 crore as of December 2023 through off-budget mechanisms, with the state supporting repayment due to their inability to service the debt. The outstanding debt in this category stands at Rs. 1,27,208 crore as of December 2023, and though not formally on the state's books, it significantly impacts the state's overall debt burden.

In another category, 14 SPVs and institutions have raised Rs. 1,18,557 crore in off-budget borrowings guaranteed by the government as of December 2023. These entities have sufficient revenues to service their debt obligations, with the outstanding debt in this category amounting to Rs. 95,462 crore as of December 2023. Additionally, a third category of loans taken by corporations not guaranteed by the government, totalling Rs. 59,414 crore as of December 2023, is serviced independently without burdening the state with debt servicing responsibilities.

Combining all categories, including on-book state debt, guaranteed and serviced debts, guaranteed but not serviced debts, and independently serviced corporate debts, the total debt load amounts to Rs. 6,71,757 crore. This comprehensive view underscores the complexities of off-budget financing and its implications on the state's fiscal health.

Table 1.15 Composition of Guarantees

Sl. No.	Item	Outstanding debt (in Rs. crore)
1	FRBM Loans (2023-24 B.E.)	3,89,673
2	Government loans raised by SPVs but are serviced by the Government	1,27,208
3	Government Guarantee loans, which are raised by SPVs and serviced by them	95,462
4	Non-guaranteed loans, which are raised and serviced by SPVs/ Corporations / Institutions	59,414
	Total	**6,71,757**

Source: White paper on State Finances- December 2023

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Another concern is that the top five corporations / entities, representing 95% of the outstanding government guarantees, secured loans from various financial institutions at average interest rates ranging from 8.93% to 10.49%. This is considerably higher than the 7.63% average interest rate for Open Market Borrowings (OMB). Since these corporations lack significant revenue sources, the government is effectively shouldering the higher interest burden, further straining the financial situation.

Table 1.16 Outstanding loan and average interest rate of select entities

Sl. No.	Entity	Outstanding Loan as of 01.12.2023 (in Rs. crore)	Average interest rate
1	Kaleshwaram Irrigation Project Corporation Ltd	74,590	9.69%
2	Telangana Drinking Water Supply Corporation Limited	20,200	9.48%
3	Telangana Water Resources Infrastructure Development Corp. Ltd	14,060	10.49%
4	Telangana Housing Corporation	6,470	8.98%
5	Telangana Road Development Corporation	2,951	8.93%

Source: White paper on state finances - December 2023

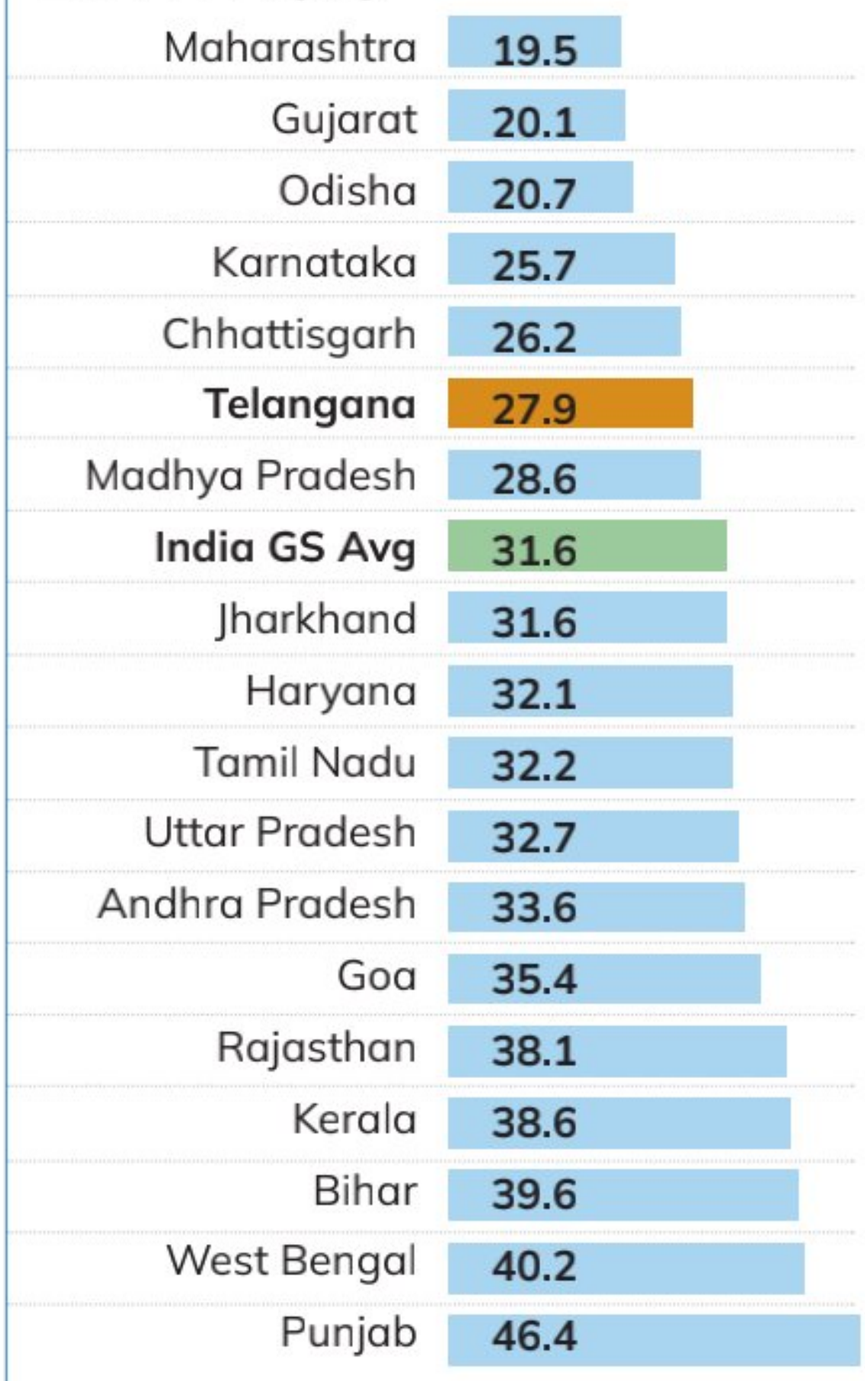
Outstanding liabilities to GSDP ratio for 2021-22

The Fig. 1.36 highlights the total outstanding liabilities of various Indian states as a percentage of their Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Gujarat at 20.1% and Odisha at 20.7% have the lowest debt-to-GSDP ratios respectively, followed by Maharashtra at 19.5%. Karnataka and Chhattisgarh have moderate ratios of 25.7% and 26.2%, respectively.

Telangana's outstanding liabilities amounted to 27.9% of its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This places Telangana in the mid-range among Indian states regarding debt-to-GSDP ratio. While it maintains a lower debt burden compared to states like Punjab (46.4%) and West Bengal (40.2%), Telangana's liabilities are higher than those of Maharashtra (19.5%) and Gujarat (20.1%). The state's debt level highlights the need for prudent fiscal management to ensure sustainable economic growth and stability.

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Fig. 1.36: Total Outstanding Liabilities as Percent of Gross State Domestic Product for 2021-22 (%)



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

Interest payments to revenue receipts

The table 1.17 presents a comparison of interest payments to revenue receipts ratios for various Indian states in the fiscal year 2021-22. In the fiscal year 2021-22, Telangana's interest payments amounted to Rs. 19,161 crore against revenue receipts of Rs. 1,27,469 crore, resulting in interest payments to revenue receipts ratio of 15.0%. This ratio indicates that a significant portion of the state's revenue is allocated to servicing its debt. Telangana's ratio is higher than that of states like Maharashtra (12.0%) and Karnataka (12.8%) but slightly lower than Gujarat (15.1%) and Rajasthan (15.3%), indicating a significant portion of their revenues is used for debt servicing, which may affect their fiscal health and ability to invest in developmental projects. The relatively high-interest payment burden highlights the importance of effective debt management strategies to ensure fiscal sustainability and prevent excessive financial strain on the state's budget.

Table 1.17 Non-special category states Interest payments and Revenue receipts

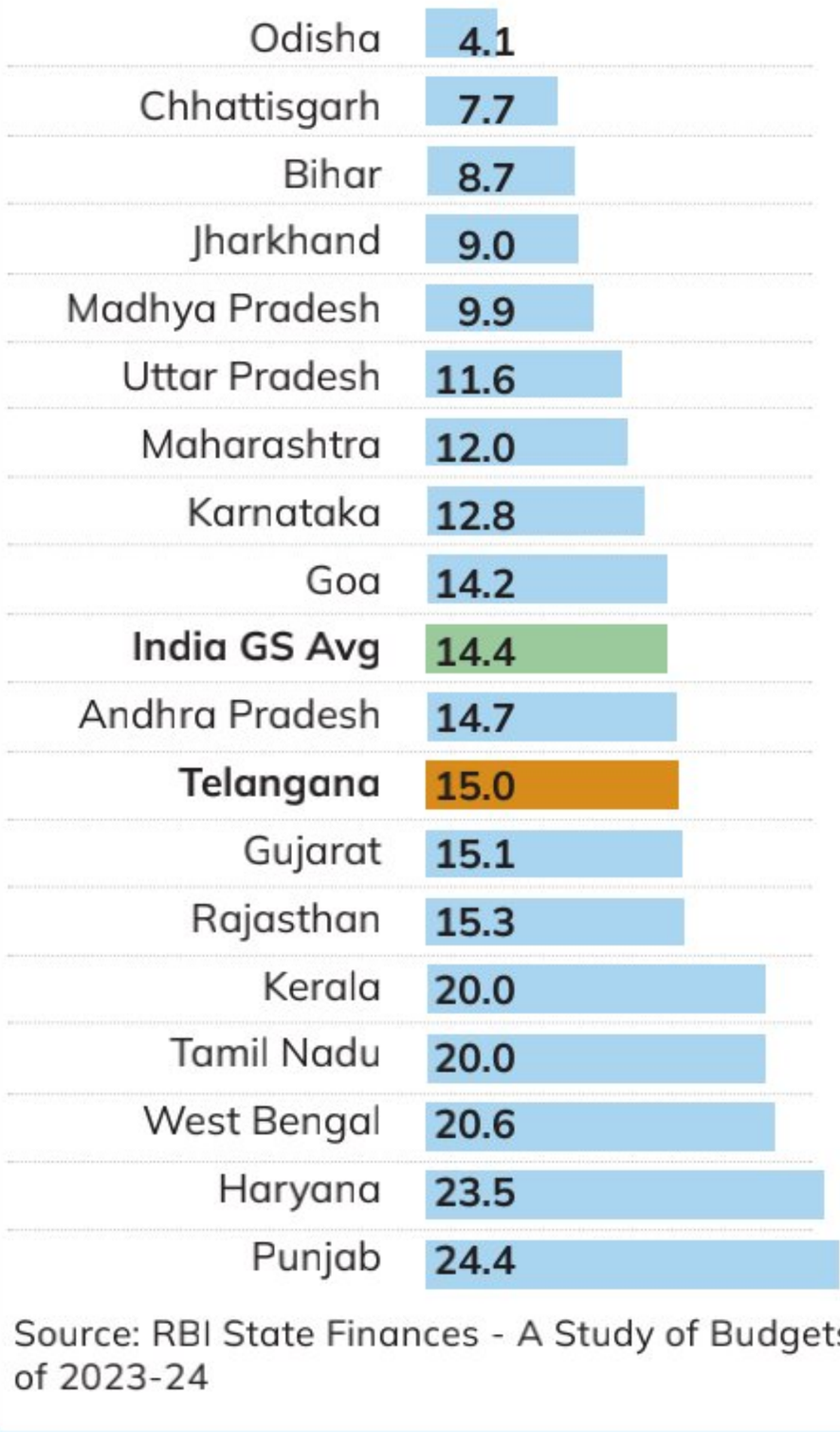
Sl. No.	State	Interest Payments (2021-22) (in Rs. crore)	Revenue Receipts (2021-22) (in Rs. crore)	Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts ratio
1	Odisha	6,342	1,53,059	4.1
2	Chhattisgarh	6,144	79,652	7.7
3	Bihar	13,822	1,58,797	8.7
4	Jharkhand	6,286	69,722	9.0
5	Madhya Pradesh	18,446	1,85,876	9.9
6	Uttar Pradesh	42,876	3,71,011	11.6
7	Maharashtra	40,158	3,33,312	12.0

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Sl. No.	State	Interest Payments (2021-22) (in Rs. crore)	Revenue Receipts (2021-22) (in Rs. crore)	Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts ratio
8	Karnataka	24,984	1,95,762	12.8
9	Goa	1,783	12,509	14.2
10	Andhra Pradesh	22,165	1,50,552	14.7
11	**Telangana**	**19,161**	**1,27,469**	**15.0**
12	Gujarat	25,188	1,66,830	15.1
13	Rajasthan	28,101	1,83,920	15.3
14	Kerala	23,303	1,16,640	20.0
15	Tamil Nadu	41,564	2,07,492	20.0
16	West Bengal	36,672	1,78,159	20.6
17	Haryana	18,362	78,092	23.5
18	Punjab	19,064	78,168	24.4

Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

Fig. 1.37 Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts Ratios



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2023-24

1.3 Way Forward

Based on the analysis of Telangana's public finance trends, several strategic directions to enhance fiscal sustainability and economic resilience:

1. **Debt Management and Reduction Strategies:** Telangana should prioritise effective debt management strategies to curb the escalation of outstanding liabilities. This includes exploring options for refinancing debt at lower interest rates, restructuring existing obligations, and diversifying funding sources to reduce reliance on high-cost borrowings.

2. **Enhanced Revenue Mobilization:** To reduce dependence on debt financing, the state can focus on improving revenue streams through effective tax

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administration, broadening the tax base, and introducing innovative revenue generation initiatives. This approach could boost revenue receipts, thereby reducing the fiscal deficit.

3. **Expenditure Rationalisation:** Implementing rigorous expenditure control measures is essential to align spending with revenue capabilities. This involves prioritising expenditures based on developmental needs, enhancing efficiency in public spending, and curbing unnecessary expenses to optimise resource utilisation.

4. **Investment in Infrastructure and Development:** Despite fiscal constraints, targeted investments in critical infrastructure projects can stimulate economic growth and productivity. Prioritising infrastructure development in the healthcare, education, and transportation sectors can attract private investments, create employment opportunities, and bolster long-term economic prospects.

5. **Monitoring and Mitigating Risks:** Continuous monitoring of economic indicators and fiscal risks is essential to preemptively address emerging challenges. Adopting risk management strategies and contingency plans can mitigate external financial shocks, ensuring resilience in fiscal operations.

By adopting a holistic approach that encompasses prudent debt management, revenue enhancement, efficient expenditure allocation, strategic investments, and risk management, Telangana can effectively navigate fiscal challenges and foster sustainable long-term economic growth.

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Section

2

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

2.1. Agriculture

2.2. Horticulture

2.3. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

2.4. Forest & Environment

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Key Highlights

- The Agriculture sector GSVA in Telangana at Current Prices has increased by 4%, from Rs. 2,03,247 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 2,11,422 crore in 2023-24 (AE).
- The Crops sector GSVA in Telangana at current prices has decreased by 0.8%, from Rs. 1,01,279 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 1,00,481 crore in 2023-24 (AE). This decline is attributed to several factors, including a delayed monsoon.
- As per the Agriculture Census for 2021-22, the average landholding size in the state is 0.89 hectares, down from 1.00 hectare in 2015-16, indicating further fragmentation.
- In 2022-23, during the Vaanakalam season, paddy was the predominant crop, occupying 44.30% of the gross sown area, while cotton followed closely with 34.08% of the gross sown area. In the Yasangi season, paddy dominated the gross sown area with 76.66% of the total gross sown area.
- In 2022-23, Telangana's total agricultural production stood at 414 lakh MTs, of which the major crops were Paddy, Cotton and Maize.
- With the goal of diversifying crops and improving farmer income, the state government is ambitiously promoting Oil palm cultivation. The target for 2024-25 includes covering 1 lakh acres, and the action plan for 2024-25 to 2028-29 aims to cover 3.5 lakh acres.
- Taking farmer welfare as the central focus, the government is reorienting schemes and planning to implement Rythu Bharosa, a crop loan waiver scheme, the introduction of new crop insurance, Rythu Bima, and providing a bonus for paddy crop in the following year.

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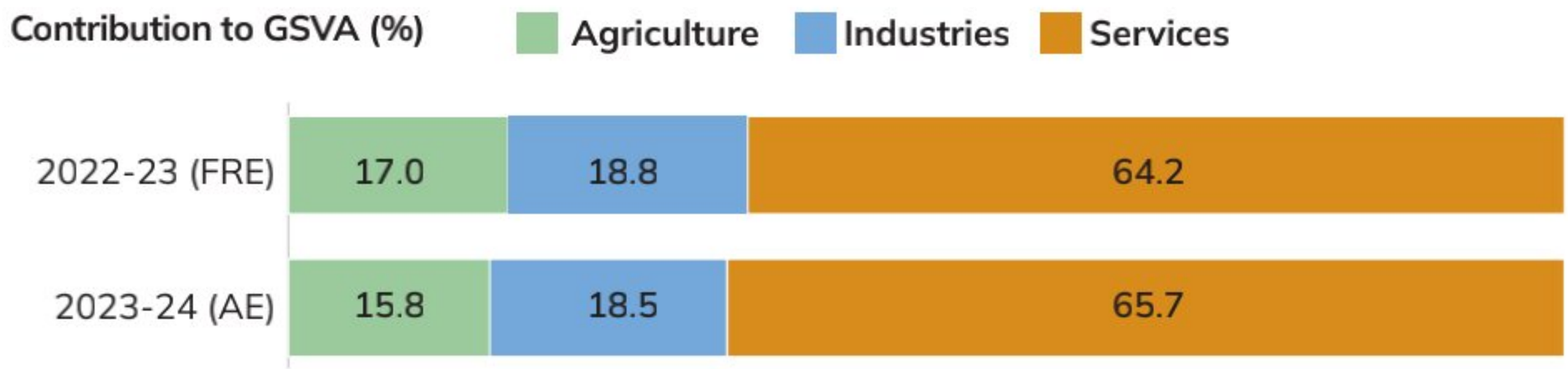
2.1 Agriculture

Agriculture and allied sectors form the backbone of Telangana's economy, providing employment to a significant portion of the state's population. This is especially true in rural areas, where over half of Telangana's residents live. These sectors employ 66.15% of the rural workforce and 47.34% of the state's workforce. Recognizing the significance of agriculture as the mainstay of the state, the government prioritizes farmer welfare and plans to reorient its schemes to ensure that only genuine farmers receive the benefits.

2.1.1 Macro Trends

The agriculture sector's contribution to the state economy has remained steady at around 16-17% of the GSVA. The sector contribution to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices has decresed by 1.2%, from 17.0% in 2022-23 (FRE) to 15.8% in 2023-24 (AE). Fig 2.1 shows the sectoral composition of GSVA at current prices for 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Fig 2.1 Sectoral Composition of GSVA at Current Prices for Telangana (2022-23 and 2023-24)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

The contribution of the crops sector to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices has decreased by 1.0% from 8.5% in 2022-23 (FRE) to 7.5% in 2023-24 (AE). Several factors contributed to this decline:

- **Delayed Monsoon:** The Southwest monsoon arrived 17 days late, hitting Telangana on June 22, 2023, instead of June 5.
- **Rainfall Variability:** Significant fluctuations observed in rainfall throughout the season, with critical deficiencies during August and October 2023, affected crop yields, particularly dry crops like Redgram, Maize, and Bengal Gram.

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- **Dry Spells and Water Issues:** Prolonged dry spells, groundwater depletion, and low water levels in the Krishna basin exacerbated the situation.

Between the fiscal years 2022-23 (FRE) and 2023-24 (AE), at current prices, the agricultural and allied sectors' contribution to primary sector GSVA has experienced some notable shifts. The proportion of crops in GSVA decreased from 49.8% to 47.5%, reflecting a decline of 2.3%, possibly due to unfavourable weather. Conversely, livestock increased from 44.7% to 46.8% in the same period, a 2.1% rise, which could be attributed to improved farming practices and higher demand. Forestry and logging remained stable, with 2.2% indicating consistent activity in this sector. Fishing and aquaculture saw a modest increase from 3.3% to 3.5%. Fig 2.2 shows the trends.

Fig. 2.2 Agriculture and Allied Activities Contribution to GSVA between 2022-23 and 2023-24 at Current Prices

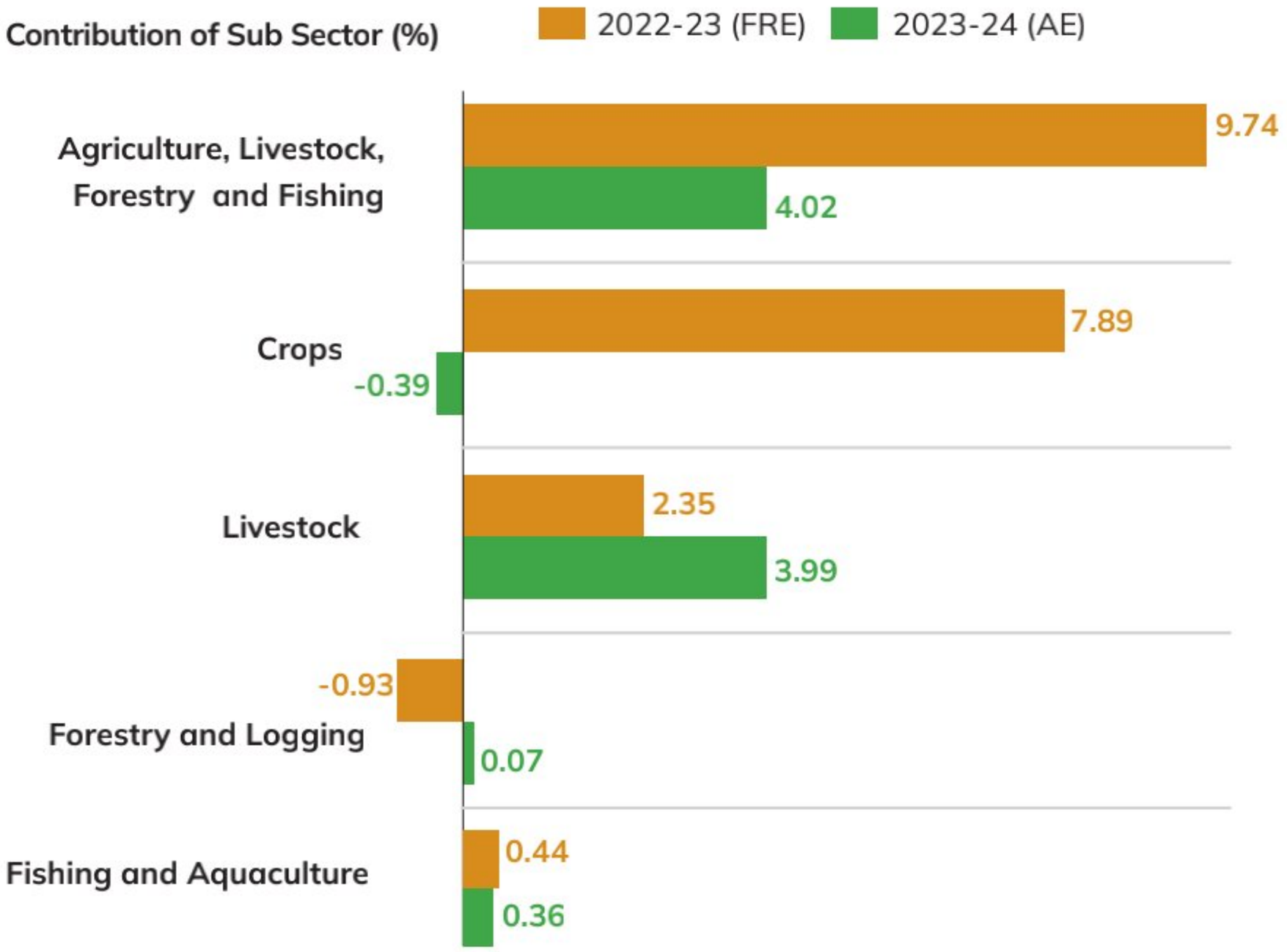


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Between the fiscal years 2022-23 (FRE) and 2023-24 (AE), the Crops sector contribution to the overall agriculture sector growth experienced a significant decline from 7.89% to -0.39%, while livestock increased from 2.35% to 3.99%, indicating growth in livestock farming. Forestry and logging improved slightly from -0.93% to 0.07%, and fishing and aquaculture decreased from 0.44% to 0.36% in the same period. This overall decline was driven mainly by the substantial drop in crop production despite the positive growth in livestock. Fig 2.3 depicts the sub-sector's contribution to the agriculture growth in 2022-23 (FRE) and 2023-24 (AE).

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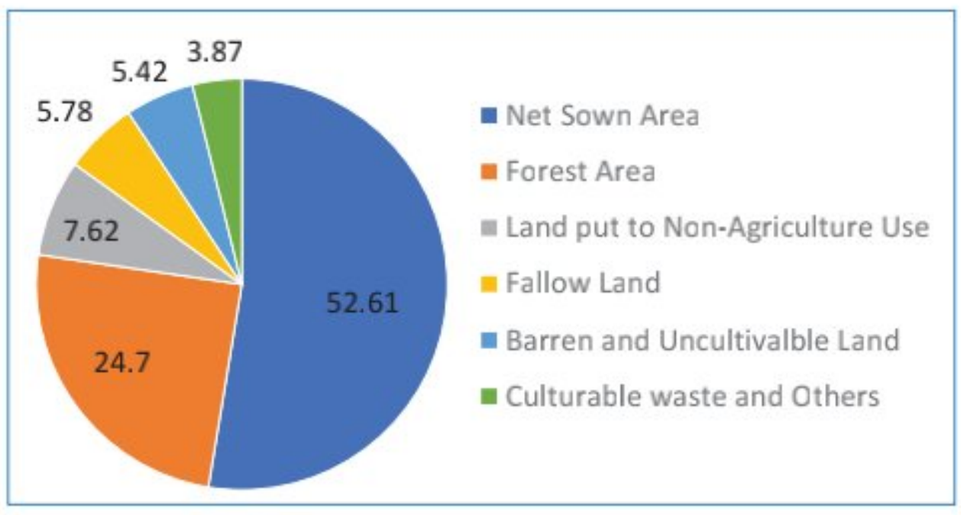
Fig. 2.3 Sub Sectoral Growth Rate Contribution to Overall Sector Growth (at Current Prices) Between 2022-23 and 2023-24



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

2.1.2 Land use Pattern

Telangana State is the 11th largest State in the country, with a geographical area of over 276.95 lakh acres (112.08 lakh hectares). During the year 2022-23, 52.61% of the area is under Net Sown area, around 24.70% is under Forest Cover, 7.62% is under land put to Non-agriculture use, 5.78% is under Fallow land, 5.42% is under Barren and uncultivable land, remaining area i.e., 3.87% is under culturable waste, permanent pastures & other grazing lands and Land under Miscellaneous tree crops which are not included in net area sown.



2.1.2.1 Land holding pattern

As per the recently released 11th Agriculture Census (2021-22), the total number of operational holdings in the State is 70.60 lakhs, covering an area of 63.12 lakh hectares[1]. Marginal and

1. Agriculture Census 2021-22

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Small farmers hold about 91.4% of the landholdings (less than 4.94 acres), accounting for 68.2% (43 lakh hectares) of the area. Semi-medium, Medium and Large farmers hold 7.1%, 1.4%, and 0.1% of the land holdings and account for 20.5%, 8.7%, and 2.6% of the area operated respectively. As per the Agriculture Census of 2021-22, the average landholding size in the state is 0.89 hectares, down from 1.00 hectare in 2015-16. Category-wise percentage of land holdings (as per the 11th Agriculture census) is given in Fig 2.4.

Fig. 2.4 Land Holding Pattern in the State as per 11th Agriculture Census (2021-22)

Land Holdings by Size Class

Size Class (Acres)	No. of Holdings ('000)	% of Holdings	Area Operated ('000 Hects.)	Area Operated ('000 Acres)	% of Area Operated
Marginal (Below 2.47)	4,847	68.7	2,067	5,108	32.8
Small (2.48 – 4.94)	1,600	22.7	2,237	5,528	35.4
Semi-Medium (4.95 - 9.88)	505	7.1	1,297	3,205	20.5
Medium (9.89 - 24.77)	99	1.4	547	1,352	8.7
Large (24.78 and Above)	9	0.1	164	405	2.6
Total	**7,060**	**100**	**6,312**	**15,597**	**100**

Land Holdings by Social Groups

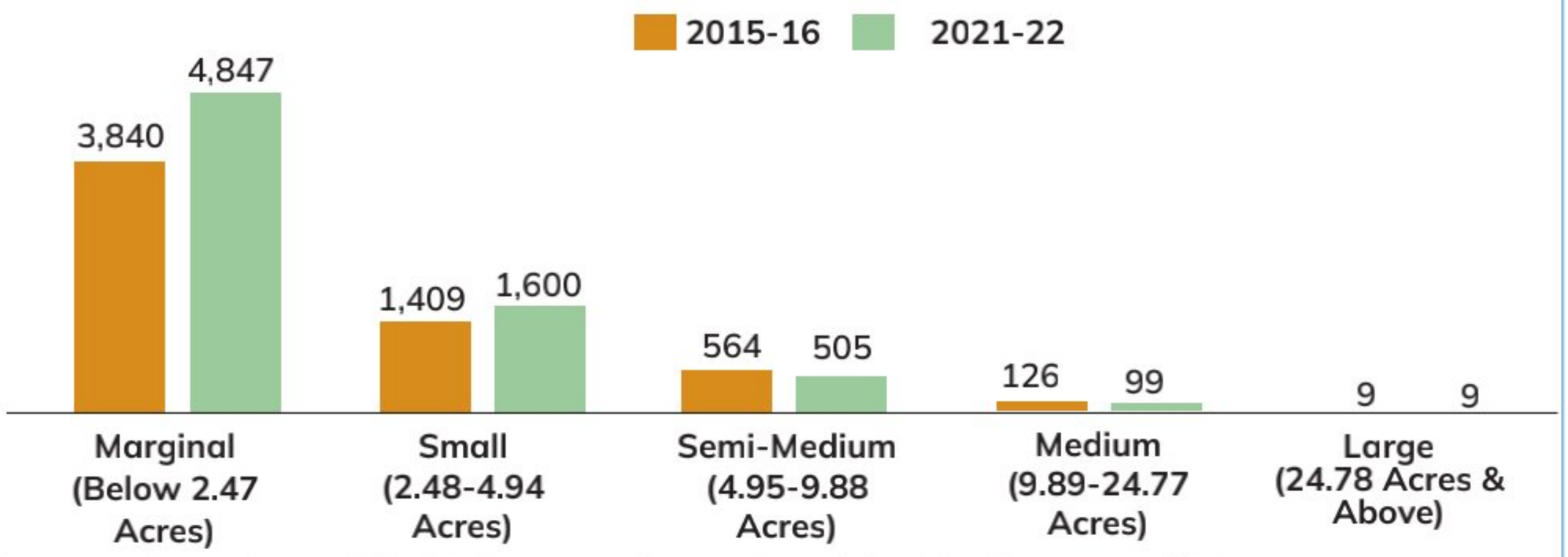
Scheduled Caste	979	13.9	611	1,510	9.7
Scheduled Tribes	834	11.8	753	1,861	11.9
Institutional	0.2	0.0	9	22	0.2
Others	5,247	74.3	4,939	12,205	78.2
Total	**7,060**	**100**	**6,312**	**15,597**	**100**

Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Between 2015-16 and 2021-22, the distribution and number of agricultural holdings changed significantly. The total number of holdings increased from 59.48 lakh to 70.60 lakh, with marginal holdings (below 2.47 acres) rising from 64.6% to 68.7% and small holdings (2.48-4.94 acres) slightly decreasing from 23.7% to 22.7%.

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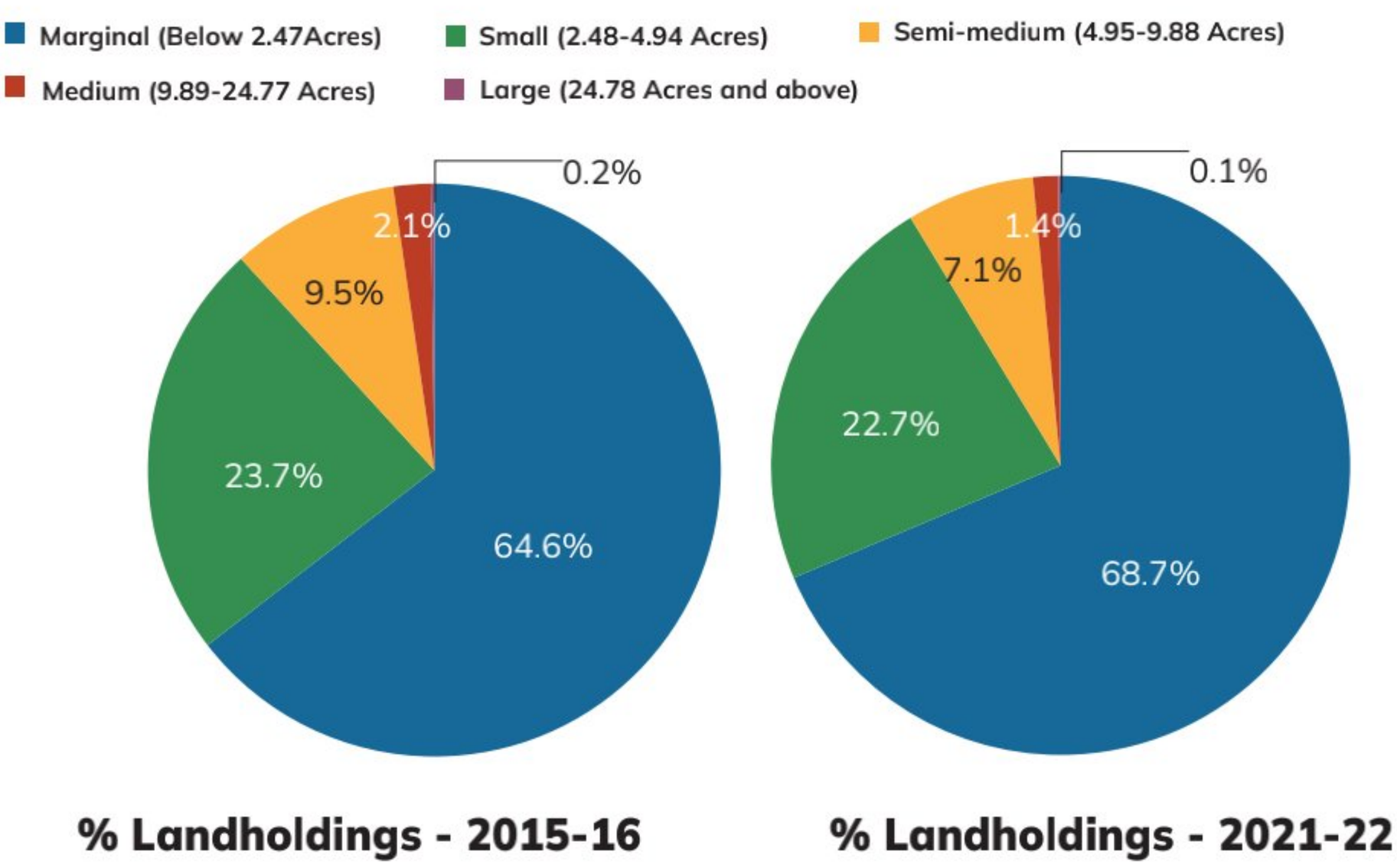
Fig.2.5 Landholdings Comparison (size wise-in numbers) between 2015-16 and 2021-22 (in Thousands)



Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Semi-medium holdings (4.95-9.88 acres) dropped from 9.5% to 7.1%, medium holdings (9.89-24.77 acres) declined from 2.1% to 1.4%, and large holdings (24.78 acres and above) saw a marginal decrease from 0.2% to 0.1%. These shifts indicate a growing prevalence of smaller farms, with the most significant increase in marginal holdings.

Fig.2.6 Landholdings Comparison (size wise-in Percentage) between 2015-16 and 2021-22



Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

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The Scheduled Castes (SC) population own 13.9% of landholdings, covering 9.7% of the total area. The Scheduled Tribes (ST) population own 11.8% of agricultural landholdings, covering 11.9% of the total area. 74.3% of the landholdings belong to the 'Others' category, covering 78.2% of the area operated.

Between the 2015-16 and 2021-22 periods, the distribution of holdings among different social groups exhibited notable changes. The Scheduled Caste holdings as a percent of total land holdings increased from 11.8% to 13.9%. Scheduled Tribes' holdings decreased slightly from 12% to 11.8%. The category labelled "Others" saw a decrease in the percent of total holdings from 76.2% in 2015-16 to 74.3% in 2021-22.

2.1.2.2 District-wise average land holding

The average land holding sizes across districts in Telangana vary, reflecting local agricultural conditions and practices. Districts like Adilabad, Kumuram Bheem, and Bhadradri have relatively more extensive average land holdings of 1.5 hectares, 1.4 hectares, and 1.3 hectares, respectively, suggesting potentially more extensive agricultural activities. Meanwhile, Warangal, Karimnagar, Medak, and Kamareddy districts have smaller average land holdings, around 0.6 to 0.8 hectares, indicating likely smaller-scale farming or different land use patterns. These variations highlight Telangana's districts' diverse agricultural landscape and land utilisation practices.

Fig. 2.7 District Wise Average Land Holding (in Hectares)



District	Avg. Lh (Ha)	District	Avg. Lh (Ha)
Adilabad	1.53	Wanaparthy	0.86
Kumuram Bheem	1.39	Jayashankar	0.85
Bhadradri Kothagudem	1.30	Rangareddy	0.83
Jogulamba Gadwal	1.08	Mahabubnagar	0.83
Narayanpet	1.03	Sangareddy	0.83
Nirmal	1.00	Rajanna Sircilla	0.83
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1.00	Medchal-Malkajgiri	0.81
Nagarkurnool	0.98	Nizamabad	0.80
Nalgonda	0.97	Siddipet	0.78
Jangaon	0.95	Jagtial	0.77
Mancherial	0.93	Peddapalli	0.76
Vikarabad	0.92	Hanumakonda	0.75
Suryapet	0.92	Karimnagar	0.75
Mulugu	0.92	Warangal	0.74
Khammam	0.91	Kamareddy	0.73
Mahabubabad	0.87	Medak	0.60

Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

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2.1.3 Rainfall

Telangana received 994.8 millimetres (mm) of rainfall in 2023-24, which is 8% in excess of normal rainfall of 919 mm. The deviation of rainfall in percentage over different seasons of 2023-24 reveals significant fluctuations. The South-West Monsoons' received a positive deviation of 17%, and the North-East Monsoon experienced a notable 53% decrease. The Winter Period again had a significant shortfall of 90%, and the Hot Weather Period showed a modest 45% increase, culminating in an overall annual deviation of 8% in 2023-24. These variations highlight the erratic nature of rainfall patterns across different seasons.

Table 2.1 Percent (%) Deviation of rainfall between 2022-23 and 2023-24

Year	South-West Monsoon (June to September)	North-East Monsoon (October to December)	Winter Period (January and February)	Hot Weather Period (March to May)	Total (June to May)
2022-23	52	1	-94	236	53
2023-24	17	-53	-90	45	8

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

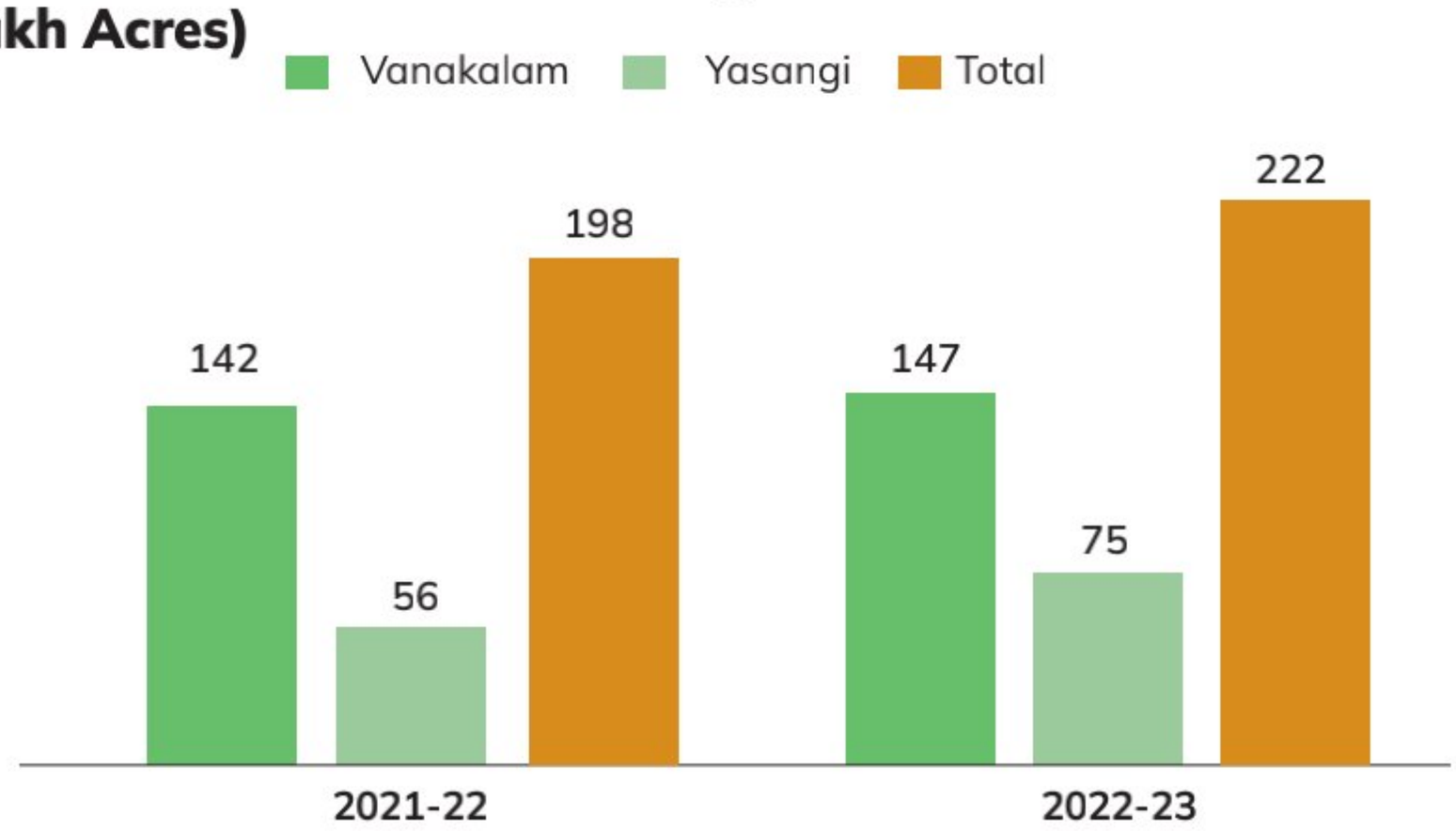
2.1.4 Trends in Agriculture output

2.1.4.1 Sown Area

The gross sown area for 2021-22 and 2022-23 indicates a notable improvement across the Vanakalam and Yasangi seasons. In the Vanakalam season, there was an increase from 142 lakh acres in 2021-22 to 147 lakh acres in 2022-23, reflecting a 3.5% growth in sown area. The Yasangi season saw a more significant rise, from 56 lakh acres in 2021-22 to 75 lakh acres in 2022-23. Consequently, the total gross sown area surged from 198 lakh acres in 2021-22 to 222 lakh acres in 2022-23, underscoring an overall positive trend in sown area under agriculture.

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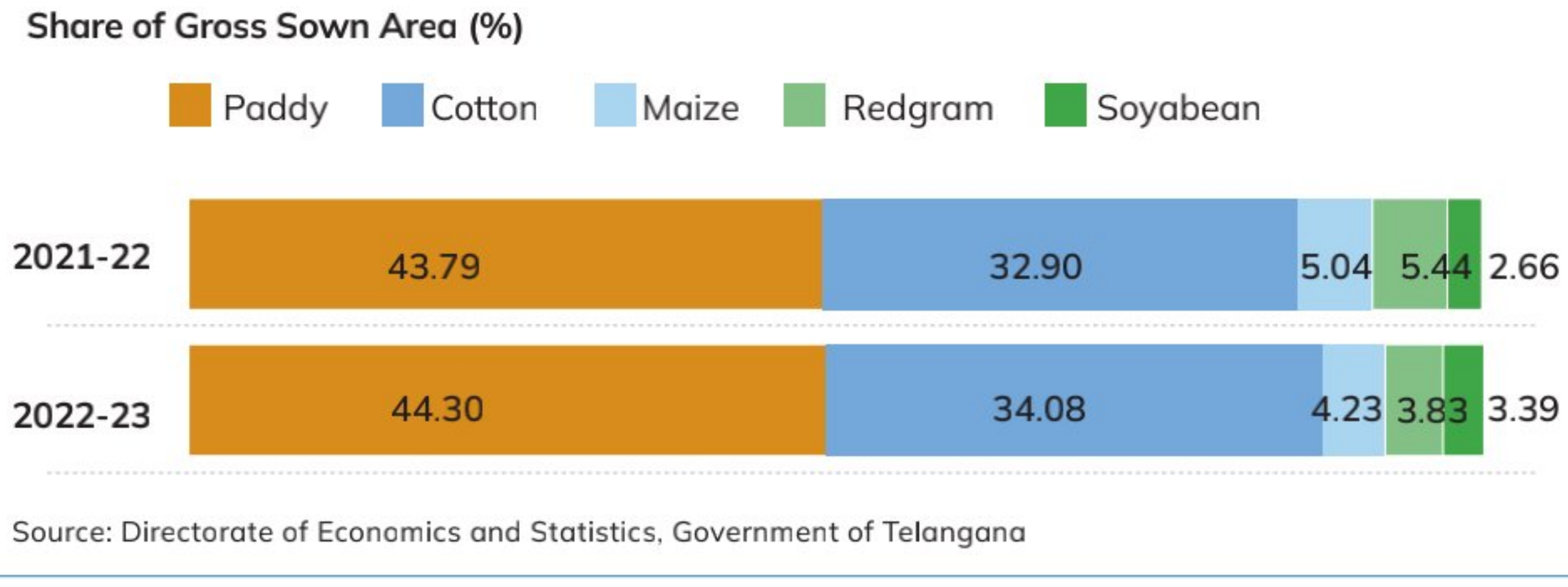
Fig 2.8 Gross Sown Area in Telangana for 2021-22 and 2022-23 (in Lakh Acres)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

In the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, for Vaanakalam, paddy remained the predominant crop, occupying 43.79% and 44.30% of the gross sown area respectively. Cotton followed closely, increasing from 32.90% to 34.08% over the same period. Maize and redgram experienced slight decreases, with maize declining from 5.04% to 4.23% and redgram dropping from 5.44% to 3.83% of sown area. Soyabean, however, showed growth, rising from 2.66% to 3.39% in the same period. These figures indicate a stable preference for paddy and cotton, with noticeable shifts in maize, redgram, and soya bean cultivation patterns between the two years.

Fig 2.9 Gross Sown Area under top 5 crops in Vaanakalam for 2021-22 and 2022-23 (in % out of Total Sown Area)

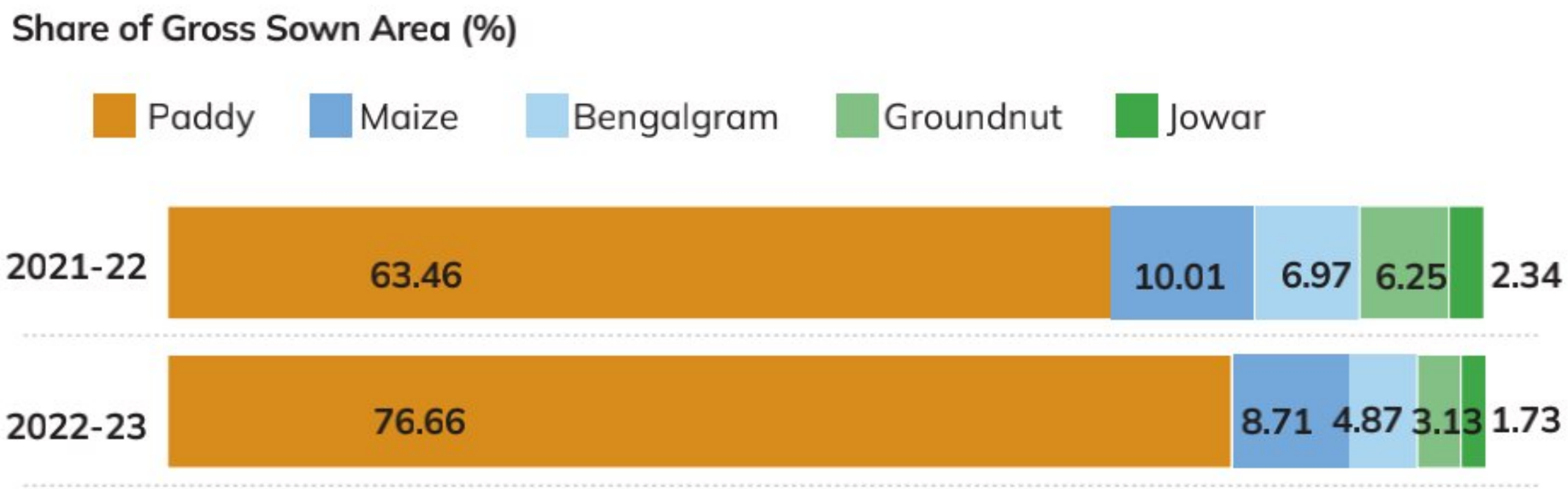


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

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In the Yasangi season for agricultural years 2021-22 and 2022-23, paddy dominated the gross sown area, increasing significantly from 63.46% to 76.66% of the total gross sown area. Maize and Bengalgram saw reductions, with maize decreasing from 10.01% to 8.71% and Bengalgram dropping from 6.97% to 4.87% in the same period. Groundnut also experienced a decline, down from 6.25% to 3.13%. Jowar maintained a minor presence, decreasing slightly from 2.34% to 1.73%.

Fig 2.10 Gross Sown Area under top 5 crops in Yasangi for 2021-22 and 2022-23 (in % out of Total Sown Area)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

2.1.4.2 Production of major crops

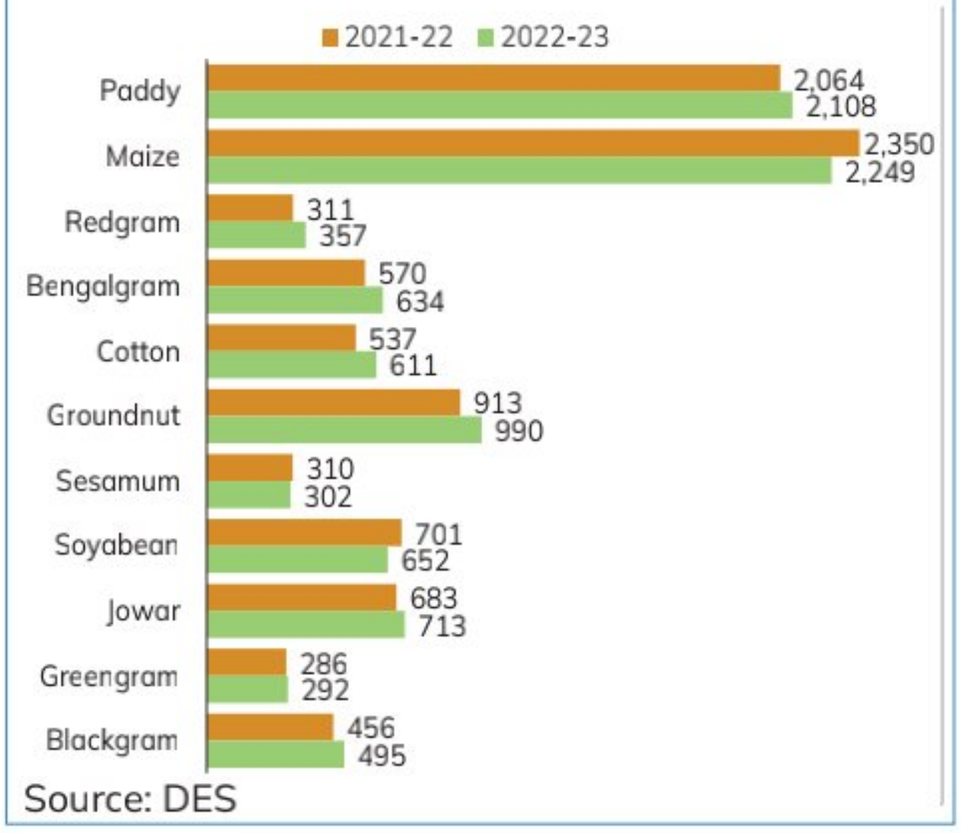
In 2022-23, Telangana's total agricultural production stands at 414 lakh MTs, of which the major crops are Paddy, Cotton, and Maize. The state cultivated 122.45 lakh acres of paddy, resulting in a production of 258 LMTs. Cotton was grown on 50.03 lakh acres, yielding 30.59 lakh MTs, while maize was cultivated on 12.74 lakh acres, producing 28.65 lakh MTs.

2.1.4.3 Yield

The yield rates for major crops in kilograms per acre (kg/acre) between 2021-22 and 2022-23 show varied trends. Paddy slightly increased from 2,064 to 2,108 kg/acre, while maize decreased slightly from 2,350 to 2,249 kg/acre. Redgram and Bengalgram exhibited notable improvements, with redgram rising from 311 to 357 kg/acre and Bengalgram increasing from 570 to 634 kg/acre. Cotton and groundnut yields also increased, with cotton climbing from 537 to 611 kg/acre and groundnut from 913 to 990 kg/acre. Other crops, such as Sesamum, soyabean, jowar, greengram, and blackgram, showed relatively stable or minor changes in yield over the two years.

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Fig 2.11 Yield of major crops in 2021-22 and 2022-23 (in Kgs/ Acre)



Source: DES

2.1.5 Programs for Farmers Welfare

To bolster the agricultural sector and support farmers in Telangana, the state government is planning a series of initiatives that involve incorporating necessary changes to existing schemes and re-aligning new programs to meet the needs of the farming community. Given the state's diverse agricultural landscape, this comprehensive approach addresses farmers' unique challenges in different districts.

2.1.5.1 Rythu Bharosa

Allegations have surfaced that under the Rythu Bandhu scheme, many non-eligible farmers received benefits, including payments for uncropped lands, buildings, and venture plots. In response, the Telangana government plans to reform and rename the scheme as Rythu Bharosa, focusing on providing benefits to genuine and needy farmers, including tenant cultivators. Additionally, the government is contemplating to enhance the assistance from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 per acre per annum for agriculture landholders and tenant farmers and providing Rs.12,000 to agricultural labourers. This transition aims to enhance transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in delivering agrarian assistance. To this effect, a cabinet sub committee has been formed to finalise guidelines under Rythu Bharosa.

2.1.5.2 Crop Insurance

The Government of Telangana plans to re-implement the Pradhan Manthri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) Scheme from Kharif 2024, discontinued in previous years. It has the following features:

- Universal Coverage (Farmers growing all notified crops in notified areas are covered).
- Free to farmers (Farmers share of the premium will be borne by the state government).
- Technology-driven (Extensive use of technology during enrollment, yield estimation, crop damage assessment, claim settlement, etc.)

Under PMFBY, claim calculations are based on yield, and crops to be notified are proposed based on the area sown over the past three years and the availability of yield data for the past seven years. Villages with a significant

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crop covering over 25% of their gross cropped area are notified under Village Insurance Unit (VIS). To qualify as a single unit, a village must have at least 250 acres (100 hectares) of a selected crop; otherwise, contiguous villages form a group unit. Mandal Insurance Units (MIS) are designated for crops covering at least 2500 acres or 1000 hectares in a district. For the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), claim calculations are based on weather parameters, covering crops harvested in multiple pickings such as cotton, chilli, sweet orange, and tomato, as approved by the authorities.

Box 2.1

Rythu Nestham

The Rythu Nestham program is being organised in coordination with the Scientists of Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU) on the ongoing agriculture and allied activities in the State for creating awareness to the farming community through Video Conference units installed in 110 Rythu Vedikas.

The project aims to enhance agriculture extension activities by linking Rythu Vedikas via Zoom and YouTube Live, enabling real-time interactions between scientists, officials, and farmers. This allows for immediate solutions to field-level problems and timely feedback. It also aims to build the capacities of Extension Functionaries (Agriculture Extension Officers) in using digital platforms to reach underserved areas. Weekly online training sessions will be conducted every Tuesday by PJTSAU scientists and progressive farmers. Additionally, officers from various departments will utilize these facilities to educate farmers. In phase II of the program, the installation of 456 units at Mandal Level Rythu Vedikas is being processed.



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Box 2.2

Crop Loan Waiver Scheme 2024

Taking the farmers' plight and breaking the vicious cycle of the debt trap, the state government has announced a Crop Loan Waiver Scheme to waive all kinds of crop loans of farmers up to Rs.2 lakh. The government, vide G.O Rt.No.567, dated 15th July, 2024, issued detailed guidelines for implementation of Crop Loan Waiver. As per the guidelines, the scheme will waive the loan up to Rs.2.0 lakhs including both principal and interest, per one farmer's family. The eligibility of the farmers will be based on food security cards issued by the Civil Supplies Department. This scheme applies to short-term loans obtained between 12th December, 2018 and 9th December, 2023, from Scheduled Banks, Rural Banks, and District Cooperative Banks.

The Commissioner & Director of the Agriculture Department is the Nodal Officer for implementation of the Scheme. An IT portal, developed by the Agriculture Department and NIC, will be used for the effective implementation of the scheme. This portal will have all loan accounts data of eligible farmers and validate their eligibility after data verification by the concerned departments. It will also be linked with the IFMIS system operated by the Finance Department for bill submissions and will include modules for information sharing with stakeholders and receiving complaints from farmers.

For eligible families, the waiver amounts will be transferred directly into their loan accounts via direct benefit transfer mode. Families with outstanding loan amounts exceeding Rs 2 lakh must settle the excess amount to qualify for the waiver benefit. In addition to the exclusive portal, the Agriculture Department will set up grievance cells to address complaints from farmers. Farmers can lodge complaints on the portal or at mandal-level grievance centres. Furthermore, each bank will appoint a nodal officer to coordinate with the Agriculture Department and NIC, ensuring smooth implementation and addressing any issues that arise.



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2.1.6 TG MARKFED

Telangana Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (TG MARKFED) is an apex organisation in the Cooperative Sector with a net membership of 592 cooperatives throughout Telangana. The government has nominated TG MARKFED as the nodal agency for the storage and supply of fertilisers to Primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) and other government agencies. As the state-level nodal agency, TG MARKFED procures coarse grains and pulses under MSP and Price Support schemes, creating storage facilities for fertilisers and farmers' produce to generate revenue for the federation's sustenance. In 2023-24, TG MARKFED achieved significant fertiliser sales, amounting to 887,647 MTs. This included 15,744 MTs of DAP, 21,526 MTs of complex fertilisers, 849,407 MTs of urea, and 970 MTs of other fertilisers. The total value of these sales was approximately Rs. 562 crore.

2.1.7 Telangana State Seeds Development Corporation

The mandate of the corporation focuses on ensuring the production and supply of quality seeds for crop varieties, including state and centrally released varieties. This involves producing foundation and certified seeds through individual farmers and procuring green manure and soybean seeds for government schemes. Major crops include paddy, Bengal Gram, groundnut, and soybean, while other crops comprise hybrid maize, jowar, sesamum, and several vegetable crops. The corporation, as the sole public sector entity guarantees quality seed multiplication through certification processes. Seed production is carried out by about 5,700 farmers across 45,000 acres in various districts. Additionally, the multiplication of newly released high-yielding varieties from PJTSAU and ICAR are undertaken to integrate them into the seed chain, ensuring their availability to the farming community.

Table 2.2 Seed Production (Quantity in QTL)

Crop	2022-23	2023-24[2]
Paddy	1,53,871	1,50,500
Bengal Gram	12,678	18,950
Groundnut	4,903	4,150
Soybean	286	1,426
Redgram	562	1,477
Greengram	2,255	1,931
Blackgram	2,824	1,155
Maize (Hybrid)	50	130
Sesamum	31	60
Jowar	201	100

2. Expected quantities

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Crop	2022-23	2023-24[2]
Bajra (Hybrid)	14	0
Sunhemp	1,137	75
Mustard	27	4
Ragi	0	2
Fodder Jowar	9	0
Fodder Maize	19	4
Safflower	15	100
TOTAL	1,78,882	1,80,064

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana

2.1.7.1 Telangana State Seed and Organic Certification Authority (TGSSOCA)

The vision of TGSSOCA is to maintain and supply high-quality seeds of notified varieties through the Seed Certification process, ensuring timely delivery to the farming community. The mission includes adopting national and international seed certification standards, ensuring seed quality and purity, educating farmers on quality seed production, promoting organic farming through certification, and enhancing stakeholder coordination.

TGSSOCA, with its dedication to certifying around 20 lakh quintals of seeds annually under National Seed Certification and supplying these certified seeds to both neighbouring states and within Telangana, plays a significant role in the agricultural sector. Since 2016-17, TGSSOCA has also initiated International (OECD) Seed Certification to enhance seed exports, certifying approximately 1,500 acres and exporting about 42,700 quintals globally. Additionally, TGSSOCA established Organic Certification in 2017 with APEDA accreditation to promote organic farming, following the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) and PGS standards.

Achievements during last year

In 2023-24, TGSSOCA registered 1,06,548 acres under national seed certification, estimating 16,46,000 quintals to meet Telangana's demand. From December 2023, 78,918.75 acres were registered, with an estimated production of 13 lakh quintals. Under International (OECD) certification, 1,015.41 acres were registered, producing 15,164 quintals and exporting 20,000 quintals to Egypt. For organic certification, 1,58,906 acres were registered with 33,775 farmers. TGSSOCA generated approximately Rs. 980.48 lakhs in revenue for 2023-24. The Government of India authorised TGSSOCA's lab to issue Phyto-sanitary certification to promote seed exports.

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Box 2.3 Rationalising and repurposing farm support[3]

Government at both state and central levels have implemented various initiatives to support farmers in improving their incomes. These initiatives include direct input subsidies for seeds and fertilisers, investment support through direct cash transfers, free electricity for irrigation, and minimum support prices. However, reviewing these initiatives suggests significant arguments for rationalising and repurposing subsidies, considering ecological sustainability, equity, and effectiveness. Some of the ideas are presented below.

1. **Landholding linked direct farm income support.**

   Various state governments, followed by the central government, initiated transfers to farmers to provide initial investment support. In Telangana, through Rythu Bharosa, investment support is transferred to all lands without any restrictions; however, the system needs to be supported by accurate and readily available information on land ownership. Another important consideration is ensuring the support received is used only for the purchase of agricultural inputs and is not diverted to non-farm purposes.

2. **Payment for ecosystem services**

   Agriculture is a man-made ecosystem that produces both positive (nutrient cycling, water recharge, carbon sequestration, etc.) and negative ecosystem services (chemicalization of soil, greenhouse gas emission, soil sedimentation, etc.) depending on the agricultural practices adopted by the farmers. Farmers can be incentivised for the adoption of sustainable technologies and practices that produce positive ecosystem services.

3. **Price deficiency payment**

   Instead of procurement of commodities at MSP, the government may pay the difference between MSP and the price realised by the farmers in the open market directly in the beneficiaries' bank accounts. This mechanism is known as price deficiency payment (PDP). The central government initiated a Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) as a component of the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

3. The ideas for the box have been taken from a policy paper prepared by the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences. See following publication for more details: NAAS 2023. Beyond Price Support and Subsidy, Policy Paper No.122, National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi: 24 pp.

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2018 to ensure remunerative prices to oilseed producers. Through a transparent auction system, the scheme envisages direct payment of the difference between MSP and the market price to farmers selling the produce in the notified APMC yards.

4. **Leveraging market-based Instruments to manage Price Risks**

   Despite a massive food subsidy bill, price uncertainty remains a serious concern. The commodity derivative market offers a market-based instrument (MBI), which reduces the downside price risk and allows farmers to retain the upside benefits if the prices increase. In November 2020, the National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd (NCDEX) in collaboration with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), piloted a price protection programme for farmers through the Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

5. **Diversify the subsidy basket to favour eco-friendly inputs and healthier foods.**

   With the changing lifestyle and improving per capita income, the consumption pattern is shifting away from rice and wheat (primary commodities supported by subsidies) to high-value, nutrient-rich food commodities, which do not receive much farm support. It is, therefore, pertinent to diversify the PDS food basket. Further, the subsidies need to be extended for greener inputs (e.g., bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers) and sustainable practices such as natural and organic farming, micro-irrigation and solar energy.

6. **Invest in Research & Development (R&D)**

   R&D efforts should be strengthened to develop and standardise technologies/ practices that reduce water use and greenhouse gas emissions.

7. **Promote crop planning with economic incentives.**

   There is a greater need for evolving regionally differentiated crop plans, with economic incentives for crops that best suit the region's natural resource endowment, especially for a state like Telangana. For example, in the year 2022-23, paddy and cotton together occupied 78% of the total gross sown area in the state. This highlights a significant opportunity to promote crop diversification in Telangana.

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2.2 Horticulture

The Horticulture Department aims to expand the area under horticulture crops, enhancing nutritional security and providing higher returns to farmers due to the greater yield per unit area. To achieve this, several central and state schemes have been implemented. Main schemes include the Micro Irrigation Project (TGMIP), the State Horticulture Mission (currently known as MIDH since 2005), the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the National Bamboo Mission & Sub-Mission of AgroForestry, and the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (Since 2021-22).

In 2022-23, the area under Horticulture crops in the state was 12.12 Lakh acres producing 53.06 Lakh MTs. Mango, Sweet orange, Acid Lime, Guava, Pomegranate, Tomato, Brinjal, Oil Palm, Cashewnut, Chillies, and Turmeric are the major horticulture crops cultivated in the state.

Table 2.3: Area (in Lakh Acres) and Production (in Lakh MT) under Horticulture

Sl. No.	Name of the sector	Area	Pro-duction
1	Fruits	4.44	24.33
2	Vegetables	1.35	14.64
3	Spices	3.44	7.74
4	Plantation, Agro - Forestry and Others	2.8	5.58
5	Flowers	0.09	0.72
6	Medicinal & Aromatic crops	0.005	0.05
	Total	12.12	53.06

Source: Department of Horticulture, Government of Telangana

2.2.1 Oil palm

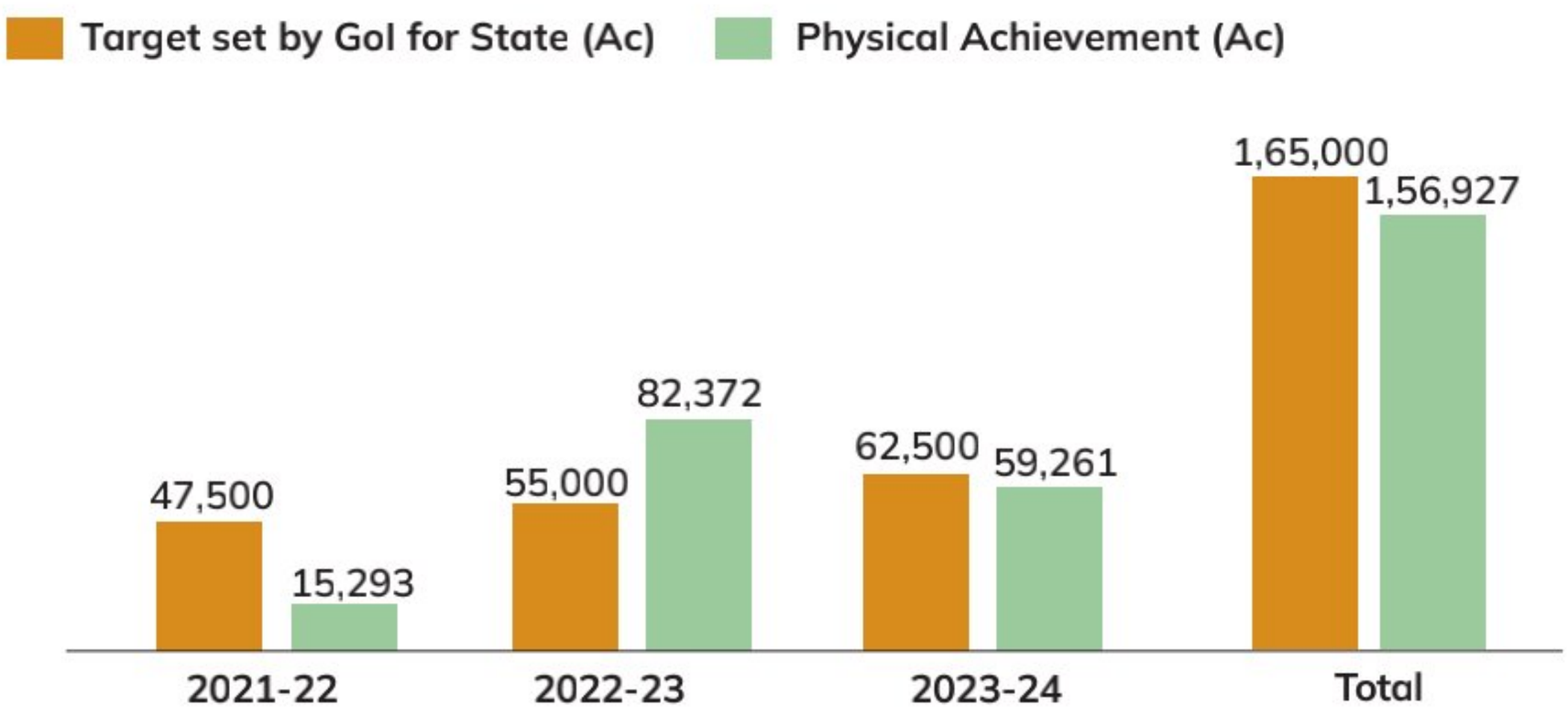
India, one of the largest consumers of Palm oil with a demand of nearly 100 lakh MTs per year, currently cultivates Oil palm on 11.37 lakh acres, producing 22.29 lakh MTs of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) and 3.91 lakh MTs of crude Palm oil annually. To achieve self-sufficiency, an estimated 70 lakh acres of Oil palm cultivation is required. The National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) aims to enhance edible oilseeds production, increase crude Palm oil production, and reduce import dependency. The mission targets adding 16.25 lakh acres by 2025-26, with a specific goal of 3.125 lakh acres for Telangana.

By 2020-21, only 46,324 acres in Telangana were covered under Oil palm cultivation, limited to four districts: Khammam, Bhadradri Kothagudem, Nalgonda, and Suryapet. With the National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) launched in 2021-22, the program expanded statewide, excluding Hyderabad and Medchal-Malkajgiri. Telangana aims to promote Oil palm extensively, with 14 processing companies operating across 31 districts along with 43 nurseries. Two units by

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M/s TS Oil Fed in Bhadradri-Kothagudem have a combined capacity of 120 MTs per hour, and five more mills are being established. The mission supports area expansion, garden maintenance, inter-cropping, seed gardens, nurseries, custom hiring centres, and capacity building for farmers and officials. By 2023-24, Oil palm cultivation in Telangana reached around 2.03 lakh acres, with 1,56,927 acres under NMEO-OP from 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Fig 2.12 Performance under Oil Palm Cultivation (in Acres)



Source: Department of Horticulture, Government of Telangana

Action plan for next year

The targeted activities aim to expand Oil palm cultivation through crop diversification, covering 1 lakh acres in 2024-25 with a financial allocation of Rs. 348.81 Crore under the NMEO-OP scheme. Farmers will receive support during gestation, including garden maintenance, inter-cropping assistance and agronomic support for better yields and income. The proposed action plan from 2024-25 to 2028-29 targets 3.50 lakh acres with a total project cost of Rs. 1279.53 Crore. The expected outcomes include increased Oil palm area, reduced dependency on edible oil imports, assured income for farmers for 25 years, revenue generation for the government, employment opportunities for the rural population, and growth of ancillary small-scale industries.

2.2.2 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - Per Drop More Crop

The main objective of the Micro irrigation project (MIP) is to effectively utilise every drop of water with improved water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation, namely Drip and sprinkler Irrigation

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systems. Thus, more area can be grown by utilising available water resources.

For the year 2023-24, the physical coverage is as follows: Drip irrigation for other crops covers 63.2 hectares, drip irrigation for oil palm covers 16,563 hectares, and sprinkler irrigation covers 3,048.3 hectares, making a total of 19,674.5 hectares and financial coverage for RKVY is Rs 94.7 Cr.

2.2.3 Improving Irrigation facilities

Improving irrigation facilities is crucial for protecting farmers during poor monsoon season and enhancing crop production and productivity, ultimately increasing farmers' income. The Irrigation Department aims to create irrigation potential in drought-prone and upland areas, maintain existing projects and improve water use efficiency to boost agricultural productivity. Additionally, the department oversees command area development and flood control. The government's objective is to provide assured irrigation to about 127.59 lakh acres in the state, ensuring the efficient, equitable, and sustainable use of water resources.

2.3 Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Crop and animal husbandry complement each other and have an equal role in enhancing farmer income. A recent study finds that, in India, the contribution of the livestock sector to the total revenue of agricultural households increased to 16 percent in 2018-19 from 4 percent in 2002-03[4].

About 29 lakh families in Telangana State are engaged in the livestock sector for their livelihood, and the livestock sector is emerging as one of the most potential and income-generating sectors for rural and semi-urban areas. Between 2012 and 2019, the livestock population in the state increased from 26.7 million to 32.6 million, with a 22.09% growth rate between these years.

2.3.1 Livestock and Small Holders

Small and marginal farmers and the landless poor contribute 62% of total milk production and own 70% of livestock in the state. Women constitute about 69% of the workforce engaged in the livestock sector. Similarly, rural shepherds own 90% of the sheep population, and the entire piggery development is the monopoly of weaker sections. Thus, the livestock sector has become a powerful tool for socio-economic change and a vital priority component in rural development and poverty alleviation programmes in the State.

Telangana is well known for its livestock wealth. Presently, the state consists of Sheep population (190.63 lakhs),

4. Gulati, A., Roy, R., & Juneja, R. (2024). New Deal for Agriculture for Viksit Bharat@ 2047 (No. 18). Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi, India.

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Poultry population (799.99 lakhs), Buffalo population (42.26 lakhs), Goat population (49.35 lakhs), Cattle (42.31 lakhs) and Pig population (1.78 lakhs).

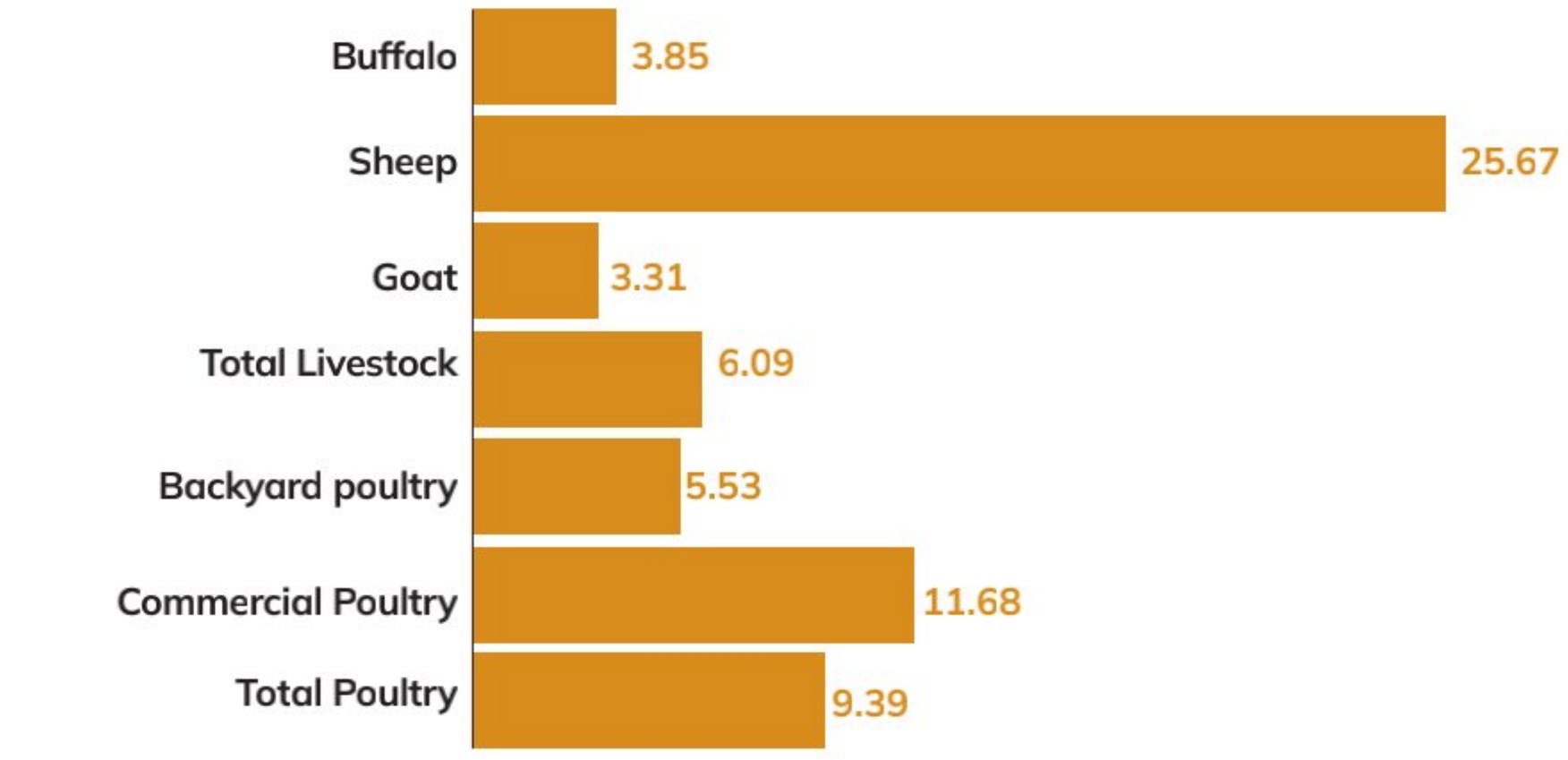
For 2022-23, the per capita availability of eggs was 392, while the per capita availability of meat was 23.97 kilograms.

Table 2.4: Livestock Resources in India and Telangana as per 20th Livestock Census (in lakh numbers)

Type of Animals	India	Telangana	% of Contribution to India
Cattle	1,925.23	42.31	2.2
Buffalo	1,098.52	42.26	3.85
Sheep	742.61	190.63	25.67
Goat	1,488.85	49.35	3.31
Pig	90.55	1.78	1.97
Horses & Ponies	3.42	0.04	1.13
Mule	0.84	0	0.11
Donkey	1.24	0.02	1.64
Camel	2.52	0	0.03
Total Livestock	**5,358.22**	**326.39**	**6.09**
Backyard poultry	3,170.73	175.44	5.53
Commercial Poultry	5,347.37	624.55	11.68
Total Poultry	**8,518.10**	**799.99**	**9.39**

Source: Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Telangana

Fig 2.13 Livestock Contribution of Telangana to India (in %)



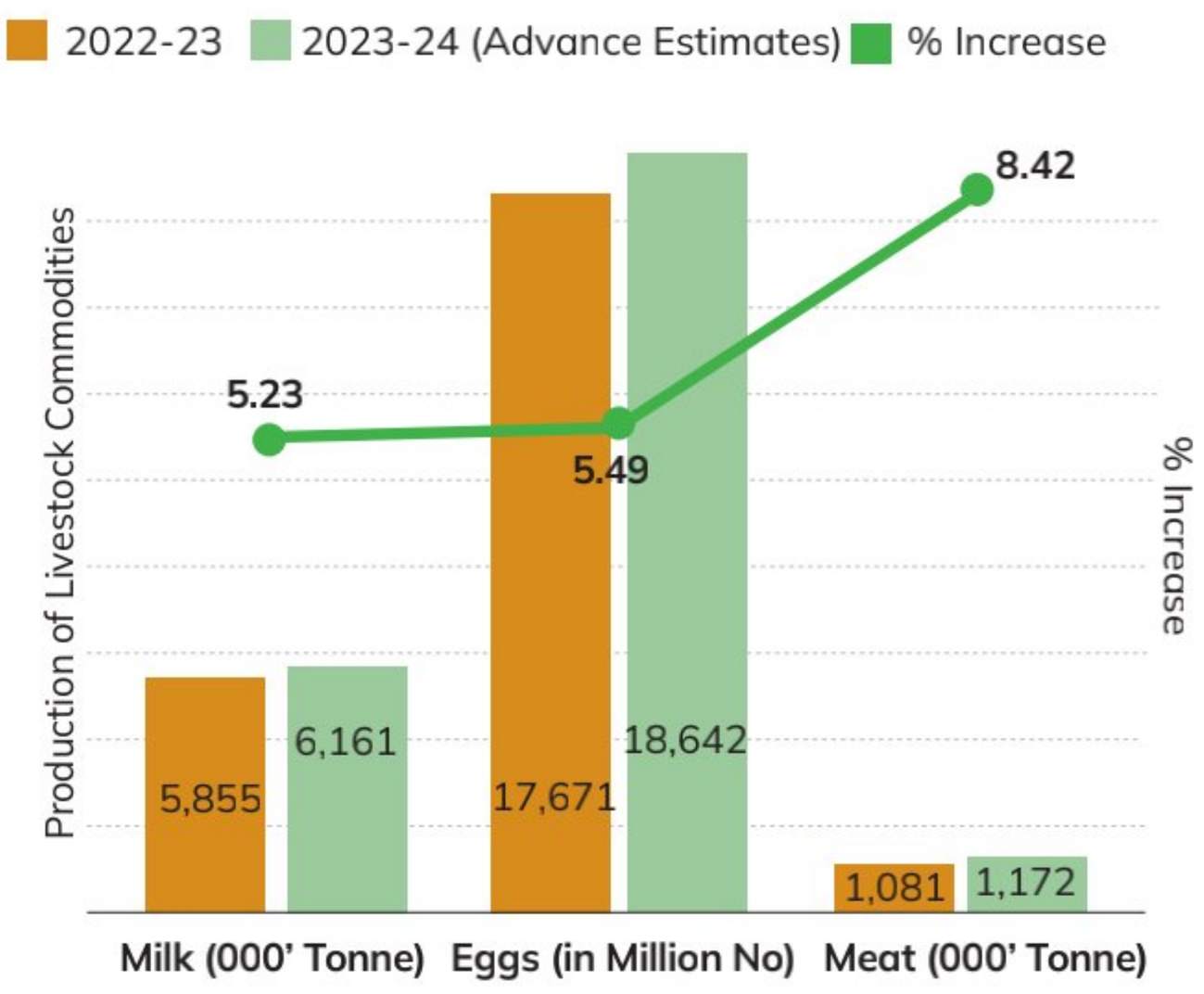
Source: Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Telangana

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The livestock sector is a major driver of primary sector growth. The sector's contribution to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices increased from Rs.90,857 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs.98,961 crore in 2023-24 (AE).

The Telangana government is implementing several initiatives to enhance the livestock sector. Since 2017, veterinary services have been provided at farmers' doorsteps through 100 IT-enabled Mobile Veterinary Clinics, treating 39,10,853 cases by April 2024, averaging 937 cases and 9.4 trips per vehicle per day. The Milk Incentive Scheme, supports dairy farmers by offering Rs. 4 per litre of milk supplied to cooperative dairies such as Vijaya, NARMUL, Mulkanoor, and Karimnagar. The Government of India also sanctioned 100 Mobile Veterinary Units for Telangana to provide livestock farmers with free veterinary and animal health services. Further, a new vaccine production unit at Mamidipally, sanctioned under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, will produce 10 lakh doses annually with a project outlay of Rs. 75 crore. Veterinary institutions are expanding, with plans to upgrade 25 Area Veterinary Hospitals to District Veterinary Hospitals and 63 sub-centres to Primary Veterinary Centers in newly formed districts. A new Frozen Semen Bull Station at Kamsanpally, funded with Rs. 22 crore, will boost the

Fig 2.14 Production of Livestock Commodities in Telangana



Source: Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Telangana

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state's total frozen semen production to 37 lakh doses. Moreover, a State Artificial Insemination Training Institute (SAITI) in Kodangal, sanctioned under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission with an outlay of Rs. 4.50 crore, aims to increase AI coverage to 70% of the breedable population. The state also plans to enact a Bovine Breeding Policy to improve milk yield, focusing on indigenous breeds like Sahiwal, Gir, Ongole, Murrah, and Mehsana.

Scope for improvement

There is a need for increased production and supply of milk in the State. In 2022-23, no financial releases were made under the Rs 4/- per litre Milk Incentive Scheme. However, the government has approved the resumption of payments to dairy farmers starting in April 2024. The directive instructed the Director of the National Informatics Centre, Telangana Centre, BRKR Bhavan, Hyderabad, to update the E-Laabh data details of farmers and milk pourers from all dairies. The development of software on E-Laabh was mandated to facilitate the daily submission of bills and details, ensuring payments were made directly to dairy farmers' bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), replacing the previous monthly payment system.

This decision to transition to daily payments via DBT is a significant shift aimed at enhancing the efficiency and transparency of the Milk Incentive Scheme. However, the lack of financial releases in 2022-23 may have caused hardships for dairy farmers who rely on this incentive for their livelihoods. Further, a collective effort is required to improve milk production by upgrading the Cattle & Buffalo population through Artificial Insemination. Fodder supply needs to be enhanced by encouraging the Dairy farmers to take up Fodder production.

2.3.2 Fisheries

Fisheries are one of the fast-growing sectors that generate income and employment in Telangana. The sector plays a vital role in the overall socio-economic development of fisher families in Telangana by providing nutrition and food security. In 2022-23, Telangana's inland fish production reached 4,24,327 tons, and freshwater prawn production was 14,142 tons. The following year, 2023-24, inland fish production increased by 3.58%, totaling 4,39,513 tons. Freshwater prawn production experienced a more substantial growth of 16.90%, rising to 16,532 tons.

The state government encourages the formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs) to increase fishermen's incomes through value-added products. A highly motivated women's group in Hyderabad District, "Taruni FFPO," has been registered with 250 members and is under incubation in T-Hub.

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The export-oriented wholesale fish market, with a project outlay of Rs.47.00 crore, is being constructed at Koheda, Hyderabad, to promote domestic and export fish sales.

During 2024-25, the lives of 4.16 lakh fishermen are insured by the government by paying a premium of Rs.139.77 lakh under the Group Accidental Insurance scheme for active fishermen. The sum assured is Rs.5.00 lakhs for accidental death or permanent disability, Rs.2.50 lakhs in case of partial disability, and Rs.0.25 lakhs for Hospitalization due to accidents will be paid.

2.4 Forests and Environment

Forests play a crucial role in supporting the livelihoods of rural communities, contributing to the state economy, mitigating the threat of global warming, and conserving fertile soil and vulnerable wildlife. Their function as carbon sinks further underscore their importance as a critical environmental asset. In collaboration with the Government of India, the state forest administration is responsible for managing forests following national policy mandates aimed at conservation and sustainable resource use. The primary objective of the forest sector development strategy is to enhance green cover while integrating it with livelihood opportunities.

The state of Telangana has a rich variety of Flora, Fauna, and Ecosystems. The state has 2939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species, 28 reptile species, and many Invertebrate species. To protect this rich biodiversity, the government has declared a network of 12 protected areas, including 9 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering an area of 5692.48 sq. km.

The Forest lands cover 26,969 Sq. Km of the state's Geographical area of 1,12,077 sq km, accounting for 24% of the forest cover. The Forest cover in the State is marginally better than the national average of 21.34%. The state has a network of Protected Areas which include important wetlands like Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary and Shivaram Wildlife Sanctuary, which are home to the endangered Marsh Crocodile, also called Mugger. The Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary also attracts thousands of migratory birds like Painted Stork, Open Billed Stork, Herons, Ibis, Ducks, Geese, etc.

Revenue

The income generated from the forestry sector in Telangana State was Rs. 26.54 crore for the year 2021-22 and Rs. 30.06 crore for the year 2022-23, reflecting a percentage increase of 13.26%.

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Table 2.5 Circle Wise Forest Area by Legal Status, 2023-24 (Area in Acres)

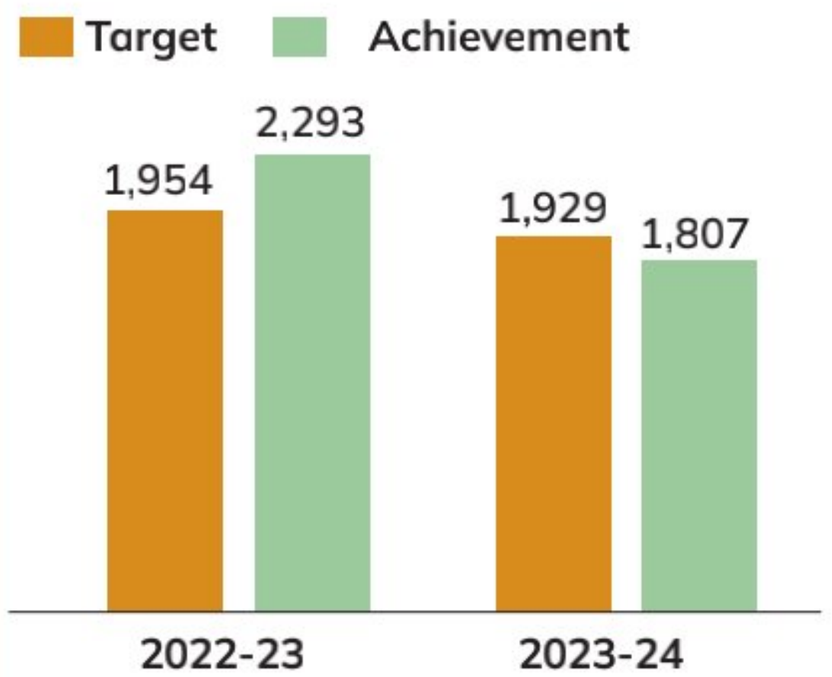
Sl. No.	Circle	Reserve Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassified Land	Total
1	Kaleshwaram	21,17,394.3	119,999.0	28,155.6	22,65,548.9
2	Basara	10,73,617.7	22,668.6	6,327.1	11,02,613.4
3	Rajanna	4,69,322.5	5,685.3	26,873.5	5,01,881.2
4	Bhadradri	15,12,617.6	49,235.4	9,999.3	15,71,852.3
5	Yadadri	2,14,023.1	120.4	10,064.4	2,24,208.0
6	Charminar Circle	2,00,982.3	16,712.1	34,992.0	2,52,686.3
7	Jogulamba Circle	1,13,578.8	453.0	3,593.1	1,17,624.9
8	Amrabad TR	5,03,009.7	93,030.0	858.1	5,96,897.8
	Grand Total	**62,04,545.9**	**3,07,903.8**	**1,20,863.1**	**66,33,312.8**

2.4.1 Vanamahotsavam

Vanamahotsavam flagship programme envisages to increase the present 24% tree cover in the State to 33% of the total geographical area of the State. The thrust areas to achieve the above are two-fold: initiatives in notified forest areas and initiatives in areas outside the notified forest areas.

In 2022-23, 2,293 lakh seedlings were planted, surpassing the target of 1,954 lakh. In 2023-24, 1,807 lakh seedlings were planted, falling short of the target of 1,929 lakh. For 2024-25, a target of 2,002 lakh seedlings was set, with 1,009 lakhs under the Municipal and Urban Development department, 637 lakhs under the Rural Development department, and 134 lakh under the department of forests.

Fig 2.15 Planting Target Vs Achievement (Seedlings in Lakhs)



Source: Dept of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Government of Telangana

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2.4.1 Urban Forest Parks in Telangana State

The Government of Telangana has decided to transform the Urban Forest Blocks in and around cities and towns into Urban Forest Parks. This initiative aims to provide essential green spaces for city and town residents while promoting the development of intelligent, clean, green, sustainable, and healthy urban areas in the state.

Urban Forest Parks are being developed in 109 locations (59 within HMDA and 50 outside HMDA limits) in the state, including HMDA limits covering an area of 75,740 acres. So far, 73 urban forest parks have been completed and opened to the public. To maintain these parks, entry fees and other fees are being levied for visitors. These parks are mainly used by morning walkers, day visitors, school children, and the student community.

2.4.2 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

In pursuance of the formation of the new State of Telangana on 2nd June 2014, the Government established the Telangana Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Telangana CAMPA) to manage money received from user agencies for Compensatory Afforestation under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, instead of the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use.

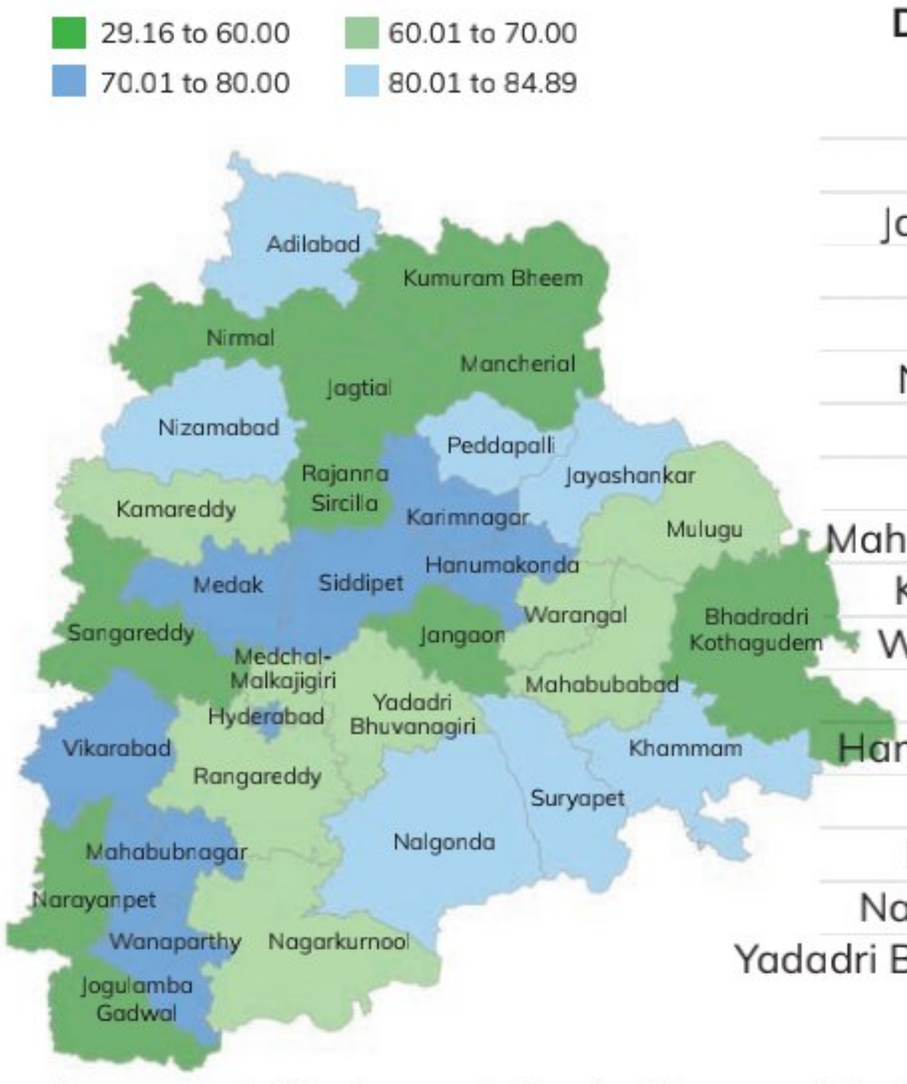
The activities under CAMPA include plantations in Compensatory Afforestation Lands and degraded forest lands, Assisted Natural Regeneration, Forest Protection, Forest Fire Management, Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation, Information Technology and Communication, Monitoring and evaluation, etc.

From 2014-15 to 2023-24, an area of 63,475 hectares have been cultivated under the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) initiatives. This includes 19,874.78 hectares under the Compensatory Afforestation component and 43,600 hectares under the Net Present Value component. The expenditure for these plantations and related activities amounted to Rs. 2,407.77 crore.

A look at expenditure under the afforestation fund between 2014-15 and 2023-24 demonstrated differing levels of expenditure efficiency out of their total allocations. Khammam achieved 84.9% expenditure followed by Adilabad at 82.60% expenditure of total allocation, while Bhupalpally, Hanumakonda, Karimnagar and Hyderabad followed with 81.88%, 71.55%, 73.6% and 70.21% respectively. Districts like Mancherial (41.90%), Sangareddy (29.16%) showed lower expenditure rates. Fig 2.16 provides district-level data on expenditure.

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Fig 2.16 District-wise expenditure (in %) under the Afforestation fund between 2014-15 and 2023-24



District	Expenditure (%)
Khammam	84.89
Adilabad	82.60
Jayashankar	81.88
Suryapet	81.87
Peddapalli	81.20
Nizamabad	80.96
Nalgonda	80.08
Medak	77.73
Mahabubnagar	74.43
Karimnagar	73.60
Wanaparthy	73.55
Vikarabad	73.22
Hanumakonda	71.55
Siddipet	71.01
Hyderabad	70.21
Nagarkurnool	67.78
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	67.01

District	Expenditure (%)
Warangal	64.55
Rangareddy	64.41
Kamareddy	64.19
Mahabubabad	63.69
Medchal-Malkajgiri	62.67
Mulugu	61.27
Jangaon	58.89
Rajanna Sircilla	52.46
Kumuram Bheem	52.16
Jogulamba Gadwal	51.51
Bhadradri Kothagudem	50.41
Narayanpet	49.10
Nirmal	47.99
Jagtial	43.92
Mancherial	41.90
Sangareddy	29.16

Source: Dept of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Government of Telangana

2.4.3 Project Tiger

Telangana has two Tiger Reserves to protect and conserve this endangered Big Cat. They are intensively managed to ensure the tiger's survival and propagation in perpetuity.

1) **Amrabad Tiger Reserve (ATR)**

The Amrabad Tiger Reserve is located in the Nallamala hill tracts and spreads over the Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts with a core area of 2166.37 sq kms and its buffer area is 445.02 sq kms. The Tiger population, which had gone down to single digits in 2006, is now reviving with proper management and protection.

2) **Kawal Tiger Reserve**

Kawal Tiger Reserve covers a core area of 892.23 sq kms and a buffer area of 1123.21 sq kms. The Kawal Tiger Reserve has forest areas contiguous to the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra and the Indravati Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh. Four Tigers have recently been reported in the Buffer area and two in the Core area of Kawal Tiger Reserve. As per All India Tiger Estimation (AITE) 2022, there are 07 Tigers in the Kawal TR core, buffer and corridor areas. The AITE 2022 also showed the presence of 41 Panthers in the Telangana Forest

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landscape, including Kawal, which is an improvement over the earlier period. Table 2.5 and 2.6 provide details of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in Telangana and respective areas.

Table 2.6 Wildlife Sanctuaries in Telangana and their area (in sq kms)

Name of the sanctuary/ District	Area (sq. km)
Kawal Tiger Reserve (core area) Mancherial and Nirmal	892.23
Pranahita WildLife Sanctuary Mancherial	136.02
Siwaram WildLife Sanctuary Mancherial and Peddapalli	29.81
Eturnagaram WildLife Sanctuary Mulugu	803
Pakhal WildLife Sanctuary Mahbubabad and Warangal	860.2
Kinnerasani WildLife Sanctuary Bhadradri Kothagudem	635.4
Manjira WildLife Sanctuary Sangareddy	20
Pocharam WildLife Sanctuary Medak and Kamareddy	129.84
Amrabad Tiger Reserve Nagarkurnool and Nalgonda	2,166.37
Total Area	**5,672.87**

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Govt. of Telangana

Table 2.7 National Parks in Telangana

Name of the National Park / District	Area. (sq. km)
Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park Hyderabad	1.42
Mrugavani National Park Rangareddy	3.6
Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park Rangareddy	14.59
Total Area	19.61

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Govt. of Telangana

Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflict

The State Government has recently issued orders, enhancing the rates of payment of compensation for each human death from existing Rs.5.00 lakh to Rs.10.00 lakh. Compensation rates are also revised for other categories of conflict, such as human injury, cattle kills, crop damage, etc.

2.4.4 Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI)

Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI) is an autonomous institute under the Government of Telangana. It was founded in 1992 through the collaborative efforts of the Government of India, Telangana, and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). As the nodal agency for climate change in the State, it has established the Telangana Climate Change Centre (TGCCC) Knowledge Web portal and is preparing a ten-year State Climate Change Action Plan. It also develops sector-wise vulnerability and risk assessments for climate change.

The Institute acts as the Independent Engineer for the Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project by GHMC, transforming the Jawahar Nagar dumping site by converting over 1.5 million tonnes of waste spread across 339 acres into a smaller footprint of 125 acres. This effort earned Hyderabad the 'Green City Award' for the Best

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Treatment and Disposal Facility for Waste Management.

The Institute's Innovation and Incubation Hub also fosters start-ups focused on environmental solutions through ideathons, hackathons, business plan competitions, e-summits, and capacity-building programmes.

2.4.5 Telangana Forest Development Corporation (TGFDC)

The Telangana Forest Development Corporation was established to raise plantations to meet the demand of wood-based industries. The corporation has been raising plantations of various species such as eucalyptus, bamboo, cashew, teak, medicinal plants, etc in over 32,951.39 hectares to meet the pulpwood demand of various paper mills in the state, thus relieving the natural forests from the burden of supplying the raw materials to them.

Based on the requirements of various industries, between 2014-15 and 2023-24 a total of 16,31,711 MTs Eucalyptus pulpwood, 2,28,21,051 numbers of Long Bamboo, 5,211 MTs of Bamboo Industrial Cuts and 45.42 MTs of Cashew species have been harvested, generating a revenue of Rs 934 crore.

2.4.6 Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB)

The Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB) works with a vision "To achieve economic growth with environmental management for an improved quality of life in Telangana." The board is at the forefront of implementing environmental legislation in Telangana and new initiatives and technologies for controlling industrial pollution and creating public awareness.

Towards this, TGPCB is monitoring and managing environmental quality through comprehensive and advanced measures. Water quality assessments are carried out at 244 stations, including 51 locations on rivers, 135 on lakes, tanks, and cheruvus, 25 at sewage treatment plants, and 46 groundwater bore well sites. Ambient air quality is monitored at 52 locations, with 38 manual stations and 14 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), complemented by real-time noise monitoring at 10 sites. The TGPCB also employs the latest technologies to effectively monitor and control pollution levels from industrial sources, ensuring stringent adherence to environmental standards and safeguarding public health and the ecosystem.

2.4.7 Scope for Eco-Tourism

Telangana offers abundant opportunities for eco-tourism, thanks to its rich heritage temples, pristine natural habitats, and extensive forests. The state is home to numerous scenic lakes and majestic mountains, providing perfect settings for nature-based tourism activities. With a strategic plan, Telangana can

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harness this potential by developing eco-friendly infrastructure, promoting sustainable practices, and enhancing the experience of the visitors. By focusing on conservation and community involvement, the state can boost tourism, create jobs, and preserve its natural and cultural heritage for future generations. Eco-tourism can thus become a key driver of sustainable economic growth in Telangana.

2.5 Way Forward

The government is placing a strong emphasis on supporting the agriculture sector, particularly by prioritizing genuine farmers and implementing targeted initiatives. Under the Rythu Bharosa program, existing schemes will undergo reorientation to better cater to the needs of farmers, ensuring that assistance is efficiently directed where it is most needed. The farm loan waiver program aims to alleviate debt pressures on farmers, enabling them to invest more confidently in their agricultural activities. To manage and mitigate risks associated with crop production, the government is planning to roll out a robust crop insurance scheme. This initiative is designed to provide farmers with financial protection against losses due to unforeseen circumstances such as adverse weather conditions, pests, or diseases. Furthermore, in a bid to boost milk production, the government has decided to transition to daily payments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under the milk incentive scheme. This move aims to ensure that dairy farmers receive timely and consistent payments, thereby incentivizing increased milk production and supporting livelihoods in the dairy sector. These measures underscore the government's commitment to strengthening the agricultural ecosystem, enhancing farmer welfare, and promoting sustainable growth in the sector.

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Section

3

Social Infrastructure and Development

3.1. Welfare

3.2. Education & Skill Development

3.3. Health & Wellbeing

3.4. Women and Child Welfare

3.5. Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

3.6. Urban Development

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3.1 Welfare

Key Highlights

- Abhaya Hastam - The Six Guarantees: The government envisioned a comprehensive set of schemes viz., Mahalakshmi, Rythu Bharosa, Gruha Jyothi, Indiramma Indlu, Yuva Vikasam and Cheyutha, that aim to provide financial assistance, free bus travel for women, subsidised LPG cylinders, support for farmers, free electricity to eligible households, housing aid, educational scholarships, health Insurance and pensions for vulnerable groups.
- Praja Palana Programme was conducted in the State, aimed at receiving applications from the eligible beneficiaries of various schemes promised under Abhaya Hastam, and received over 1.28 crore applications.
- The Government has already implemented four guarantees for the welfare and development of the people of Telangana. As of 30th June 2024, a total of 62.13 crore women passengers availed themselves of free bus travel and 54.75 lakh subsidised LPG cylinders delivered under the Maha Lakshmi scheme.
- Under Gruha Jyothi, a total of 1.37 crore 'Zero' electricity bills were generated for households that consumed electricity below 200 units as of 30th June, 2024.
- 956 Praja Palana Seva Kendras (PPSKs) (556 in Rural, 400 in Urban) are functional in the state, facilitating Praja Palana applicants to rectify their data to avail benefits under newly launched schemes of Gruha Jyothi and Mahalakshmi.
- The government enacted an Act to support the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) by focusing on their economic, educational, and social development. For 2023-24, Rs. 14,648.94 crore was spent on SC development, and Rs. 10,398.96 crore was spent on ST development.

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- In 2023-24, a total of Rs. 1,664.82 crore was disbursed to 23,636 SC families, 17,715 ST families, 83,067 BC/EBC families, and 41,858 minority families under the Kalyana Lakshmi/Shadi Mubarak scheme.
- A total of Rs. 505.26 crore was disbursed as pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to 1,42,785 SC students, 1,36,600 ST students, 2,44,766 BC students, and 44,949 minority students.
- A total of Rs. 484.9 crore was disbursed as fee reimbursement to 1,92,908 BC students, 21,482 EBC students and 53,883 minority students in the financial year 2023-24.
- 268 Social Welfare Residential Institutions, 188 Tribal Welfare Residential Institutions, 327 Backward Classes Welfare Residential Institutions, and 204 Minority Residential Institutions are providing quality education to economically backward SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority students.
- Under the Overseas Scholarship Scheme, 252 SC, 164 ST, 285 BC, 15 EBC, and 250 minority students have benefitted with a total of Rs. 281.17 crore.
- In 2023-24, a total subsidy amount of Rs. 680.31 crore was provided to 2,239 SC, 2,802 ST, 48,120 BC and EBC beneficiaries, 11,649 minority beneficiaries, and 426 Christian minority beneficiaries under the Economic Support Scheme.
- Under the Public Distribution System (PDS), 281.71 lakh beneficiaries are served through 89.97 lakh Food Security Cards using a network of 17,235 Fair Price Shops (FPSs).
- Indiramma Indlu Program: This initiative aims to construct 22.50 lakh fully subsidised houses for people experiencing poverty over five years, and promoting gender equity by sanctioning houses in women's names.

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3.1.1 Introduction

The primary objective of the welfare state is to enhance social infrastructure, ensuring a sustainable and improved standard of living for its citizens. The Government of Telangana envisions a comprehensive approach to social development that prioritises the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Backward Classes (BCs), and Minority Communities, education, health and well-being, and balanced rural and urban development. This chapter provides an in-depth overview of the current status and the vision of the government towards Welfare and Social Development. This highlights the government's strategic approach to enhancing social infrastructure, improving quality of life, and fostering a more equitable society for all residents of Telangana.

Box 3.1

Abhaya Hastham

(The Six Guarantees)

The government envisions implementing the "Six Guarantees" (Abhaya Hastam) to enhance the welfare of its citizens through various comprehensive schemes. These initiatives support individuals from all sectors, including agricultural workers, tenants, labourers, women, children, and people with disabilities. The primary focus is to provide financial support to help individuals achieve financial and economic growth.



The six guarantees are "Mahalakshmi", "Rythu Bharosa", "Gruha Jyothi", "Indiramma Indlu", "Yuva Vikasam", and "Cheyutha" and they are collectively known as Abhaya Hastam.

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1. Mahalakshmi:

- Rs. 2,500 Monthly Financial assistance for women
- Free bus travel for women across the State
- LPG cylinder at Rs. 500

2. Rythu Bharosa:

- Rs. 15,000 per acre for farmers and tenant farmers every year.
- Rs. 12,000 per year for agriculture labourers.
- Rs. 500 bonus for paddy crop.

3. Gruha Jyothi:

- 200 units of free electricity for every household.

4. Indiramma Indlu:

- Land for House and Rs. 5 lakhs for construction for those without a house.
- 250 sq. yards of land for all activists of the Telangana movement.

5. Yuva Vikasam:

- Vidya Bharosa Card worth Rs. 5 lakh for students.
- Telangana International Schools in every Mandal.

6. Cheyutha

- Rs. 4,000 monthly pensions for the elderly.
- Rs. 10 lakh Rajiv Aarogyasri insurance.

Within a short span, the government has successfully implemented free bus travel for women across the state, LPG cylinders are being provided at a subsidised rate of Rs. 500/- under the Mahalakshmi Scheme, 200 units of free electricity are being provided under the GruhaJyothi Scheme, and the Rajiv Aarogyasri Insurance coverage has been increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh.

The government remains steadfast in its commitment to implementing all the remaining schemes soon, ensuring comprehensive welfare for the people of the State.

Outcomes of some of the schemes initiated as of 30th June 2024

- No. of women passengers travelled under Mahalakshmi Scheme : 62.13 crore
- No. of LPG Cylinders distributed at a subsidised rate of Rs. 500/- : 54.75 lakh
- No. of 'Zero' electricity bills generated for below 200 units : 1.37 crore

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3.1.2 Praja Palana Programme

The Government is committed to ushering in a people-centric government. It has taken up the 'Praja Palana' program to implement comprehensive guaranteed Social Security measures and welfare schemes for various sections of the people in the state in a phased and time-bound manner and to ensure that the Six Promises made by the Government are fulfilled.

The Government has nominated a Council of Ministers as District-Incharge-Ministers to review and monitor the implementation of the 'Praja Palana' activities in their respective districts.

Praja Palana Program was organised in all Gram Panchayats, and Wards of all ULBs from 28 December 2023 to 6 January 2024 and received applications from the citizens for 5 Guarantees schemes (Mahalakshmi, Rythu Bharosa, Gruha Jyothi, Indiramma Houses and Cheyutha). Approximately 1.28 crore applications were received during the period, with 1.09 crore applying for 5 Guarantees. All the applications have been computerised and uploaded to the 'Praja Palana' web portal. The respective line departments are implementing the schemes launched by the Government.

'Praja Palana Seva Kendras' (PPSKs) have been established at all MPDO offices, Municipal offices, and Circle offices in GHMC to facilitate the Praja Palana applicants' for rectifying their data to avail benefits. There are 956 PPSKs (556 in Rural, 400 in urban) functional in the state.

As of 10th July, 2024, a total of 7.14 lakh applications have been corrected out of 42.05 lakh applications that need to be corrected.

3.1.3 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities

The government is implementing an advanced and comprehensive framework of welfare programs to uplift the marginalised communities of scheduled caste, tribal groups, backward communities, and religious minorities. This minority framework is designed to achieve social justice and create an equitable society by addressing the specific needs of these groups. It provides targeted support and opportunities for social, educational, and economic parity. Educational initiatives aim to bridge the literacy and skill gaps, while economic programs offer job creation, financial assistance, and entrepreneurial support. Health and nutrition programs improve well-being and social empowerment initiatives raise awareness and protect rights. Together, these efforts strive to elevate the targeted groups to the same level as more developed communities, fostering lasting equity and justice.

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3.1.3.1 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Special Development Funds (SC/ST SDFs)

The government enacted the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund Act, 2017 (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources)" to implement schemes for SC / ST Welfare, with a focus on economic, educational, and human development, as well as ensuring their social security, dignity, and promoting equity among them.

For 2023-24, the SC Special Development Fund (SCSDF) was allocated Rs. 36,750.48 crore, making up 23.03% of the total State Pragatipaddu outlay, with Rs. 14,648.94 crore spent on the development of Scheduled Castes (SCs). Similarly, the ST Special Development Fund (STSDF) received an allocation of Rs. 15,232.62 crore, accounting for 9.45% of the total State Pragatipaddu outlay, with Rs. 10,398.96 crore spent on the development of Scheduled Tribes (STs).

3.1.3.2 Kalyana Lakshmi / Shadi Mubarak (Marriage Assistance Aid)

The government is providing financial assistance of Rs. 1,00,116/- to unmarried girls (above 18 years of age) at the time of their marriage, aiming to alleviate financial distress within families of SCs/ STs/BCs/EBCs and Minorities in the State. This scheme extended eligibility for financial assistance to all inter-caste marriages, including love marriages.

During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 236.67 crore to 23,636 SC, Rs. 177.38 crore to 17,715 ST, Rs. 831.64 crore to 83,067 BC/EBC and Rs. 419.13 crore to 41,858 minority families have been disbursed under Kalyana Lakshmi/ Shadi Mubarak scheme.

3.1.3.3 Educational Support to SC, ST, BC and Minorities

Residential Educational Institutions

The government aims to provide students with quality education and other amenities by uplifting marginalised children through education. It intends to transform them into socially and economically empowered individuals through the residential institutions. All these institutions had a pass rate of above 80% in SSC and a pass percentage above 90% in intermediate in 2023-24.

i. Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGSWREIS)

The TGSWREI Society runs 268 (174 girls, 94 Boys) educational institutions with 1,52,345 students. 238 institutions offer education from Grades 5 to 12, and 30 offer Undergraduate and Postgraduate education. The Society also provides educational opportunities in various prestigious institutions across India and globally, in the USA, Scotland, etc.

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ii. Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGTWREIS)

Under the Tribal Welfare Department, the TGTWREI Society runs 165 Residential Educational Institutions from Grade I to Postgraduate levels, focusing on English medium education, catering to nearly 77,440 students. The society also runs 23 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools.

iii. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS)

For BC and EBC students, the MJPTBCWREI Society operates 327 educational institutions, which include 33 schools, 261 schools-cum-residential colleges and 33 Degree colleges in the State. The degree colleges include specialised institutions like agriculture, law, fine arts, and hotel management.

In 2023-24, this society provided free education, boarding, lodging, and other amenities to 1,49,189 students, with an expenditure of Rs. 683.27 crore. During 2024-25, the student population in these institutions is around 2,06,680. In March 2024, the government recruited 3,805 teachers in various positions to strengthen the society's educational infrastructure.

iv. Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGMREIS)

There are 204 Minorities Residential Schools-cum-Junior Colleges (107 for boys and 97 for girls) functioning in the State, providing free education to minorities. 1,30,560 (Boys-68480, Girls-62,080) students from low-socioeconomic sections benefit from these institutions. Students of this Society have excelled in the SSC and intermediate exams and competitive exams like JEE, NEET, ICAI, CLAT, and EAPCET.

Scholarships

To reduce the high dropout rate among marginalised communities' children, the government provides Pre-Matric & Post Matric Scholarships as incentive through direct benefit transfer (DBT) covering both residential and non-residential students, including maintenance charges and tuition fee reimbursement, ensuring all the eligible students at various educational levels receive financial support.

As part of Pre and Post-matric scholarships, the government has disbursed Rs. 219.50 crore to 1,42,785 SC students, Rs. 163.09 crore to 1,36,600 ST students, Rs. 106.47 crore to 2,44,766 BC students, and Rs. 16.2 crore to 44,949 minority students in the year 2023-24.

As part of fee reimbursement, Rs. 365.37 crores were disbursed to 1,92,908 BC and 21,482 EBC students, and Rs. 119.53 crore to 53,883 minority students in the financial year 2023-24.

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Hostels for marginalised communities

The Government maintains hostels equipped with modern infrastructural and academic facilities to enhance students' academic performance, providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to marginalised communities who want to pursue Pre- and Post-Matric studies.

Scheduled Caste (SC): 647 Pre-matric and 213 Post-matric hostels are functioning in the state, with an enrolment of 77,824 students pursuing Pre and Post-Matric studies.

Scheduled Tribe (ST): The government runs 322 Ashram Schools, 138 Pre-Matric, and 163 Post-Matric Hostels with a strength of 1,32,743 boarders.

Backward Classes (BC): The government maintains 700 pre-matric and post-matric hostels from the 3rd class to the PG level, 380 of which are located in government buildings, and the remaining 320 are in private buildings for BC and EBC students. During the year 2023-24, a total of 72,770 students were admitted to the BC hostels.

Minorities Welfare: The government runs 6 post-matric hostels for Minorities. During the year 2023-24, a total of 200 students were admitted to these hostels.

Scholarships for Overseas Education

The government provides financial assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakh to students aspiring to pursue higher education abroad, who belong to marginalised families with an annual income of less than Rs. 5 lakhs. The Overseas Scholarships are being provided to SC and ST students under Dr. B R Ambedkar Overseas Vidhya Nidhi Scheme, BC & EBC students under Mahatma Jyotiba Phule BC Overseas Vidya Nidhi and for minorities under the Chief Minister's Overseas Scholarship Scheme.

In 2023-24, the government disbursed a total of Rs. 296.19 crore to 252 SC students, 164 ST students, 285 BC students, 15 EBC students, and 250 minority students.

Study Circles and Coaching Centres

The government is organising study circles and coaching centres to train the unemployed youth, helping them prepare for competitive exams and improve their educational outcomes, by providing additional academic assistance, essential training in job seeking, and skill development.

Telangana SC and ST Study Circles

The Telangana SC Study Circle provides coaching for SC youth to prepare for various competitive examinations, including those conducted by Central and State Services, Telangana Public Service Commission, SSC, and Banks. The Hyderabad branch focuses on Civil Services examination coaching.

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To address the long-standing aspirations of SC students, new Study Circle branches have been established in 12 district headquarters to offer free coaching for state services, banking services, RRB, and SSC foundation courses. In 2023-24, Rs. 14.88 crore was spent on coaching for 147 students.

Telangana BC Study Circles

There are 12 BC Study Circles that provide free coaching to eligible BC, unemployed BC graduates, and postgraduates for various competitive exams and other skill development programs. In 2023-24, the government launched several initiatives, including online coaching for the Teachers Recruitment Exam and a joint coaching program for the UPSC Civil Services examination in collaboration with Osmania University. During 2023-24, financial support for study materials for DSC recruitment was given to 10,000 BC candidates @ Rs. 15,00/- each.

Hyderabad School of Banking & Finance has sponsored a two-month training programme for 30 BC candidates who are guaranteed jobs in private banks after completion of their training.

Telangana Minorities Study Circle and Career Counseling Centre

The Telangana Minorities Study Circle (TGMSC) and Career Counseling Centre in Hyderabad were established by the government to increase employment among minorities in various sectors. They provide coaching for competitive exams such as Group I, II, III, IV, Staff Selection Commission, Police Recruitment, and Civil Services. Additionally, the government sponsors minority candidates to top institutions for All India Service Exams coaching. A total of 9,805 students have been admitted, and 823 students have been selected for various competitive examinations. In 2023-24, a total of 325 students have been trained at these study circles and coaching centres.

3.1.3.4 Economic Support Schemes (ESS)

The government has implemented various economic support schemes to uplift SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. These include financial assistance for income-generating assets and self-employment.

In 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 51.40 crore to 2,239 SC beneficiaries, Rs. 26.96 crore to 2,802 ST beneficiaries, Rs. 481.20 crore to the 48,120 BC and EBC beneficiaries, Rs. 116.49 crore to 11,649 minority beneficiaries, and Rs. 4.26 crore to 426 Christian minority beneficiaries have been provided as subsidy amount under Economic Support Schemes.

The Telangana Minorities Finance Corporation (TGMFC) has outlined an action plan for 2024-25 to support minority communities with a total budget of Rs. 65.49 crore. The plan aims to benefit various groups, including

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2,500 units under the Economic Support Scheme, 100 beneficiaries of the Driver Empowerment Program, 266 recipients of E-Autos (166 men and 100 women), 1,245 participants of skill development training, 2,100 participants of women empowerment and self-employment programs, and 400 and 100 professional graduates of law and MBBS respectively. These initiatives are designed to enhance the socio-economic growth and integration of minority communities into the mainstream economy.

The Telangana Minorities Finance Corporation (TGMFC) action plan for 2024-25 focuses on employment through placement-linked training, self-employment initiatives, and driver empowerment programs. A budget of Rs. 20.24 crore will support 1,060 Christian minority beneficiaries.

3.1.3.5 Skill development

The Skill Development Training Programmes provide various training opportunities for educated and unemployed SC youth in sectors like Transport, IT, Healthcare, and Hospitality, with at least 75% placement assurance. The program is conducted with reputable institutions and includes practical courses such as stitching and driving, supported by toolkits for self-employment. In the financial year 2023-24, a total of Rs. 31.75 crore were allocated, benefiting 4,163 people. Over the past ten years, 25,816 beneficiaries have received support amounting to Rs. 123.58 crore under this scheme.

ST unemployed youth are supported through Youth Training Centres (YTCs) and Pre-Examination Training Centres (PETCs) for government employment. By June 2024, a total of 45,607 ST youth benefitted from the skill development program at the cost of Rs. 136.80 crores, while 6,920 ST educated youth received training for competitive exams at the cost of Rs. 17.49 crore.

3.1.3.6 Infrastructure Development in ST Habitations

The government enhanced the tribal infrastructure by constructing BT Roads to previously unconnected settlements. These roads aim to improve access to essential healthcare, education, and daily necessities. In the year 2023-24, a total of 748 projects have been approved under TWD in scheduled and plain areas across 11 districts and 3 ITDAs, connecting 754 ST habitations. The budget allocated for this initiative was Rs. 1146.81 crore, covering a length of 1325.17 km.

The government also focused on building educational infrastructure like residential schools, hostels, classrooms, water supply and sanitation, youth training centres for skill development, and working women's hostels to provide safe and secure accommodation to rural

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ST working women, with substantial investments to upgrade these facilities. Since the formation of the state, 575 works have been taken up for the creation of educational infrastructure, amounting to Rs. 1,011.63 crore. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 4,156.00 lakh was sanctioned to 3 TTWRSCs, and expenditure of Rs. 18.64 crore was incurred under the Educational Infrastructure Grant.

3.1.3.7 Giri Vikasam

Giri Vikasam focuses on providing irrigation facilities to fallow and uncultivable agricultural lands of small and marginal ST farmers and converting them to cultivable and productive lands for sustainable agriculture development. During the year 2023-24, an area of 12,343 acres of land owned by 4,167 ST farmers has been converted to agricultural land, incurring Rs. 43.06 crore.

3.1.3.8 Health care initiatives – ST Habitations

The government, through the Department of Tribal Welfare, has implemented several health initiatives to address the healthcare needs of tribal communities. Through the Giri Poshana-Nutri Basket Scheme, in collaboration with ICRISAT, nutritious food is distributed to pregnant and lactating women and young children, reducing cases of anaemia and malnutrition.

20 Birth waiting rooms are constructed in remote habitations to provide timely assistance to ST pregnant women, addressing issues of infant and maternal mortality rates. Furthermore, the establishment of diagnostic hubs and improvement in healthcare infrastructure, such as repairs to primary health centres and bike ambulances, are aimed at enhancing healthcare access and outcomes for tribal populations.

3.1.3.9 Giri Super Bazar

The Giri Super Bazaar, established by Telangana Girijan Cooperative Corporation (TGGCC), provides unadulterated, quality branded, natural consumable items at reduced rates in three ITDA areas. The Girijan Filling Stations address fuel shortages in scheduled areas, create employment for local tribal youth, and prevent the sale of contaminated fuel. TGGCC has set up value-added processing units for honey, chilli, and turmeric, offering fair prices to tribal farmers and generating employment while supplying quality products to tribal welfare and educational institutions. The Van Dhan Vikas Yojana (VDVK) supports sustainable Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collection through safety equipment distribution and training, enhancing sustainable MFP production.

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3.1.3.10 Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM)

The Minorities Department has designated Osmania University as the nodal agency to implement educational development projects for minority communities. To fulfil these responsibilities, Osmania University has established the Centre for Educational Development of Minorities(CEDM). In the academic year 2023-24, 1,461 tenth-grade Urdu-medium minority students benefited from free special coaching and study materials to improve their classroom performance. Additionally, free coaching and study materials were provided to minority candidates preparing for admission and job-seeking competitive exams to enhance their participation and performance.

For the year 2024-25, a total of 3,317 individuals will benefit through 30 centres, with a budget allocation of Rs. 66.67 crore, of which Rs. 50.01 crore has already been issued.

3.1.3.11 Haj Pilgrimage Activities for Minorities

The Telangana Haj Committee oversees a comprehensive range of activities for facilitating the Haj pilgrimage, including the online submission of application forms, conducting training camps, health and vaccination camps, and providing transportation and accommodation for pilgrims. Significant achievements for 2024-25 include the successful departure of 11,414 pilgrims from the Hyderabad embarkation point, serving pilgrims from 17 states, and launching the Haj Suvidha mobile application. The Telangana Haj Committee received 11,313 applications, with 7,790 seats confirmed under state quotas and additional reserved categories, reflecting its robust support and effective execution of the pilgrimage process.

3.1.3.12 New initiatives

Ambedkar Abhaya Hastham (AAH)

The government proposes implementing Ambedkar Abhaya Hastham (AAH) on a pilot basis with a unit cost of Rs. 12.0 lakh per family to enhance the existing scheme. The AAH, designed as a Triple Benefit Package, includes a self-employment scheme and two social security schemes for BPL SC families to ensure maximum viability and minimal mismanagement. The pilot targets 11,900 SC families across 119 Assembly Constituencies, requiring a total budget of Rs. 1,428 crore.

Caste Survey (Kulaganana)

The Telangana Commission for Backward Classes has recommended conducting a comprehensive caste survey covering the state's entire population. This unprecedented initiative, termed the "Kulaganana (Caste Survey)," aims to gather detailed socio-economic, educational, employment, and political data. The State Cabinet approved the survey on February 4, 2024, followed by

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unanimous adoption of the resolution by the State Legislative Assembly on February 16, 2024. The government formalised this decision by issuing an order (G.O.Ms.No.26, BCW(B) Dept.) on March 15, 2024. This survey will be a foundational tool for evidence-based policy-making, ensuring inclusive growth and equitable resource allocation across the state.

New BC Corporations

The government established (9) new BC corporations in 2024 to support various communities, including Mudiraj, Yadava Kurma, Munnuru Kapu, Padmashali, Perika, Lingayath, Mera, Gangaputra and separate EBC welfare boards.

3.1.4 Housing Programme

The Telangana government aims to bring dignity to every BPL family by financially and technically assisting them in constructing permanent (Pucca) houses with adequate amenities. The financial assistance is provided according to the various schemes of the State Government and the Government of India.

The Weaker Section Housing Programme is implemented to provide houses to the low-socio-economic sections and BPL families at Rs. 5.04 lakh in Rural areas, Rs. 5.30 lakh in Urban areas and Rs. 7.0 lakh and Rs. 7.90 lakh per house in GHMC areas. As of 31st March 2024, the government has taken up 2,30,336 houses with a project cost of Rs. 15,698.56 crore. So far, 1,54,260 houses have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.12,560.74 crore. 42,047 houses are nearing completion, and the balance of 34,029 houses are at various stages of construction. 1,31,237 houses were handed over to the beneficiaries.

Box 3.2

Indiramma Indlu

The government's newly launched 'Indiramma Indlu' housing programme, a comprehensive initiative to address the housing needs of eligible families from the low-socio-economic sections of society. Over the next five years, the program plans to construct 22.50 lakh houses, each costing Rs. 5.00 lakh and fully subsidised by the government, ensuring no financial burden on the beneficiaries. In its first year, the government aims to construct 4.50 lakh houses, at the rate of 3,000 houses per constituency for those who already own a house site. All these initiatives are being implemented to improve vulnerable communities' living conditions and support women's empowerment.

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In 2024-25 (up to May 2024), 228 houses were constructed in Rangareddy district as part of this programme.

3.1.5 Public Distribution System - Civil Supplies

The government ensures the provision of essential commodities at a subsidised price through fair price shops as part of the Public Distribution System (PDS). The Civil Supplies Corporation Limited is the nodal department to oversee the implementation of the PDS at the field level, market intervention and control prices, and ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers through decentralised paddy procurement operations. Additionally, the department administers welfare schemes like the Mid-day Meal Program, ICDS, and LPG under the Mahalakshmi scheme, as well as other initiatives to ensure food security for vulnerable sections of society.

3.1.5.1 Public Distribution System

At present, 17,235 Fair Price (FP) Shops are functioning to implement the Public Distribution System in the state, and on average, each FP shop serves 522 cards/families. There is one FP Shop for every 2030 persons in the state. The category-wise number of ration cards in existence in the state as of 30th June 2024, is shown in the Table 3.1, and the position of district-wise cards is given in Annexure 35.

This system ensures the monthly free distribution of fortified rice to 281.71 lakh beneficiaries through 89.97 lakh Food Security Cards at a scale of 6 Kg of rice per head. Under other welfare schemes such as the Mid-day Meal Program, Welfare Institutions, Hostels, and ICDS, Sannabiyyam (fortified rice) is being provided to 49 lakh students/ inmates/beneficiaries.

The government plans to modernise and reform the system through the SMART-PDS initiative, which will span three years (from April 2023 to March 2026) and use a 60:40 cost-sharing model between the central and state government. The initiative aims to improve distribution efficiency and accessibility of essential goods.

Table 3.1 Food Security Cards

Sl. No.	Type	Number of cards	Number of beneficiaries
1	Food Security Cards	84,28,642	2,65,71,886
2	Anthyodaya Food Security Cards (AFSC)	5,62,996	15,93,078
3	Annapurna Cards (AAP)	5,417	5,645
	Total Cards	**89,97,055**	**2,81,70,609**

Source: Civil Supplies Corporation Limited.

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The government has implemented several IT initiatives, including a 100% Aadhaar-seeded database, online allocation, ePoS distribution, IRIS scanners, transparency portals, GPS tracking, toll-free numbers, and IVRS for PDS and procurement services. Additionally, the government focuses on consumer protection rights, addressing grievances, and raising awareness about misleading advertisements, food adulteration, and spurious drugs through various programmes.

This extensive coverage ensures that no person dies of starvation or hunger. The efficient implementation of these schemes highlights the government's dedication to food security and the well-being of its citizens.

3.1.5.2 Paddy Procurement

The government has effectively ensured the payment of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers by directly transferring funds to their bank accounts through the Online Procurement Management System (OPMS). This system eliminates any scope for middleman involvement, streamlining the process significantly. Despite the substantial increase in paddy production and procurement, the government has maintained smooth procurement operations by continuously adapting and enhancing technical advancements within the OPMS.

During the Rabi (Yasangi) season of 2023-24, the government successfully procured 44.15 Lakh Metric Tons(LMT) of paddy as against the estimated procurement of 75.40 LMTs of paddy at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from 7.56 lakh farmers. This procurement was facilitated through 7,174 Paddy Procurement Centers (PPCs), with a total value of Rs. 9,710.85 crore.

Box 3.3

Mahalakshmi

LPG cylinder for Rs.500

The Mahalakshmi LPG scheme, launched on February 27, 2024, is currently being implemented with clear guidelines and modalities issued under G.O.Ms.No.2, dated 27-02-2024, by the Civil Supplies Department. This initiative aims to provide affordable LPG @ Rs. 500/-, ensuring greater access to clean cooking fuel. The scheme has an annual budget of Rs. 707 crore, translating to a monthly allocation of Rs. 59 crore, reflecting the Government's commitment to improving living standards and supporting low-income households across Telangana.

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Performance of the Scheme (As on 02.07.2024)

Sl. No	Description	up to March, 2024	From 01.04.2024	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries Taken Refill (Numbers)	17,55,141	40,75,958	58,31,099
2	Number of Beneficiaries Subsidy Triggered (Numbers)	15,14,991	39,60,449	54,75,440
3	Amount of Subsidy Triggered from OMCs (Crores)	49.06	114.90	163.96
4	Number of Beneficiaries Credited Subsidy (Numbers)	14,62,955	37,30,009	51,92,964
5	Amount of Subsidy credited to Beneficiaries (crores)	47.52	108.10	155.62



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3.2 Education & Skill Development

Key Highlights

- Educational and Economic Support to SC, ST, BC, and Minorities: Telangana offers pre and post-matric scholarships, overseas education schemes, residential schools, and free coaching for competitive exams to marginalised groups, aiming to reduce educational inequalities and promote quality education. Economic support includes financial aid for income-generating assets, land purchase schemes, and skill development programs.
- The government has completed 12,472 transfers, including 1,788 for Gazetted Headmasters and 10,684 for School Assistants. Additionally, 1,250 Head Master promotions have been approved. To enhance education quality, the government has upgraded positions and released a new DSC-2024 Notification for 11,062 teacher posts.
- Focus on Education: Emphasising human development and poverty reduction, Telangana aims to achieve 100% youth literacy by 2030, with efforts to bridge the literacy gap between genders.
- Samagra Shiksha Program: This initiative provides early childhood and universal elementary education, secondary education, teacher training, and computer courses, supplemented by Mid-Day Meal schemes and school infrastructure enhancements.
- To improve students' nutritional status, breakfast and Ragi Java are served in all 28,807 schools across the state, benefiting 23,05,801 students. This is in addition to the existing mid-day meal scheme.
- Telangana boasts the highest number of operational Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) in the country, including girls' hostels. The state also leads in

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girls' enrollment in KGBVs, making up one-fifth of the country's total. Currently, there are 479 functioning KGBVs spread across 31 districts (excluding Hyderabad and Medchal). According to UDISE data, the total enrollment stands at 1,24,153 girls.

- Higher Education and Technical Education: The Directorate of Collegiate Education manages 146 Government Degree Colleges, enhancing higher education with a Gross Enrollment Ratio of 39.3%, while technical education initiatives prioritise curriculum updates and industry partnerships. TASK (Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge) improves employability through skill development programs, benefiting students and faculty.
- Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been tasked with stitching 21,19,439 school uniforms for the Education Department. This initiative supports about 30,000 SHG members by providing them with a valuable source of income. To address inflation, the Hon'ble Chief Minister raised the honorarium from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per uniform, ensuring fair compensation.



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3.2.1 Introduction

Education is a cornerstone for human development, driving significant progress in reducing poverty, improving health outcomes, promoting gender equality, fostering peace, and ensuring ecological and political stability. It is also crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of 100% youth literacy by 2030. According to NFHS-5 (2019-20), Telangana's literacy rate is 73.4%, with male literacy at 82% and female literacy at 64.8%. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) mandates that all children aged 6-14 have access to high-quality education. Telangana government is dedicated to providing equitable access to quality education, enhancing the infrastructure and capabilities of Anganwadi Centers, Schools, and Colleges, and supporting the comprehensive development of students.

3.2.2 School Education

The objectives of primary and secondary education include early childhood education for children aged 3-5 years and universalisation of elementary education for children aged 6-14 years through Samagra Shiksha. It also aims to provide access to secondary education for ages 14-18, enhance teacher quality through in-service training by SCERT, IASE, CTEs, and DIETs, introduce computer courses at the secondary level, provide Mid-Day meals to students in grades I-X in government and aided schools, and establish high-quality secondary schools with good infrastructure, including 194 model schools in 391 EBB mandals.

Infrastructure and trained teachers are crucial components in schools to provide quality education to children. Accordingly, the government has been making concerted efforts to ensure good accommodation and quality teachers in all needy areas and schools, in compliance with the Right to Education norms, as detailed below:

Table 3.2 Category-wise Number of Schools - 2023-24

Sl. No.	Management	Schools	Enrollment	% of Enrollment	Teachers Working
1	Govt. Local Body, KGBV, Model School, TREIS, URS	26,819	23,07,396	39.1	1,12,463
2	Welfare Residential Schools	1231	4,32,234	7.32	10,110
3	Welfare Day Schools	1425	22,411	0.38	1,450
4	Remaining State Govt., NCLP	9	1,011	0.02	49

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Sl. No.	Management	Schools	Enrollment	% of Enrollment	Teachers Working
5	Central Govt. (Navodaya, KVs, Railway Schools etc.)	52	43,121	0.73	936
6	Private Aided Schools	642	74,636	1.27	1,510
7	Private Un-Aided Schools	10,478	30,17,877	51.18	1,43,258
	Total	**40,656**	**58,98,686**	**100**	**2,69,776**

The analysis of the above table reveals the share of enrolment of students across different school management categories in Telangana. Private unaided schools have the highest share of total enrolments, standing at 51.18%, with 30,17,877 students, followed by Government-managed schools, including Local Bodies, KGBVs, Model schools, TREIS, and URS, with 23,07,396 students making up 39.10% share. Welfare Residential schools have a share of 7.32%, with 4,32,234 students, and Welfare Day schools have a share of 0.38%, with 22,411 students. Private-aided schools have a share of 1.27%, with 74,636 students, whereas Central government schools such as Navodaya and KVs have a share of 0.73%, with 43,121 students. Overall, the total enrolment across all management types is 58,98,686 students.

Major initiatives under School Education are described below

3.2.2.1 English Medium Schools

The government introduced English as a medium of instruction in all government schools starting from 2022-23. Initially implemented from classes I to VIII, this initiative will extend to class X by the 2024-25 academic year. Bilingual textbooks were printed for classes II to VIII to facilitate the transition, excluding class I. Over 80,564 teachers received English Language Enrichment training from Azim Premji University. This shift aims to enhance educational outcomes by making students proficient in English.

3.2.2.2 Drive on Providing Infrastructure Facilities in the Schools

The government initiated a drive to provide infrastructure facilities in schools. The drive focuses on comprehensive development and infrastructure strengthening across 26,065 schools in three phases over three years, with a budget of Rs.7,289.54 crore. Key components include the provision of toilets with running water, electrification, drinking water supply, furniture, painting, repairs, green chalkboards, compound walls, kitchen sheds, new classrooms, dining halls, and digital classrooms. The programme aims to enhance educational quality through improved infrastructure and community participation.

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3.2.2.3 Transfers, Promotions, and Recruitments

The government has addressed pending transfers and promotions of teachers to align better teaching resources with student needs. So far, 12,472 transfers have been completed, including 1,788 Gazetted Headmaster and 10,684 School Assistant transfers. Additionally, 1,250 promotions for Head Master posts have been implemented. The government has also announced the upgradation of posts and issued a new DSC-2024 Notification for 11,062 teacher posts to ensure quality education.

3.2.2.4 PM-POSHAN

The Mid-day Meal Scheme in the State, operational since 2003 for classes I to V and since 2008-09 for classes VI to X, aims to provide nutritious meals to students. The scheme includes cooking costs of Rs. 5.45 for classes I-V, Rs. 8.17 for classes VI-VIII, and Rs. 10.67 for classes IX-X, with an honorarium for cooking helpers. A total of 54,201 cook cum helpers are involved. The scheme covers 28,807 schools and 23,05,801 students. The menu includes a variety of nutritious meals to ensure balanced nutrition.

3.2.2.5 Implementation of Breakfast Scheme

The government launched the Breakfast Scheme to provide complimentary breakfast to students from classes I to X in all government and local body schools. Initially rolled out in 119 schools, the scheme now covers 23,05,801 students across 27,147 schools. The menu includes various nutritious breakfast items managed by SHGs in rural areas and NGOs like Akshaya Patra Foundation in urban areas. The scheme aims to enhance students' nutritional intake and improve learning outcomes by ensuring they start the day with healthy food.

3.2.2.6 Providing Ragi Java to Students

In the year 2023-24, Telangana introduced Ragi Java to 23,05,801 students in 27,147 schools as part of a supplementary nutrition program. Fortified Ragi Malt, funded equally by the government and Sri Satya Sai Annapoorna Trust, is provided every alternate day before prayer. The mixture includes ragi flour, defatted soya flour, rice flour, turmeric powder, vitamins, minerals, and jaggery powder, offering a nutritious boost to students. This initiative aims to improve school children's overall health and nutrition, supporting their physical and cognitive development.

3.2.2.7 Implementation of RTE Act 2009

The government of India enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE Act 2009), which came into force nationwide in April 2010. The RTE Act mandates several critical components to ensure quality education for all children. These components

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include reducing the teacher-pupil ratio to improve individual attention, providing necessary infrastructure facilities to create a conducive learning environment, and strengthening Mandal Resource Centers (MRCs) and Cluster Resource Centers (CRCs) to support educational administration and teacher training.

3.2.2.8 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

The Samagra Shiksha initiative aims to ensure access to quality education for girls from low socio-economic sections of society, focusing on classes VI to XII. Telangana has achieved significant success under this scheme, operating the highest number of functional Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the country, including girls' hostels. The state has the highest enrollment of girls in KGBVs, accounting for one-fifth of the national total. Currently, 479 KGBVs are functioning across 31 districts, excluding Hyderabad and Medchal, with 283 upgraded to Intermediate level and 196 serving classes VI to X. The total enrollment includes 99,423 girls up to Class X and 24,730 in Intermediate sections, summing up to 1,24,153 girls across 475 KGBVs, according to UDISE data.

3.2.2.9 Telangana Model Schools

The government operates 194 model schools, initiated under the government of India's scheme to set up 6,000 model schools in educationally backward blocks. These schools, which offer education from Class VI to Intermediate in English medium, aim to provide quality education through highly qualified teachers. In the academic year 2023-24, the total enrollment across grades 6 to Intermediate was 1,21,346, with a 95.06% pass rate in Class X and 62.42% in Intermediate second year. Additionally, Model Schools have excelled in competitive exams and awards, with students achieving selections in IIT-JEE, EAPCET, IIIT Basara, NEET, and NMMS. The state provides intensive coaching, free textbooks, uniforms, mid-day meals, scholarships, and free bus passes to support students.

3.2.2.10 Badi Bata

The Prof. Jayashankar Badi Bata programme initiative primarily focuses on increasing enrollment and strengthening government schools through community participation. The programme seeks to update village education registers, address schools with low enrolment, and emphasise the crucial role of parents in effective schooling. Badi Bata is also aimed at informing parents and students about various classroom amenities and benefits, including free bilingual textbooks, notebooks, uniforms, mid-day meals, and provisions for children with special needs. The programme was initiated for the academic year 2024-25 in all the schools in the state from 06.06.2024 to 19.06.2024 to 'enrol/

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re-enrol' all the school-age children in Schools.

3.2.2.11 Amma Adarsha Patashala (AAP)

The government has initiated the "Amma Adarsha Patashala" program to improve the maintenance and infrastructure of government schools. Through this initiative, the government aims to ensure all schools are well-equipped and maintained to enhance the learning environment for students. Under this initiative, committees known as "Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees" have been formed at the school level, involving members from nearby women's self-help groups (SHGs), Slum Level Federation (SLF) groups and local organisations. These committees are responsible for various tasks such as upgrading basic infrastructure, constructing and renovating toilets, providing drinking water, and maintaining sanitation. They are also involved in electrification, installation of solar panels, and stitching school uniforms.

The responsibility of stitching 21,19,439 school uniforms for the Education Department, Residential Schools, and Welfare Hostels serving SC, ST, BC Minority, and other communities has been entrusted to Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs). This initiative aims to benefit approximately 30,000 members of these SHGs, providing them with a valuable source of income. Recognising the impact of inflation, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has increased the honorarium from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per uniform, ensuring fair compensation for their efforts. A formal work order has been issued to facilitate this important initiative.

3.2.2.12 One International School in Every Mandal

The government also envisioned launching an initiative to establish one international school in every mandal across the state. This initiative aims to enhance the quality of education and make it more accessible to students, particularly from middle-class families. International schools will provide advanced educational facilities and curricula to ensure students receive high-standard education. This project is part of the government's broader educational reform agenda, which includes various other initiatives to improve educational infrastructure and opportunities in the state.

3.2.3 Intermediate Education

The Telangana Board of Intermediate Education oversees the state's Intermediate education system (10+2). In 2023-24, the total number of Intermediate Colleges being run in the State is 4,180, with an intake capacity of 9,77,537. The Enrollment during the year is 4,77,266 (Boys: 2,37,353; Girls: 2,39,913).

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3.2.4 Collegiate Education

Collegiate Education focuses on improving higher education, ensuring equity, access, and quality. The state currently has 146 government Degree Colleges (GDCs), with 22 holding UGC Autonomous Status and 94 accredited by NAAC. In 2023-24, there were 48,954 student admissions with a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 39.3. The government has also expanded its infrastructure, establishing 13 new GDCs in 2023-24 and introducing new courses like B.Sc (Honours) in Computer Science and Biotechnology.

The government has also launched several initiatives to enhance students' educational experience and employability. These include Sector Skills Programs and Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programs, various training programs for faculty, and community engagement initiatives like "Pillala Kosam". Additionally, the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has significantly improved infrastructure and quality in higher education. Other initiatives like Degree Online Services, Telangana (DOST), and Plantation Programme have streamlined admissions and promoted environmental consciousness respectively. These efforts emphasise a robust commitment to elevating higher education standards and fostering inclusive development in Telangana.

3.2.5 Technical Education

Through the Department of Technical Education, the government is committed to enhancing technical education at both the degree and diploma levels. It implements state government policies and works with the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to manage applications for establishing engineering and MBA/MCA colleges and polytechnics, increase sanctioned intakes, and introduce new courses. The department oversees 56 government polytechnics, providing diploma-level education to about 12,000 students annually, predominantly from rural areas.

The department's vision is to develop skilled engineers and technicians with comprehensive knowledge and a positive work culture to boost efficiency and productivity. Key objectives include training job-ready technicians and engineers, updating curricula to meet industry needs, equipping labs and workshops with state-of-the-art technology, and promoting industry-institute linkages for training and placement. These initiatives aim to align educational outcomes with industry demands, ensuring a well-prepared workforce.

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Achievements

In 2023-24, the Department accredited 57 diploma courses across 28 government polytechnics and introduced an open book system in some courses. They trained 60 faculty members in green technologies, focusing on electric vehicles for engineering courses. Services of 390 contract lecturers and 129 contract workshop attendants were regularised, and the Telangana Public Service Commission published merit lists for recruiting 247 lecturers and 31 librarians. From December 2023, notable achievements include upgrading the government Polytechnic in Kosgi to a government Engineering College, revising the diploma curriculum for 2024-25, developing the EASY app for addressing employee grievances, preparing a roadmap for skill universities, and conducting industry-institute interaction workshops with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the Telangana Council of Higher Education (TGCHE).

The Department has adopted several best practices to improve education quality and efficiency. A six-month industrial training program for final-year diploma students provides practical experience and skill development. Introducing a continuous evaluation scheme and grading system helps reduce student pressure and misclassification. The annual state-level Srujana Tech-Fest fosters creativity and problem-solving skills among diploma students. Furthermore, establishing an e-office for online file processing enhances administrative transparency and efficiency. At the same time, implementing an Aadhaar-Based Biometric Attendance System (ABAS) in all polytechnics ensures discipline among staff and students.

3.2.6 Demographic Profile

3.2.6.1 Population Dynamics

India's latest population projections indicate significant demographic shifts, with the population exceeding 1.4 billion, poised to become the world's most populous country. The growth rate is slowing, driven by urbanisation and migration from rural to urban areas in search of better employment and living conditions. The fertility rate has declined to near replacement levels, suggesting a transition towards stabilised population growth.

Telangana reflects India's broader population dynamics with its rapid urbanisation, especially in Hyderabad, and significant internal migration from rural to urban areas. The state's declining fertility rate mirrors the national trend towards population stabilisation.

3.2.6.2 Demographic dividend

India is experiencing a demographic dividend with 62% of its population in the working-age group. This offers a unique opportunity for economic growth

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if investments are made in health, education, and job creation. The working-age population will remain high until around 2055, giving India a prolonged window to harness this potential.

Telangana benefits similarly with a significant working-age population. To leverage this advantage, the state plans to enhance education and vocational training and invest in healthcare, particularly maternal and child health, ensuring a healthier workforce. Telangana's urban development and healthcare initiatives aim to maximise this demographic potential. This holistic approach will enable the state and its residents to harness their potential for mutual growth and prosperity.

3.2.6.3 Literacy Rates

As per NFHS-5 (2019-20), Telangana's literacy rate is 73.4% (male literacy at 82% and female literacy at 64.8%) compared to the Census 2011 data, i.e., 66.54%, with a notable improvement. However, disparities exist between urban and rural areas and male and female literacy rates. It has also been observed that in Telangana, a higher percentage of children aged 14-18 are outside of school compared to the national average. While the national average is 13.2%, in Telangana, 22.1% of children in this age group are not enrolled in any school or college. Specifically, 26% of boys and 17.4% of girls are out of the education system. For children aged 17-18, the number rises to 40.1%. Among these older teenagers, 68.7% work more than 15 days a month. However, 89.2% of these 17-18-year-olds, despite being out of school, are proficient in using digital technology. They excel at searching for and finding videos and are skilled at sharing content online (as per the Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) for the year 2022).

The government is implementing several initiatives to bridge these gaps. Improving literacy is crucial for the state's economic and social development, directly impacting employability, productivity, and the overall quality of life. Higher literacy rates and skilling initiatives can enhance the state's workforce, attract investments, and drive technological and economic advancements. Therefore, prioritising education, literacy, and skilling initiatives is essential for leveraging the demographic dividend and fostering inclusive growth in Telangana.

3.2.6.4 Skill Development

The unemployment issue was a significant factor that led to the creation of a separate state, underscoring the necessity for job opportunities for its youth. The government is dedicated to addressing this by focusing on skill development, which is crucial in a rapidly advancing technological and economic landscape. Telangana aims to become a centre of innovation, entrepreneurship, and inclusive growth by nurturing a

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skilled workforce, driving its socio-economic development and fulfilling its aspirations of becoming a prominent hub in India.

3.2.6.5 Society For Telangana Network (SoFTNET)

SoFTNET is a non-profit organisation that, as part of its initiative, operates Telangana Skills, Academic, and Training (TSAT) for distance learning through television using satellite communications. Its channels broadcast programs on education, employment, healthcare, and agriculture, among other subjects. There's also an app and a YouTube channel to disseminate content.

3.2.6.6 Advance Technology Centers (ATCs)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for the Advanced Technology Centre (ATC) at ITI, Mallepally, in Hyderabad on June 18, 2024. Under the ATC programme, 65 government ITIs will be upgraded to ATCs at a cost of Rs. 2700 crore in collaboration with Tata Technologies to address the critical issue of unemployment that has been significant in Telangana's history. State Government and Tata Technologies entered an MoU to set up Skilling Centres in these ITIs in the State. This initiative aims to equip students and the unemployed with essential technical skills beyond mere educational certification to avail job opportunities and enhance living standards. These training institutions will empower the unemployed by ensuring skill development for youth, including women. As part of the project, arrangements are being made for this academic year (2024-25) for 9 new long-term and 23 short-term courses. Skill development courses will be selected from all fields to ensure employment opportunities for the youth. 9,000 people will be given admissions yearly, and about one lakh people will undergo training in short-term courses.

3.2.6.7 Skill University

Establishing a Skill University in Hyderabad near the IT industry is crucial for fostering a highly skilled workforce that meets the specific needs of the tech sector. This proximity ensures that students receive practical, industry-relevant education and training, enhancing their employability and bridging the gap between academic knowledge and professional skills. Additionally, it promotes collaboration between academia and industry, leading to innovative research, internships, and job placements. Such an institution supports the region's economic growth, attracts investments, and reinforces Hyderabad's position as a leading hub for technology and innovation.

Recognising the pressing need for skill development, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, during a meeting on July 8th, 2024, proposed the establishment of

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a Skill University within the premises of the Engineering Staff College. Given the college's proximity to IT companies and other industries, the Hon'ble Chief Minister directed officials to explore the feasibility of setting up the university on the college grounds, emphasised the importance of collaboration between officials and industry leaders, and instructed the concerned to develop comprehensive proposals for the establishment of the Skill University at the earliest.



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3.3 Health and Wellbeing

Key Highlights

- Healthcare Infrastructure: The state boasts extensive healthcare facilities, including 2 District Hospitals (the remaining District Hospitals were upgraded to Teaching Hospitals), 26 Teaching Hospitals, 72 Area Hospitals, 97 Community Health Centres, 882 Primary Health Centres, and 4,745 Health Sub-Centres. Significant investments have also been made in expanding medical institutions.
- Health Programs: Initiatives like the Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme and maternal and child health programs provide financial protection and improved health outcomes, supported by schemes like the MCH Kit and Nutrition Kit.
- In June 2024, the Public Health and Family Welfare Department initiated the recruitment of 435 Civil Assistant Surgeons through the State Medical and Health Recruitment Service Board. This includes 431 positions in the Directorate of Medical Education and 4 in the Institute of Preventive Medicine (IPM).
- Emergency Transport Services: The state offers access to emergency care through the 108 Emergency Health Transportation Scheme and the 102 Services (Ammavodi) initiative, with a network of ambulances and transport services for pregnant women.
- Telangana's Child Health Program includes setting up Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) equipped with advanced medical technology and staffed by trained healthcare professionals. Telangana operates 46 SNCUs. A total of 64,310 children have been admitted to SNCUs during the year 2023-24 (upto June 2024).
- Medical Education Focus: Telangana is expanding the number of government medical colleges and increasing MBBS and postgraduate seats, enhancing medical education and healthcare services through comprehensive oversight by the Directorate of Medical Education.

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3.3.1 Introduction

Health and well-being are paramount for sustainable development, aligning with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal #3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Prioritising health and well-being is crucial for fostering economic growth, reducing poverty, and enhancing quality of life. The State has made efforts by increasing the medical cover amount under the Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme from Rs. 5.0 lakhs to Rs. 10.0 lakhs, which provides financial protection and access to quality healthcare for Below-Poverty-Line families, and the expansion of healthcare facilities at all levels. These efforts reduce healthcare disparities, control communicable and non-communicable diseases, and improve maternal and child health outcomes. Telangana addresses immediate health challenges by investing in health infrastructure, preventive medicine, and comprehensive care services and builds a resilient healthcare system that fosters a healthier and more equitable society. This section elaborates on the state's healthcare infrastructure, various health initiatives, and key indicators.

Table 3.3 Key Health Indicators

Sl. No	Indicator	Definition	Telangana	India	Source
1	Maternal Mortality Rate	No. of Maternal deaths per 100000 live births	43	97	SRS 2018
2	Infant Mortality Rate	No. of Infant deaths per 1000 live births	21	28	SRS 2020
3	Under 5 Mortality Rate	No. of under 5 deaths per 1000 live births	23	32	NFHS-5
4	Neonatal Mortality Rate	No. of neonatal deaths per 1000 live births	15	20	SRS 2020
5	Total Fertility Rate	No. of Children per woman in the childbearing age group	1.5	2	SRS 2020
6	Institutional Deliveries	Percentage	97	88.6	NFHS-5
7	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births during a year per 1,000 people	16.4	19.4	SRS 2020
8	Crude Death Rate	Number of deaths during a year per 1,000 people	6	6	SRS 2020

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Telangana's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) stands at 43 deaths per 1,00,000 live births, markedly lower than the national average of 97, indicating better maternal healthcare and support systems. Similarly, the state exhibits a lower Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 21 per 1,000 live births compared to India's 28 and a lower Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) of 23 compared to 32 nationally, reflecting effective child healthcare interventions. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) in Telangana is also lower at 15 per 1,000 live births against the national rate of 20. Additionally, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Telangana is 1.5, below the replacement level of 2.0 seen nationwide, suggesting successful family planning efforts. The percentage of institutional deliveries in Telangana is high at 97%, compared to the national figure of 88.6%, ensuring safer childbirth practices.

These statistics highlight Telangana's advancements in healthcare infrastructure and services, which contribute to better health outcomes for mothers and children.

3.3.2 Health Infrastructure

3.3.2.1 Physical Health Infrastructure (2023-24)

Health infrastructure is crucial in providing access to quality healthcare services and improving health outcomes. Telangana strives to improve the health infrastructure and ensure quality healthcare accessibility for its people's health and well-being. The government provides vital health services such as maternal health care, child health care and family health services to the patients in the state through the health facilities as given in the Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Health Infrastructure in the State

Sl. No.	Type of Health Facility (Allopathic)	Number
1	District Hospitals	2 (remaining District Hospitals were upgraded to Teaching Hospitals)
2	Teaching Hospitals	26
3	Area Hospitals	72
4	ESI Hospitals	4
5	Diagnostic Centres	2
6	Hospitals for Special Treatment	14
7	Community Health Centres	97
8	Rural Primary Health Centres	636

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Sl. No.	Type of Health Facility (Allopathic)	Number
9	Urban Primary Health Centres	246
10	Dispensaries	75
11	Health Sub-Centres	4,745
12	Panel Clinics	20
13	Basti Dawakhanas	462
	Total	**6,401**
14	Beds Available	12,484
15	Doctors Working	8,072
	Regular	6,307
	Contract	1,765

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare

3.3.2.2 Notification for Recruitment of 435 Civil Assistant Surgeons

The Public Health and Family Welfare Department has initiated the recruitment of 435 Civil Assistant Surgeon posts through the State Medical and Health Recruitment Service Board in June 2024. These include 431 posts in the Directorate of Medical Education and 4 in the Institute of Preventive Medicine (IPM). This recruitment drive aims to strengthen the healthcare workforce and improve medical services across the state, ensuring better health outcomes for the population by filling critical vacancies with qualified medical professionals.

3.3.2.3 Major Health Institutions

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bibinagar

The Government envisions enhancing the services of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bibinagar, to its fullest potential, aiming to provide comprehensive super-specialty healthcare services to the people of the State.

Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences

The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) in Hyderabad, initially established as Nizam's Orthopaedic Hospital in 1962 with 246 beds, has expanded significantly over the years to create a centre of excellence for providing Tertiary Medical care, Medical Education and Research facilities of high order in the field of medical sciences. There are 37 departments, numerous specialised blocks, and a capacity of 1,639 beds, with an average daily outpatient attendance of 3,500. NIMS has become a centre of excellence in joint replacement, rare disease management, and medical genetics and serves as a nodal centre for over 30 peripheral dialysis centres.

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In 2023, NIMS treated a record number of patients, with notable increases in OPD visits, inpatient admissions, and surgeries, including 190 transplant surgeries. The hospital's revenue rose 29.8%, generating Rs. 338.94 crore.

In March 2024, under the present government's significant grants, NIMS inaugurated new facilities, including an Interventional Radiology DSA and IGT facility, a Cardiothoracic ICU, and a Tech-Enabled Simulation Centre for Critical Care. These advancements reflect substantial enhancements in patient care services. NIMS aims to improve patient care through technological investments, workforce development, and financial efficiency while continuing to excel in medical research and patient-centric care.

Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (TIMS)

The Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (TIMS) is a premier healthcare institution in Hyderabad that provides advanced medical care and education. It is a crucial facility for treating various medical conditions and training future healthcare professionals, with a total bed strength of 1,261 beds. The state government has proposed the establishment of three similar hospitals across Hyderabad to enhance healthcare accessibility and capacity. These new hospitals will aim to replicate TIMS' success by offering state-of-the-art medical services, fostering medical research, and increasing the availability of quality healthcare to more residents.

Mehdi Nawaj Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology

The MNJ Institute of Oncology is the premier referral hospital in Telangana, providing free, comprehensive cancer care to underprivileged patients from the state. This 450-bed apex and teaching hospital registers around 10,000 new patients annually. It performs approximately 2,500 major and minor surgeries each year. The institute administers radiotherapy to 400 patients and chemotherapy to 350 patients daily. The hospital conducts over 1,50,000 cancer-related diagnostic tests annually and maintains a steady in-patient count of 500 to 550 patients daily. The MNJ Institute is also a significant medical tourism centre, attracting cancer patients from neighbouring states such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Odisha.

Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP)

The Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad, established in 2016, aims to enhance curative healthcare services in the state. 175 TVVP hospitals are functioning with a bed strength of 11,960. Special services like dialysis units, ICU facilities, and de-addiction centres benefit economically disadvantaged patients. Integration with primary healthcare extends access to

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remote and underserved areas, focusing on women's and children's healthcare. In any TVVP hospital, Women comprise 52% of in-patients and 50% of outpatients; men comprise 37% of in-patients and 39% of outpatients; and children below 14 years constitute 11% of both in-patients and outpatients.

The Parishad has significantly increased its budget, ensuring the availability of essential drugs and consumables and maintaining high-quality care through various quality assurance initiatives. Implementing Integrated Health Facility Management Services has improved sanitation, security, and patient care, increasing patient satisfaction. The performance of TVVP hospitals in the last two years shown in table 3.5.

In the year 2023-24, Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) hospitals were pivotal in providing curative services, especially in maternity, child care, and multi-speciality care. There was a notable increase in outpatient visits, inpatient admissions, and various medical procedures, including orthopaedic surgeries, dialysis services, and institutional deliveries, with a significant decrease in caesarean sections. Over the past six months, the hospitals maintained high volumes of treatments and diagnostic tests. TVVP's diligent resource management and monitoring have shown their services to be cost-effective compared to private healthcare, thus enhancing accessibility to quality healthcare for the state's population.

Table 3.5 Activities of TVVP Hospitals

Sl. No.	Hospital Activity Indicators	2022-23	2023-2024	From December 2023 to Till Date
1	Out-patients treated	1,43,90,137	1,55,76,358	57,98,485
2	In-patients admitted	12,44,400	14,01,307	4,74,399
3	Major surgeries Performed	1,00,704	88,602	28,078
4	Minor surgeries Performed	2,89,942	3,30,807	1,15,661
5	Family Planning cases	29,643	23,986	8,116
6	Deliveries	1,50,857	1,29,184	43,052
7	Imaging Tests (TIFFA, USG, X-ray and ECGs	10,87,493	9,96,274	4,14,432
8	LAB Tests	93,77,384	1,09,11,030	37,74,855

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare

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3.3.3 Medical Education

The Director of Medical Education (DME) is responsible for delivering high-quality medical education to undergraduate, postgraduate, and super-specialty students and providing advanced medical care through a network of hospitals. There are 26 Government Medical Colleges with 3,690 MBBS seats, 1,144 postgraduate and 104 super-specialty seats. The DME oversees comprehensive healthcare services, including out-patient, in-patient, laboratory, forensic, organ transplantation, cath lab, and advanced diagnostic services. New infrastructure such as CT and MRI scans, fertility centres, and skill labs have been introduced to enhance medical education and patient care. The annexure contains performance statistics of all hospitals under the DME's administration for 2023.

In addition to the medical colleges, the government operates a Dental College and Hospital in Hyderabad, which accommodates 100 graduates and 27 postgraduate students.

The government runs 28 nursing colleges to ensure high-quality medical services. In 2024, administrative approval was granted to establish a new Government Nursing College in Kodangal, Vikarabad district, with an annual intake of 60 seats for the 2024-25 academic year.

3.3.3.1 Medical Institutions under the Directorate of Medical Education

In the State, the Directorate of Medical Education oversees 26 Teaching Hospitals located at government Medical Colleges with a total bed strength of 12,484. These Teaching Hospitals offer comprehensive services across outpatient and inpatient domains, laboratory investigations, forensic medicine (Autopsy) services, cath lab services, new CT and MRI scans, and other infrastructure. The government has also started dialysis centres in all the teaching hospitals for chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients as part of the HUB & SPOKE model.

Cadaver donor transplants and live donor transplants are the two types of organ transplants being done in the State. The government is planning a State-of-the-art transplant unit in Gandhi Hospital, as transplant surgeries are expensive in the private sector.

Additionally, the government has permitted the opening of fertility centres in three teaching hospitals: Gandhi Hospital in Hyderabad, Modern Government Maternity Hospital in Petlaburj, and MGM Hospital in Warangal.

3.3.3.2 New Medical Colleges

The government has sanctioned 8 more government medical colleges in the districts of Mulugu, Narayanpet, Jogulamba Gadwal, Yadadri Bhongir, Ranga Reddy, Medchal Malkajgiri, Warangal and Medak for the academic year 2024-25 with annual intake of 50 MBBS seats and sanctioned 433 posts

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in each of the medical college, totalling to 400 MBBS seats and 3464 posts.

For the academic year 2025-26, the government has accorded administrative sanction to establish a government medical college in Kodangal, Vikarabad district, with an annual intake of 50 MBBS seats.

3.3.3.3 Telangana Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TGMSIDC)

The Telangana Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation is an enterprise of the government. The corporation is entrusted with procuring and supplying drugs, medicines, surgical consumables, clothing, tentage and stores, diagnostic reagents, medical equipment, and furniture for all government Hospitals in the State. It also undertakes civil works such as the construction of hospitals, medical colleges and other establishments functioning under the control of the 'Health, Medical and Family Welfare' Department.

3.3.3.4. Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)

The government, in collaboration with the National AYUSH Mission (NAM), has actively supported AYUSH medical systems and implemented several programmes to upgrade the AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals; the Kayakalpa programme promotes cleanliness, hygiene, and infection control across all AYUSH facilities, while the Ayurveda and Yoga Mother and Child Programmes aim to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Three E-Aushadhi pharmacies function for Ayurveda, Unani, and Homeopathy. The number of institutions functioning under AYUSH is given in the Table 3.6:

Table 3.6 Institutions functioning under AYUSH

Sl. No.	Item	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeo-pathy	Naturopathy and Yoga	Total
1	Hospitals	4	3	3	1	11
2	Colleges	2	1	1	1	5
3	Common Beds	309	190	110	184	793
4	Intake (UG) in Colleges	126	94	125	60	405
5	Intake (PG) in Colleges	48	45	38	0	131
6	Research Department	1	1	1	2	5
7	Pharmacies	1	1	1	0	3
8	Herbarium	1	1	0	0	2
9	Ayush Arogya Mandirs	224	122	94	0	440
10	NRHM Dispensaries	199	62	105	28	394

Source: Department of AYUSH

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3.3.4. Tribal Health

The State has a tribal population constituting 9.07% of its total population, mainly served by four Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) viz., Bhadrachalam, Eturunagaram, Utnoor and Mannanoor. Health services are provided through 599 Sub-Centers (SCs), 86 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 10 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 6 Area Hospitals, and 12 Birth Waiting Homes (BWHs). To enhance healthcare delivery, 2,987 Community Health Workers (CHWs) are employed in these tribal areas. Multi-speciality camps are organised in CHCs and Area Hospitals, bringing specialists from non-tribal regions to offer specialised care, with 10,358 patients examined in these camps for the year 2023-24 up to January 2024. The 12 Birth Waiting Homes encourage pregnant tribal women to opt for institutional deliveries, ensuring safe deliveries and a minimum 48-hour stay post-delivery.

Additionally, 19 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) teams are deployed to remote tribal areas to identify and assist pregnant women unable to reach health facilities for regular check-ups. These teams offer antenatal and postnatal care, identify high-risk pregnancies, and refer cases needing specialist attention to the nearest First Referral Unit (FRU).

3.3.5 Maternal Health and Nutrition

Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to pregnant and lactating women in the state by implementing various schemes and through several interventions, such as the MCH Kit, Nutrition Kit, Arogya Mahila, Team-Based Incentives (TBI), Birth Monitoring System (BMS), Targeted Imaging for Fetal Anomalies (TIFFA) Scans, Capacity Building of Health Care Providers, and Maternal and Child Hospitals (MCH).

i. **MCH Kit:** The MCHKIT scheme in Telangana is instrumental in elevating maternal health indicators. Women are incentivised for delivering in public facilities through four online transfers totalling Rs. 12,000 / Rs. 13,000 for girl child, linked to 4 essential health milestones (2 ANC checkups with a Medical Officer, delivery at public facility, 3 1⁄2 months immunisation of the child and complete vaccination). A kit of 14 items useful for the mother and child is provided immediately after delivery in a public health facility. To date, 14.95 lakh kits have been distributed.

ii. **Nutrition Kit:** Launched on 21st December 2022 in 9 districts to ensure better nutritional outcomes for mothers and children, the Nutrition Kit has been extended to

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all 33 districts from 14th June 2023. An estimated 6.87 lakh pregnant women are expected to benefit from this scheme. The kits are distributed twice to all pregnant women between 14-26 weeks and the 2nd time between 27-34 weeks. The kit includes 1kg nutrition mix, ½ Kg ghee, 1 kg dates, 3 bottles of iron syrup, 200 gms jaggery peanut chikki, one cup and a basket to store the items. So far, 2.78 lakh kits have been distributed to pregnant women.

iii. **Aarogya Mahila:** The "Arogya Mahila" program addresses women's unmet medical needs and enhances their health-seeking behaviour. With 372 facilities featuring lady medical officers exclusively for women every Tuesday, 4.95 lakh women have been screened under the 8-package services so far.

iv. **Team-Based Incentives (TBI):** To tackle the issue of high C-section rates, a strategy involves team-based incentives of Rs. 3000/- for hospitals conducting normal deliveries above specified benchmarks. Hospital benchmarks are set based on their current performance. Provision is made for hospitals already doing optimum levels (%) of normal deliveries to get incentives, wherein the benchmark for such hospitals is kept as the number of normal deliveries in excess of the previous average. The implementation of TBI started in August 2022, and so far, Rs. 305.76 lakh have been paid as incentives for 10,192 deliveries conducted over the set benchmarks.

v. **Birth Monitoring System (BMS):** Monitoring the private medical sector through an e-birth monitoring system where indications for C-sections are available to promote facility-based review and auditing of C-sections.

vi. **Targeted Imaging for Foetal Anomalies (TIFFA) Scans:** In November 2022, 56 TIFFA scan machines were provided to 44 public facilities with a high delivery load. To date, over 70,000 scans have been performed free of cost.

vii. **Capacity Building of Health Care Providers:** The state has focused on imparting refresher training to the master trainers on prioritised areas such as Dakshata, high-risk protocols, perinatal mental health, and gestational weight monitoring. Subsequently, the district cascade training is implemented in the state to ensure the knowledge and skills gained are translated into program implementation. Training has been imparted to more than 440 specialists, 1,500 medical officers, 1,799 staff nurses, and 6,534 ANMs.

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Table 3.7 Major Maternal Health Indicators

Indicators	NFHS V	Program data - MCH Kit	
	(2019-21)	(2022-23)	2023-24 (Apr-Dec)
1st-trimester registration	88.50%	87.40%	92.20%
4 ANC check-ups	70.40%	99.00%	99.90%
Institutional deliveries	97.00%	99.90%	99.90%
Government institutional deliveries	50.00%	61.10%	65.80%
C-sections (public and private)	61.00%	56.10%	55.10%

viii. **Maternal and Child Hospitals (MCH):** The construction of as many as 26 mother and child hospitals across the state has provided an opportunity to offer specialised care, including managing high-risk pregnancies onsite.

The mentioned programs and innovative interventions contributing to significant achievements in Major Maternal Health Indicators under maternal health and nutrition (MHN) are highlighted in the table 3.6.

The analysis of major maternal health indicators in Telangana reveals significant progress between NFHS V (2019-21) and recent program data up to 2023-24. The percentage of first-trimester registrations increased from 88.5% to 92.2%, indicating improved early prenatal care. The rate of completing four antenatal check-ups saw a substantial rise from 70.4% to nearly universal coverage at 99.9%, reflecting enhanced maternal healthcare services. Institutional deliveries have consistently remained high at 97%, with government institutional deliveries increasing from 50% to 65.8%, showing a shift towards public healthcare facilities. Additionally, the rate of C-sections has slightly declined from 61% to 55.1%, which may suggest better management of delivery methods and efforts to reduce unnecessary surgical interventions. Overall, these improvements highlight the effectiveness of maternal health programs and interventions in the State.

3.3.6 Child Health and Immunization

3.3.6.1. Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs)

The Child Health Program in Telangana reflects a comprehensive approach aimed at improving the health and well-being of children from infancy through adolescence. The program's primary goals are to reduce child mortality and enhance overall health outcomes. This initiative includes the establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) to provide specialised care for newborns

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with complications, such as preterm birth or low birth weight, who require critical medical attention. These child health units are equipped with advanced medical technology and staffed by trained healthcare professionals to handle neonatal emergencies effectively.

Telangana has established 46 SNCUs, with 27 under the Directorate of Medical Education (DME) and 19 under the Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP). These facilities are designed to offer comprehensive care for newborns, excluding those needing mechanical ventilation or significant surgical interventions. Additionally, the state has created a Centre of Excellence (CoE) at Niloufer Hospital, utilising a hub-and-spoke model to connect 28 peripheral SNCUs. The CoE provides real-time support, virtual rounds, and continuous guidance to SNCU staff, significantly enhancing the quality of newborn care and reducing morbidity and mortality rates. For 2023-24 (up to June 2024), 64,310 children were admitted to SNCUs.

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has contributed Rs. 20.22 crore to Niloufer Hospital in Hyderabad to construct a new outpatient building and procure advanced medical equipment under CSR funds. The initiative formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on June 28, 2024, by the Hospital Superintendent and the General Manager of HAL, aims to significantly enhance the hospital's infrastructure and medical capabilities, thereby improving patient care and services at Niloufer Hospital.

3.3.6.2 Specialty Care Services for Newborn

i. **Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)** services are vital to Telangana's child health initiatives. KMC is a globally recognised method for caring for preterm and low birth weight infants, emphasising skin-to-skin contact between mother and baby to promote bonding and improve health outcomes. These services are available in all SNCUs across the state. Integrating such innovative and evidence-based practices indicates Telangana's commitment to improving neonatal care and ensuring better health outcomes for children. For 2023-24 (up to June 2024), 8189 children were provided with the Kangaroo Mother Care.

ii. **Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs)** are critical in stabilising and managing newborns with critical health conditions. 44 NBSUs are functioning in the state to provide essential care to newborns before their potential transfer to higher-level neonatal care units, ensuring that immediate health needs are met effectively.

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iii. Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) are designated areas within healthcare facilities that provide immediate and essential care to newborns. Equipped with the necessary resources for essential newborn care, NBCCs emphasise early interventions to ensure the well-being of infants. 562 NBCCs are operational in the state to improve neonatal outcomes through prompt attention and initial care within healthcare settings.

iv. **Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)** operate within pediatric wards to combat severe malnutrition in children. Currently, 17 NRCs are operational in the State. These NRCs are integrated into pediatric care, focusing on mandatory night feeds to improve recovery rates for children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Each NRC maintains dedicated WhatsApp group for effective communication and support, which are monitored regularly. A joint directive from the Health and Family Welfare (H&FW) Department and the Women Development and Child Welfare (WDCF) Department, along with a detailed algorithm, has been issued to all districts to identify and treat SAM children. The MCH kit and the NHTS portals are aligned to facilitate tracking and medical assessments, ensuring efficient referral processes. Additionally, 30 Master Trainers on F-SAM have been trained, providing comprehensive training to all NRC staff to enhance their capabilities in managing SAM cases.

v. **Rashtriya Bala Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)** is a Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services Programme designed to provide comprehensive care to all children in the community. 29,24,883 children were screened under this program for 2023-24 (till June 2024). RBSK aims to enhance children's quality of life by early detection of congenital disabilities, diseases, deficiencies, and disabilities. It targets children aged 0-6 in rural areas, urban slums, and those in grades I-XII in government schools. The initiative seeks to reduce child mortality and morbidity without imposing financial burdens on low-income families. It involves 300 mobile health teams across the state, focusing on 30 identified health conditions and providing free treatment and management.

3.3.6.3 Universal Immunization

The Universal Immunization Programme ensures that infants under one year receive vaccinations against various Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (VPDs) such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis (TB),

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measles, and hepatitis B. The vaccines administered include B.C.G., Pentavalent, O.P.V., Measles, and Hepatitis B. Booster doses of DPT, OPV, and measles are provided between 16 to 24 months, with further boosters at 5 years (DPT), 10 years (TT), and 16 years (DPT). This structured vaccination schedule protects children from severe illnesses and promotes public health. A total of 6,50,587 out of 6,13,020 children were immunised in 2023-24, which amounts to 106% immunisation.

3.3.7 Emergency Transport Services

The state is implementing several health initiatives, including emergency transportation for patients in urgent health situations, fixed-day health services, etc., to provide comprehensive care in rural areas by identifying, diagnosing, treating, and referring high-risk cases, and a health information helpline to offer health advice and counselling to the public.

i. The 108-Emergency Health Transportation Scheme operates 456 ambulances, including 31 Advanced Life Support (ALS) and 425 Basic Life Support (BLS) units. Its trained technical personnel are available 24/7 and cover the entire state through the toll-free number 108. A total of 5.33 lakh beneficiaries availed its services during 2023-24.

ii. The State's 104 Fixed Day Health Services (FDHS) program, excluding Hyderabad, deployed 198 mobile health vehicles to provide monthly fixed-day services in rural areas beyond 3 km from Primary or Community Health Centers. These units offered pregnancy monitoring and treatment for various ailments, equipped with medical and essential lab equipment, and cold chain units for vaccines and blood samples. Up to November 2021, the program served 17,05,313 beneficiaries, but services were discontinued from December 2021 onwards.

iii. Telangana's "102" Services (Ammavodi) program provides transportation services for antenatal, postnatal women, and infants. This includes pick-up and drop-off services from home to public health facilities and vice versa. The initiative began with the induction of 200 vehicles into identified hospitals across the state in January 2018. About 9.46 lakh beneficiaries availed services for the year 2023-24. Presently, 300 Ammavodi vehicles are operational in the State.

iv. Free Hearse Services have been provided by the government since November 2016 to transport deceased bodies from hospitals

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to the chosen location of the deceased's family. Initially, it started with 50 vehicles, each equipped with two body freezers, and the service continues with 50 operational vehicles currently. During 2023-24, a total of 10,298 deceased were transported.

3.3.8 Family Planning Services

The Family Planning scheme, initiated in 1952, aims to control population growth by providing sterilisation services to eligible couples who voluntarily choose permanent or spacing methods to achieve a small family norm. Permanent methods include vasectomies for males and tubectomies for females, while spacing methods involve the distribution of oral pills and contraceptive condoms, along with the administration of IUDs for long-term pregnancy postponement. During 2023-24 (up to March 2024), 2,225 Vasectomies and 1,02,713 Tubectomy operations were performed.

Telangana's total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.5, as reported by the Sample Registration System (SRS) in 2020, compared to the national TFR of 2.0. This indicates the effective implementation of family planning measures and a significant contribution to controlling population growth in the state.

3.3.9 Diagnostic Services

The shift towards diagnostics-based patient care has become essential in healthcare delivery, driven by the significant out-of-pocket expenses for diagnostics and medicines highlighted by the National Health Accounts (2016). To address this, Telangana launched the "Telangana Diagnostics" initiative under the National Health Mission, aiming to provide accessible, high-quality, cost-effective diagnostic services at the nearest health facilities. A high-tech central lab was established in Hyderabad in 2018, processing over 23,000 samples daily and supporting 1463 hospitals, with patient usage tripling.

The success of the Hyderabad Central Hub led to the creation of additional hubs in the districts. Currently, 31 hubs for blood and urine tests, and 51 radiology hubs are operational in the state, with an average load of 59,828 at the central hub and 1,85,940 at district hubs per day. Service delivery improvements include operating all week, increasing one-day turnaround time for reports from 60% to 99.6%, serving an average of 3,15,000 patients and conducting 15,22,259 tests monthly. The integration of the Telangana Diagnostics platform with other health programs, such as TB and RT-PCR, exemplifies comprehensive diagnostics delivery.

3.3.10 National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), launched by the government of India in May 2013, is a crucial component

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of the National Health Mission (NHM), aimed at providing equitable and quality primary healthcare services to the urban population, mainly focusing on slums and vulnerable sections. In Telangana, NUHM spans 56 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including Municipalities and Corporations, aiming to enhance the health status of the low-socioeconomic urban sections and vulnerable groups by ensuring access to quality primary health care, targeted outreach services, and community involvement. The program encompasses Urban Primary Health Centers (UPHCs), which serve as vital facilities for delivering primary health care services in urban areas. Telangana boasts 246 functioning UPHCs, with additional sanctions for establishing new facilities, demonstrating the state's commitment to expanding access to healthcare services in urban locales.

Urban Health Centres (Basti Dhavakhanas) serve as essential health and wellness centres, established in slums, vulnerable areas, and peri-urban regions to provide improved access to quality care, reducing out-of-pocket expenditures and relieving pressure on secondary and tertiary healthcare facilities. 461 centres are operational in the state, catering to approximately 5,000 to 10,000 individuals annually. These centres offer essential clinical outpatient services, establish referral linkages between UPHCs and higher-level hospitals, and provide free medicine, diagnostic services, and teleconsultation, showcasing their vital role in the urban healthcare landscape. Over the years, the performance of these centres has seen a significant increase in total outpatient visits and diagnostic tests, reflecting their growing acceptance and utilisation among the low-socioeconomic urban sections.

3.3.11 Public Health - National Health Programmes

3.3.11.1 Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

The prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is increasing in Telangana, prompting the implementation of screening programs across the state. NCD aims to identify and manage conditions such as hypertension (HTN), diabetes mellitus (DM), cervical cancer, breast cancer, and oral cancer among the adult population. The screening efforts have yielded significant results, with many cases screened and diagnosed across the years. During the year 2023-24, a total of 1,49,83,502 cases were screened, out of which 18,15,508 hypertensives and 9,45,648 diabetics were diagnosed and put on treatment. The continued commitment to screening and treatment initiatives underscores the government's dedication to addressing the rising burden of non-communicable diseases.

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3.3.11.2 The National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)

The National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP) is a key initiative by the government of India to eradicate tuberculosis (TB). The programme (NTEP) is being undertaken in all the districts to make Telangana TB-free by 2025. The program focuses on achieving full TB notification and a 90% success rate among all notified TB cases.

The state has 40 CBNAAT and 90 Trunaat machines to offer Molecular Diagnosis (UDST). To diagnose drug-resistant TB, the state has established three C&DST (Culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing) centres, each at STDC in Hyderabad, RIMS in Adilabad, and KMC in Warangal, respectively.

Notable achievements include integrating TB infection testing, sputum sample transportation, and establishing diagnostic centres and specialised TB clinics. Challenges remain in TB infection testing and preventive therapy, but opportunities exist to improve access to diagnostics, engage TB champions, combat stigma, and explore adult BCG vaccination studies. Through targeted efforts like integrated diagnosis services, regular reviews, and better drug availability, NTEP strives to enhance TB control and achieve its elimination goals.

3.3.11.3 The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

The National Programme for Control of Blindness, initiated in 1976 and strengthened by the World Bank from 1994 to 2002, aims to reduce the prevalence of blindness in India significantly. Despite facing challenges, such as a prevalence rate of 1% as per the 2006-07 survey, the program has made strides, with the prevalence of blindness in the state currently standing at 0.36% according to the government of India survey (2015-2019). Its vision includes providing high-quality eye care, expanding services to underserved areas, reducing blindness backlogs, and enhancing institutional capacity for eye care services. In the year 2023-24, about 2.82 lakh cataract operations, collecting 5,227 eyeballs and eye screenings for 1,70,855 school children were carried out. The Universal Eye Screening Programme has also screened 1.63 crore people and distributed 41 lakh pairs of glasses, showcasing effective outreach and service delivery. In 2024-25, the program is actively working towards its objectives.

3.3.11.4 The National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC)

The NCVBDC is dedicated to preventing and controlling diseases such as Malaria,

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Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunya, and Japanese Encephalitis. With a vision to reduce mortality and morbidity from these diseases, key objectives include maintaining a high Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER), reducing malaria Annual Parasite Incidence (API), and establishing diagnostic facilities in identified districts.

Achievements include reducing malaria cases, maintaining ABER above 10%, and decreasing malaria API to less than 0.05%. Additionally, efforts have led to zero malaria cases in several districts and a notable reduction in microfilaria rates for Lymphatic Filariasis elimination.

3.3.11.5 The National Leprosy Eradication Program (NLEP)

The NLEP was initiated in 1955 and enhanced with Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT) in 1982, intending to achieve a leprosy-free state by 2027, focusing on zero disease, transmission, disability, and stigma. The government has undertaken various steps, including initiatives like Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign, ASHA-based surveillance, Leprosy Case Detection Campaigns, and Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis to eradicate leprosy in the state. The government is also implementing various IEC and IPC activities through various modes for the early detection of leprosy and providing treatment to prevent disabilities due to leprosy.

3.3.11.6 National Programme for Palliative Care

The state has implemented a comprehensive palliative health care program to address the needs of 7 to 9 patients in every village who require end-of-life care due to conditions such as cancer, organ failure, paralysis, and cardiovascular diseases. To support this initiative, 34 palliative health care centres for inpatient care and 34 mobile home care service units are being established, extending palliative home care to 110 SC-HWCs.

3.3.11.7 National Tobacco Control Programme

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented across all 33 districts, with district-level enforcement squads conducting raids in coordination with the police. District-level coordination committees have been formed, and the program focuses on information, education, and communication (IEC) activities, school programs, monitoring tobacco control laws, and setting up cessation facilities, including pharmacological treatment at the district level. Since its launch, NTCP has included activities such as a virtual state-level workshop on World No Tobacco Day, two rounds of training for district staff, and the implementation of tobacco-free educational guidelines in 20 schools.

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3.3.11.8 National Mental Health Programme

District Mental Health Clinics (DMHCs) have been established in 33 districts under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). These DMHCs at District Hospitals and Government Medical Colleges are staffed with psychiatrists, nurses, and counsellors. These clinics provide outpatient and inpatient services five days a week, with psychiatrists conducting one-day outpatient clinics at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) alongside school awareness programs. The program, initiated in 2019, has diagnosed and treated increasing numbers of patients: 12,663 in 2020-21 to 71,408 in 2023-24 (up to December 2023), totalling 1,60,410 individuals.

3.3.11.9 The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

The IDSP, initiated in 2004 with support from the World Bank, aims to strengthen disease surveillance systems for epidemic-prone diseases. Telangana transitioned to the Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) in October 2021, facilitating near-real-time electronic health data capture at the village level. Objectives include decentralised surveillance, early outbreak detection, and human resource development. Program components encompass integrating surveillance units, training, ICT utilisation, public health laboratory strengthening, and inter-sectoral coordination for zoonotic diseases.

Major achievements for 2023-24 include high weekly reporting performance, meeting or exceeding targets for suspected, presumptive, and laboratory case forms, and ensuring lab access during outbreaks. Noteworthy is the transformation of IDSP weekly reporting from offline to near-real-time online platforms through IHIP, enhancing reporting efficiency.

3.3.12 Telangana AIDS Control Society (TGACS)

TGACS is operating under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) and aims to significantly reduce new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, eliminate vertical transmission of HIV and Syphilis, combat stigma and discrimination, and ensure universal access to quality services. The government, through TGACs, has established 127 Integrated Counseling and Testing centres and 29 treatment centres in the state to provide treatment to the persons affected with AIDS and to prevent further transmission of the disease. So far, TGACS has identified 1,20,633 persons affected with AIDS in the state.

Despite challenges in strengthening referrals and inter-departmental coordination, TGACS has made

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significant progress. By March 2024, over 95% of those who know their HIV status are on treatment, and nearly 93% have achieved effective viral load suppression, surpassing the set targets.

To address remaining challenges and capitalise on opportunities, TGACS has launched initiatives like Index Testing campaigns to identify more HIV-positive individuals and expand testing services to general clients.

3.3.13 Rajiv Aarograsri Health Care Trust (RAHCT)

The Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Care Trust, established on April 1, 2007, aims to provide comprehensive health coverage for families below the poverty line. It was merged with AB PM-JAY in May 2021, and is now named "Ayushman Bharat PMJAY Rajiv Aarogyasri". The scheme is driven by a vision of universal healthcare, aiming to deliver quality health services and financial protection to underprivileged families.

Significant achievements include the operation of 84 dialysis centres, the introduction of procedures for transgender treatment, and the implementation of telemedicine services. The scheme has also covered over 8.4 lakh families of Building and Construction Workers and introduced lifelong medicines for cardiac patients. During 2023-24, financially, 6.20 lakh cases were pre-authorized at a cost of Rs. 1311.48 crore. Despite challenges such as maintaining public trust and ensuring compliance from private hospitals, the scheme leverages technology and social media to enhance service delivery. There is a proposal to establish vascular access centres to cater to dialysis patients' needs effectively.

3.3.14 Institute of Preventive Medicine

The Directorate of Institute of Preventive Medicine, Public Health Laboratories and Food (Health) Administration in Hyderabad, Telangana, established in 1904 and re-designated in 1981, offers extensive public health services, including diagnostics, blood banking, epidemic response, vaccinations, water quality monitoring, food analysis under the FSSAI Act, and training programs. From April 2023 to March 2024, the department achieved significant milestones: collecting 954 units of blood, conducting 32,551 diagnostic tests, analysing 10,775 water samples, processing 2,526 food samples, and administering 14,260 anti-rabies vaccinations. These efforts emphasise the department's dedication to public health and safety under the current government.

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Box 3.4

Rajiv Arogyasri

The Telangana government has announced that the insurance coverage under the Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme will be doubled from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh per family per annum starting from December 9, 2024. The scheme currently benefits 90.1 lakh BPL families, covering 1,672 packages for various ailments across 32 specialities. Currently, 1406 health facilities, including 364 private hospitals, are empanelled under the scheme. Since 2014, around 20 lakh beneficiaries have received free medical treatment, with all transactions for covered procedures being cashless. Additionally, from December 9, 2023, to May 31, 2024, 2,91,173 cases were pre-authorized at a cost of Rs. 678.99 crore



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3.4 Women and Child Development

Key Highlights

- Maternal and Child Health: Telangana has improved maternal and child health outcomes, with a Maternal Mortality Rate of 43 per 100,000 live births and an Infant Mortality Rate of 21 per 1,000 live births, both better than national averages.
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Operating 35,700 Anganwadi Centers, ICDS provides health, nutrition, and educational services supported by initiatives like the Anganwadi Helpline and Arogya Lakshmi.
- ICDS provided services to approximately 3,32,678 pregnant and lactating women, 10,04,408 children aged 7 months to 3 years, 4,69,654 children aged 3 to 6 years, and 8,947 malnourished children across the state. Mobile Anganwadi Centres have been introduced to reach more people, especially in urban areas that were previously not covered.
- Co-location of AWCs in Schools: Placing Anganwadi Centers in government schools offers a better pre-school environment and smoother transition to formal education. So far, 15,640 Anganwadi Centers have been moved within government school buildings and premises.
- 35 Children's Homes are operational in the state. Key achievements in 2023-24 include identifying 8,282 children needing care and protection, preventing 1,022 child marriages, providing sponsorship and foster care to 5,933 children, rescuing 4,851 children through Operations Muskaan and Smile, and facilitating 166 adoptions, both domestic and international.

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- The State Welfare Board for Transgender Persons advises the government on policies, programs, laws, and projects concerning transgender individuals. They receive financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as a subsidy to start small businesses, helping them earn a dignified livelihood under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme. Financial aid under the scheme was disbursed to 65 Transgenders.
- The government plans to establish a shelter home specifically for transgender women. Gender-affirming surgeries and hormonal therapy services will be available at Osmania and Gandhi Hospitals, and transgender clinics will be set up in all district hospitals in collaboration with the Telangana AIDS Control Society. A helpline (155326) will offer support on transgender-related schemes and services.



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3.4.1. Introduction

The government is dedicated in creating a nurturing and secure environment for women and children across the state, aiming for their holistic development and productivity as citizens. Telangana stands out as one of the few states in India with a dedicated department focusing on the overall welfare of women and children, operating independently rather than under the broader social welfare umbrella. Key activities include delivering essential services like nutrition, immunisation, and health counselling through Anganwadi Centers, providing institutional support for women and children in need of shelter, training, and care, and implementing various Acts and Programs for their safety and security, including laws against domestic violence, child abuse, and child marriage. The department's extensive outreach covers 149 ICDS Projects and 35,700 Anganwadi Centres, benefiting around 4 lakh pregnant and lactating women and 14 lakh children under six years annually. Other initiatives like Child Protection Units, Women Helplines, Sakhi One Stop Centres, and various shelters demonstrate the government's commitment to ensuring the well-being and empowerment of women and children in Telangana.

The table 3.8 depicts the services and infrastructure facilities available under child protection as well as women empowerment:

Table 3.8 Services availble under Child Protection & Women Empowerment

Child Protection	Women Empowerment
• 35 Children Homes	• 181-Women Helpline
• 17 Sishugruhas	• 36 Sakhi One Stop Centres (OSC)
• 33 District Child Protection Units	• 13 State-run Women Institutions
• 33 Child Helpline units	• 18 Swadhar Grehs
• 01 Child Helpline WCD Control Room	• 2 Ujjwala Homes
• 33 Child Welfare Committees	• SHEW (State Hub for Empowerment of Women)
• 33 Juvenile Justice Boards	
• 07 Juvenile Homes	
• 01 State Child Protection Unit	
• 01 State Adoption Resource Agency	

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3.4.2 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, now renamed Anganwadi Services Project, is a cornerstone program of the Indian government, offering health, nutrition, and educational services to women and children. In Telangana, 149 Anganwadi Services Projects (99 Rural, 25 Urban and 25 Tribal) with 35,700 AWCs operate across 33 districts.

The Department of Women Development and Child Welfare in Telangana introduced the Anganwadi Helpline-155209 to enhance services for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under six years of age. Government initiatives such as the Arogya Lakshmi Scheme and house-to-house counselling aim to bolster service delivery and support Anganwadi teachers and helpers, including enhanced monthly honorariums to uplift their morale and motivation.

3.4.2.1 AWCCs and Co-location of AWCs in Government School Premises

The government of India has sanctioned 33 Anganwadi Cum Creche Centers (AWCCs) in the State under the PALNA Scheme, which are under the process of operationalisation. This initiative aims to provide safe daycare facilities, enhancing children's cognitive, nutritional, and health development.

Also, out of the 35,700 Anganwadi Centres, 15,640 are within government school buildings and premises. This strategic co-location aims to offer a superior preschool environment with enhanced supervision. This arrangement facilitates the seamless integration and enrollment of children into grade-I, ensuring a smooth transition from Anganwadi to formal schooling.

3.4.2.2 Early Childhood Care and Education

Preschool education aims to ensure the holistic development of children aged 3-6 years. It provides a learning environment promoting social, emotional, cognitive, and aesthetic development.

The government has strengthened Preschool Education in Anganwadi Centers, particularly those co-located in government schools, by aligning with the National Education Policy 2020. This involves developing a new curriculum based on the National Curriculum Framework Guidelines for the Foundational Stage, improving infrastructure, and training Anganwadi workers. In the first phase, curriculum materials are being implemented in 15,640 co-located centres with plans to provide uniforms, book racks, chowkis, green chalkboards, and colourful thematic paintings to create an engaging learning environment for children aged 3-6 years.

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3.4.2.3 Aarogya Lakshmi - Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of the prime services rendered under ICDS and implemented in 149 ICDS projects covering 35,700 AWCs in the state under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. As per GoI norms, the government provides nutrition to children aged 7 months to 6 years and pregnant and lactating women under this scheme.

Under this Programme, pregnant and lactating women receive one full meal daily consisting of rice, dal, oil, vegetables, condiments, 200ml of milk, and one boiled egg.

Under the Balamrutham scheme, a 2.5-kilogram pack containing a powdered mixture of Roasted Wheat, Bengal gram, Milk powder, Sugar, and Oil and 16 eggs per month is provided for consumption by children aged 7 months to 3 years. The children are to be fed 100 grams of the mixture daily for 25 days a month. The scheme aims to reduce low birth weight, malnutrition, and infant mortality rate.

Under the Mid-day Meal scheme, AWC provides a hot cooked meal with one boiled egg daily in the morning and snacks in the evening to children aged 3-6 years.

The programme catered the services to 3,32,678 pregnant and lactating women, 10,04,408 children aged 7 months to 3 years, 4,69,654 children aged 3 to 6 years, and 8,947 malnourished children in the state. Mobile Anganwadi Centres have also been introduced in uncovered urban areas to extend the program's reach.

The program has faced significant challenges, including rising food commodity prices due to inflation and difficulties in urban areas due to overcrowding and inadequate Anganwadi Centers. To enhance efficiency and transparency, the department has digitised its supply chain management system, integrating it with the Nutrition and Health Tracking System (NHTS) to track supplies and manage distributions accurately. Despite these efforts, the financial strain from price hikes and the logistical challenges posed by urbanisation continue to be significant obstacles to the program's implementation.

3.4.2.4 Poshan Abhiyan

POSHAN Abhiyan aims to reduce malnutrition through a lifecycle approach, focusing on reducing stunting, wasting, underweight in children under 5, low birth weight, and anaemia in adolescent girls, pregnant women, and children. A total of 2580 PRIs and WCD functionaries (714 Sarpanches, 714 Village Secretaries, 82 ICDS Supervisors and 1070 AWTs) were trained on the importance of nutrition among children

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and their parents and to empower PRI members as nutrition advocates to address the issue of malnutrition to make Poshan Panchayats.

A new set of 4 growth monitoring devices were procured and supplied to 35,700 Anganwadi Centres for accurate monthly child height and weight measurements and trained 1,101 ICDS Supervisors in growth monitoring techniques. A 15-day 'Poshan Pakhwada Campaign' in March 2024 promoted traditional and local dietary practices and nutrition, resulting in over 2 million activities to raise awareness and support nutritional practices statewide.

3.4.3 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Mission Vatsalya, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focuses on child rights, advocacy, and strengthening the juvenile justice system under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. It aims to ensure every child in India has a healthy, happy childhood, promoting family-based, non-institutional care for children in difficult circumstances. Key objectives include prioritising the child's best interests, coordinating inter-sector responses, and strengthening child protection at the family and community levels. 35 Children's Homes are functioning in the state. Major achievements in 2023-24 include identifying 8,282 children in need of care and protection, stopping 1,022 child marriages, providing sponsorship and foster care to 5,933 children, rescuing 4,851 children during Operations Muskaan and Smile, and facilitating 166 adoptions, both domestic and international.

3.4.4 Juvenile Welfare and Correctional Services

The government endeavours to undertake necessary steps to effectively implement the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and to provide Care, Protection, Treatment, Development, and Rehabilitation Services to neglected children and delinquent juveniles under the age of 18. Seven homes are functioning under Juvenile Welfare Services. The government constituted 33 Juvenile Justice Boards in the State.

3.4.5 Welfare of Differently-abled, Transgender and Senior Citizens

The government is implementing several schemes to empower and rehabilitate differently-abled persons. The aim is to promote physical, psychological, social, educational, and economic rehabilitation and development of persons with disabilities to enhance their quality of life and enable them to lead their lives with dignity.

The government, through the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department, sanctions Pensions to about 4,96,825

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differently-abled persons and 15,42,877 senior citizens in the state every month.

Under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme, Subsidies are sanctioned to Persons with Disabilities to enhance their income by setting up self-employment units and enabling them to lead normal lives in society. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 5.51 crore was sanctioned to 841 beneficiaries under this scheme.

Under the Incentive Award for Marriages, Rs. 1,00,000 is sanctioned for marriages between differently abled and normal persons. An amount of Rs. 2.26 crore was sanctioned, covering 226 beneficiaries for the year between December 2023 and June 2024.

The government is establishing old-age homes in all 33 districts in a phased manner to provide safe shelter, clothing, and nutritious food with all basic amenities/facilities, including health care and recreational and spiritual enrichment facilities for abandoned senior citizens. Out of 14 old age homes sanctioned, 4 homes are completed and functioning at Narayanpet, Sircilla, Nizamabad and Peddapalli Districts, and the remaining 10 old Age home buildings are under construction.

State Welfare Board for the Transgender Persons was constituted to advise the State Government on formulating policies, programmes, legislation and projects concerning transgender persons. Financial Assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as a subsidy is sanctioned to Transgender persons to enhance their income through establishing small businesses, enabling them to lead a respectful and dignified life under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme. 624 Transgender Persons were issued Transgender Certificate and ID Cards for availing various State and Central Government Schemes meant for them, and 65 transgender persons were sanctioned financial assistance under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme.

The government has proposed to establish a Trans-Women Shelter home for the destitute with basic amenities like Food, Shelter, and Medical along with Skill Development Training, besides launching Gender Affirming Surgeries and Hormonal Therapy Services in Osmania and Gandhi Hospitals. It is also planned to establish Transgender Clinics across all the District Hospitals in collaboration with the Telangana AIDS Control Society and Help Desk at Gandhi and Osmania Hospitals. Additionally, it has been proposed to extend helpline services on Transgender schemes, programs, services, etc to Transgender persons through PwD toll-free helpline number “155326”.

3.4.6 Mission Shakti

Mission Shakti is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at enhancing women’s safety, security, and empowerment

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through two sub-schemes: Sambal and Samarthya. The Sambal sub-scheme focuses on safety and security with initiatives like Sakhi/One-Stop Centers (OSCs) and Women Helpline-181. Since Inception, 36 OSCs in Telangana have handled over 62,448 cases of various forms of violence against women. The Women Helpline has received over 2 million calls, addressing emergencies related to domestic violence, sexual offences, cybercrime, and other issues. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), part of Sambal, aims to protect, educate, and ensure the survival of girl children across all 33 districts of Telangana.

The Samarthya sub-scheme promotes women's empowerment through 20 Shakti Sadans i.e., 18 Swadhar Greh and 2 Ujjawala Homes, which provide shelter to women in difficult circumstances and victims of trafficking. A State Hub for Empowerment (SHEW) is established with a team of 6 members, and 33 District Hubs for Empowerment with a team of 6 members in each, have been established to provide support and awareness to women about various schemes and programmes applicable to them. Additionally, Sakhi Niwas offers safe accommodation for working women. Presently, 14 working women's hostels are being run by the government.

3.4.7 Bharosa Centres

Bharosa Support Centre for Women and Children provides integrated assistance through Police, Medical, Legal, and Prosecution Services for women in distress, along with relief and rehabilitation. The Department is financially supporting 35 Bharosa Centres, which cover 24 districts, 6 Commissionerates and 5 Centres in Tri-Police Commissionerates in Hyderabad.

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3.5 Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

Key Highlights

- Rural Water Supply Initiatives: The department achieved significant milestones in supplying treated drinking water to rural households and urban local bodies, supported by a budget of Rs. 464.34 crore for 2023-24.
- The MGNREG scheme provided wage employment to 40.62 lakh seekers, generating 12.09 crore person-days. Rs. 1,263 crore have been spent on laying 3,155 Km of CC roads for 2023-24.
- Under the Vanamahotsavam program, a target of 2,002 lakh seedlings has been set for the year 2024-25. This includes 637 lakh seedlings under the rural development department.
- During 2023-24, in order to empower the Panchayat Raj Institutions in undertaking independent development work, the government allocated an amount of Rs. 1,553.17 crore (Zilla Parishads - 79.41 crore, Mandal Parishads - Rs. 153.58 crore and GramPanchayats-1,320.18 crore), including State Matching Grant of Rs. 129.00 crore under 15th Finance Commission.
- The NRuM aims to create 'Rurban Village' clusters by improving basic services, fostering local economic development, and establishing well-planned clusters that maintain rural community life. In the fiscal year 2023-24, Rs. 4,247.25 lakh was spent to complete 1,257 projects under the Rurban Mission. Since December 2023, 48 projects have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,700.86 lakh.

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3.5.1 Introduction

The government undertakes comprehensive developmental activities in rural Telangana through the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development department. These services include providing essential civic amenities such as drinking water, maintaining sanitation facilities, street lighting, construction and upkeep of internal roads and drainage systems. Additionally, the department is responsible for granting building and construction permissions, issuing trade licences, and providing birth and death certificates to residents in rural communities. This multi-faceted approach ensures the holistic development and well-being of the rural population, enhances the quality of life, and fosters sustainable growth.

3.5.2 Panchayat Raj Activities

The government aims to strengthen Panchayat Raj Institutions by decentralising power and decision-making, empowering them to undertake independent development work. Given the rising temperatures and dwindling ground water and surface water during summer, special drives have been conducted to ensure a continuous potable drinking water supply in rural areas. During the special drive conducted from 7th March 2024 to 15th March 2024, repairs of 13,765 bore wells with Rs. 11.07 crore and 5,44,193 Mts. Pipelines with Rs. 16.51 crore have been completed during the special drive.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 1,553.17 crore (Zilla Parishads - 79.41 crore, Mandal Parishads - Rs. 153.58 crore and Gram Panchayats - 1,320.18 crore) has been released to PRIs, incl-uding State Matching Grant of Rs. 129.00 crore under 15th Finance Commission.

Motivating contributions from NRIs and business people for village development and exploring alternate methods like solar power for infrastructure development are encouraging aspects of the villages' overall development. The department's targeted activities aim to improve sanitation, ensure a safe drinking water supply, and enhance the financial health of Gram Panchayats, thereby improving overall rural living standards.

3.5.3 Rural Water Supply

Rural Water Supply scheme aims to provide safe, sustainable drinking water to rural and urban areas throughout Telangana, excluding Hyderabad within the ORR. This initiative involves drawing water from the Krishna and Godavari rivers and treating it to ensure it meets the highest standards of safety and adequacy. Under the mission, bulk water is supplied to the ULBs at 135 LPCD in the Municipalities/Nagar Panchayats and

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in municipal corporations at 150 LPCD. The raw water drawn from the rivers and reservoirs is treated at 123 plants spread across the state and supplied to 23,824 rural habitations, 122 ULBs and 136 isolated and scattered habitations.

During 2023-24, rural water supply programme incurred an expenditure of Rs. 464.34 crore. In anticipation of a summer heat wave in 2024, 10 IAS officers were assigned to oversee drinking water supply across the erstwhile districts in the state. Their careful monitoring ensured sufficient reservoir water reserves to meet demand until July 2024.

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) ensures that all rural households, schools, Anganwadi centres, and public institutions in the state are sustainably supplied with the desired water supply.

The government has taken proactive measures to address the drinking water crisis anticipated during the hot summer of 2024. An action plan was prepared, critical water sources were identified, and reservoir levels were monitored daily. The government successfully negotiated with Karnataka to release 2 TMC water from the Narayanpur Dam and transfer it to the Jurala reservoir. As a result of efficient monitoring of the water supply system, water levels in reservoirs are sufficient to meet drinking water needs until July 2024. Additionally, the government resolved the potable water supply issue for 35 Guthikoya Habitations, drilled new borewells, and installed hand pumps.

3.5.3.1 Funds for Water Supply

A budget of Rs. 60 crore was allocated to ensure continuous water supply in tribal areas of Adilabad District. District Collectors have been provided with an amount of Rs. 100 crore to deal with water shortages. Rs. 32 crore has been sanctioned for village maintenance from the 15th Finance Commission, and Rs. 137 crore has been provided under the Constituency SDF fund.

Additionally, initiatives like bringing Intra Operation and Maintenance (O&M) under Gram Panchayat purview and tapping into various funding sources demonstrate a comprehensive approach to addressing water supply challenges. With a robust O&M system and close coordination with other departments, RWS strives to ensure uninterrupted, safe drinking water supply to rural habitations while implementing best practices like Flow Control Valves and regular reviews to enhance service delivery and efficiency.

3.5.4 Panchayat Raj Engineering

The Panchayat Raj Engineering wing plays a pivotal role in rural infrastructure development in the State, focusing on constructing and maintaining roads, bridges, and buildings. The wing aims

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to provide robust infrastructure in rural areas and connect all habitations with all-weather roads. It also aims to prevent road deterioration and ensure smooth transportation for rural residents. Noteworthy achievements include connecting many Gram Panchayats and habitations with black-topped roads and maintaining a substantial road network of various types.

The Total Road Mileage of PR Roads in Telangana is 68,200 km, including 25,724 km of BT Roads, 3986 km of CC Roads, 7,798 Km of WBM Roads and 30,692 km of Gravel and Earthen Roads. 12,275 GPs out of 12,769 GPs and 8,835 Habitations out of 11,590 Habitations are connected with BT Roads.

During 2023-24, the government sanctioned the construction of 1,837 km of new roads and 72 bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,385.00 crore. So far, 790 km of new roads, 1,098 km of BT renewals, and 17 bridges have been completed, with an expenditure of Rs. 840.00 crore. From December 2023 onwards, an additional 946 km of roads and 23 bridges were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 950.00 crore. Of these, 617 km of roads and 10 bridges have been completed, with an expenditure of Rs. 296.00 crore.

3.5.5 Rural Development

The Rural Development Department is implementing schemes, namely the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY—2.0), and Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM), to reduce poverty by creating employment, increase the productivity of degraded lands, and promote rural livelihood.

3.5.5.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

MGNREGS aims to provide at least 100 days of unskilled manual work to rural households, creating productive assets, strengthening livelihood resources, ensuring social inclusion, and empowering Panchayat Raj Institutions. During 2023-24, wage employment was provided to 40.62 lakh wage seekers, generating 12.09 crore person days. District-wise performance of Person-days targeted and generated is shown in Fig. 3.2.

Rs. 1,263 crore expenditure was incurred for laying 3,155 km of CC roads, Rs. 516 crore for 42,252 water conservation works, and Rs. 465 crore for nurseries and plantations during 2023-24. In addition, 12,756 nurseries were established, and 13.48 crore seedlings were raised for planting during 2024-25. Achievements under MGNREGS are shown in Fig. 3.1.

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Fig. 3.1. Year-wise Achievements under MGNREGS

Year	No of Job Cards issued	No of individuals in Job Cards	Person-Days Generated (crore)	Expenditure (Rs in crore)			Expenditure (Rs. crore)
				Wage	Material	Admin	
2014-15	1,13,217	2,21,795	10.57	1,212.3	642.7	183.2	2,038.2
2015-16	1,75,013	3,10,983	13.71	1,779.6	449.2	164.2	2,393.0
2016-17	1,21,775	1,90,295	10.68	1,422.7	981.9	221.3	2,625.9
2017-18	1,53,140	2,99,836	11.46	1,592.5	1,055.1	282.0	2,929.6
2018-19	1,21,589	2,58,183	11.72	1,706.3	1,043.2	278.8	3,028.3
2019-20	1,11,657	2,08,219	10.71	1,637.8	8,36.9	258.5	2,733.2
2020-21	3,41,292	7,28,446	15.79	2,606.0	1,732.1	205.4	4,543.5
2021-22	1,40,123	2,91,783	14.75	2,572.0	1,911.0	188.0	4,671.0
2022-23	67,988	1,80,792	12.19	2,032.6	1,175.3	235.2	3,443.1
2023-24	1,06,481	2,68,109	12.09	2,178.2	1,658.6	266.1	4,075.7
Total	**14,52,275**	**29,58,441**	**123.67**	**18,740.0**	**11,486.0**	**2,282.7**	**32,481.5**

Source: Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department, Government of Telangana

The action plan for 2024-25 includes targeted activities aimed at significant infrastructure and welfare improvements with an estimate of Rs. 1,760 crore to create 12 crore person-days. All unconnected habitations will be connected with BT roads for Rs. 500 crore. Over the next three years, 3,522 Gram Panchayat buildings will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 742 crore. Additionally, 143 Anganwadi Centers and infrastructure for 6,104 school toilets will be developed with Rs. 450 crore. The plan also includes the saturation of individual soak pits within three years and the creation of personal assets for vulnerable households. These efforts align with the directives of the Hon'ble Minister for Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, and Rural Water Supply.

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Fig. 3.2. MGNREGS - Performance during FY 2023-24

Sl.No	District Name	Person days (Lakhs) Targeted	Generated	Achievement (%)
1	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	25.4	33.4	131
2	Karimnagar	22.2	28.7	129
3	Siddipet	40.6	51.1	126
4	Kamareddy	27.8	34.6	125
5	Rajanna Sircilla	17.6	21.8	124
6	Jangaon	24.8	30.5	123
7	Mancherial	22.5	27.5	122
8	Adilabad	36.6	44.6	122
9	Jagtial	30.7	37.3	122
10	Peddapalli	20.6	25.0	121
11	Kumuram Bheem	31.7	37.7	119
12	Khammam	46.4	54.8	118
13	Narayanpet	20.5	24.0	117
14	Medak	40.6	47.0	116
15	Warangal	17.5	20.3	116
16	Vikarabad	55.5	63.5	114
17	Hanumakonda	19.3	21.9	114
18	Sangareddy	56.7	64.3	113
19	Mahabubnagar	31.1	35.1	113
20	Rangareddy	24.0	27.2	113
21	Nalgonda	68.5	77.3	113
22	Wanaparthy	26.2	29.5	112
23	Nizamabad	49.0	54.6	111
24	Mulugu	12.1	13.4	111
25	Jogulamba Gadwal	21.8	24.1	111
26	Nagarkurnool	35.1	38.9	111
27	Bhadradri Kothagudem	43.2	47.5	110
28	Nirmal	52.5	56.8	108
29	Jayashanker	19.9	21.2	106
30	Suryapet	55.1	58.2	106
31	Mahabubabad	53.3	55.9	105
32	Medchal-Malkajgiri	1.1	0.9	85
	Total	1,050.0	1,208.6	115

Source: Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department, Government of Telangana

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3.5.5.2 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (NRuM)

The NRuM seeks to develop 'Rurban Village' clusters by enhancing basic services, local economic development and creating well-planned clusters that preserve rural community life. During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 4,247.25 lakh was spent to complete 1,257 works under the Rurban Mission. From December 2023, a total of 48 works have been completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,700.86 lakh has been incurred. Achievements include state recognition for performance, completing model spatial planning, and executing various projects. Future activities aim to finalise ongoing projects and implement best practices like solar connectivity.

3.5.5.3 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Watershed Component (WDC-PMKSY)

The WDC-PMKSY focuses on restoring ecological balance, increasing agricultural productivity, and providing livelihood security.

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are prepared for 35 Watershed Development Projects sanctioned by the government of India, covering 248 Micro-Watersheds/ Gram Panchayats in 21 districts of Telangana. The total cost is Rs. 368.07 crore, covering an area of 1,46,686 hectares under this scheme, with an implementation period of 3 to 5 years.

Impact of WDC-PMKSY during 2023-24

An additional area of 2011 hectare has been brought under irrigation, benefitting 2,123 farmers under water harvesting and plantation works.

Under the Natural Resource Management (NRM) component, 704 works, such as Check Dams, Gabion Structures, Amrit sarovars / Percolation Tanks, etc., were executed at an expenditure of Rs. 15.48 crore. Under Entry Point Activities (EPA), 129 community-interested activities (Community Sheds, Tent House material, Travice, etc.) were undertaken at an expenditure of Rs. 2.66 crore.

The Initiation of activities under the Livelihood component (LH) is in progress, and has a total cost of Rs. 55.21 crore.

Future activities target convergence with MGNREGA, expanding horticulture plantations to 12,400 hectares at 50 hectares per Micro Watershed, and executing NRM works worth Rs. 50 crore in all 35 watershed development works.

3.5.5.4 Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM)

EGMM implements the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme to skill rural youth and provide them sustainable employment. 1043 youth have been trained with an expenditure of Rs. 750.96 lakh from December 2023, and placements are under process. EGMM

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is planned to train 26,876 youth with an estimated budget of Rs. 267.82 crore and the expected placements of 18,800 with estimated income generation to the rural families being around Rs. 493.09 crore through wage employment in 2024-25.

Planned activities include extensive training programs, skill gap studies, and job melas to enhance rural employment opportunities.

3.5.5.5 Swachh Bharat Mission (GRAMIN)

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on October 2, 2014, to boost efforts towards universal sanitation coverage and emphasise its importance. By October 2, 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, all villages, Gram Panchayats, Districts, States, and Union Territories in India declared themselves "open-defecation free" (ODF) through the construction of over 100 million toilets in rural areas.

As of 12th July 2024, a total of 8,990 villages in Telangana got ODF Puls status, 3 villages got ODF Plus Rising and 8,379 villages got ODF Plus Model status, as per the National Swaccha Bharath Mission

3.5.6 Society of Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)

The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) is a crucial entity within the government of Telangana, dedicated to uplifting rural communities through various initiatives. With a focus on building sustainable institutions, providing financial access, developing livelihood and human development value chains, and ensuring access to social safety nets, SERP has made significant strides. A total of 46.68 lakh women organised into 4.37 lakh SHGs, indicating extensive reach and participation. All the groups are further organised into 18,000 Village Organizations (VOs), 553 Mandal Samakhyas (MSs) and 32 Zilla Samakhyas (ZSs).

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 14.5 crore Community Investment Fund was released to 145 Mandal samakhyas. Financially, impressive numbers reflect its impact, disbursing Rs. 15,652.70 crore in loans to 2,66,669 SHGs during 2023-24 under the bank linkage scheme, showcasing a rise in average loan amounts. Moreover, substantial disbursements towards initiatives in farm and non-farm sectors denote SERP's multifaceted approach. The proposed Mahila Shakti program and targeted activities like establishing livestock livelihood units further emphasise SERP's commitment to holistic rural development, aiming to empower communities and drive sustainable change.

3.5.6.1 Cheyutha Pensions

The 'Cheyutha' Pension Scheme has been implemented as a comprehensive safety net to protect various vulnerable

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sections of society. This includes the elderly and infirm, individuals with disabilities, widows, people living with HIV/AIDS, patients with Filaria, incapacitated weavers, toddy tappers, impoverished Beedi workers, single women, and those undergoing dialysis. From December 2023 to May 2024, Rs. 5774.15 crore has been distributed to over 43 lakh beneficiaries across all categories of pensioners.

Table 3.9 Cheyuta Pensons

Type of Pension	Number of Pensioners
Old Age	15,42,877
Widow	15,35,865
Disabled	4,96,825
Toddy Tappers	63,663
Weavers	36,259
HIV Patients	35,416
Filaria Patients	17,854
Dialysis	4,214
Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers	4,23,208
Financial Assistance to Beedi Thekadars	3,836
Financial Assistance to Single Women	1,41,174
Total	**43,01,191**

3.5.7 Telangana Institute of Rural Development (TGRID)

The Telangana Institute of Rural Development (TGIRD) serves as an apex institution for training and capacity building of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development functionaries in Telangana, aiming to enhance knowledge, upgrade skills, and facilitate convergence for sustainable rural prosperity. With a vision to transform into a centre of excellence, TGIRD focuses on benefiting elected representatives, functionaries, and, ultimately, the low-socio-economic rural sections. Major achievements include thematic training programs on various subjects, significant physical achievements and financial expenditures. TGIRD, in their Annual Action Plan for 2024-25, has proposed to impart training to 3,91,620 targeted Participants with an estimated budget of Rs. 101.05 crore. The proposed action plan for sustainable development and awareness programs on 'Praja Palana' and 'Abhaya Hastham' aims for better implementation through Panchayat Raj local bodies.

3.5.8 Swamy Ramananda Tirtha Rural Institute (SRTRI)

The Swamy Ramananda Tirtha Rural Institute (SRTRI) is part of Telangana's Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department. It offers market-friendly vocational skill training programs to promote wage and self-employment among rural youth and women, leveraging the latest technologies. The institute provides various free training programs aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework, covering sectors such as IT, finance, apparel, and renewable energy, complemented by soft skills and entrepreneurship modules.

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SRTRI also operates 38 extension centres across Telangana, partnering with local NGOs and government bodies to deliver training. Major achievements include empowering over 2 lakh rural youth and women, with a significant portion trained through extension centres. Future plans involve expanding its training programs, establishing new extension centres, and potentially upgrading to a Skill University. Best practices focus on placement and self-employment, with a substantial percentage of trainees achieving gainful employment or starting enterprises.

3.5.9 Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP)

The Aspirational Districts Programme, launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in January 2018, aims to transform 112 districts across 28 states in India. The initiative focuses on converging central and State schemes, collaboration among officers and district collectors, and a healthy competition among districts. It leverages each district's strengths to achieve improvements and progress towards localised Sustainable Development Goals, ultimately contributing to the nation's development. Telangana has three districts: Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Bhadradri Kothagudem, and Jayashankar Bhupalapally (Mulugu).

The programme adopts a mass movement approach for the overall transformation of these districts, recognising their unique strengths and weaknesses. It emphasises 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) under five broad socio-economic themes: Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure. These themes are crucial for all districts and include essential services such as access to roads, potable water, rural electrification, and individual household toilets. The progress is monitored in a public domain portal, 'Champions of Change'.

3.5.10 Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP)

The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) on January 7, 2023, during the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries. It aims to improve governance and enhance the quality of life in India's most remote and underdeveloped blocks by converging existing schemes, defining outcomes, and continuously monitoring progress. NITI Aayog trained the block officers on leadership skills necessary for managing this multi-sectoral programme.

The ABP focuses on key sectors such as Health, Nutrition, Education, Agriculture, Basic Infrastructure, Social Development, Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Financial Inclusion. In Telangana, 10 blocks from various districts have been identified as aspirational, including Narnoor in Adilabad and Tiriyani in

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Kumuram Bheem-Asifabad. Both blocks received cash prizes from NITI Aayog for ranking first and second in various Delta Rankings for 2023-24. This programme's targeted approach aims to uplift these underdeveloped regions through focused and sustained efforts.

Box 3.5

Mahila Sakthi

The Mahila Shakti Programme, launched by the government, aims to empower women through comprehensive initiatives designed to provide financial, educational, and infrastructural support to Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Key activities under this program include the provision of financial linkages amounting to one lakh crore rupees to SHGs through Banks and Streenidhi over the next five years, as the Hon'ble Chief Minister envisioned transforming one crore women in the State into millionaires over the next five years, building on the Mahila Shakti Programme's robust framework. The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced at the 'Mahalakshmi-Swashakti Mahila Convention' held on 12th March 2024, attended by one lakh women group members, that 63 lakh women are currently part of SHGs in the state, and plans are in place to expand this to one crore.

This ambitious vision aligns with the Mahila Shakti Programme's initiatives,



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such as financial linkages, skill development, and entrepreneurial support, aiming to create a "Golden Telangana and Rich Telangana" by empowering women to elevate their socio-economic status and encouraging them to aspire for their children to become professionals like doctors, lawyers, and civil servants.

The program offers VLR (Vaddi Leni Runalu - interest-free loans) to SHGs on Bank and Streenidhi loans, ensuring financial ease. Additionally, the initiative focuses on skill development training tailored to individual preferences, branding of SHG products, and robust marketing strategies to enhance the visibility and reach of SHG enterprises. Establishing Common Processing Centers and Mini Industrial Parks in every Assembly Constituency further underscores the commitment to creating a conducive environment for SHGs to thrive. Moreover, the program includes provisions for loans and life insurance and the formation of Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees to support educational endeavours.

Under the Mahila Shakti Programme, several specific activities are planned to empower women and SHGs further. In Hyderabad, 106 stalls will be set up at DWCRA Mahila Bazar to provide a marketplace for SHG products. Additionally, 2,183 stitching centres, 32 cafes and canteens, and 936 Mee Seva centres will be established to support various entrepreneurial activities. The program also includes creating 30 One-Stop Event Management Service Units, establishing 2.25 lakh micro-enterprises and 5,000 micro food enterprises with seed capital. Furthermore, the initiative will introduce 5,000 Bank Mitras, Digi Pay Mitras, Pashu Mitras, and Drone Mitras to assist in financial transactions, digital payments, animal husbandry, and drone technology. The dairy sector will be bolstered with the addition of 50,000 milch animals, and a special drive will be undertaken to mobilise 50,000 rural women into new and existing SHGs. These efforts collectively aim to enhance women's economic and social standing in rural and urban areas, promoting self-sufficiency and community development.

Mahila Sakthi Canteens

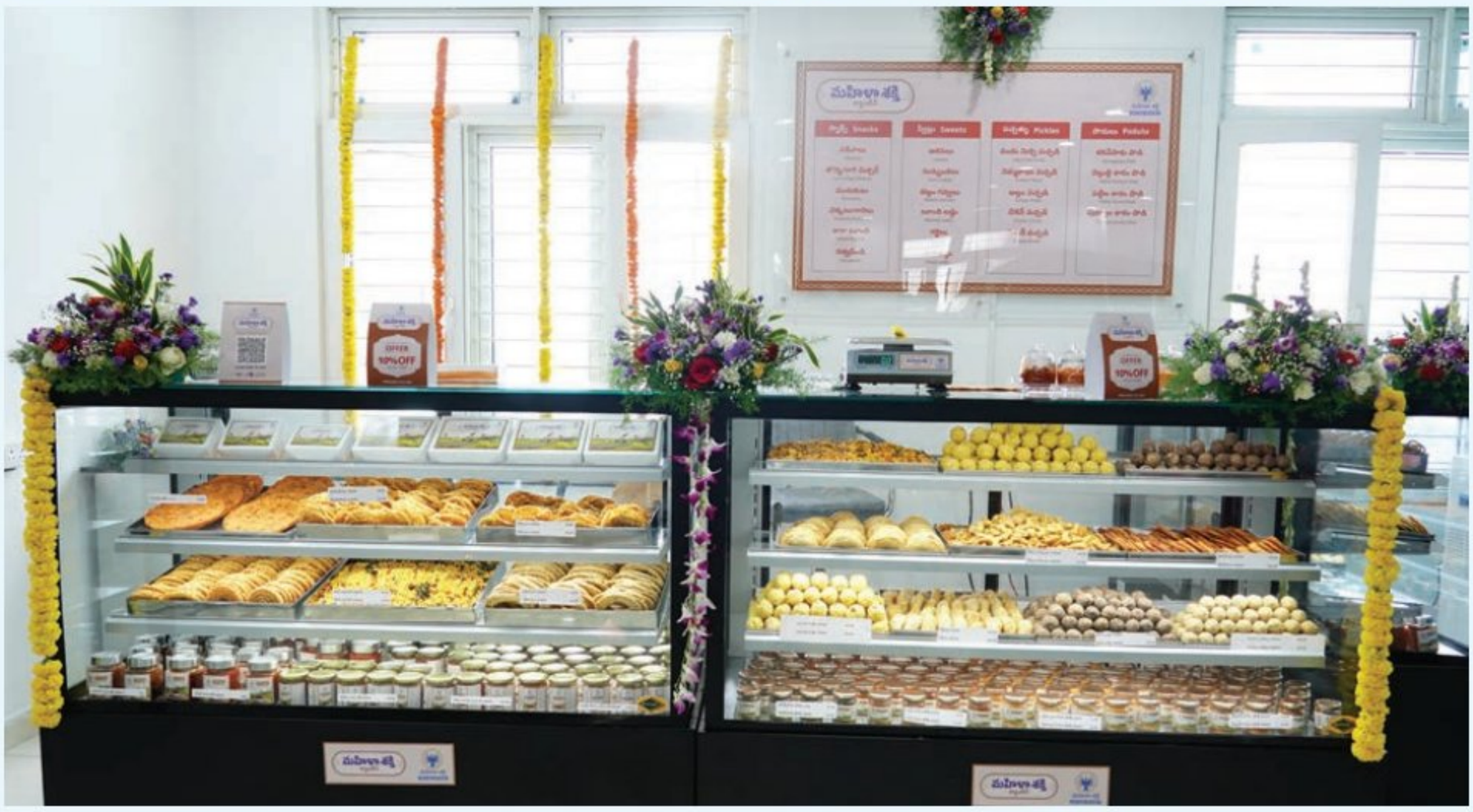
The government has announced the launch of Mahila Shakti Canteen Services, which will be managed by women's self-help groups (SHGs) across various locations in the state. The plan aims to establish at least 150 canteens in government offices, district collectorates, tourist spots, temples, bus stands, and industrial

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areas. Women managing these canteens will receive training to run the operations effectively.

On June 21, 2024, the Hon'ble Minister for Panchayat Raj inaugurated the Mahila Shakti canteen at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Telangana Secretariat. The canteen on the ground and third floors of the Secretariat is part of the Mahila Shakti initiative. The Minister assured that the initiative would extend to other services.





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3.6 Urban Development

Key Highlights

- Road and Bridge Development: To improve connectivity, the government has sanctioned 1837 km of Roads and 72 Bridges at an estimated Cost of Rs. 1385.00 crore in 2023-24.
- The government aimed to plant 600 lakh seedlings in the Hyderabad metropolitan area for the 2023-24 season. Of those, 322.25 lakh seedlings have been planted, and 72.50 lakh seedlings have been distributed. Similarly, in the Greater Municipality Area, the target was to plant one crore seedlings, with 72.8 lakh seedlings distributed during the same period.
- Hyderabad Regional Ring Road: The government is keen to construct a 340 km Hyderabad Regional Ring Road, a four-lane control road connecting Sangareddy, Toopran, Choutuppal, Amangal and Shankarpally, along with 17 National and State Highways.
- Musi River Front Development: The government has decided to develop a 55 km stretch along the Musi River to create Amusement parks, Children's water sports, Waterfalls, street vending zones, business areas, and shopping malls. The government has earmarked Rs. 1,000 crore for the project in the Vote-on-account budget for 2024-25.
- Under the Vanamahotsavam program, a target of 2,002 lakh seedlings has been set for the year 2024-25. This includes 1,009 lakh seedlings under the municipal administrative and urban development department.
- In March 2024, a 14.5 MW capacity 'Waste to Energy' plant utilizing 'Refuse Derived Fuel' (RDF) commenced operations in Dundigal. By May 24, 2024, the plant had consumed approximately 0.75 lakh metric tons of RDF and generated about 25.39 MU of electricity. A new 500-ton-per-day capacity C&D waste plant is currently in trial runs at Shamshabad, and another plant is under construction at Thumkunta.

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3.6.1. Introduction

Telangana is one of the rapidly urbanising states in the country. Its urbanisation is spearheaded by Hyderabad, a dynamic metropolis and the state capital known for its burgeoning IT industry, robust infrastructure, and rich cultural heritage. As a major urban centre, Hyderabad attracts global investments and talent, fostering rapid economic growth and technological advancement. Complementing Hyderabad's development are next-level cities like Warangal, Nizamabad, and Khammam, which are evolving as regional hubs with significant potential. These cities benefit from strategic initiatives that enhance urban infrastructure, improve public services, and foster industrial growth. Warangal is emerging as a health, educational and IT centre, while Nizamabad and Khammam are witnessing growth in agro-based industries and manufacturing. Collectively, these urban centres contribute to Telangana's overall socio-economic development, positioning the state as a key player in India's urban transformation.

3.6.2 Urbanisation

The government has been actively building roads, suitable sewage systems, sanitation, gas and electricity connections, and public health services to improve urban infrastructure. As a result, people will find it more affordable to live in urban areas where essential services are available, contributing to urban growth.

The government's primary objective is to enhance infrastructure by ensuring a safe tap water supply to every household, rejuvenating water bodies for improved water security, and scientifically managing solid, liquid, and faecal waste. This includes developing parks and greenery, water bodies, and Vaikunta Dhamams, as well as implementing ICT-enabled governance. Additionally, the government focuses on flood control in large cities and prioritises the needs of citizens, especially the low-socioeconomic and marginalised sections. Efforts also include mainstreaming women and gender issues by empowering Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and implementing affirmative actions.

3.6.2.1 Urban Forestry

To protect citizens from pollution, the government is increasing greenery by constructing parks and expanding plantations under flyovers, along avenues, and around lakes. For the 2023-24 season, the government set a target of planting 600 lakh seedlings in the Hyderabad metropolitan area, with 322.25 lakh seedlings already planted and 72.50 lakh distributed. In the Greater Municipality Area, a target of planting one crore seedlings was established, with 72.8 lakh seedlings distributed in 2023-24.

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3.6.2.2 Water Supply Scheme

The water supply scheme creates water supply, sewerage, and other infrastructure in urban local bodies (ULBs) to provide safe drinking water to citizens residing in municipal areas and scientifically dispose of wastewater to keep urban premises hygienic.

Out of the total 142 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Water Supply Schemes are executed by different departments: the Public Health Municipal Engineering

Table 3.10 District-wise Urban Local Bodies in Telangana (2024)

Name of Municipality/Municipal Corporation

1. District: **Adilabad**
No. of ULBs: 1
1. Adilabad

2. District: **Asifabad**
No. of ULBs: 1
2. Kagaznagar

3. District: **Hyderabad**
No. of ULBs: 1
3. GHMC (MC)

4. District: **Jagitial**
No. of ULBs: 5
4. Dharmapuri,
5. Jagityal
6. Koratla,
7. Metpalli
8. Raikal

5. District: **Jangaon**
No. of ULBs: 1
9. Jangaon

6. District: **Jayashankar**
No. of ULBs: 1
10. Bhupalpally

7. District: **Jogulamba Gadwal**
No. of ULBs: 4
11. Alampur
12. Gadwal
13. Leeja
14. Waddepalle

8. District: **Kamareddy**
No. of ULBs: 3
15. Banswada
16. Kamareddy
17. Yellareddy

9. District: **Karimnagar**
No. of ULBs: 5
18. Choppandandi
19. Huzurabad
20. Jammikunta
21. Karimnagar (MC)
22. Kothapalli

10. District: **Khammam**
No. of ULBs: 4
23. Khammam (MC)
24. Madhira
25. Sattupalli
26. Wyra

11. District: **Kothagudem**
No. of ULBs: 4
27. Kothagudem
28. Manuguru
29. Palvancha
30. Yellandu

12. District: **Mahabubabad**
No. of ULBs: 4
31. Dornakal
32. Mahabubabad
33. Maripeda
34. Thorrur

13. District: **Mahbubnagar**
No. of ULBs: 3
35. Bhoothpur
36. Jadcherla,
37. Mahabubnagar

14. District: **Mancherial**
No. of ULBs: 7
38. Bellampally
39. Cheenur
40. Kyathanpally
41. Luxettipet
42. Mancherial
43. Mandammari
44. Naspur

15. District: **Medak**
No. of ULBs: 4
45. Medak
46. Narsapur
47. Ramayampet
48. Thoopran

16. District: **Medchal-Malkajgiri**
No. of ULBs: 13
49. Boduppal (MC)
50. Dhammaiguda
51. Dundigal
52. Ghatkesar,
53. Gundlapochampally
54. Jawaharnagar (MC)
55. Kompally
56. Medchal
57. Nagaram
58. Nizampet (MC)
59. Peerzadiguda (MC)
60. Pocharam
61. Thumkunta

17. District: **Mulugu**
No. of ULBs: 0
No ULBs

18. District: **Nagarkurnool**
No. of ULBs: 4
62. Achampet
63. Kalwakurthy,
64. Khollapur
65. Nagarkurnool

19. District: **Nalgonda**
No. of ULBs: 8
66. Chandur
67. Chityal
68. Devarakonda
69. Haliya
70. Miryalaguda
71. Nakrekal
72. Nalgonda
73. Nandikonda

20. District: **Narayanpet**
No. of ULBs: 3
74. Kosgi
75. Makthal
76. Narayanpet

21. District: **Nirmal**
No. of ULBs: 3
77. Bhainsa
78. Khanapur
79. Nirmal

22. District: **Nizamabad**
No. of ULBs: 4
80. Armoor
81. Bheemgal
82. Bodhan
83. Nizamabad (MC)

23. District: **Peddapalli**
No. of ULBs: 4
84. Manthani
85. Peddapalli,
86. Ramagundam (MC)
87. Sulthanabad

24. District: **Rangareddy**
No. of ULBs: 16
88. Adibatla
89. Amangal
90. Badangpet (MC)

Continued on next page...

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District-wise Urban Local Bodies in Telangana (2024)

Name of Municipality/Municipal Corporation

24. District: Rangareddy
91. Bandlagudajagir (MC)
92. Ibrahimpatnam
93. Jalpally
94. Kothur
95. Manikonda
96. Meerpet (MC)
97. Narsingi
98. Pedda-Amberpet
99. Shadnagar
100. Shamshabad
101. Shankarpally
102. Thukkuguda,
103. Turkayamjal

25. District: **Sangareddy**
No. of ULBs: 8
104. Ameenpur
105. Andol-Jogipet
106. Bollaram
107. Narayankhed
108. Sadasivapet
109. Sangareddy
110. Tellapur
111. Zaheerabad

26. District: **Siddipet**
No. of ULBs: 5
112. Cherial
113. Dubbaka
114. Gajwel
115. Husnabad
116. Siddipet

27. District: **Sircilla**
No. of ULBs: 2
117. Sircilla
118. Vemulavada

28. District: **Suryapet**
No. of ULBs: 5
119. Huzurnagar
120. Kodada
121. Neredcherla
122. Suryapet
123. Tirumalagiri

29. District: **Vikarabad**
No. of ULBs: 4
124. Kodangal
125. Pargi
126. Tandur
127. Vikarabad

30. District: **Wanaparthy**
No. of ULBs: 5
128. Amarchinta
129. Atmakur
130. Kothakota
131. Pebbair
132. Wanaparthy

31. District: **Warangal**
No. of ULBs: 3
133. Narsampet
134. Parakala,
135. Wardhannapet

32. District: **Hanumakonda**
No. of ULBs: 1
136. GWMC (MC)

33. District: **Yadadri Bhuvanagiri**
No. of ULBs: 6
137. Alair
138. Bhongir
139. Choutuppal
140. Mothkur
141. Pochampally,
142. Yadagirigutta

Source: Municipal administration & Urban Development Department, GoTS
Note: MC: Municipal Corporation

(PHME) Department in 61 ULBs, the HMWSSB in 26 ULBs within the Outer Ring Road (ORR), and the RWS&S Department in the remaining 55 ULBs.

3.6.2.3 Urban Community Development

The government initiative aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, ensuring full and productive employment and decent work for all, particularly the low-socioeconomic urban sections and vulnerable sections such as women, the physically challenged, and the third gender. The main objective is to motivate these groups by enrolling them in Self-Help Groups (SHGs), building their capacities through regular training, and facilitating the sustainability and improvement of their livelihoods and living standards.

3.6.3 Urban Sanitation

As the urban population continues to grow, the need for proper sanitation becomes increasingly necessary. Ensuring effective sanitation in densely populated areas is essential for public health, environmental sustainability and overall quality of life.

The government is actively maintaining urban hygiene through effective garbage

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collection and processing, ensuring a healthy environment for citizens.

3.6.3.1 Solid Waste Management

The Solid Waste Management Department manages the collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of municipal Solid Waste and Construction and Demolition waste generated within the city limits. The main objective is to create a safe, sustainable, efficient, and effective waste collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal system that protects the environment.

A 14.5 MW capacity 'Waste to Energy' plant, that uses 'Refuse Derived Fuel' (RDF), started operation at Dundigal in March 2024. By the end of 24 May 2024, the plant consumed about 0.75 lakh MT of RDF and generated about 25.39 MU of electricity. A 500-TPD capacity new C&D waste plant is undergoing a trial run at Shamshabad, and another plant is under construction at Thumkunta.

The GHMC is contributing to the Gruha Jyothi scheme by generating green power using Refuse-Derived Fuel at the 24 MW and 14.5 MW capacity waste-to-energy plants established at Jawaharnagar and Dundigal, enabling the uninterrupted supply of energy.

3.6.4 Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)

The Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) is the State Nodal Agency for implementing Poverty Alleviation Programs in all urban areas of the state. It promotes, strengthens, and nurtures self-sustainable institutions of the low-socioeconomic sections and addresses the poverty issues, including access to credit, financial inclusion, health, disability, and vulnerability, along with centrally sponsored schemes.

3.6.4.1 Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID)

The primary goal is to organise all the women from low-socio-economic sections into Self Help Groups (SHGs) to help them become self-reliant through Social Mobilization and Institution Development. These SHGs are formed by Slum Level Federations (SLFs) and organised by Town Level Federations (TLFs). 1.74 lakh SHGs, 6,382 SLFs, and 189 TLFs have been established till date. Financial support includes the disbursement of Rs. 17.19 crore to 17,193 SHGs at Rs. 10,000 per SHG and Rs. 2.40 crore to 480 SLFs at Rs. 50,000 per SLF.

3.6.4.2 Self-Employment Program (SEP)

This initiative aims to provide financial assistance to low-socio-economic urban section's individuals and groups to set up self-employment ventures and micro-enterprises. 18,110 micro-enterprises have been established through urban SHG women, with a total investment of Rs. 16,086.96 lakh. In the fiscal year 2023-24, Rs. 1,739.19 lakh have been

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sanctioned to 1,726 beneficiaries under the Self Employment Programme (SEP).

3.6.4.3 SHG-Bank Linkage

Community-based organisations invo-lving public and private sector banks actively facilitate credit access and provide interest-free bank loans to SHGs of impoverished women in ULBs. This initiative encourages women's empowerment and a variety of livelihoods to supplement the income of the low-socioeconomic urban sections.

The government has set a target of Rs. 1,862.23 crore this year through bank Linkages to Urban SHGs and has achieved linkages to 29778 SHGs with an outlay of Rs. 2,857.42 crore (153.44%)

3.6.4.4 Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)

As part of the DAY-NULM initiative, a component focuses on supporting urban street vendors by identifying street vendors (SVs), issuing ID cards, vending certificates, financial inclusion, social security, and developing vending zones. A total of 6,74,374 street vendors have been identified, 6,70,913 ID cards have been issued, and 4,20,865 vending certificates have been distributed.

3.6.5 Hyderabad As a Growth Corridor

Hyderabad is a central hub for various services and a significant tourist destination. It boasts numerous monu-mental structures and attracts substantial global investments. The government is undertaking major initiatives to improve connectivity through numerous infrastructural projects to enhance travel flexibility around the city.

3.6.5.1 Hyderabad Metro Rail

The Hyderabad Metro Rail (HMR) is a sustainable transportation mode spanning 69 km in Phase I, with three corridors reducing traffic congestion in the IT Corridor. Phase 2 of the project aims to extend the network by an additional 73 km across five new corridors, including a connection to the airport. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Phase 2 are being finalised, with plans to promote equitable growth throughout the city in all directions

3.6.5.2 Hyderabad Regional Ring Road

The government is keen to get the Hyderabad Regional Ring Road project underway. By facilitating better access to hinterlands and relieving traffic in cities, it seeks to enable more efficient traffic flow, shorten travel times between essential locations, and promote local economic development.

The 340 km Hyderabad Regional Ring Road is a four-lane road connecting Sangareddy, Toopran, Choutuppal, Amangal, Shankarpally, and 17 National and State Highways. It is envisaged as a semi-greenfield expressway that

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integrates newly constructed segments with existing roads wherever necessary.

3.6.6.3 Musi River Front Development Project

Hyderabad city stands on the banks of the Musi River, which flows into the artificial lakes Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar. The government has decided to develop a 55-km stretch along the Musi River to create Amusement parks, Children's water sports, Waterfalls, street vending zones, business areas, and shopping malls. It also helps the tourism circuit by connecting Heritage sites like Charminar, Qutub Shahi tombs, etc. The government has earmarked Rs 1,000 crore for the project in the Vote-on-account budget for 2024-25.

3.7 Way Forward

Telangana's comprehensive approach to social infrastructure enhancement and focus on the welfare of SCs, STs, BCs, Minorities and Transgender Communities emphasises the commitment of the government to inclusivity and equity. Building on successful initiatives like Abhaya Hastam and extensive educational and healthcare reforms, the state aims to reduce disparities and foster sustainable development. Emphasising quality education, improved healthcare accessibility, robust rural infrastructure development, and proactive measures in housing and water supply, Telangana is poised to continue enhancing living standards and ensuring holistic growth for all its citizens.

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Section

4

Economic Infrastructure

4.1 Energy

4.2 Irrigation

4.3 Transportation

4.4 Digital Infrastructure

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ఉత్తర తెలంగాణకు ముఖద్వారం
ప్యారడైజ్ జంక్షన్ నుంచి బోయినిపల్లి, డెయిరీ ఫామ్ రోడ్ వరకు
రూ. 1580 కోట్ల అంచనా వ్యయంతో...
ఎలివేటెడ్ డబుల్ డెక్కర్
hmda

Key Highlights

- Electricity consumption is often a proxy indicator of a state's economic progress. The state grid met a peak demand of 15,623 MW on 8th March 2024 and recorded the highest consumption of 308.54 MU on 14th March 2024.
- As part of its welfare measures, the Government of Telangana is extending free electricity supply under the "Gruha Jyothi Scheme" up to 200 units per month for domestic households holding 'white' ration cards. As of 30th June 2024, a total of 137.43 lakh 'Zero' bills were generated with a total subsidy amount of Rs. 487.93 crore under the scheme.
- The priority of the government is to focus on funding high-return irrigation projects. On February 21st, 2024, the Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the "Narayanpet Kodangal Lift Irrigation Scheme" to provide irrigation to drought-prone areas in Narayanpet district, covering 1 lakh acres across Makthal, Narayanpet, and Kodangal constituencies.
- The state government is also establishing new benchmarks in urban planning and infrastructure development. In its latest initiative, Hyderabad Metro Phase-2 has been taken up to extend the metro rail network by an additional 73 kilometres.

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Introduction

Traditionally, Infrastructure encompasses the fundamental physical systems of a region or nation, such as transportation, irrigation, water supply, sanitation, energy, and communication, which are crucial for the area's overall development. It forms the foundation upon which any region's social and economic infrastructure is built and survives. The government of Telangana has consistently worked towards enhancing essential physical infrastructure while displaying its far-sightedness by investing in non-physical, digital infrastructure like those in AI-based technologies. This chapter details the progress made in the four key components of infrastructure: Energy, Irrigation, Transportation and Digital Infrastructure. Other infrastructural aspects, such as public services, health, education and those related to service sectors, are covered in the respective chapters.

4.1 Energy

Energy is one of the most important sectors under infrastructure, and the government of Telangana focuses on the optimum generation and utilisation of hydro, thermal, solar, and other renewable energy sources available in the state. The push is mainly towards promoting the electric vehicle movement in the state.

The energy sector's gross state domestic product (at current prices) has increased by Rs 2,291 crore, from Rs 22,229 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs 24,520 crore in 2023-24 (AE).

4.1.1 Access To Power, Pattern of Supply and Installed Capacity of Power

As of December 1st, 2023, Telangana had a contracted capacity of 19,475 MW, and the state's installed solar capacity is 6,123 MW[1] . The state government has prioritised electricity for the agriculture sector. There are 28.34 lakh agricultural connections in the state[2], and in 2023-24, annual consumption for agricultural purposes rose to 19,995 million units (MU) from 11,671 MU in 2014-15, reflecting a substantial growth trend. The peak demand for agricultural electricity also reached 6,003 megawatts (MW), showcasing increased demand for power in the sector. These figures highlight robust advancements in agricultural electricity infrastructure and service delivery.

[1] White Paper on Telangana State Power Sector by Energy Department, Government of Telangana
[2] As on 21st december 2023. White paper tabled in the state assembly on the same date.

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4.1.2 Energy Transmission and Distribution

The Telangana Transmission Corporation (TGTRANSCO) is responsible for transmitting electricity across the state from the power stations safely and efficiently. The main aim of TGTRANSCO is to plan, construct, and maintain the transmission network in line with the growing demand and increasing generation, using world-class technology to ensure the highest availability, lowest operational costs, reliability, and safety. The government constantly strives to provide 24x7 power supply to all domestic, agricultural and industrial consumers.

During the fiscal year 2023-24, transmission losses in Telangana were limited to only 2.30%. The state grid met a peak demand of 15,623 MW on March 8, 2024, and recorded a daily consumption of 308.54 million units on March 14, 2024. The Transmission and Distribution System has been equipped to meet a peak demand of 17,000 MW. A 400 KV Ring System around the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) area has been established to ensure an uninterrupted power supply to the twin cities. This system includes the erection of 142 CKM of 400 KV lines interlinking six 400 KV substations and constructing eight 220 KV substations around the city.

Telangana's present power generation capacity spans a robust and diverse energy infrastructure. TGGENCO, the Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited, has a total capacity of 6,485.26 MW, with 4,042.50 MW from thermal power, 2,441.76 MW from hydropower, and one MW from Solar energy. TGGENCO is exploring all the possibilities of adding Solar capacity. A 4.6 MW Solar PV crystalline power project at MHS Peddapalli is under construction and will be commissioned in 2024-25.

4.1.1.1 Electricity Consumption Patterns

Domestic, agricultural, and industrial and other consumers constitute the consumer base of electrical connections in Telangana. As of 2023-24, there are 183.23 lakh electrical connections in the state of which 131.73 lakh (71.9%) are domestic, 28.34 lakh (15.5%) are agricultural, and 23.15 lakh (12.6%) are industrial and other connections.

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Fig 4.1 Distribution of electrical connections across the state (2023-24)

	Domestic	Agricultural	Industrial and other
Medchal-Malkajgiri	86.3	1.3	12.4
Kumuram Bheem	81.5	7.6	10.9
Hyderabad	81.0	0.0	19.0
Rangareddy	80.0	5.8	14.2
Bhadradri Kothagudem	76.5	11.8	11.6
Adilabad	76.3	11.6	12.1
Mancherial	74.8	13.4	11.7
Sangareddy	74.7	13.2	12.1
Hanumakonda	74.0	14.2	11.9
Khammam	71.8	17.0	11.2
Warangal	70.8	17.0	12.2
Mahabubnagar	69.2	18.0	12.8
Nirmal	68.8	20.8	10.4
Karimnagar	68.4	18.6	13.0
Peddapalli	68.2	21.3	10.6
Vikarabad	67.9	20.2	11.9
Jayashankar*	67.1	23.6	9.3
Jogulamba Gadwal	65.9	23.8	10.3
Nizamabad	65.5	22.7	11.8
Kamareddy	63.7	25.8	10.5
Jagtial	63.6	26.2	10.1
Mahabubabad	63.6	27.4	9.0
Wanaparthy	63.1	25.6	11.3
Narayanpet	62.2	26.7	11.0
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	61.9	26.3	11.8
Rajanna Sircilla (CESS)	61.4	27.3	11.2
Suryapet	61.1	28.4	10.5
Siddipet	60.5	29.3	10.2
Nalgonda	60.2	28.6	11.2
Jangoan	59.2	31.2	9.7
Medak	58.3	30.4	11.3
Nagarkurnool	57.7	31.8	10.4

* Including Mulugu
Source: Energy department, Government of Telangana

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Hyderabad, with 22.79 lakh connections has the highest consumer base in the state, whereas Kumuram Bheem has only 1.68 lakh connections, the lowest among all districts. Medchal has the highest percentage of domestic consumers, with 86.3% of its 17.40 lakh connections being domestic. However, Hyderabad has the highest number of domestic connections in the state, totalling 18.47 lakh.

Nagarkurnool has the highest percentage of agricultural connections, with 31.8% of its 3.51 lakh connections being agricultural. On the other hand, Nalgonda has the highest number of agricultural connections in the state, totalling 2.31 lakh. Hyderabad district has the highest number as well as the percentage of industrial and other connections in the state. 19% of Hyderabad's total 22.79 lakh connections are Industrial and other consumers, accounting for 4.32 lakh connections.

4.1.1.2 Singareni Collieries

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a coal mining company jointly owned by the government of Telangana and the government of India on a 51:49 equity basis. The Singareni coal reserves stretch across 350 km of the Pranahita-Godavari valley of Telangana, with proven geological reserves aggregating to 8,791 million tonnes. SCCL is currently operating 39 mines (17 opencast and 22 underground mines) in 6 districts of Telangana with a workforce of around 41,660 (as of 30.04.2024) and is contributing around 7.5 % of the country's total coal production. Further, the Naini coal block is allotted to SCCL in Odisha state.

SCCL has initiated the development of 234.5 MW of solar power plants, with 229.5 MW on land and 5 MW on water, and aims to complete an additional 65.5 MW by the first quarter of 2024-25. SCCL plans to establish another 232 MW to achieve its Net Zero target. Additionally, proposals for new solar projects totalling 1300 MW are at various stages of implementation.

By the end of March 2024, SCCL had generated 944.74 million units (MU) of solar power and exported 925.57 MU to the grid. In 2022-23, solar power generation reached 324.51 MU, with 318.08 MU exported. During 2023-24, a total of 348.52 MU of power was generated, and 341.24 MU was exported. This marks a 7.40% rise in solar power generation and a 7.28% increase in exports to the grid compared to 2022-23.

This marks a 7.40% rise in solar power generation and a 7.28% increase in exports to the grid compared to 2022-23. The company has undertaken several green energy initiatives, including a pilot project to convert CO_2 to methanol at the STPP plant in Jaipur, Mancherial, in partnership with the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research

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(JNCASR), Bangalore. This project aims for a 500 kg/day capacity, and its construction is underway.

Additionally, SCCL plans to establish a 1MW/2.5MWh Battery Energy Storage System at the 28.0MW Mandamarri plant, intended to efficiently use the power generated from inadvertent units during shift changes and rest intervals. SCCL is also exploring the establishment

Box 4.1

Gruha Jyothi

200 units of free electricity to every household

As part of implementing the six guarantees, the state government has launched the 'Gruha Jyothi' scheme, offering free electricity up to 200 units per month for eligible domestic households starting in March 2024.

The scheme aims to alleviate the financial burden on families, especially those in economically weaker sections of society. As of 30th June 2024, a total of 137.43 lakh 'Zero' bills were generated with a total subsidy amount of Rs. 487.93 crore under the scheme.



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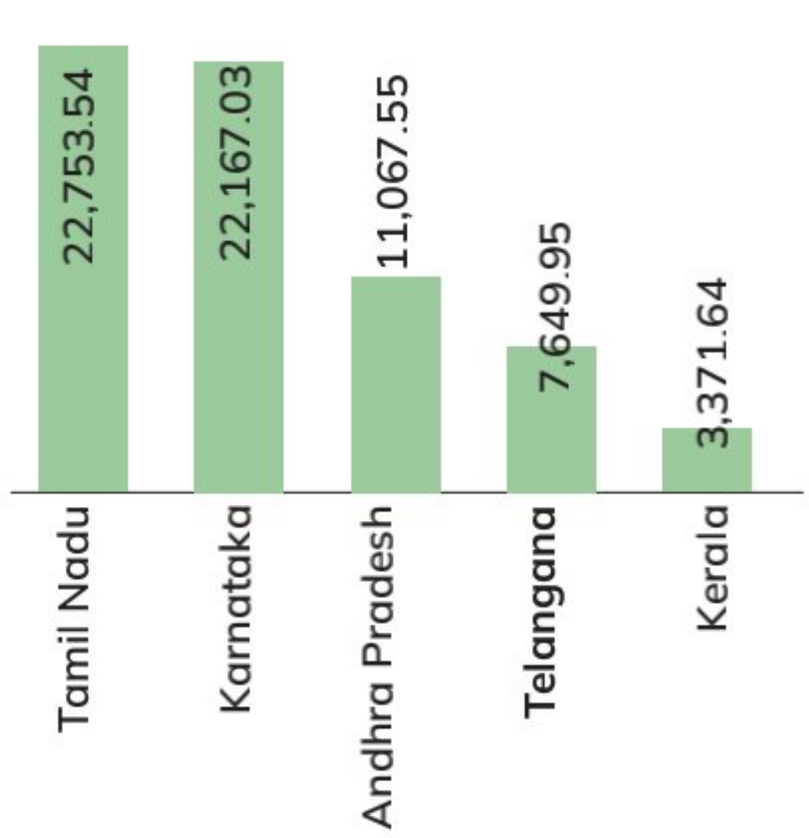
of a Green Hydrogen Plant on vacant land at RG-I, near the Ramagundam Fertilizer Corporation Limited (RFCL), which could be a significant consumer of hydrogen for ammonia production. SCCL has contracted M/s PEC Ltd. to prepare a Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a 100 MW wind energy project.

Telangana possesses significant geothermal resources, particularly in the Pagideru region of Manuguru, near SCCL operations. SCCL's geothermal power plant initiative underscores its commitment to clean energy, demonstrated by its successful 5KW trial and planned expansion to 20KW. Recent preliminary studies suggest the potential to produce over 200 MW of geothermal power from this region. ONGC, in collaboration with SCCL and Telangana Renewable Energy Development Corporation (TGREDCO), has undertaken a detailed exploration to assess and develop these resources further.

4.1.2 Renewable Energy.

Renewable energy is crucial for India's energy mix, particularly in Telangana, due to its potential to ensure energy security, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable development. Telangana has actively promoted solar and wind energy projects, leveraging favourable climatic conditions. The state has a vast solar potential with an average solar insolation of nearly 5.5 kWh/sq. m for more than 300 sunshine days in a year. Integrating renewable energy sources mitigates environmental impact, creates job opportunities, and stimulates local economies. By prioritising renewables, the state aims to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, leading to a cleaner, healthier, and more resilient energy for the future and contributing to the targets set by the government of India.

Fig. 4.2 Installed capacity (MW) of Renewable Power in the Southern States (as of 30th June 2024)

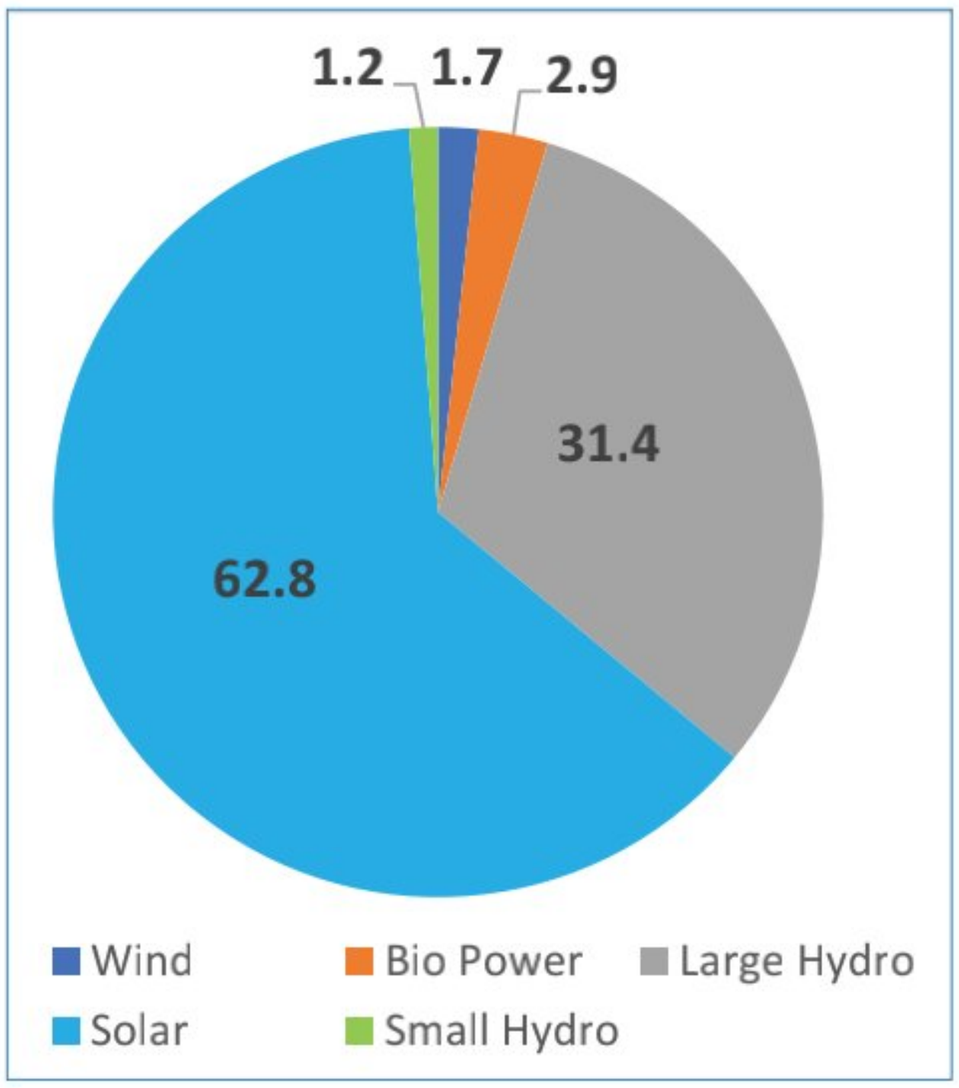


Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India

Telangana currently has 7,649.95 MW of renewable energy capacity, including solar, wind, and other non-conventional energy sources. Category-wise renewable energy capacity is depicted below.

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Fig. 4.3 Renewable energy installed capacity in Telangana (as of 30.06.2024) (in %)



Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India

4.1.2.1 Telangana Solar Power Policy

The Telangana Solar Power Policy aims to leverage the state's significant solar energy potential to ensure long-term energy security and promote a sustainable fuel mix. The policy encourages the development of solar parks, fosters public and private investment in solar power generation, and supports decentralised and distributed generation. It also emphasises promoting grid-connected and off-grid solar applications alongside effective energy conservation measures and supports all technologies for harnessing solar energy. By creating an enabling environment for prospective solar power developers, the policy seeks to maximise solar power generation. This initiative is expected to help the State achieve its goals of providing consumers with a competitive and reliable power supply and maintaining a sustainable energy mix over time.

4.2 Irrigation and Water Supply

4.2.1 Irrigation

The government aims to create irrigation potential in drought-prone and upland areas and maintain existing projects to enhance agriculture productivity per unit of water with increased water use efficiency. The Irrigation department is also in-charge of command area development and flood control works in the state.

The government's objective is to create assured irrigation facilities for about 127.58 lakh acres in the state, duly ensuring optimum use of the state's water resources through efficient, equitable, and sustainable irrigation service delivery. The total irrigation potential (IP) contemplated under all types of irrigation sources in the state is 127.58 lakh acres, distributed across major, medium, minor, and small lift (IDC) schemes. Major projects account for the largest share, with 91.79 lakh acres, representing 71.95% of the total. Medium projects cover 4.86 lakh acres (3.81%), while minor projects, including irrigation tanks and water bodies, account for 25.71 lakh acres (20.15%). Small lifts (IDC schemes) comprise the remaining 5.22 lakh acres, comprising 4.09% of the total IP.

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Table 4.1 Sector-wise IP contemplated (in Lakh Acres)

Sector	Total IP (Lakh Acres)	% out of Total
Major (IP of more than 25,000 Acre)	91.79	71.95
Medium (IP between 5,000 to 25,000 Acre)	4.86	3.81
Minor (Irrigation Tanks & Water Bodies) (IP upto 5,000 Acre)	25.71	20.15
Small Lifts (IDC Schemes)	5.22	4.09
Total	**127.58**	**100**

Source: White Paper on Irrigation, Government of Telangana

Before the state's formation, 57.79 lakh acres of IP were created. After the state's formation, an additional 15.81 lakh acres were developed. This brings the total to 73.60 lakh acres of IP created out of the 127.58 lakh acres planned. This leaves a balance of 53.98 lakh acres to be developed.

Table 4.2 Overall Physical & Financial Progress of Irrigation Schemes

S. No	Description	Before 2014		After 2014	
		Expenditure Incurred (In crores)	IP Created (Lakh Acre)	Expenditure Incurred (In crores)	IP Created (Lakh Acre)
1	Major	45,827.19	57.79	1,68,622.61	13.04
2	Medium	2,441.35		1,270.74	0.59
3	Minor	4,582.92		10,873.29	0.60
4	IDC	1,382.40		301.20	1.58
	Total	**54,233.86**	**57.79**	**1,81,067.84**	**15.81**

Source: White Paper on Irrigation, Government of Telangana

Financially, expenditures amounted to Rs. 54,234 crore before state formation and Rs. 1,81,068 crore thereafter, totalling Rs. 2,35,302 crore. Regarding sector-specific achievements, major projects have created an IP of 39.66 lakh acres, leaving 52.13 lakh acres of IP yet to be developed. In comparison, medium projects have created an IP of 4.07 lakh acres, with 0.79 lakh acres remaining.

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Box 4.2

Narayanpet-Kodangal Lift Irrigation Scheme

The present government aims to allocate funds to irrigation projects that promise higher returns. In line with this goal, the "Narayanpet Kodangal Lift Irrigation Scheme" is inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 21st February 2024 to provide irrigation facilities to the drought-prone areas of Narayanpet district covering Makthal (25,783 acres), Narayanpet (20,472 acres) and Kodangal (53,745 acres) constituencies. This scheme also includes the provision of 0.385 TMC of drinking water to the surrounding villages. The Government has granted administrative sanction for the survey, detailed investigations, designs, and execution of the Narayanpet-Kodangal Lift Irrigation Scheme for Rs. 2,945 crore.



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Table 4.3 Break-up of IP status under various types of projects (in Lakh Acres)

Sector	Total IP	IP Created	Balance
Major (IP of more than 25,000 Acre)	91.79	39.66	52.13
Medium (IP between 5,000 to 25,000 Acre)	4.86	4.07	0.79
Minor (Irrigation Tanks & Water Bodies) (IP upto 5,000 Acre)	25.71	25.12	0.59
Small Lifts(IDC Schemes)	5.22	4.76	0.46
Total	**127.58**	**73.6**	**53.97**

Source: White Paper on Irrigation, Government of Telangana

The previous government spent Rs. 1.8 lakh crore on various irrigation projects, but it has been observed that these expenditures yielded little outcomes or improvements in irrigation facilities. On 17th February 2024, the present state government presented a white paper on the floor of the legislative assembly, highlighting these issues. Despite significant financial investments, the major irrigation project, Kaleshwaram, initiated by the previous government, has developed cracks in multiple locations. In response to the member's request in assembly, the state government has constituted a commission to investigate the wrong doings of previous government, related to the Kaleshwaram project. This commission aims to uncover the reasons behind the project's failures and to hold accountable those responsible for the mismanagement and oversight. The government has initiated repairs to rectify the defects based on the advice of experts to prevent further damage and to make the project viable.

4.2.2 Sanitation - Swachh Telangana

The government of Telangana aims to provide the desired infrastructural facilities for cross-drainage works. The state takes up developmental and regular activities, providing basic civic amenities that include drinking water and sanitation maintenance. During the summer special drive from March 7 to 15, 2024, 99.04% of borewell repairs were completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.07 crore. Additionally, 95.33% of pipeline repairs were completed, with costs estimated at Rs. 16.51 crore. The government aims to improve sanitation facilities to reduce the spread of infectious diseases. Periodical sanitation drives in the gram panchayats are also held to ensure the same. All gram panchayats are provided with tractors, tankers, and trolleys for improved sanitation in villages. The construction of village dumping yards and door-to-door garbage collection are taken up to prepare compost. Regular cleaning of roads and streets and regular desilting of drains is also ensured.

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4.3 Transportation

The three modes of transport in the state i.e., roads, railways, and airways are crucial for moving goods and people within the state. In addition to being essential infrastructure components, transportation significantly contributes to the state's overall economic output.

4.3.1 Road Transportation Network

The Road Transportation network in Telangana consists of the following:

1. National Highways (NHs)
2. Roads managed by the Roads and Buildings Department (R&B)
3. Rural roads managed by the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)
4. Roads managed by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC).

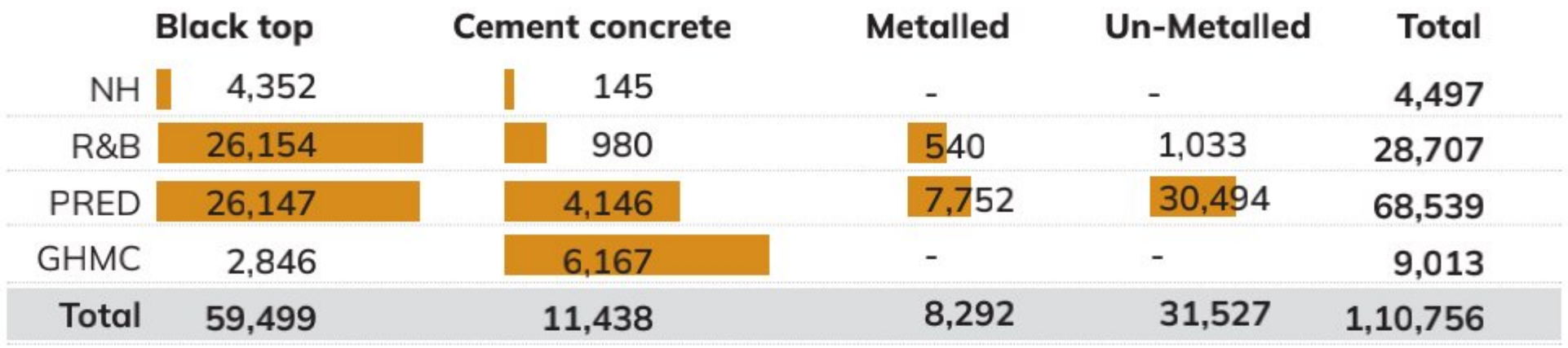
The total road length in Telangana is 1,10,756 km, of which 61.88% are rural roads, 25.92% are state highways and district roads (R&B roads), 8.14% are GHMC roads, and 4.06% are National Highways (see table 4.4)

Table 4.4 Road Transportation Network (Length in Km) in Telangana (2023-24)

S. No.	Type of Road	Length	% Share in Total
1	PRED Roads (Rural Roads)	68,539	61.88
2	Roads and Buildings Roads	28,707	25.92
3	GHMC Roads	9,013	8.14
4	National Highways	4,497	4.06
	Total (1+2+3+4)	**1,10,756**	**100**

Source: (1) Roads and Buildings Department, (2)Panchayat Raj and Engineering Department, (3) GHMC

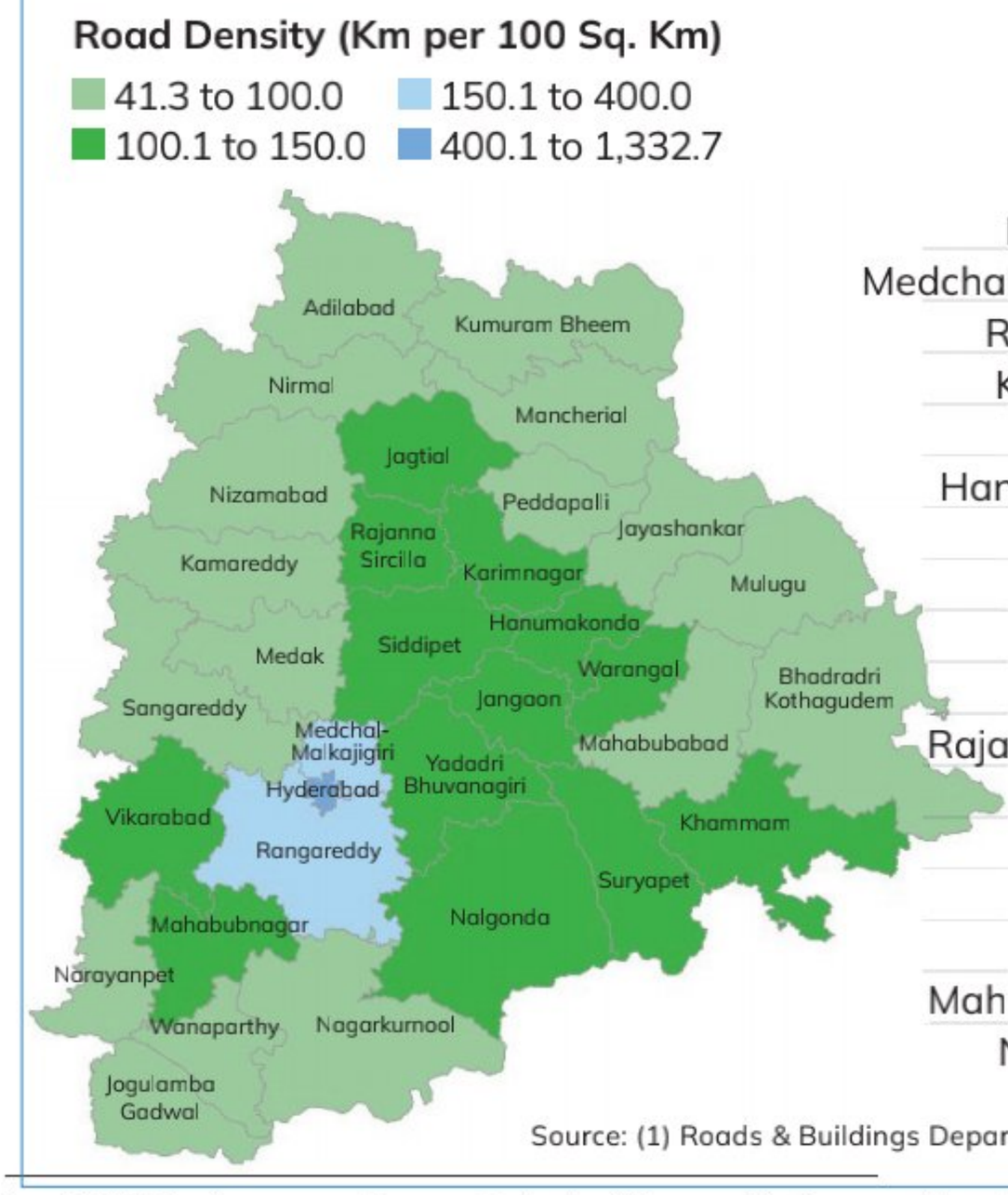
Fig. 4.4 Road Network (Length in Km) in Telangana by Construction material (2023-24)



Source: Engineer-in-Chief (R&B), NH, CRF & Bi'dgs, Engineer-in-Chief (R&B), State Roads, CRN & MD, TSRDC, Engineer-in-Chief, Panchayat Raj Engg. Dept.

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Fig 4.5 District-wise Road Density (2023-24)



District	Road Density	District	Road Density
Hyderabad	1,332.7	Peddapalli	97.2
Medchal-Malkajgiri	385.4	Sangareddy	96.4
Rangareddy	158.1	Mahabubabad	95.9
Karimnagar	137.4	Kamareddy	91.6
Warangal	129.2	Wanaparthy	88.1
Hanumakonda	121.9	Medak	87.6
Siddipet	120.4	Jogulamba Gadwal	85.8
Khammam	118.5	Narayanpet	80.9
Jangaon	114.6	Nirmal	71.2
Yadadri	114.0	Adilabad	71.0
Rajanna Sircilla	112.2	Jayashankar	71.0
Vikarabad	108.6	Mancherial	68.9
Jagtial	107.7	Kumuram Bheem	66.0
Suryapet	107.1	Nagarkurnool	64.6
Nalgonda	105.3	Bhadradri	61.0
Mahabubnagar	101.1	Mulugu	41.3
Nizamabad	99.1		

Source: (1) Roads & Buildings Department, (2) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, (3) GHMC

1 GHMC Roads are spread across Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Rangareddy and Medchal Malkajgiri districts

2 All-weather roads are the roads that are trafficable in every weather condition such as Cement-concrete roads, Black-top roads, and Metalled roads. All roads, barring unmetalled roads, are classified as all-weather roads.

3 Road density is the length of road per 100 sq. km of land area

Road Density

As of 2023-24, Telangana has a total road density of 98.8 km for 100 Sq Km. Among the districts, Hyderabad has the highest with a road density of 1332.7 Km per 100 sq km. Medchal Malkajgiri and Rangareddy are the districts with the second and third highest road densities at 385.4 Km per 100 Sq. Km and 158 per 100 Sq. Km respectively (see Fig. 4.5)

4.3.1.1 Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC)

TGSRTC has been pivotal in providing efficient and affordable public transportation across the state, playing a crucial role in the state's transportation infrastructure. The corporation has implemented IT initiatives such as the Intelligent Ticket Issue Machine (i-TIMS) and a bus tracking app to enhance service efficiency. TGSRTC plans to introduce 1,050 new buses in 2024, with an investment of Rs. 400 crore.

Table 4.5 Details of TGSRTC as of March 2024

Number of Depots.	97
Bus Stations	364
No. of Buses	9,094
Occupancy Ratio	91.99%
Employees	41,958

Source: Telangana State Road Transport Corporation

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TGSRTC operated special buses in connection with Medaram Jatara and on the routes of important pilgrim places. In 2024, it transported 18,67,742 passengers over 38,139 trips. On December 30, 2023, the Hon'ble Transport Minister of Telangana flagged off 80 new buses, comprising 30 Express buses, 30 Rajdhani AC buses and 20 Lahari Non-AC buses. On February 10, 2024, the Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated newly procured 85 buses (75 Express buses and 10 Rajdhani AC buses).

As part of the green revolution and reduction in air pollution, 25 e-metro AC buses were inducted into operation from September 2023 for the convenience of long-distance passengers in the Western corridor of Hyderabad city and other areas. On March 12, 2024, the Hon'ble Chief Minister flagged off the operation of 25 e-Metro Express buses in Hyderabad twin cities. TGSRTC is under agreement to deploy 500 city e-buses and 550 intercity e-buses on the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) Model. The deployment of 500 intercity e-buses will be completed by October 2024.

4.3.1.2 Vehicle Strength in Telangana

Telangana has been recording sustained growth in private and public vehicles. The development of good infrastructure and the state's emergence as a major IT hub has accelerated the number of vehicles plying in the state.

Table 4.6 Vehicular Strength in Telangana (as of 31st May 2024)

Sl. No.	Category	Vehicles registered
1	Autorickshaws	4,88,786
2	Contract Carriages	5,613
3	e-Rickshaw/e-Carts	244
4	Educational Institute Buses	29,869
5	Goods Carriages	6,33,364
6	Maxi Cabs	27,948
7	Motor Cabs	1,36,902
8	Motor Cars	22,18,906
9	Motorcycles	1,21,74,353
10	Private Service Vehicles	3,135
11	Stage Carriages	9,071
12	Tractor and Trailers	7,45,231
13	Other Vehicles	91,708
	Total	**1,65,65,130**

Source: Transport Department, Government of Telangana

All the services of the state transport department have been computerised. The T-Appfolio Mobile App is an Anywhere Anytime Online Service that provides all 59 services without visiting the RTA (Regional Transport Authority) offices. It allows online payment and slot booking. This initiative helps issue duplicate licences, learner licences, badges, temporary permits and special permits.

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Box 4.3

Mahalakshmi

Free travel in TGSRTC Buses for women

The Mahalakshmi scheme, introduced by the Telangana state government, offers free bus travel to girls, women of all age groups, and transgender persons who are domiciles of Telangana. This scheme allows them to travel freely in District Ordinary (Pallevelugu and Mini Pallevelugu), District Express, City Ordinary, and City Metro Express buses operated by the Telangana State Road Transport Corporation starting from 9th December 2023. Beneficiaries can use their Aadhar Card and Address Proof to avail this service. Important feature of this scheme is that there is no limit on the distance travelled or the number of times travelled within the state.

As of 30th June 2024, A total of 62.13 crore women passengers availed Mahalakshmi Scheme and saved Rs.2,142.83 crore towards transportation charges.

This initiative significantly empowers women by providing them with unrestricted mobility, enhancing their access to education, employment, healthcare, and other essential services. By removing transportation costs, the scheme ensures that financial barriers do not hinder their opportunities, thus fostering greater gender equality and socio-economic development within the state.



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4.3.1.3 Urban Transport Infrastructure in Hyderabad

Hyderabad Metro Rail

The Hyderabad Metro Rail (HMR) is one of the sustainable modes of transportation in the city of Hyderabad, spread over an area of 69 km in total, with three corridors crisscrossing the City. The proposed Hyderabad Metro Phase-2 project will extend the existing Metro Rail Network in the city, covering an additional 73 km with 5 corridors. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Phase-2 are under finalisation. The Phase-2 corridors are planned to facilitate equitable growth in the city in all directions.

The Hyderabad Metro rail project, along with its reputation, scale of construction, and many other aspects, has become Hyderabad's new brand image. The project has won many awards for its planning and total capacity for carrying commuters. It is a boon for the city, looking at its future with hope and satisfaction.

4.3.2 Air traffic patterns in Hyderabad airport

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad, had crossed 25 million passenger traffic during 2023-24 and expanded its operations to 67 domestic and 20 international destinations. A total of 10 domestic and 20 international aircraft services are operating from Hyderabad Airport, adding 2 new international routes to Frankfurt and Ras-Al-Khaimah and 7 new domestic routes to Gondia, Salem, Amritsar, Gwalior, Kishangarh, Shivamogga and Sindhudung.

The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport has also successfully coped with the growing traffic demand. The Airport Collaborative Decision-Making tool was recently implemented at Hyderabad Airport to reduce ground congestion and delays. Hyderabad Airport was awarded second place for punctuality in the global and large airports categories in 2023 by Cirium, a leading aviation analytics firm.

Table 4.7 Air Traffic Trends in Hyderabad Airport.

	Segment	Apr 23 to Mar 24	Apr 22 to Mar 23	% Increase
Passenger Traffic (Millions)	Domestic	20.83	17.58	18.49%
	International	4.21	3.42	23.10%
	Total	**25.04**	**21**	**19.24%**
Air Traffic Movements (Nos.)	Domestic	1,49,170	1,37,640	8.38%
	International	27,995	22,957	21.95%
	Total	**1,77,166**	**1,60,597**	**10.32%**
Cargo (MTs)	Domestic	71,395	67,236	6.19%
	International	85,799	76,054	12.81%
	Total	**1,57,194**	**1,43,290**	**9.70%**

Source: GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)

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4.4 Digital Infrastructure

Communication infrastructure has a decisive role in the state's economic development. It is crucial in building networks among different parts of the state and worldwide. It includes various communication modes, such as digital, telephones, periodicals, posts, newspapers, etc. The Government of Telangana focuses on building fast and efficient digital communication networks and developing conventional modes of communication.

4.4.1 Digital Infrastructure

The efficient functioning of modern information and communication technologies depends upon developing digital infrastructure. It includes the telecommunication networks, servers, data centres and so on. These infrastructural arrangements are pivotal in enabling digital transformation and empowering the economy by increasing connectivity and productivity. The government of Telangana encouraged the establishment of various projects to advance the state's digital infrastructure. India's second Very Low Frequency (VLF) radar station is being set up in Vikarabad district, and the government transferred 1,174 hectares of forest land to the Indian Navy in the Damagundam Reserve Forest area near Pudur village. The establishment of this VLF centre by 2027 will enhance the strategic importance of Telangana for the communication system of the Indian Navy.

4.4.2 Digital Telangana

The Government of Telangana places special emphasis on the Digital Telangana programme, which functions in line with the Digital India project. This project aims to provide adequate digital facilities to all citizens. The government primarily focuses on creating digital infrastructure and making it accessible and affordable to all sections of society. Various programmes have been successfully getting implemented under the Digital Telangana initiative. To improve the service delivery to citizens of the state, 13,352 Common Services Centres (CSCs) are imparting digital literacy in the state, out of which 8,997 centres are functioning in the rural areas and 4,355 centres are in the urban areas. These centres deliver essential public utility services to the citizens across the state. The ITE&C department of Telangana and the Systra Group signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding the establishment of a 1000-member Advanced Centre for Digital Design and Construction Project Management at Hyderabad during the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2024 in Davos. The digital centre will substantially contribute to Telangana's digitalisation plans.

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In 2024, the Telangana government expanded the Digital Telangana project with a focus on Artificial Intelligence (AI), aiming to make Telangana a hub for AI development and innovation and signed an MoU with 3AI company to build a strong AI community by integrating tech professionals, local startups, and new tech initiatives.

4.4.3 Sagu Baagu 2.0

The Government of Telangana decided to expand the Saagu Baagu project through Saagu Baagu 2.0. After publishing the Expression of Interest for Empanelment, a technical discussion session regarding the AgriTechs' empanelment for the programme's implementation was held in February 2024. The government aims to revolutionise the agricultural sector by adopting AI-based technologies for sustainable and efficient farming methods and seeking funding from various start-ups, PSUs, trusts, etc.

4.4.4 Drone Framework

The government of Telangana is actively promoting a vibrant drone ecosystem centred around Telangana Drone City (TDC), which aims to become India's premier Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) test and business hub. TDC will foster the drone ecosystem by enabling the sharing of resources and best practices and promoting innovation bolstered by state-backed infrastructure for product development and testing. Additionally, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and Marut Drones have teamed up to offer Drone-as-a-Service in Telangana, targeting to service five lakh acres of farmland and promote rural entrepreneurship.

4.5 Way Forward

The state Government's commitment to economic growth through diversification and infrastructure enhancement while prioritising public welfare has positioned it as a key player in India's development landscape. The infrastructure sector in Telangana is focusing on strategic investment and planning to drive sustainable growth. Enhancing connectivity through the upgrade and expansion of road, rail, and air transportation systems will be crucial for improving internal and regional links. Sustainable development practices, including renewable energy integration, have been prioritised to ensure long-term benefits. Encouraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) attracting additional funding and expertise, besides focusing on rural infrastructure development is enhancing the quality of life and economic opportunities in rural areas. Integrating advanced technologies and investing in capacity building are further strengthening the state's infrastructure, positioning Telangana as a leader in innovative and sustainable development.

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Section

5



Industries and Services

5.1 Industries

5.2 Services

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50th DAIRY
INDUSTRY CONFERENCE
Indian Dairying: Innovation & Entrepreneurship
Indian Dairy Association
Smt. Seema Devi
Thirty Thousand Only
₹ 30,000/-



Key Highlights

- The Secondary sector in Telangana grew by 10.1 % between 2022-23 (FRE) and 2023-24(AE) at current prices, with the Manufacturing sub-sector clocking a growth rate of 9.6% in the same period.
- For 2023-24 (AE), the services sector accounted for 65.7% of Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, making it the most dominant sector in the state's economy.
- At the World Economic Forum annual meeting in Davos, Telangana secured Rs. 40,232 crore in new investment proposals, nearly doubling the previous year's amount, with the Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri A. Revanth Reddy leading the delegation.
- The state's mining sector is witnessing significant growth, with Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) achieving a new milestone by producing 70.02 MTs of Coal during 2023-24, an increase of 4.3% compared to the 67.14 MTs of coal mined during 2022-23.
- In order to make strides in encouraging tourism in the state, the government has established a consultative committee to develop eco-tourism circuits within the state. The aim of the government is to establish Telangana as a leading ecotourism destination by leveraging its diverse natural landscapes and rich biodiversity. So far, 12 destinations have been identified.

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5.1 Industries

5.1.1 Introduction.

Industries have become vital for a region's economic development and overall prosperity. Industrial growth generates employment opportunities and stimulates innovation and technological advancements, enhancing productivity and competitiveness.

Recognising this, the government of Telangana has specifically dedicated itself to making the state an industrialised state, on par with other industrialised states in the country. Steps have been taken to develop various components of industries in the state, such as MSMEs, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, food processing, pharmaceuticals, mining, etc., with special attention to tapping the state's export potential.

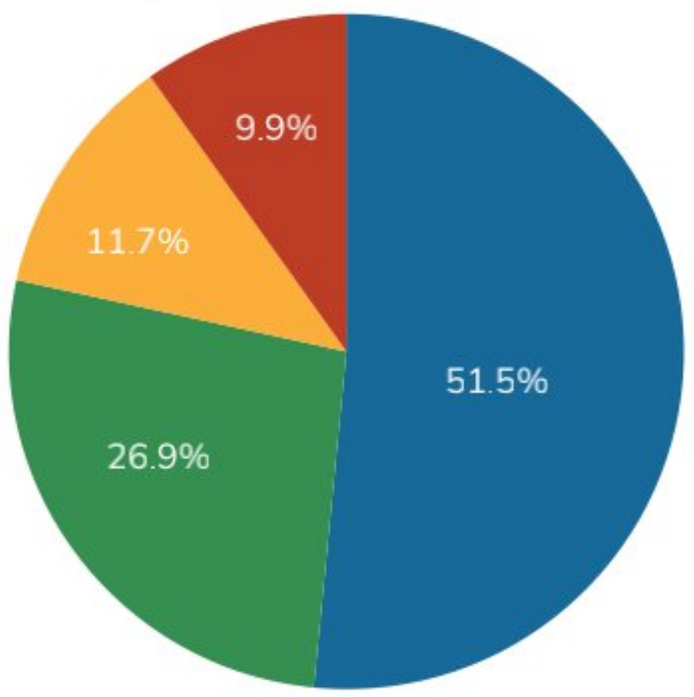
5.1.2 Role of Industry and its contribution to the State Economy

The industrial sector plays a vital role in employment generation, providing a higher standard of living, productivity enhancement, and new inventions and technology to achieve balanced economic development. Telangana's industrial sector includes a mix of high-tech sectors, such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and nanotechnology, alongside traditional sectors like textiles, leather, food processing, and minerals. Giving further boost to the industrial sector in the state, the government has initiated measures like making Telangana a business-friendly State, creating dedicated cells for facilitating investment projects, providing various kinds of incentives to encourage first-generation entrepreneurs and providing additional incentives to SCs, STs and Women-owned enterprises.

5.1.2.1 Sectoral Contribution

The industry sector's contribution to Telangana's economy has remained steady, constituting approximately 18% of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA). For the year 2023-24 (AE), this contribution stands at 18.54%. The sector's contribution to Telangana's GSVA at current prices has increased by 10.1%, rising from Rs. 2,25,663 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 2,48,505 crore in 2023-24 (AE).

Fig. 5.1 Contribution of Industry Sub sectors to Industry sector GSVA at Current Prices in Telangana 2023-24 (AE)

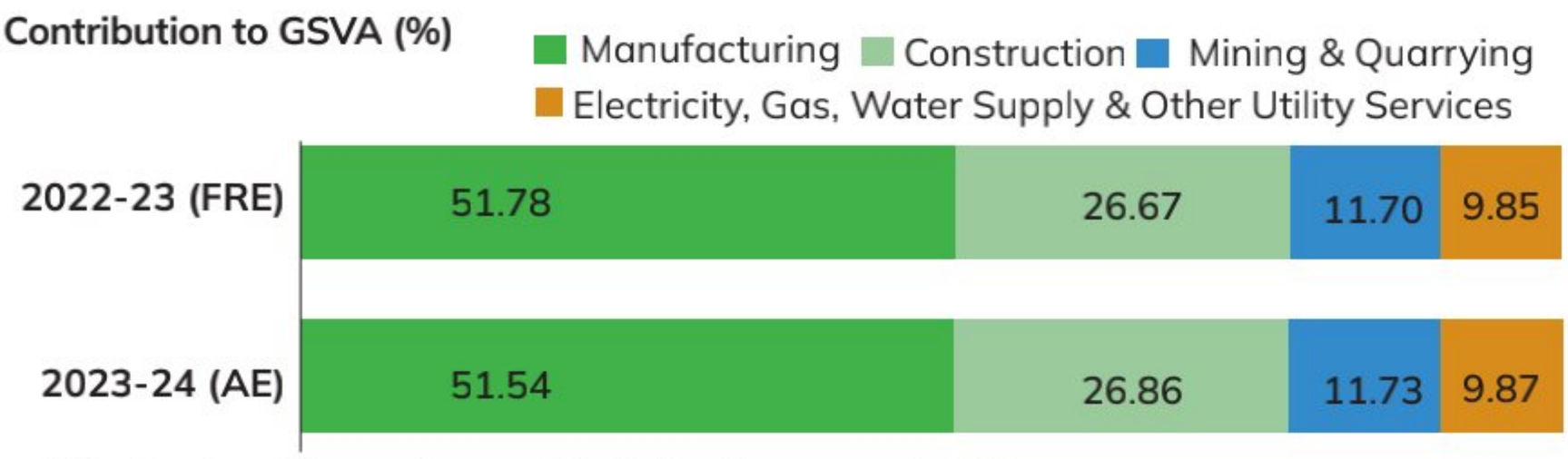


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5.1.2.2 Sub-sectoral Growth

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the industrial sector displayed varied growth rates across its subsectors. Mining and Quarrying experienced a notable growth rate of 10.5%, while Manufacturing grew at a comparatively lower rate of 9.6%, suggesting some challenges in production capacity or market demand. The Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, and Other Utility Services subsector saw a growth rate of 10.3%. Meanwhile, Construction demonstrated robust growth with a rate of 10.9%.

Fig. 5.2 Sub sector contribution to Industry sector at current prices for 2022-23 (FRE) and 2023-24 (AE) (in %)

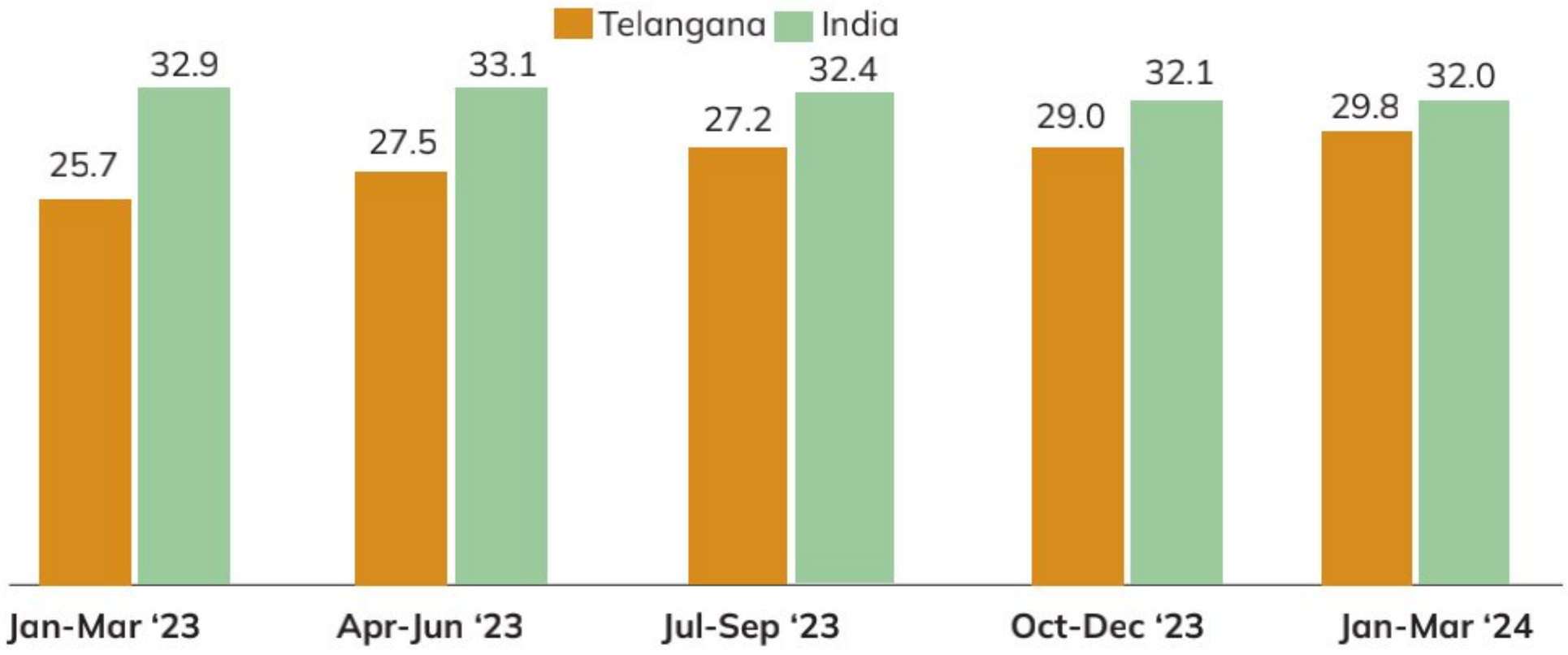


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

5.1.3 Employment Contribution

As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Quarterly Bulletin from January to March 2024, 32.0% of the urban workforce in India (aged 15 years and above) is employed in the secondary sector, which includes mining and quarrying. In Telangana, slightly less than one-third of the total workforce (29.79%) was employed in the secondary sector during the same period.

Fig. 5.3 Distribution of Persons (Age 15 years and above) working in Secondary Sector (including Mining and Quarrying) (in %)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

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5.1.4 Initiatives of the state government towards the promotion of the Industries in the state

5.1.4.1 Telangana-Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TG-iPASS)

To promote industrial growth and position Telangana as a preferred investment destination, the state government has implemented the Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TG-iPASS). This system allows entrepreneurs to obtain all necessary clearances at a single point within specified time limits based on self-certification. Mega projects receive automatic clearance upon submission of self-certification. All applicants are entitled to receive clearances under this initiative. Additionally, there is a penalty mechanism for officials who fail to grant clearance within the stipulated time frame.

During the year 2023-24, a total of 2,677 units with an investment of Rs. 28,126 crore and the employment potential of 84,929 jobs were approved. The TG-iPASS has been highly praised nationwide, and the Government of India has recognized it as one of the best practices under the Ease of Doing Business initiative. The following are the details for the year 2023-24.

Table 5.1 Details of TG-iPASS for the year 2023-24

Total units approved (Nos.)	2,677
Proposed investment (crore)	Rs. 28,126
Projected Employment (Nos.)	84,929
Units in Operation (Nos.)	1,348
Investment for Operational Units (crore)	Rs. 5,664.75
Employment from Operational Units (Nos.)	32,502

5.1.4.2 Telangana Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement (T-IDEA).

The Telangana Government offers a variety of incentives to businesses under its T-IDEA (Telangana Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement) Incentive Scheme. These incentives include investment subsidies, land cost reimbursement, stamp duty reimbursement, SGST reimbursement, power cost reimbursement, Pavala Vaddi (low-interest rate), and many others. The Government provides tailored incentives for different types of projects, including mega projects, which are defined as units with an investment of Rs. 200 crore and above or units that employ more than 1,000 people. For the fiscal year 2023-24, 2,239 claims totaling Rs. 345.98 crore have been approved under the T-IDEA scheme.

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5.1.4.3 Telangana Program for Rapid Incubation Dalit Entrepreneurs (T-PRIDE)

The Telangana Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs (T-PRIDE) provides special incentives to SC/ST/PHC entrepreneurs. These include preferential allotment of industrial plots in industrial parks, direct funding and margin money, arranging sub-contracts with large industries, additional investment subsidies, and creating a pool of civil contractors. Special incentives are also offered to women entrepreneurs.

During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 121.72 crore was sanctioned to 2,211 SC entrepreneurs, Rs. 280.18 crore to 4,800 ST entrepreneurs and Rs. 13.43 crore to 196 PHC entrepreneurs under the T-PRIDE scheme.

5.1.4.4 Telangana Secures Major Investments in 2024

Telangana is competing with neighbouring states like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to expand its industrial portfolio and attract more diversified foreign investments. In 2024, three major industry players announced their commitment to establish units in Telangana, with total investments exceeding Rs. 220 billion (US$2.64 billion).

- JSW Neo Energy, a division of JSW Energy, announced its intentions to establish pumped storage project in the state with an investment of Rs 90 billion
- GODI India Pvt Ltd will establish a manufacturing facility for giga-scale cells and related technologies, specialising in lithium and sodium-ion batteries, with an investment of Rs 80 billion spread over five years
- Web Works has announced plans to build data centres in the state with an investment of Rs 52 billion.

5.1.5 MSMEs

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a crucial role in Telangana's economy, driving significant economic growth, employment generation, and fostering innovation. They contribute substantially to the state's GDP and exports, providing extensive employment opportunities, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, which helps prevent migration. Recognizing this, the current government has taken significant steps to boost the sector's growth by establishing more MSME clusters across the state. The Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC) is actively identifying and developing land to accommodate companies interested in investing in the state. It is focused on creating world-class industrial infrastructure to attract more entrepreneurs, with nearly 70% of land allotments designated for MSMEs.

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Between 2020-21 and 2023-2024, Telangana's total number of registered MSME units stands at 9,21,883. Out of the total registered units in the reference period, 1,90,669 were registered under the manufacturing sector, while 7,31,214 units were registered under the service sector. A further breakdown of the data reveals that 8,92,147 were micro-enterprises, 26,708 were small-enterprises, and 3,028 were medium-enterprises, respectively (as shown on the UDYAM portal).

5.1.6 We-Hub (Women Entrepreneurs Hub)

Women Entrepreneurs Hub (WE-Hub) is an innovative platform of the state government which promotes women's entrepreneurship. WE-Hub aims to democratise women's entrepreneurship across socioeconomic strata. It is an aspirational space for women to ideate, implement, and inspire through impactful transformations and innovations, particularly in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. WE-Hub builds an ecosystem of government agencies, industries, corporations, academia and international agencies to create a supportive community of resources for women entrepreneurs. This initiative provides women entrepreneurs with technical, financial, government and policy support to start, scale up, sustain and accelerate growth. Currently, around 6377 start-ups and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are functioning as a part of WE-Hub, with around 122 partners. 88 start-up programmes have been taken up, and 76% of the start-ups have a 2-year survival rate. WE-Hub has made 7,829 engagements and interventions till now, and around Rs 178 crore of funds have been raised.

Under WE-Hub, the Government of Telangana conducts pre-incubation programmes to support entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial spirit in women, minority communities, and LGBTQIA+ communities. Such programmes enable aspiring entrepreneurs to enhance their skills and achieve more tangible outcomes. WE-Hub has devised a pre-incubation programme, Start-X, in collaboration with the Australian Consulate. The pre-incubation programmes have a 62% successful graduation rate.

5.1.7 Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC)

The Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC) aims to foster industrial growth in the State by developing infrastructure and identifying potential growth centres. Its vision is to make Telangana a role model for industrial development by providing world-class infrastructure and facilitating faster clearances through initiatives. Under the initiative, TGIIC creates an industrial-friendly environment by providing plots/sheds, roads, drainage, water, power, and

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other facilities. In addition, it also focuses on providing social infrastructure, like housing for workers near industrial zones, transport, and other facilities. The Corporation also takes up projects in the Public-Private Partnership Mode.

5.1.8 Handlooms and Power-looms

With a vision to bring handloom textiles to centre stage, the government of Telangana aims to contribute significantly to the country's craft heritage. The ethnic designs and patterns of Pochampally Ikat, Gadwal Cotton, Silk & Sico sarees, Narayanpet Cotton and Silk Sarees, Warangal Durries, Karimnagar bed sheets & furnishings, and Gollabhama sarees of Dubbaka showcase the exemplary skills of the state's handloom weavers. There are about 35,926 Handloom weavers including ancillary workers. Additionally, there are 43,455 Powerlooms working in the State and organised under 527 Weavers Cooperative Societies consisting of Cotton-259, Silk-40, and Wool-35. Besides this, there are 78-Powerlooms and Garments/Tailors-115 other societies.

Initiatives of the Government

To realise its vision for the development of the handlooms sector, the Government of Telangana cultivates a culture of adopting new technologies in the handloom sector to improve production and marketing and foster maximum benefits for the individual weavers but also to the entire sector in general. In this direction, the state government has achieved a few milestones under its various flagship schemes so far. These achievements are:

Geo-Tagging

The looms of the weavers are geo-tagged and assigned a unique digital code. This information is utilised to implement welfare schemes and direct benefits transparently to genuine weavers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Currently, there are 22,529 Geo-Tagged handlooms and 43,455 Geo-Tagged powerlooms respectively.

T-Nethanna App.

The T-Nethanna App stands out as a significant achievement, offering crucial support for understanding and tackling the challenges faced by power loom unit owners and workers. As of June 2024, 20,612 weavers, 16,698 workers, and 32 master weavers under the handloom category, 4,361 aasami, 931 powerloom weavers, 6,265 ancillary workers under the powerloom category have accessed the Application for various purposes[1].

Chenetha Mitra.

Under this scheme, eligible weaver applicants will receive a subsidy of 50%, with 40% from the state government

[1] https://tsht.telangana.gov.in/HNDM/Views/PubDashboard.aspx

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and 10% from the central government, aimed at enhancing their livelihoods by ensuring the viability and profitability of handloom operations. In 2023-2024, the state government amended this program to provide the weavers immediate financial assistance of Rs. 3,000 per month. During the same period, as many as 10,220 weavers together have received a total amount of Rs. 13.18 crore. As part of the scheme, Rs 3.99 crore has been disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to 32,572 beneficiaries during September and October 2023.

Nethanna Bima

Under this scheme, the state government offers insurance coverage to eligible members of the weaver community. Initially targeting individuals aged 18 to 59, the upper age limit was extended to 65 years during 2023-24. In 2023-24, a total of 36,777 individuals were identified as eligible for coverage. During the same period, claims totaling Rs. 5 lakh each were made in the unfortunate event of the death of 92 weavers.

Nethannaku Cheyutha Scheme.

The government of Telangana under the scheme 'Nethannaku Cheyutha', provides social security to handloom weavers by depositing twice the amount of 8% of their wage into a savings account. During the fiscal year 2023-24, 36,133 weavers, prioritizing women from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Castes, received a state contribution of Rs 49.50 crore.

Ghatuppal and Theratpally State Clusters

In the 2023-24 fiscal year, the Government of Telangana approved two Clusters in Ghatuppal and Theratpally in Nalgonda District to support 650 weavers. Rs. 77.65 lakhs was allocated to provide 493 iron frame looms to the weavers.

5.1.9 Textiles

Telangana has been long known for its high-quality, long-staple cotton. It is the 3rd highest cotton-producing state in the country, with an annual production of about 5 million bales (15% of India's production). World-renowned artistic weaves such as Pochampally Ikat, Gadwal Sarees, and Warangal Durries are crafted in Telangana. However, textiles and handloom sector artisans face numerous challenges, such as outdated weaving technologies, lack of backward and forward linkages, insufficient credit support, reliance on middlemen, and lack of product diversification. To address these issues, the Government of Telangana is investing in high-quality infrastructure by developing new textile and apparel parks, including the Kakatiya Integrated Mega Textile Park in Warangal. Additionally, it offers well-trained manpower and an attractive package of incentives under the current

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Telangana Textile and Apparel Policy (T-TAP).

5.1.9.1 Telangana Textile and Apparel Policy (T-TAP)

The Telangana Textile and Apparel Policy (T-TAP) is a comprehensive initiative to transform Telangana into a leading hub for the textile and apparel industry. It focuses on the entire value chain, from ginning and spinning to weaving, dyeing, and garments. The policy offers a range of incentives, including capital assistance, interest subsidies, power tariff subsidies, and support for infrastructure development. Additionally, it emphasises skill development and capacity building to ensure a well-trained workforce. Key projects under T-TAP include the Kakatiya Integrated Mega Textile Park and the Sircilla Textile and Apparel Park, which aim to provide state-of-the-art facilities and to attract significant investments. A state-level committee was formed, and Rs. 181.81 crore was approved for 46 various incentives in 2023-24.

5.1.10 Handicrafts

Telangana is celebrated for its diverse arts and handicrafts, with each district showcasing unique traditional crafts like Bidri Crafts, Banjara Needle Crafts, Dokra Metal Crafts, Pembarthi Brass, Pochampally Handlooms, Nirmal toys and paintings, Bronze Castings, Lacquer Ware, and Silver Filigree. This cultural heritage is a source of pride for the state. The Telangana Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd supports and promotes these handicrafts through Golkonda Handicrafts, the official brand representing Telangana's arts and crafts. The Corporation also ensures crafts people's development, marketing, and their welfare across the state.

5.1.10.1 Telangana Leather Industries Promotion Corporation Ltd (TGLIPC Ltd)

The Telangana Leather Industries Promotion Corporation Ltd. (TGLIPC Ltd.) manufactures and supplies footwear and other leather products to various Government Departments. TGLIPC intends to promote the leather industry and enhance skill upgrades by providing training and encouraging marketing activity to meet the demands of multiple government departments and agencies. TGLIPC signed a MOU with the Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) in March 2024, aiming to facilitate various endeavours such as consultancy, design, R&D projects, skill development, and training programmes.

5.1.10.2 Telangana Trade Promotion Corporation Limited (TGTPC Ltd)

TGTPC is a trade promotion organisation focused on enhancing external trade through promotional activities, infrastructure development, and manufacturing and sale of Golkonda brand notebooks and other paper products for the government

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Departments and Open Markets. Key priorities include manufacturing Golkonda brand notebooks and plain copier paper, establishing logistics facilities, promoting trade to enhance MSME performance, and establishing a Unity Mall at Raidurg for the Make in India initiative to support the One District One Product concept. For 2023-24, the TGTPC has achieved sales of Rs. 130 crore by selling Golkonda brand notebooks.

5.1.11 Life Sciences and Pharmaceuticals

Telangana is a major hub for the life sciences and pharmaceutical industries, producing one-third of India's pharmaceutical products and contributing to one-fifth of the country's pharma exports. Pharmaceuticals constitute the largest commodity export from Telangana, accounting for 32% of the state's total merchandise exports, amounting to Rs. 36,893 crores in 2023-24. The state has created a conducive environment through strategic initiatives, policies and infrastructure development that leads to exporting pharma products to over 100 countries. Telangana is also a leading vaccine producer, playing a vital role during the COVID-19 pandemic with companies like Bharat Biotech and Biological E.

Genome Valley, the largest R&D cluster in India, is gaining traction as the "Vaccine Capital of the World," housing over 200 biotech companies and four of India's five leading vaccine manufacturers. Hyderabad hosts prestigious research institutions such as the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), and the National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER). The city also saw the development of one of the initial RT-PCR Kits approved by ICMR and the first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine, pioneered by Bharat Biotech based in Hyderabad.

The Biopharma Hub (B-Hub) is a cornerstone initiative within Genome Valley, where the state government collaborates with Cytiva, a leading life sciences company, to establish a Biopharma scale-up facility. Additionally, the government has unveiled the second phase of Genome Valley with Rs. 2,000 crore investment. Plans also include establishing ten pharma villages with an investment totaling Rs 1.00 lakh crore, expected to generate 5 lakh jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. These initiatives are poised to make substantial contributions to the state's GDP, employment landscape, and revenue.

5.1.12 Medical Devices Park

Located in Sultanpur, Hyderabad, the Medical Device Park stands as India's largest hub for medical devices. More than 55 companies established their R&D and manufacturing units within

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this pioneering project. This strategic growth sector is complemented by over 1000 precision engineering SMEs and over 6000 plastic manufacturers. It boasts numerous talent pools, including academic research and training centers focused on engineering and medicine. The Government of Telangana is committed to make this location the preferred choice by offering competitive incentive structures that meet or exceed offers from other states.

5.1.13 Food Processing

The food processing industry in Telangana has seen rapid growth, benefiting farmers by mitigating losses from natural calamities and ensuring fair compensation for their produce. Notably, the largest ice cream manufacturing unit, Hatsun's Venture, operates in Zahirabad Taluk of Sangareddy district. The state also hosts thriving wet maize milling plants, export-oriented oleoresin and chilli processing units, among others. The establishment of Telangana Special Food Processing Zones has further bolstered the sector through large-scale clusters. The state government aims to attract more private investment by offering increased incentives for setting up food parks in Telangana. Telangana's agricultural sector, along with cattle, poultry, and oil palm production, is on a robust upward trajectory. The state leads the nation in turmeric and sweet lemon production and ranks third in chilli production. Additionally, Telangana boasts over ten government training institutes dedicated to food technology. Given its agrarian focus, the Government of Telangana has prioritized the development of the food processing sector to enhance value addition and sustainability across agricultural activities.

Table 5.2. Food Processing Units in Telangana*

Sl. No	Name of Unit	Mandal	District
1	TGIIC Industrial Area	Zaheerabad	Sangareddy
2	TGIIC Industrial Area	Chegunta	Medak
3	TGIIC Industrial Area	Choutuppal	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri
4	TGIIC Industrial Area	Nanganoor	Siddipet
5	TGIIC Industrial Area	Siddipet	Siddipet
6	TGIIC Industrial Area	Kumuravelli	Siddipet
7	TGIIC Industrial Area	Lingala Ghanpur	Jangaon
8	TGIIC Industrial Area	Thangalapally	Rajanna Sircilla
9	TGIIC Industrial Area	Ghambiraopet	Rajanna Sircilla
10	TGIIC Industrial Area	Velgatoor	Jagtial
11	TGIIC Industrial Area	Karimnagar	Karimnagar

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Sl. No	Name of Unit	Mandal	District
12	TGIIC Industrial Area	Narsampet	Warangal
13	TGIIC Industrial Area	Kuravi	Mahabubabad
14	TGIIC Industrial Area	Velpur	Nizamabad
15	TSHD Industrial Area	Dundigal Gandimaisamma	Medchal
16	TGIIC Food Park	-	Khammam
17	M/s Kakumanu Seeds	Gajwel	Siddipet
18	M/s Mahadevi Agro Mills Private Limited	Warangal	Siddipet
19	M/s Gayatri Agro Industrial Power Limited	Kethepally	Nalgonda
20	M/s Rajendar Feeds LLP	Wargal	Siddipet
21	M/s Gemini Edibles and Fats India Limited	Siddapur	Ranga Reddy
22	Mega Food Park promoted by TGIIC	Khammam	Khammam

(*Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries: https://www.mofpi.gov.in/sites/default/files/designated_fp_325_17.05.2024_1.pdf)

5.1.12 Mining

Mining in Telangana is diverse, encompassing sand, coal, limestone, and other minerals. Sand mining, overseen by Telangana Mineral Development Corporation (TGMDC), has generated substantial revenue and supports various state projects. Coal mining, mainly through Singareni Collieries, is vital for electricity production and economic growth. Limestone mining, essential for cement production, contributes significantly to industrial development and local employment.

During 2023-24, mineral revenue collections amounted to Rs 5439.93 crore, indicating a significant contribution to the state exchequer. However, this period also witnessed a decrease in revenue by Rs 29.40 crore compared to the previous year, reflecting potential fluctuations in market prices or extraction volumes. During 2024-25, up to May 2024, the revenue collected from mineral resources in the state was Rs 428.59 crore.

Mining leases in Telangana span an area of 79,759.68 hectares, encompassing both major minerals and quarry leases for minor minerals. This includes 122 mining leases covering 69,344.94 hectares and 2,559 quarry leases covering 10,414.74 hectares, a combined total of 2,681 leases.

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5.1.12.1 Sand Mining

Sand mining in Telangana is aimed at sustainable extraction and management of sand resources, crucial for state infrastructure and economic growth. Overseen by the Telangana Mineral Development Corporation (TGMDC), the objective is to regulate mining operations to curb illegal activities and environmental degradation. In the fiscal year 2023-24, sand mining contributed significantly to state revenue, exceeding Rs. 673.5 crore. These outcomes underscore TGMDC's effective policies in balancing resource utilization with environmental conservation, bolstering developmental projects and enhancing state finances. A service called 'Sand Taxi Service' has been started, which allows local delivery of sand through online booking and is managed by the District Administration. This initiative was recognized by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India as a best practice.

5.1.12.2 Coal

Coal mining in Telangana, primarily taken up by Singareni Collieries, aims to support the state's electricity needs and economic development. The goal is to ensure efficient and sustainable extraction of coal besides providing employment and boosting local economies. Singareni Collieries supplies coal for power generation and supports numerous ancillary industries. Achievements include advancements in mining technology, increased production efficiency, and adherence to environmental regulations, underscoring Telangana's commitment to sustainable mining practices. Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) mined 70.02 million tonnes (MTs) of Coal during 2023-24, an increase of 4.3% compared to the 67.14 MTs of coal mined during 2022-23.

5.1.12.3 Limestone

Limestone mining in Telangana aims to explore, exploit, and develop mines, thereby contributing revenue to the state exchequer. In the fiscal year 2023-24, Devpur Limestone Mine produced 34,52,595 metric tons of limestone, yielding Escot charges amounting to Rs. 6.91 crore. As of May 2024-25, the production reached 4,73,719 metric tons, with Escot charges totaling Rs. 0.92 crore.

5.1.13 Exports Sector

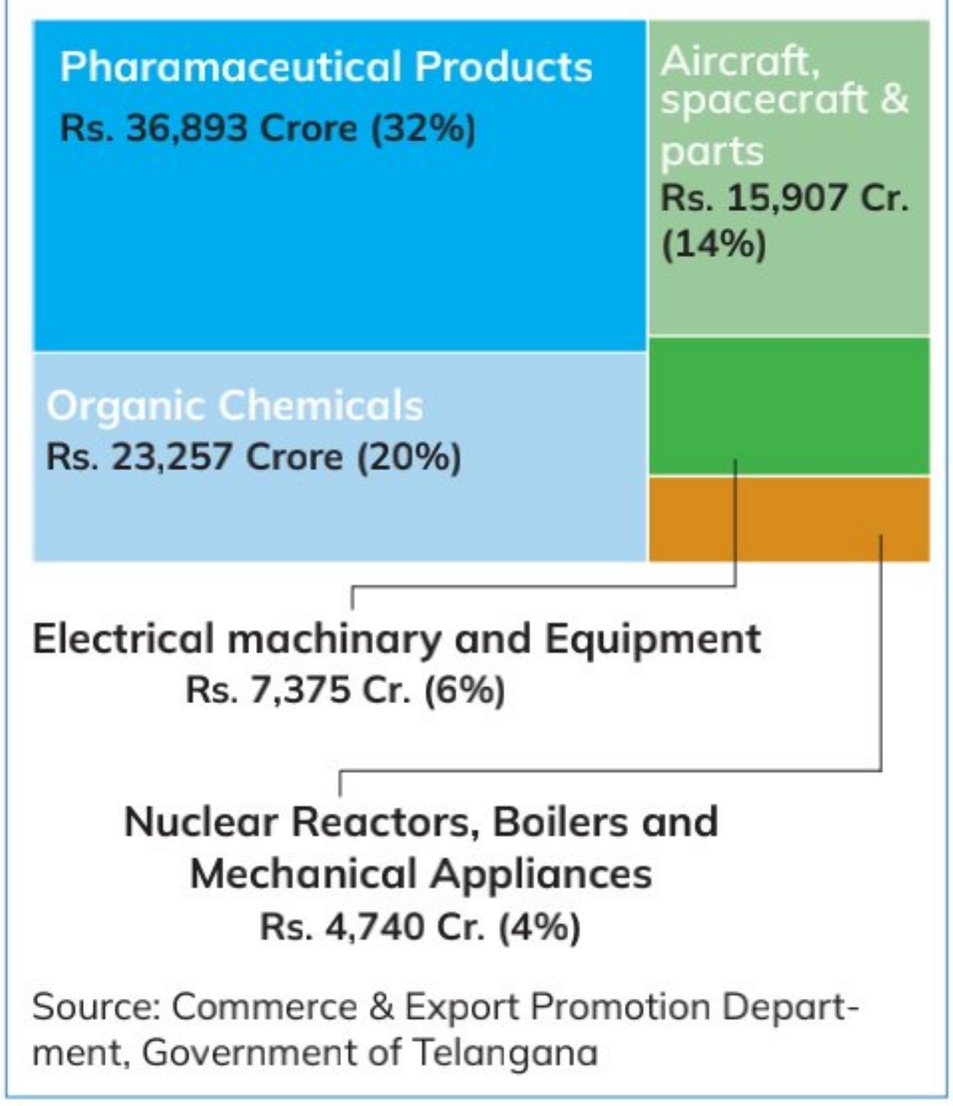
Exports of goods and services is a crucial source of revenue, employment, and investment for Telangana. In the fiscal year 2022-23, Telangana exported goods and services amounting to Rs. 3,33,042 crore globally. The services sector constituted the majority, contributing 72.45% of total exports by value, while merchandise exports accounted for 27.55%.

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5.1.13.1 Merchandise Exports

In the fiscal year 2023-24, Telangana's merchandise exports totaled Rs. 1,16,182 crore, with Pharmaceutical Products alone contributing 32%, equivalent to Rs. 36,893 crore. This sector's substantial share underscores its pivotal role in the state's export profile. The Top 5 commodities further illustrate this dominance, with Pharmaceutical Products leading, followed by Organic Chemicals, Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts, Electrical Machinery and Equipment, and Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, and Mechanical Appliances. Fig. 5.4 shows the share of Top 5 commodities in the state's total exports in 2023-24.

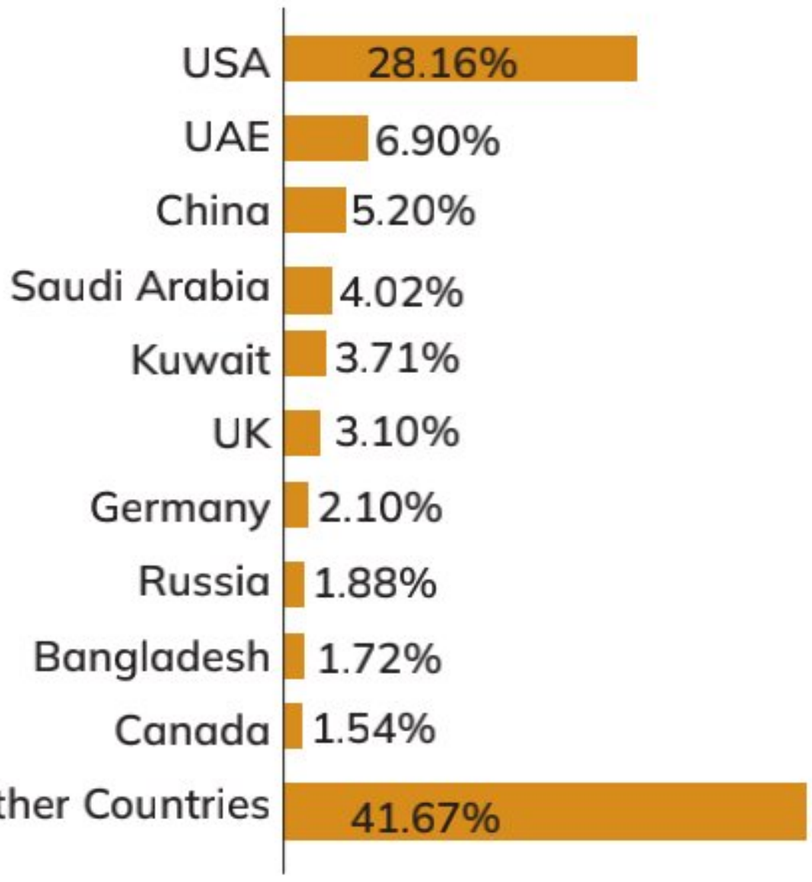
Fig 5.4 Top 5 commodities exported from Telangana in 2023-24



Source: Commerce & Export Promotion Department, Government of Telangana

In 2023-24, Telangana's export destinations, as depicted in Fig. 5.5, highlight significant trade flows to countries. The USA emerges as the largest market, receiving 28.16% of the state's total exports, followed by the UAE at 6.90% and China at 5.20%.

Fig 5.5 Exports from Telangana (% of total exports) for 2023-24



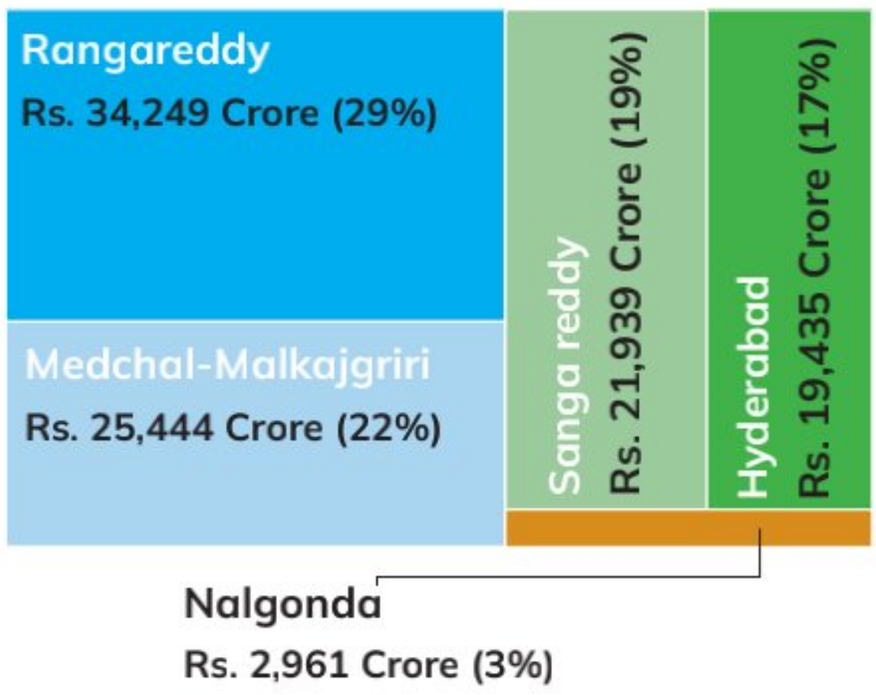
Source: Commerce & Export Promotion Department, Government of Telangana

The export data from various districts of Telangana in 2023-24 reveals Ranga Reddy as the leading contributor, accounting for 29% of the state's total exports with an export value of Rs. 34,249 crore. It is followed by Medchal Malkajgiri contributed 22% with Rs. 25,444 crore, while Sangareddy and Hyderabad districts accounted for 19% (Rs. 21,939 crore) and 17% (Rs. 19,435 crore) respectively. This distribution underscores the significant

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export activities centered around urban and industrial hubs like Ranga Reddy and Medchal Malkajgiri, highlighting their pivotal role in Telangana's export economy.

Fig. 5.6 Top 5 districts in merchandise exports from Telangana



Source: Commerce & Export Promotion Department, Government of Telangana

5.2 SERVICES SECTOR

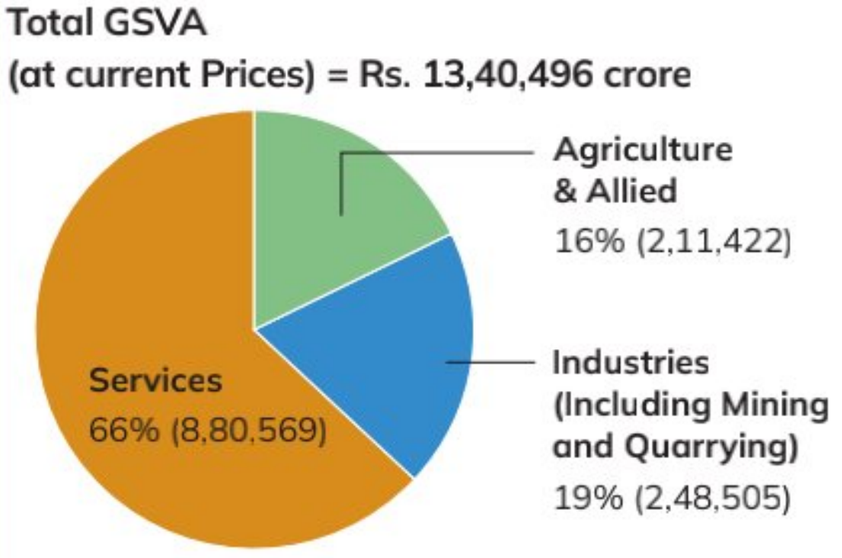
5.2.1. Introduction

The service sector has long been fundamental to economic progress, transforming societies through crucial offerings such as finance, healthcare, education, and tourism. As the global economy increasingly pivots towards knowledge-based industries, the service sector's significance has grown even more pronounced. Supported by technological advancements, digitalization, and enhanced global connectivity, it now stands as a crucial pillar driving sustainable development and economic resilience worldwide. In Telangana, the service sector's contribution to GSVA has consistently remained the highest, underscoring its pivotal role in the state's economic landscape.

5.2.2. Sub-sectoral Insights

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the services sector constituted 65.70% (Rs. 880,569 crore) of Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, solidifying its position as the leading sector in the state's economy.

Fig 5.7 Sector wise contribution to GSVA for 2023-24 (AE) (at current prices)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

Between 2022-23 and 2023-24, several key sub sectors of the services sector in Telangana exhibited notable growth rates. Trade, Repair, Hotels, and Restaurants experienced robust growth, expanding by 20.81%. Similarly, the Transport, Storage, Communication, and Services related to Broadcasting sector grew by 15%, contributing to the overall dynamism of the services sector, which itself grew by 14.6%. This growth underscores the resilience and expansion

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of essential service-oriented industries, driven by increased consumer demand, technological advancements, and enhanced operational efficiencies.

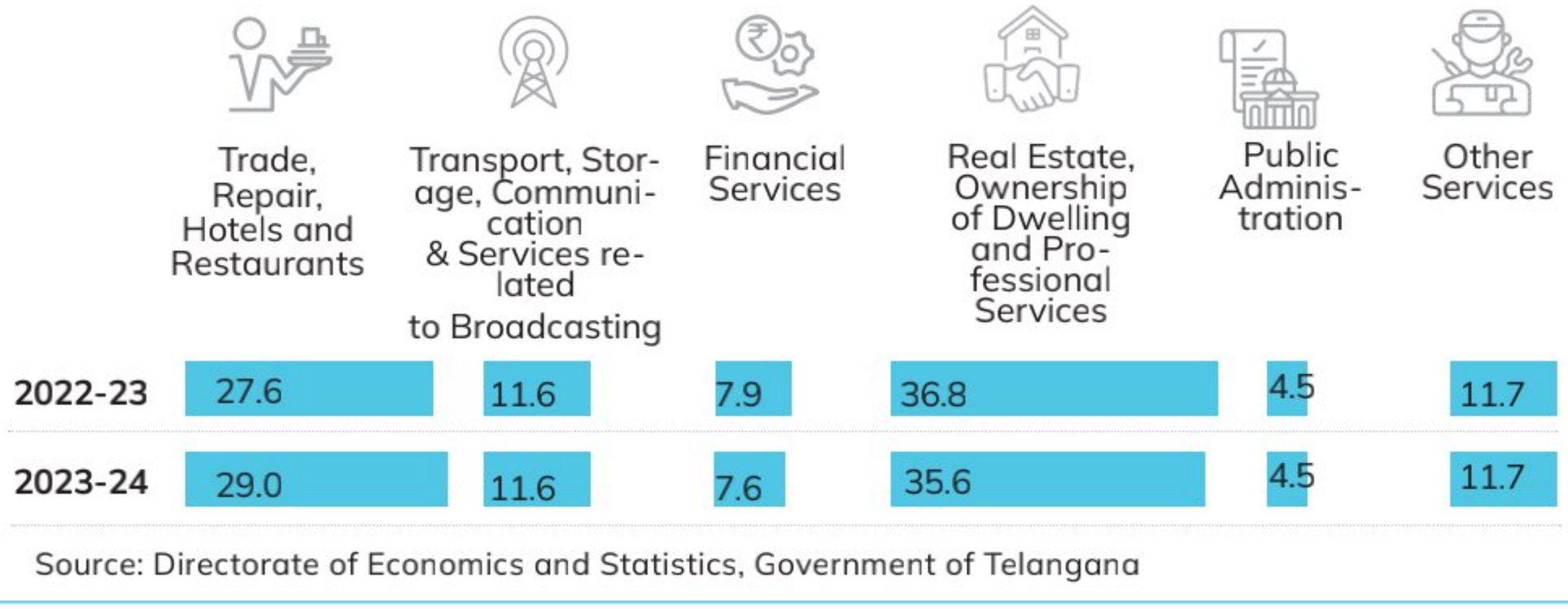
Fig. 5.8 Growth rate of Services Sector for Telangana and India at 2022-23 and 2023-24 (at current prices) (in crores)

	2022-23	2023-24	Growth Rate (%)
Telangana	7,68,384	8,80,569	14.6
All-India	1,33,60,808	1,46,35,339	9.5

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

In the fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24, the sub-sector contributions within Telangana's services sector showed stable dynamics with notable shifts in some key areas. Trade, Repair, Hotels, and Restaurants saw a slight increase in contribution from 27.6% to 29.0%, indicating sustained growth in consumer-oriented services. Meanwhile, Financial Services and Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, and Professional Services experienced marginal declines from 7.9% to 7.6% and 36.8% to 35.6%, respectively. The contributions of Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting and Public Administration remained stable at 11.6% and 4.5% respectively, highlighting their consistent roles in supporting infrastructure and governance.

Fig. 5.9 Contribution of sub-sector to Services sector in 2022-23 (FRE) and 2023-24 (AE)



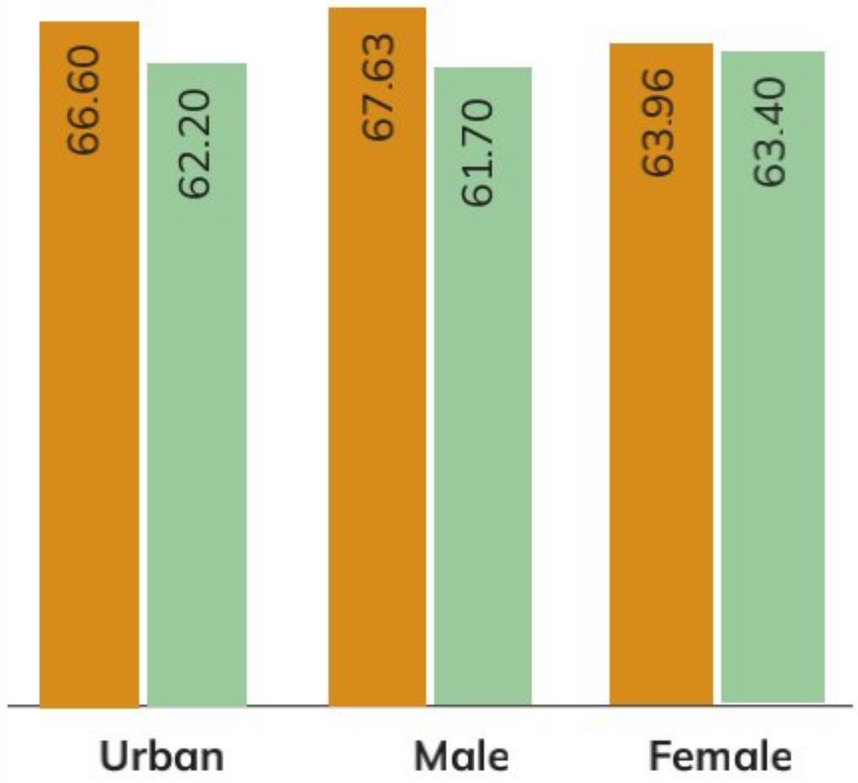
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

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5.2.3 Employment Trends in the Services Sector

The percentage distribution of workers in the services sector, as per the PLFS quarterly bulletin for January-March 2024, highlights notable differences between India overall and Telangana specifically. Nationally, the services sector employs 62.2% of the urban workforce, with a slight gender variation: 61.7% for males and 63.4% for females. In Telangana, the urban services sector workforce is higher, at 66.6%, with 67.63% of males and 63.96% of females employed in this sector. This data indicates that Telangana surpasses the national average in urban service sector employment for both genders. The higher employment rate in Telangana's services sector reflects the state's robust economic activities and urban development, with a particularly strong representation of males in the workforce.

Fig 5.10 Gender wise Employment in services sector in Telangana and India (2023-24) (in %)



Source: PLFS Quarterly Bulletin January-March, 2024

Box 5.1

Booming Gig and Platform Economy

Gig workers are those engaged in livelihoods outside the traditional employer-employee arrangement and can be broadly classified into platform and non-platform-based workers. Platform workers are whose work is based on online software apps or digital platforms. Non-platform gig workers are generally casual wage workers and own account workers in the conventional sectors, working part-time or full-time. According to a report by NITI Aayog, in 2020-21, there were 7.7 million workers engaged in the gig economy in India. The report projects that this number will grow to 23.5 million by 2029-30.

These workers face various challenges arising primarily from the nature of work in the platform-based gig economy. These difficulties include irregular payments, the lack of social security protections and

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mechanisms for collective bargaining, and the absence of fair grievance redress mechanisms.

Given the distinct nature of the challenges faced by workers in the platform economy, there is a need for a separate law that considers the specific issues faced by gig workers. At the union level, Parliament has enacted the Code on Social Security, 2020, which provides social security benefits to platform workers. While some states have introduced welfare schemes at the state level, Rajasthan became the first state to codify such benefits into law through the Rajasthan Platform Based Gig Workers (Registration and Welfare) Act, 2023. The Act provides for the constitution of the Rajasthan Platform-Based Gig Workers Welfare Board, which shall register platform gig workers, aggregators, and primary employers, notify the social security schemes for registered platform-based gig workers, and ensure that workers have access to benefits under the plans. The Act also introduces a social security and welfare fund to benefit the registered platform-based gig workers. Telangana is in the process of bringing similar legislation to the state.

5.2.4 IT and IT-enabled services.

The Telangana government emphasises Information Technology (IT) as the state's most rapidly developing sector. Hyderabad, the main focal point of IT and IT-enabled services, stands out as a major export hub for India's software industry. The Government of Telangana has integrated advanced information technology to enhance governance and development, ensuring efficiency and inclusivity. This strategic focus on Hyderabad bolsters the state's economic growth and strengthens its position on the global IT map.

In the fiscal year 2022-23, Telangana's IT sector demonstrated impressive growth, with IT exports totaling Rs 2,41,275 crore. This represents a significant increase compared to the national growth rate, with Telangana's IT exports growing by 31.44%, far exceeding the national average of 9.36%. Employment in the state's IT sector also saw substantial growth, increasing from 7,78,121 in 2021-22 to 9,05,715 in 2022-23. This exceptional performance in both exports and employment solidifies Telangana's position as a leading destination for innovation and investment in the IT sector.

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Electronic Systems

Telangana envisions to become the most attractive destination for Electronics Manufacturing. The Government is working on various initiatives to establish Telangana as a global electronics manufacturing hub and create 1 million jobs by 2030 and 1.5 million jobs by 2032. The Electronics, Semiconductors, EV & ESS sectors are well poised to contribute USD 150 Billion to Telangana's GDP by 2032. Telangana houses over 250 companies, employing over 50,000 employees across different sub-segments, and contributes 6% of the electronic production of India. It has two Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) at E-City in Raviryala and Maheswaram in Rangareddy district attracting investments across the electronics value chain, R&D and Design Centers from majors such as Foxconn, Apple, OnePlus, etc.

Major Investments:

1	Radiant Appliances & Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Established a manufacturing unit for LED TVs in E-City EMC, with an annual capacity of 45 lakh televisions and employing 3,800 persons.
2	Premier Energies	Set up a world-class Solar PV manufacturing facility in E-City EMC, with an additional proposal approved for manufacturing 750 MW Solar PV cells & modules, involving an investment of Rs. 700 crore and generating employment for 500 persons.
3	Olectra Greentech	Chosen Telangana for establishing an electric bus manufacturing plant with an initial investment of Rs. 600 crore and a capacity of 10,000 units, becoming the largest electric bus manufacturer in the country.
4	Biliti Electric (Gayam Motors)	The world's largest electric 3-wheeler manufacturing facility in Telangana, capable of producing 2,40,000 EVs annually and potentially creating 3,000+ jobs.
5	Qualcomm	Announced Rs. 3,900 crore investment to expand their Hyderabad operations, with a sprawling campus of over 1.5 million square feet to employ 8,700 software professionals.
6	Fisker Inc.	Established its Indian headquarters in Hyderabad, focusing on software development, embedded electronics, virtual vehicle development support functions, and data analytics.

Source: Dept of IT, Electronics & Communication, Government of Telangana

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5.2.5 Electronic Service Delivery (ESD)

The Government of Telangana emphasises a lot on the Electronic Service Delivery (ESD) as a part of its e-governance initiatives for transparency and accessibility of the government to citizens, government to business and business to citizens across the state. ESD consists of both MeeSeva and eSeva. MeeSeva strives to provide 'Anywhere, Anytime' access to citizen-centric services and focuses primarily on the government to citizens and government to business services. The MeeSeva currently registers around 1 to 1.5 lakh daily and 1.5 crore transactions annually.

ESD provides citizen services through a network of approximately 4,500 Mee Seva centres across the state, offering over 600 services from approximately 50 government departments. According to the data provided by the Electronic Transaction Aggregation & Analysis Layer (e Taal), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India, Telangana completed 5,71,01,26,167 e-transactions between June 2014 and May 2024. This is around 1,62,247.24 e-transactions per 1000 population.

5.2.5.1 T-App Folio

T-App Folio is a flagship m-Governance initiative by the Government of Telangana. It is an integrated application that provides almost 267 services in 28 departments. Through its mobile app, listed on both the Play Store and Apple Store, citizens can access public services anytime and anywhere. The application has served around 3.3 lakh citizens, with a total transacted amount of Rs. 76 crore in 2023-24, and has served 25 lakh citizens with a total transacted amount of Rs. 326 crore since its inception.

5.2.5.2 T-Wallet

T-Wallet is the first official digital wallet owned by any state government in India. Since its launch, T Wallet has made significant strides in driving adoption among citizens and government departments. Over 1.43 million citizens have registered with T Wallet, which has facilitated nearly 42.6 million transactions amounting to approximately Rs. 24,950 crore. Currently, it handles about 23,000 transactions daily, with a monthly transaction value of Rs. 432.5 crore.

5.2.6 Emerging Technologies.

The Government of Telangana has always been at the forefront of adopting the most advanced technological aspects into the administration and governance process, thereby ensuring its citizens' welfare. The government has established a vertical for emerging technologies with dual objectives: to build necessary ecosystems for the industry and to encourage government departments to integrate and utilise these advanced technologies. The government

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primarily brought attention to Robotics, Artificial Intelligence, Space Technology, Cloud Technologies, and Blockchain, as these are the most prominent areas in emerging technologies.

To this end, SAP India has established 17 Centres of Excellence under the Code Unnati Programme in partnership with Edunet and Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK). These centres are aimed to collaborate with engineering colleges and impart technical training for associated students on emerging technologies, including Computer Vision, SAP Business Technology Platform, Advanced Business Application Programming, Internet of Things, AI, Machine Learning, etc. These centres also tried to enhance the skills and employability of the youth in the domain of Industry 4.0.

5.2.7 Society For Telangana Network (SOFTNET).

SoFTNET, a not-for-profit organisation under the Department of ITE&C, operates the Telangana Skills, Academic and Training (TSAT) satellite TV network to provide distance learning through satellite communications. SoFTNET's mission is to educate, enlighten, and empower the people of Telangana using Audio-Visual technology. It telecasts educational, employment, healthcare, and agricultural programs. Achievements include live sessions for preparation of competitive exams, partnerships with Osmania and Kakatiya Universities, and reaching a diverse audience from preschool children to farmers. SoFTNET also telecasts mental health programs named Mano Mithra to raise awareness on mental health issues. T-SAT channels Vidya and Nipuna are accessible via various platforms, including DTH and Aha OTT. The T-SAT YouTube channel has garnered 7.6 million subscribers and 103.9 million views. At the same time, the T-SAT app has 2.68 million unique users and offers a new e-learning platform for students in classes VI to X. Additionally, SoFTNET provides a robust content library with over 12,562 videos and publishes a weekly e-magazine, T-SAT Times, for educational content access.

5.2.8 Tourism.

Telangana, situated in the heart of the Deccan Plateau, boasts a unique history that places it at the crossroads of northern and southern Indian cultural streams. This state is rich in history and heritage, featuring divine destinations such as the Alampur Jogulamba Temple, Jagannatha Temple in Hyderabad, and Ramappa Temple in Warangal. Additionally, it is home to numerous heritage sites like the Qutb Shahi Tombs, Charminar, and Warangal Fort. Telangana is also blessed with natural beauty, exemplified by the Bogatha Waterfalls, Nagarjuna Sagar, and Pochera Waterfalls.

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5.2.8.1 Telangana Tourism Development Corporation (TGTDC)

TGTDC plays a pivotal role in promoting and enhancing tourism in the state. Its main objectives include -

- Developing Tourism Infrastructure: Establishing hotels, resorts, and wayside amenities.
- Creating and Enhancing Tourist Circuits: Promoting new destinations and products to attract more visitors.
- Operating Package Tours: Offering comprehensive tours with transportation, accommodation, food, and guide services.

Telangana Tourism Development Corporation (TGTDC) operates a diverse range of services aimed at enhancing the tourism experience in the region. These services include leisure cruises and water sports, featuring a variety of vessels such as steel boats, mechanised boats, deluxe boats, speed boats, jet skis, leisure boats, and pedal boats are available at numerous lakes and rivers. Additionally, TGTDC offers comprehensive tour packages, utilising a fleet of vehicles owned by the corporation to provide seamless transportation, pilgrimage darshan facilities with multiple accommodation options. Committed to enriching the tourism landscape of Telangana, TGTDC is continually expanding its operations to encompass new areas of heritage, pilgrimage, and eco-tourism, ensuring a dynamic and engaging experience for all visitors.

Tourist Footfall.

In 2023, Telangana received 5,84,47,573 domestic tourists, a decrease of 3.78 % from last year and 1,60,912 foreign tourists, an increase of 135.24 % from the previous year.

Table 5.3 Tourist footfalls to Telangana for 2022 and 2023

Sl. No.	Year	Domestic	Foreign
1	2022	6,07,48,425	68,401
2	2023	5,84,47,573	1,60,912
	Growth	**-3.78%**	**135.24%**

5.2.8.2 Government Initiatives to promote tourism.

Tourism Circuits.

The state government is actively planning to develop tourism circuits that include key sites such as the Ramappa/ Rudreshwara Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site; the Tribal Circuit covering Mulugu, Laknavaram, Medaram, Tadvai, Damaravi, Mallur, and the Bogatha Waterfall; a Heritage Circuit featuring the Qutub Shahi Heritage Park, Paigah Tombs, Hayat Bakshi Mosque, and Raymond's Tomb, among others. With financial assistance from the central government under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the state government has initiated the development of tourism infrastructure. This includes a Tourism

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Facilitation Center, parking facilities, solar lighting, log huts, cafeterias, watchtowers, and eco-trails for hiking, trekking, and cycling, focusing on Bhongir fort and Ananthagiri hills.

Eco-Tourism Circuits

The Telangana government has established a consultative committee to develop eco-tourism circuits within the state. The policy aims to position Telangana as a premier eco-tourism destination by capitalising on its diverse natural landscapes and rich biodiversity. Currently 12 destinations have been identified, including Ananthagiri, Kanakagiri, Nandipet, and the Kagaznagar Tiger Corridor. Planned activities include trekking, boating, safaris, bird watching, camping and landscape gazing. To accommodate tourists, guest houses and resorts will be developed in selected destinations.

Festivals

Telangana is renowned for its vibrant festivals that reflect its rich cultural tapestry and communal harmony. Bonalu, a Hindu festival dedicated to Goddess Mahakali, is marked by colourful rituals and fervent celebrations. Muharram (Peerla Panduga) exemplifies the state's deeply embedded communal harmony, featuring the 'Alam' relic parade attended by both Hindus and Muslims. Sammakka Saarakka Jaathara, a tribute to two tribal women, underscores Telangana's inclusive culture through a grand religious procession. Bathukamma, a colourful and vibrant floral festival, celebrates the relationship between earth, water, and humanity, enhancing the state's festive spirit.

Pilgrimages

For the devout, Telangana offers numerous significant pilgrimage sites. These include the Yadagirigutta temple dedicated to Narasimha Swamy, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu, and the revered Saraswati Temple at Basara in the Nirmal district. Another prominent site is the Rajarajeshwara Swamy Temple at Vemulawada, built during the Kalyani Chalukyas' rule in the 11th century. Additionally, the Jogulamba Temple at Alampur, a Shakti Peetha, attracts many devotees, further enriching Telangana's spiritual landscape.

Heritage Walks and other beautification efforts

Heritage walks offer an exceptional way to explore cities, uncover hidden gems, and develop an appreciation for history, truly serving as a date with the past. The Telangana Tourism Development Corporation (TGTDC) has made significant efforts to organise such walks in Hyderabad, with plans to expand to other cultural sites across the state in the future. Some of the notable heritage walks in Hyderabad include routes from Charminar to Chowmahalla Palace, Charminar to Badshahi Ashurkhana, Charminar to Purani Haveli, the State

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Central Library to City College, and the historic walk at Moazzam Jahi Market. These tours are available at an affordable price of Rs. 100.

TGTDC has also made several new projects operational to further enhance tourist facilities and as beautification projects. These include the construction of a mini Shilparamam in Mahabubnagar Town, a new boating unit at Saddaula Cheruvu in Suryapet, the development of a Dinosaur Park at Komati Cheruvu in Siddipet, and the construction of a suspension bridge at Pedda Cheruvu in Mahabubnagar.

HARITHA

The Telangana Tourism Development Corporation (TGTDC) has established a chain of hotels under the brand name "HARITHA," which include rooms, restaurants, bars, banquet halls, conference halls, boardrooms, open-air auditoriums, indoor auditoriums, gyms, children's play areas, and swimming pools. These facilities provide tourists with quality accommodation and hygienic food at prominent destinations throughout the state.

TG-iPASS for tourism

Telangana Tourism has launched the TG-iPASS to streamline the approval process for hotels, resorts, travel agents, and tourism events. This user-friendly online portal consolidates approvals from 15 departments into a single system, making it easier and more efficient for applicants to secure necessary permissions.

Conservation/Restoration of Heritage Monuments

The Telangana Department of Tourism has undertaken extensive conservation and restoration projects across various heritage sites with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture and government funding.

Key projects include

1. The Qutb Shahi Tombs, Golconda, and Paigah Tombs are nearing completion with Rs 27.80 crore under the Swadeshi Darshan Grant Scheme.
2. The Makkah Masjid near Charminar has been renovated with Rs 8.48 crore by the Minorities Welfare Department.
3. Tourist amenities at the Nelakondapalli Buddhist Stupa are near completion with fund allocation of Rs 1.35 crore. Ongoing projects include the Utnoor Fort (Rs 2.30 crore) and smaller temples around Ramappa Temple (Rs 12 crore).

These efforts underscore a solid commitment to preserving Telangana's rich heritage.

5.2.9 Financial Services and Financial Inclusion.

The financial sector plays a critical role in ensuring economic stability and growth

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by efficiently allocating resources through the flow of funds from savers to borrowers. This process supports both investment in businesses and consumption by individuals, facilitated by a range of financial products such as loans, insurance, and investment opportunities. Beyond economic growth, a robust financial sector promotes financial inclusion, ensuring that all segments of society, including vulnerable and low-income groups, have access to essential financial services. This inclusivity not only reduces poverty but also fosters economic equality. Moreover, by enhancing risk management capabilities and fostering innovation, the financial sector contributes significantly to overall economic development, driving forward societal progress and resilience.

The gross value added (at current prices) by the financial services sector in the State has increased by 9.7% from Rs 60,729 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs 66,619 crore in 2023-24 (AE).

5.2.9.1. Banking and Insurance

Banking and insurance are essential to the financial ecosystem, providing crucial support for economic activities. Together, they enhance financial stability, promote investment, and support economic growth, fostering consumer confidence and driving sustainable development. As of 31st March 2024, there are 6,415 bank branches in Telangana, of which 47% are located in urban areas, 29% in rural areas, and 24% in semi-urban areas.

5.2.10 Trade, Repair, Hospitality Sector

The GSVA at current prices for the Trade, Repair, and Hospitality Sector has increased by 20.81% from Rs. 2,11,711 crore in 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 2,55,771 crore in 2023-24 (AE). It is divided into two subcategories - Trade and repair services and Hospitality Sector. For Trade and Repair services, the Gross State Domestic Product at current prices saw an increase from Rs. 2,00,171crore in the year 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 2,42,526 crore in 2023-24 (AE)- an increase of 21.2%. In the Hospitality Sector (Hotels and restaurants) subsector, the GSVA has risen by 14.8% from Rs. 11,540 crore in the year 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 13,246 crore in 2023-24 (AE).

5.2.11 Transportation, Storage, Broadcasting and Communication

The GSVA of Transportation, Storage, Broadcasting and Communication has increased by 15% from Rs. 89,081 crore in the year 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 1,02,453 crore in 2023-24 (AE). This section is divided into seven subsections: Railways, Road Transport, Water Transport, Air Transport, Services Incidental to Transport, Storage, Broadcasting and Communication.

The Gross State Domestic Product for the sub-sector of transport and services incidental to transport has jumped by

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16.80%, from Rs. 73,651 crore in the year 2022-23 (FRE) to Rs. 86,031 crore in 2023-24 (AE), with Railways, Road transport, and Air transport making up the bulk of it.

5.2.12 Real Estate, entrepreneurship and professional services.

The GSVA (at current prices) of real estate and professional services shows an increase of 11%, from Rs. 2,82,518 crore in 2022-23 to Rs. 3,13,592 crore in 2023-24.

5.2.12.1 Initiatives to promote real-estate services

Land Reforms

Dharani, an IT-driven integrated land records system, enhances the registration and mutation of land records. Despite its initial promise, the portal has faced numerous complaints from citizens since its inception. To address and rectify these issues, the government established a committee to address and restructure the portal through G.O.Ms.No.3, issued on January 9, 2024. Following the committee's recommendations, a special drive was initiated from 1st to 15th, March 2024, to resolve pending Dharani applications, mainly to assist farmers. District Collectors were instructed to oversee this drive, with specific guidelines and powers delegated to Tahsildars and RDOs. As a result of this initiative, approximately 1.38 lakh out of 2,46,131 pending applications were successfully resolved. The committee is currently engaged in the process of revising the revenue laws to better suit the current circumstances and address emerging challenges effectively.

TG-bPASS

Telangana Building Permission Approval and Self-Certification System (TG-bPASS) was launched as a single integrated platform for processing various permissions required during land development and building construction through a self-certification system. This initiative also includes processing Land use certificates and conservation certifications. From January 2023 to June 2024, TG-bPASS received 1,22,435 applications out of which 88,901 applications were approved.

Table 5.5 Status of TG-bPASS Applications from Jan 2023 to July 2024

Sl. No	Type	Received	Accepted	Rejected
1	Single Window Permissions	21,222	10,824	3,682
2	Occupancy Permissions	3,008	1,894	921
3	Instant Registration Permissions	11,430	5,057	5,740
4	Instant Approval permissions	86,775	71,126	11,763

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5.2.13. Initiatives to promote Skill and Innovation

Amid the dynamic landscape of Telangana's economic evolution, skill development is a paramount agenda for the state government. With a relentless focus on enhancing the capabilities of its workforce, the Telangana government has embarked on a multifaceted journey to foster innovation and skill development. Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages (HCCB), the Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK), and Ashan Consulting have formed a key partnership to empower nearly 5,000 diploma students from government polytechnic colleges with employable skills through the 'Campus to Corporate' program. Additionally, Tata Technologies has pledged substantial support by offering job-oriented industrial skill development training for approximately one lakh students in Telangana. The proposed investment of Rs 2,700 crore, highlights its commitment to nurturing talent and fostering innovation in the region. Tata Technologies will play a pivotal role in establishing Skilling Centers, which will be equipped with advanced machinery and software to provide industry-relevant training. The government is currently in the process of establishing a skill university with the primary goal of providing advanced knowledge and enhancing the skills of the youth.

The government's dedication to skill development extends beyond urban centres to the grassroots level. For example, Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is setting up skill development training centres in coal belt areas, demonstrating a commitment to inclusive growth. These initiatives collectively aim to bridge the gap between education and employment, ensuring that students across Telangana have the skills necessary for the modern workforce.

5.2.13.1.Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)

TASK, a non-profit organisation established by the Government of Telangana, aims to foster collaboration among government institutions, industry, and academia to provide high-quality human resources and services to the industry. For students, TASK offers access to modules that enhance their technological, personal, and organisational skills at subsidised rates, facilitating their readiness for the job market. Colleges benefit from partnerships with TASK by creating conducive environments for growth through faculty development and research pilots. These collaborations help colleges deliver quality education, preparing future leaders through structured programs. For corporates, TASK's initiatives provide access to a skilled pool of graduates trained in the latest technologies, ensuring companies

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find suitable candidates for various roles. TASK's focus on extensive training in emerging technologies equips students with the skills to meet corporate demands effectively.

During the Financial Year 2023-24, 1,17,146 students and 988 faculty members benefited from multiple technologies and essential skills. 5,251 students were provided direct placements with an average package of Rs 2.5 LPA. TASK initiated Innovation for Telangana State 2.0 (i4TS 2.0), a bilingual innovation and entrepreneurship programme. It helped more than 20,000 youth in their innovation and entrepreneurship journey. The Government of Telangana and TASK had set up the Kalam Centre for Automotive Excellence to upskill Telangana's youth in enterprise value. Innovation for Telangana State 2.0 (i4TS 2.0), the initiative under TASK, was awarded the SKOCH Gold award for its excellence in innovation and entrepreneurship in 2024.

5.2.13.2 Telangana Innovation Cell (TGIC)

TGIC, established by the Information Technology, Electronics & Communications Department of the Telangana government under the State Innovation Policy, serves as the primary gateway for identified innovators, startups, entrepreneurs and innovation catalysts seeking support from the state government. It plays a pivotal role in fostering an inclusive innovation ecosystem with a comprehensive approach encompassing all regions in the state.

TGIC's core mission is threefold: firstly, to imbue a culture of innovation from the early stages of education; secondly, to integrate innovative practices within government and administrative frameworks; and third, to propagate and reinforce a culture of innovation across Telangana. By providing a responsive platform, TGIC facilitates collaboration, provides resources, and nurtures talent to spur technological advancements and entrepreneurial ventures. This initiative aims to empower individuals and organisations across Telangana to innovate, solve challenges creatively, and contribute to the state's growth trajectory as a leader in innovation and technology-driven solutions.

5.2.13.3. Technology Hub (T-Hub)

Technology Hub (T-Hub) is a premier innovation intermediary and ecosystem enabler based in Hyderabad. T-Hub is one of the major initiatives of the government of Telangana that enhances entrepreneurship and innovation. This initiative contributes to the government's aim to make Telangana the most preferred investment destination in India. It has also been the linkage between startups, investors, academia and government. It prioritises new startup ideas and programmes carefully designed to guide

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entrepreneurs through every stage of their startup program. T-Hub is a launchpad for entrepreneurs to begin with their startups, further advance them into the market, and attract investors. The T-Hub Corporate Innovation Programme brings corporations and startups together, ensuring organisational transformation and providing international partnerships. T-Hub organises capacity-building programmes in academic institutions, transforming aspiring students into job creators. They are trained to be equipped with the knowledge and skills required to be successful in the competitive market. Since its inception, T-Hub has provided more than 2000 national and international startups with superior technology, mentors, talent and other requirements and approximately 1.94 billion dollars in funds have been raised so far.

5.2.13.4. T-Works.

T-Works, initiated by the Government of Telangana, is India's largest fully integrated hardware prototyping centre. Its mission is to foster a vibrant community of hobbyists, makers, and innovators nationwide, encouraging them to explore and experiment fearlessly. T-Works envisions a culture where creativity thrives, and failure is seen as an opportunity for learning and growth. T-Works aims to empower individuals to transform their ideas into tangible prototypes and innovations by providing state-of-the-art facilities and support. This initiative supports entrepreneurial endeavours and promotes a spirit of innovation that contributes to India's technological advancement and global competitiveness.

5.2.14. Way Forward

The service sector has been driving Telangana's economic growth, contributing 65.7% to the state's GSDP. The rise of Hyderabad as a major IT hub in the country highlights the state government's service-oriented policies. The state government has significantly emphasised advancing its competitive edge through strategic investments and partnerships with global leaders. These initiatives aim to foster innovation and economic growth within the state by prioritising cutting-edge technologies such as AI and blockchain. These efforts demonstrate the government's commitment to leveraging technological advancements for sustainable development and enhanced global competitiveness.

In addition, the government is now focusing on harnessing the state's untapped tourism potential, recognising it as a significant avenue for growth and development. Moreover, initiatives to promote women's entrepreneurship as a means of empowering women are being actively pursued. These efforts collectively paint a promising picture of continued and sustained growth in

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Telangana's service sector, bolstered by strategic diversification and inclusive development policies.

In terms of industrial development, Telangana has achieved significant success fostering a blend of high-tech industries alongside traditional sectors. Today, Telangana ranks among the most industrialised states in the country. The state government is actively partnering with established and reputable industries to setup operations in the state. Telangana secured Rs 40,232 crore new investment proposals at the World Economic Forum annual meeting held at Davos, nearly double the investment attracted in the previous year. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri A. Revanth Reddy, himself led the state delegation along with IT & Industries Minister Dr. D. Sridhar Babu met over 200 prominent business leaders during the three-day trip, resulting in significant commitments from companies like Adani Group, JSW, Tata Technologies, and Uber, potentially creating over 2,500 jobs. This effort aims to create a business-friendly environment, attract significant investments, and generate employment opportunities. With its strategic location, skilled workforce and progressive policies, Telangana is in the phase of strengthening its industrial base and drive towards sustainable economic growth.

Box 5.1

Record Investments in Telangana

Highlights from the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Davos Trip (From January 15th to 19th 2024)

Sri A. Revanth Reddy, Hon'ble Chief Minister led a successful delegation to the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, securing a record 40,232 crore in investments for Telangana. This significant achievement nearly doubles the investment amount from the previous year. The delegation included the Hon'ble Minister for IT & Industries, Dr. D. Sridhar Babu, and other key officials, who collectively engaged with over 200 major business houses and leaders during the three-day event.

The investment commitments came from prominent global and Indian companies, including Adani Group, JSW, Web Werks, Tata Technologies, BL Agro, Surgical Holdings, Godi Energy, Aragen Life Sciences,

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Innovera Pharmaceuticals, QCentrio, Systra, Uber, and o9 Solutions. These investments have the potential to create over 2,500 direct jobs, significantly boosting Telangana's economic landscape.

Hon'ble Chief Minister during his addresses at the WEF's CET forums, strongly advocated for small and marginal farmers and urged global leaders to collaborate on transforming farming into a profitable venture, emphasizing the need for sustainable and equitable food systems.

Hon'ble Chief Minister positioned Hyderabad as a burgeoning hub for medical tourism and highlighted the city's potential to leverage the convergence of healthcare and software, making it an attractive destination for medical tourism in Asia. The Hon'ble Chief Minister outlined a vision to provide solutions for rising healthcare costs in Western nations, including the USA and several European countries.

Additionally, Hon'ble Chief Minister stressed the importance of making healthcare universal and affordable, with a focus on using digital technologies to deliver top-notch medical services to every corner of Telangana.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's vision for Telangana received strong endorsements from global business leaders and major Indian entrepreneurs. The discussions and commitments made at Davos reflect robust confidence in the state's business-friendly environment and strategic initiatives aimed at fostering economic growth.



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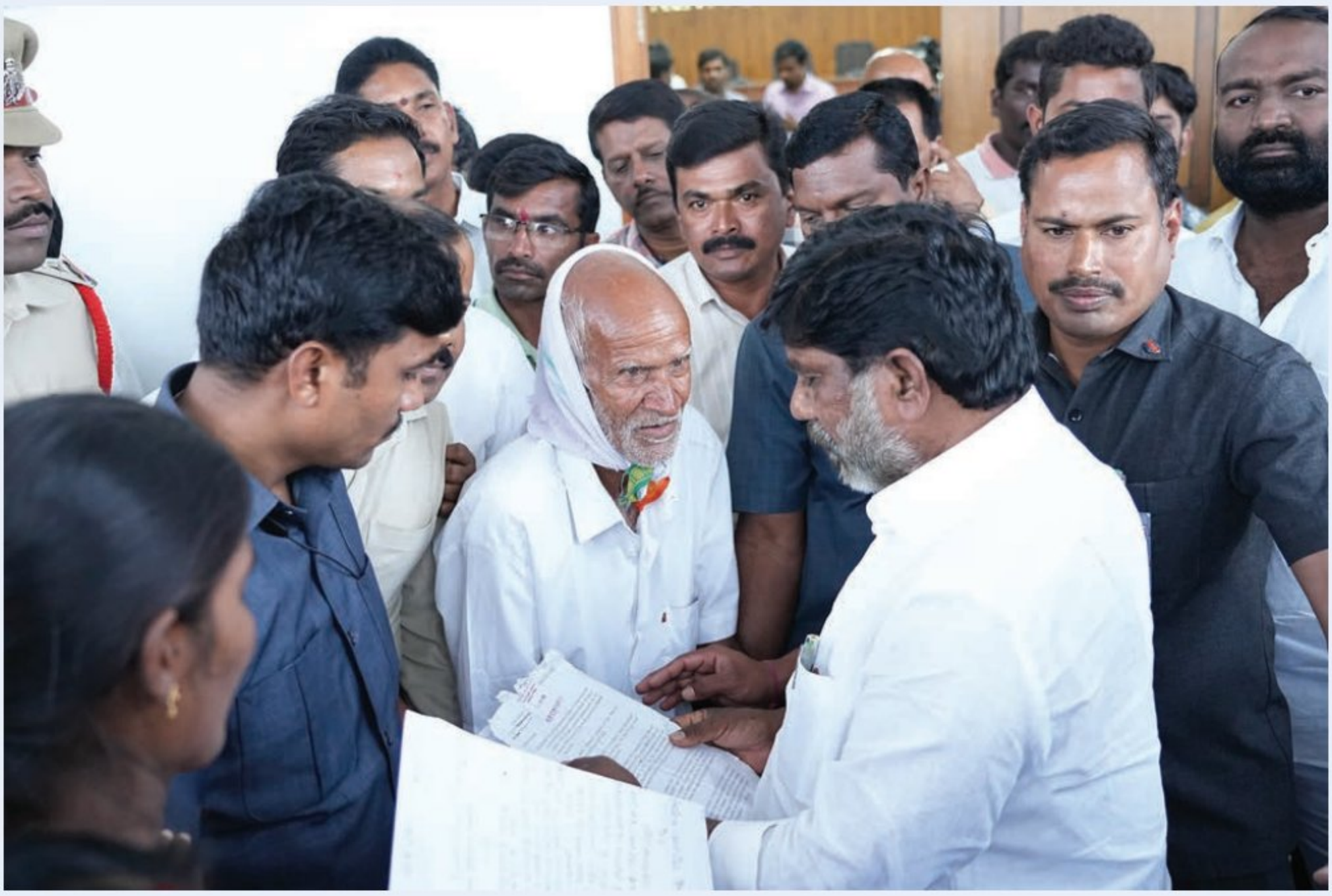
Section

6



Governance





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Key Highlights

- The user-friendly PrajaPalana Portal and Mobile App form a central hub for accessing the six primary guarantee schemes offered under PrajaPalana Telangana. These schemes encompass a wide range of citizen needs. The PrajaPalana Portal and mobile app simplify the application process for these schemes, eliminating the need for multiple applications and intermediaries.
- Praja Vani allows citizens to raise concerns and voice their opinions about government services and departments. There are multiple ways for citizens to lodge their grievances: Online, Offline and through Phone/ WhatsApp.
- The government e-Procurement Platform has been utilised by various government departments, local bodies, and public sector undertakings, facilitating the floating of 6,31,608 tenders worth Rs. 5,76,629 crores, with 2,80,477 tenders finalised amounting to Rs. 1,35,532 crores.
- Telangana offers intra-state portability for its Public Distribution System (PDS), allowing citizens to obtain their entitled rations from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) within the State. Additionally, Telangana has automated its FPS with electronic point of sale (ePoS) devices installed in 17,151 FP Shops out of 17,235 Shops for online distribution. The remaining 84 Fair Price Shops manually distribute essential commodities through a mobile app due to no network or low network.
- Telangana's Real-time Digital Authentication of Identity (RTDAI) utilises facial recognition to verify pensioners digitally. This eliminates the need for in-person visits, offering convenience and security, especially to the disabled and elderly.
- Telangana Diagnostics is a resident-friendly initiative launched by the Department of Health & Family Welfare that empowers residents to access free diagnostic services offered by the government.

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- The Intelligent-Ticket Issue Machine (i-TIMS) is a passenger-friendly initiative by the Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) designed to streamline the bus ticketing process. Passengers can purchase tickets directly on the bus using the i-TIMS machine before their journey. The machine offers multiple payment options for convenience, including cash, credit/debit cards, and UPI (Unified Payments Interface).
- The Telangana Police Hawk Eye App is a mobile app that allows citizens to report crimes and suspicious activities directly to the police department. It facilitates seamless reporting of incidents, including traffic violations and criminal activity. The app also allows users to attach multimedia evidence, strengthening investigations and apprehensions.
- Currently, 31 Anti Human Trafficking Units in Telangana are operating successfully in accordance with MHA orders. A total of 271 cases were registered under human trafficking in Telangana in the year 2023 (up to October). 530 victims have been rescued, and 345 traffickers have been arrested.
- ''Bharosa'' Support Facility for Women & Children is a dedicated support centre that helps women and children who have been victims of various sorts of abuse. By the end of 2022, 12 Bharosa centres had handled more than 17,000 cases. Currently, the WDCW Dept. financially supports 35 Bharosa Centres, covering 24 districts, 6 Commissionerates, and 5 Centres in the Tri-Police Commissionerate in Hyderabad.

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6.1 Introduction

Good governance is a democratic management structure that ensures fair and prudent decision-making through participation, rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, equity, and efficiency. It allows citizens to voice their opinions, feel a stake in decisions, and ensure a robust legal framework and openness to feedback. Good governance promotes equal opportunities and participation for all societal groups, addressing discrimination and amplifying marginalised voices while focusing on long-term goals to maintain a balanced and inclusive societal framework.

Good governance in the state is characterised by a steadfast commitment to the rule of law, an impartial judiciary, the defence of human rights, and the pursuit of an equitable society. The government has taken significant steps to streamline existing institutions while establishing new ones, ensuring a governance framework that is accountable, transparent, and responsive to the needs of its citizens. These efforts foster a culture of integrity and trust, enabling effective service delivery and promoting social justice for all.

A plethora of actions have been launched to sustain the pillars of "Good Governance". Ensuring,

1) Decentralization of administration

2) Citizen Centric Governance

3) Law and Order for Public Safety and Security

6.2 Decentralization for Good Governance

Decentralisation empowers local governments, making them more accountable to the people they serve. This can lead to improved efficiency, increased citizen participation, and better service delivery—all key ingredients for good governance.

The government's decentralised style of governance gives residents more autonomy over their decisions by establishing a direct line of communication with local authorities. Strong e-governance supports this paradigm, allowing all departments to use IT for day-to-day operations, grievance resolution, and public outreach. Additionally, the government has established several measures to strengthen local governance institutions and boost public involvement in the political process.

Similarly, the creation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), the lowest tier of government in cities and towns, was required by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Telangana has 10 Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) and 142 ULBs. Ninety-seven of the 142

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ULBs are governed under the Telangana Town Planning Act 1920. To regulate the State's municipalities and municipal corporations, the government passed the Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019. Hyderabad's Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (modified in 2020), governs the urban agglomeration. These laws promote public engagement in government and strengthen local governing institutions. In rural areas, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have three levels of governing bodies: Zilla Parishad at the District level, Mandal Parishad at the intermediate level, and Gram Panchayat at the Village level.

Table 6.1. Administrative divisions in Telangana

Administrative Divisions	Number
Districts	33
Revenue Divisions	76
Mandals	620
Zilla Parishad	32
Mandal Parishad	540
Gram Panchayat	12,769
Municipal Corporations	13
Municipalities	129
Cantonment Board	1

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

6.3 Systems Strengthening Citizen-Centric Governance

Strengthening citizen-centric governance involves building systems that put citizens first. This means transparent information sharing, accessible technology, effective complaint channels, and opportunities for citizen participation. By focusing on these areas, governments can be more responsive and accountable, leading to better services.

The Telangana government has enhanced its operations to prevent corruption by integrating new technology, significantly improving public services such as transportation, social security, healthcare, and education. This has resulted in more efficient, prompt service delivery and increased accountability and transparency. A prime example is the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system, which ensures direct and timely aid to beneficiaries of welfare schemes.

6.3.1 Praja Palana Portal & Mobile App:

The PrajaPalana Portal and mobile app provides a user-friendly, centralised platform for accessing six primary guarantee schemes, addressing a wide range of citizen needs. This system simplifies the application process, eliminating the need for multiple applications and intermediaries, which ensures faster processing times and reduces the risk of errors or corruption. Praja Palana empowers citizens to actively participate in government programs and access the benefits they deserve by leveraging technology. The

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mobile app has been downloaded more than 50,000 times on Android.

6.3.2 Praja Vani

Praja Vani in Telangana is a vital public grievance redressal system that empowers citizens to hold the government accountable and ensure their voices are heard. It allows citizens to register and track complaints across various government services and departments, addressing issues such as delays in receiving benefits, unsatisfactory service delivery, and corruption or negligence by government officials.

Praja Vani provides multiple avenues for citizens to lodge complaints, ensuring accessibility and convenience for all. The primary platform is the user-friendly Prajavani website, where grievances can be registered online with options to upload supporting documents. For those who prefer offline methods, complaints can be submitted in person at designated Praja Vani counters in government offices across Telangana. Additionally, some districts offer grievance registration through phone calls or WhatsApp during specific hours, providing further flexibility, albeit with potential limitations on operating hours or complaint types.

Praja Vani enhances good governance by increasing transparency and accountability, empowering citizens, and improving government efficiency. Upon registering a complaint through various methods, citizens receive a unique tracking number to monitor progress, ensuring grievances are addressed and not ignored. This system discourages corruption and negligence, fosters active citizen participation in governance, and incentivises government departments to resolve issues promptly and effectively. Public grievances can be submitted every Tuesday and Friday, reinforcing Telangana's commitment to responsive and transparent governance.

In conclusion, Praja Vani in Telangana is a vital link between citizens and the government. It provides accessible channels for grievance registration, ensures transparency in the redressal process, empowers citizens, promotes accountability, and enhances overall governance effectiveness.

Table 6.2. Prajavani as of June 29, 2024

Connected Districts	Total Issues Raised	Disposed Issues	Pending Issues
33	5,06,568	4,09,683	96,885

6.3.3 eTaal PROJECT

The Electronic Transaction Aggregation and Analysis Layer (eTaal) is a common platform for evaluating citizen services delivered across the country. The application facilitates capturing real-time transaction statistics of various

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eServices implemented throughout the country, which can be connected to eTaal effortlessly and securely through web service technology. Telangana is delivering a public service using Information Technology (IT) through electronic means to improve access, enhance transparency and reduce response time.

Telangana is one of the fastest states in India to adopt digital technologies for e-governance. As reported by eTaal, MeitY, and the Govt of India, Telangana has recorded the highest number of e-transactions per 1000 people. 3.4 crore Citizens were served in the last FY (2023-2024), with a transacted amount of Rs. 4.7K crores. The number of services available has been increased to 513, serving 55 departments.

6.3.4 Government Order Issue Register (GOIR)

GOIR stands for Government Order Issue Register. It's a website used by some Indian states to publish official government pronouncements (GOs). Different states have separate portals, allowing users to search for and download these orders.

As of June 26, 2024, the Secretariat Departments had issued 2,02,647 government orders, the Commercial Taxes Department had issued 4,42,535 orders, and the Telangana Transco had issued 54,366 orders. All departments generated 8,34,774 currents under the File Monitoring System. In the Secretariat Office Management System, all departments uploaded 83,593 communications.

6.3.5 e-Procurement

The government e-Procurement Platform in Telangana has revolutionised procurement processes by ensuring efficiency, transparency, and significant cost savings for user departments. Streamlining activities such as e-Tenders and e-Auctions reduces inventory costs, procurement cycle times, and administrative expenses while improving institutional memory, data analysis, and purchase trend tracking. The platform enables departments to focus on high-value tasks like negotiating better contract terms while eliminating low-value tasks from the procurement process.

The platform offers various procurement categories, including works, products, and services, with different evaluation types like item-wise and percentage evaluations. Its robust security features include valid DSC login and authentication, compliance with CVC, MEITY, GFR Rules 2017, STQC certification, time-stamping services, and 2048 Bit SSL encryption with intruder detection alerts. Since its launch, the platform has been utilised by various government departments, local bodies, and public sector undertakings, facilitating the floating of 6,31,608

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tenders worth Rs. 5,76,629 crores, with 2,80,477 tenders finalised amounting to Rs. 1,35,532 crores.

6.3.6 e-Office Project

The ITE&C Department, in collaboration with the NIC, New Delhi, and the NIC, Hyderabad, has started implementing the e-Office project in Telangana. It envisions a paperless office with increased transparency, efficiency, and accountability for the organisation. The Department assists all the government Departments / Districts in successfully implementing the project.

e-Office Project was initiated in Telangana in December 2015 and is being implemented in 30+ Secretariat Departments and 113+ HOD Offices, including all 123 ULB's Municipalities, 58 Polytechnic Colleges, 137 government Degree Colleges, all 16 TGSP Battalions and 33 district offices (Collectorates/ Police Offices/Sub Offices). It is in progress in 5 Departments (Secretariat and HoDs) and, by extension, at the Mandal level in Districts (Collectorates and Police Offices). For universities in Telangana, a new single instance has been created (OU and JNTUH started live, and BRAOU is being processed). The Singareni Collieries Company Limited and the High Court are in the process of creating separate instances.

6.3.7 MeeSeva

"MeeSeva" offers various citizen services, facilitating the delivery of G2C, G2B, and B2C services to every corner of Telangana using ICT in an accountable, transparent, and innovative manner. More than 450 services are facilitated through assisted mode (4500+ MeeSeva Centers) and independent mode (Online Web Portal). As of July 09, 2024, the web portal has been visited 6,13,94,676 times.

Over the last few years, ESD's role has evolved from enabling electronic delivery of services to citizens to being an agency that is driving the key innovative governance agenda of the government. Through its various initiatives, ESD continues to play an essential role in the flagship initiative of Digital Telangana, which is to usher in a digitally empowered society.

6.3.8 T-App Folio

The primary objectives of T-App Folio are to enhance the existing MeeSeva service delivery system by providing an additional and alternative mobile platform for citizens to use anywhere, anytime, and in any mode for service delivery. It aims to offer a complete Mobile Service Delivery Gateway (MSDG) infrastructure that can be utilised by any government department, ensuring economical and time-efficient service delivery. T-App Folio includes a Single Sign On (SSO) feature for seamless access to various mobile applications and online portals. With over 28 departments and 267 active services onboarded, it

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has generated Rs. 326 crores in revenue through transactions of 25 lakh citizens since its inception.

6.3.9 Smart PDS Solutions

Telangana offers intra-state portability for its Public Distribution System (PDS), allowing citizens to obtain their entitled rations from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) within Telangana. This flexibility enables people to choose a convenient FPS based on location, timing, or other personal reasons. However, inter-state portability is not available. To ensure transparency and accountability, Telangana has established toll-free helplines for grievance registration and Consumer Information Centers to raise awareness and protect consumer rights.

Additionally, Telangana has automated its FPS with electronic point of sale (ePoS) devices. ePoS machines have been installed in 17,151 FP Shops out of 17,235 for online distribution. The remaining 84 Fair Price Shops are distributing essential commodities manually through a mobile app due to a lack of network or low network. Safeguards like IRIS identification and Aadhaar-based OTP have also been implemented to provide easy access to rations.

6.4 Land Records Management

'Dharani' is an Integrated Land Records Management System. As of July 9, 2024, it was visited 15,21,76,713 times. Its portal has 35 transactional and 11 information modules available and has facilitated 33,78,520 transactions and collected Rs. 7,535.56 crore so far. As part of new reforms, Pattadar passbooks are now delivered to citizens' doorsteps. A committee was established to address issues and improve the system, leading to a special drive from March 1-15, 2024, resolving 1.38 lakh of the 2,46,131 pending applications. District Collectors were empowered to expedite this process, enhancing service efficiency for farmers.

6.5 Telangana Public Service Commission (TGPSC)

6.5.1 Restructuring of TGPSC

The government has initiated significant reforms to enhance transparency and efficiency within the Telangana Public Service Commission (TGPSC) amid allegations of impropriety. In December 2023, under the Hon'ble Chief Minister, a review of the TGPSC was initiated following concerns about favouritism and a lack of transparency in recruitment processes. Key measures implemented include a leadership restructuring in January 2024, resulting in the resignation of the chairman and several members, and the formation of a search committee to identify qualified individuals for new leadership roles. Additionally, a comprehensive review of recruitment procedures is underway to streamline processes and ensure fairness.

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These reforms aim to create a more transparent and accountable agency, fostering public trust in its fairness and efficiency. Streamlined procedures are expected to expedite recruitment, leading to faster placement of qualified candidates in government positions. By adhering to a fair and transparent recruitment system, the reformed TGPSC aims to restore public confidence in the government's ability to attract and retain talented individuals. These initiatives represent a significant step towards establishing Telangana's meritocratic and efficient public service recruitment system.

6.5.2 Recruitments via TGPSC

The government recognises the critical role of public officials as the backbone of effective governance. The Telangana Public Service Commission (TGPSC) has been committed to delivering efficient governance and promoting transparency in selecting suitable candidates for various positions. The government has implemented a recruitment process for multiple positions, demonstrating its dedication to addressing employment needs.

The Commission issued a revised notification for Group-I services, announcing 563 vacancies. The preliminary examination was held on June 9, 2024, and the Main examination is scheduled for October 21-27, 2024. The Group-II Services written examination is set for August 7-8, 2024, and the Group-III Services examination for November 17-18, 2024. For Group-IV Services, the written examination results have been declared, and certificate verification for nearly 25,000 qualified candidates began on June 20, 2024, and will continue until August 30, 2024.

The ongoing recruitment process for 17,410 various positions is currently in progress. Some of the key positions among these are detailed in Table 6.3

Table 6.3 Status of ongoing recruitments through TGPSC as of 05.07.2024:

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Posts
1	Group-I Services	563
2	Group-II Services	783
3	Group-III Services	1388
4	Group-IV Services	8180
5	Assistant Executive Engineers In Various Engineering Departments	1540
6	Assistant Engineers in Various Engineering Departments	837
7	Junior Lecturers	1392
8	Hostel Welfare Officers	581
9	Assistant Professors (Lecturers, Physical Directors, and Librarians in Collegiate Education Department)	544
10	Polytechnic Lecturers	247
11	Agricultural Officers	148
12	Town Planning Building Overseer	175

Source: Telangana Public Service Commission

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6.6 Other Government Recruitments

In January 2024, the government provided appointments to 6,956 nurses. Of the total selections, 5,571 staff nurses will be assigned under the Director of Medical Education (DME) and the Director of Public Health and Family Welfare (DPH). Additionally, 736 will be placed under Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP), 253 under Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society, 117 under Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS), 109 under Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGSWREIS), 81 under MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre, 68 under Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (Gurukulam), 13 under Telangana Residential Educational Institutional Society, and 8 under the Department for Disabled and Senior Citizens Welfare.

As per G.O.Ms. Nos. 81, 82, and 83, dated July 6, 2024, the government has accorded permission to fill 3,035 vacant posts in various categories under TGSRTC.

6.7 Mobile Governance

6.7.1 Real-time Digital Authentication of Identity (RTDAI)

RTDAI is Telangana's Tech-Driven Pensioner Verification. Telangana's Real-time Digital Authentication of Identity (RTDAI) utilises facial recognition to verify pensioners digitally. This eliminates the need for in-person visits, offering convenience and security. It provides contactless verification, which is more convenient for pensioners, especially senior citizens. It also offers robust authentication, which reduces fraudulent claims through multi-layered verification (demographics, facial recognition, and liveness detection). It also helps improve efficiency, which provides faster processing times for pension disbursement. The DTA pensioner database has about 2.65 lakh pensioners, and the authentication transactions are done once a year.

6.7.2 Citizen Buddy

CDMA has released an Android app called Citizen Buddy to bring municipal services closer to the people in all ULBs. As of July 09, 2024, the app has been downloaded over 50,000 times on Android. The app allows citizens to access helpful information and perform routine transactions efficiently, including filing complaints or grievances about municipal issues such as street lighting, road sweeping, and drain cleaning. After resolving a grievance, the concerned officer will notify the complainant of the updated status. The app also provides services such as checking and paying taxes, booking water tankers, receiving notifications, and accessing a staff directory.

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6.7.3 T-Wallet

T Wallet, the official digital wallet of Telangana, aims to increase digital transactions and support the government's cashless vision post-demonetization. It offers an Anytime, Anywhere payment option accessible via mobile app, browser, MeeSeva centres, or USSD service. It caters to users with or without smartphones through innovative methods like UID-based authentication. T Wallet facilitates government and private transactions, integrating with several government departments and enabling fund transfers via IMPS. It supports financial inclusion by being available in English, Telugu, and Urdu and ensures secure transactions with two-factor authentication. Since its launch, over 14.3 lakh citizens have registered, facilitating 4.26 crore transactions worth Rs. 24,950 crore. The government has obtained RBI approval to pilot a first-of-its-kind service allowing cash withdrawals from T Wallet, marking a significant milestone in digital wallet services.

6.7.4 RTA m-Wallet

The RTA m-Wallet app, developed by the Telangana Transport Department, is a convenient and secure way to carry all the essential vehicle documents digitally. This free app allows users to Store digital copies of their Driving License (DL), Registration Certificate (RC), Permit, Fitness Certificate, and even Insurance documents. The documents can be accessed instantly on personal smartphones, anytime and anywhere. Overall, the RTA m-Wallet app is a valuable tool for Telangana residents, promoting a paperless and convenient approach to managing vehicle documents. As of July 09, 2024, the app has been downloaded over 50 lakh times on Android.

6.7.5 My GHMC App

The My GHMC app is a citizen-centric mobile application designed by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) in July 2016 to simplify interactions between residents and the civic body. Key functionalities of the app include Property Tax Management, Trade License Fee Payment, Grievance Redressal, Birth and Death Certificate Download, Layout Regularization Scheme (LRS) Application Status Tracking, and other services such as online booking of appointments for various GHMC services, real-time updates and alerts on water supply schedules, traffic diversions, and other important announcements, access to a GHMC citizen charter outlining service delivery timelines, and grievance redressal mechanisms. As of July 09, 2024, the app has been downloaded over 10 lakh times on Android.

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6.7.6 Telangana Diagnostics App

Telangana Diagnostics is a resident-friendly initiative launched by the Department of Health & Family Welfare. It empowers residents to access free diagnostic services offered by the government. Key functionalities of the Telangana Diagnostics app include locating the nearest diagnostic centres, accessing lab test information such as a list of blood tests, pathology tests, and other diagnostic investigations available free of charge, registering for free diagnostic tests directly through the app using a phone number and Aadhar card details, and downloading and viewing lab test reports securely within the app.

The average patient count is 3,15,000 per month, and 15,22,259 tests are performed monthly.

6.8 Smart Mobility Governance

6.8.1 Intelligent-Ticket Issue Machine (i-TIMS)

The Intelligent-Ticket Issue Machine (i-TIMS) is a passenger-friendly initiative by the Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) designed to streamline the bus ticketing process. i-TIMS is an Android-based ticketing machine installed on TGSRTC buses operating within the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) limits, with plans for further expansion. Passengers can purchase tickets directly on the bus using the i-TIMS machine before their journey. The machine offers multiple payment options for convenience, including cash, credit/debit cards, and UPI (Unified Payments Interface). The i-TIMS system is integrated with the Online Passenger Reservation System (OPRS) of TGSRTC, ensuring real-time ticket updates and eliminating overbooking issues. Overall, the i-TIMS initiative aims to enhance the passenger experience on TGSRTC buses by offering a convenient, efficient, and transparent ticketing system.

6.8.2 TGSRTC Bus Booking App

The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) offers mobile applications to enhance users' bus travel experience. The TGSRTC Bus Booking app allows users to book their tickets hassle-free and securely. It will enable booking tickets for journeys to districts within Telangana and a few connected locations beyond Telangana boundaries (for example, Bangalore) only.

6.8.3 TGSRTC Gamyam App:

The Gamyam App was released to track special-type service, district service, and Hyderabad city service buses. The app enables citizens to learn about the bus schedule, the location of bus stands, and estimated arrival and departure times. They can also track the bus routes on a map, allowing them to plan their journeys better.

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6.8.4 T-Savaari App

Developed by L&T Metro Rail (Hyderabad) Ltd., the T-Savaari app is a comprehensive and user-friendly mobile application designed to streamline urban travel within Hyderabad. The T-Savaari app is valuable for anyone navigating Hyderabad's transportation landscape. It empowers users with real-time information, multimodal journey planning functionalities, and cost-saving features, ultimately contributing to a smoother and more efficient urban travel experience. As of July 09, 2024, the app has been downloaded over 5 lakh times on Android.

6.8.5 Hyderabad Metro tickets via WhatsApp

The Hyderabad Metro Rail has launched an end-to-end digital payment-enabled Metro ticket booking service using the WhatsApp e-ticketing platform. It is the country's first Metro rail to offer 100% digital payment using WhatsApp e-ticketing.

6.8.6 Anywhere-Anytime services in Regional Transport Authority (RTA)

The government has implemented 'Anytime Anywhere', an m-governance project that allows residents to access 18 essential RTA services without visiting regional transport offices. This project has logged 71,072 license and registration transactions.

6.8.7 Bus On Contract (BOC):

The Bus On Contract (BOC) facility has been implemented in the Online Passenger Reservation System. This enables customers to book entire bus/ buses for occasions like marriages, picnics, etc. Customers can book buses online with online payments. The system displays the inventory of different types of buses available in the depots, which are closer to the customers' origin point. This enables the customer to choose the bus type of his choice.

6.9 Law & Order, Public Safety, Policing, and Prisoners' Welfare

The police force is critical for sustaining social peace and order. In collaboration with the community, the Telangana government is committed to meeting residents' needs by providing efficient and effective services through crime prevention and protection initiatives, with a genuine concern for public safety and well-being.

6.9.1. New Recruitment of Police Force

To bolster the police force, a significant recruitment drive culminated on February 14, 2024, with the Hon'ble Chief Minister handing over appointment orders to 13,444 newly recruited constables. This initiative underscores the government's commitment to enhancing public safety and ensuring robust law enforcement across Telangana.

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Box 6.1

Telangana Anti Narcotics Bureau

The Telangana Anti Narcotics Bureau (TGANB) is the State's primary agency for enforcing drug laws and combating narcotics trafficking. As part of India's broader Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), TGANB works to investigate and arrest individuals involved in the illegal drug trade, aiming to curb drug trafficking and abuse. The Hyderabad police have also created two specialised squads to address the city's drug issues: the Hyderabad Narcotics Enforcement Wing (HNEW), which focuses on organised drug trafficking, and the Narcotics Investigation Supervision Wing (NISW), which aids in investigations and case-building to secure convictions. The NISW is led by an Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP), supported by an Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, and six constables.

Police station-wise awareness programs targeted families of drug sellers and consumers, resulting in 622 registered cases and 1,342 arrests. 27 drug offenders have been detained



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under the Preventive Detention Act. A State-Level NCORD meeting was held to coordinate efforts among stakeholder departments, and a State-Level 'Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Disposal Committee' was established to dispose of seized drugs under the NDPS Act.

Districts such as Khammam, Rangareddy, Adilabad, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, and Nizamabad were identified as vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking and abuse. One rehabilitation centre and one de-addiction centre are proposed to be established in all the vulnerable districts.

Recently, the Office of the Director General of Police, Hyderabad, has procured 20 Innova Crysta, 7 Bolero Neo, 50 Honda Shine, and 9 Honda Activa Dix for the bureau's use.

These initiatives reflect the government's comprehensive approach to tackling the drug problem in Telangana.



6.9.2 Hawk Eye App

The Telangana Police Hawk Eye App is a mobile app that allows citizens to report crimes and suspicious activities directly to the police department. It facilitates seamless reporting of incidents, including traffic violations and criminal activity. The app also allows users to attach multimedia evidence, strengthening investigations and apprehensions. The integrated SOS button immediately alerts nearby police stations, patrolling units, and control rooms. The app also serves as an information resource, providing contact details for all Telangana Police departments, promoting transparency and ensuring citizens know who to contact in various situations.

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Box 6.2

Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB)

Telangana is taking significant steps to combat cybercrime. The Bureau hosts a dedicated national helpline, 1930 Call Centre, to respond to and act upon complaints about cybercrimes reported by citizens. TGCSB is the nodal agency for the Joint Cybercrime Coordination Team (JCCT) for Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan.

Seven exclusive CCPS (Cyber Crime Police Stations) have been set up under six police Commissionerate limits to fight the rising number of cyber crimes. Additionally, there are 21 auxiliary units, namely Cyber Crime Coordination Cells, in 21 districts across the State, including GRP Secunderabad. Furthermore, the Office of the Director General of Police, Hyderabad, has procured 10 Innova Crysta, 4 Bolero Neo, 40 Honda Shine, and 15 Honda Activa Dix for the bureau's use.

In February 2024, with support from the State Legal Services Authority, the process of refunding lost amounts to cybercrime victims was simplified. Since 18 March 2024, about Rs. 32 crores have been refunded to 5,191 victims through the Lok Adalat System.



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The Emergency Response Support System has also been launched in the State. It is a pan-India single number (112) linked to local Hawk-Eye, private cab services, and Telangana Tourism via Police patrol vehicles/Blue Colts. Dial 112 received a total of 4,42,59,097 emergency calls. So far, 62,86,074 emergency calls, including 10,62,691 calls from women, have been attended from February 19, 2019, to July 31, 2023.

6.10 Women, Transgender and LGBTQIA+ Rights and Safety

6.10.1 SHE Teams

Telangana introduced SHE Teams in Hyderabad City to establish a safe and secure environment for women linked to friendly policing. Following the overwhelming success of SHE Teams in Hyderabad City, they were reproduced in Cyberabad and then in each district of Telangana.

The SHE Team Application Software is designed to update and save data on SHE Teams in districts and commissionerates. In 2023 (as of October 31, 2023), 9855 petitions were received. Several modifications are being made to the application to make it more user-friendly and efficient.

The Women's Safety Wing also introduced a QR code scan tool, allowing victims to file complaints and provide comments. The barcodes are posted at metro stations, TGSRTC bus depots, and important railway stations in Cyberabad and the Hyderabad Commissionerate. 207 complaints were received through this mode in 2023 (as of October 31, 2023). The district SHE Team receives complaints and takes action based on the evidence. The State SHE Team's WhatsApp number is (9441669988/8712656856).

6.10.2 Domestic Violence Module (DV Module)

The Domestic Violence Module (DV) was developed to address domestic violence and dowry harassment, ensuring prompt interventions and fostering collaboration with NGOs and relevant entities. It also engages in awareness campaigns to educate the public on the complexities of domestic abuse. As of October 2023, the module received 1,114 petitions, registered FIRs in 21% of cases (239), resolved 25% through counselling (282), closed 31% for other reasons (350), and had 22% of cases (243) still in the counselling stage.

6.10.3 Cyber Congress Project [CybHER]:

The SHE Team is implementing the "CybHER-III" (Cyber Congress) training programme to raise awareness among Telangana school-aged children. It was initiated by the Women Safety Wing and involved four students from each school and two instructors to combat online risks and promote constructive internet and mobile use. The initiative

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is being executed in all 33 districts, with 50 schools in each district. The goal is to raise awareness among 1,650 teachers and 3,300 pupils in ten months.

6.10.4 Cyber Ambassador Platform (CAP)

The Women's Safety Wing, in collaboration with the Education Department, identified 2381 schools (1603 government Schools, 259 BC Welfare Schools, 237 SC Welfare Schools, 78 ST Welfare Schools, and 204 Minority Welfare Schools) and conducted online Cyber Awareness Sessions for their 9424 Students and 4722 Teachers with the assistance of a group of Cyber Experts.

6.10.5 Girl's Safety Clubs

A Standard Operating Procedure has been established to construct Safety Clubs in all educational institutions in collaboration with the Education Department. To accomplish this, an inter-departmental conference was held in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Education, DGP, and other senior authorities.

6.10.6 Cyber Lab

Telangana has created a Cyber Lab in the Women Safety Wing of Hyderabad to deal with cybercrime incidents against women and children. It was founded to develop an echo system for cyber advocacy, capacity building, investigative assistance, and cybercrime handholding support, as well as designing, integrating, and maintaining women's safety to aid in investigating and verifying cybercrimes using sophisticated cyber tools.

6.10.7 Anti-Human Trafficking Unit Module

According to MHA requirements, three existing AHTUs were strengthened with appropriate equipment/materials, and 28 new AHTUs were built in all State units throughout 2021. All 31 AHTUs in Telangana operate successfully following MHA orders and timely State Police instructions, using their own strength.

A total of 271 cases were registered under Human Trafficking in Telangana in the year 2023 (up to October). 530 victims have been rescued, and 345 Traffickers have been arrested.

6.10.8 BHAROSA Module

"Bharosa" Support Facility for Women & Children is a dedicated support centre that helps women and children who have been victims of various sorts of abuse. Individuals experiencing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or economic abuse can seek specialised treatment at the centre regardless of age, class, caste, education level, marital status, race, or culture. These services include psychiatric, legal, medical, police, and prosecution support, all conveniently available in one location.

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Since its launch, Bharosa has been successful, leading to its replication in various districts across Telangana. By the end of 2022, 12 Bharosa centres had handled more than 17,000 cases. Currently, the WDCW Dept. financially supports 35 Bharosa Centres, covering 24 districts, 6 Commissionerates, and 5 Centres in the Tri-Police Commissionerate in Hyderabad.

6.10.9 CDEW Family Counselling Centers

The Centre for Development and Empowerment of Women (CDEW) Family Counselling Centre assists couples experiencing strained relationships due to marital discord. By providing a safe and supportive environment, CDEW aims to offer a platform for couples to discuss their problems and seek practical solutions openly. The centre is crucial in facilitating dialogue and promoting understanding within families facing conflicts.

The CDEW-Family Counselling Centre operates in 27 locations across the three Commissionerates in the Greater Hyderabad region. In the last 10 months, the centres handled more than 3000 cases, with a reunion success rate of more than 40%.

6.10.10 Women Help Desk

The Women Help Desk (WHD) is a crucial point of contact for women seeking assistance at police stations. It efficiently registers, transfers, and follows up on cases, providing unwavering support. The WHD ensures concerns are addressed with empathy and effectiveness, fostering a supportive environment. To enhance the women-friendliness of police stations, 750 WHDs are established in Telangana, with 386 in Rural Police Stations, 334 in Urban Police Stations, and 30 in Special Purpose Police Stations. The desks will be led by a female police officer, preferably within the rank of a woman ASI. Training, orientation, and sensitisation programs will be conducted for female and male police officials.

Similarly, as per Mission Shakti Guidelines, a Women Helpline (181) was established at the Commissionerate, WDCW. From August 2017 to April 2024, the helpline received 20,43,284 calls, of which 20,26,075 were answered, and 61,989 of those got a case assigned. Those cases are Domestic Violence–45147, Sexual Offence/ Harassment–5,981, Cyber Crime–2359, Women Trafficking–42, Sexual Offence/ Harassment(Children)–1097,

Missing/Kidnapping/Abduction–518, Child Marriage–2654, Shelter–1336, DLSA–2, Other government Schemes–1299, Information–153, Other Grievances–1181, Others–198

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6.10.11 Sakhi (One-Stop Centres)

One Stop Centres (OSC) are intended to support women affected by violence in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. They provide 24/7 integrated services like medical assistance, psycho-social counselling, legal counselling/aid, and emergency shelters for five days under one roof. 36 OSCs are functioning in Telangana. Total of 62,448 cases were registered in OSCs from December

Box 6.3

In-charge Ministers for Districts

The 'District in-charge Ministers' concept involves assigning a specific minister to oversee and focus on the governance and development of each district. This approach ensures that each district receives dedicated attention and tailored support from the state government, facilitating more effective and efficient administration. By appointing in-charge Ministers, the government aims to address local issues more promptly, implement development projects more effectively, and ensure that state policies are adapted to meet the unique needs of each district.

The Hon'ble Ministers nominated for 10 erstwhile districts include :

1. **Sri Nalamada Uttam Kumar Reddy** (Karimnagar)
2. **Sri Damodar Rajanarasimha** (Mahabubnagar)
3. **Sri Komatireddy Venkat Reddy** (Khammam)
4. **Sri Duddilla Sridhar Babu** (Ranga Reddy)
5. **Sri Ponguleti Srinivas Reddy** (Warangal)
6. **Sri Ponnam Prabhakar** (Hyderabad)
7. **Smt. Konda Surekha** (Medak)
8. **Smt. D. Anasuya** Seethakka (Adilabad)
9. **Sri Tummala Nageshwara Rao** (Nalgonda)
10. **Sri Jupally Krishna Rao** (Nizamabad)

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2017 to April 2024 in which the types of violence registered on women are: Domestic Violence–40,894, Rape–535, Sexual Offence/Harassment–370, Acid Attack–5, Trafficking of Women–175, POCSO–2177, Child Marriage–1755, Missing/Kidnapping/Abduction–4033, Cybercrime/Cheating–3082, Dowry Harassment–2899, Other crime–6523.

6.10.12 NRI Cell

The NRI Cell of Telangana's Women Safety Wing addresses cases involving NRI spouses or relatives, providing investigation advice, legal assistance, and extradition collaboration. To further its mission, the NRI cell has conducted eight training sessions and stakeholder meetings.

As of October 2023, the NRI Cell has handled 391 cases, achieving practical compromises in 100 (92 at the FIR stage and 8 before FIR). Furthermore, the passports of 15 accused persons were impounded or revoked, while the passport details of 63 individuals were included in RPO policy data for further action. Additionally, lookout notices were executed for 52 persons. The unit also facilitated the return of 47 accused individuals for judicial proceedings.

6.10.13 Pride Place Cell

The Telangana Police launched "Pride Place," a Trans-People Protection Cell within the Women Safety Wing, to promote inclusion and safeguard transgender and LGBTQIA+ rights. This initiative, featuring a transgender project coordinator, collaborates with community groups to foster an inclusive culture, prevent crimes, and provide safety for transgender individuals. Training workshops and awareness campaigns educate officers on the Transgender Protection Act and their rights.

6.11 Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF)

Applications for the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) will now be accepted exclusively online. This initiative, directed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, aims to enhance transparency in the management of funds. The Centre for Good Governance has developed a dedicated website (cmrf.telangana.gov.in) for this purpose. Applicants must now submit their applications through the website, and MLAs and MLCs are required to upload recommendation letters after collecting the necessary details from applicants.

The application process mandates the inclusion of the applicant's bank account number. Once uploaded, a unique CMRF code will be generated. Applicants must submit original medical bills corresponding to this code to the Secretariat. The online system will forward the application to the

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respective hospitals for verification. Upon confirmation of all details, the CMRF application will be approved, and a cheque will be prepared with the applicant's account number printed on it to prevent misplacement. Representatives will then personally deliver the cheques to the applicants.

6.12 Disaster Risk Management

The Department is responsible for residents' life safety by enforcing fire preventive and fire protection measures defined in the Telangana Fire Service Act of 1999, developing public awareness about fire safety, responding to fire and emergency calls, and executing firefighting and rescue operations to reduce loss of life and property. The department participates in search and rescue operations following disasters such as floods, building collapses, CBRN (Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear) occurrences, rail and road accidents, etc.

6.13 Prisoners' Welfare

The Telangana government strongly emphasises the role that correctional facilities play in advancing social justice and public safety. Through capable judicial institutions, the Telangana Police and Prisons Department guarantees that prisoners receive just punishment. The government acknowledges the need to safeguard inmates' fundamental rights while providing them with remedial training to rehabilitate them.

6.13.1 Good Governance for Prisons

6.13.1.1 UNNATI Programme

The first-of-its-kind cognitive behavioural treatment program was implemented in Telangana prisons to reform inmates and minimise recidivism rates. So far, 12,000 prisoners have participated in this course.

6.13.1.2 Education to Prisoners

Every year, nearly 10,000 illiterate convicts receive a primary education. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University and IGNOU Study Centre have been established at Central Prison, Cherlapally. Computer training is being provided to educated convicts.

6.13.1.3 Loans to Prisoners

Convicted prisoners can obtain interest-free loans for their children's marriages, schooling, and the establishment of small businesses, among other things. The loan amount is being taken from their salaries.

6.13.1.4 Health and Hygiene

All central prisons and district jails have well-established hospitals and ambulance services. Telangna's jails have the lowest death rate in the country.

6.13.1.5 Vocational Training for Prisoners

The Prisons Department's primary goal is to reform and rehabilitate convicts. In partnership with the Mission for the Elimination of Poverty in Municipal

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Areas (MEPMA), the National Academy of Construction (NAC), and other government agencies, training is being offered in trades such as welding, air conditioning mechanisms, plumbing and electrical wiring, refrigerator mechanic work, bar bending, masonry, carpentry, and dyeing.

6.13.1.6 Industries

Prison industries such as steel, modular furniture, soap, phenyl, durry, tailoring, dyeing, weaving, and toiletry production facilities are active. 29 fuel outlets are operational, with IOCL, HPCL, and BPCL participation. The female-operated fuel shop at the Special Prison for Women in Hyderabad is the "first of its kind in the whole country."

6.14 Other Initiatives

6.14.1 Telangana Technology Services Limited (TGTSL)

TGTSL is the government's nodal agency for eGovernance initiatives. It is a government-established and specialised agency that builds skills for developing computer systems requirement specifications, techno-commercial analysis, market intelligence, etc., for procuring computer and office automation equipment, acceptance testing, and all related services. Government Departments, Public Institutions, and Public Sector Undertakings rely on TGTS Ltd. for their hardware/software procurement requirements.

Some of the large-scale eGovernance initiatives taken up by TGTSL for the government of Telangana are

- Role of "Sub Certifying Agency" for distributing Digital Certificates to government users.
- Nodal for Aadhaar Authentication and KYC User Agency (Aadhaar) in the UIDAI ecosystem to provide Authentication/KYC services to various departments in Telangana to extend the beneficiary schemes to the residents.
- Providing security assessments for applications, where the user department's website or application is analysed for weaknesses, technical flaws, or vulnerabilities.

6.14.2 Appointment of Chairpersons to 37 Corporations

The State administration appointed chairpersons for 37 State-run enterprises/ corporations on March 14, 2024.

6.14.3 Kodangal Area Development Authority (KADA)

The government has established the Kodangal Area Development Authority (KADA) to foster comprehensive development within the Kodangal Assembly Constituency, which spans the Vikarabad and Narayanpet districts. This

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initiative highlights the administration's commitment to regional development, aiming to address infrastructure, economic growth, and social welfare within the constituency. A detailed Master Plan for the development of Kodangal is being formulated, encompassing various sectors to ensure a balanced and inclusive growth trajectory. This strategic planning is expected to pave the way for significant advancements in the area, aligning with the broader objectives of regional development and prosperity.

For the fiscal year 2024-25, the government has earmarked a substantial budget of Rs. 200.00 crore to undertake various developmental projects within the Kodangal Assembly Constituency.

6.15 Way Forward

The government is committed to significantly enhancing good governance across all aspects of the State, ensuring transparency, accountability, efficiency and citizen participation through innovative programs like Praja Palana and Praja Vani. By leveraging technology and data analytics, the government will provide more efficient delivery of services and swift redressal of grievances. Strengthening local governance structures and empowering communities to engage in decision-making processes actively will foster a more inclusive and responsive administration. Additionally, continuous capacity building for government officials and fostering a culture of integrity and ethical governance are essential to build trust and ensure sustainable development.

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Annexure 1

Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	76,123	75,707	88,979	1,01,390	1,14,292	1,56,605	1,74,729	1,85,198	2,03,247	2,11,422
1.1	Crops	41,706	36,805	43,529	47,457	48,366	78,854	83,536	86,670	1,01,279	1,00,481
1.2	Livestock	29,282	33,755	39,816	46,595	57,513	68,865	79,829	86,496	90,857	98,961
1.3	Forestry and Logging	2,465	2,498	3,360	3,684	4,372	4,193	6,110	6,149	4,419	4,566
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	2,670	2,649	2,275	3,654	4,042	4,694	5,254	5,883	6,693	7,414
2	Mining and Quarrying	14,706	17,128	19,687	23,234	33,337	27,510	23,182	24,827	26,393	29,154
	Primary	**90,828**	**92,834**	**1,08,666**	**1,24,623**	**1,47,629**	**1,84,115**	**1,97,911**	**2,10,025**	**2,29,640**	**2,40,576**
3	Manufacturing	54,533	71,032	73,833	82,607	98,148	97,608	1,02,035	1,10,802	1,16,854	1,28,076
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7,340	8,354	7,221	10,455	13,201	17,418	16,192	18,565	22,229	24,520
5	Construction	27,786	28,473	28,554	34,495	37,687	38,741	36,519	49,783	60,187	66,755
	Secondary	**89,660**	**1,07,860**	**1,09,608**	**1,27,556**	**1,49,036**	**1,53,766**	**1,54,747**	**1,79,150**	**1,99,271**	**2,19,351**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	64,269	74,736	86,693	1,03,866	1,28,745	1,48,211	1,26,663	1,66,905	2,11,711	2,55,771
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	56,974	66,418	77,708	94,286	1,17,600	1,36,713	1,20,677	1,57,933	2,00,171	2,42,526
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	7,295	8,318	8,985	9,581	11,145	11,498	5,986	8,972	11,540	13,246
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	35,866	39,666	42,821	45,361	50,105	54,351	48,838	72,035	89,081	1,02,453
7.1	Railways	2,004	2,010	2,216	2,546	2,640	3,320	3,054	3,254	3,658	3,888
7.2	Road Transport	20,540	22,633	24,536	27,341	32,354	33,792	28,747	48,488	61,964	73,506
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
7.4	Air Transport	623	1,126	1,267	1,329	791	1,429	756	809	999	1,062
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	4,937	5,048	5,578	5,834	5,213	5,306	5,065	6,522	7,030	7,575
7.6	Storage	178	182	198	172	635	658	751	759	777	845
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7,584	8,665	9,026	8,137	8,472	9,845	10,464	12,203	14,654	15,577
8	Financial Services	30,261	33,123	36,356	40,783	43,841	46,663	48,649	52,279	60,729	66,619
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	96,912	1,12,172	1,31,824	1,44,498	1,61,635	1,80,720	1,95,482	2,37,192	2,82,518	3,13,592
10	Public Administration	17,166	21,915	25,574	28,049	28,124	26,305	28,065	32,466	34,419	39,316
11	Other Services	41,536	48,030	58,644	65,440	67,831	75,641	68,598	80,248	89,926	1,02,818
	Tertiary	**2,86,011**	**3,29,641**	**3,81,912**	**4,27,998**	**4,80,280**	**5,31,892**	**5,16,295**	**6,41,124**	**7,68,384**	**8,80,569**
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	4,66,499	5,30,336	6,00,186	6,80,177	7,76,946	8,69,773	8,68,953	10,30,300	11,97,295	13,40,496
13	Taxes on Products	48,642	57,754	68,906	82,256	91,799	94,699	95,677	1,20,065	1,42,244	1,61,907
14	Subsidies on Products	9,292	10,188	10,767	12,383	11,317	14,382	21,552	26,160	31,505	38,443
15	**GSDP**	**5,05,849**	**5,77,902**	**6,58,325**	**7,50,050**	**8,57,427**	**9,50,090**	**9,43,078**	**11,24,204**	**13,08,034**	**14,63,960**

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Annexure 2

Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Percentage)

S.No.	Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	-0.5	17.5	13.9	12.7	37.0	11.6	6.0	9.7	4.0
1.1	Crops	-11.8	18.3	9.0	1.9	63.0	5.9	3.75	16.9	-0.8
1.2	Livestock	15.3	18.0	17.0	23.4	19.7	15.9	8.4	5.0	8.9
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.3	34.5	9.6	18.7	-4.1	45.7	0.6	-28.1	3.3
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-0.8	-14.1	60.6	10.6	16.1	11.9	12.0	13.8	10.8
2	Mining and Quarrying	16.5	14.9	18.0	43.5	-17.5	-15.7	7.1	6.3	10.5
	Primary	**2.2**	**17.1**	**14.7**	**18.5**	**24.7**	**7.5**	**6.1**	**9.3**	**4.8**
3	Manufacturing	30.3	3.9	11.9	18.8	-0.6	4.5	8.6	5.5	9.6
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	13.8	-13.6	44.8	26.3	31.9	-7.0	14.7	19.7	10.3
5	Construction	2.5	0.3	20.8	9.3	2.8	-5.7	36.3	20.9	10.9
	Secondary	**20.3**	**1.6**	**16.4**	**16.8**	**3.2**	**0.6**	**15.8**	**11.2**	**10.1**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	16.3	16.0	19.8	24.0	15.1	-14.54	31.77	26.85	20.81
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	16.6	17.0	21.3	24.7	16.3	-11.7	30.9	26.7	21.2
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	14.0	8.0	6.6	16.3	3.2	-47.9	49.9	28.6	14.8
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	10.6	8.0	5.9	10.5	8.5	-10.1	47.5	23.7	15.0
7.1	Railways	0.3	10.2	14.9	3.7	25.8	-8.0	6.5	12.4	6.3
7.2	Road Transport	10.2	8.4	11.4	18.3	4.4	-14.9	68.7	27.8	18.6
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	Air Transport	80.7	12.5	4.9	-40.5	80.7	-47.1	7.0	23.4	6.3
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	2.2	10.5	4.6	-10.6	1.8	-4.5	28.8	7.8	7.8
7.6	Storage	2.4	8.5	-12.9	268.6	3.7	14.2	1.0	2.4	8.8
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	14.3	4.2	-9.8	4.1	16.2	6.3	16.6	20.1	6.3
8	Financial Services	9.5	9.8	12.2	7.5	6.4	4.3	7.5	16.2	9.7
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	15.7	17.5	9.6	11.9	11.8	8.2	21.3	19.1	11.0
10	Public Administration	27.7	16.7	9.7	0.3	-6.5	6.7	15.7	6.0	14.2
11	Other Services	15.6	22.1	11.6	3.7	11.5	-9.3	17.0	12.1	14.3
	Tertiary	**15.3**	**15.9**	**12.1**	**12.2**	**10.7**	**-2.9**	**24.2**	**19.8**	**14.6**
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	13.7	13.2	13.3	14.2	11.9	-0.1	18.6	16.2	12.0
13	Taxes on Products	18.7	19.3	19.4	11.6	3.2	1.0	25.5	18.5	13.8
14	Subsidies on Products	9.6	5.7	15.0	-8.6	27.1	49.9	21.4	20.4	22.0
15	**GSDP**	**14.2**	**13.9**	**13.9**	**14.3**	**10.8**	**-0.7**	**19.2**	**16.35**	**11.92**

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Annexure 3

Sectoral Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Percentage)

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	16.3	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.7	18.0	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.8
1.1	Crops	8.9	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.2	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.5	7.5
1.2	Livestock	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.9	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.4
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2
	Primary	**19.5**	**17.5**	**18.1**	**18.3**	**19.0**	**21.2**	**22.8**	**20.4**	**19.2**	**17.9**
3	Manufacturing	11.7	13.4	12.3	12.1	12.6	11.2	11.7	10.8	9.8	9.6
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
5	Construction	6.0	5.4	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
	Secondary	**19.2**	**20.3**	**18.3**	**18.8**	**19.2**	**17.7**	**17.8**	**17.4**	**16.6**	**16.4**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	13.8	14.1	14.4	15.3	16.6	17.0	14.6	16.2	17.7	19.1
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.9	15.1	15.7	13.9	15.3	16.7	18.1
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.6	7.0	7.4	7.6
7.1	Railways	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
7.2	Road Transport	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.7	5.2	5.5
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
7.6	Storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
8	Financial Services	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	20.8	21.2	22.0	21.2	20.8	20.8	22.5	23.0	23.6	23.4
10	Public Administration	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9
11	Other Services	8.9	9.1	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.7	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7
	Tertiary	**61.3**	**62.2**	**63.6**	**62.9**	**61.8**	**61.2**	**59.4**	**62.2**	**64.2**	**65.7**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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Annexure 4

Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	55,811	51,615	57,324	62,823	66,725	86,581	89,125	88,713	96,485	95,080
1.1	Crops	29,546	24,187	28,478	31,395	29,375	45,662	46,030	43,435	48,980	45,648
1.2	Livestock	22,519	23,938	25,520	27,473	33,170	36,464	38,340	40,225	42,066	43,611
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,715	1,683	1,836	1,921	1,942	2,096	2,103	2,078	2,114	2152.6
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	2,031	1,808	1,491	2,034	2,238	2,360	2,652	2,975	3,325	3668
2	Mining and Quarrying	12,604	14,093	15,139	17,572	22,472	18,565	14,741	18,537	19,321	20,925
	Primary	**68,415**	**65,708**	**72,463**	**80,395**	**89,197**	**1,05,147**	**1,03,866**	**1,07,249**	**1,15,806**	**1,16,005**
3	Manufacturing	48,276	63,751	64,943	70,950	82,686	81,035	83,157	83,760	79,115	88,611
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	6,624	7,207	5,736	7,338	8,223	10,673	9,896	10,596	11,580	12,035
5	Construction	23,332	23,986	24,355	27,845	29,053	27,592	27,669	34,386	37,212	40,130
	Secondary	**78,231**	**94,944**	**95,034**	**1,06,133**	**1,19,962**	**1,19,300**	**1,20,722**	**1,28,742**	**1,27,906**	**1,40,775**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	52,230	58,543	64,832	75,150	89,114	97,311	76,919	93,544	1,10,272	1,22,696
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	46,315	52,044	58,137	68,238	81,417	89,780	73,312	88,546	1,04,269	116355
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	5,915	6,499	6,695	6,912	7,697	7,531	3,607	4,998	6,003	6342
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	31,075	33,892	35,323	36,422	38,271	40,015	32,353	43,730	48,871	54,535
7.1	Railways	1,750	1,710	1,704	1,918	1,951	2,019	1,548	1,785	2,109	2,142
7.2	Road Transport	17,678	19,116	20,051	21,717	24,367	24,732	19,143	29,225	33,497	38677
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	548	984	1,075	1,103	631	1,112	530	510	565	583
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	4,338	4,412	4,730	4,842	4,159	4,129	3,546	4,108	3,977	4162
7.6	Storage	145	143	149	125	442	436	461	429	399	410
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6,617	7,526	7,614	6,718	6,721	7,588	7,126	7,674	8,323	8,561
8	Financial Services	28,699	30,906	33,782	35,119	35,294	35,624	36,913	37,043	37,663	40,557
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	78,506	87,438	97,946	1,03,455	1,10,724	1,19,288	1,20,675	1,34,817	1,45,897	1,53,208
10	Public Administration	13,860	17,024	18,928	19,973	19,418	17,456	17,449	18,907	18,561	19,668
11	Other Services	32,057	35,388	41,230	44,095	43,441	45,319	37,670	42,154	42,543	44,386
	Tertiary	**2,36,427**	**2,63,191**	**2,92,042**	**3,14,214**	**3,36,262**	**3,55,014**	**3,21,978**	**3,70,195**	**4,03,807**	**4,35,050**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**3,83,073**	**4,23,842**	**4,59,539**	**5,00,742**	**5,45,421**	**5,79,461**	**5,46,566**	**6,06,186**	**6,47,519**	**6,91,830**
13	Taxes on Products	41,113	49,417	57,371	66,711	71,836	72,521	72,114	80,606	86,880	99804
14	Subsidies on Products	7,854	8,717	8,964	10,043	8,856	11,014	16,245	17,563	19,242	23698
15	**GSDP**	**4,16,332**	**4,64,542**	**5,07,946**	**5,57,410**	**6,08,401**	**6,40,968**	**6,02,435**	**6,69,229**	**7,15,157**	**7,67,936**

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Annexure 5

Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Percentage)

S. No.	Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	-7.5	11.1	9.6	6.2	29.8	2.9	-0.5	8.8	-1.5
1.1	Crops	-18.1	17.7	10.2	-6.4	55.4	0.8	-5.6	12.8	-6.8
1.2	Livestock	6.3	6.6	7.7	20.7	9.9	5.1	4.9	4.6	3.7
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-1.9	9.1	4.6	1.1	7.9	0.3	-1.2	1.7	1.8
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-11.0	-17.6	36.5	10.0	5.4	12.4	12.2	11.8	10.3
2	Mining and Quarrying	11.8	7.4	16.1	27.9	-17.4	-20.6	25.7	4.2	8.3
	Primary	**-4.0**	**10.3**	**10.9**	**10.9**	**17.9**	**-1.2**	**3.3**	**8.0**	**0.2**
3	Manufacturing	32.1	1.9	9.3	16.5	-2.0	2.6	0.7	-5.5	12.0
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	8.8	-20.4	27.9	12.1	29.8	-7.3	7.1	9.3	3.9
5	Construction	2.8	1.5	14.3	4.3	-5.0	0.3	24.3	8.2	7.8
	Secondary	**21.4**	**0.1**	**11.7**	**13.0**	**-0.6**	**1.2**	**6.6**	**-0.6**	**10.1**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	12.1	10.7	15.9	18.6	9.2	-21.0	21.6	17.9	11.3
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	12.4	11.7	17.4	19.3	10.3	-18.3	20.8	17.8	11.6
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	9.9	3.0	3.2	11.3	-2.1	-52.1	38.6	20.1	5.6
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.1	4.2	3.1	5.1	4.6	-19.1	35.2	11.8	11.6
7.1	Railways	-2.2	-0.4	12.5	1.8	3.5	-23.3	15.3	18.2	1.5
7.2	Road Transport	8.1	4.9	8.3	12.2	1.5	-22.6	52.7	14.6	15.5
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	79.7	9.2	2.7	-42.8	76.3	-52.4	-3.7	10.8	3.2
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	1.7	7.2	2.4	-14.1	-0.7	-14.1	15.9	-3.2	4.7
7.6	Storage	-1.2	3.8	-15.8	252.3	-1.4	5.8	-6.9	-6.9	2.7
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	13.7	1.2	-11.8	0.0	12.9	-6.1	7.7	8.5	2.9
8	Financial Services	7.7	9.3	4.0	0.5	0.9	3.6	0.4	1.7	7.7
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	11.4	12.0	5.6	7.0	7.7	1.2	11.7	8.2	5.0
10	Public Administration	22.8	11.2	5.5	-2.8	-10.1	0.0	8.4	-1.8	6.0
11	Other Services	10.4	16.5	6.9	-1.5	4.3	-16.9	11.9	0.9	4.3
	Tertiary	**11.3**	**11.0**	**7.6**	**7.0**	**5.6**	**-9.3**	**15.0**	**9.1**	**7.7**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**10.6**	**8.4**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**6.2**	**-5.7**	**10.9**	**6.8**	**6.8**
13	Taxes on Products	20.2	16.1	16.3	7.7	1.0	-0.6	11.8	7.8	14.9
14	Subsidies on Products	11.0	2.8	12.0	-11.8	24.4	47.49	8.11	9.6	23.2
15	**GSDP**	**11.6**	**9.3**	**9.7**	**9.1**	**5.4**	**-6.0**	**11.1**	**6.9**	**7.4**

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Annexure 6

Sectoral Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Percentage)

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	14.6	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.2	14.9	16.3	14.6	14.9	13.7
1.1	Crops	7.7	5.7	6.2	6.3	5.4	7.9	8.4	7.2	7.6	6.6
1.2	Livestock	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.3
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
	Primary	**17.9**	**15.5**	**15.8**	**16.1**	**16.4**	**18.1**	**19.0**	**17.7**	**17.9**	**16.8**
3	Manufacturing	12.6	15.0	14.1	14.2	15.2	14.0	15.2	13.8	12.2	12.8
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
5	Construction	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.8
	Secondary	**20.4**	**22.4**	**20.7**	**21.2**	**22.0**	**20.6**	**22.1**	**21.2**	**19.8**	**20.3**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	13.6	13.8	14.1	15.0	16.3	16.8	14.1	15.4	17.0	17.7
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.6	14.9	15.5	13.4	14.6	16.1	16.8
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.9	5.9	7.2	7.5	7.9
7.1	Railways	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
7.2	Road Transport	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.5	4.8	5.2	5.6
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
7.6	Storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
8	Financial Services	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.9
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	20.5	20.6	21.3	20.7	20.3	20.6	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.1
10	Public Administration	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
11	Other Services	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.4
	Tertiary	**61.7**	**62.1**	**63.6**	**62.7**	**61.7**	**61.3**	**58.9**	**61.1**	**62.4**	**62.9**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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Annexure 7

Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs. in crore) and Per Capita Income

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	71,272	70,539	83,285	95,098	1,07,472	1,49,138	1,66,478	1,75,987	1,93,641	2,01,726
1.1	Crops	37,528	32,283	38,477	41,946	42,452	72,407	76,478	78,838	93,314	92,579
1.2	Livestock	28,900	33,369	39,392	46,115	56,932	68,217	79,093	85,619	89,838	97,852
1.3	Forestry and Logging	2,441	2,474	3,328	3,650	4,332	4,156	6,052	6,083	4,346	4,491
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	2,404	2,412	2,089	3,388	3,755	4,359	4,855	5,447	6,142	6804
2	Mining and Quarrying	12,499	14,320	16,531	19,885	28,115	22,636	18,227	20,433	21,730	24,004
	Primary	**83,771**	**84,859**	**99,816**	**1,14,983**	**1,35,587**	**1,71,774**	**1,84,704**	**1,96,420**	**2,15,371**	**2,25,729**
3	Manufacturing	45,156	61,183	63,802	71,274	85,601	84,320	87,443	93,676	95,820	1,05,021
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	4,967	5,815	4,983	7,410	9,122	12,227	10,887	12,766	16,196	17,865
5	Construction	26,171	26,798	26,836	32,468	35,197	35,967	33,332	46,026	54,567	60521
	Secondary	**76,293**	**93,796**	**95,620**	**1,11,152**	**1,29,920**	**1,32,514**	**1,31,662**	**1,52,469**	**1,66,582**	**1,83,407**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	62,117	72,247	83,849	1,00,247	1,24,701	1,43,634	1,21,438	1,60,639	2,04,224	2,46,788
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	55,213	64,413	75,377	91,136	1,14,164	1,32,787	1,16,227	1,52,545	1,93,737	2,34,751
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,904	7,834	8,472	9,111	10,537	10,846	5,211	8,094	10,487	12,037
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	29,273	32,533	34,477	35,701	38,628	40,828	34,702	56,286	70,753	81,272
7.1	Railways	1,654	1,638	1,783	2,073	2,111	2,689	2,406	2,481	2,737	2,910
7.2	Road Transport	16,910	18,694	19,828	21,690	25,484	25,842	20,663	39,578	51,510	60,714
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	416	928	1,068	1,117	559	871	98	130	268	285
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	4,352	4,419	4,849	5,029	4,400	4,408	4,045	5,292	5,634	6,071
7.6	Storage	149	160	170	145	579	597	674	669	676	739
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	5,792	6,694	6,779	5,647	5,496	6,422	6,815	8,137	9,928	10,553
8	Financial Services	29,704	32,409	35,554	39,892	42,780	45,595	47,388	50,903	59,293	65,044
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	83,407	97,185	1,14,209	1,22,977	1,38,945	1,55,848	1,67,307	2,05,164	2,44,513	2,71,423
10	Public Administration	13,616	17,357	20,735	23,060	23,300	21,880	23,269	26,860	28,587	32,655
11	Other Services	38,750	45,040	55,413	61,542	64,048	71,518	64,140	75,214	84,174	96,240
	Tertiary	**2,56,866**	**2,96,772**	**3,44,236**	**3,83,419**	**4,32,402**	**4,79,303**	**4,58,245**	**5,75,065**	**6,91,544**	**7,93,421**
12	**Total NSVA at Basic Prices**	**4,16,930**	**4,75,428**	**5,39,673**	**6,09,554**	**6,97,909**	**7,83,591**	**7,74,611**	**9,23,954**	**10,73,498**	**12,02,558**
13	Taxes on Products	48,642	57,754	68,906	82,256	91,799	94,699	95,677	1,20,065	1,42,244	1,61,907
14	Subsidies on Products	9,292	10,188	10,767	12,383	11,317	14,382	21,552	26,160	31,505	38,443
15	**Net State Domestic Product**	**4,56,280**	**5,22,994**	**5,97,812**	**6,79,427**	**7,78,391**	**8,63,908**	**8,48,736**	**10,17,859**	**11,84,237**	**13,26,022**
16	Population ('000)	36,766	37,134	37,505	37,881	37,093	37,346	37,599	37,816	37,999	38,181
17	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**1,24,104**	**1,40,840**	**1,59,395**	**1,79,358**	**2,09,848**	**2,31,326**	**2,25,734**	**2,69,161**	**3,11,649**	**3,47,299**

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Annexure 8

Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. in crore) and Per Capita Income

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	51,883	47,578	53,042	58,220	61,889	81,463	83,702	83,008	90,479	89,343
1.1	Crops	26,191	20,723	24,759	27,454	25,269	41,354	41,531	38,700	44,055	41,058
1.2	Livestock	22,190	23,592	25,148	27,077	32,720	35,965	37,787	39,644	41,448	42,970
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,694	1,662	1,809	1,893	1,911	2,067	2,060	2,035	2,070	2,108
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,808	1,601	1,325	1,797	1,989	2,078	2,323	2,629	2,907	3,207
2	Mining and Quarrying	10,704	11,743	12,541	14,885	18,416	14,896	11,127	15,486	16,235	17,582
	Primary	**62,586**	**59,321**	**65,582**	**73,105**	**80,304**	**96,359**	**94,829**	**98,494**	**1,06,714**	**1,06,925**
3	Manufacturing	39,854	54,924	55,949	61,027	72,079	69,984	71,198	70,596	65,242	73,073
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	4,502	4,933	3,731	4,676	4,769	6,304	5,534	6,175	7,218	7,501
5	Construction	21,833	22,462	22,715	25,920	26,756	24,996	24,731	31,092	33,564	36,195
	Secondary	**66,189**	**82,319**	**82,395**	**91,623**	**1,03,604**	**1,01,285**	**1,01,463**	**1,07,863**	**1,06,023**	**1,16,770**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	50,341	56,317	62,313	72,080	85,840	93,648	72,836	89,075	1,05,430	1,17,345
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	44,769	50,250	56,071	65,564	78,633	86,635	69,833	84,700	1,00,109	1,11,724
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	5,572	6,067	6,241	6,515	7,207	7,012	3,003	4,376	5,321	5,621
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	25,095	27,468	27,874	27,970	28,452	28,870	21,197	31,855	36,151	40,416
7.1	Railways	1,445	1,387	1,333	1,524	1,530	1,527	1,056	1,232	1,478	1,501
7.2	Road Transport	14,298	15,441	15,733	16,658	18,322	18,073	12,778	22,529	26,521	30,475
7.3	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.4	Air Transport	354	801	893	915	430	646	11.63	-1.27	39.61	40.90
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	3,821	3,859	4,095	4,158	3,494	3,408	2,742	3,194	2,986	3,125
7.6	Storage	120	123	124	102	397	387	402	367	334	345
7.7	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	5,058	5,856	5,696	4,613	4,278	4,830	4,207	4,534	4,792	4,929
8	Financial Services	28,204	30,286	33,080	34,359	34,423	34,764	35,906	35,998	36,617	39,431
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	66,962	74,858	83,156	85,972	93,137	1,00,242	99,376	1,11,936	1,21,429	1,26,934
10	Public Administration	10,648	12,874	14,532	15,571	15,314	13,756	13,522	14,677	14,438	15,300
11	Other Services	29,612	32,749	38,393	40,797	40,385	42,029	34,181	38,530	38,652	40,326
	Tertiary	**2,10,862**	**2,34,552**	**2,59,347**	**2,76,749**	**2,97,552**	**3,13,310**	**2,77,018**	**3,22,072**	**3,52,716**	**3,79,751**
12	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	3,39,638	3,76,192	4,07,324	4,41,477	4,81,461	5,10,953	4,73,310	5,28,429	5,65,453	6,03,446
13	Taxes on Products	41,113	49,417	57,371	66,711	71,836	72,521	72,114	80,606	86,880	99,804
14	Subsidies on Products	7,854	8,717	8,964	10,043	8,856	11,014	16,245	17,563	19,242	23,698
15	**Net State Domestic Product**	**3,72,897**	**4,16,892**	**4,55,731**	**4,98,145**	**5,44,441**	**5,72,460**	**5,29,179**	**5,91,472**	**6,33,091**	**6,79,552**
16	**Population ('000)**	**36,766**	**37,134**	**37,505**	**37,881**	**37,093**	**37,346**	**37,599**	**37,816**	**37,999**	**38,181**
17	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**1,01,424**	**1,12,267**	**1,21,512**	**1,31,503**	**1,46,777**	**1,53,286**	**1,40,743**	**1,56,408**	**1,66,607**	**1,77,982**

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Annexure 9

Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All-India at Current Prices (Rs. in crore) (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	20,93,612	22,27,533	25,18,662	28,29,826	30,29,925
1.1	Crops	12,92,874	13,27,992	14,86,044	16,33,264	16,80,777
1.2	Livestock	5,10,411	5,82,410	6,72,611	7,85,683	8,82,009
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,73,760	1,84,411	2,05,364	2,17,603	2,55,053
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,16,567	1,32,720	1,54,643	1,93,275	2,12,087
2	Mining and Quarrying	3,08,476	2,94,011	3,26,808	3,36,109	3,77,661
	Primary	**24,02,088**	**25,21,544**	**28,45,470**	**31,65,935**	**34,07,586**
3	Manufacturing	18,78,369	21,46,189	23,33,721	25,66,623	28,12,560
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2,82,258	3,34,965	3,55,709	4,25,718	4,49,459
5	Construction	9,79,086	9,91,084	10,80,870	12,00,414	13,52,118
	Secondary	**31,39,713**	**34,72,238**	**37,70,300**	**41,92,755**	**46,14,137**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	13,20,833	14,33,969	16,09,001	18,81,395	21,36,707
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	12,06,474	13,07,323	14,68,583	17,22,671	19,55,798
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	1,14,359	1,26,646	1,40,418	1,58,723	1,80,909
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7,86,763	8,60,544	9,30,155	9,97,528	10,66,055
7.1	Railways	92,459	1,00,451	1,06,786	1,16,584	1,23,596
7.2	Road Transport	3,70,364	3,99,902	4,34,947	4,84,134	5,36,552
7.3	Water Transport	7,590	7,298	9,206	13,021	13,059
7.4	Air Transport	11,820	20,344	21,496	22,444	12,730
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	91,681	88,246	1,02,468	97,602	1,03,341
7.6	Storage	6,407	7,021	7,442	16,194	18,597
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	2,06,442	2,37,282	2,47,809	2,47,549	2,58,179
8	Financial Services	6,61,411	7,26,286	7,50,201	8,46,194	9,41,778
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	17,01,935	18,99,852	21,61,236	22,81,018	25,87,720
10	Public Administration and Defence	6,76,818	7,31,578	8,27,438	9,45,082	10,45,488
11	Other Services	8,14,718	9,28,489	10,71,399	11,95,759	13,75,658
	Tertiary	**59,62,478**	**65,80,718**	**73,49,430**	**81,46,976**	**91,53,406**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**1,15,04,279**	**1,25,74,499**	**1,39,65,200**	**1,55,05,665**	**1,71,75,128**
13	Taxes on Products	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,43,568
14	Subsidies on Products	3,27,982	3,21,121	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,19,028
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**1,24,67,959**	**1,37,71,874**	**1,53,91,669**	**1,70,90,042**	**1,88,99,668**
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**86,647**	**94,797**	**1,04,880**	**1,15,224**	**1,25,946**

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Annexure 9

Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All-India at Current Prices (Rs. in crore) (from 2019-20 to 2023-24)

S. No.	Sector	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	33,68,471	37,06,469	40,99,473	44,84,268	46,92,360
1.1	Crops	18,85,276	20,63,990	22,80,312	24,78,925	
1.2	Livestock	9,77,918	11,13,089	12,38,401	13,55,460	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	2,69,727	2,84,445	2,97,337	3,24,875	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	2,35,550	2,44,945	2,83,422	3,25,007	
2	Mining and Quarrying	3,57,001	3,24,140	4,39,339	4,94,602	5,27,064
	Primary	**37,25,472**	**40,30,609**	**45,38,812**	**49,78,870**	**52,19,424**
3	Manufacturing	27,05,101	28,03,495	33,92,605	35,36,461	37,73,280
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	5,02,999	5,00,780	5,77,793	6,04,209	6,51,838
5	Construction	13,78,669	13,59,511	18,35,674	21,78,693	23,97,798
	Secondary	**45,86,769**	**46,63,786**	**58,06,072**	**63,19,363**	**68,22,916**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	23,26,331	18,45,440	23,09,096	28,54,476	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	21,31,424	17,54,567	21,70,391	26,15,146	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	1,94,907	90,873	1,38,705	2,39,330	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	11,52,558	10,16,715	13,65,822	15,55,672	
7.1	Railways	1,35,376	1,29,709	1,45,500	1,63,878	46,88,447
7.2	Road Transport	5,65,162	4,29,312	6,67,974	7,35,480	
7.3	Water Transport	13,228	14,088	19,210	25,198	
7.4	Air Transport	22,496	10,839	11,114	16,640	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	1,03,582	93,072	1,25,990	1,53,736	
7.6	Storage	19,796	20,962	21,586	23,936	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	2,92,918	3,18,734	3,74,447	4,36,804	
8	Financial Services	10,27,636	10,86,371	11,73,240	14,42,485	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	28,53,477	29,41,808	34,72,633	40,77,678	60,52,948
10	Public Administration and Defence	11,51,736	12,06,853	13,15,856	14,89,174	38,93,944
11	Other Services	15,57,139	14,19,415	16,54,053	19,41,323	
	Tertiary	**1,00,68,877**	**95,16,602**	**1,12,90,700**	**1,33,60,808**	**1,46,35,339**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**1,83,81,117**	**1,82,10,997**	**2,16,35,584**	**2,46,59,041**	**2,66,77,679**
13	Taxes on Products	20,79,742	21,56,385	26,39,347	30,80,544	27,12,007
14	Subsidies on Products	3,57,266	5,13,286	6,77,532	7,89,939	
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**2,01,03,593**	**1,98,54,096**	**2,35,97,399**	**2,69,49,646**	**2,93,89,686**
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**1,32,341**	**1,27,244**	**1,50,906**	**1,69,496**	**1,83,236**

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Annexure 10

Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP and PCI of All India at Current Prices (Percentage)

S.No.	Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	6.4	13.1	12.4	7.1	11.2	10.0	10.6	9.4	4.6
1.1	Crops	2.7	11.9	9.9	2.9	12.2	9.5	10.5	8.7	
1.2	Livestock	14.1	15.5	16.8	12.3	10.9	13.8	11.3	9.5	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	6.1	11.4	6.0	17.2	5.8	5.5	4.5	9.3	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	13.9	16.5	25.0	9.7	11.1	4.0	15.7	14.7	
2	Mining and Quarrying	-4.7	11.2	2.8	12.4	-5.5	-9.2	35.5	12.6	6.6
	Primary	**5.0**	**12.8**	**11.3**	**7.6**	**9.3**	**8.2**	**12.6**	**9.7**	**4.8**
3	Manufacturing	14.3	8.7	10.0	9.6	-3.8	3.6	21.0	4.2	6.7
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	18.7	6.2	19.7	5.6	11.9	-0.4	15.4	4.6	7.9
5	Construction	1.2	9.1	11.1	12.6	2.0	-1.4	35.0	18.7	10.1
	Secondary	**10.6**	**8.6**	**11.2**	**10.1**	**-0.6**	**1.7**	**24.5**	**8.8**	**8.0**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	8.6	12.2	16.9	13.6	8.9	-20.7	25.1	23.6	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	8.4	12.3	17.3	13.5	9.0	-17.7	23.7	20.5	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	10.7	10.9	13.0	14.0	7.7	-53.4	52.6	72.5	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.4	8.1	7.2	6.9	8.1	-11.8	34.3	13.9	
7.1	Railways	8.6	6.3	9.2	6.0	9.5	-4.2	12.2	12.6	6.3
7.2	Road Transport	8.0	8.8	11.3	10.8	5.3	-24.0	55.6	10.1	
7.3	Water Transport	-3.8	26.1	41.4	0.3	1.3	6.5	36.4	31.2	
7.4	Air Transport	72.1	5.7	4.4	-43.3	76.7	-51.8	2.5	49.7	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	-3.7	16.1	-4.7	5.9	0.2	-10.1	35.4	22.0	
7.6	Storage	9.6	6.0	117.6	14.8	6.4	5.9	3.0	10.9	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	14.9	4.4	-0.1	4.3	13.5	8.8	17.5	16.7	
8	Financial Services	9.8	3.3	12.8	11.3	9.1	5.7	8.0	22.9	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	11.6	13.8	5.5	13.4	10.3	3.1	18.0	17.4	9.7
10	Public Administration and Defence	8.1	13.1	14.2	10.6	10.2	4.8	9.0	13.2	13.5
11	Other Services	14.0	15.4	11.6	15.0	13.2	-8.8	16.5	17.4	
	Tertiary	**10.4**	**11.7**	**10.9**	**12.4**	**10.0**	**-5.5**	**18.6**	**18.3**	**9.5**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**9.3**	**11.1**	**11.0**	**10.8**	**7.0**	**-0.9**	**18.8**	**14.0**	**8.2**
13	Taxes on Products	17.6	15.0	8.7	7.6	1.8	3.7	22.4	16.7	18.4
14	Subsidies on Products	-2.1	-0.4	-1.7	1.4	12.0	43.7	32.0	16.6	
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**10.5**	**11.8**	**11.0**	**10.6**	**6.4**	**-1.2**	**18.9**	**14.2**	**9.1**
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**9.4**	**10.6**	**9.9**	**9.3**	**5.1**	**-3.9**	**18.6**	**12.3**	**8.1**

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Annexure 11

Sectoral Composition of GVA of All India at Current Prices (Percentage)

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	18.2	17.7	18.0	18.3	17.6	18.3	20.4	18.9	18.2	17.6
1.1	Crops	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.5	9.8	10.3	11.3	10.5	10.1	
1.2	Livestock	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.5	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
2	Mining and Quarrying	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Primary	**20.9**	**20.1**	**20.4**	**20.4**	**19.8**	**20.3**	**22.1**	**21.0**	**20.2**	**19.6**
3	Manufacturing	16.3	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.4	15.7	14.3	14.1
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
5	Construction	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.8	9.0
	Secondary	**27.3**	**27.6**	**27.0**	**27.0**	**26.9**	**25.0**	**25.6**	**26.8**	**25.6**	**25.6**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.5	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.7	10.1	10.7	11.6	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	10.5	10.4	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	9.6	10.0	10.6	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.3	6.3	17.6
7.1	Railways	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
7.2	Road Transport	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	
7.3	Water Transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	
7.6	Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	
8	Financial Services	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.8	22.7
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	14.8	15.1	15.5	14.7	15.1	15.5	16.2	16.1	16.5	
10	Public Administration and Defence	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.0	14.6
11	Other Services	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.9	
	Tertiary	**51.8**	**52.3**	**52.6**	**52.5**	**53.3**	**54.8**	**52.3**	**52.2**	**54.2**	**54.9**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

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Annexure 12

Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. in crore) (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

S. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	16,05,715	16,16,146	17,26,004	18,40,023	18,78,598
1.1	Crops	9,98,425	9,69,344	10,20,258	10,75,111	10,49,211
1.2	Livestock	3,90,449	4,19,637	4,61,572	4,97,830	5,40,970
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,34,609	1,36,960	1,44,547	1,52,351	1,63,949
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	82,232	90,205	99,627	1,14,730	1,24,468
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,49,248	3,29,612	3,26,815
	Primary	**18,94,400**	**19,34,120**	**20,75,252**	**21,69,634**	**22,05,413**
3	Manufacturing	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,54,764	22,09,428	23,28,992
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,496	2,72,650	2,94,147
5	Construction	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,16,445	9,64,306	10,26,789
	Secondary	**27,33,214**	**29,93,343**	**32,17,705**	**34,46,384**	**36,49,928**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,322	15,68,175	17,07,781
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	10,37,640	11,50,121	12,68,230	14,35,984	15,63,237
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	98,201	1,11,305	1,21,092	1,32,191	1,44,544
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6,71,848	7,31,399	7,57,056	8,00,245	8,30,977
7.1	Railways	80,720	85,452	82,161	87,886	91,350
7.2	Road Transport	3,20,813	3,43,155	3,62,324	3,96,401	4,17,538
7.3	Water Transport	7,954	8,095	8,569	11,915	12,628
7.4	Air Transport	5,188	6,053	7,172	8,373	9,402
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	75,596	81,156	86,835	84,351	89,061
7.6	Storage	5,529	6,245	6,100	12,976	13,784
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,76,047	2,01,243	2,03,896	1,98,344	1,97,215
8	Financial Services	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,95,983	7,28,670	7,58,170
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,96,983	18,08,521	19,56,051
10	Public Administration and Defence	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,14,238	6,76,507	7,22,773
11	Other Services	6,59,262	7,11,691	7,81,744	8,36,035	9,02,705
	Tertiary	**50,84,519**	**55,64,409**	**60,35,326**	**64,18,153**	**68,78,457**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**97,12,133**	**1,04,91,870**	**1,13,28,285**	**1,20,34,171**	**1,27,33,798**
13	Taxes on Products	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,644
14	Subsidies on Products	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,527
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**1,05,27,674**	**1,13,69,493**	**1,23,08,193**	**1,31,44,582**	**1,39,92,914**
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**72,805**	**77,659**	**83,003**	**87,586**	**92,133**

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Annexure 12

Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. in crore) (from 2019-20 to 2023-24)

S. No.	Sector	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	19,94,326	20,74,212	21,70,106	22,72,250	22,87,329
1.1	Crops	11,08,603	11,37,474	11,74,359	12,30,083	
1.2	Livestock	5,81,714	6,17,799	6,57,269	6,90,268	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1,73,972	1,83,993	1,85,031	1,86,825	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1,30,037	1,34,947	1,53,447	1,65,075	
2	Mining and Quarrying	3,17,134	2,91,075	3,09,276	3,15,256	3,40,821
	Primary	**23,11,460**	**23,65,288**	**24,79,383**	**25,87,507**	**26,28,150**
3	Manufacturing	22,59,706	23,29,160	25,61,033	25,04,663	27,17,235
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	3,00,798	2,88,213	3,17,966	3,47,973	3,74,125
5	Construction	10,43,429	9,95,371	11,93,532	13,06,256	14,45,603
	Secondary	**36,03,933**	**36,12,744**	**40,72,531**	**41,58,893**	**45,36,963**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	18,28,868	14,38,477	16,14,780	18,38,718	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	16,75,607	13,67,599	15,17,811	16,84,541	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	1,53,261	70,878	96,968	1,54,177	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	8,61,192	7,15,411	8,65,601	9,39,005	
7.1	Railways	82,303	65,754	79,828	94,504	29,57,058
7.2	Road Transport	4,32,160	3,17,897	4,26,710	4,46,247	
7.3	Water Transport	13,016	12,265	13,053	14,134	
7.4	Air Transport	9,158	3,433	5,443	8,749	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	91,356	81,238	84,531	95,281	
7.6	Storage	14,021	13,857	18,128	17,380	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	2,19,178	2,20,967	2,37,909	2,62,710	
8	Financial Services	7,84,536	8,24,294	8,31,305	8,94,603	36,84,959
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	21,13,708	21,29,836	22,91,542	25,10,871	
10	Public Administration and Defence	7,62,531	7,57,886	7,80,846	8,28,314	20,20,579
11	Other Services	9,69,873	8,43,408	9,40,853	10,46,990	
	Tertiary	**73,20,708**	**67,09,313**	**73,24,926**	**80,58,501**	**86,62,596**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**1,32,36,100**	**1,26,87,345**	**1,38,76,840**	**1,48,04,901**	**1,58,27,708**
13	Taxes on Products	15,55,807	13,65,116	15,79,572	17,40,795	14,62,573
14	Subsidies on Products	2,57,267	3,57,591	4,34,566	4,74,267	
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**1,45,34,641**	**1,36,94,869**	**1,50,21,846**	**1,60,71,429**	**1,72,90,281**
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**94,420**	**86,034**	**94,054**	**99,404**	**1,06,134**

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Annexure 13

Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP and PCI of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Percentage)

S. No.	Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.1	6.2	4.0	4.6	4.7	0.7
1.1	Crops	-2.9	5.3	5.4	-2.4	5.7	2.6	3.2	4.7	
1.2	Livestock	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.2	6.4	5.0	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.6	6.1	5.8	0.6	1.0	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	9.7	10.4	15.2	8.5	4.5	3.8	13.7	7.6	
2	Mining and Quarrying	10.1	9.8	-5.6	-0.8	-3.0	-8.2	6.3	1.9	8.1
	Primary	**2.1**	**7.3**	**4.5**	**1.6**	**4.8**	**2.3**	**4.8**	**4.4**	**1.6**
3	Manufacturing	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	-3.0	3.1	10.0	-2.2	8.5
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	4.7	10.0	10.6	7.9	2.3	-4.2	10.3	9.4	7.5
5	Construction	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	1.6	-4.6	19.9	9.4	10.7
	Secondary	**9.5**	**7.5**	**7.1**	**5.9**	**-1.3**	**0.2**	**12.7**	**2.1**	**9.1**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.1	10.1	12.9	8.9	7.1	-21.3	12.3	13.9	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	10.8	10.3	13.2	8.9	7.2	-18.4	11.0	11.0	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	13.3	8.8	9.2	9.3	6.0	-53.8	36.8	59.0	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	8.9	3.5	5.7	3.8	3.6	-16.9	21.0	8.5	
7.1	Railways	5.9	-3.9	7.0	3.9	-9.9	-20.1	21.4	18.4	6.5
7.2	Road Transport	7.0	5.6	9.4	5.3	3.5	-26.4	34.2	4.6	
7.3	Water Transport	1.8	5.9	39.0	6.0	3.1	-5.8	6.4	8.3	
7.4	Air Transport	16.7	18.5	16.7	12.3	-2.6	-62.5	58.5	60.8	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	7.4	7.0	-2.9	5.6	2.6	-11.1	4.1	12.7	
7.6	Storage	12.9	-2.3	112.7	6.2	1.7	-1.2	30.8	-4.1	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	14.3	1.3	-2.7	-0.6	11.1	0.8	7.7	10.4	
8	Financial Services	7.3	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	5.1	0.9	7.6	8.2
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	12.1	10.8	0.6	8.2	8.1	0.8	7.6	9.6	
10	Public Administration and Defence	3.9	8.7	10.1	6.8	5.5	-0.6	3.0	6.1	7.7
11	Other Services	8.0	9.8	6.9	8.0	7.4	-13.0	11.6	11.3	
	Tertiary	**9.4**	**8.5**	**6.3**	**7.2**	**6.4**	**-8.4**	**9.2**	**10.0**	**7.5**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**3.9**	**-4.1**	**9.4**	**6.7**	**6.9**
13	Taxes on Products	4.9	8.2	9.3	10.4	4.0	-12.3	15.7	10.2	15.5
14	Subsidies on Products	-3.2	-3.2	-5.9	-3.1	8.8	39.0	21.5	9.1	
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**8.0**	**8.3**	**6.8**	**6.5**	**3.9**	**-5.8**	**9.7**	**7.0**	**7.6**
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**6.7**	**6.9**	**5.5**	**5.2**	**2.5**	**-8.9**	**9.3**	**5.7**	**6.8**

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Annexure 14

Sectoral Composition of GVA of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Percentage)

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2023-24 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	16.5	15.4	15.2	15.3	14.8	15.1	16.3	15.6	15.3	14.5
1.1	Crops	10.3	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.2	8.4	9.0	8.5	8.3	
1.2	Livestock	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.7	
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
2	Mining and Quarrying	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
	Primary	**19.5**	**18.4**	**18.3**	**18.0**	**17.3**	**17.5**	**18.6**	**17.9**	**17.5**	**16.6**
3	Manufacturing	17.3	18.1	18.1	18.4	18.3	17.1	18.4	18.5	16.9	17.2
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
5	Construction	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.8	9.1
	Secondary	**28.1**	**28.5**	**28.4**	**28.6**	**28.7**	**27.2**	**28.5**	**29.3**	**28.1**	**28.7**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.7	12.0	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.8	11.3	11.6	12.4	
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.9	12.3	12.7	10.8	10.9	11.4	
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.3	
7.1	Railways	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	
7.2	Road Transport	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.0	
7.3	Water Transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
7.4	Air Transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	
7.6	Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	
8	Financial Services	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	14.9	15.5	15.9	15.0	15.4	16.0	16.8	16.5	17.0	
10	Public Administration and Defence	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.6	
11	Other Services	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	
	Tertiary	**52.4**	**53.0**	**53.3**	**53.3**	**54.0**	**55.3**	**52.9**	**52.8**	**54.4**	**54.7**
12	**Total GSVA at Basic Prices**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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Annexure 15

Gross District Domestic Product of Telangana from 2020-21 to 2022-23 (Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	District	Current prices			Constant (2011-12) prices		
		2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)
01	Adilabad	12,44,275	14,85,739	17,18,979	7,97,253	8,82,047	9,35,289
02	Kumuram Bheem	7,80,106	9,72,232	11,13,630	4,79,869	5,63,467	6,01,596
03	Mancherial	15,09,142	18,69,772	21,39,549	9,62,730	11,37,515	12,08,187
04	Nirmal	12,34,886	14,88,803	16,95,576	7,49,461	8,47,394	8,94,842
05	Nizamabad	27,45,765	32,44,424	36,53,636	17,12,619	19,04,745	19,90,022
06	Jagtial	16,34,713	18,65,887	21,21,655	9,79,934	10,59,873	11,25,717
07	Peddapalli	15,95,668	19,59,140	22,35,274	10,39,408	12,19,821	13,06,362
08	Jayashankar	10,29,789	11,42,627	13,80,918	6,28,159	6,61,159	7,23,034
09	Bhadradri Kothagudem	22,35,035	29,64,259	34,21,548	13,65,152	17,61,719	18,85,939
10	Mahabubabad	13,09,246	16,29,992	18,17,174	7,64,217	8,84,647	9,30,816
11	Warangal	13,90,132	16,56,266	18,88,748	8,50,510	9,52,110	10,06,504
12	Hanumakonda	16,18,109	19,87,330	23,86,889	10,38,973	11,80,043	13,05,359
13	Karimnagar	20,56,484	23,56,953	26,60,347	13,09,818	14,17,553	14,99,881
14	Rajanna Siricilla	9,57,894	11,01,169	12,77,767	5,86,749	6,32,116	6,79,578
15	Kamareddy	16,33,355	19,60,029	22,05,307	9,93,263	11,18,479	11,76,312
16	Sangareddy	45,53,236	53,85,592	60,40,137	32,20,674	34,99,127	35,71,676
17	Medak	18,31,805	20,68,156	23,55,773	11,94,017	12,57,011	13,18,234
18	Siddipet	24,38,397	25,68,290	28,02,991	14,43,556	14,74,365	15,01,805
19	Jangaon	10,35,345	11,69,183	13,59,290	6,19,747	6,44,886	6,98,569
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	18,25,301	22,58,077	24,61,100	11,30,470	13,55,998	13,85,153
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	62,46,446	75,02,004	88,86,672	43,37,933	48,00,669	51,13,362
22	Hyderabad	1,55,76,042	1,88,09,970	2,28,62,308	1,01,66,183	1,13,00,637	1,24,78,325
23	Rangareddy	2,00,20,122	2,39,29,698	2,83,41,912	1,29,18,075	1,42,52,478	1,53,36,682
24	Vikarabad	14,01,055	17,09,155	19,83,958	8,58,289	9,79,638	10,56,535
25	Mahabubnagar	22,44,557	25,70,504	28,95,980	14,82,462	16,06,643	16,57,952
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	10,20,558	11,93,554	14,21,910	5,96,848	6,61,240	7,19,452
27	Wanaparthy	9,93,830	11,83,165	14,15,135	5,89,110	6,55,869	7,32,130
28	Nagarkurnool	15,56,491	18,37,189	21,27,673	9,33,547	10,31,798	11,20,301
29	Nalgonda	38,30,662	45,70,690	50,61,597	23,97,545	26,48,393	27,30,354
30	Suryapet	22,01,358	26,30,636	30,00,311	13,32,295	14,88,338	15,92,747
31	Khammam	31,18,385	36,56,125	40,80,266	19,30,179	21,23,534	22,27,654
32	Mulugu	5,38,167	6,07,580	6,91,350	3,07,660	3,29,230	3,47,822
33	Narayanpet	9,01,441	10,86,232	12,98,044	5,26,811	5,90,379	6,57,467
GDDP		**9,43,07,798**	**11,24,20,420**	**13,08,03,403**	**6,02,43,515**	**6,69,22,922**	**7,15,15,655**

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Annexure 16

Per Capita Income of Telangana by Districts from 2020-21 to 2022-23 (in Rs.)

Sl. No	District	Current prices			Constant (2011-12) prices		
		2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)	2020-21 (TRE)	2021-22 (SRE)	2022-23 (FRE)
01	Adilabad	1,48,415	1,76,517	2,03,283	92,913	1,02,268	1,08,090
02	Kumuram Bheem	1,28,615	1,59,383	1,81,825	76,990	90,049	95,957
03	Mancherial	1,56,012	1,93,182	2,19,601	96,830	1,15,165	1,21,882
04	Nirmal	1,48,811	1,78,792	2,03,326	88,027	99,129	1,04,799
05	Nizamabad	1,48,896	1,75,047	1,96,898	90,666	1,00,198	1,04,773
06	Jagtial	1,41,455	1,60,758	1,83,094	82,712	88,911	94,829
07	Peddapalli	1,65,210	2,03,291	2,31,766	1,03,900	1,23,904	1,33,007
08	Jayashankar	2,03,564	2,25,856	2,71,555	1,21,137	1,28,124	1,40,157
09	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,73,136	2,29,858	2,64,408	1,01,901	1,34,019	1,43,221
10	Mahabubabad	1,44,479	1,79,000	1,99,588	82,134	94,560	99,671
11	Warangal	1,65,549	1,95,928	2,22,640	98,952	1,09,793	1,15,770
12	Hanumakonda	1,26,594	1,55,166	1,86,784	79,238	89,860	99,825
13	Karimnagar	1,72,224	1,97,351	2,22,628	1,06,708	1,15,746	1,22,571
14	Rajanna Siricilla	1,46,059	1,68,330	1,95,479	86,814	93,900	1,01,238
15	Kamareddy	1,43,423	1,71,613	1,92,329	85,117	95,528	1,00,307
16	Sangareddy	2,47,531	2,91,584	3,22,394	1,72,490	1,85,995	1,87,579
17	Medak	2,01,162	2,25,845	2,55,263	1,28,365	1,34,061	1,39,843
18	Siddipet	2,03,878	2,16,446	2,35,218	1,18,085	1,21,353	1,23,238
19	Jangaon	1,66,392	1,86,710	2,17,277	97,145	1,00,212	1,09,089
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,02,114	2,46,698	2,67,605	1,22,390	1,44,753	1,47,295
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	2,09,054	2,51,893	2,95,514	1,42,367	1,57,774	1,66,607
22	Hyderabad	3,34,050	4,07,448	4,94,033	2,13,709	2,40,357	2,64,969
23	Rangareddy	6,73,280	8,05,006	9,46,862	4,22,713	4,65,295	4,97,938
24	Vikarabad	1,28,231	1,55,939	1,80,241	76,636	87,164	93,749
25	Mahabubnagar	2,04,408	2,34,241	2,61,346	1,32,604	1,43,354	1,46,825
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,43,316	1,67,168	1,98,553	81,774	90,337	98,161
27	Wanaparthy	1,47,503	1,75,402	2,09,390	85,168	94,716	1,05,808
28	Nagarkurnool	1,54,971	1,82,289	2,10,915	90,697	99,835	1,08,540
29	Nalgonda	2,00,470	2,38,460	2,62,330	1,22,688	1,34,968	1,38,448
30	Suryapet	1,70,636	2,03,384	2,31,041	1,00,838	1,12,371	1,19,987
31	Khammam	1,88,934	2,20,232	2,44,647	1,13,983	1,24,753	1,30,491
32	Mulugu	1,55,821	1,73,670	1,97,539	86,653	91,495	96,966
33	Narayanpet	1,37,749	1,65,460	1,97,020	78,514	87,685	97,542
PCI		**2,25,734**	**2,69,161**	**3,11,649**	**1,40,743**	**1,56,408**	**1,66,607**

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Annexure 17

Demographic Details of Telangana

a. Population of Telangana State from 1961 to 2011 (in Nos.)

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	1,27,11,785	1,58,17,895	2,01,81,085	2,60,89,074	3,09,87,271	3,50,03,674
India	43,92,34,771	54,81,59,652	68,33,29,097	84,64,21,039	1,02,86,10,328	1,21,08,54,977

b. Percentage of Urban Population to total Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	19.27	20.99	25.27	30.18	31.79	38.88
India	17.97	17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	31.15

c. Percentage of Decadal Growth Rates of Population from 1951-61 to 2001-2011

Year	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-2011
Telangana	16.48	24.60	27.59	29.27	18.77	13.58
India	21.51	24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.70

d. Density of Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	111	138	176	227	270	312
India	144	177	216	273	325	382

e. Sex Ratio of Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	975	969	971	967	971	988
India	941	930	934	927	933	943

f. Literacy Rate of Population from 1961 to 2011

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Telangana	17.34	20.70	26.49	41.30	58.00	66.54
India	28.30	34.45	43.57	52.21	64.84	72.98

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

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Annexure 18

Population by Districts, 2011 Census

S. No.	District	Total Population (Nos.)			Rural Population (Nos.)			Urban Population (Nos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
01	Adilabad	3,56,407	3,52,565	7,08,972	2,71,594	2,69,632	5,41,226	84,813	82,933	1,67,746
02	Kumuram Bheem	2,58,197	2,57,615	5,15,812	2,14,967	2,13,861	4,28,828	43,230	43,754	86,984
03	Mancherial	4,08,272	3,98,765	8,07,037	2,27,974	2,25,216	4,53,190	1,80,298	1,73,549	3,53,847
04	Nirmal	3,46,721	3,62,697	7,09,418	2,70,768	2,86,968	5,57,736	75,953	75,729	1,51,682
05	Nizamabad	7,68,477	8,02,545	15,71,022	5,37,574	5,68,698	11,06,272	2,30,903	2,33,847	4,64,750
06	Jagitial	4,85,819	5,03,094	9,88,913	3,75,266	3,92,311	7,67,577	1,10,553	1,10,783	2,21,336
07	Peddapalli	3,97,585	3,94,251	7,91,836	2,43,312	2,44,511	4,87,823	1,54,273	1,49,740	3,04,013
08	Jayashankar	2,07,998	2,08,765	4,16,763	1,86,188	1,88,188	3,74,376	21,810	20,577	42,387
09	Bhadradri Kothagudem	5,32,390	5,36,871	10,69,261	3,64,807	3,65,371	7,30,178	1,67,583	1,71,500	3,39,083
10	Mahabubabad	3,88,058	3,86,491	7,74,549	3,50,530	3,47,643	6,98,173	37,528	38,848	76,376
11	Warangal	3,69,551	3,67,597	7,37,148	2,55,622	2,54,435	5,10,057	1,13,929	1,13,162	2,27,091
12	Hanumakonda	5,32,065	5,30,182	10,62,247	2,48,907	2,49,711	4,98,618	2,83,158	2,80,471	5,63,629
13	Karimnagar	5,04,620	5,01,091	10,05,711	3,48,914	3,47,813	6,96,727	1,55,706	1,53,278	3,08,984
14	Rajanna Sircilla	2,74,109	2,77,928	5,52,037	2,15,791	2,19,354	4,35,145	58,318	58,574	1,16,892
15	Kamareddy	4,78,389	4,94,236	9,72,625	4,17,488	4,31,515	8,49,003	60,901	62,721	1,23,622
16	Sangareddy	7,77,870	7,51,033	15,28,903	5,05,475	4,93,463	9,98,938	2,72,395	2,57,570	5,29,965
17	Medak	3,78,019	3,88,134	7,66,153	3,49,456	3,57,843	7,07,299	28,563	30,291	58,854
18	Siddipet	5,04,141	5,07,924	10,12,065	4,34,875	4,38,138	8,73,013	69,266	69,786	1,39,052
19	Jangaon	2,67,875	2,67,116	5,34,991	2,31,389	2,32,245	4,63,634	36,486	34,871	71,357
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	3,90,492	3,80,341	7,70,833	3,28,096	3,19,572	6,47,668	62,396	60,769	1,23,165
21	Medchal Malkajgiri	12,56,883	12,03,212	24,60,095	1,08,551	1,01,277	2,09,828	11,48,332	11,01,935	22,50,267
22	Hyderabad	20,18,575	19,24,748	39,43,323	-	-	-	20,18,575	19,24,748	39,43,323
23	Rangareddy	12,43,967	11,82,276	24,26,243	5,25,796	5,00,317	10,26,113	7,18,171	6,81,959	14,00,130
24	Vikarabad	4,73,021	4,73,088	9,46,109	4,10,566	4,10,574	8,21,140	62,455	62,514	1,24,969
25	Mahabubnagar	4,55,534	4,50,126	9,05,660	3,21,335	3,17,874	6,39,209	1,34,199	1,32,252	2,66,451
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	3,09,274	3,00,716	6,09,990	2,77,339	2,69,474	5,46,813	31,935	31,242	63,177
27	Wanaparthy	2,99,646	2,87,395	5,87,041	2,52,341	2,42,412	4,94,753	47,305	44,983	92,288
28	Nagarkurnool	4,33,173	4,19,310	8,52,483	3,88,324	3,76,329	7,64,653	44,849	42,981	87,830
29	Nalgonda	8,18,306	8,00,110	16,18,416	6,33,429	6,16,684	12,50,113	1,84,877	1,83,426	3,68,303
30	Suryapet	5,50,974	5,48,586	10,99,560	4,66,191	4,62,330	9,28,521	84,783	86,256	1,71,039
31	Khammam	6,99,124	7,02,515	14,01,639	5,42,500	5,42,311	10,84,811	1,56,624	1,60,204	3,16,828
32	Mulugu	1,46,205	1,48,466	2,94,671	1,40,429	1,42,749	2,83,178	5,776	5,717	11,493
33	Narayanpet	2,79,896	2,82,252	5,62,148	2,59,199	2,61,197	5,20,396	20,697	21,055	41,752
Grand Total		**1,76,11,633**	**1,73,92,041**	**3,50,03,674**	**1,07,04,993**	**1,06,90,016**	**2,13,95,009**	**69,06,640**	**67,02,025**	**1,36,08,665**

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

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Annexure 19

Child (0-6 Years) Population by Districts, 2011 Census

S.No	District	Total Child Population (Nos.)			Rural Child Population (Nos.)			Urban Child Population (Nos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Adilabad	45,198	42,094	87,292	35,428	33,040	68,468	9,770	9,054	18,824
2	Kumuram Bheem	34,053	32,153	66,206	29,422	27,724	57,146	4,631	4,429	9,060
3	Mancherial	38,578	35,147	73,725	22,988	21,119	44,107	15,590	14,028	29,618
4	Nirmal	42,462	40,307	82,769	33,080	31,406	64,486	9,382	8,901	18,283
5	Nizamabad	86,867	82,754	1,69,621	59,559	56,475	1,16,034	27,308	26,279	53,587
6	Jagitial	48,048	45,523	93,571	35,843	33,990	69,833	12,205	11,533	23,738
7	Peddapalli	34,614	31,899	66,513	21,302	19,858	41,160	13,312	12,041	25,353
8	Jayashankar	20,234	18,473	38,707	18,318	16,821	35,139	1,916	1,652	3,568
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	54,650	52,676	1,07,326	37,706	36,490	74,196	16,944	16,186	33,130
10	Mahabubabad	42,610	38,472	81,082	38,751	34,933	73,684	3,859	3,539	7,398
11	Warangal	37,191	33,893	71,084	25,443	23,005	48,448	11,748	10,888	22,636
12	Hanumakonda	50,194	46,774	96,968	23,015	21,031	44,046	27,179	25,743	52,922
13	Karimnagar	46,124	42,955	89,079	30,000	27,761	57,761	16,124	15,194	31,318
14	Rajanna Sircilla	25,099	23,652	48,751	19,315	18,235	37,550	5,784	5,417	11,201
15	Kamareddy	57,528	54,138	1,11,666	50,455	47,327	97,782	7,073	6,811	13,884
16	Sangareddy	99,792	95,343	1,95,135	65,504	62,627	1,28,131	34,288	32,716	67,004
17	Medak	48,167	45,546	93,713	44,866	42,326	87,192	3,301	3,220	6,521
18	Siddipet	53,194	50,658	1,03,852	45,709	43,542	89,251	7,485	7,116	14,601
19	Jangaon	26,914	25,171	52,085	23,435	21,768	45,203	3,479	3,403	6,882
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	41,418	38,185	79,603	34,564	31,722	66,286	6,854	6,463	13,317
21	Medchal Malkajgiri	1,48,754	1,38,960	2,87,714	12,686	11,930	24,616	1,36,068	1,27,030	2,63,098
22	Hyderabad	2,45,127	2,23,999	4,69,126	-	-	-	2,45,127	2,23,999	4,69,126
23	Rangareddy	1,54,762	1,43,079	2,97,841	66,458	61,466	1,27,924	88,304	81,613	1,69,917
24	Vikarabad	60,446	57,102	1,17,548	52,900	49,952	1,02,852	7,546	7,150	14,696
25	Mahabubnagar	60,378	56,380	1,16,758	44,515	41,528	86,043	15,863	14,852	30,715
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	43,304	40,424	83,728	39,520	36,740	76,260	3,784	3,684	7,468
27	Wanaparthy	38,803	34,908	73,711	33,725	30,216	63,941	5,078	4,692	9,770
28	Nagarkurnool	55,529	50,596	1,06,125	50,338	45,690	96,028	5,191	4,906	10,097
29	Nalgonda	94,926	87,070	1,81,996	75,090	68,401	1,43,491	19,836	18,669	38,505
30	Suryapet	56,922	53,214	1,10,136	48,504	45,255	93,759	8,418	7,959	16,377
31	Khammam	71,760	67,854	1,39,614	55,652	52,738	1,08,390	16,108	15,116	31,224
32	Mulugu	14,788	14,356	29,144	14,314	13,873	28,187	474	483	957
33	Narayanpet	39,501	37,476	76,977	36,859	35,121	71,980	2,642	2,355	4,997
Total		**20,17,935**	**18,81,231**	**38,99,166**	**12,25,264**	**11,44,110**	**23,69,374**	**7,92,671**	**7,37,121**	**15,29,792**

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

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Annexure 20

Sex Ratio by Districts, 2011 Census

S. No.	District	Population Sex Ratio			Child (0-6 Years) Sex Ratio		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Adilabad	993	978	989	933	927	931
2	Kumuram Bheem	995	1,012	998	942	956	944
3	Mancherial	988	963	977	919	900	911
4	Nirmal	1,060	997	1,046	949	949	949
5	Nizamabad	1,058	1,013	1,044	948	962	953
6	Jagitial	1,045	1,002	1,036	948	945	947
7	Peddapalli	1,005	971	992	932	905	922
8	Jayashankar	1,011	943	1,004	918	862	913
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,002	1,023	1,008	968	955	964
10	Mahabubabad	992	1,035	996	901	917	903
11	Warangal	995	993	995	904	927	911
12	Hanumakonda	1,003	991	996	914	947	932
13	Karimnagar	997	984	993	925	942	931
14	Rajanna Sircilla	1,017	1,004	1,014	944	937	942
15	Kamareddy	1,034	1,030	1,033	938	963	941
16	Sangareddy	976	946	965	956	954	955
17	Medak	1,024	1,060	1,027	943	975	946
18	Siddipet	1,008	1,008	1,008	953	951	952
19	Jangaon	1,004	956	997	929	978	935
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	974	974	974	918	943	922
21	Medchal Malkajgiri	933	960	957	940	934	934
22	Hyderabad	-	954	954	-	914	914
23	Rangareddy	952	950	950	925	924	925
24	Vikarabad	1,000	1,001	1,000	944	948	945
25	Mahabubnagar	989	985	988	933	936	934
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	972	978	972	930	974	933
27	Wanaparthy	961	951	959	896	924	900
28	Nagarkurnool	969	958	968	908	945	911
29	Nalgonda	974	992	978	911	941	917
30	Suryapet	992	1,017	996	933	945	935
31	Khammam	1,000	1,023	1,005	948	938	946
32	Mulug	1,017	990	1,015	969	1,019	971
33	Narayanpet	1,008	1,017	1,008	953	891	949
State		**999**	**970**	**988**	**934**	**930**	**932**

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

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Annexure 21

Literate Population (7 Years and above) by Districts, 2011 Census

S. No.	District	Total Literates (Nos.)			Rural Literates (Nos.)			Urban Literates (Nos.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Adilabad	2,28,689	1,65,802	3,94,491	1,64,470	1,13,386	2,77,856	64,219	52,416	1,16,635
2	Kumuram Bheem	1,47,911	1,07,091	2,55,002	1,14,535	78,824	1,93,359	33,376	28,267	61,643
3	Mancherial	2,69,729	2,02,127	4,71,856	1,34,794	96,600	2,31,394	1,34,935	1,05,527	2,40,462
4	Nirmal	2,10,021	1,51,977	3,61,998	1,55,234	1,07,864	2,63,098	54,787	44,113	98,900
5	Nizamabad	5,04,933	3,95,503	9,00,436	3,34,248	2,49,189	5,83,437	1,70,685	1,46,314	3,16,999
6	Jagtial	3,08,880	2,30,408	5,39,288	2,25,757	1,63,278	3,89,035	83,123	67,130	1,50,253
7	Peddapalli	2,67,654	2,08,055	4,75,709	1,52,684	1,15,852	2,68,536	1,14,970	92,203	2,07,173
8	Jayashankar	1,29,026	93,906	2,22,932	1,12,539	80,672	1,93,211	16,487	13,234	29,721
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	3,51,411	2,87,288	6,38,699	2,22,077	1,73,979	3,96,056	1,29,334	1,13,309	2,42,643
10	Mahabubabad	2,29,809	1,66,389	3,96,198	2,00,619	1,41,311	3,41,930	29,190	25,078	54,268
11	Warangal	2,48,397	1,81,575	4,29,972	1,60,659	1,12,676	2,73,335	87,738	68,899	1,56,637
12	Hanumakonda	3,98,182	3,17,376	7,15,558	1,66,533	1,21,418	2,87,951	2,31,649	1,95,958	4,27,607
13	Karimnagar	3,57,364	2,76,616	6,33,980	2,32,177	1,69,586	4,01,763	1,25,187	1,07,030	2,32,217
14	Rajanna Sircilla	1,82,946	1,32,665	3,15,611	1,38,476	98,230	2,36,706	44,470	34,435	78,905
15	Kamareddy	2,83,542	2,03,017	4,86,559	2,37,197	1,64,145	4,01,342	46,345	38,872	85,217
16	Sangareddy	4,95,096	3,59,497	8,54,593	2,91,040	1,97,667	4,88,707	2,04,056	1,61,830	3,65,886
17	Medak	2,22,678	1,54,673	3,77,351	2,01,412	1,36,379	3,37,791	21,266	18,294	39,560
18	Siddipet	3,26,013	2,33,560	5,59,573	2,72,345	1,90,026	4,62,371	53,668	43,534	97,202
19	Jangaon	1,72,009	1,25,480	2,97,489	1,42,923	1,02,772	2,45,695	29,086	22,708	51,794
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,63,588	1,87,376	4,50,964	2,15,119	1,49,008	3,64,127	48,469	38,368	86,837
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	9,68,890	8,22,812	17,91,702	75,017	54,495	1,29,512	8,93,873	7,68,317	16,62,190
22	Hyderabad	15,42,688	13,49,467	28,92,155	-	-	-	15,42,688	13,49,467	28,92,155
23	Rangareddy	8,59,096	6,70,849	15,29,945	3,21,466	2,17,056	5,38,522	5,37,630	4,53,793	9,91,423
24	Vikarabad	2,78,403	2,00,314	4,78,717	2,32,741	1,61,588	3,94,329	45,662	38,726	84,388
25	Mahabubnagar	2,79,816	2,02,393	4,82,209	1,75,945	1,15,655	2,91,600	1,03,871	86,738	1,90,609
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,59,704	1,02,751	2,62,455	1,37,276	85,307	2,22,583	22,428	17,444	39,872
27	Wanaparthy	1,71,131	1,13,951	2,85,082	1,35,785	86,773	2,22,558	35,346	27,178	62,524
28	Nagarkurnool	2,45,199	1,61,209	4,06,408	2,11,026	1,35,210	3,46,236	34,173	25,999	60,172
29	Nalgonda	5,34,573	3,81,169	9,15,742	3,87,059	2,57,677	6,44,736	1,47,514	1,23,492	2,71,006
30	Suryapet	3,62,596	2,71,717	6,34,313	2,94,818	2,11,866	5,06,684	67,778	59,851	1,27,629
31	Khammam	4,62,275	3,70,045	8,32,320	3,37,475	2,56,787	5,94,262	1,24,800	1,13,258	2,38,058
32	Mulugu	94,549	70,766	1,65,315	90,326	67,401	1,57,727	4,223	3,365	7,588
33	Narayanpet	1,44,931	97,225	2,42,156	1,30,402	85,223	2,15,625	14,529	12,002	26,531
Total		**1,17,01,729**	**89,95,049**	**2,06,96,778**	**64,04,174**	**44,97,900**	**1,09,02,074**	**52,97,555**	**44,97,149**	**97,94,704**

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

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Annexure 22

Literacy Rates by Districts, 2011 Census

S. No.	District	Total Literacy Rate			Rural Literacy Rate			Urban Literacy Rate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Adilabad	73.48	53.40	63.46	69.64	47.92	58.77	85.58	70.95	78.32
2	Kumuram Bheem	65.99	47.50	56.72	61.73	42.35	52.02	86.47	71.88	79.11
3	Mancherial	72.96	55.59	64.35	65.76	47.33	56.56	81.92	66.15	74.16
4	Nirmal	69.03	47.14	57.77	65.31	42.21	53.34	82.30	66.01	74.14
5	Nizamabad	74.08	54.95	64.25	69.92	48.65	58.92	83.84	70.49	77.10
6	Jagitial	70.56	50.35	60.23	66.51	45.57	55.76	84.52	67.64	76.04
7	Peddapalli	73.74	57.42	65.59	68.77	51.57	60.12	81.56	66.96	74.35
8	Jayashankar	68.72	49.35	58.97	67.04	47.08	56.95	82.87	69.93	76.56
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	73.56	59.33	66.40	67.89	52.90	60.38	85.86	72.95	79.31
10	Mahabubabad	66.52	47.81	57.13	64.35	45.19	54.75	86.70	71.02	78.67
11	Warangal	74.74	54.41	64.55	69.80	48.69	59.21	85.87	67.37	76.61
12	Hanumakonda	82.63	65.65	74.13	73.72	53.10	63.35	90.50	76.93	83.73
13	Karimnagar	77.94	60.38	69.16	72.80	52.99	62.88	89.69	77.51	83.63
14	Rajanna Sircilla	73.47	52.17	62.71	70.48	48.84	59.53	84.65	64.78	74.66
15	Kamareddy	67.37	46.13	56.51	64.63	42.73	53.43	86.10	69.53	77.65
16	Sangareddy	73.01	54.83	64.07	66.15	45.88	56.12	85.70	71.97	79.03
17	Medak	67.51	45.15	56.12	66.13	43.22	54.47	84.18	67.58	75.59
18	Siddipet	72.30	51.08	61.61	69.98	48.16	58.99	86.87	69.47	78.10
19	Jangaon	71.38	51.86	61.60	68.73	48.83	58.72	88.12	72.16	80.33
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	75.51	54.76	65.24	73.29	51.77	62.63	87.27	70.65	79.05
21	Medchal Malkajgiri	87.43	77.31	82.48	78.25	60.99	69.93	88.30	78.81	83.65
22	Hyderabad	86.99	79.35	83.25	-	-	-	86.99	79.35	83.25
23	Rangareddy	78.87	64.55	71.88	69.98	49.46	59.96	85.36	75.59	80.59
24	Vikarabad	67.48	48.15	57.78	65.07	44.81	54.90	83.16	69.95	76.53
25	Mahabubnagar	70.81	51.40	61.12	63.56	41.85	52.71	87.78	73.88	80.86
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	60.05	39.48	49.87	57.72	36.65	47.30	79.67	63.30	71.57
27	Wanaparthy	65.61	45.13	55.54	62.11	40.89	51.66	83.70	67.45	75.77
28	Nagarkurnool	64.93	43.72	54.45	62.44	40.89	51.78	86.17	68.28	77.41
29	Nalgonda	73.90	53.46	63.75	69.32	47.00	58.26	89.38	74.95	82.17
30	Suryapet	73.39	54.85	64.11	70.58	50.80	60.70	88.76	76.44	82.52
31	Khammam	73.69	58.31	65.95	69.32	52.45	60.86	88.82	78.06	83.35
32	Mulugu	71.95	52.77	62.26	71.62	52.30	61.86	79.65	64.29	72.02
33	Narayanpet	60.29	39.72	49.91	58.65	37.70	48.09	80.47	64.18	72.18
State		**75.04**	**57.99**	**66.54**	**67.56**	**47.12**	**57.30**	**86.65**	**75.39**	**81.09**

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

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Annexure 23

Working Population by Districts, 2011 Census (in No.s)

S. No.	District	Total Population	Cultivators	Agricultural Lobourers	Workers in Household Industry	Other Work-ers	Total Workers	% Working Population
1	Adilabad	7,08,972	1,26,363	1,19,664	10,313	92,781	3,49,121	49.24
2	Kumuram Bheem	5,15,812	88,045	99,667	7,490	57,799	2,53,001	49.05
3	Mancherial	8,07,037	45,831	1,48,377	8,423	1,42,154	3,44,785	42.72
4	Nirmal	7,09,418	1,03,498	1,17,204	58,435	97,623	3,76,760	53.11
5	Nizamabad	15,71,022	1,44,090	2,31,941	1,26,712	2,59,823	7,62,566	48.54
6	Jagitial	9,88,913	1,11,866	1,78,654	89,940	1,57,870	5,38,330	54.44
7	Peddapalli	7,91,836	45,594	1,58,843	8,164	1,30,719	3,43,320	43.36
8	Jayashankar	4,16,763	51,785	1,30,897	2,993	35,356	2,21,031	53.04
9	Bhadradri Ko-thagudem	10,69,261	89,435	2,62,753	8,446	1,56,477	5,17,111	48.36
10	Mahabubabad	7,74,549	1,22,597	2,04,458	7,427	73,002	4,07,484	52.61
11	Warangal	7,37,148	80,658	1,59,416	8,825	1,13,508	3,62,407	49.16
12	Hanumakonda	10,62,247	62,040	1,61,987	14,881	2,14,937	4,53,845	42.72
13	Karimnagar	10,05,711	78,516	1,86,363	18,694	1,80,347	4,63,920	46.13
14	Rajanna Sircilla	5,52,037	66,751	1,01,737	46,647	83,528	2,98,663	54.10
15	Kamareddy	9,72,625	1,33,267	2,13,224	44,358	1,03,332	4,94,181	50.81
16	Sangareddy	15,28,903	1,09,789	2,99,375	17,234	2,62,362	6,88,760	45.05
17	Medak	7,66,153	1,29,391	1,62,442	15,811	77,562	3,85,206	50.28
18	Siddipet	10,12,065	1,56,467	1,71,665	40,520	1,40,911	5,09,563	50.35
19	Jangaon	5,34,991	80,477	1,20,447	7,462	62,386	2,70,772	50.61
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	7,70,833	67,500	1,57,672	17,038	1,31,864	3,74,074	48.53
21	Medchal Malkajgiri	24,60,095	26,675	44,980	38,872	8,54,205	9,64,732	39.22
22	Hyderabad	39,43,323	28,308	23,029	46,157	13,15,803	14,13,297	35.84
23	Rangareddy	24,26,243	1,65,705	2,13,624	29,544	6,13,768	10,22,641	42.15
24	Vikarabad	9,46,109	1,69,562	1,95,455	10,957	1,04,202	4,80,176	50.75
25	Mahabubnagar	9,05,660	96,949	1,67,858	14,694	1,55,407	4,34,908	48.02
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	6,09,990	85,048	1,83,459	8,441	51,138	3,28,086	53.79
27	Wanaparthy	5,87,041	62,545	1,47,250	8,818	82,725	3,01,338	51.33
28	Nagarkurnool	8,52,483	1,52,929	1,87,493	9,564	1,01,587	4,51,573	52.97
29	Nalgonda	16,18,416	1,58,951	3,89,621	19,633	2,37,886	8,06,091	49.81
30	Suryapet	10,99,560	98,773	3,15,838	8,453	1,38,464	5,61,528	51.07
31	Khammam	14,01,639	95,769	4,14,250	9,198	1,85,512	7,04,729	50.28
32	Mulugu	2,94,671	35,561	1,05,511	2,042	19,704	1,62,818	55.25
33	Narayanpet	5,62,148	80,654	1,39,997	10,343	64,131	2,95,125	52.50
Total		**3,50,03,674**	**31,51,389**	**59,15,151**	**7,76,529**	**64,98,873**	**1,63,41,942**	**46.69**

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

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Annexure 24

Pattern of Land Utilisation from 2008-09 to 2022-23 (Area in Lakh Hects.)

Year	Forest	Barren and Uncultiva-ble Land	Land put to Non-Ag-ricultural Uses	Culturable Waste	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Current Fallow	Other Fal-low Lands	Net Area Sown	Geographi-cal Area
2008-09	27.43	6.26	8.19	1.71	3.09	1.16	16.79	7.88	42.33	114.84
2009-10	27.43	6.18	8.24	1.70	3.08	1.16	19.38	8.08	39.59	114.84
2010-11	27.43	6.17	8.71	1.67	3.03	1.14	13.97	7.80	44.92	114.84
2011-12	27.43	6.17	8.82	1.65	3.02	1.14	12.36	8.26	45.99	114.84
2012-13	27.43	6.17	8.86	1.74	3.02	1.14	12.03	7.91	46.54	114.84
2013-14	25.40	6.07	8.81	1.77	3.00	1.12	9.51	7.17	49.23	112.08
2014-15	25.40	6.07	8.85	1.82	2.99	1.12	14.01	8.05	43.77	112.08
2015-16	25.40	6.07	8.92	1.82	2.99	1.12	15.79	8.22	41.75	112.08
2016-17	26.98	6.07	8.52	1.82	2.99	1.12	10.15	6.69	47.74	112.08
2017-18	26.98	6.07	8.34	1.82	2.99	1.12	9.16	6.62	48.98	112.08
2018-19	26.98	6.07	8.36	1.80	2.99	1.12	10.65	7.51	46.60	112.08
2019-20	26.98	6.07	8.36	1.63	2.82	1.12	4.44	5.66	55.00	112.08
2020-21	27.68	6.07	8.36	1.16	2.80	0.84	2.10	3.80	59.27	112.08
2021-22	27.68	6.07	8.51	1.11	2.67	0.82	5.53	3.44	56.25	112.08
2022-23	27.68	6.07	8.54	1.09	2.43	0.82	3.33	3.15	58.97	112.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

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Annexure 25

Rainfall by Seasons from 1990-91 to 2023-24 (in mm)

S. No.	Year	South-West Monsoon (June to September)		North-East Monsoon (October to December)		Winter Period (January to February)		Hot Weather Period (March to May)		Total	
		Actual	% Dev. over normal	Actual	% Dev. over normal	Actual	% Dev. over normal	Actual	% Dev. over normal	Actual	% Dev. over normal
Normal		**715.1**		**129.2**		**11.5**		**50.8**		**906.6**	
1	1990-91	653.1	-8.7	140.5	8.7	6.9	-40.0	31.1	-38.8	831.6	-8.3
2	1991-92	578.1	-19.2	50.5	-60.9	1.2	-89.6	14.9	-70.7	644.7	-28.9
3	1992-93	489.6	-31.5	82.5	-36.1	0.0	-100.0	43.3	-14.8	615.4	-32.1
4	1993-94	480.3	-32.8	106.5	-17.6	7.2	-37.4	16.7	-67.1	610.7	-32.6
5	1994-95	436.1	-39.0	166.1	28.6	39.5	243.5	49.7	-2.2	691.4	-23.7
6	1995-96	512.6	-28.3	240.3	86.0	1.3	-88.7	21.9	-56.9	776.1	-14.4
7	1996-97	643.5	-10.0	95.4	-26.2	13.4	16.5	52.1	2.6	804.5	-11.3
8	1997-98	481.3	-32.7	126.5	-2.1	12.3	7.0	26.6	-47.6	646.7	-28.7
9	1998-99	745.1	4.2	78.4	-39.3	4.7	-59.1	46.5	-8.5	874.7	-3.5
10	1999-2K	574.3	-19.7	37.6	-70.9	6.7	-41.7	33.4	-34.3	652.0	-28.1
11	2000-01	827.1	15.7	23.1	-82.1	3.3	-71.3	37.4	-26.4	890.9	-1.7
12	2001-02	582.3	-18.6	134.8	4.3	19.0	65.2	32.6	-35.8	768.8	-15.2
13	2002-03	488.3	-31.7	86.0	-33.4	2.7	-76.5	23.9	-53.0	600.9	-33.7
14	2003-04	672.6	-5.9	103.0	-20.3	29.7	158.3	50.4	-0.8	855.8	-5.6
15	2004-05	455.8	-36.3	76.4	-40.9	37.4	225.2	44.4	-12.6	614.0	-32.3
16	2005-06	808.2	13.0	172.3	33.4	0.0	-100.0	137.1	169.9	1117.6	23.3
17	2006-07	728.9	1.9	65.4	-49.4	0.6	-94.8	9.4	-81.5	804.2	-11.3
18	2007-08	734.6	2.7	61.6	-52.3	19.6	70.4	124.2	144.5	940.0	3.7
19	2008-09	755.2	5.6	38.6	-70.1	0.0	-100.0	27.1	-46.7	820.9	-9.5
20	2009-10	494.9	-30.8	122.0	-5.6	18.8	63.5	46.1	-9.3	681.7	-24.8
21	2010-11	894.4	25.1	152.6	18.1	10.1	-12.2	43.7	-14.0	1100.8	21.4
22	2011-12	601.1	-15.9	24.0	-81.4	8.0	-30.4	27.5	-45.9	660.6	-27.1
23	2012-13	707.2	-1.1	141.8	9.8	34.5	200.0	33.3	-34.4	916.8	1.1
24	2013-14	851.5	19.1	243.2	88.2	1.3	-88.7	116.2	128.7	1212.2	33.7
	Normal	**713.5**		**129.5**		**11.5**		**50.8**		**905.3**	
25	2014-15	494.7	-30.7	54.4	-58.0	13.0	13.0	120.0	136.2	682.1	-24.7
26	2015-16	611.2	-14.3	27.5	-78.8	1.5	-87.0	76.9	51.4	717.1	-20.8
	Normal	**712.9**		**127.1**		**11.4**		**49.8**		**901.2**	
27	2016-17	912.1	27.9	70.9	-44.2	0.0	-100.0	35.6	-28.5	1018.6	13.0
	Normal	**719.3**		**126.1**		**11.8**		**48.8**		**906.0**	
28	2017-18	647.2	-10.0	129.5	2.7	2.4	-79.7	61.4	25.8	840.5	-7.2
29	2018-19	661.1	-8.1	37.4	-70.3	23.7	100.8	26.3	-46.1	748.4	-17.4
	Normal	**720.4**		**124.9**		**11.5**		**48.6**		**905.4**	
30	2019-20	791.4	10.0	173.1	38.6	15.4	34.0	52.8	9.0	1032.6	14.0
31	2020-21	1078.3	49.7	179.4	43.6	4.3	-62.6	60.5	24.5	1322.5	46.0
	Normal	**721.2**		**124.9**		**11.4**		**48.6**		**906.1**	
32	2021-22	1009.6	40.0	93.1	-25.0	35.9	215.0	42.2	-13.0	1180.8	30.0
33	2022-23	1098.8	52.0	125.7	1.0	0.7	-94.0	163.4	236.0	1388.7	53.0
	Normal	**738.8**		**113.2**		**12.1**		**55.1**		**919.0**	
34	2023-24	861.1	17	52.7	-53	1.2	-90.0	79.9	45.0	994.8	8.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana. Note: * Rainfall data upto December 2022.

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Annexure 26

Area Sown and Production of Foodgrains from 1990-91 to 2022-23

Sl. No.	Year	Area (Lakh Hects)	Production (Lakh Tonnes)
1	1990-91	34.10	48.19
2	1991-92	32.33	43.21
3	1992-93	28.39	39.08
4	1993-94	28.03	39.90
5	1994-95	27.76	41.60
6	1995-96	27.73	39.79
7	1996-97	30.56	53.06
8	1997-98	25.90	35.25
9	1998-99	32.47	60.94
10	1999-00	30.77	52.48
11	2000-01	33.39	64.63
12	2001-02	29.64	55.32
13	2002-03	26.67	39.48
14	2003-04	29.93	57.99
15	2004-05	24.97	41.68
16	2005-06	31.31	75.29
17	2006-07	30.81	65.22
18	2007-08	30.09	81.34
19	2008-09	31.72	82.48
20	2009-10	26.49	51.90
21	2010-11	34.44	92.60
22	2011-12	31.09	75.01
23	2012-13	28.36	82.42
24	2013-14	34.30	106.86
25	2014-15	26.13	72.18
26	2015-16	21.80	51.45
27	2016-17	34.39	101.29
28	2017-18	32.45	96.20
29	2018-19	30.56	92.75
30	2019-20	44.81	162.35
31	2020-21	52.79	171.75
32	2021-22	51.60	172.02
33	2022-23	59.89	207.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

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Annexure 27

Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Total Foodgrains by States, 2021-22

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)	Rank	Production ('000 Tonnes)	Rank	Yield (Kg./Hectare)	Rank
Uttar Pradesh	19,547.00	1	56,188.09	1	2,875	9
Madhya Pradesh	15,925.10	2	39,308.32	2	2,468	17
Punjab	6,668.00	6	28,252.49	3	4,237	2
Rajasthan	14,748.14	3	21,662.78	4	1,469	34
West Bengal	6,623.37	7	20,307.56	5	3,066	6
Bihar	6,443.77	8	17,018.16	6	2,641	12
Maharashtra	11,584.61	4	16,656.41	7	1,438	35
Haryana	4,225.77	13	16,329.68	8	3,864	3
Telangana	4,742.00	11	15,348.82	9	3,237	5
Karnataka	7,980.30	5	13,776.54	10	1,726	30
Tamil Nadu	3,974.07	15	11,998.02	11	3,019	7
Andhra Pradesh	4,010.00	14	11,076.52	12	2,762	11
Gujarat	4,595.04	12	10,130.65	13	2,205	20
Odisha	5,022.17	9	10,125.20	14	2,016	22
Chhattisgarh	4,760.92	10	9,023.61	15	1,895	26
Jharkhand	2,833.24	16	5,001.48	16	1,765	29
Assam	2,554.52	17	4,677.68	17	1,831	28
Uttarakhand	788.00	19	1,924.43	18	2,442	18
Jammu & Kashmir	877.02	18	1,678.47	19	1,914	25
Himachal Pradesh	710.94	20	1,606.52	20	2,260	19
Tripura	300.82	21	870.91	21	2,895	8
Manipur	258.08	22	655.21	22	2,539	15
Kerala	197.65	25	489.27	23	2,475	16
Arunachal Pradesh	235.40	23	388.24	24	1,649	33
Meghalaya	138.45	26	355.04	25	2,564	14
Nagaland	197.82	24	253.39	26	1,281	36
Delhi	28.54	30	107.23	27	3,757	4
Goa	36.15	29	93.45	28	2,585	13
Sikkim	54.32	27	91.25	29	1,680	32
Mizoram	45.59	28	77.90	30	1,709	31
Puducherry	20.29	31	57.77	31	2,847	10
D & N Haveli	16.70	32	34.21	32	2,049	21
Ladakh	15.59	33	30.07	33	1,929	24
A & N Islands	6.94	34	13.72	34	1,976	23
Daman & Diu	1.93	35	3.54	35	1,832	27
Chandigarh	0.64	36	3.21	36	5,034	1
All India	**1,30,168.88**		**3,15,615.83**		**2,425**	

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Annexure 28

Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Cotton by States, 2021-22

State/UT	Area		Production		Yield	
	('000 Hectares)	Rank	('000 bales of 170 kgs. each)	Rank	(Kg./Hectare)	Rank
Maharashtra	4,409.97	1	8,249.24	1	318	17
Gujarat	2,283.70	2	7,509.34	2	559	3
Telangana	1,889.00	3	4,878.06	3	439	9
Rajasthan	755.86	4	2,480.99	4	558	4
Karnataka	674.00	5	1,954.60	5	493	8
Andhra Pradesh	554.00	8	1,707.62	6	524	7
Madhya Pradesh	560.00	7	1,419.76	7	431	11
Haryana	635.60	6	1,316.06	8	352	14
Punjab	251.30	9	645.99	9	437	10
Odisha	193.11	10	625.91	10	551	5
Tamil Nadu	147.91	11	301.91	11	347	15
Uttar Pradesh	4.00	13	8.61	12	366	13
Meghalaya	7.24	12	8.59	13	202	19
Chhattisgarh	3.89	14	7.53	14	329	16
Puducherry	0.47	17	1.16	15	426	12
Tripura	0.53	16	0.81	16	262	18
Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	18	0.72	17	938	1
Assam	0.73	15	0.38	18	87	20
West Bengal	0.08	19	0.25	19	538	6
Nagaland	0.01	20	0.02	20	600	2
All India	**12,371.52**		**31,117.59**		**428**	

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Annexure 29

Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Rice by States, 2021-22

State/UT	Area		Production		Yield	
	('000 Hectares)	Rank	('000 Tonnes)	Rank	(Kg./Hectare)	Rank
West Bengal	5,585.75	2	16,728.66	1	2,995	10
Uttar Pradesh	5,703.00	1	15,271.54	2	2,678	16
Punjab	2,969.00	7	12,885.46	3	4,340	2
Telangana	3,654.90	5	12,409.57	4	3,395	5
Odisha	3,947.75	3	9,290.76	5	2,353	22
Chhattisgarh	3,759.00	4	8,021.71	6	2,134	25
Tamil Nadu	2,217.27	10	7,906.62	7	3,566	4
Andhra Pradesh	2,289.00	9	7,763.63	8	3,392	6
Bihar	3,091.36	6	7,716.95	9	2,496	18
Madhya Pradesh	2,109.00	11	4,814.85	10	2,283	23
Haryana	1,281.00	14	4,618.01	11	3,605	3
Assam	2,353.26	8	4,382.14	12	1,862	29
Karnataka	1,397.90	13	4,318.38	13	3,089	9
Maharashtra	1,651.75	12	3,598.08	14	2,178	24
Gujarat	892.03	15	2,101.06	15	2,355	21
Tripura	255.74	18	810.95	16	3,171	7
Uttarakhand	257.00	17	716.05	17	2,786	14
Manipur	200.03	19	567.37	18	2,836	12
Jammu And Kashmir	268.78	16	492.93	19	1,834	32
Kerala	195.74	21	486.98	20	2,488	19
Rajasthan	196.46	20	478.57	21	2,436	20
Meghalaya	108.49	24	297.32	22	2,741	15
Arunachal Pradesh	136.48	22	252.38	23	1,849	31
Himachal Pradesh	66.17	25	167.53	24	2,532	17
Nagaland	122.08	23	150.67	25	1,234	34
Goa	32.35	27	90.42	26	2,795	13
Mizoram	34.91	26	60.87	27	1,744	33
Puducherry	19.13	28	57.09	28	2,984	11
D & N Haveli	15.85	29	32.80	29	2,069	27
Delhi	6.12	32	19.02	30	3,106	8
Sikkim	8.61	30	16.03	31	1,861	30
A & N Islands	6.26	31	13.34	32	2,133	26
Daman & Diu	1.43	33	2.78	33	1,936	28
Chandigarh	0.08	34	0.45	34	5,500	1
All India	**46,278.68**		**1,29,471.42**		**2,798**	

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Annexure 30

State-wise Production of Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches and Crude Palm Oil for the year 2021-22 (Production in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	State	Fresh fruit Bunches	Crude Palm Oil
1	Andhra Pradesh	17,22,457	2,95,075
2	Telangana	2,48,867	48,141
3	Karnataka	2,09,244	10,068
4	Assam	1,25,052	-
5	Mizoram	50,688	6,775
6	Nagaland	19,849	-
7	Gujarat	8,839	0
8	Kerala	2,373	318
9	Goa	2,055	353

Source : Agriculture Statistics at a Glance 2022, MoAFW, GoI

Note : Figures are provisional

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Annexure 31

Livestock and Poultry Population by Districts, 2019 Census (in Lakhs)

S.No.	District	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Others	Total Livestock	Dogs	Rabbits	Poultry
1	Adilabad	3.11	0.49	1.53	1.86	0.02	0.00	7.02	0.05	0.00	5.54
2	Kumuram Bheem	2.64	0.49	1.61	2.60	0.01	0.00	7.35	0.01	0.01	4.56
3	Mancherial	1.80	1.06	5.21	1.84	0.02	0.00	9.92	0.08	0.00	8.68
4	Nirmal	1.79	1.21	5.03	1.32	0.03	0.00	9.38	0.09	0.00	5.01
5	Nizamabad	1.01	2.07	7.36	1.57	0.02	0.00	12.02	0.04	0.00	17.20
6	Jagtial	0.47	1.24	6.11	0.97	0.15	0.00	8.95	0.03	0.00	8.67
7	Peddapalli	0.56	0.91	5.49	0.96	0.04	0.00	7.96	0.04	0.00	10.70
8	Jayashankar	0.69	0.63	2.92	0.81	0.01	-	5.06	0.02	0.00	4.22
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	2.84	1.72	2.67	2.56	0.03	0.00	9.82	0.26	0.00	16.11
10	Mahabubabad	1.82	1.30	6.78	1.78	0.08	0.00	11.75	0.11	0.00	11.09
11	Warangal	0.81	1.11	6.12	0.97	0.08	0.00	10.56	0.03	0.00	19.17
12	Hanumakonda	0.49	0.76	5.08	0.62	0.09	0.00	5.56	0.07	0.00	9.83
13	Karimnagar	0.82	0.95	6.39	0.93	0.07	0.00	9.16	0.07	0.03	21.68
14	Rajanna Sircilla	0.44	0.73	3.88	0.88	0.03	0.00	5.96	0.03	0.00	7.44
15	Kamareddy	1.12	1.81	5.74	1.68	0.06	0.01	10.41	0.07	0.00	13.75
16	Sangareddy	1.54	1.65	4.39	2.29	0.06	0.01	9.94	0.14	0.00	12.41
17	Medak	0.89	1.90	6.37	1.53	0.05	0.00	10.73	0.18	0.00	24.58
18	Siddipet	1.27	1.78	8.01	1.83	0.09	0.00	12.98	0.03	0.01	91.37
19	Jangaon	1.02	1.20	6.17	1.15	0.03	0.00	10.46	0.02	0.00	7.25
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1.10	1.69	7.16	1.60	0.03	0.01	10.64	0.07	0.01	45.41
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	0.27	0.60	1.49	0.40	0.02	0.00	2.79	0.52	0.00	39.58
22	Hyderabad	0.16	0.23	0.13	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.87	0.51	0.03	0.25
23	Rangareddy	2.41	1.67	7.67	2.57	0.06	0.02	14.39	0.27	0.03	240.70
24	Vikarabad	1.76	0.83	2.47	2.61	0.10	0.00	7.55	0.04	0.00	5.41
25	Mahabubnagar	1.35	0.97	9.99	1.49	0.09	0.00	14.11	0.10	0.00	23.61
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	0.75	0.58	5.75	0.67	0.05	0.00	7.83	0.02	0.00	14.80
27	Wanaparthy	0.75	0.73	9.77	0.81	0.09	0.00	12.14	0.08	0.00	7.66
28	Nagarkurnool	2.23	1.12	9.68	2.06	0.11	0.00	15.21	0.14	0.00	27.70
29	Nalgonda	2.03	3.08	10.95	3.36	0.07	0.00	19.54	0.12	0.00	44.30
30	Suryapet	0.95	2.90	7.79	1.40	0.03	0.00	13.07	0.08	0.00	20.03
31	Khammam	1.41	3.75	6.67	1.90	0.06	0.00	13.79	0.13	0.00	21.59
32	Mulugu	0.99	0.61	1.29	0.75	0.01	-	3.65	0.04	0.00	5.14
33	Narayanpet	1.01	0.50	12.96	1.26	0.12	0.00	15.83	0.06	0.00	4.57
Total		**42.33**	**42.26**	**190.63**	**49.35**	**1.78**	**0.06**	**326.41**	**3.55**	**0.15**	**799.99**

Source : Director of Animal Husbandry , Telangana.

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Annexure 32

Fish and Prawn Production from 2008-09 to 2023-24

S.No.	Year	Inland Fish Production (Tonnes)	Fresh Water Prawn Production (Tonnes)	Total
1	2008-09	1,49,049	2,242	1,51,291
2	2009-10	1,33,613	2,008	1,35,621
3	2010-11	1,33,587	2,206	1,35,793
4	2011-12	1,96,708	3,774	2,00,482
5	2012-13	2,14,591	5,037	2,19,628
6	2013-14	2,43,037	6,596	2,49,633
7	2014-15	2,60,010	8,352	2,68,362
8	2015-16	2,28,185	8,567	2,36,752
9	2016-17	1,93,732	5,189	1,98,921
10	2017-18	2,62,252	7,783	2,70,035
11	2018-19	2,84,211	9,998	2,94,209
12	2019-20	2,99,869	10,453	3,10,322
13	2020-21	3,37,117	11,734	3,48,851
14	2021-22	3,76,142	13,827	3,89,969
15	2022-23	4,24,327	14,142	4,38,469
16	2023-24	4,39,513	16,532	4,56,045

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Hyderabad.

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Annexure 33

Production of Milk, Meat and Eggs from 2013-14 to 2023-24

S.No.	Year	Milk (in '000 Tonnes)	Meat including Chicken (in '000 Tonnes)	Eggs (in Lakh Nos.)
1	2013-14	3,924.14	230.29	1,00,605.98
2	2014-15	4,207.26	505.05	1,06,185.33
3	2015-16	4,442.45	542.05	1,12,058.23
4	2016-17	4,681.09	591.04	1,18,186.35
5	2017-18	4,965.37	645.03	1,26,700.02
6	2018-19	5,416.13	754.06	1,36,868.43
7	2019-20	5,590.21	848.16	1,48,055.17
8	2020-21	5,765.19	920.25	1,58,469.75
9	2021-22	5,807.78	1,004.95	1,66,708.39
10	2022-23	5,854.78	1,080.62	1,76,706.62
11	2023-24	6,160.99	1,172.04	1,86,425.28

Source : Director of Animal Husbandry , Telangana.

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Annexure 34

Mineral Production and Value of Mineral Produced, 2022-23 and 2023-24

S.No.	Mineral	Unit	2022-23		2023-24	
			Production	Value (Rs. in '000)	Production	Value (Rs. in '000)
I. Major Minerals						
1	Coal	Tonnes	6,67,61,519	18,35,94,176.51	6,98,58,368	19,21,10,512.88
2	Lime Stone	Tonnes	2,60,02,304	1,08,42,960.77	2,59,18,772	1,08,08,127.92
3	Manganese Ore	Tonnes	10,283	86,850.22	1,02,537	8,66,029.70
4	Stowing Sand	Tonnes	2,89,396	43,988.19	2,13,192	32,405.18
6	Iron Ore	Tonnes	500	344.50	0	0.00
Total				**19,45,68,320.19**		**20,38,17,075.68**
II. Minor Minerals						
1	Amethyst	Tonnes	-	-	-	-
2	Barytes	Tonnes	4,103	12,719.30	4,551	14,108.10
3	Dolomite	Tonnes	5,95,157	3,57,094.20	5,73,160	3,43,896.00
4	Feldspar	Tonnes	6,51,510	4,48,238.54	6,16,673	4,24,271.02
5	Fire Clay	Tonnes	-	-	-	-
6	Latarite	Tonnes	47,69,585	16,83,663.51	54,60,068	19,27,404.17
7	Mica	Tonnes	-	-	-	-
8	Quartz	Tonnes	10,83,106	4,58,153.84	15,44,163	6,53,180.95
9	Silica Sand	Tonnes	-	-	-	-
10	Shale	Tonnes	16,915	2,368.10	-	-
11	White Clay	Tonnes	34,300	4,116.00	24,350	2,922.00
12	Yellow Ochre	Tonnes	-	-	-	-
Total				**29,66,353.49**		**33,65,782.24**
III. Other Minor Minerals						
1	Black Granite	M3	4,03,066	80,27,859.93	340229.00	67,76,331.99
2	Colour Granite	M3	7,15,162	1,01,13,824.00	6,63,019	93,76,412.79
3	Gravel / Earth	Tonnes	6,55,25,914	1,52,67,537.93	10,32,40,805	2,40,55,107.60
4	Fuller's Earth	Tonnes	1,66,129	77,249.99	2,64,893	1,23,175.25
5	Lime Stone Slabs	Tonnes	1,12,645	20,614.04	1,78,267	32,622.86
6	Limekankar	Tonnes	-	-	-	-
7	Mosaic Chips	Tonnes	1,04,439	17,023.56	1,25,061	20,384.94
8	Marble	Tonnes	-	-	-	-
9	Road Metal	Tonnes	7,28,65,388	3,92,74,444.23	9,74,65,902	5,25,34,121.23
10	Ordinary Sand	Tonnes	1,86,35,000	1,11,81,000.00	1,63,83,000	98,29,800.00
Total				**8,39,79,553.68**		**10,27,47,956.66**
Grand Total				**28,15,14,227.36**		**30,99,30,814.58**

Source: Director of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.

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Annexure 35

Functioning of Fair Price Shops and Food Security cards by Districts, 2023-24 (Number)

S.No.	District Name	No. of FP Shops	Annapurna Cards (AAP)	Anthyodaya Anna Yojana Cards (AAY)	Food Security Cards (FSC)	Total Cards
1	Adilabad	356	245	14,252	1,77,264	1,91,761
2	Kumuram Bheem	308	20	13,058	1,26,697	1,39,775
3	Mancherial	423	159	15,482	2,03,539	2,19,180
4	Nirmal	412	32	12,672	1,95,759	2,08,463
5	Nizamabad	759	1,034	20,960	3,80,041	4,02,035
6	Jagtial	592	145	14,532	2,92,453	3,07,130
7	Peddapalli	413	156	12,290	2,07,229	2,19,675
8	Jayashankar	277	37	9,340	1,14,182	1,23,559
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	442	3	18,801	2,74,496	2,93,300
10	Mahabubabad	556	2	15,553	2,24,815	2,40,370
11	Warangal	509	7	13,603	2,53,066	2,66,676
12	Hanumakonda	414	24	11,352	2,16,768	2,28,144
13	Karimnagar	566	35	15,731	2,61,192	2,76,958
14	Rajanna Sircilla	345	207	13,684	1,59,860	1,73,751
15	Kamareddy	578	901	17,654	2,34,742	2,53,297
16	Sangareddy	846	100	26,181	3,52,301	3,78,582
17	Medak	520	67	13,857	1,99,941	2,13,865
18	Siddipet	684	82	18,378	2,72,966	2,91,426
19	Jangaon	335	90	10,781	1,50,276	1,61,147
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	515	0	13,734	2,03,107	2,16,841
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	636	99	17,676	5,06,132	5,23,907
22	Hyderabad	653	1,290	30,256	6,08,033	6,39,579
23	Rangareddy	919	39	33,480	5,24,904	5,58,423
24	Vikarabad	588	36	26,865	2,14,282	2,41,183
25	Mahabubnagar	506	201	19,111	2,20,191	2,39,503
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	333	126	10,301	1,49,679	1,60,106
27	Wanaparthy	324	110	10,188	1,46,802	1,57,100
28	Nagarkurnool	558	37	18,728	2,19,057	2,37,822
29	Nalgonda	991	63	30,121	4,35,980	4,66,164
30	Suryapet	610	36	19,825	3,04,331	3,24,192
31	Khammam	745	3	26,829	3,84,483	4,11,315
32	Mulugu	222	1	8,091	83,413	91,505
33	Narayanpet	300	30	9,630	1,30,661	1,40,321
Total		**17,235**	**5,417**	**5,62,996**	**84,28,642**	**89,97,055**

Source : Commissioner , Civil Supplies, Telangana

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Annexure 36

Functioning of Anganwadi Centers by Districts, 2023-24

S.No.	District	Projects	No.of AWCs	No.of AWTs	Ayahs (Helpers)	No.of Children Enrolled
1	Adilabad	5	1,256	1,256	1,256	52,673
2	Kumuram Bheem	5	973	973	973	40,931
3	Mancherial	4	969	969	969	40,919
4	Nirmal	4	926	926	926	49,884
5	Nizamabad	5	1,500	1,500	1,500	84,657
6	Jagtial	4	1,065	1,065	1,065	54,991
7	Peddapalli	3	706	706	706	29,833
8	Jayashankar	2	644	644	644	20,394
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	11	2,060	2,060	2,060	62,149
10	Mahabubabad	5	1,437	1,437	1,437	37,237
11	Warangal	3	919	919	919	34,160
12	Hanumakonda	3	788	788	788	31,230
13	Karimnagar	4	777	777	777	34,877
14	Rajanna Sircilla	2	587	587	587	28,704
15	Kamareddy	5	1,193	1,193	1,193	54,527
16	Sangareddy	5	1,504	1,504	1,504	79,730
17	Medak	4	1,076	1,076	1,076	46,654
18	Siddipet	5	1,150	1,150	1,150	50,623
19	Jangaon	3	695	695	695	23,642
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	4	901	901	901	35,859
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	3	793	793	793	84,208
22	Hyderabad	5	970	970	970	69,862
23	Rangareddy	7	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,08,361
24	Vikarabad	5	1,107	1,107	1,107	52,675
25	Mahabubnagar	4	1,185	1,185	1,185	50,568
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	3	713	713	713	42,463
27	Wanaparthy	3	589	589	589	22,328
28	Nagarkurnool	5	1,131	1,131	1,131	40,203
29	Nalgonda	9	2,093	2,093	2,093	67,415
30	Suryapet	5	1,209	1,209	1,209	43,373
31	Khammam	7	1,840	1,840	1,840	64,755
32	Mulugu	4	640	640	640	17,930
33	Narayanpet	3	704	704	704	36,227
Total		**149**	**35,700**	**35,700**	**35,700**	**15,94,042**

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare, Hyderabad.

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Annexure 37

Management Wise Total Schools (2022-23)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Central Govt.	State Govt. & Local Body	KGBV (VI to X)	Model Schools (VI to XII)	TREIS	Other State Govt.	Social Welfare	Tribal Welfare (Society)	Tribal Welfare (Dept)	BC Welfare	Minority Welfare	Ekalavya Model Res. Schools	Private Aided	Private Un-Aided	Madasras	NCLPs	Total Schools
1	Adilabad	1	678	17	6	0	2	3	9	540	6	6	3	2	150	10	0	1,433
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1	1,065	14	0	1	1	9	8	299	11	6	7	30	181	0	0	1,633
3	Hanumakonda	1	492	9	3	3	1	10	1	2	10	5	0	25	298	5	0	865
4	Hyderabad	7	691	0	0	2	3	3	1	2	15	40	0	227	1,844	5	0	2,840
5	Jagtial	0	783	14	13	2	1	4	3	3	7	5	0	4	276	0	0	1,115
6	Jangaon	0	508	12	8	1	1	5	1	6	5	2	0	10	79	0	0	638
7	Jayashankar	0	432	11	6	0	1	2	2	13	4	1	0	0	60	0	0	532
8	Jogulamba Gadwal	0	460	12	0	1	1	6	1	0	5	2	0	2	126	0	0	616
9	Kamareddy	1	1,011	19	6	1	1	11	5	3	8	6	1	5	156	0	0	1,234
10	Karimnagar	2	651	12	11	0	4	8	0	2	11	9	0	12	267	2	0	991
11	Khammam	2	1,216	14	2	2	1	12	5	27	13	7	1	24	272	0	0	1,598
12	Kumuram Bheem	1	720	15	2	0	1	5	5	370	5	3	1	9	97	5	0	1,239
13	Mahabubabad	1	898	15	8	0	1	5	7	120	5	3	5	6	104	3	0	1,181
14	Mahabubnagar	1	837	14	1	1	2	5	6	4	7	9	1	16	240	7	0	1,151
15	Mancherial	1	714	18	5	1	1	9	0	74	8	3	0	14	193	3	0	1,044
16	Medak	0	897	15	7	2	1	4	7	3	8	2	0	1	103	0	0	1,050
17	Medchal	10	505	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	15	8	0	9	1,440	3	0	1,998
18	Mulugu	0	353	9	3	1	1	3	5	130	3	1	0	1	40	0	0	550
19	Nagarkurnool	1	825	20	2	0	1	10	6	55	10	4	1	14	154	1	0	1,104
20	Nalgonda	3	1,483	27	17	0	2	11	11	19	15	6	0	60	348	2	0	2,004
21	Narayanapet	0	495	11	2	0	0	6	1	0	4	2	0	4	114	5	0	644
22	Nirmal	0	735	18	1	1	1	5	2	60	7	5	0	1	193	7	0	1,036
23	Nizamabad	2	1,156	25	10	3	1	9	3	3	13	17	1	36	446	0	0	1,725
24	Peddapalli	1	549	10	7	1	1	6	1	1	7	3	0	5	157	0	0	749
25	Rajanna Siricilla	1	489	13	7	1	1	7	2	1	5	2	2	3	114	1	0	649
26	Rangareddy	8	1,309	20	9	0	0	19	4	6	30	9	0	11	1,382	17	0	2,824
27	Sangareddy	3	1,265	17	10	2	1	11	7	4	13	12	0	5	411	3	0	1,764
28	Siddipet	2	980	22	14	1	1	16	1	4	10	6	0	2	194	4	0	1,257
29	Suryapet	0	950	18	9	1	1	8	4	3	9	4	0	19	237	1	0	1,264
30	Vikarabad	0	1,062	18	9	2	1	4	4	11	6	6	0	11	183	1	0	1,318
31	Wanaparthy	0	518	15	3	0	1	5	2	1	4	3	0	3	142	0	0	697
32	Warangal	1	645	10	6	1	1	4	4	15	6	4	0	61	239	14	0	1,011
33	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1	712	11	7	3	1	7	0	1	7	3	0	10	138	1	0	902
Total		**52**	**26,084**	**475**	**194**	**35**	**40**	**237**	**118**	**1,782**	**292**	**204**	**23**	**642**	**10,378**	**100**	**0**	**40,656**

Source: Commissioner and Director of School Education

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Annexure 38

Enrolment of Children in Schools from 2007-08 to 2022-23 (in No.s)

Year	Pre-Primary	I-V Classes	VI-VIII Classes	IX-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
2007-08	4,19,329	33,58,789	18,10,849	9,67,072	4,035	65,60,074
2008-09	4,26,829	33,32,610	17,49,325	10,32,127	4,607	65,45,498
2009-10	2,55,699	33,28,545	16,92,809	10,45,235	11,023	63,33,311
2010-11	2,31,939	32,97,475	16,94,139	10,23,502	8,801	62,55,856
2011-12	2,25,741	32,56,509	17,25,626	10,15,125	11,063	62,34,064
2012-13	2,31,107	31,72,977	17,19,724	9,89,919	15,657	61,29,384
2013-14	1,83,223	32,06,958	17,38,259	10,25,861	24,194	61,78,495
2014-15	1,67,396	31,91,573	17,27,617	10,35,186	31,638	61,53,410
2015-16	94,892	32,46,976	17,58,209	10,58,128	33,577	61,91,782
2016-17	1,33,740	31,08,993	17,08,979	10,48,814	32,670	60,33,196
2017-18	1,51,672	30,78,186	17,03,766	10,54,358	48,554	60,36,536
2018-19	1,44,516	30,52,115	16,84,041	10,74,334	60,591	60,15,597

Year	Pre-Primary	Primary Schools I-V Classes	UPS (I-VII/VIII)	High Schools (I-X&VI-X)	Higher Secondary Schools (I-XII&VI-XII)	Total
2019-20*	NA	10,10,575	8,91,136	39,67,147	4,09,651	62,78,509
2020-21*	NA	9,79,573	8,89,464	39,46,999	4,65,345	62,81,381
2021-22*	NA	12,13,090	8,46,106	36,60,181	5,09,288	62,28,665
2022-23*	NA	10,35,781	8,68,377	37,13,040	6,13,306	62,30,504

Source: Commissioner and Director of School Education, Educational Statistics Booklet, 2018-19
* Commissioner and Director of School Education

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Annexure 39

School Dropout Rates from 2012-13 to 2022-23

Year	Primary Level (I-V)			Elementary Level (I-VIII)			Secondary Level (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2012-13	24.28	24.56	24.42	33.98	31.35	32.69	42.71	41.59	42.16
2013-14	22.6	22.02	22.32	33.72	35.34	32.56	39.05	37.33	38.21
2014-15	19.52	18.95	19.25	31.93	30.31	31.14	38.76	36.31	37.56
2015-16	16.57	16.08	16.33	29.88	28.93	29.42	38.18	35.75	36.99
2016-17	18.85	18.08	18.48	33.15	31.46	32.33	38.89	36.89	37.92
2017-18	19.03	17.57	18.33	31.05	29.21	30.16	38.02	36.36	37.21
2018-19	15.95	15.55	15.76	30.00	28.70	29.37	35.80	33.43	34.65
2019-20	15.65	15.19	15.43	24.15	21.91	23.07	32.18	30.03	31.14
2020-21	7.38	7.35	7.37	21.10	19.35	20.26	28.59	27.56	28.09
2021-2022*	2.29	2.02	2.16	18.29	16.61	17.48	23.92	21.76	22.89
2022-2023*	-1.71	-1.1	-1.42	23.30	21.45	22.42	27.63	24.59	26.17

Source : Commissioner and Director of School Education , Educational Statistics Booklet 2019-2020

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Annexure 40

Company wise Number of LPG connections by Districts, 2022-2023 and 2023-24 (in '000)

S. No.	District	2022-23				2023-24			
		IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total
1	Adilabad	33.0	129.0	44.9	206.9	45.0	187.6	49.6	282.2
2	Kumuram Bheem	25.8	82.5	26.3	134.7	30.9	126.6	32.6	190.0
3	Mancherial	98.5	69.2	87.5	255.2	122.4	105.2	117.6	345.2
4	Nirmal	129.3	57.0	25.1	211.5	159.1	83.5	26.7	269.3
5	Nizamabad	158.7	145.1	187.6	491.4	184.3	174.2	211.5	570.0
6	Jagtial	206.3	39.3	63.6	309.2	232.5	48.5	69.3	350.3
7	Peddapalli	176.6	9.4	35.2	221.2	211.1	11.2	41.5	263.7
8	Jayashankar	53.0	47.8	37.8	138.6	60.6	70.2	44.0	174.7
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	51.8	279.9	34.2	366.0	74.6	365.0	40.8	480.4
10	Mahabubabad	48.5	63.0	48.4	159.9	55.2	77.0	64.9	197.1
11	Warangal	97.7	54.0	64.0	215.7	118.1	76.8	79.4	274.3
12	Hanumakonda	101.3	105.7	176.9	384.0	129.0	92.7	213.5	435.2
13	Karimnagar	78.8	171.8	165.0	415.5	95.2	185.0	200.0	480.2
14	Rajanna Sircilla	92.1	30.9	26.5	149.5	106.1	40.7	29.3	176.0
15	Kamareddy	63.9	87.9	120.1	271.8	72.1	126.2	141.3	339.6
16	Sangareddy	199.4	195.9	120.3	515.6	253.6	186.8	156.8	597.2
17	Medak	37.1	91.8	88.8	217.6	49.4	125.1	114.0	288.5
18	Siddipet	131.0	114.5	79.8	325.4	164.4	173.4	104.2	442.1
19	Jangaon	32.9	38.7	81.6	153.2	38.9	49.1	104.8	192.7
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	116.5	37.5	54.4	208.4	142.0	39.1	71.0	252.2
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	519.6	463.5	218.0	1201.1	629.4	247.2	270.7	1147.3
22	Hyderabad	640.9	775.1	221.0	1637.0	785.2	472.8	293.8	1551.9
23	Rangareddy	649.8	440.3	191.8	1281.9	780.9	325.6	233.3	1339.9
24	Vikarabad	120.0	63.5	41.3	224.7	139.1	92.5	43.9	275.5
25	Mahabubnagar	142.9	32.0	145.0	319.9	187.9	44.0	167.5	399.5
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	46.2	126.0	3.1	175.3	50.1	169.1	3.7	222.9
27	Wanaparthy	50.5	8.2	71.5	130.3	59.5	11.3	89.3	160.0
28	Nagarkurnool	80.4	44.9	75.2	200.5	90.1	52.3	99.0	241.5
29	Nalgonda	195.2	198.4	104.9	498.5	255.2	237.4	125.4	618.1
30	Suryapet	228.9	37.6	63.2	329.6	293.5	47.7	83.7	424.9
31	Khammam	182.3	191.1	115.6	488.9	228.0	249.0	135.8	612.8
32	Mulugu	0.0	59.0	7.7	66.8	2.8	103.2	8.4	114.4
33	Narayanpet	14.7	29.2	44.1	88.0	2.1	44.7	59.0	105.7
Total		**4,803.6**	**4,319.7**	**2,870.6**	**11,993.9**	**5,848.3**	**4,440.8**	**3,526.2**	**13,815.3**

Source : Sr. Manager-SLC/TS, HPCL, Secunderabad.

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Annexure 41

District Wise Number of Operational Holders and Area for 11th Agriculture Census 2021-22

S. No.	District	Individual		Joint		Institutional		Total	
		Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1	Adilabad	1,33,051	2,02,825	1	1	9	904	1,33,061	2,03,729
2	Kumuram Bheem	1,16,478	1,61,314	9	14	3	149	1,16,490	1,61,478
3	Mancherial	1,65,277	1,52,965	2	0	1	11	1,65,280	1,52,976
4	Nirmal	1,84,896	1,85,262	2	3	0	0	1,84,898	1,85,265
5	Nizamabad	2,85,890	2,28,563	1	1	15	625	2,85,906	2,29,189
6	Jagitial	2,26,064	1,73,580	4	5	3	13	2,26,071	1,73,598
7	Peddapalli	1,62,149	1,21,964	0	0	10	999	1,62,159	1,22,964
8	Jayashankar	1,27,084	1,07,013	0	0	5	392	1,27,089	1,07,405
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,29,095	1,68,200	13	13	1	8	1,29,109	1,68,221
10	Mahabubabad	1,88,808	1,63,626	1	0	1	8	1,88,810	1,63,635
11	Warangal	1,60,803	1,19,183	0	0	6	28	1,60,809	1,19,210
12	Hanumakonda	1,53,783	1,15,336	22	33	7	453	1,53,812	1,15,822
13	Karimnagar	2,06,097	1,54,231	3	7	6	176	2,06,106	1,54,414
14	Rajanna Sircilla	1,32,555	1,09,937	3	4	16	43	1,32,574	1,09,983
15	Kamareddy	2,92,575	2,12,897	10	7	37	1,330	2,92,622	2,14,234
16	Sangareddy	3,93,887	3,26,734	11	25	7	373	3,93,905	3,27,133
17	Medak	2,75,411	1,65,716	12	8	22	160	2,75,445	1,65,883
18	Siddipet	3,36,724	2,63,326	6	8	11	257	3,36,741	2,63,591
19	Jangaon	1,79,067	1,69,991	2	2	6	29	1,79,075	1,70,021
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,33,535	2,32,251	3	2	4	289	2,33,542	2,32,541
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	24,345	19,752	0	0	2	29	24,347	19,781
22	Rangareddy	3,49,409	2,91,025	46	58	13	534	3,49,468	2,91,617
23	Vikarabad	2,94,058	2,71,609	11	7	12	111	2,94,081	2,71,726
24	Mahabubnagar	2,22,691	1,85,493	20	32	7	21	2,22,718	1,85,546
25	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,80,771	1,95,835	60	48	7	46	1,80,838	1,95,929
26	Wanaparthy	1,75,138	1,50,297	55	53	1	131	1,75,194	1,50,481
27	Nagarkurnool	3,21,243	3,13,561	51	67	10	485	3,21,304	3,14,113
28	Nalgonda	5,30,742	5,14,402	6	7	20	366	5,30,768	5,14,775
29	Suryapet	2,86,897	2,64,521	26	27	9	522	2,86,932	2,65,070
30	Khammam	3,25,761	2,97,066	2	0	12	453	3,25,775	2,97,520
31	Mulugu	78,983	72,517	1	6	5	25	78,989	72,548
32	Narayanpet	1,85,921	1,91,372	4	20	16	241	1,85,941	1,91,634
Total		**70,59,188**	**63,02,366**	**387**	**459**	**284**	**9,209**	**70,59,859**	**63,12,033**

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Annexure 42

District & Category Wise Operational Holders and Area for 11th Agriculture Census 2021-22

S. No.	District	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		Others	
		Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1	Adilabad	15,523	18,136	49,225	79,968	68,304	1,04,722
2	Kumuram Bheem	16,137	20,716	35,134	57,430	65,216	83,182
3	Mancherial	36,430	28,783	12,834	12,206	1,16,015	1,11,976
4	Nirmal	25,620	19,385	19,649	18,862	1,39,629	1,47,018
5	Nizamabad	41,459	24,295	24,774	18,865	2,19,658	1,85,404
6	Jagitial	33,723	17,925	6,051	4,303	1,86,294	1,51,356
7	Peddapalli	24,330	12,310	2,621	1,580	1,35,198	1,08,074
8	Jayashankar	19,657	13,241	8,767	7,665	98,660	86,107
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	5,564	4,898	78,883	96,677	44,661	66,638
10	Mahabubabad	15,676	8,414	81,735	63,568	91,398	91,645
11	Warangal	13,915	6,508	30,584	21,475	1,16,304	91,200
12	Hanumakonda	24,201	11,751	3,621	2,594	1,25,983	1,01,023
13	Karimnagar	35,156	16,571	973	548	1,69,971	1,37,119
14	Rajanna Sircilla	23,153	13,882	6,648	5,665	1,02,757	90,394
15	Kamareddy	40,591	22,774	23,247	17,034	2,28,747	1,73,097
16	Sangareddy	64,193	39,730	26,340	21,840	3,03,365	2,65,189
17	Medak	39,209	18,110	24,175	14,891	2,12,039	1,32,723
18	Siddipet	49,607	27,891	7,831	6,019	2,79,292	2,29,424
19	Jangaon	25,043	15,068	23,983	21,505	1,30,043	1,33,420
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	28,223	16,487	14,542	9,542	1,90,773	2,06,224
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	2,443	951	622	321	21,280	18,480
22	Rangareddy	46,770	25,866	34,823	22,311	2,67,862	2,42,906
23	Vikarabad	51,998	37,633	30,107	25,441	2,11,964	2,08,542
24	Mahabubnagar	26,810	15,274	31,652	21,347	1,64,249	1,48,905
25	Jogulamba Gadwal	25,730	19,707	2,183	2,126	1,52,918	1,74,051
26	Wanaparthy	22,003	13,071	14,278	9,473	1,38,912	1,27,806
27	Nagarkurnool	53,871	39,260	37,440	32,802	2,29,983	2,41,565
28	Nalgonda	66,876	42,125	75,264	58,186	3,88,608	4,14,098
29	Suryapet	29,970	16,159	43,712	31,968	2,13,241	2,16,421
30	Khammam	39,362	17,146	47,871	36,560	2,38,530	2,43,361
31	Mulugu	7,955	5,116	23,879	22,276	47,150	45,131
32	Narayanpet	27,411	21,638	10,270	8,242	1,48,244	1,61,512
Total		**9,78,609**	**6,10,821**	**8,33,718**	**7,53,289**	**52,47,248**	**49,38,714**

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Annexure 43

District-wise Number of MSMEs, Telangana (According to Registrations on UDYAM Portal as of 12th June 2024)

Sl. No.	District	No. of MSMEs			No. of Units		
		Manufacturing	Service	Total	Micro	Small	Medium
1	Adilabad	2,805	13,812	16,617	16,359	236	22
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	2,693	12,991	15,684	15,414	260	10
3	Hanumakonda	4,647	21,867	26,514	25,671	785	58
4	Hyderabad	34,140	1,33,937	1,68,077	1,56,642	9,813	1,622
5	Jagtial	4,861	14,997	19,858	19,631	224	3
6	Jangoan	2,264	7,335	9,599	9,466	129	4
7	Jayashankar	1,021	4,885	5,906	5,831	71	4
8	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,830	6,378	8,208	8,051	153	4
9	Kamareddy	2,951	13,925	16,876	16,651	220	5
10	Karimnagar	8,082	28,887	36,969	36,172	755	42
11	Khammam	4,931	25,563	30,494	29,778	674	42
12	Kumuram Bheem	1,685	6,450	8,135	8,040	87	8
13	Mahabubabad	1,407	10,221	11,628	11,454	165	9
14	Mahabubnagar	3,688	20,532	24,220	23,799	395	26
15	Mancherial	4,475	15,070	19,545	19,317	218	10
16	Medak	2,809	12,509	15,318	14,944	345	29
17	Medchal-Malkajgiri	28,361	63,874	92,235	88,037	3,821	377
18	Mulugu	590	2,621	3,211	3,167	44	0
19	Nagarkurnool	1,960	10,099	12,059	11,887	168	4
20	Nalgonda	7,822	35,166	42,988	42,289	632	67
21	Narayanpet	1,068	4,436	5,504	5,436	67	1
22	Nirmal	4,942	12,389	17,331	17,117	200	14
23	Nizamabad	6,949	33,650	40,599	39,951	608	40
24	Peddapalli	3,081	13,366	16,447	16,156	283	8
25	Rajanna Sircilla	3,557	9,721	13,278	13,161	116	1
26	Rangareddy	21,788	87,376	1,09,164	1,04,846	3,866	452
27	Sangareddy	5,569	20,730	26,299	25,438	771	90
28	Siddipet	4,604	18,815	23,419	22,991	413	15
29	Suryapet	3,538	21,168	24,706	24,291	396	19
30	Vikarabad	2,806	12,378	15,184	15,001	172	11
31	Wanaparthy	1,641	7,680	9,321	9,181	138	2
32	Warangal	3,214	15,762	18,976	18,734	231	11
33	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	4,890	12,624	17,514	17,244	252	18
Total		**1,90,669**	**7,31,214**	**9,21,883**	**8,92,147**	**26,708**	**3,028**

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