



TELANGANA
RISING



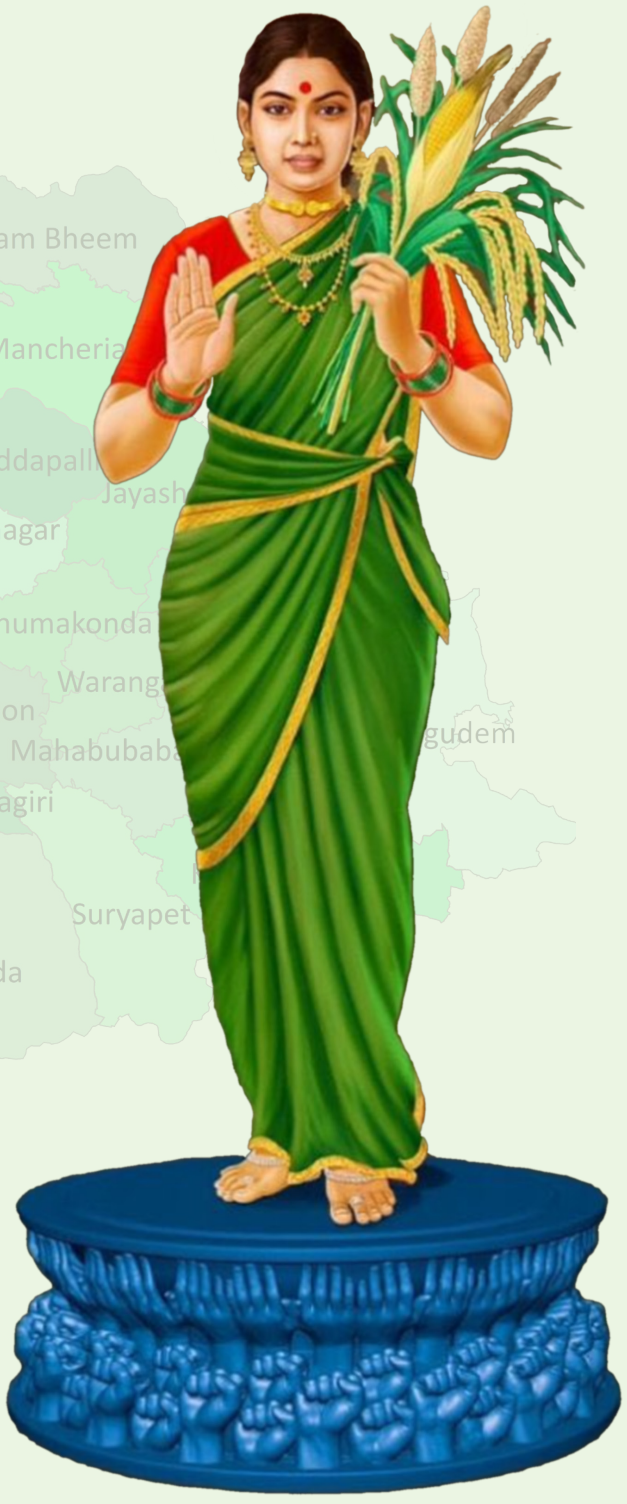
Telangana Socio Economic Outlook 2025

Government of Telangana

Telangana Socio Economic Outlook 2025

Planning Department

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PREFACE

The Government of Telangana releases the Socio-Economic Outlook report annually, presenting it in the State Legislature during the budget session. This publication serves as a crucial reference for policymakers, researchers, and the public, offering an in-depth analysis of the State's progress across various sectors. It highlights economic growth, social development, infrastructure advancements, and key indicators shaping Telangana's transformation. More than just statistics, this report provides insights into where we stand and the roadmap ahead for inclusive and sustainable development.

Telangana aims to solidify its position as one of India's fastest-growing states, driven by robust sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, information technology, life sciences, and pharmaceuticals. The State's proactive governance, investor-friendly policies, and emphasis on innovation have attracted substantial investments, generating employment and fostering entrepreneurship. With a strong industrial base, a skilled workforce, and a focus on futuristic sectors like artificial intelligence, green energy, and deep-tech, Telangana is gearing up to become a global hub for economic and technological advancements.

The Government of Telangana, under its new vision for 2025 and beyond, is committed to strengthening rural and urban infrastructure, ensuring last-mile connectivity, and promoting a sustainable development model. The Socio-Economic Outlook 2025 reflects this renewed commitment to economic resilience, social equity, and environmental sustainability. A major step in this direction is the Social, Economic, Educational, Employment, Political, and Caste (SEEEPC) Survey, which aims to provide comprehensive and data-driven insights into the socio-economic landscape of the State. This survey will play a pivotal role in shaping policies for equitable growth, social justice, and inclusive governance, ensuring that development reaches every section of society.

In today's data-driven world, reliable information is crucial for effective decision-making. This report has been meticulously prepared using data from various departments of the Government of Telangana, Government of India, official publications, and government websites. While some figures are provisional, every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness, providing a holistic perspective on the State's progress.

We express our sincere gratitude to all government departments for their valuable contributions to this publication. We also extend our appreciation to 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 relentless efforts have ensured the timely completion of this report. As Telangana moves forward with renewed aspirations, we hope this document serves as a valuable resource in shaping policies and fostering discussions for a prosperous and progressive future.

Planning Department
Government of Telangana

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Chapter 1 Overview


Adilabad
Kumuram Bheem
Nirmal
Mancherial
Jagtial
Nizamabad
Peddapalli
Jayashankar
Rajanna Sircilla
Kamareddy
Karimnagar
Mulugu
Siddipet
Hanumakonda
Medak
Warangal
Bhadradri Kothagudem
Sangareddy
Jangaon
Medchal-Malkajigiri
Mahabubabad
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri
Hyderabad
Vikarabad
Khammam
Rangareddy
Suryapet
Nalgonda
Mahabubnagar
Narayanpet
Wanaparthy
Nagarkurnool
Jogulamba Gadwal

Introduction

Telangana, a dynamic and rapidly progressing landlocked state in southern India, was officially formed as the country's 29th state on June 2, 2014. Strategically located, it shares 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, the state capital, serves as a major economic and technological hub, renowned for its IT sector, historical landmarks, and rich cultural heritage. Telangana's geographical landscape is highly diverse, encompassing the fertile plains of the eastern Deccan Plateau, the lush forests of the Western Ghats, and rolling hills that define its northern terrain. The state extends between 15°50'10''N and 19°55'4'' N latitudes and 77°14' 8'' E and 81°19'16'' E longitudes, making it a strategically positioned region in peninsular India.

With a population of 350.04 lakh (35 million) as per the 2011 Census, Telangana ranks 12th in the country in terms of population and 11th in area, covering 1,12,077 sq. km. The state is divided into 33 districts, each exhibiting distinct socio-economic and cultural characteristics. Two major rivers, Godavari and Krishna, serve as vital lifelines, draining 79% and 69% of their catchment areas, respectively, thus sustaining agriculture and hydroelectric projects. Telugu and Urdu are the official languages, reflecting the state's rich linguistic diversity. Telangana is administratively structured into 621 mandals and 12,941 Gram Panchayats, ensuring decentralized governance and effective public service delivery at the grassroots level.

Economy

Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2024-25 (AE) at current prices is estimated at Rs.16,12,579 crore, reflecting a 10.1% growth, surpassing the national GDP growth rate of 9.9%. The state's economy has witnessed robust expansion, particularly in the IT sector, driven by strategic budgetary allocations for industry and technology. Telangana's per capita income for 2024-25 at current prices is estimated at Rs.3,79,751, growing at 9.6%, signifying an overall improvement in living standards, employment opportunities, and economic development.

The Primary Sector, contributing 17.3% to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), recorded a 5.5% growth, with its GSVA estimated at Rs.2,56,498 crore. The Secondary Sector experienced 7.6% growth, exceeding the national average of 6.6%, showcasing progress in manufacturing and industrial output. The Tertiary Sector, led by IT and services, remains the largest contributor to economic expansion, growing at 11.9%, which is 1.2 percentage points higher than the national average of 10.7%.

Telangana has successfully maintained price stability, keeping inflation levels lower than the national average. The Primary Sector continues to be the largest employer, absorbing 42.7% of the workforce, while the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors employ 22.5% and 34.8%, respectively. This highlights the potential for further diversification, ensuring sustained economic growth and employment generation across various sectors.

Public Finance

According to the Economic Survey 2024-25, Telangana recorded the highest share of its own tax revenue (SOTR), accounting for 88% of its total tax revenue for the period April to November 2024. The state's revenue collection showed stability, with State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) reaching Rs.86,133 crore by December 2024. The major sources included Rs.31,509 crore from SGST and Rs.24,041 crore from Sales Tax, indicating strong economic activity and effective tax administration. The first three quarters of 2024-25 consistently recorded Rs.28,700 crore per quarter, marking an improvement over 2023-24.

Agriculture

Telangana's budget allocation for agriculture witnessed a significant increase from Rs.29,834 crore in 2023-24 to Rs.51,463 crore in 2024-25, reflecting the government's strong commitment to the sector. The state has allocated 20.2% of its total expenditure to agriculture and allied sectors, which is nearly four times higher than the national average of 5.9%. As a result, the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of agriculture and allied activities at current prices is projected to reach Rs.2,22,308 crore in 2024-25 (AE). Paddy and cotton remain the dominant crops, with substantial increases in production, while the state has also promoted the cultivation of spices and horticulture crops like turmeric, chillies, and oil palm, making Telangana a leading producer in these categories.

The Telangana government has introduced multiple farmer-centric initiatives, ensuring economic security and risk mitigation. The farmer's group life insurance scheme provides financial protection to agricultural households facing unfortunate circumstances. To enhance agricultural investment, the government has increased credit disbursal to farmers and implemented the Rythu Bharosa scheme, offering Rs.6,000 per acre per season as direct financial assistance. Additionally, in a major relief initiative, the state has waived crop loans of up to Rs.2 lakh for all farmer families, significantly reducing the financial burden on agricultural households.

Industries

Telangana's industrial sector contributed Rs.2,77,270 crore to the state GSVA in 2024-25 (AE), with manufacturing (47.60%) and construction (29.07%) being the largest contributors. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24 highlighted that 22.75% of employment is in the industrial sector, with a higher percentage of female workers (23.06%) than male workers (22.55%), marking a milestone in gender parity. Under the MSME Policy 2024, the state aims for 15% annual growth in MSME registrations, 10% GSDP contribution, and enhanced financial support for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs. Telangana's Aerospace & Defence sector made remarkable progress, winning the Best State Award for Aerospace and hosting Aeromart Hyderabad 2024, which saw participation from over 200 companies across 15 countries in 3,500+ B2B meetings.

The Life Sciences sector attracted Rs.40,000+ crore investments from 150+ projects in past 14 months, creating 51,000 direct jobs and 1,50,000 indirect jobs. Telangana also received the Logistics

Excellence, Advancements and Performance Shield (LEAPS) 2024 'Achievers Award' for Logistics Excellence and the 2024 India Energy Storage Alliance (IESA) State Leadership Award. At the World Economic Forum 2025 in Davos, Telangana secured Rs.1.78 lakh crore in investments, generating 49,500+ jobs across various sectors, reinforcing its status as a global investment hub. In 2024-25, Singareni Collieries Limited (SCCL) targets 72 MT coal production and dispatches, while merchandise exports from April to December 2024 stood at Rs.1,00,268 crore. To bridge industry-academia gaps, the Young India Skills University and Advanced Technology Centres were established, along with the Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana, an AI-driven platform connecting job seekers and employers across the state.

Services

The service sector remains the dominant contributor to Telangana's economy, accounting for 66.3% of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2024-25, amounting to Rs.9,83,529 crore with a growth rate of 11.9%. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, and Professional Services lead the sector with a 24.9% share, followed by Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants at 18.2%, and Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting at 7.5%. The sector also plays a crucial role in employment, engaging 34.8% of the workforce, with 23.9% of female workers and 41.5% of male workers.

Telangana has taken significant strides in skill development and technological advancements. The Young India Skills University (YISU), operating under a PPP model, offers industry-aligned training across 18+ sectors, ensuring graduates are equipped with practical skills for evolving job markets. Hyderabad's emergence as a global tech hub is reinforced by AI-driven policies, industry collaborations, and investments in digital transformation. The state is developing an AI City within the Net Zero Future City framework, cementing its position as a leader in sustainable innovation. At the 2025 World Economic Forum in Davos, Telangana secured proposed investments worth Rs. 1,78,950 crore, with the services sector leading at Rs.1,04,900 crore. Notably, Rs.1,04,500 crore is allocated for AI, Cloud Services, and Data Centers, showcasing its commitment to future-ready industries.

Infrastructure

Telangana's contracted power capacity stands at 26,212 MW as of January 2025, comprising 14,602 MW thermal, 11,399 MW renewable (includes hydro and upcoming capacity of 2,474 MW), and 211 MW nuclear energy. The Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 aims to ensure energy security, affordability, and self-sufficiency, while also promoting renewable energy projects. In irrigation, Telangana has an ambitious plan to create a total irrigation potential (IP) of 127.57 lakh acres, with 96.64 lakh acres (75.76%) covered under major and medium projects, and 25.71 lakh acres (20.15%) under minor irrigation. The state boasts a total road network of 1,11,775.56 km, with Rangareddy (7,932.14 km) and Nalgonda (7,766.92 km) having the longest road networks. The Regional Ring Road (RRR) project, spanning 361.52 km, will enhance connectivity around Hyderabad, with 161.52 km in the northern stretch and 200 km in the southern stretch.

Telangana has 1.71 crore registered vehicles, with motorcycles comprising 73.52% of the total. To enhance road safety and sustainability, the Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Policy has been introduced, and 37 Automated Testing Stations (ATS) have been sanctioned with a budget of Rs. 296 crore to phase out end-of-life vehicles. TGSRTC operates 9,417 buses, covering 32.75 lakh km daily and serving 59.84 lakh passengers. As of January 31, 2025, 398 electric buses have been deployed, with 602 more planned. In aviation, Telangana is developing six new airports, including three greenfield projects in Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar, and Bhadradri-Kothagudem, and three brownfield projects in Warangal, Adilabad, and Peddapalli. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) serves 72 domestic and 20 international destinations, with passenger traffic increasing by 14.56% YoY to 18.69 million between April and November 2024.

As of September 2024, Telangana had 41.94 million telephone subscribers, with 96.38% wireless users (40.42 million) and 3.62% wireline users (1.52 million). The state also recorded 36.43 million internet subscribers, with 97.94% broadband penetration. These advancements underscore Telangana's commitment to infrastructure development, positioning the state as a leader in sustainable growth and connectivity.

Health & Wellbeing

The Telangana Government has significantly expanded healthcare coverage by doubling the health insurance limit under the Rajiv Aarogyasri scheme from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh per family annually. In addition, 163 new advanced medical procedures were introduced, raising the total to 1,835. As of January, 2025, a total of 2,92,667 beneficiaries have availed medical benefits under this scheme, with an allocation of Rs.1,250.6 crore. To strengthen medical education, eight new government medical colleges were opened in 2024-25, bringing the total to 35 colleges with 4,090 MBBS seats. Furthermore, 16 new government nursing colleges were established, increasing the total to 37 colleges and 2,360 B.Sc (Nursing) seats. The government also launched 28 new Allied Health Sciences Colleges, taking the total to 40 colleges with 3,122 seats. Additional investments of Rs.205 crore were made for new hostels at Gandhi, Osmania, and Kakatiya Medical Colleges, while 22 Central Medicine Stores were established with Rs.137 crore funding.

To enhance healthcare infrastructure and human resources, Rs.406.75 crore was sanctioned for stipends to 12,190 junior doctors, ensuring timely payments to postgraduate students and senior residents. In 2024, the state recruited 6,956 staff nurses, 18 drug inspectors, 422 civil assistant surgeons, and 24 food safety officers, with 4,338 additional recruitments in progress. The government has added 213 new ambulances, improving emergency response times in rural and tribal areas by 5-6 minutes. Additionally, the Department of Drug Control Administration received INTERPOL recognition, seized illegal psychotropic substances worth Rs.11.32 crore, and obtained NABL accreditation for the Telangana Drug Control Laboratory. In the area of food safety, 235 surprise inspections were conducted, resolving 165 cases, while Rs.66 crore was allocated for three new regional food testing labs, 24 food

safety officer appointments, and the launch of three “Food Safety on Wheels” vehicles to strengthen public health monitoring.

Maternal & Child Care

In Telangana 97% of deliveries are taking place in health facilities/institutions, ensuring safer childbirth and improved maternal and neonatal healthcare outcomes. The Anaemia Mukt Bharat program achieved an overall score of 79.6, with top-performing districts surpassing 90% coverage. In 2024-25 (up to January 2025), around 5.7 lakh beneficiaries were fully immunised.

The Giriposhana Nutribasket Scheme, focusing on tribal areas, benefited 13,098 women and children. In remote tribal habitations, Birth Waiting Rooms were set up to ensure better maternal and infant care, while the Giri Bala Arogya Raksha School Health Programme introduced health screenings, digital medical records, and centralised health monitoring for tribal students. The Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA) is providing nutrition, skill training, and vocational education for 11-14 year old girls, helping them build a healthier and self-sufficient future. The government is also leveraging e-governance through the Nutrition and Health Tracking System (NHTS) app to improve service delivery and citizen engagement, ensuring better health monitoring and timely intervention.

Education and Skill Development

The Telangana government has made significant strides in education by completing 47,244 teacher transfers and granting 21,419 promotions, along with recruiting 11,062 new teachers in October 2024 to strengthen the education system. To support students, 1.43 crore bilingual textbooks and 47.21 lakh non-language textbooks were distributed for Class 10 students in 2024-25. Additionally, library books were supplied to 9,456 Primary Schools, 1,976 Upper Primary Schools, and 1,909 High Schools. The Young India Integrated Residential Schools initiative has been a major milestone in providing equitable education, with 58 such schools established across the state to ensure quality learning opportunities for marginalised communities.

To enhance skill development and employability, the government has introduced industry-driven training programs. 10,000 students (5,000 engineering and 5,000 non-engineering) will be enrolled annually in Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI) courses under new industry partnerships. In 2024-25, a total of 51,598 students and 2,112 faculty members benefited from various technological and skill development initiatives. Strengthening technical education, the Young India Skill University has been launched, training 20,000 students annually across 17 specialised courses. To bring global best practices in vocational training, Telangana has also signed an MoU with ITE Singapore, paving the way for advanced skill development programs and international collaborations.

Welfare

The Telangana government remains committed to implementing the “Six Guarantees” (Abhaya Hastham), ensuring social security and economic relief for various sections of society. Under the Maha Lakshmi scheme, 149.63 crore women

passengers have availed free bus travel, saving Rs.5,005.95 crore in transport costs from December 2023 to 6th March, 2025. Additionally, 43 lakh families benefited from subsidised LPG cylinders priced at Rs. 500, and Rs.433.20 crore subsidy has been given to the beneficiaries as of February, 2025. Under Gruha Jyothi scheme, Government is providing free electricity up to 200 units per month to around 50 lakh households every month and issued zero bills, amounting Rs.1,775 crore between March 2024 and February 2025.

Education and welfare initiatives have also seen significant funding. The government has disbursed Rs. 972 crore for pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for SC, ST, BC, and minority student. Enhancing student welfare, diet charges have been increased by 40% and cosmetic charges by 212% in welfare hostels, with Rs. 1,028 crore spent on diet charges. Further, under the Kalyana Lakshmi/Shadi Mubarak scheme, Rs. 1241.43 crore has been disbursed to 18,689 SC, 12,997 ST, 61,332 BC and 30,943 Minority families under Kalyana Lakshmi/Shadi Mubarak scheme for the year 2024-25 (as of February 2025).

Strengthening food security and rural welfare, the Public Distribution System (PDS) serves 282.77 lakh beneficiaries through 91.19 lakh Food Security Cards and 17,256 fair price shops. During Vanakalam 2024-25, the government procured 53.95 LMT of paddy from 10,35,484 farmers through 8,332 procurement centers, transferring Rs.12,511.76 crore directly to farmers' bank accounts. Additionally, as of February, 2025, the government has procured 23.98 LMT of 'Sannarakam' Paddy with a bonus of Rs.500 per quintal over the MSP from 4.48 lakh farmers with an additional amount of Rs.1,199.22 crore to encourage the farmers to produce the varieties of Paddy.

In Telangana, 149 Anganwadi Services Projects with 35,700 centers are operational, supporting maternal and child health. In 2024-25, supplementary nutrition has been provided to over 3.33 lakh pregnant and lactating women, 18.27 lakh children, and 55,697 malnourished children, reinforcing the government's commitment to combating malnutrition and anemia.

Forestry

Telangana has made significant progress in environmental conservation, with forest cover spanning 27,688 sq. km, accounting for 24.69% of the state's geographical area, surpassing the national average of 23.59%. With an ambitious goal to expand forest cover to 33%, the state actively manages 12 protected areas, including nine wildlife sanctuaries and three national parks. The Telangana Pollution Control Board plays a crucial role in enforcing environmental laws, monitoring air, water, and noise pollution, and ensuring effective waste management. Measures such as GPS tracking of effluent-carrying trucks and setting up treatment facilities at pollution sources have been implemented to curb environmental degradation.

Several government-led initiatives are driving conservation efforts across the state. Vanamahotsavam promotes large-scale afforestation, while Project Tiger focuses on tiger conservation. The government has also prioritised urban forest block conservation, ensuring green spaces in rapidly growing urban areas. Additionally,

the Mission Plastic-Free Amrabad initiative aims to eliminate plastic waste from the Amrabad Tiger Reserve, protecting wildlife and restoring natural habitats. These efforts reinforce Telangana's commitment to sustainable development and ecological preservation.

Panchayati Raj & Rural Development

With over 60% of Telangana's population residing in villages, the state has prioritised strong Gram Panchayat governance and rural development to enhance citizen welfare. A key achievement in rural sanitation is Telangana becoming the first state in India to be declared ODF Plus, under SBM-G Phase II, ensuring sustained Open Defecation Free (ODF) status along with enhanced solid and liquid waste management. Additionally, under MGNREGA, the state achieved 89% of its annual target, generating 10.7 crore person-days by January 25, 2025, significantly contributing to employment and rural infrastructure development. In a major water conservation effort, Rs. 780 crore was invested in the renovation of 26,055 traditional water bodies, supporting agriculture and sustainable water resource management.

Telangana has also focused on social welfare and rural entrepreneurship, with Rs.9,532.12 crore disbursed under the Cheyutha pension scheme to 42.51 lakh pensioners between April 2024 and February 2025, ensuring financial security for vulnerable groups. The Indira Mahila Shakti Canteens, supporting women-led self-help groups (SHGs), established 105 canteens across 32 districts, creating 525 jobs with a Rs.425 lakh investment. Telangana also ranked 4th nationally under the National Rurban Mission, with an impressive 91.87 score, showcasing its commitment to rural-urban infrastructure development. Additionally, the SARAS Regional Fair 2024-25 attracted 6.02 lakh visitors, generating Rs.7.80 crore in sales, demonstrating its impact on rural entrepreneurship and livelihoods.

Urban Development

The Government of Telangana has launched "BuildNow", an advanced online platform introduced in February 2025 to streamline building and layout approvals, ensuring faster and more efficient clearance under the "One State, One Single Interface" approach.

Under the Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID) initiative, a total of Rs.19.52 crore was disbursed to 19,523 Self Help Groups (SHGs) at Rs.10,000 per SHG, while Rs.2.83 crore was allocated to 567 Slum Level Federations (SLFs) at Rs.50,000 per SLF, supporting community-based financial empowerment.

Under the SHG-Bank Linkage program for the year 2024-25, Rs.3,579.64 crore was disbursed to 29,094 urban Self Help Groups (SHGs), achieving a 71.59% linkage rate.

The Musi Riverfront Development Project, aims to revitalise a 55 km stretch within GHMC limits, fostering sustainable urban growth, heritage preservation, and climate resilience.

The Hyderabad City Innovative and Transformative Infrastructure Project (HCITI), worth Rs.5,942 crore, is designed to reduce congestion, enhance flood management, and improve pedestrian access through the construction of grade separators, with an

additional Rs.1,090 crore allocated for six grade separators near KBR Park. In solid waste management, a 1,000 Tonnes per Day (TPD) Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) plant in Jawaharnagar, commissioned in August 2024. A 1.5 MW gas-engine power plant was also established to convert landfill gas into power. Additionally, the Elevated Cycle Walk along Hussain Sagar, a 10 km long, 6m-wide track, is planned to promote eco-friendly urban mobility, ensuring a safe and scenic route for cyclists and pedestrians around the lake.

Governance

The governance model of the state prioritises citizen-centric decision-making, transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, ensuring equitable development and public trust. The Praja Palana Initiative, a landmark citizen engagement program, has significantly improved public service delivery, with over 1.09 crore applications received under various welfare schemes, demonstrating the state's commitment to social welfare. The Praja Vani Public Grievance Redressal System provides a structured mechanism for citizens to submit grievances, track their progress, and ensure timely resolution. Additionally, the Bhu Bharati (Record of Rights - RoR) Act, 2024, has been introduced to resolve inefficiencies and grievances linked to land records and the Dharani portal.

To enhance digital governance, Telangana launched the Mee Ticket App, a unified platform for booking public transport and attractions, including TGSRTC buses, Metro Rail, parks, temples, and sports complexes. The MeeSeva Services via WhatsApp have further transformed access to government services, allowing document uploads, secure payments, and application tracking without physical visits. Additionally, an unprecedented recruitment drive has filled 56,510 government job vacancies across various departments between December 2023 and 15th March 2025, reinforcing the state's commitment to employment generation and administrative efficiency.

The government's efforts in law enforcement and women's empowerment have been strengthened with the establishment of 751 Women Help Desks (WHDs), providing a dedicated support system for women seeking assistance. The Centre for Development and Empowerment of Women (CDEW) Family Counseling Centers played a crucial role in resolving 8,879 cases out of 9,806 reported in 2024, promoting family restoration while escalating 30% of cases to FIRs. Additionally, 31 Anti-Human Trafficking Units were established, registering 385 cases, rescuing 740 victims, and arresting 484 traffickers, reflecting Telangana's strong stance against human trafficking and crimes against women.

Chapter 2 Macro Economic Trends



Key Highlights

- The state's GSDP for the year 2024-25 (AE)[1] at current prices is estimated at Rs.16,12,579 crore registering a growth of 10.1%, whereas the nation's GDP as per 2024-25 (SAE)[2] during the same period is estimated at Rs.3,31,03,215 crore with a growth of 9.9%.
- In 2024-25, Telangana's economy experienced strong growth in the IT sector, supported by strategic budgetary allocations for industry and technology, along with the proactive measures and efforts to bolster agricultural and industrial growth.
- Telangana's per capita income for the year 2024-25(AE) is estimated at Rs.3,79,751 with a growth rate of 9.6% at current prices, indicating better living standards, employment opportunities, and economic growth.
- The Primary Sector remains a cornerstone of Telangana's economy with a contribution of 17.3% to the state GSVA (Gross State Value Added). This sector's GSVA at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,56,498 crore, registering a growth of 5.5%. The Secondary Sector in Telangana is on an upward trajectory. The state's growth in the Secondary Sector at 7.6% is 1.0 percentage point more when compared to the nation's growth of 6.6%.
- Telangana's growth is heavily reliant on the Tertiary Sector, which aligns with its focus on IT and services. The state's growth at (11.9%) is higher than that in All India (10.7%) by 1.2 percentage points at current prices.
- Telangana managed to maintain lower average inflation compared to the national trend, reflecting price stability in the region.
- The Primary Sector remains the largest employer with 42.7%, indicating scope for diversification into secondary and services sectors which employs 22.5% and 34.8% respectively in 2023-24.

1. *AE- Advance Estimates released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) for Telangana.*
2. *SAE- Second Advance Estimates released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) for GoI.*

2.1 Introduction

The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) baseline forecast for the world economy anticipates that the global economy will continue to grow at 3.2% in both 2024 and 2025, consistent with the rate seen in 2023. Advanced economies are expected to see modest improvement while emerging markets will experience a slight slowdown. As per the Second Advance estimates released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Indian economy is experiencing a deceleration in growth, with projections indicating a 6.5% expansion for the fiscal year 2024-25, down from 9.2% in the previous fiscal year 2023-24, marking the slowest pace in four years.

2.2 Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) measures the economic output of a state over a specific period (usually a year). It reflects the monetary value of all goods and services produced within the state's geographical boundaries and serves as a key indicator of the state's economic health and performance.

2.2.1 Telangana's Economic Outlook

Telangana's economic performance in 2024-25 demonstrates sustained growth momentum, driven by key sectors such as IT, agriculture, and infrastructure. According to the Advance Estimates (AE) of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) the state's GSDP at current prices for 2024-25(AE)[3] is estimated at Rs.16,12,579 crore, reflecting a growth rate of 10.1%. At constant prices the GSDP is estimated at Rs.8,16,835 crore with a growth rate of 6.8%.

In 2024-25(AE), Telangana's contribution to India's GDP at current prices stands at 4.9%, a remarkable achievement considering its relatively smaller geographical area (11th largest) and population (12th largest) compared to other states.

2.2.2 Telangana vis-a-vis All India

As per 2024-25 (SAE), GDP of India is estimated at Rs.3,31,03,215 crore with a growth of 9.9% against Rs.3,01,22,956 crore in the previous year. At constant prices the GDP is Rs.1,87,95,095 crore registering a growth of 6.5%.

Table 2.1: Year wise GSDP/GDP for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 at Current and Constant Prices (Rs. in crore)

Description/ Year	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE/SAE)	2023-24(FRE)	2024-25(AE/SAE)
Telangana	14,64,378	16,12,579	7,64,900	8,16,835
India	3,01,22,956	3,31,03,215	1,76,50,591	1,87,95,095

AE: Advance Estimates for Telangana; SAE: Second Advance Estimates for GoI.
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

3. *Advance estimates for the year 2024-25 are released by MoSPI. Accordingly the estimates of 2023-24(PE) and 2022-23(FRE) as per Provisional estimates(01-08-2024) have been revised as 2023-24(FRE) and 2022-23(SRE) as per Advance estimates. (i.e Rs.15,01,981 as per 2023-24 (PE) has been revised as Rs.14,64,378 as 2023-24 (FRE)*

2.3 Per Capita Income[4]

Per Capita Income (PCI) is defined as the average income earned per person in a specific geographic area (such as a country, region, or city) during a given time period, typically one year. It is calculated by dividing the total income of that area by its total population. It provides a general measure of the economic well-being of a population and is used to compare the standard of living across different regions.

For the year 2024-25, as per the Advance estimates released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) Per Capita Income at current prices is Rs.3,79,751 with a growth of 9.6% over the previous year. At constant prices the value is estimated at Rs.1,87,912 registering a growth of 6.2% over the previous year.

2.3.1 Telangana vis-a-vis All India

The Second Advance Estimates released by MoSPI reveals that at current prices the National Per Capita Income is estimated at Rs.2,05,579 with a growth of 8.8% over the previous year. At constant prices All India Per Capita Income is estimated at Rs.1,14,705 registering a growth of 5.4% over the previous year.

In 2024-25(AE), Telangana's Per Capita Income is 1.8 and 1.6 times higher than that of All India Per Capita Income at both current and constant prices respectively.

Table 2.2: Per Capita Income at Current and Constant Prices for India and Telangana for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 (in Rs)

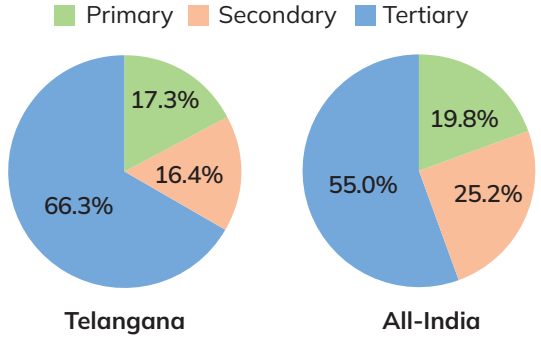
Description/ Year	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE/SAE)	2023-24(FRE)	2024-25(AE/SAE)
Telangana	3,46,457	3,79,751	1,77,000	1,87,912
India	1,88,892	2,05,579	1,08,786	1,14,705

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI

2.4 Sectoral Trends

The economy is commonly divided into broad sectors namely Primary, secondary and Tertiary sectors based on the type of activity or production involved. These sectors are interconnected and play distinct roles in the functioning of an economy. For the year 2024-25(AE), the contribution of Primary, secondary and Tertiary sectors to GSVA/GVA at current prices is depicted in Fig2.1. The tertiary sector contributes more than 50% to the economy of both Telangana and the nation, highlighting its pivotal role in driving economic growth and development.

Fig 2.1 Contribution of Broad sectors to GSVA at Current prices – Telangana vis-à-vis All India for the year 2024-25 (AE/SAE)

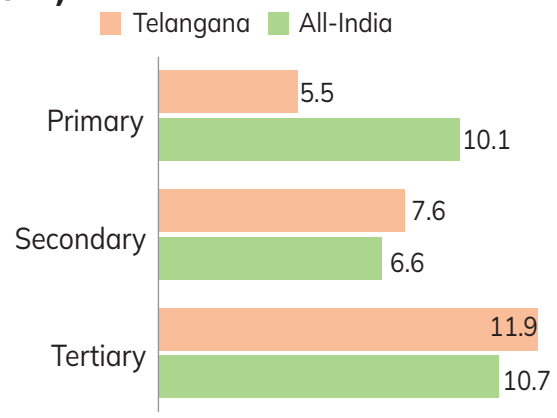


Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme and Implementation, GOI

4. *Per Capita income figures for the year 2024-25 are released by MoSPI. Accordingly the Per Capita Income estimates of 2023-24(PE) and 2022-23(FRE) as per Provisional estimates(01-08-2024) have been revised as 2023-24(FRE) and 2022-23(SRE) as per Advance estimates. (i.e Rs.3,56,564 as per 2023-24 (PE) has been revised as Rs.3,46,457 as 2023-24 (FRE))*

Figure 2.2 below reflects the GSVA/GVA growth rates of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors observed for the year 2024-25 (AE/SAE) at current prices for Telangana and All India.

Fig 2.2 Broad sector wise Growth Rates (%) at Current prices for 2024-25 (AE/ SAE)



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme and Implementation, GoI

Telangana's economic growth across broad sectors reflects its transformation into a modern, service-driven economy.

2.5 Sector wise Analysis

2.5.1 Primary sector

The Primary sector which includes the sub sectors like Agriculture and allied activities (Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging, Fishing & Aquaculture) and Mining & Quarrying, plays a crucial role in the state's economy. Despite its declining growth in recent years, the contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) remains significant as a large percentage of the state's rural population still depends on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood.

2.5.1.1 Economic performance of Primary sector

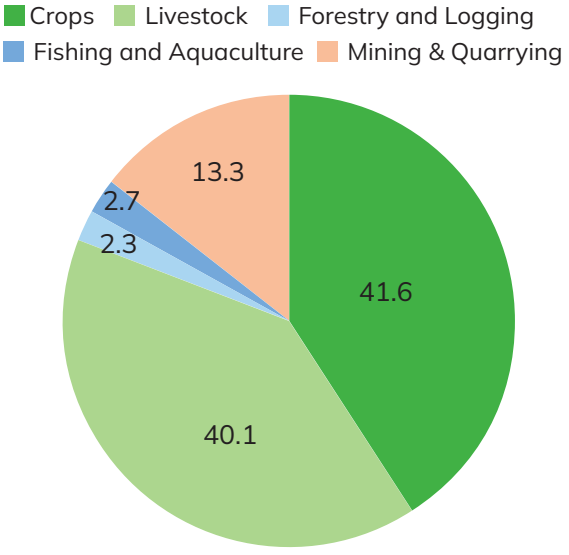
The Primary Sector contributes approximately 15-20% to Telangana's GSVA, though its share has been gradually declining with the expansion of the secondary and tertiary sectors. However, it remains a vital source of livelihood for a significant portion of the population. Recognising its importance, the state government prioritises the agricultural and allied sectors, focusing on farmer welfare, productivity enhancement, and sustainable practices.

As per the state's Advance estimates for the year 2024-25(AE), the primary sector Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,56,498 crore registering a growth of 5.5% over the previous year and a contribution of 17.3% to the state's GSVA. For the same period the GVA of the Primary sector at current prices in All India is estimated at Rs.59,57,032 crore with a growth rate of 10.1% over the previous year as per the Second Advance Estimates released by MoSPI.

2.5.1.2: Sub sectors of Primary sector- Contribution and Growth trend

From Figure 2.3, it is evident that the primary sector is heavily skewed towards crops and livestock sub sectors. Diversification into forestry, fishing, and mining has the potential to bolster the economy and mitigate risks by reducing over-reliance on traditional subsectors. Crops and Livestock together are accounting for 70-80% of the Primary sector. Mining & Quarrying is also contributing a significant portion to the Primary sector but not dominant as Agriculture and allied sectors.

Fig 2.3 Contribution(%) of Sub sectors to Primary Sector GSVA at current prices for 2024-25 (AE)



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme and Implementation, GOI

With agriculture-related activities (crops and livestock) dominating, the economic performance of the primary sector is highly dependent on weather, soil quality, and other external factors. This could make the sector vulnerable to climate change and other disruptions. Sub-sectors like fishing, forestry, and mining have the potential to expand. Investments, incentives, economic policies and better resource management could unlock growth in these areas.

2.5.2 Secondary sector

The Secondary sector includes industries like manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, water supply and other remediation services, and is a critical component of economic development. It acts as a bridge between the Primary sector (resource extraction) and the Tertiary sector (services).

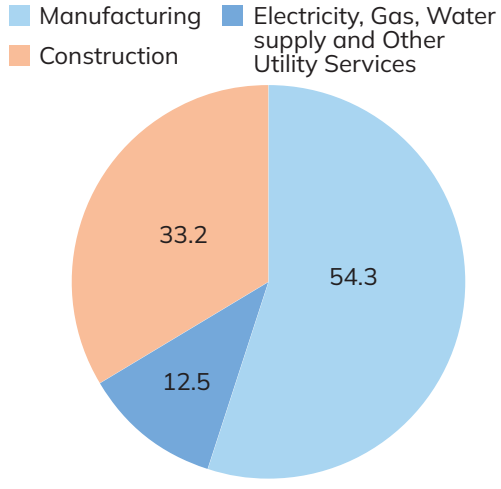
2.5.2.1 Economic performance of Secondary sector

As per the Advance Estimates, the GSVA of secondary sector at current prices for the year 2024-25 is estimated at Rs.2,43,081 crore with a growth rate of 7.6% over previous year and a contribution of 16.4% to the state's GSVA. As per the Second Advance Estimates, All India GVA of secondary sector for the corresponding period is projected to be Rs.75,55,002 crore registering a growth rate of 6.6%.

2.5.2.2: Sub sectors of Secondary sector- Contribution and Growth trend

An analysis of sub-sector contributions to the secondary sector for 2024-25 highlights the significance of construction and electricity, gas, water supply, and other utility services in the economy. While manufacturing remains a crucial part of the state's economy, its share within the secondary sector has been declining over time. This shift reflects larger economic and developmental change in the state, such as infrastructure expansion and urban growth.

Fig 2.4 Contribution(%) of Sub sectors to Secondary Sector GSVA at current prices for 2024-25 (AE)



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme and Implementation, GoI

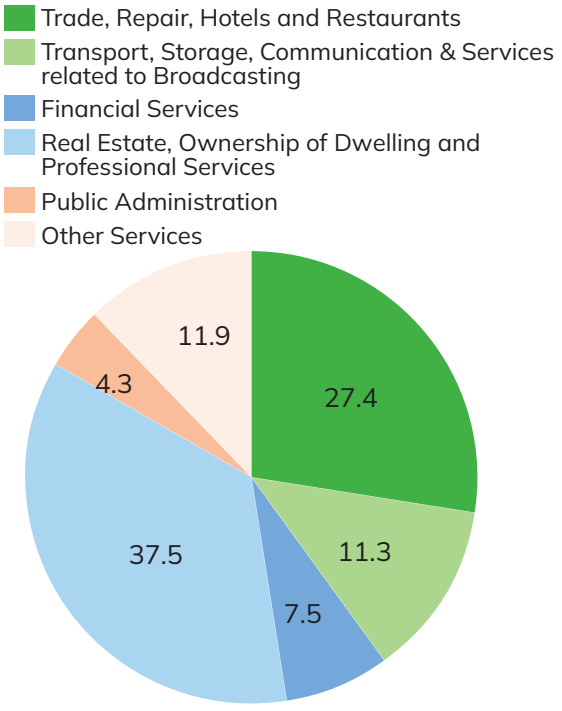
2.5.3. Tertiary sector

The Tertiary sector, which is also known as the services sector, includes Trade, repair services, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication & Services related Broadcasting, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other services plays a crucial role in Telangana's economy, driving growth and contributing significantly to overall economic development.

2.5.3.1: Economic performance of Tertiary sector

As per the Advance Estimates of the state, Tertiary sector GSVA at the current prices for the year 2024-25 is estimated at Rs.9,83,529 crore with a growth rate of 11.9% over the previous year and a contribution of 66.3% to the state's GSVA.

Fig 2.5 Contribution(%) of Sub sectors to Tertiary Sector GSVA at current prices for 2024-25 (AE)



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme and Implementation, GoI

For the same period, the nation's GVA of tertiary sector at current prices is estimated at Rs.1,65,02,859 crore registering a growth rate of 10.7%.The tertiary sector in Telangana is emerging as the driving force of the state's economy.

2.5.3.2: Sub sectors of Tertiary sector- Contribution and Growth trend

The Tertiary Sector is contributing significantly to state's economic progress. Its influence spans various industries such as information technology, real estate, trade, finance, education, and tourism.

Urbanisation in Hyderabad has fueled job creation in allied sectors like logistics, real estate, retail, and hospitality. The state's capital Hyderabad is emerging as a financial hub in South India, hosting key banking and fintech operations. The retail and wholesale trade sectors benefit from the city's position as a regional commercial center.

The Telangana government actively fosters a vibrant startup ecosystem through a multi-faceted approach, including sensitising government officials, facilitating seamless procurement opportunities, and enabling startups to connect with relevant departments smoothly. Additionally, the state's tourism policy promotes the growth of the tourism and hospitality sectors, further diversifying the economy and enhancing its appeal as a destination for business and leisure

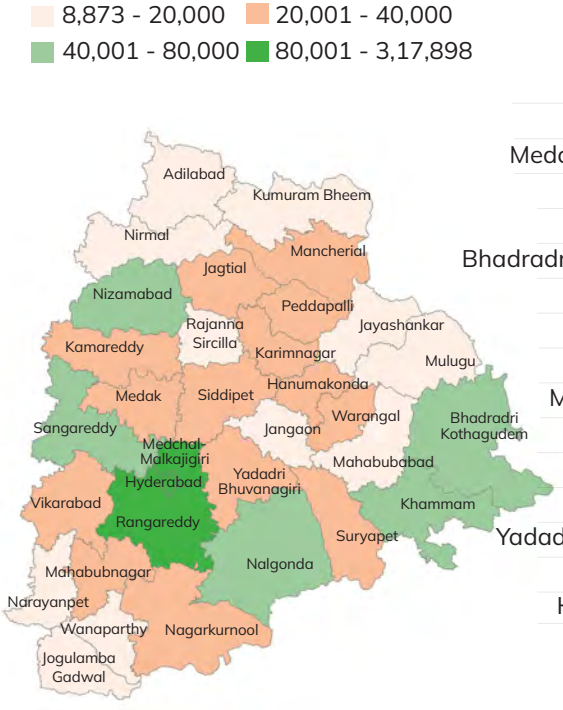
2.6 District Level Indicators

2.6.1 Gross District Domestic Product

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) refers to the value of goods and services produced within the district, including

agriculture, manufacturing, services, construction, and other industries. The district level contribution to the State's GSDP is an important economic indicator used to analyse economic performance, identify growth trends, and compare the economic health of different districts within the State.

Fig 2.6 District wise GDDP at Current Prices for the year 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)



District	GDDP	Rank
Rangareddy	3,17,898	1
Hyderabad	2,57,949	2
Medchal-Malkajgiri	1,04,710	3
Sangareddy	65,190	4
Nalgonda	53,771	5
Bhadradri Kothagudem	42,007	6
Nizamabad	41,768	7
Khammam	41,576	8
Siddipet	33,432	9
Mahabubnagar	32,767	10
Suryapet	32,507	11
Karimnagar	30,216	12
Peddapalli	27,649	13
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	26,613	14
Medak	26,420	15
Hanumakonda	25,667	16
Kamareddy	24,688	17

District	GDDP	Rank
Jagtial	24,011	18
Nagarkurnool	23,462	19
Mancherial	22,094	20
Vikarabad	22,066	21
Warangal	20,758	22
Nirmal	19,774	23
Mahabubabad	19,490	24
Adilabad	18,847	25
Wanaparthy	15,547	26
Jogulamba Gadwal	15,529	27
Jangaon	14,669	28
Rajanna Sircilla	13,981	29
Narayanpet	13,818	30
Kumuram Bheem	13,700	31
Jayashankar	12,932	32
Mulugu	8,873	33

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

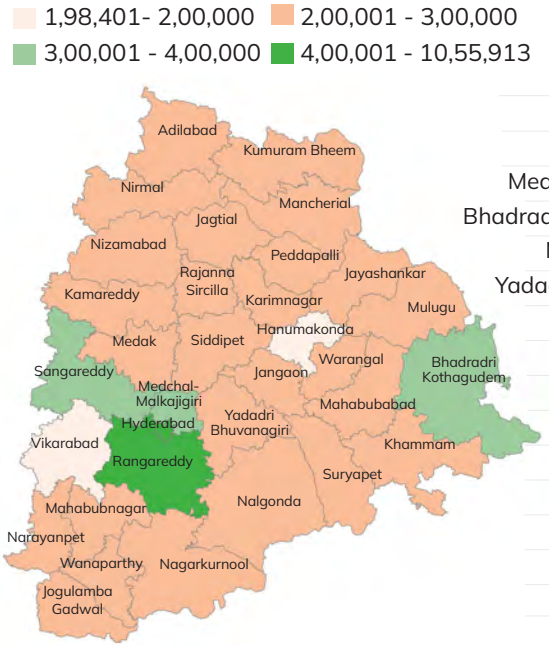
The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) data from the first revised estimates for 2023-24 at current prices reveals a stark economic disparity across Telangana. The urban centers in and around Hyderabad, particularly Rangareddy (Rs.3,17,898 crore) and Hyderabad (Rs.2,57,949 crore), continue to dominate the state's economic landscape, highlighting the concentration of growth in a few urban pockets. Other districts like Medchal-Malkajgiri and Sangareddy also contribute significantly, reinforcing the trend of economic activity being heavily skewed toward the Hyderabad metropolitan region. Meanwhile, many other districts lag, receiving inadequate attention in terms of economic development. The total GDDP of Rs.14,64,378 crore underscore Telangana's economic potential, but the imbalance raises concerns about equitable growth and the need for stronger interventions to uplift neglected regions.

2.6.2 Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income (PCI) is the average income of individuals in a district, which reflects the economic well-being of the district. Telangana has a wide variation in PCI across districts due to differences in industrialisation, urbanisation, resource availability, and infrastructure development.

The Per Capita income (PCI) data for 2023-24 at current prices exposes the stark economic disparities across Telangana, with development heavily skewed toward a few urban districts. Rangareddy (Rs.10,55,913), Hyderabad (Rs.5,54,105), are the only districts with per capita incomes significantly above the state average of Rs.3,46,457, underscoring the concentration of wealth and economic opportunities in and around Hyderabad. These districts benefit from strong industrial, IT, and service sector growth, as well as proximity to the state capital, which drives high-income levels.

Fig 2.7 District wise Per Capita Income (PCI) at Current Prices for the year 2023-24 (Rs.)



District	PCI	Rank
Rangareddy	10,55,913	1
Hyderabad	5,54,105	2
Sangareddy	3,45,478	3
Medchal-Malkajgiri	3,43,130	4
Bhadradri Kothagudem	3,21,281	5
Mahabubnagar	2,93,823	6
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,88,599	7
Peddapalli	2,84,661	8
Medak	2,83,567	9
Siddipet	2,78,352	10
Nalgonda	2,76,273	11
Jayashankar	2,57,851	12
Karimnagar	2,50,243	13
Khammam	2,49,517	14
Mulugu	2,49,338	15
Suryapet	2,48,429	16
Warangal	2,44,278	17

District	PCI	Rank
Nirmal	2,34,640	18
Jangaon	2,33,215	19
Nagarkurnool	2,29,649	20
Mancherial	2,27,716	21
Wanaparthy	2,27,422	22
Nizamabad	2,23,282	23
Adilabad	2,22,233	24
Kumuram Bheem	2,21,456	25
Jogulamba Gadwal	2,14,861	26
Kamareddy	2,14,230	27
Rajanna Sircilla	2,13,725	28
Mahabubabad	2,12,232	29
Narayanpet	2,07,784	30
Jagtial	2,05,273	31
Hanumakonda	1,99,490	32
Vikarabad	1,98,401	33

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

In contrast, many Telangana's districts continue to lag behind, with many reporting per capita income far below the state average. Notably, Vikarabad, despite its proximity to Hyderabad, has the lowest PCI, highlighting the failure to distribute economic benefits evenly. Similarly, other districts such as Kumaram Bheem Asifabad and Hanumakonda reflect Telangana's uneven growth trajectory, where urban hubs prosper while large rural and semi-urban regions remain neglected.

The data exposes the widening economic gap, raising concerns about inclusive development. While Telangana showcases strong overall economic growth, the failure to ensure equitable prosperity across districts points to the urgent need for targeted policies and investments to bridge these glaring disparities.

2.7 Inflation Dynamics

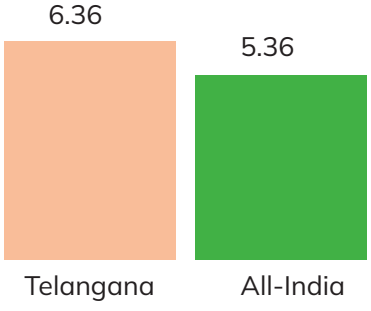
Inflation refers to an economic phenomenon that occurs when there is an imbalance between the overall demand and supply of goods and services, leading to a sustained increase in prices. Various factors, both domestic and global, contribute to inflation.



During the year 2023-24, Inflation in India had experienced fluctuations due to the impact of the global economic recovery from the pandemic, supply chain disruptions, and varying commodity prices. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) aims to keep inflation within a target range of 2-6%, though actual inflation often exceeds or falls short of this target depending on the situation.

2.7.1. Annual Inflation Rates

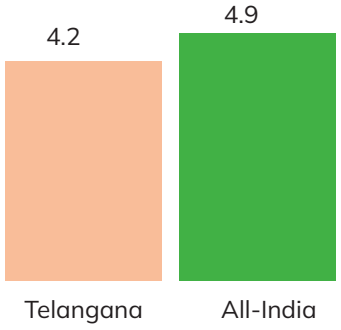
Fig 2.8 Inflation Rates of Telangana and All India for the year 2023-24



Source:. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

The above figure reflects the average annual inflation rates of Telangana and All India recorded in the year 2023-24. The inflation rate in Telangana and All India accounted for 6.36% and 5.36 % respectively.

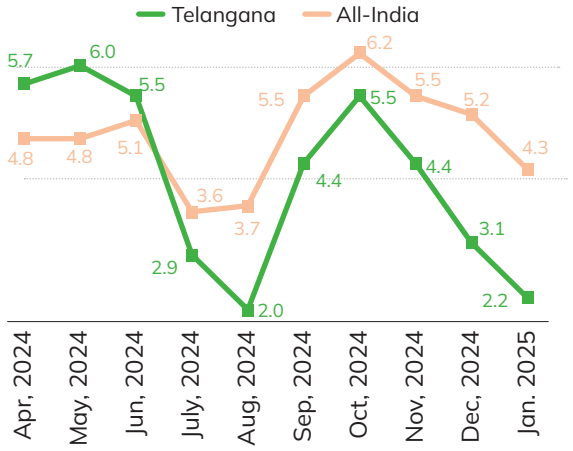
Fig 2.9 Inflation Rate of All India and Telangana (Apr, 2024 to Jan, 2025)



Source:. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

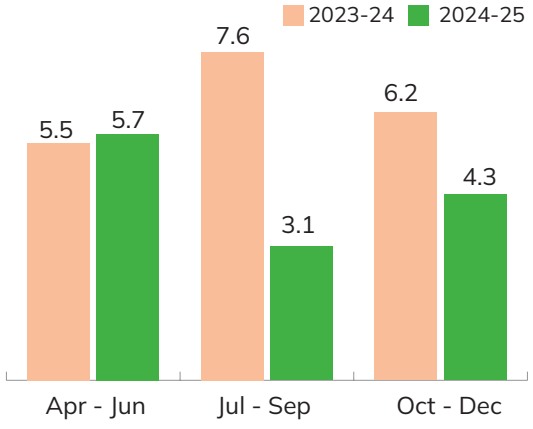
Fig 2.9 represents the average inflation rates of Telangana and All India from the month of April 2024 to January 2025. The rate of Inflation of Telangana and All India is recorded as 4.2 % and 4.9 % respectively. This indicates relatively better price stability in Telangana over the year.

Fig 2.10 Month Wise Inflation Rates (Apr, 2024 to Jan, 2025) of Telangana and All India



Source:. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

Fig 2.11 Comparision of Quarterly Inflation Rates (Apr-Dec) for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25



Source:. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

From the above figure it is evident that the biggest drop in inflation was in July-September, which indicates reduced commodity prices and successful inflation control measures by Government. If this trend continues, 2024-25 could see a more stable economic environment with lower inflation.

2.8 Employment

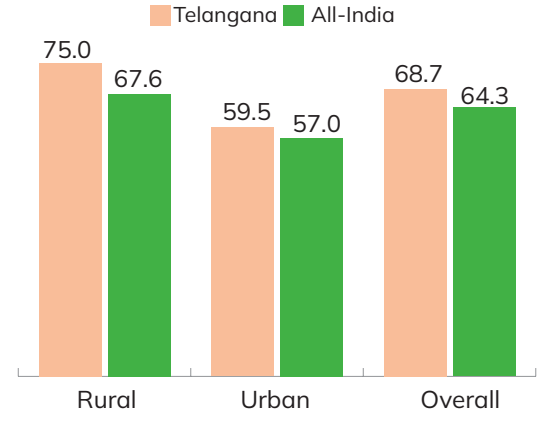
Employment plays a crucial role in the economic development of any country. It directly impacts economic growth, income distribution, social stability, and overall well-being. This is measured using three key indicators - the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and the Unemployment Rate (UR).

2.8.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)[5] is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the total population. A high LFPR indicate the health of an economy and the level of employment and economic engagement in a population.

According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), in 2023-24, Telangana had an LFPR of 68.7%, as opposed to 64.3% at the national level (see Figure 2.12). The rural and Urban LFPR in Telangana is 7.4 and 2.5 percentage points higher than in India respectively.

Fig 2.12 Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and India by Rural-Urban (2023-24)

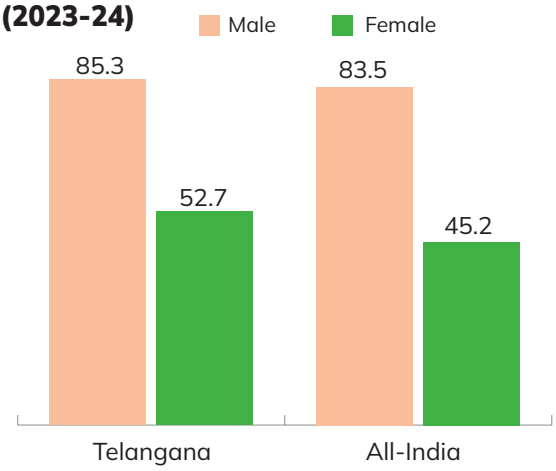


Source: Periodic labour Force Survey, 2023-24

5. *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.*

The female LFPR for Telangana, at 52.7% (see figure 2.13), was considerably higher than that at the national level (45.2%), and the male LFPR in Telangana (85.3%) was also higher than that of the national level (83.5%).

Fig 2.13 Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and India by Gender (2023-24)



Source: Periodic labour Force Survey, 2023-24

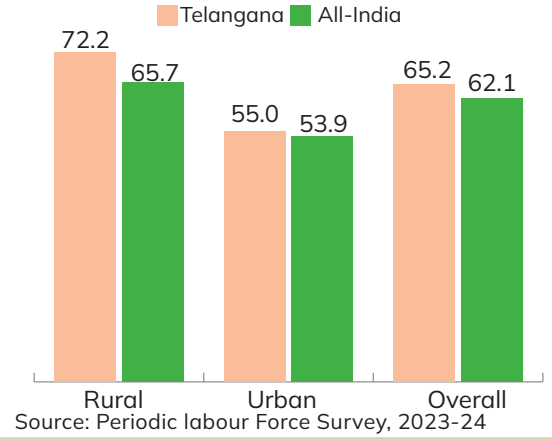
2.8.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the total population.

Telangana's WPR (65.2%) was higher than the national WPR (62.1%) in 2023-24. The rural WPR (shown in Figure 2.14) was 6.5 percentage points higher than the national rural WPR, and the urban WPR was 1.1 percentage points higher than the national level.

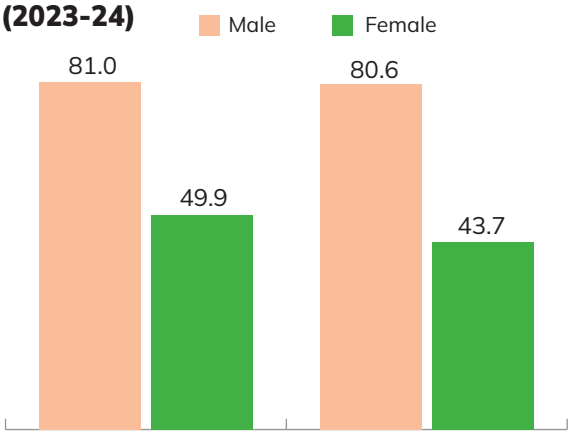
Telangana had a female WPR of 49.9% – 6.2 percentage points higher than national female WPR (43.7%) (see Figure 2.15). The male LFPR in Telangana was 0.4 percentage points higher than the national average for males.

Fig 2.14 Worker Population Ratio in Telangana and India by Rural-Urban (2023-24)



Source: Periodic labour Force Survey, 2023-24

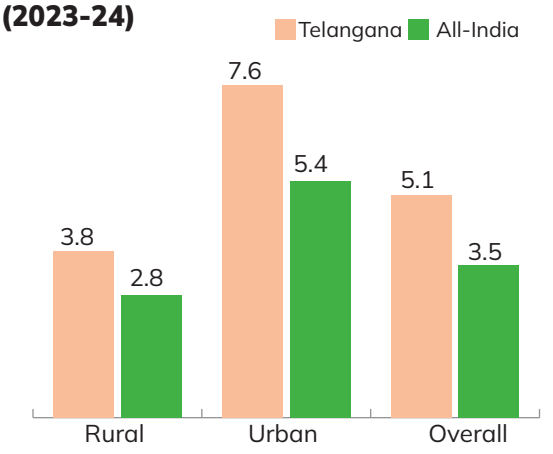
Fig 2.15 Worker Population Ratio in Telangana and India by Gender (2023-24)



Source: Periodic labour Force Survey, 2023-24

2.8.3 Unemployment Rate (UR)

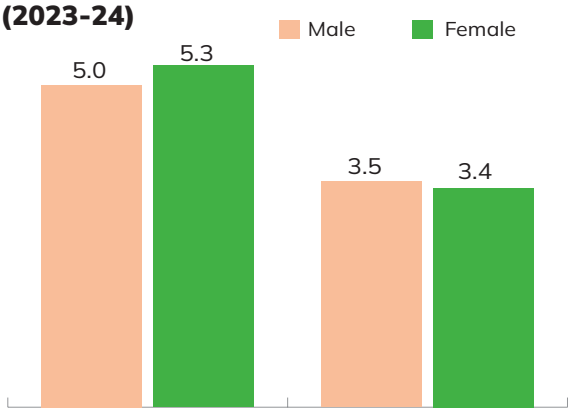
Fig 2.16 Unemployment Rate in Telangana and All India by Rural-Urban (2023-24)



Source: Periodic labour Force Survey, 2023-24

Data from PLFS reflects that the unemployment rate in Telangana (5.1%) is higher than that of in India (3.5%) among the working age population (15-59 years). Comparison of Rural and Urban Unemployment rates in Telangana vis-à-vis All India can be seen in Figure 2.16.

Fig 2.17 Unemployment Rate in Telangana and All India by Gender (2023-24)

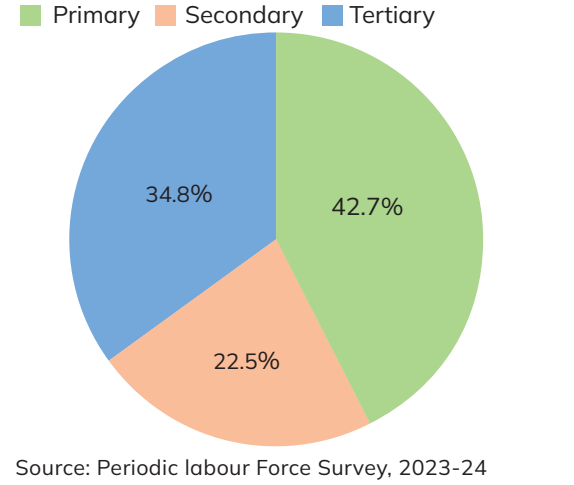


Source: Periodic labour Force Survey, 2023-24

2.8.4 Employment in the Major Sectors of the Economy

Of all sectors, Primary is the largest employer, providing livelihood to 42.7% of all working adults. This is followed by the services sector, which employs 34.8% all workers in the state. The share of Secondary sector in total employment of the state is 22.5%.

Fig 2.18 Sector-wise Employment in Telangana (2023-24)



Source: Periodic labour Force Survey, 2023-24

2.9 Way forward

Telangana's economic development hinges on a balanced approach that combines welfare initiatives with long-term growth strategies. The state focused on youth employability through initiatives like the Young India Skill University and government recruitment drives. To build on this, Telangana must strengthen industry partnerships to align skill development with market needs, encourage entrepreneurship, and target rural areas for localised workforce development. Investments in green infrastructure, renewable energy, and smart urban planning, particularly in Tier-II and Tier-III cities, will enhance sustainability and drive regional economic activity.

The Government's Key initiatives for the economic expansion include free bus services for women, Rythu Bharosa (financial support for farmers), crop loan waiver, Cheyutha, Indiramma Atmeeya Bharosa (support for landless agricultural workers), Indiramma Indlu (housing for the needy) , Gas cylinders at Rs.500, and free electricity up to 200 units to eligible households. Targeted delivery using data-driven methods and expanded revenue generation through tax compliance and public-private partnerships will ensure these programs benefit those in need without straining state finances. Additionally, industrial diversification in sectors like technology, media, and tourism, along with policy reforms to improve ease of doing business, will attract investments and boost exports. By integrating welfare with innovation-driven economic policies, Government focuses to achieve sustainable growth and position itself as a leader in inclusive development.

Chapter 3

Public Finance



Key Highlights

- According to the Economic Survey 2024-25, among Indian states, Telangana recorded the highest share of its own tax revenue (SOTR), accounting for 88% of its total tax revenue for the period April to November 2024.
- The year 2024-25 demonstrates a more stable revenue trend for Telangana, with State Own Tax Revenue in the first three quarters consistently hovering around Rs.28,700 crore, indicating an overall improvement in collections compared to 2023-24.
- State Own Tax Revenue amounted to Rs.86,133 crore for the period April 2024 to December 2024. Majorly includes
  - Revenue from SGST: Rs.31,509 crore.
  - Revenue from Sales tax: Rs.24,041 crore.

3.1 Introduction

Public finances play a crucial role in shaping the socio-economic trajectory of a state, serving as the foundation for sustainable growth, effective governance, and equitable development.

This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of Telangana's public finances, focusing on key fiscal indicators, revenue and expenditure patterns, and the state's debt and fiscal management. The chapter examines Telangana's expenditure priorities, including investments in critical sectors such as education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, and welfare.

Drawing comparisons with other general category states and analysing trends in fiscal metrics, the chapter provides insights into Telangana's fiscal strengths and challenges. It underscores the importance of balancing revenue generation with efficient expenditure management to ensure fiscal sustainability while addressing the needs of a rapidly growing economy. Looking ahead, the chapter outlines policy recommendations to enhance fiscal resilience, reduce debt dependency, and create a framework for inclusive and sustainable growth.

3.2 Telangana 2024-25 Budget Summary

The Government presented a full budget for 2024-25 on 25 July, 2024, at a critical juncture in Telangana's journey as a state. Over a decade since its formation, the state accumulated significant debt, raising concerns about fiscal sustainability. At the time of its formation, Telangana's debt was Rs.72,658 crore. Over the following decade, this amount surged significantly to Rs.7,38,707 crore, as of February 2025 (provisional).

Despite generating significant funds through taxes, debt, and other sources, a lack of alignment between expenditure and outcomes left the state grappling with financial instability. The growing debt was further compounded by mounting unpaid bills, culminating in delayed salary and pension payments for the 3.69 lakh government employees and 2.87 lakh pensioners. This situation demanded immediate corrective action.

Upon assuming office in December 2023, the Government prioritised fiscal discipline and began its administration by curbing non-essential expenditures. It introduced measures to streamline the financial system and ensured timely payments of salaries and pensions starting March 2024, a crucial initial step toward better fiscal governance.

Despite the dire financial circumstances, the Government demonstrated its commitment to public welfare by allocating budgets for flagship initiatives, such as the Abhaya Hastam (Six Guarantees) schemes. Additionally, significant capital expenditure provision was made to address developmental needs, reflecting a balanced approach toward immediate relief and long-term growth.

The budget estimates for Telangana in 2024-25 reflect a substantial increase in both revenue and expenditure, signalling a focus on growth-oriented policies. The total expenditure proposed for 2024-25 is Rs.2,91,059 crore. Revenue receipts are projected at Rs.2,21,242 crore.

On the expenditure side, revenue expenditure is projected at Rs.2,20,945 crore, reflecting

higher allocations for operational costs, welfare schemes, and public services. Capital expenditure is projected at Rs.33,487 crore in 2024-25.

Despite the overall increase in expenditure, the fiscal deficit[1] is projected to remain stable at around Rs.49,255 crore, which is 3% of GSDP[2] indicating prudent fiscal management. However, the revenue surplus[3] is expected to be Rs.297 crore.

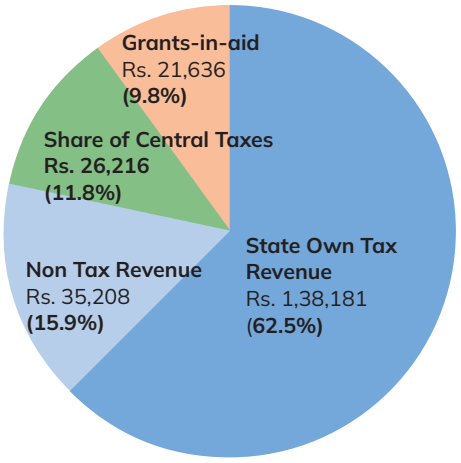
3.2.1 Revenue Composition for Budget Estimate (BE) 2024-25

The Government's resources are categorised into revenue receipts and capital receipts. Revenue receipts are derived from the state's own tax and non-tax sources, as well as transfers and grants from the central government. Capital receipts include borrowings, repayments of loans, proceeds from the sale of assets, and other similar sources.

The budget estimates (BE 2024-25) for Telangana, compared to the revised estimates (RE 2023-24), project an increase in revenue receipts, from Rs.1,69,090 crore to Rs.2,21,242 crore. State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) is expected to rise from Rs.1,11,798 crore in RE 2023-24 to Rs.1,38,181 crore in BE 2024-25.

Non-tax revenue is projected to grow from Rs.23,820 crore to Rs.35,208 crore. Additionally, grants-in-aid are projected to increase, from Rs.9,730 crore to Rs.21,636 crore, highlighting efforts of the Government to secure more central and externally aided grants to support developmental programs. Meanwhile, the share in central taxes is expected to grow from Rs.23,742 crore to Rs.26,216 crore.

Fig 3.1: Composition of Telangana's Revenue Receipts for the BE 2024-25 (Rs. in Crore)



Source: Telangana Budget at a Glance 2024-25

3.2.2 Telangana State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR): A Comparison for 2023-24 and 2024-25

Own Tax Revenues of the State mainly consists of Sales tax (VAT), State Goods and Services Tax, State Excise, Taxes on Vehicles and Stamp Duty and Registration Fees. The quarterly data on State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) and its major components for Telangana during 2023-24 and 2024-25 are compared in the figure (Fig 3.2).

SOTR in 2024–25 demonstrates a more stable revenue trend, with revenue in all quarters consistently hovering around Rs.28,700 crore, indicating an overall improvement in collections compared to 2023-24. Telangana's SOTR performance in 2024-25 appears stronger, with a promising upward trajectory. SOTR collected during 2024-25 from April 2024 to Dec 2024 is Rs.86,133 crore.

1. *Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure - Total Receipts (excluding borrowings)*
2. *GSDP of 2024-25 (Advanced Estimates)*
3. *Revenue Surplus= Revenue Receipts - Revenue Expenditure*

Fig 3.2: Comparison of Telangana's State Own Tax Revenue for 2023-24 and 2024-25 (Rs. in Crore)



Source: Finance Department, Government of Telangana

Box 3.1: Telangana Tops States in Own Tax Revenue Share: Economic Survey 2024-25

A review of preliminary unaudited estimates for 27 states excluding Goa, covering the period April to November 2024 reveals that the gross tax revenue of the Union and the Own Tax Revenue of states have increased at a comparable pace.

Among the 15 major states, Own Tax Revenue accounted for more than half of their total tax receipts, the highest being Telangana at 88%, followed by Karnataka and Haryana at 86% each.

3.2.3 Expenditure

The budget prioritises the upliftment of marginalised sections by allocating resources to the Abhaya Hastam, ensuring that no family below the poverty line is neglected. These guarantees aim to deliver diverse developmental opportunities to every eligible family.

The budget emphasises boosting the agrarian sector to increase production while simultaneously focusing on urban development through planned industrialisation.

The total expenditure proposed for 2024-25 is Rs.2,91,059 crore. Revenue expenditure is projected at Rs.2,20,945 crore, Capital expenditure is projected at Rs.33,487 crore.

With strong budgetary allocations and effective implementation, the Government is committed to uplift millions of Telangana's citizens, reinforcing the Government's commitment to their welfare and progress.

3.2.4 Fiscal Deficit and Debt

A deficit occurs when expenditure exceeds income, indicating the amount the Government needs to borrow. Conversely, a revenue surplus occurs when revenue receipts surpass revenue expenditure.

The fiscal deficit is expected to remain stable at around Rs.49,255 crore in budgeted estimates (BE 2024-25), slightly lower than the Rs.49,373 crore in the revised estimates (RE 2023-24). Capital disbursements are expected to grow from Rs.12,519 crore to Rs.17,001 crore. The Government's strategy appears focused on maintaining fiscal stability while significantly increasing overall expenditure to boost economic growth and infrastructure development.

Loans and Borrowings

The budget estimates (BE 2024-25) project loans and borrowings at Rs.66,012 crore, and capital disbursements at Rs.17,001 crore for 2024-25. Open market loans are expected to be Rs.57,112 crore, indicating reliance on market borrowings to finance developmental and welfare expenditures.

Loans from the Government of India (GoI) are projected at Rs.3,900 crore. Net deposit transactions in the Public Account are projected at Rs.4,000 crore.

Overall, the projected loans and borrowings reflect the state's strategy to judiciously fund its expenditure needs while managing its fiscal deficit at stable levels. Efficient debt management and ensuring that borrowed funds are directed toward productive investments will be crucial for sustaining fiscal health.

3.3 Comparative Fiscal Profile of Telangana

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) audits the receipts and expenditures of the Union, State, and Union Territory governments. The latest audited financial data available for Telangana and other General category states[4] pertains to 2022-23. This section provides a comparison of Telangana's finances for 2022-23 with the financial metrics of other general category states for 2022-23.

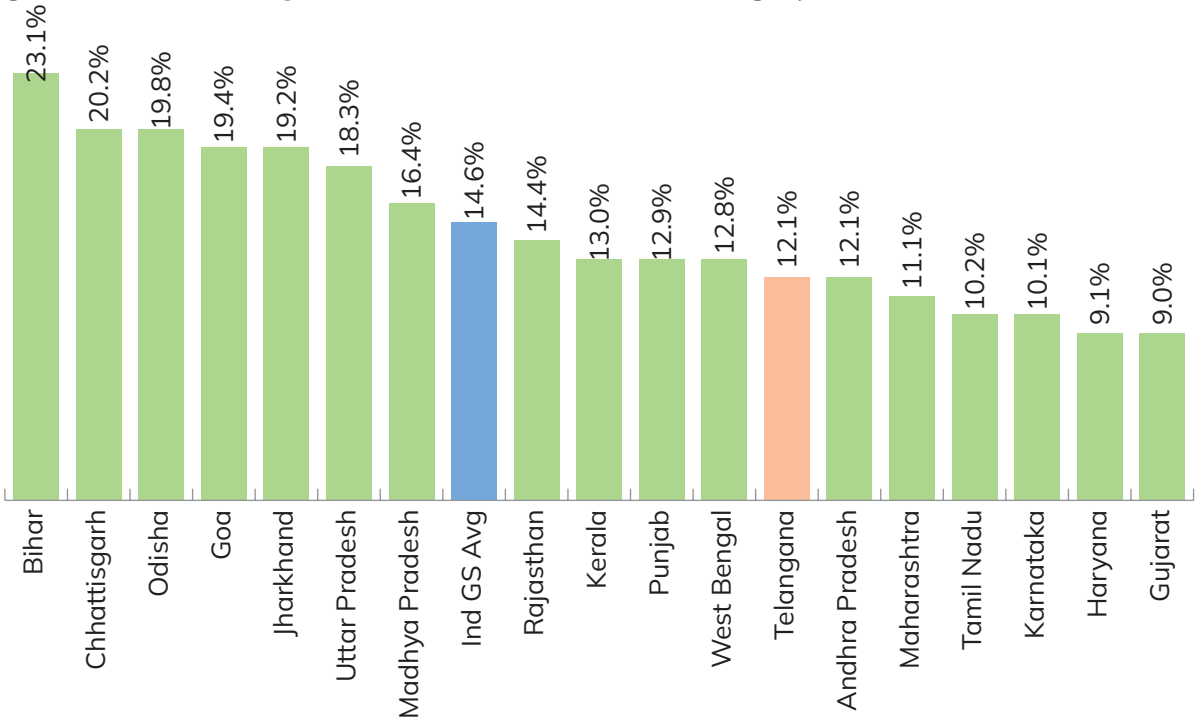
3.3.1 Revenues

3.3.1.1 Revenue Receipts to GSDP Ratio in Comparison with Other States

The Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio is a critical indicator of a state's ability to generate revenue relative to the size of its economy. Telangana, with a ratio of 12.1%, ranks in the middle range among the general category states. India General States (GS) average is 14.6% which is higher than Telangana. States like Bihar (23.1%), Chhattisgarh (20.2%), and Odisha (19.8%) exhibit significantly higher ratios. Other states such as Maharashtra (11.1%), Tamil Nadu (10.2%), Karnataka (10.1%), and Gujarat (9%) show lower ratios.

Telangana's 12.1% ratio is similar to Andhra Pradesh's and slightly higher than that of Maharashtra, suggesting that while its economy has grown, there is room for further improving revenue mobilisation. The major factor contributing to higher revenue to GSDP ratios in states like Bihar and Chhattisgarh is higher Central transfers.

Fig 3.3: Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio of General Category States (2022-23)



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2024-25

[4] *General category States include 18 Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal*

3.3.2 Expenditure

Total expenditure can be divided into development expenditure and non-development expenditure. Development expenditure includes spending on Social services (Education, Health, Welfare, Housing, and so on) as well as Economic services (Agriculture, Forestry, Industry, Transport, etc.). Non-development expenditure includes spending on General services (Fiscal Services, Administrative Services, etc.).

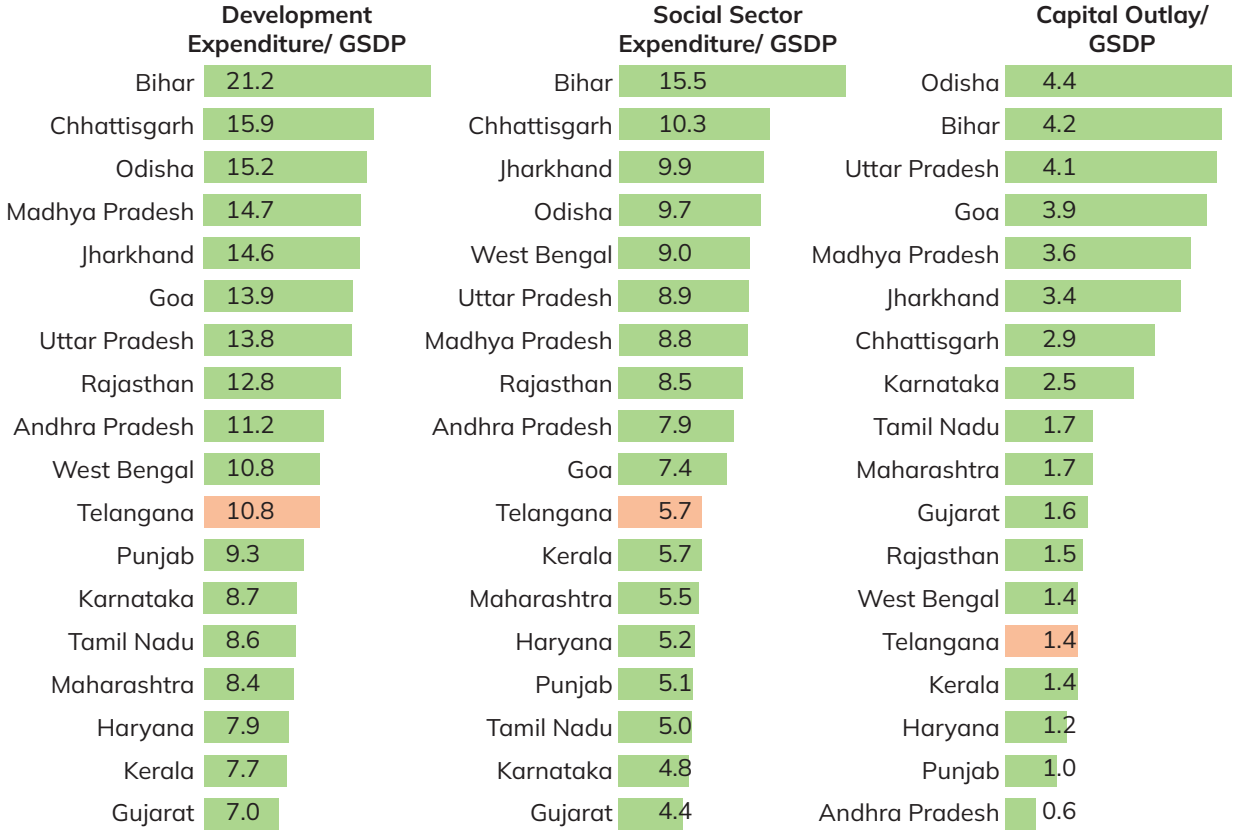
3.3.2.1 Development Expenditure - Key Indicators Comparison for 2022-23

Telangana's development expenditure to GSDP ratio for the year 2022-23 stands at 10.8%, placing it in the middle of the list, comparable to West Bengal (10.8%) and slightly above Punjab (9.3%). It is notably lower than states like Bihar (21.2%) and Chhattisgarh (15.9%).

In terms of social sector expenditure, Telangana records a ratio of 5.7%, ranking lower than many states, including Bihar (15.5%), Chhattisgarh (10.3%), and Jharkhand (9.9%). This indicates a relatively limited allocation on social services, rural development, and food storage and warehousing.

Capital outlay as a percentage of GSDP in Telangana stands at 1.4%, among the lowest, alongside Kerala (1.4%) and West Bengal (1.4%). This is significantly below leading states like Odisha (4.4%), Bihar (4.2%), and Uttar Pradesh (4.1%).

Fig 3.4 Development Expenditure - Key indicators comparison among General Category States (2022-23)



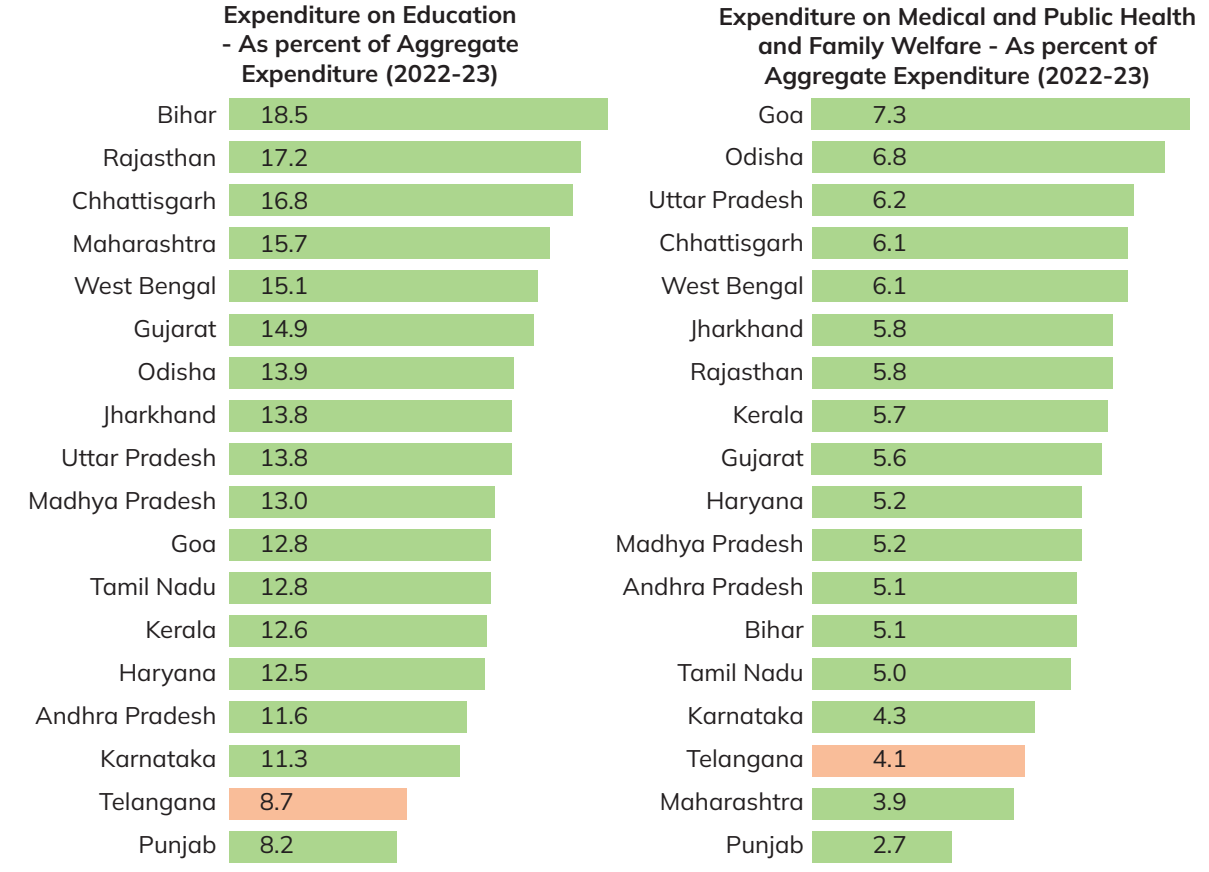
Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2024-25

3.3.2.2 Expenditure on Education and Health Comparison for 2022-23

Expenditure on education, medical and public health and family welfare as a percentage of aggregate expenditure reveals Telangana's relatively low prioritisation of these key sectors compared to other states. Telangana allocated 8.7% of its aggregate expenditure to education, placing it second to last, just above Punjab (8.2%). This is significantly lower than states like Bihar (18.5%), Rajasthan (17.2%), and Chhattisgarh (16.8%), indicating a potential need for increased focus on educational development. The Government is taking measures to increase spending on education which drives growth, reduces poverty, and strengthens the workforce.

In terms of medical and public health and family welfare, Telangana spent 4.1% of its aggregate expenditure, which is also on the lower end of the spectrum, ranking just above Maharashtra (3.9%) and Punjab (2.7%). This allocation is notably below states like Goa (7.3%), Odisha (6.8%), and Uttar Pradesh (6.2%), highlighting a relatively smaller commitment to healthcare and public health services. The Government is taking measures to Increase public health spending which improves well-being, reduces disease, boosts productivity, and ensures a stronger workforce.

Fig 3.5 Expenditure on Education and Health comparison among General Category States (2022-23)



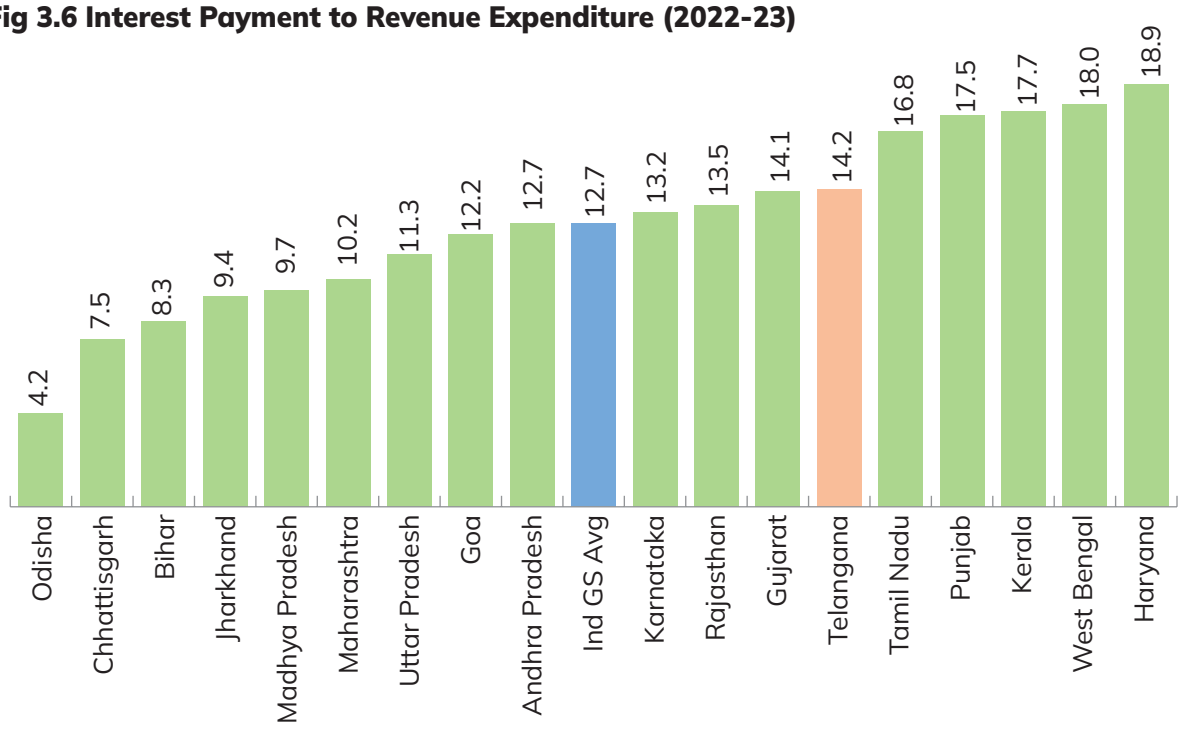
Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2024-25

[5] *change in SOTR/ change in GSDP*

3.3.2.3 Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure Comparison for 2022-23

Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure (2022-23) for various states highlights Telangana's position in relation to other states. Telangana's interest payments constituted 14.2% of its revenue expenditure, higher than the India GS average (12.7), placing it in the mid-range compared to other states.

Fig 3.6 Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure (2022-23)



Source: RBI State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2024-25

While Telangana's ratio is higher than states like Odisha (4.2%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), and Bihar (8.3%), it is comparable to Gujarat (14.1%) and slightly below Tamil Nadu (16.8%).

3.3.3 Debt

The term "public debt" represents the total financial liabilities that a state has accumulated over time, including all borrowed funds that remain unpaid. Since 2014-15, the state's debt has been rising rapidly, creating serious financial trouble. The presence of off-budget borrowings in addition to budgeted borrowings necessitates a comprehensive assessment of the State's total debt burden. This is crucial for accurately gauging the State's financial standing and the sustainability of its fiscal policies.

The debt has grown significantly year by year since state formation. The total budgeted borrowings and off-budget borrowings as on 28th February 2025 indicate an alarming figure of Rs.7,38,707 crore (provisional).

3.3.3.1 Outstanding Debt (Budgeted)

As expenditure continued to outpace revenue growth in the last decade, Telangana saw a widening of its fiscal deficit (FD). To bridge this expanding fiscal gap, the State increasingly resorted to borrowing, leading

to a mounting debt burden. This rising debt not only increased the State's financial liabilities but also led to a situation where new loans were being taken to service existing debt, creating a vicious cycle of indebtedness. Telangana's outstanding debt (budgeted) increased from Rs.72,658 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.4,37,223 crore as on 28th February 2025 (provisional).

3.3.3.2 Guarantees (Off Budget Borrowing)

Outstanding debt of the State Government does not present the full debt liability of the State. Off-budget borrowings, serviced by the State add to the debt burden of the State. It is noteworthy that the RBI Working Group on State Government Guarantees (September 2023) cautioned against using government guarantees to circumvent budgetary allocations to State-owned entities. The Working Group emphasised that such guarantees should not be employed to create direct or implicit liabilities for the State.

As of 28th February 2025, the outstanding government guaranteed loans raised by Special Purpose Vehicles SPVs/PSUs but serviced by the Government amounted to Rs.1,17,109 crore.

A more comprehensive assessment, which takes into account i) liabilities of the government ii) guaranteed loans serviced by the government, iii) loans raised against guaranteed but serviced by the SPVs/ PSUs and iv) non-guaranteed loans raised and serviced by SPVs/PSUs, presents an even more alarming debt situation, with the outstanding liabilities amounting to Rs.7,38,707 crore. This unsustainable level of indebtedness poses severe risks to the State's financial health.

Table 3.1: Summary of Outstanding Debt as on 28.02.2025 (Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Item	Outstanding Debt as on 28.02.2025
1	State Government Loans/ Liabilities	4,37,223
2	Government Guaranteed Loans raised by SPVs/PSUs but are serviced by Government	1,17,109
3	Government Guaranteed Loans which are raised by SPVs/PSUs and serviced by them	1,24,419
4	Non-Guaranteed Loans which are raised and serviced by SPVs/ Corporations/Institutions	59,956
	Total	**7,38,707**

Taking cognisance of the increasing recourse to such borrowings by various States, the Government of India adjusted off-budget borrowings serviced from the State budgets in 2021-22 against their net borrowing ceilings from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (spread over four years). Given Telangana's substantial off-budget borrowings, this decision has sharply curtailed the fiscal space available to the State.

3.3.3.3 Debt Servicing Burden[6]

The State's debt servicing burden (budgeted) has surged significantly, From a modest Rs.6,954 crore in 2014-15, it increased to Rs.36,866 crore in 2023-24 (Provisional). The inclusion of off-budget borrowings substantially worsens the overall debt servicing burden from Rs.7,254 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.61,691 crore in 2023-24 (Provisional).

6. *the combined principal and interest burden*

This surge is primarily driven by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) securing government-guaranteed loans from financial institutions at relatively higher interest rates in the range of 8.93 - 11.50 per cent, much higher when compared with the average interest rate of 7.49 per cent for Open Market Borrowings (OMB).

3.3.3.4 Debt Sustainability

The interest payments-to-State's own revenue (IP-to-SOR) ratio is a crucial indicator of a State's fiscal health, revealing the proportion of its own income consumed by interest burden. A higher ratio constrains the ability of the government to allocate funds for essential services and development. This ratio worsened from 14.6% in 2014-15 to a concerning 18.0% in 2023-24 (Provisional). When considering off-budget borrowings, the overall interest burden increased from 15.1% in 2014-15 to 28.2% in 2023-24 (Provisional), signalling persistent pressure on State finances.

3.3.3.5 Increasing Reliance on Ways and Means Advances (WMA)

The State's precarious financial situation is also evidenced by its growing dependence on short-term borrowing. The substantial mismatches between revenue generation and expenditure commitments resulted in an increased reliance on ways and means advances, and overdraft facilities provided by the Reserve Bank of India, a practice that was virtually non-existent in 2014-15.

The trend over the years shows that utilisation of the Overdraft facility surged from a mere 5 days in 2017-18 to a staggering 121 days in 2023-24. Similarly, Normal WMA utilisation jumped from 34 days in 2016-17 to 154 days in 2023-24. This growing dependence on short-term borrowing has further inflated the State's interest payments, compounding its financial problems.

The State's excessive reliance on RBI's financial accommodation, coupled with adjustment of off-budget borrowings in 2021-22 against net borrowing ceilings of the next four years, and exorbitant debt servicing burden due to off-budget borrowings have severely curtailed the State's fiscal capacity to deliver essential public services and drive development.

3.3.4 Conclusion

To address the issue of off-budget borrowings, the State is actively negotiating with financial institutions to lower borrowing costs and extend the repayment periods associated with these borrowings. The government took a decision to not resort to off-budget borrowings serviced from the budget. These steps will result in reducing the outstanding debt and the debt servicing burden in the short to medium term. Guarantees will be extended to only those Public Sector Undertakings which have sufficient cash flows of their own to service the debt.

In addition to the above measures, the government is actively pursuing strategies to augment its resource base. This includes exploring new revenue streams, strengthening Public Sector Undertakings, plugging revenue leakages and expanding the tax and non-tax base. A significant initiative has been taken to plug loopholes in the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

collection system. Through rigorous audits, the government uncovered a massive GST fraud, involving false declarations and illegal transfers of input tax credit.

Telangana has swiftly responded to its challenges, yet its progress is constrained by a legacy of fiscal instability. While the Government is committed to maximising its potential within these limitations. The government is endeavouring to rationalise expenditure by better targeting of welfare programmes.

3.4 Way Forward

Telangana, to sustain fiscal stability while supporting inclusive economic growth, it is imperative to focus on enhancing revenue mobilisation, rationalising expenditure, and improving fiscal discipline.

1. **Enhancing Revenue Generation**

- Strengthen compliance mechanisms and digital infrastructure to widen the tax base, particularly in GST, and sales tax.
- Explore new revenue streams by leveraging underutilised sectors

2. **Balanced and Efficient Expenditure Management**

- Prioritise developmental and capital expenditures that have a higher multiplier effect on growth.

3. **Strengthening Fiscal Discipline**

- Maintain fiscal prudence by adhering to the fiscal responsibility framework and managing contingent liabilities effectively.
- Develop a medium-term fiscal roadmap with clear targets for debt-to-GDP and deficit reduction.

Chapter 4
Agriculture & Allied Sectors




తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం
ప్రజాపాలన
ఇందిరమ్మ ఆత్మీయ భరోసా పథకం
భారతీయ స్టేట్ బ్యాంక్
State Bank Of India
26012025
PAY: చింప్రపేంద గ్రామం (33 వ్యవసాయ కూలీ కుటుంబాలు)
OR BEARER
₹ 1,98,000/-
MULTICITY CHEQUE
తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం



Key Highlights

- Telangana's budget for agriculture saw a substantial rise from Rs.29,834 crore in 2023-24 to Rs.51,463 crore in 2024-25. Notably, the state allocated 20.2% of its total expenditure to agriculture and allied sectors, nearly four times the average allocation of 5.9% by other states.
- The Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the agriculture and allied sector at Current Prices stands at Rs.2,22,308 crore in 2024-25 (AE).
- Paddy and cotton production has increased significantly; they continue to dominate as major crops produced in the state and have seen a prominent increase in production.
- The Government has also encouraged the cultivation of other agricultural crops. The state is now a leading producer of spices and horticulture crops (such as turmeric, chillies and oil palm).
- The farmer's group life insurance scheme, provides an essential lifeline to agricultural households struck by tragedy
- The Government is supporting agriculture investment by increasing credit disbursal to farmers.
- Under the Rythu Bharosa scheme, the government provides eligible farmers with Rs.6,000 per acre each season as agricultural investment support.
- Additionally, to alleviate the debt burden, crop loans of up to Rs.2 lakh have been waived for all farmer families in the state. By the end of February, 2025 Rs.20,617 crore has been disbursed benefiting 25.35 lakh farmers.



4.1 Introduction-Role of Agriculture in State Economy

Agriculture holds a crucial position in Telangana's economy, serving as a cornerstone for inclusive growth. It is not only a means of livelihood but also a tradition that has deeply influenced the culture and economic fabric of the state. With nearly half of the workforce engaged in this sector, agriculture remains integral to the lives of the people. Consequently, it will continue to be at the heart of all strategies aimed at fostering planned socio-economic development in the state.

Agriculture and allied activities play a vital role in the lives and livelihoods of the majority of Telangana's population. Beyond ensuring food security, the sector provides employment to more than half of the state's workforce in rural areas. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report for 2023-24, 54.9% of the rural population in Telangana is engaged in agriculture and its allied activities[1]. This high proportion of the workforce involved in agriculture underscores the critical role the sector plays in sustaining rural livelihoods and ensuring socio-economic welfare. It highlights that agriculture remains not only a primary source of employment but also a key driver of rural development.

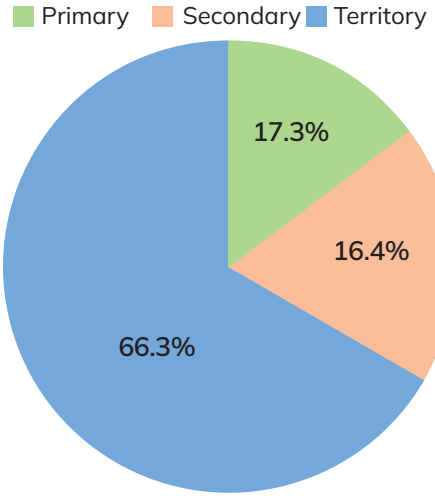
Given its significance, the well-being of a large section of the rural population is closely tied to the performance and growth of the agricultural sector, making it essential for the government to continue its focused interventions and investments aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and farmers' incomes. The budget for agriculture increased significantly from Rs.29,834 crore in 2023-24 to Rs.51,463 crore in 2024-25, representing a marked improvement. Telangana state allocated 20.2% of its total expenditure to agriculture and allied sectors, approximately four times more than average allocation by other states, which stood at 5.9%.[2] This reflects the state's commitment to bolstering the agricultural economy and supporting rural livelihoods.

The crops sector to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices is Rs.1,06,708 crore in 2024-25(AE).

4.2 Agriculture and Allied Sectors: Macro Trends

Agriculture and Allied sector GSVA for the year 2024-25 (AE) is estimated at Rs.2,22,308 crore with a growth rate of 6.1% and a contribution of 15% to the State GSVA. Fig 4.1 shows the sectoral composition of GSVA at current prices for 2024-25 (AE).

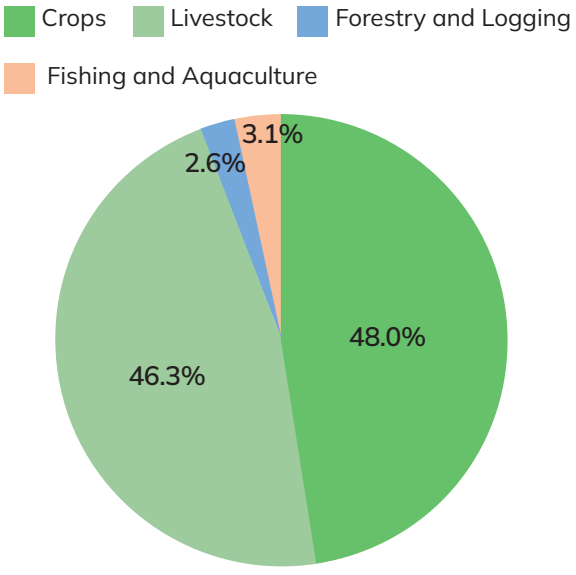
Fig 4.1 Sectoral Contribution to GSVA 2024-25 (AE) at Current prices



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

1. *Table 33 in page A-199 of PLFS Report.*
2. *Telangana Budget Analysis 2024-25, PRS Legislative Research*

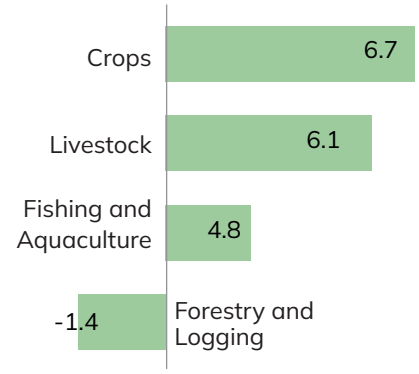
Fig 4.2 Contribution of Sub-sectors to Agriculture and Allied Sectors GSVA in 2024-25 (AE) at Current Prices



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

Agriculture growth in the state has been driven by increased crop production and livestock production. The Gross State Value Added of crop sector in 2024-25 (AE) is Rs.1,06,708 crore, an increase of 6.7% from 2023-24 (FRE).

Fig 4.3 Sub-sector growth rate of Agriculture and Allied Sectors for 2024-25 (AE) at Current Prices



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

The overall growth of the agriculture, and allied sectors is estimated at 6.1% in 2024-25(AE). The key drivers of this growth are Crops & Live Stock sub-sectors with 6.7% & 6.1% in 2024-25 (AE).

4.3 Land Use Pattern

Telangana State is the 11th largest State in India with a geographical area of over 276.96 lakh acres (112.08 lakh Hectares). Out of the total area, 49.64 percent of area comes under Net Sown Area and around 24.69 percent is under forest coverage. Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 7.62 percent, fallow lands (6.17 percent), Barren and uncultivable land (5.42 percent) and the remaining is under permanent pastures and other grazing lands.

4.3.1 Land Holding trends

As per agriculture census (2021-22), the total number of operational holdings in the State is 70.60 lakh, covering an area of 63.12 lakh hectares[3]. Marginal and 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 hectare in 2015-16. Category-wise percentage of land holdings (as per the 11th Agriculture census) is given in Table 4.1.

Between 2015-16 and 2021-22, the distribution and number of agricultural holdings changed significantly.

3. Agriculture Census 2021-22

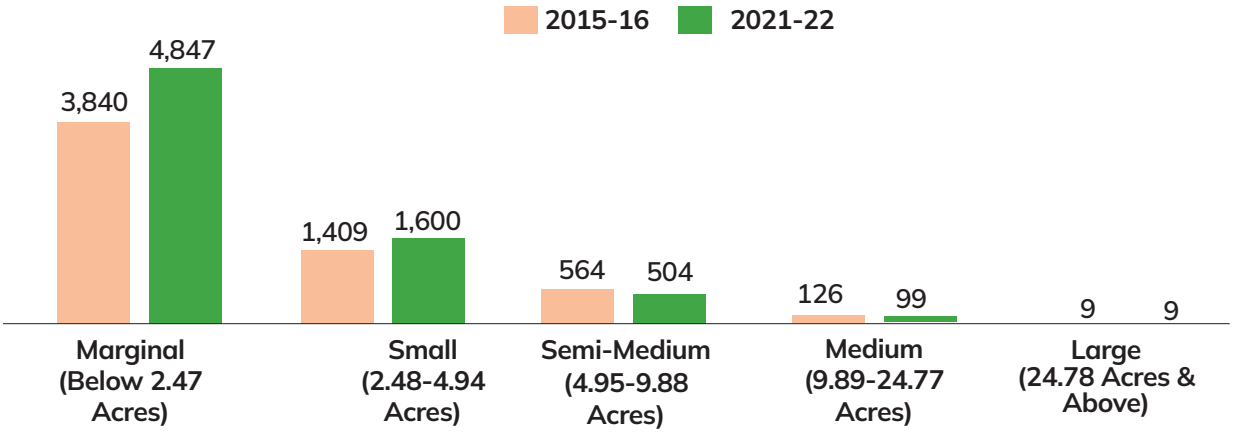
Table 4.1 Land Holding Pattern in the State as per 11th Agriculture Census (2021-22)

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

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

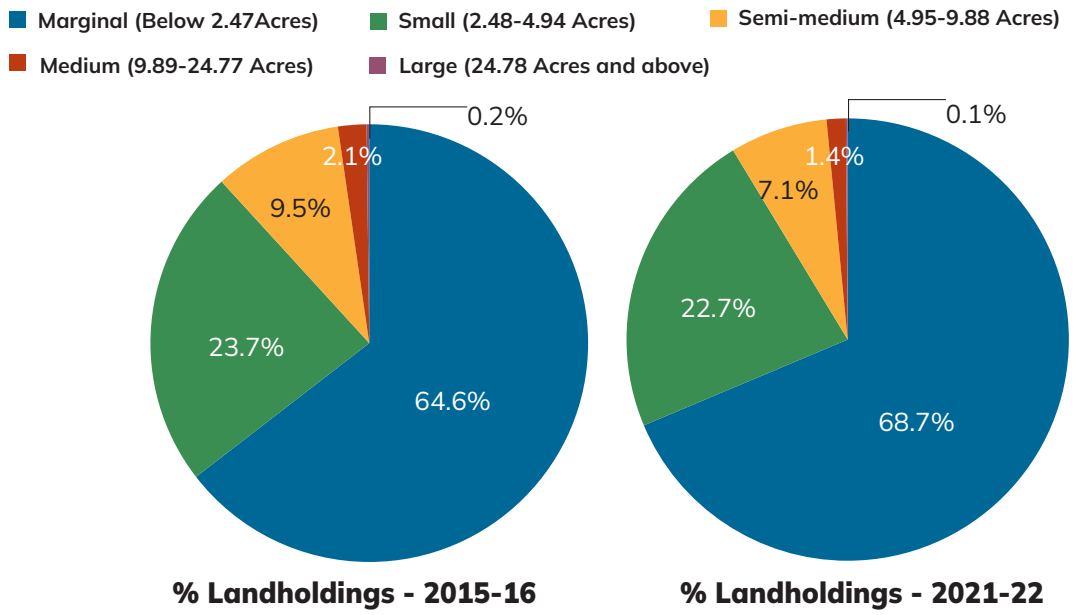
Fig 4.4: Land Holdings Comparison (size wise-in numbers) between 2015-16 and 2021-22 (in Thousands)



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

The total number of holdings increased from 59.48 lakh to 70.59 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%. 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 4.5: Land Holdings Comparison (size wise in Percentage) between 2015-16 and 2021-22



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

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.

Table 4.2: Land Holdings by Social Groups as per 11th Agriculture Census

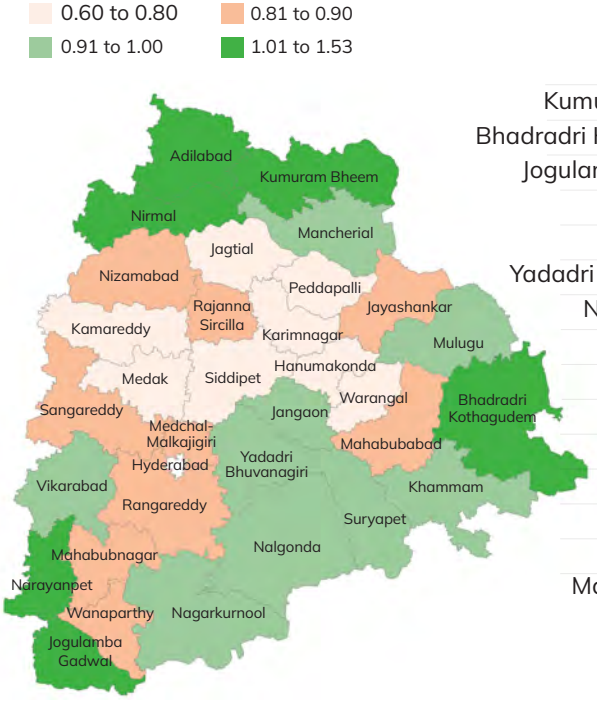
Size Class (Acres)	No. of Holdings ('000)	% of Holdings	Area Operated ('000 Hects.)	Area Operated ('000 Acres)	% of Area Operated
Land Holdings by Social Groups					
Scheduled Caste	979	13.9	611	1,510	9.7
Scheduled Tribes	834	11.8	753	1,861	11.9
Institutional	0.2	0.0	9	22	0.2
Others	5,247	74.3	4,939	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

4.3.2 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-Kothagudem 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 4.6: District Wise Average Land Holding (Lh) (in Hectares)



District	Avg. Lh (Ha)
Adilabad	1.53
Kumuram Bheem	1.39
Bhadradri Kothagudem	1.30
Jogulamba Gadwal	1.08
Narayanpet	1.03
Nirmal	1.00
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1.00
Nagarkurnool	0.98
Nalgonda	0.97
Jangaon	0.95
Mancherial	0.93
Vikarabad	0.92
Suryapet	0.92
Mulugu	0.92
Khammam	0.91
Mahabubabad	0.87

District	Avg. Lh (Ha)
Wanaparthy	0.86
Jayashankar	0.85
Rangareddy	0.83
Mahabubnagar	0.83
Sangareddy	0.83
Rajanna Sircilla	0.83
Medchal-Malkajgiri	0.81
Nizamabad	0.80
Siddipet	0.78
Jagtial	0.77
Peddapalli	0.76
Hanumakonda	0.75
Karimnagar	0.75
Warangal	0.74
Kamareddy	0.73
Medak	0.60

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

4.4 Rainfall

Telangana received 1049.5 millimetres (mm) of rainfall in 2024-25 (up to February 2025), which is 22% in excess over normal rainfall of 863.8 mm. The deviation of rainfall in percentage over different seasons reveals significant fluctuations. The rainfall deviation across districts in Telangana for 2024-25 highlights significant variability. Out of 33 districts in the state, 14 districts received excess rainfall in the range of 71% to 20% highest being with Narayanpet (71%), Wanaparthy (68%), Mahabubnagar (60%), & Nagarkurnool (54%), and 19 districts received normal rainfall in the range of 19% to 0% lowest being received normal with Mancherial (0%), Adilabad (1%) and Kamareddy (6%).

Fig 4.7: District wise % deviation in rainfall for the year 2024-25 (up to February 2025)



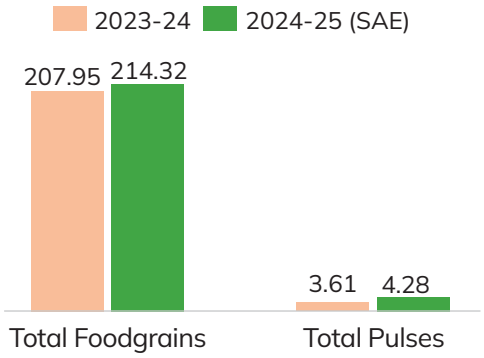
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

4.5 Cropping pattern

4.5.1 Production Trends

The agricultural production data for Telangana highlights an upward trend in total foodgrain production over the past two years. In 2023-24, total foodgrain production stood at 207.95 lakh tonnes, which increased to 214.32 lakh tonnes in 2024-25 (SAE), indicating improved agricultural practices and better yield.

Fig 4.8: Total Production of Food grains and Pulses (in LMTs)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

* SAE: Second Advance Estimates of Area, Yield and Production

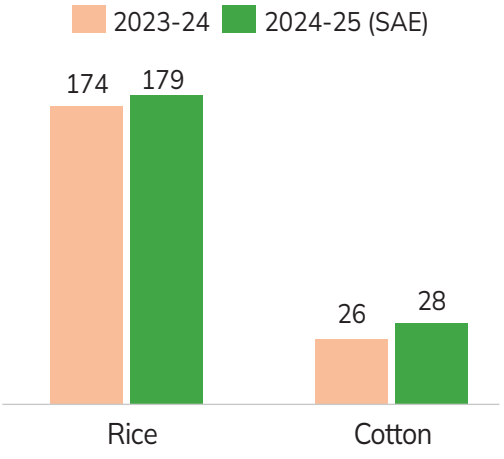
The pulses production has shown a more substantial increase, rising from 3.61 lakh tonnes in 2023-24 to 4.28 lakh tonnes in 2024-25 (SAE) an 18.6% growth. This sharp rise may be attributed to targeted government interventions such as incentives for pulse cultivation, improved seed, favorable weather conditions and crop diversification efforts.

Rice and Cotton production

The production trends of Rice and cotton in Telangana over the past two years highlight sustained agricultural growth.

Rice production increased from 174 lakh metric tonnes in 2023-24 to 179 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25 (SAE), reflecting the state's emphasis on strengthening agricultural support systems. Similarly, cotton production rose from 26 lakh metric tonnes in 2023-24 to 28 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25 (SAE). This growth may be attributed to price support mechanisms implemented by the state government and timely supply of quality inputs, encouraging farmers to expand cultivation and improve yields.

Fig 4.9: Production of Rice and Cotton (in LMT) Between 2023-24 and 2024-25



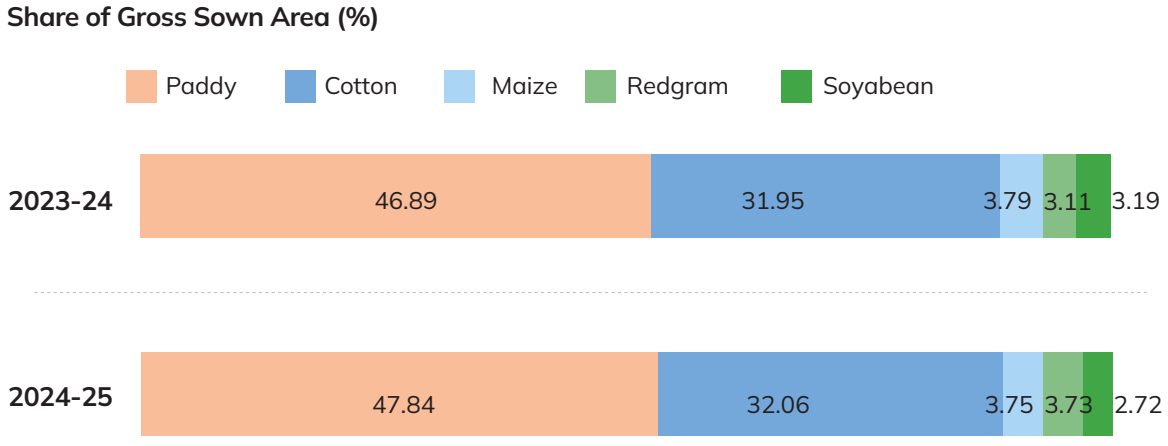
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

4.5.2 Crop Area

Vanakalam

During the Vanakalam season, the top five crops in Telangana for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25, as a percentage of the total gross sown area, indicate notable shifts in cropping patterns. Paddy remains the dominant crop, with its share increasing from 46.89% in 2023-24 to 47.84% in 2024-25, reflecting farmers' growing preference for this staple. Cotton, the second-largest crop, also increased from 31.95% to 32.06%, possibly due to the price support mechanism of the state government. Maize and soybean, which account for a smaller proportion of the total area, have also seen slight decreases in their shares. Maize reduced from 3.79% to 3.75% and soybean from 3.19% to 2.72%. These changes suggest a continued focus on high-return crops like paddy, while minor crops experienced a reduction in cultivated area.

Fig 4.10 Gross Sown Area under top 5 crops in Vanakalam for 2023-24 and 2024-25 (in % out of Total Sown Area)

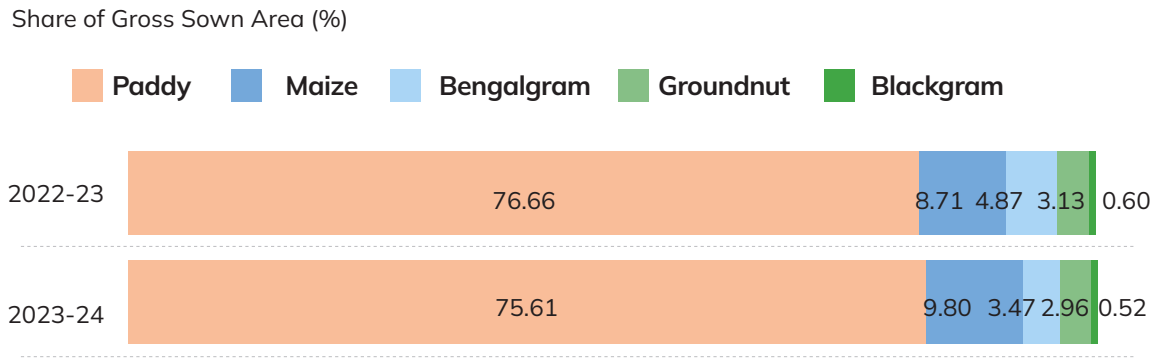


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana
Agriculture Department, Government of Telangana

Yasangi

The analysis of crop area distribution for the Yasangi season in Telangana during 2023-24 highlights trends among the top five crops. Paddy accounting for 75.61% of the total cultivated area, slightly lower than the previous year's 76.66%. This minor decline suggests a slight diversification in cropping patterns. Maize share incresed from 8.71% in 2022-23 to 9.80% in 2023-24. Bengalgram witnessed a significant reduction in its share from 4.87% to 3.47%, Groundnut's share decreased marginally from 3.13% to 2.96%, while blackgram saw a slight decline from 0.60% to 0.52%.

Fig 4.11 Gross Sown Area under top 5 crops in Yasangi for 2022-23 and 2023-24 (in % out of Total Sown Area)

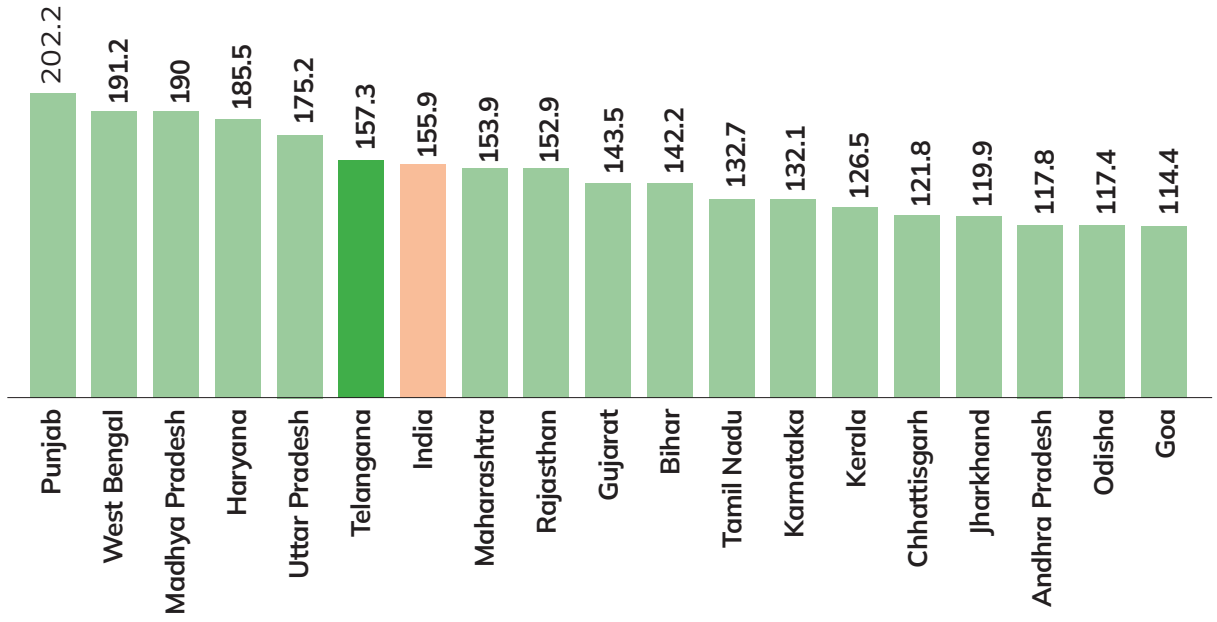


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

4.5.3 Cropping intensity

The ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, is an indicator useful for assessing efficiency of the agriculture sector. Cropping intensity refers to the raising of a number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year.

Fig 4.12: Crop Intensity of Non-Special Category States for 2022-23



Source: Handbook of statistics on Indian States 2023-24, Reserve Bank of India

Thus, higher cropping intensity means that a higher proportion of the net sown area is cropped more than once during one agricultural year. Fig 4.12 depicts the cropping intensity index across non-special category states for 2022-23. With an overall index of 157.3 the state has an opportunity in improving cropping intensity by utilising technology and improved agricultural practices.

Cropping intensity, an important indicator of agricultural productivity, varies significantly across the districts of Telangana for the year 2023-24. Among the districts, Mulugu records the highest cropping intensity at 293%, indicating that land is used almost three times in a year for cultivation, reflecting intensive agricultural practices. Other districts with high cropping intensity include Nizamabad (197%), Nirmal (190%), Peddapalli (190%), and Karimnagar (190%), demonstrating robust multiple cropping patterns. In contrast, districts like Vikarabad (114%), Jogulamba Gadwal (116%), Narayanpet (121%), and Nagarkurnool (120%) report relatively low cropping intensity, suggesting limited use of land for successive crops, likely due to constraints such as water availability or soil fertility. The overall variation highlights the diverse agricultural potential and resource utilisation across the state, with certain districts leveraging irrigation facilities and favorable climatic conditions better than others. Efforts to enhance cropping intensity in low-performing districts could further boost agricultural productivity and rural incomes.

Fig4.13: Cropping intensity across districts for the year 2023-24



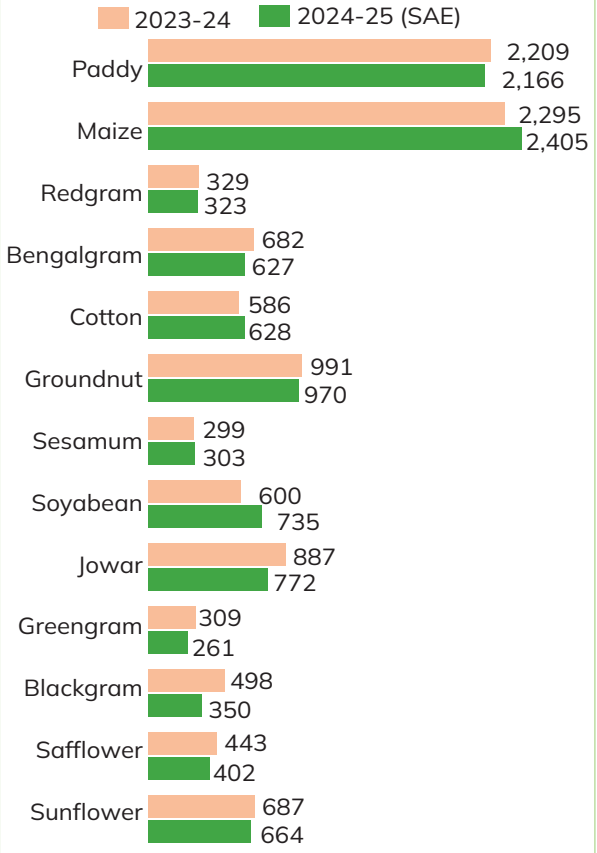
District	Cropping Intensity	District	Cropping Intensity
Mulugu	293	Adilabad	155
Nizamabad	197	Jayashankar	153
Karimnagar	190	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	152
Nirmal	190	Khammam	146
Peddapalli	190	Jangaon	145
Mahabubabad	183	Wanaparthy	140
Hanumakonda	182	Mahabubnagar	136
Jagtial	182	Mancherial	136
Bhadradri	179	Nalgonda	136
Warangal	176	Sangareddy	131
Kamareddy	173	Rangareddy	130
Medak	173	Kumuram Bheem	129
Medchal-Malkajgiri	168	Narayanpet	121
Rajanna Sircilla	164	Nagarkurnool	120
Suryapet	160	Jogulamba Gadwal	116
Siddipet	158	Vikarabad	114

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

4.5.4 Yield of major crops

The yield trends of major crops in Telangana for 2024-25 (SAE) present a mixed pattern, with some crops showing improvement while others have witnessed a decline. Maize, cotton, soyabean, and sesamum recorded an increase in yield, indicating better crop management practices and favorable growing conditions. Maize yield rose from 2,295 kg per acre in 2023-24 to 2,405 kg per acre, while cotton improved from 586 kg per acre to 628 kg per acre.

Fig 4.14: Yield of major crops in 2023-24 and 2024-25 (in Kgs/Acre)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Soyabean showed a significant rise from 600 kg per acre to 735 kg per acre, and sesamum saw a marginal increase from 299 kg per acre to 303 kg per acre. On the other hand, paddy yield declined slightly from 2,209 kg per acre to 2,166 kg per acre, possibly due to soil nutrient depletion and erratic rainfall.

Redgram, Bengalgram, groundnut, jowar, greengram, blackgram, safflower, and sunflower also recorded lower yields, indicating potential issues such as adverse weather conditions, pest infestations. Jowar yield saw a notable decline from 887 kg per acre to 772 kg per acre, while blackgram dropped sharply from 498 kg per acre to 350 kg per acre. These trends highlight the need for targeted interventions, including improved seed varieties, balanced fertilization, and better water management, to sustain and enhance productivity across different crops.

4.6 Agri Inputs: Government support Schemes

The share of the primary sector in the GSVA has increased, which can be attributed to the initiatives of the state government. The government places significant emphasis on the agriculture sector, recognising it as the backbone of the state's economy and the primary livelihood source for a majority of its population. Through flagship programs like Rythu Bharosa, providing direct income support to farmers, and Rythu Bima, offering life insurance, and through waiver of crop loans, the state has demonstrated its commitment to farmer welfare. Below section provides details about various farmer welfare schemes implemented by the state government.

4.6.1 Rythu Bharosa

A crop investment support scheme was launched in 2018-19, providing financial support of Rs.4,000 per acre per season and was later increased to Rs.5,000. However, it faced challenges such as assistance being provided for uncultivated lands and inclusion of non-arable lands. The Government launched Rythu Barosa Scheme on 26th January, 2025 to address key gaps and enhanced support for farmers. The scheme focuses on providing targeted financial assistance to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Under the Rythu Bharosa scheme, investment support has been enhanced to Rs.12,000 per acre per year. Assistance will be provided based on land registered on the Bhu Bharati portal, excluding non-arable lands, to ensure funds reach active cultivators. RoFR Patta Holders will also be eligible for the scheme.

The distribution process for the enhanced investment support has already been started and it is in progress.

4.6.2 Rythu Bima

The Government of Telangana is implementing the Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme, Rythu Bima, to ensure social and financial security for farmers' families. Under this scheme, the state government pays the entire premium on behalf of enrolled farmers aged 18 to 59 years. In the event of an untimely death, an insured amount of Rs.5 lakh is provided to the designated nominee of the deceased farmer. The enrollment, claim settlement, and transfer of funds are conducted entirely through an online system, ensuring efficiency and transparency.

As of 1st March, 2025, a total of 1,50,002 deceased farmer families have benefited from the launch of the scheme, with an insurance amount totaling Rs.7,500.10 crore disbursed at Rs.5 lakh per family. This initiative has provided critical financial security and relief to bereaved families, reinforcing the government's commitment to supporting the farming community in times of crisis.

Box 4.1 Rythu Nestham: Technology-Powered Knowledge Dissemination

Under the "Rythu Nestham" program, 566 Video Conferencing units have been installed at Rythu Vedikas, covering 532 Rural mandals. These units facilitate live interactions between farmers, scientists, and extension officers via platforms like Zoom and YouTube Live. Weekly training sessions are conducted by experts from PJTSAU every Tuesday, addressing current agricultural practices and innovative solutions. Till January 7, 2025, 40 episodes of the program have been organised, benefiting 4,10,457 farmers, including 76,102 women farmers, and training 82,733 agriculture and allied department officers. The initiative implemented at a cost of Rs.96.637 crore, is a significant step in ensuring continuous knowledge dissemination and feedback collection.

4.6.3 Induction Training to newly recruited Agriculture officers

The Government of Telangana recently recruited 143 Agriculture Officers (AOs). To equip these newly appointed officers with the necessary skills and knowledge, an intensive 21-day induction training program was organised at Dr. MCRHRD Institute, Hyderabad, from 21st October to 9th November 2024. The training covered a wide range of topics, including the state's agricultural schemes, quality control of inputs, crop management, farm mechanisation, organic farming, and current issues like climate change.

The training included field visits to significant agricultural research institutes such as the Indian Institute of Rice Research, ICRISAT, and the Integrated Department Labs Indian Institute of Millets and Kanha Shanthi Vanam.

4.6.4 Agriculture Credit

Credit is one of the most important inputs for promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture. The state government lays emphasis on timely and adequate credit support to the farmers with particular focus on small and marginal farmers to enable them to adopt latest technology and improve crop production and increase their income.

As per the Annual Credit Plan formulated by the State Level Bankers Committee of Telangana for the year 2024-25, the total credit allocation for the agricultural sector stands at Rs.1,52,052 crore. Of this, Rs.90,795 crore is designated for crop loans, 32,859 crore Agriculture Term Loans, while Rs.28,399 crore is earmarked for agriculture infrastructure and ancillary activities. By December 2024, Rs.1,08,754 crore had already been disbursed to the agricultural sector, with further lending underway. Owing to the priority accorded by the state government, the annual credit allocation for agriculture has witnessed a significant increase of 35% compared to the previous year, rising from Rs.1,12,764 crore in 2023-24 to Rs.1,52,052 crore in 2024-25[4].

Box 4.2 Crop Loan Waiver

Taking the plight of the farmers into consideration, the Government of Telangana, while giving priority to the Agriculture sector has waived off the outstanding loans of the farmers in the state.

The Government of Telangana has implemented the Crop Loan Waiver Scheme-2024. This initiative waives outstanding short-term crop loans taken by farmers from Scheduled Commercial Banks, Cooperative Credit Institutions (including Urban Cooperative Banks), and Regional Rural Banks, collectively referred to as "lending institutions."

As per G.O. Rt No. 567 dated 15.07.2024, the scheme guidelines specify an eligible waiver amount of up to Rs.2 lakh per farmer family, defined as the head of the family, spouse, and dependent children. The scheme covers crop loans sanctioned or renewed on or after 12.12.2018 and outstanding as of 09.12.2023.

4. *Annual Credit Plan At a Glance for 2023-24 and 2024-25, State Level Banker's Committee*

By the end of February 2025 under crop loan waiver Rs.20,617 crore has been disbursed benefiting 25.35 lakh farmers, making it the most significant farm loan waiver in the nation's history.



Box 4.3 Digital Initiatives by the Agriculture Department

The Department of Agriculture, Telangana, has made significant strides in leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to enhance agricultural services and ensure effective implementation of its flagship schemes. These digital initiatives aim to strengthen agricultural extension services, ensure timely input supply, improve procurement processes, and promote transparency in scheme execution.

AEO Logger App

AEO Logger App, a geo-referenced mobile application, allows AEOs to record their day to day activities, mark attendance, and access relevant data for better decision-making and planning. Further, provides meaningful data to administration to make right decision to improve work efficiency and better planning.

Fertilizer Inventory Verification System (FIVeS) APP:

The Fertilizer supply, distribution, receipt and sale is a continuous activity and needs to be monitored on real time by all the stakeholders in IFMS to ensure that there is no variation between the POS stock and ground stock. This requires regular visit to the dealer outlets by the Fertilizer Inspectors concerned in their jurisdiction. To ensure timely updation of the stocks, a new Visit app, "Fertilizer Inventory Verification System (FIVeS)" has been developed for all MAOs, ADAs and DAOs. The objective of FIVeS is to ensure that the fertilizer inventory at dealer outlets is updated regularly in the IFMS system.

Department Website

The department's website (www.agri.telangana.gov.in) has been redesigned to serve as a comprehensive resource for farmers and stakeholders. It provides information on schemes, subsidies, agro-advisories, market rates, weather updates, and departmental contact directories.

Crop Booking System (Digital Crop Survey)

The Crop Booking System records season-wise, survey number-specific crop data, including crop variety, irrigation sources, and intercropping details. Integrated with cadastral maps and photo capture, this system ensures accurate crop extent estimation, aids in input planning, and supports marketing strategies.

Rythu Bharosa and Rythu Bima Portals

The Rythu Bharosa portal supports the implementation of an agricultural investment support scheme benefiting 58–60 lakh farmers each season through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Similarly, the Rythu Bima portal facilitates the Farmers' Group Life Insurance Scheme, executed entirely online in coordination with the National Informatics Centre (NIC).

E-Office and Online License Management System (OLMS)

The E-Office system digitises file management, ensuring quicker and more transparent file processing. The Online License Management System (OLMS) simplifies the issuance, amendment, and renewal of licenses for manufacturers and distributors, enhancing administrative efficiency.

Digital Agriculture - NeGPA

Under Digital Agriculture - NeGPA (National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture), emerging technologies like AI, Block Chain, IoT are being deployed to support the farmers in improving the efficiency and sustainability of Agriculture. The following are the projects under NeGPA for the year 2025-26 are approved and to be grounded.

- Crop health Monitoring use Remote sensing, GIS, Image recognition, Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning to capture ground data on plant growth, weeds, pest and diseases from the field.
- Post-harvest Moisture Prediction with Nonparametric statistical machine learning models for the identification of moisture inside maize and groundnut grains in Pre-identification of moisture at the farm level (post-harvest) as a rapid assay in the markets prior to price fixation by the buyers/sellers
- Traceability for Tandoor Dal (GI tagged) use Block chain technology enabled traceability system for robust monitoring and traceability of Tandur Red gram, a product with a GI (Geographical Indication) tag from Telangana, India.

- Carbon Credits use case in agriculture use AI, ML, Traceability, IoT, Soil Sampling, Remote Sensing helps in Regenerative agricultural practices can help with resetting soil health.
- Agri Sand Box involves AI and ML, IoT, Mobile Application, Block chain, Drones to validate a structured process will establish an empirical database on how a particular technology performs in a given set of parameters.
- Agri Photo voltaic with AI based Solar Panel Monitoring acting as the additional 3rd crop for farmers thereby increasing the additional incomes.
- Smart Farming is to deploy autonomous robots, IoT, Remote sensing tools for sowing, localised spraying of pesticides, fertilizer placement, imaging-based weeding and harvesting operations.
- Spot Spraying with Drones, AI, ML, Remote sensing and GIS technology to develop a weed database for chilli and cotton, and along with ground truthing, can be used to generate an indicesbased weed map. Based on the database, a prescription map is generated for screening and spot application of weedicides using spraying drones, and monitoring for its effectiveness against manual operations.
- These emerging technologies collectively aim to empower farmers, improve resource efficiency and drive sustainable agricultural growth, positioning Telangana as a leader in Agricultural Innovation.

4.6.5 Seed Supply and Regulation

During Vanakalam 2024, the government supplied green manure seeds such as Dhaincha, Sunhemp, and Pillipesara through agencies like TGSDC and NSC, offering a 60% subsidy. The entire subsidy seed distribution process, from permit generation to utilisation certificate issuance, was managed online via the OSSDS portal. 1.16 lakh quintals of seed were distributed, amounting to a subsidy value of Rs.64.65 crore in the year 2024-25.

To regulate and ensure the supply of quality seeds, the government enforces seed licensing, seed testing, and strict vigilance measures under the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. Task force teams at district levels conduct regular raids on seed processing units, storage facilities, transport agencies, and unauthorised premises to curb the circulation of spurious and illegal seeds, including Ht. cotton seeds. Seed law enforcement is supported by analysis at two notified seed testing laboratories and eight single-window laboratories across the state. District-wise, season-wise, and crop-wise annual seed sample targets are set, and action is taken against defaulters as per seed laws to safeguard farmers and promote agricultural productivity.

4.6.6 Monitoring of fertiliser supply through IFMS

The Integrated Fertilizer Management System (IFMS) ensures efficient allocation, monitoring, and timely distribution of fertilizers across the value chain, from

manufacturers to farmers. It tracks fertilizer consignments, stock positions at warehouses, wholesalers, and retailers, and provides a product-wise, district-wise overview at state and district levels. Fertilizer distribution is monitored through Aadhaar-enabled e-POS systems at retail outlets, ensuring accurate and timely delivery to farmers. Telangana's TS MARKFED maintains a buffer stock of 6.00 LMT to address exigencies and ensure availability at MRPs.

Quality and movement of fertilizers are regulated under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985. As of 27th February 2025, a total of 9,693 samples have been sent to testing laboratories for quality control during the 2024-25 period. The state government recently introduced online licensing of fertiliser establishments which tracks the process online and makes it more transparent.

In 2023-24, 42.33 LMTs of fertilizer were allocated, with 39.92 LMTs supplied. For 2024-25 (as of February 2025), 44.0 LMTs have been allocated, while 33.49 LMTs have been supplied.

4.7 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 Telangana Micro Irrigation Project (TGMIP), the State Horticulture Mission (currently known as Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (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 2023-24, the area under Horticulture crops in the state was 12.96 Lakh acres, producing 42.58 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 4.3 Area (in Lakh Acres) and Production (in Lakh MT) under Horticulture

Sl. No	Name of the sector	Area (Lakh Ac.)	Production (lakh MTs)
1	Fruits	4.16	18.65
2	Vegetables	1.13	11.17
3	Spices	4.33	9.31
4	Oil Palm	2.03	2.77
5	Plantation, Agro Forestry and Others	1.19	0.08
6	Flowers	0.08	0.57
7	Medicinal & Aromatic crops	0.006	0.03
Total		**12.96**	**42.58**

Source: Department of Horticulture, Government of Telangana

4.7.1 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 11.75 lakh acres, producing 22.48 lakh MTs of FFB and 3.96 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, 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 44 nurseries. Two units by 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 2024-25[5], Oil palm cultivation in Telangana reached around 2.34 lakh acres, from 1.87 lakh acres under NMEO-OP.

4.7.2 Micro Irrigation: Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

The primary objective of the Micro Irrigation Project (MIP) is to ensure the effective utilisation of every drop of water by enhancing water use efficiency through advanced irrigation methods such as drip and sprinkler systems. This approach allows more agricultural areas to be cultivated using the available water resources, leading to significant water savings. Additionally, it reduces the use of fertilizers, labor costs, and other inputs, ultimately boosting crop production and productivity while enhancing farmers' incomes. By promoting efficient water management, the project contributes to the sustainable improvement of living standards, particularly for small and marginal farmers in the state.

As of January 10, 2025, the MIP has successfully brought 74,313 hectares under micro irrigation facilities, with an expenditure of Rs.363 crore.

4.7.3 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

The scheme aims to ensure the holistic growth of the horticulture sector through initiatives such as establishing new gardens, creating water resources, promoting protected cultivation, supporting post-harvest management, enhancing marketing, and encouraging mechanisation.

Assistance was provided for 829 farm ponds to support life-saving irrigation, and 7,016 equipment and implements were distributed under mechanisation efforts. Post-harvest losses were reduced by supporting 43 cold storages, 10 ripening chambers, 391 pack houses, 85 turmeric polishing units, and other facilities. The program also facilitated the establishment of eight seed processing units, two tissue culture laboratories, and a Centre of Excellence at Jeedimetla for poly house cultivation demonstrations and farmer training.

4.8 Livestock and Dairy Development

The state is rich in livestock resources and livestock production, which is emerging as an increasingly important source to further augment incomes of farmers and rural households. According to the national Livestock Census 2019, the total livestock population in the state is 3.26 crore, an increase of 22% from 2012.

5. *As on 10.01.2025*

4.8.1: 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 lakh), poultry population (799.99 lakh), Buffalo population (42.26 lakh), goat population (49.35 lakh), cattle (42.31 lakh) and pig population (1.78 lakh).

Table 4.4: 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

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.96,908 crore in 2023-24 (FRE) to Rs.1,02,835 crore in 2024-25 (AE).

4.8.2 Fisheries

Across India, inland fisheries, where farmers build ponds on their landholdings to breed fish, is emerging as an important source of additional income for farmers. Telangana has emerged as a national leader in promoting fisheries cooperative societies and has pioneered several initiatives to enhance the fisheries sector. The government is providing 100% grants for fish seed and prawn juveniles to all suitable water bodies, ensuring sustainable fish production and geo-tagged public water bodies through collaboration with NRSC, streamlining their management. Uniquely, the state has brought all public water bodies under the control of the Fisheries Department for effective disposal of fishing rights.

For the year 2024-25, as of January 2025, Telangana's fisheries sector has made significant progress toward its annual targets. The inland fish production target for the year is set at 4,81,421 tonnes, with a cumulative achievement of 3,69,489 tonnes, reaching 76.8% of the target. Similarly, the freshwater prawn production target stands at 18,366 tonnes, with a cumulative achievement of 11,845 tonnes, accounting for 64.5% of the target. The sector has shown steady growth.

To increase fish production and productivity, the Government is creating backward and forward linkages to relevant markets, ensuring self-sufficiency in fish seed

production, improving the livelihood conditions of fishermen, and ensuring the availability of hygienic fish to consumers at affordable prices. The Government of Telangana is actively implementing the Integrated Fisheries Development Scheme to boost the fisheries sector. Under this scheme, extensive support is provided for infrastructure development, including facilities for harvesting and marketing. Fishermen receive essential equipment such as nets, mopeds, and ice-boxes, while water sources are being developed to enhance fish seed production. Additionally, subsidies are offered to promote fish production. A unique initiative under the scheme has introduced 150 mobile fish retail outlets, benefiting 600 unemployed women by offering livelihood opportunities. In recognition of its efforts, Telangana was honored with the "Best Performing Inland State in Fisheries Sector" award by the Government of India and NFDB on World Fisheries Day 2024.

4.9 Soil health

The Soil Health Management and Soil Health Card Schemes are being implemented in Telangana under Soil Health and Fertility component of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The scheme focuses on components such as soil sampling, reclamation of problematic soils, farmer field demonstrations, establishing and strengthening soil testing labs (STLs), and promoting micronutrients. For the year 2024-25, the scheme plans to collect 1.58 lakh soil samples, establish two new labs, and strengthen 17 existing STLs in the state. Additionally, the School Soil Health Program (SSHP) is being conducted in 44 central and state government schools across Telangana. As of January 15, 2025, a total of 1,03,486 soil samples have been collected, and 12,578 soil health cards have been generated through the Soil Health Card Portal, with further progress in sample analysis and card distribution underway.

4.10 Farm Mechanisation

The main objective of Farm Mechanisation is to improve the Farm Power availability by supplying various farm machinery through Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) on subsidy to improve the productivity of the crops. The government is actively promoting farm mechanisation to improve agricultural productivity and ease the burden of manual labor. By shifting from human and animal power to mechanical power, the use of farm machinery helps reduce labor costs, save time, and increase overall production. However, small and marginal farmers, due to their economic constraints, often struggle to access or own such machinery. To address this, the government is implementing a system of collective ownership and establishing Custom Hiring Centres, making farm machinery accessible to farmers who cannot afford it.

For the year 2024-25, Rs.50 crore budget is provided by the government and scheme is under progress.

4.11 e-NAM

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) was launched with a vision to promote uniformity in agriculture marketing, integrate markets across the country and to eliminate information asymmetry. Around 175 commodities which include food grains, Oil seeds, fruits and vegetables are traded on e-NAM. A brief account of achievements under e-NAM and year wise data on transactions under e-NAM are provided in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Achievements Under E- NAM (as of 30th November 2024)

Quantity Traded (LMTs)	70.41
Volume (in Crore)	25,450
Number of traders registered	6,308
Number of commission agents registered	5,135
Number of farmers registered	18,23,951

Source: Agriculture Marketing Department

4.12 Telangana State Warehousing Corporation

The Telangana State Warehousing Corporation (TGSWC), established on 26th September 2015 under a Parliament Act, plays a pivotal role in supporting the agricultural sector by providing scientific storage solutions. The Corporation, with equal equity participation from the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation, focuses on operating warehouses and facilitating the efficient storage of agricultural produce. Over the years, TGSWC has significantly expanded its storage capacity to address the growing needs of the state. Initially managing 2.53 lakh metric tons (MTs) of storage before bifurcation, the Corporation has progressively increased its capacity to 6.1 lakh MTs by constructing new scientific godowns, with several projects supported through state-allotted land. These godowns ensure the proper storage of agricultural commodities, reducing post-harvest losses and maintaining the quality of produce.

TGSWC has consistently demonstrated robust physical and financial performance, operating 16.95 lakh MTs of warehousing capacity across Telangana with an impressive 86% occupancy rate. Additionally, TGSWC has contributed significantly to societal development through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, including donations to district collectors and the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. The Corporation has also paid dividends amounting to Rs.85.67 crore to its shareholders, underscoring its financial stability and commitment to both public service and stakeholder value.

4.13 Cooperation Department

Cooperation Department is mandated to promote economic wellbeing of small and marginal farmers and other sections of the society with a view to build viable and vibrant institutions for continuous support of the needy and their collective growth.

Department of Cooperation regulate and control 60,515 Cooperative Societies in the state (Primary, District and State level/ registered under Telangana Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act, Telangana Cooperative Societies Act, 1964).

4.13.1 Telangana Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (TGMARKFED)

Telangana Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (TG MARKFED) is the apex organisation in the cooperative sector, with 594 member cooperatives across Telangana. Registered under the Telangana Cooperative Services Act (TSCS Act). TG MARKFED supports farmers through a network of PACS, District Cooperative Marketing Societies (DCMS), Agricultural Market Committees (AMCs), and self-help groups. For 2024-25, TG MARKFED has

been designated as the nodal agency for maintaining 5 LMT of fertilizer stocks (DAP, NPK, and Urea) under G.O.No. 418, dated 18.05.2024. It supplies fertilizers to PACS and government agencies such as TG OILFED and ICRISAT on an FOL basis, with the government reimbursing transportation and handling costs. Additionally, TG MARKFED serves as the state-level nodal agency for MSP-based procurement of coarse grains (maize, jowar, and bajra) and pulses (green gram, black gram, Bengal gram, and red gram) on behalf of central agencies like FCI and NAFED. It also generates revenue by creating storage facilities for fertilizers and farmers' produce.

TG MARKFED has implemented best practices, including an online NIC-based fertilizer indenting system to ensure transparency in stock movement and timely distribution. In Vanakalam 2024-25, MARKFED procured 80,000 MT of soybeans under MSP, the highest procurement across India, exceeding 95% of the Government of India's allocated quantity of 83,508 MT. This initiative provided crucial support to small and marginal farmers, demonstrating Telangana's commitment to farmer welfare.

4.13.2 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS)

There are 909 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) affiliated with District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and other nationalised banks in the state, serving approximately 32 lakh member farmers. During the financial year 2023-2024, agricultural lending amounted to Rs.7,161.26 crore.

4.14 Agriculture exports

Agricultural exports are expected to play a pivotal role in doubling farmers income and linking agriculture production to the export market is a critical step in achieving the same. The state government has been working towards strengthening these linkages.

In 2023-24, Spices, Coffee, Tea, and Mate, accounting for exports worth Rs.2,871 crore, contributing 2.47% to the total export value. Cereals follow with Rs.1,919 crore, representing 1.65% of the total, reflecting Telangana's focus on staple grains and their demand in global markets. Cotton, a significant cash crop of the state, contributed Rs.740 crore (0.64%), showcasing its relevance in the textile value chain. Additionally, the export of Meat and Edible Meat Offal stood at Rs.662 crore (0.57%), indicating the importance of livestock and meat processing in the region's agricultural economy.

4.15 Food security and nutrition

Besides providing for the livelihood of farmers and labourers, the agricultural sector also addresses food security for the nation. The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations defines food security as a situation where all people have, at all times, physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets the dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active life[6]. Despite high levels of production in the country, 15% of the population continues to be under-nourished, as per 2014 estimates[7].

6. *Food Security", Policy Brief, Issue 2, June 2006, Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations.*
7. *Food Management", Chapter 5: Prices, Agriculture and Food Management, Economic Survey 2015-16*

India enacted the National Food Security Act in 2013. The 2013 Act aims to provide food and nutritional security to people by ensuring access to adequate amounts of quality food at affordable prices. Under the 2013 Act, persons belonging to certain categories are provided with food grains (wheat, rice and coarse cereals) at subsidised prices.

Over the past few decades, with increasing per capita income and access to a variety of food groups, the consumption pattern of food in the country has been changing. Dependence on cereals for nutrition has decreased and the consumption of protein has increased. Sources of protein include pulses, meat, seafood, and eggs, among others. According to a Finance Ministry report on incentivising the production of pulses in the country, poor levels of nutrition suggest that increasing the consumption of proteins should be the policy priority for the government[8]. The report estimates that the cost of pulses as a source of protein is lower than other sources.

Box 4.4: Telangana Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Commission

The Telangana Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Commission, established under GO. MS. No.36 dated 06-09-2024, is a dedicated initiative by the Government of Telangana to rejuvenate the agricultural sector and promote farmers' welfare. The Commission is tasked with ensuring sustainable agricultural development, enhancing the livelihoods of all categories of farmers, and addressing key sectoral challenges. Its objectives include improving crop productivity through modern practices, promoting organic and natural farming, reducing chemical use, and ensuring efficient resource management. It also seeks to enhance farmers' incomes by providing tools, training, market access, and fair pricing mechanisms while promoting diversification into allied sectors like sericulture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and fisheries. Additionally, the Commission focuses on climate-resilient farming practices, strengthening rural infrastructure, and fostering innovations in agriculture through technology and digitisation.

Led by a Chairman, six members, and a Member Secretary, the Commission will advise the government on strategic measures to improve the agricultural sector and enhance income security for farming families. It will recommend policy changes, agro-climatic services, and rural infrastructure development, while also reviewing existing schemes and suggesting modifications to ensure their inclusiveness. By collaborating with national and international organisations, the Commission aims to adopt best practices and formulate comprehensive policies for immediate, medium, and long-term agricultural transformation. Its focus on climate adaptation, farmer cooperatives, and technology integration underscores its commitment to sustainable growth and food security.

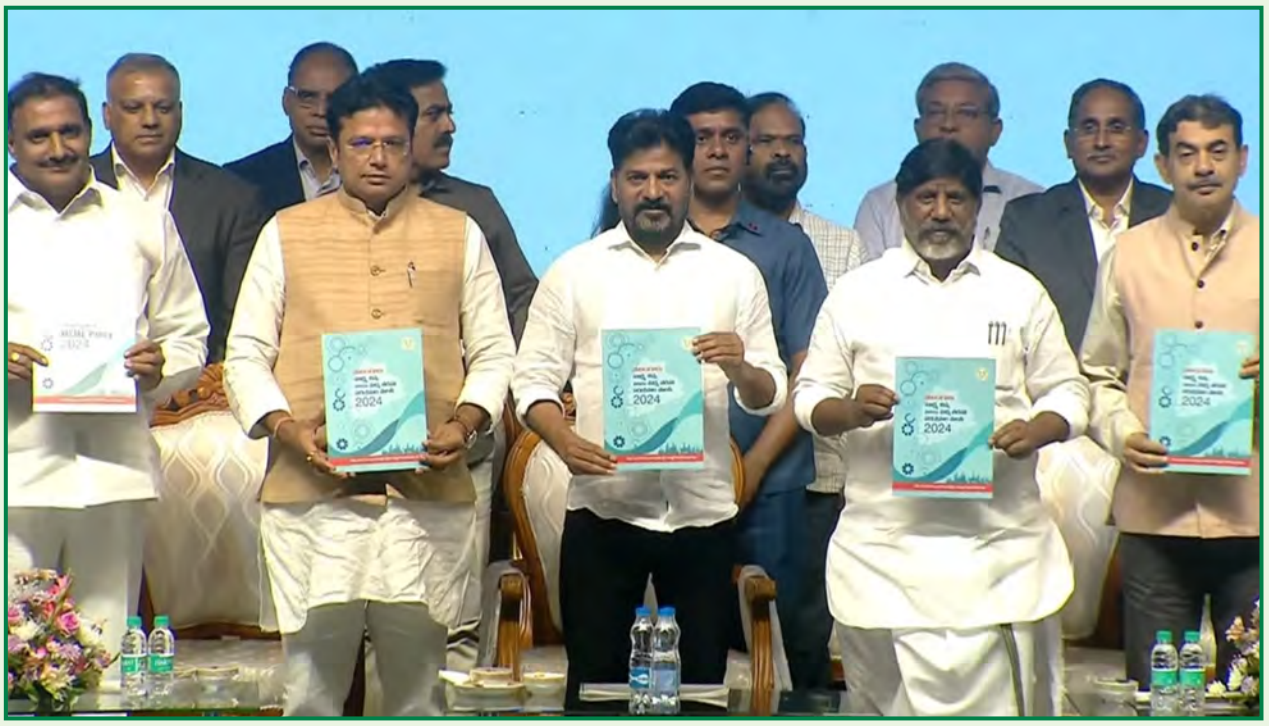
8. *Incentivising productivity of pulses through minimum support prices", Ministry of Finance, September 16, 2016.*

4.16 Way forward

Farmer income in Telangana hinges on crop yields and market access, with yields influenced by inputs like water, power, fertilizer, seeds, labor, and mechanisation. To boost agricultural growth and farmer welfare, the government has launched key initiatives, including assured irrigation and power, Rythu Bharosa investment support, bonus payments for Paddy Sannalu, Rythu Runa Maafi for input and credit access, and Rythu Bima life insurance. However, challenges like water scarcity, degrading natural resources, and vulnerability of rainfed agriculture to natural calamities persist. Addressing these requires restoring confidence in rainfed farming through improved technologies, sustainable practices, and livelihood support. Promoting crop diversification based on market demand remains pivotal for resilient incomes, risk mitigation, and poverty reduction in rainfed areas.

5 Chapter Industries




2024


AI GLOBAL SUMMIT
HYDERABAD 2024

Key Highlights

- As per 2024-25 (AE) at current prices, Telangana's industrial sector GSVA stands at Rs.2,77,270 crore, contributing 18.70% to the total GSVA. Within Industries sector, manufacturing (47.60%) and construction (29.07%) are the largest contributors.
- The Periodic Labour Force Survey 2023-24 reveals that 22.75% of employment is in the industrial sector. Female workers (23.06%) are more than male workers (22.55%) in this sector, achieving a milestone in gender parity.
- As per MSME policy 2024, Telangana targets 15% annual growth in MSME registrations, 10% GSDP contribution and enhanced financial support for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs.
- The Aerospace and Defence sector achieved remarkable milestones in 2024, winning the Best State Award for Aerospace for the year and hosting Aeromart Hyderabad 2024, with over 200 companies from 15 countries participating in 3,500+ B2B meetings.
- The Life Sciences sector in Telangana witnessed investments to the tune of Rs 40,000+ crore from 150+ life sciences projects in the past 14 months, creating 51,000 direct jobs and an estimated 1,50,000 indirect jobs.
- Telangana was awarded with Logistics Excellence, Advancements and Performance Shield (LEAPS) 2024 'Achievers Award'.
- Telangana Government secured the 2024 India Energy Storage Alliance (IESA) State Leadership Award in the Manufacturing category during the 10th Edition of 'India Energy Storage Week (IESW) 2024.
- At the World Economic Forum annual meeting in Davos in January 2025, Telangana secured an unprecedented Rs.1.78 lakh crore in investments. These investments are projected to create over 49,500 jobs across various sectors, underscoring Telangana's emergence as a global investment hub.
- For the year 2024-25, Singareni Collieries Limited (SCCL) targets 72 MT in both coal production and dispatches, with 43.89 MT already produced by November 2024 and 40.40 MT dispatched. The State's mining sector generated Rs.2,874 crore revenue in 2024-25 against the target of Rs.2,208 crore, up to December, 2024.
- In Telangana, total merchandise exports from April to December 2024 are estimated to be Rs.1,00,268 crore.
- Young India Skills University and upgraded Advanced Technology Centres set up to bridge industry-academia gaps and enhance employability.
- Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana has been established as a wing to digitally connect jobseekers and employers across the State through an AI-driven platform.

Telangana Rising: Industries Sector Key Investments at DAVOS 2025

Telangana is emerging as a hub for advanced technology, defence, and industrial growth, securing key investments worth Rs.74,050 crore in the Industries sector at DAVOS 2025. The Hon'ble Chief Minister signed an MoU with Sun Petrochemical for Rs.45,500 crore to set up three pumped storage hydro power projects in Nagarkurnool, Mancherial, and Mulugu districts, while MEIL is investing Rs.15,000 crore in sustainable energy. The state also signed an MoU with JSW UAV Limited for Rs.800 crore to establish an advanced Unmanned Aerial Systems manufacturing facility, creating over 200 jobs. Additionally, Skyroot Aerospace is investing Rs.500 crore in a private rocket manufacturing unit, reinforcing Hyderabad's role in space technology. These developments reflect Telangana's commitment to innovation, global investments, and economic growth.

5.1 Role of Industry and its Contribution to the State Economy

The industrial sector is a cornerstone of economic development, playing a pivotal role in employment generation, poverty alleviation and enhancing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the state. The industrial landscape of Telangana is characterized by its diverse subsectors, including manufacturing, construction, mining, electricity and utilities, each contributing significantly to the state economic framework.

The state has emerged as a prominent industrial hub in India, leveraging innovative policies, strategic investments and a business-friendly environment. Initiatives like the new MSME policy and the establishment of world-class industrial infrastructure have propelled Telangana industrial growth. These efforts ensure a seamless blend of traditional industries like textiles and food processing with advanced sectors such as life sciences, aerospace and electronics.

This chapter delves into the industrial sector contribution to Telangana Gross State Value Added (GSVA), employment trends, sub-sectoral performance and government initiatives. It highlights the commitment of the state to inclusivity and innovation, fostering a sustainable industrial ecosystem that addresses local and global challenges. With its focus on modernization, investment and entrepreneurship, Telangana continues to strengthen its position as a leader in India's industrial growth.

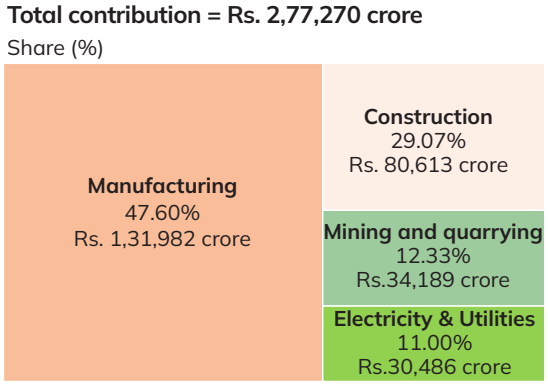
5.1.1. Industrial Sector GSVA growth and Sub-sectoral Contribution in Telangana

The industrial sector GSVA of Telangana at current prices for 2024-25 (AE) is estimated at Rs.2,77,270 crore. This accounts for 18.70% of Telangana GSVA.

Among sub-sectors, the Manufacturing sub-sector at current prices for 2024-25 (AE)

leads with a contribution of Rs.1,31,982 crore, accounting for 47.60% of the total industrial sector, followed by the Construction sub-sector, contributing Rs.80,613 crore, with a share of 29.07%. The Mining and Quarrying sector adds Rs.34,189 crore, making up 12.33%, while Electricity and Utilities contribute Rs.30,486 crore, comprising 11.00%. This highlights the dominant role of manufacturing and construction in the overall economic structure, with mining, electricity and utilities playing smaller but significant roles.

Fig 5.1 Sub-sectoral Contribution to Telangana's Industrial GSVA at Current prices for 2024-25 (AE)

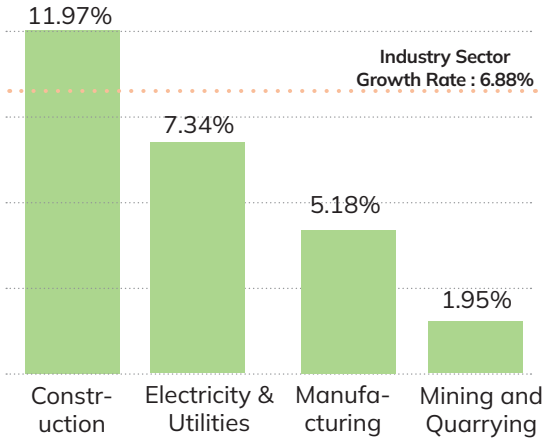


Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

5.1.2. Growth Rates of Industrial Sub-Sectors in Telangana

As per 2024-25 (AE), the industrial sector displayed an overall growth rate of 6.88% compared to 2023-24 (FRE) at current prices. Across its sub-sectors, the construction sector experienced a notable growth rate of 11.97%, while Manufacturing expanded by 5.18%. The Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services subsector saw a growth rate of 7.34%. Meanwhile, Mining and Quarrying grew by 1.95%.

Fig 5.2 Sub-Sector wise Telangana growth within Industries Sector for year 2024-25 (AE) compared to 2023-24 (FRE) at Current Prices



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

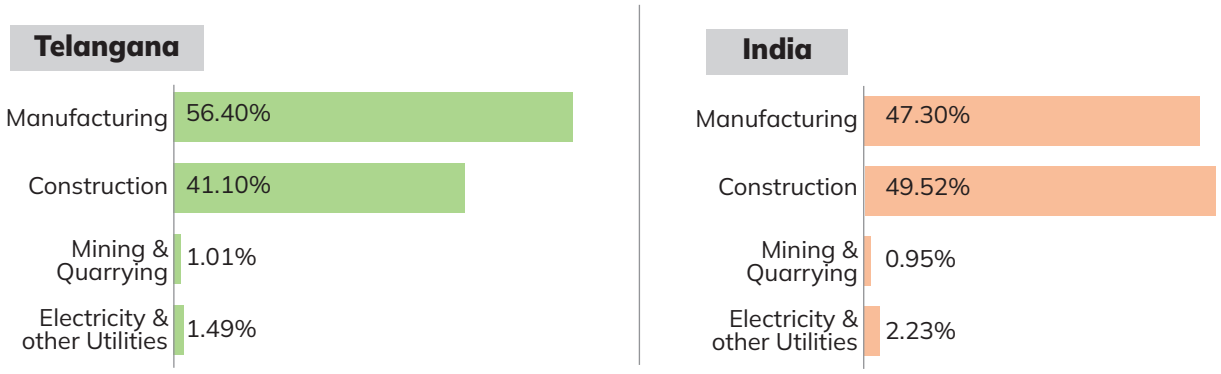
5.1.3. Employment Contributions of Telangana Industrial Sector

According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24, 22.75% of all workers in Telangana are employed in the industry sector. Within the industry sector, the manufacturing sector in the state plays a dominant role, accounting for 56.40% of the employment, while construction contributes 41.10%.

In comparison, at the national level, the industry sector shows a relatively balanced distribution, with manufacturing contributing 47.30% and construction providing 49.52% of employment.

The industrial sector in Telangana shows a strong alignment between its GSVA contribution and employment, with manufacturing leading in both contribution to GSVA (47.60%) and employment (56.40%), while construction follows with substantial contributions to GSVA (29.07%) and employment (41.10%).

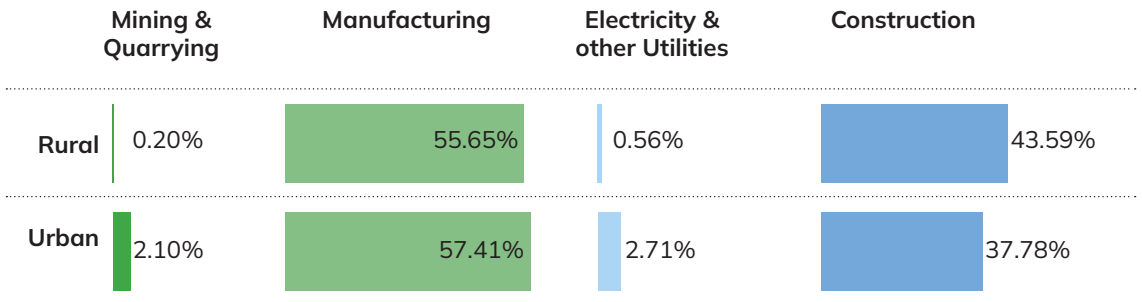
Fig. 5.3. Workforce Distribution (Age group 15 years and Above) Across Industrial Sub-sectors: Telangana vs. India (2023-24)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI; Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2023-24

Within the industry sector, mining and electricity have a significantly smaller rural workforce compared to urban areas, indicating the urban-centric nature of these activities. In the Fig 5.4 manufacturing sector shows a higher employment share in urban areas (57.41%) compared to rural areas (55.65%), highlighting its urban predominance. The construction sector shows a larger share of employment in rural areas (43.59%) compared to urban areas (37.78%).

Fig 5.4 Workforce Distribution (Age group 15 years and Above) Across Industrial Sub-sectors: Urban Vs Rural in Telangana (2023-24)

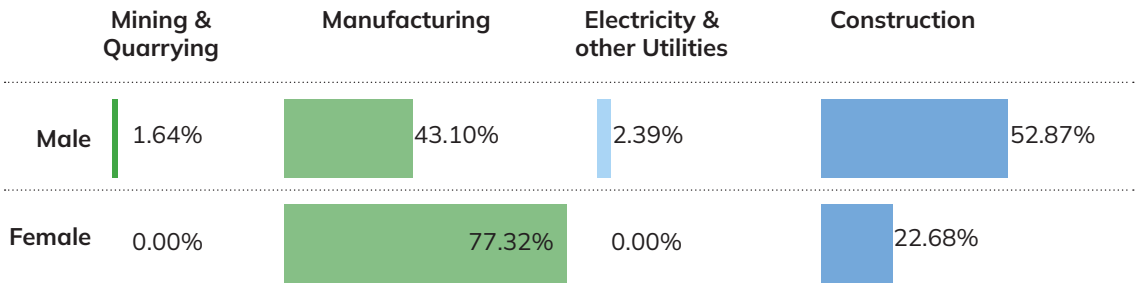


Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI; Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2023-24

In Telangana, the female workers share in the industry sector is 23.06%, which exceeds male workers (22.55%), indicating a notable gender balance. Within the female workforce in industrial sectors, the manufacturing sector accounts for a significant contribution with 77.32%, while the construction sector provides 22.68% female jobs. In comparison, male employment is more evenly distributed, with 43.1% in manufacturing and 52.87% in construction. These figures highlight the gendered dynamics of industrial

employment, with manufacturing serving as a key driver of female workforce participation, while construction remains a more male-dominated sub-sector.

Fig 5.5 Workforce Distribution (Age group 15 years and Above) Across Industrial Sub-sectors: Male Vs Female in Telangana (2023-24)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI; Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2023-24

5.2. Key Reforms And Initiatives In The Industrial Sector

5.2.1. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Mostly, MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes significantly for the inclusive industrial development of the state. The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing a diverse range of products and services to meet the demands of domestic as well as global markets.

Box 5.1: Telangana MSME Policy 2024: Empowering Growth, Innovation and Inclusivity

The Telangana MSME Policy 2024 is a transformative initiative designed to promote economic growth, create employment opportunities and enhance productivity within the MSME sector of the state. The policy is structured around 40 key interventions, organized into six key areas, targeting essential challenges like access to land, finance, technology, raw materials, labour and markets. It also emphasizes inclusivity by offering targeted incentives for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs while fostering global competitiveness through the promotion of Industry 4.0 technologies.

The policy aims to:

- Increase MSMEs contribution to Telangana GSDP by 10%.
- Achieve 15% annual growth in MSMEs registrations.
- Build an export-ready MSME ecosystem emphasizing import substitution.

Telangana roadmap for MSMEs

Access to Land: A major focus of the policy is improving access to land for

MSMEs. The state plans to develop 10 industrial parks in the ORR-RRR region, with five of these parks dedicated exclusively to MSMEs. To ensure equitable access, the policy reserves plots for women (10%) and SC/ST entrepreneurs (15.44% and 9.34%, respectively). SC/ST entrepreneurs will benefit from land cost rebates of up to 50%, with a cap of Rs.50 lakh. Additionally, the policy includes the creation of private flatted factory complexes with built-in facilities designed specifically to support women entrepreneurs, particularly those from Self-Help Groups (SHGs), helping them transition into successful MSMEs.

Access to Finance: The access to finance aspect of the policy introduces innovative mechanisms to ease financial access for MSMEs. One of the major proposals is a subsidy collateralisation scheme, allowing MSMEs to secure loans against benefit entitlements. SC/ST entrepreneurs are offered capital subsidies of up to Rs.1 crore, while other entrepreneurs can avail subsidies up to Rs.30 lakh. In addition, women entrepreneurs are provided with special incentives, with financial support of up to Rs.20 lakh. The policy also promotes the introduction of pilot programs for sales-based credit models and digital bookkeeping advisory services, helping MSMEs manage their finances more effectively and streamline their operations.

Access to Technology: The Telangana MSME Policy 2024 focuses on improving access to technology by introducing Rs.100 crore Yantram Fund for financial assistance to MSMEs. It offers 100% reimbursements for IPR registration—up to Rs.3 lakh for SC/ST entrepreneurs and Rs.2 lakh for others. Workshops and fairs will connect MSMEs with technology providers, encouraging innovation and modernisation.

Access to Markets: The policy enhances access to markets with local procurement incentives and preferential public procurement for MSMEs. Supplier meet-ups and export compliance guidelines will help expand market reach. Additionally, prototyping sample duties up to Rs.10 lakh will be reimbursed to encourage product innovation and diversification.

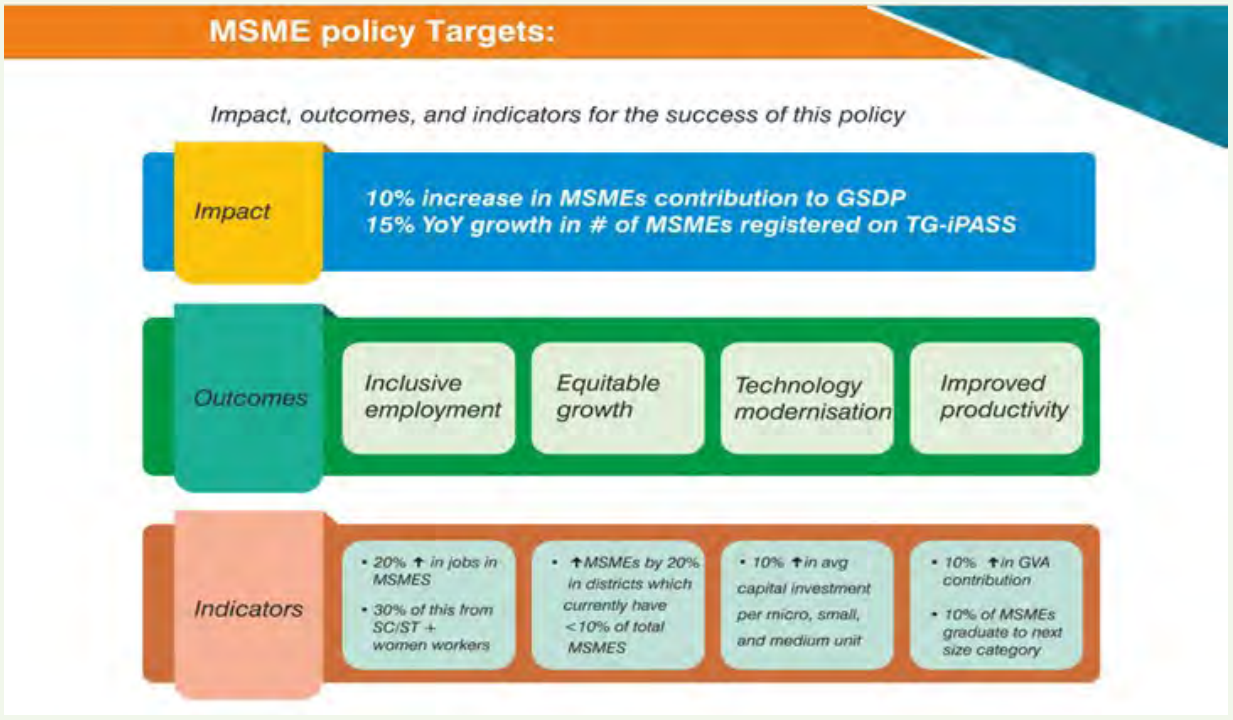
Access to Labour: To address labour challenges, the policy promotes skill development through MSME-specific courses at the TG Young India Skills University. Worker hostels will be set up under PPP models, and simplified labour law compliance, along with apprenticeship integration, will ensure a skilled labour supply for MSMEs.

Access to Raw Materials: The policy aims to streamline raw material access by establishing 10 common facility centres in MSME clusters. MSMEs in these clusters will also benefit from 100% stamp duty reimbursements for warehouses, timely allocation of raw materials and import duty reimbursement for essential imports, ensuring production continuity and competitiveness.

The MSME policy 2024 promises to revolutionise the way MSMEs policy are facilitated to ideate, establish, successfully run and grow to become the best in the country. MSME policy facilitates SHGs to transition from SHGs to MSME by providing end-to-

end support structures. This policy also strengthens the state place as a leading exporter in the country with emphasis on import substitutions.

The policy also establishes an exclusive MSME wing and a state-level committee to enhance governance and ensure the effective implementation of policies, providing robust support for MSMEs.



5.2.2. Telangana Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TG-iPASS)

The TG-iPASS provides a single-window clearance mechanism for all approvals, ensuring time-bound delivery based on self-certification by entrepreneurs. For Mega Projects (investment over Rs.200 crore or employment for over 1,000 people), provisional clearances are granted within 15 days based on self-certification, while formal approvals are issued before operations commence.

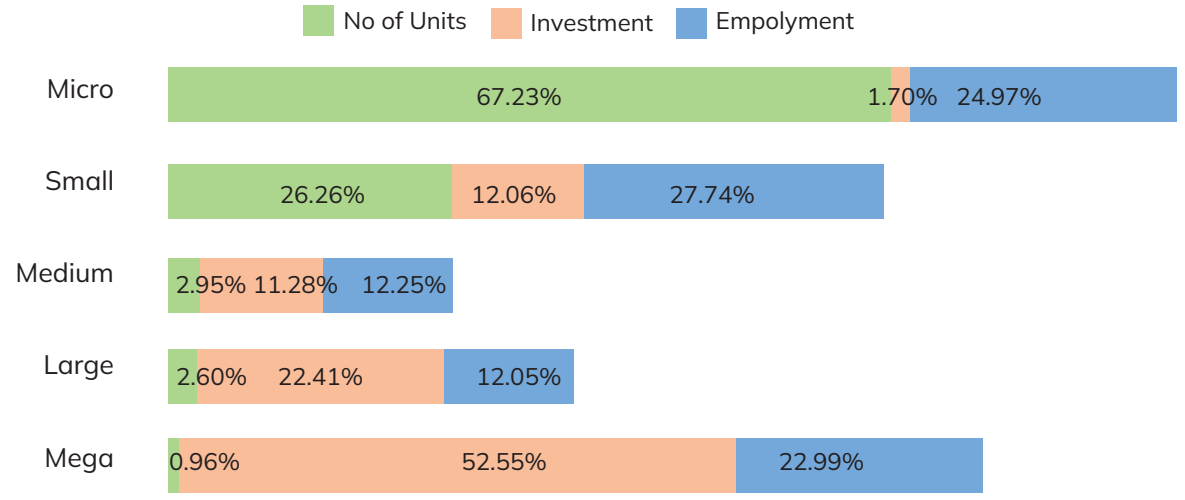
The Industry Chasing Cell serves as a one-stop solution for seamless interdepartmental coordination and facilitation of major investments under the TG-iPASS framework. It ensures timely approvals, resolves bottlenecks and fosters a business-friendly environment.

5.2.2.1 Number of Units Approved, Investment and Employment Trends under TG-iPASS

As of 28-02-2025, the distribution of Micro, Small, Medium, Large and Mega enterprises based on the percentage of total units, investment and employment is shown in Fig.5.6. Micro enterprises dominate the number of units, making up 67.23% of the total but contributing only 1.70% of investments and 24.97% of employment. On the other hand, Mega enterprises, while representing only 0.96% of total units, account for the largest share of investments of 52.55% and 22.99% of employment.

Small and Medium enterprises show a balanced contribution to employment at 27.74% and 12.25%, respectively, with moderate investments of 12.06% for Small and 11.28% for Medium enterprises. Large enterprises play a significant role in investments of 22.41% but have relatively lower contributions to employment of 12.05%. The data highlights that while smaller enterprises dominate in number, larger and mega enterprises drive the majority of investments, reflecting their capacity for capital-intensive operations and significant employment contributions.

Fig 5.6 Percentage of Total Manufacturing Sector Approvals under TG-iPASS by Industry Size



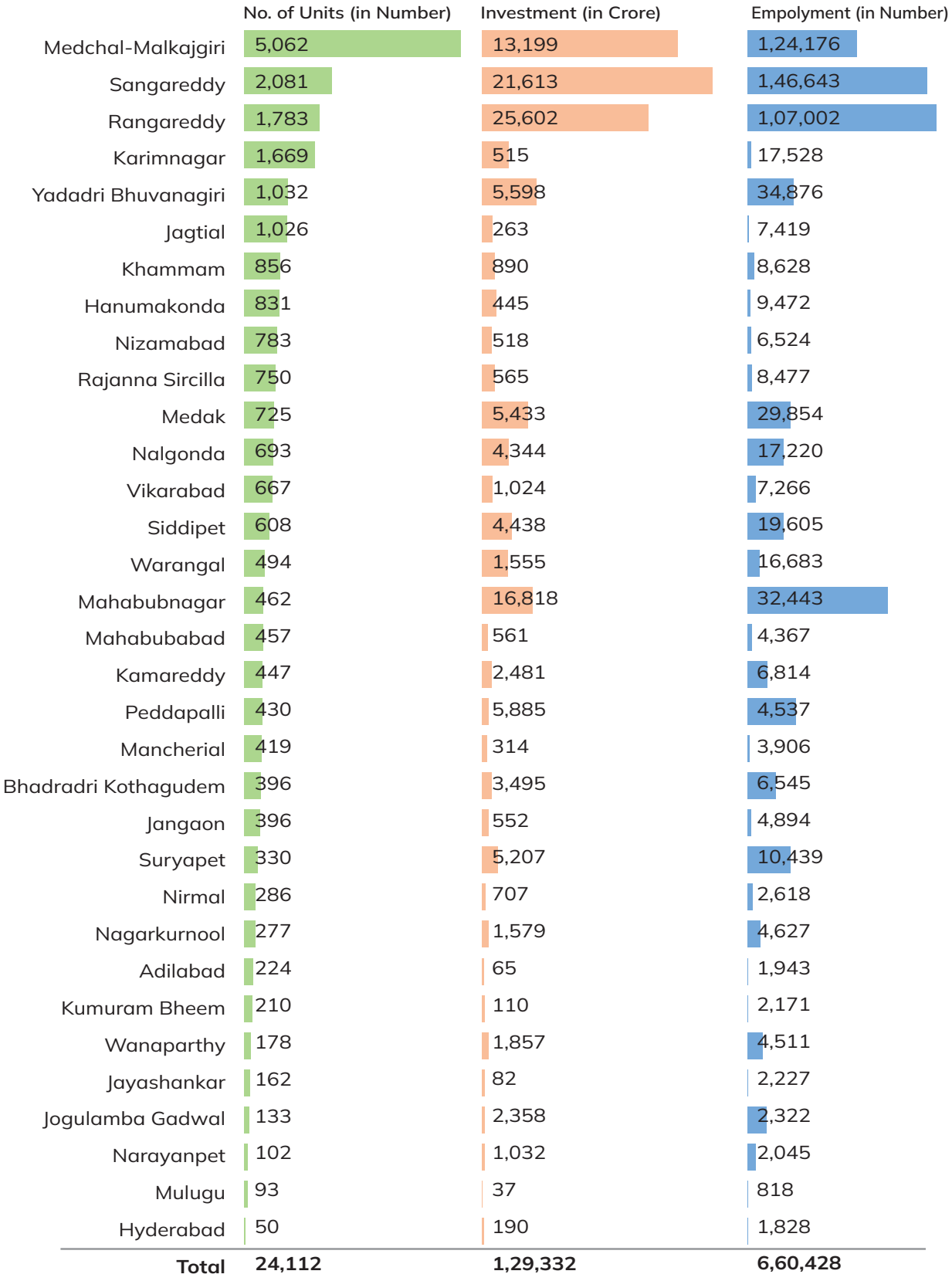
Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana.

5.2.2.2. District-Wise Performance

As of 28-02-2025, the districts with the highest number of approvals for setting up business units were Medchal-Malkajgiri (20.99%), Sangareddy (8.63%) and Rangareddy (7.39%). Investment wise Rangareddy (19.80%), Sangareddy (16.71%) and Mahabubnagar (13.00%) districts recorded the highest in the state and in terms of employment generation, Sangareddy (22.20%), Medchal-Malkajgiri (18.80%) and Rangareddy (16.20 %) emerged as the top three districts (Fig 5.7).

In the Year 2024-25 (upto 28-02-2025), a total of 1,476 units were approved with Rs.9,850.23 crore of investment. These units are expected to create employment opportunities for 38,598 people. Among the districts, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Sangareddy and Rangareddy have the highest in terms of the number of approved units as well as employment creation, whereas in terms of investments, Rangareddy, Nalgonda, and Medchal districts have received the highest (Fig 5.8).

Fig 5.7 No. of Units, Investment and Employment approved for the Manufacturing Sector through TG-iPASS across districts of Telangana



Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana

Fig 5.8 No. of Units, Investment and Employment approved for the Manufacturing Sector through TG-iPASS across districts in Telangana for the Financial Year 2024-25 (upto 28-02-2025).

	No. of Units (in Number)	Investment (in Crore)	Empolyment (in Number)
Medchal-Malkajgiri	262	832.17	6,760
Sangareddy	165	543.42	5,109
Rangareddy	130	5,155.35	8,857
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	93	222.63	1,666
Medak	67	604.97	4,242
Nizamabad	62	36.89	683
Siddipet	62	363.77	1,871
Nalgonda	56	955.75	2,053
Vikarabad	56	58.11	396
Karimnagar	55	28.9	545
Jagtial	48	30.69	551
Mahabubnagar	44	467.47	1,,256
Khammam	38	51.59	298
Nirmal	35	89.14	451
Kamareddy	34	38.67	369
Hanumakonda	33	29.32	278
Suryapet	26	67.3	516
Rajanna Sircilla	21	7.04	179
Jangaon	20	16.48	174
Warangal	19	9	136
Bhadradri Kothagudem	18	80.91	213
Mahabubabad	16	9.84	139
Mancherial	15	29.53	234
Nagarkurnool	15	16.16	165
Peddapalli	15	27.99	258
Wanaparthy	15	30.92	187
Jayashankar	10	10.37	114
Jogulamba Gadwal	10	9.73	94
Narayanpet	9	7.95	96
Adilabad	8	5.86	70
Kumuram Bheem	7	3.42	74
Hyderabad	7	5.91	515
Mulugu	5	2.98	49
Total	**1,476**	**9,850.23**	**38,598**

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana

5.2.3. Support Measures For Industries

5.2.3.1. Telangana State Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement (T-IDEA)

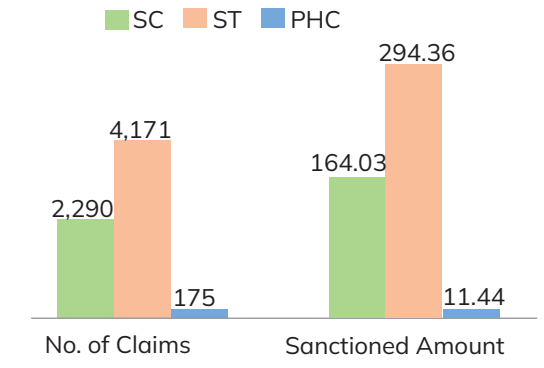
T-IDEA initiative provides investment subsidies, land cost reimbursement, stamp duty reimbursement, SGST reimbursement, power cost reimbursement and subsidised interest rates through the Pavala Vaddi scheme. For Mega Projects, the government offers tailor-made benefits to meet specific project requirements. In the year 2024-25 (upto 24th December), 2,241 claims have been registered and Rs.277.62 crore has been sanctioned.

5.2.3.2. Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs (T-PRIDE)

The T-PRIDE initiative addresses the under-representation of SC/ST/PHC entrepreneurs in the industrial sector. This policy offers incentives such as preferential industrial plot allotments in industrial parks, direct funding, margin money, assistance securing subcontracts with large industries, additional investment subsidies and support for women entrepreneurs.

In 2024-25 (till 24-12-2024), the Government has sanctioned 2,290 claims amounting to Rs.164.03 crore for SC entrepreneurs, sanctioned 4,171 claims amounting to Rs.294.36 crore for ST entrepreneurs and sanctioned 175 claims amounting to Rs.11.44 crore for PHC entrepreneurs as highlighted in Fig. 5.9. A total of 6,636 claims have been approved with sanctions of total Rs.469.83 crore.

Fig 5.9 Social Category-wise Claims (Number) and Sanctioned Amount (Crore) under TG-PRIDE for the year 2024-25 (up to 24-12-2024)



Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana, 2024-25

5.2.3.3. Women Entrepreneurs Hub (WE Hub)

WE Hub, state-led nodal agency for women entrepreneurs, focuses on providing technical, financial, government and policy support to help women start, scale up, sustain and accelerate their businesses with global market access. WE Hub collaborates with government agencies, corporates, industries, academia and international partners to build a supportive ecosystem.

Achievements

- Currently established around 7,300+ startups and SMEs operate under WE Hub with 135 partners.
- 88 startup programs with a 76% two-year survival rate.
- Raised nearly Rs.178 crore in funding with more than 10,000 engagements and interventions.

Social Impact and Entrepreneurship

Social Impact and Entrepreneurship programs blend business with social impact, aiming for a 'Triple Bottomline' of People, Planet and Profit. These initiatives address social and environmental challenges through entrepreneurship and skill development.

Project WE Reach supports cultural and community-based entrepreneurs by providing resources and guidance to those in the early stages of business development, benefiting women entrepreneurs in Telangana. Project Inclusion, in partnership with Re Sustainability Ltd., focuses on creating scalable models for micro and nano women-led enterprises, fostering local employment. The RAMP[1] program aims to scale up 140 MSMEs and support 360 women enterprises with a Rs.4.75 crore. Project Ujaagar empowers minority women, providing financial literacy and formalizing their businesses, successfully improving the socio-economic status of 195 minority women and 10 transwomen.

NITI Aayog, in collaboration with WE Hub, launched the first State Chapter of its Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) called **Udyamika** in Telangana.

Stitching Success of Sravya Gaja: A Journey from Small Business to Community Empowerment

Sravya Gaja, an entrepreneur from Khammam, began with a small tailoring business employing five people, but her operations lacked formalization and scalability. Joining Project Inclusion and WE Hub transformed her journey, helping her formalize her business, invest in advanced machinery and expand production capacity. This growth not only increased her revenue but also enabled her to create employment for women in her community, aiming to employ 30 women by 2025. Sravya's inspiring story highlights the impact of mentorship and targeted support in turning small businesses into thriving enterprises. Her vision continues to drive economic and social empowerment in the textile industry.

HeweAgro Industry Journey: From Local Cultivation to Global Recognition

HeweAgro Moringa Powder, led by Dr. B. Uma Devi, transformed a small Moringa cultivation initiative into a thriving agribusiness, achieving international recognition. Its breakthrough came with its entry into Indo Bazaar Japan, where high-quality Indian products connect with Japanese consumers. Supported by WE Hub, HeweAgro fine-tuned its operations, meeting international standards and positioning Moringa powder as a premium health product. This success boosted sales, expanded brand recognition globally and empowered local farmers through sustainable practices. HeweAgro now plans to diversify its product range and expand into more global markets.

5.2.3.4. Technology-Hub (T-Hub)

T-Hub supports startups with infrastructure, mentorship and market access, fosters corporate collaborations through innovation programs and drives global partnerships to position Hyderabad as a global innovation hub.

1. *Project Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)*

T-Hub manages Rs.10 Crore fund to co-invest in high-growth startups alongside T-Fund and oversees Rs.5 Crore fund for startups certified by the Innovations for Defence Excellence (IDEX) Program, strengthening defence innovation. In Financial Year 2024-25, startups in the T-Hub ecosystem raised $291 million and Rs 1.05 Crore committed through the Startup India Seed Fund.

In the last year, T-Hub established itself as a driving force for innovation and entrepreneurship, nurturing 11 Soonicorns and 58 Minicorns across various sectors. Through access to mentorship, funding, cutting-edge infrastructure and global networks, it accelerates startup growth and scalability. Its key achievements include the launch of the MATH CoE (March 2024) to boost Artificial Intelligence Markup Language (AIML) innovation, hosting the Defence and Aerospace Innovation Summit (May 2024) with prominent dignitaries and 16 CMDs[2] of a Defence Public Sector Undertaking (DPSU) and organizing the GCC Conclave (October 2024) attended by 200+ Global Capability Centers. Additionally, the MATHACK 2.0 hackathon on Gen AI saw overwhelming participation with 10,000+ applications and 2,700+ teams, reinforcing T-Hub's pivotal role in shaping India's startup ecosystem.

Dhruva Space: Pioneering India's Private Space Industry with T-Hub

Dhruva Space, led by Sanjay Nekkanti, has emerged as a key player in the space and defence sector, greatly benefiting from its collaboration with T-Hub. As the founders describe it, partnering with T-Hub was a transformative experience that enabled the company to leverage Telangana's dynamic innovation ecosystem during its formative years. With T-Hub's mentorship, funding, and market access, Dhruva Space was able to scale sustainably within the space and defence sectors. The support extended by T-Hub played a pivotal role in connecting Dhruva Space with global industry leaders and investors, positioning it as one of India's leading private space technology companies.

BlueJay Aerospace: Revolutionising Aviation with T-Hub's Support

BlueJay Aerospace, co-founded by Amar and Uttam, is on a mission to simplify aviation and enhance sustainability, focusing on faster and more efficient transportation for both passengers and cargo. Their vision aligns with the future of mobility, pushing the boundaries of aerospace innovation. From its early days, BlueJay Aerospace has been closely associated with T-Hub, finding a strong foundation of support in Hyderabad's thriving startup ecosystem. T-Hub played a pivotal role in connecting BlueJay Aerospace with investors and strategic partners interested in their breakthrough technology. BlueJay Aerospace secured a non-dilutive grant from T-Hub's Startup Seed Fund, enabling it to build and commission its first prototype. Currently, the prototype is undergoing testing, with plans for its first flight soon.

Next Skills 360: Empowering Underserved Students with T-Hub's Support

Next Skills 360, founded by Suraj Meyur, is a social enterprise dedicated to equipping underserved students with essential life skills, coding and AI education. Their

2. *Chairperson, Managing Director and Chief Executive Office*

innovative approach includes a patented cardboard-based kit that enables students in remote areas to learn coding without access to computers. Expanding their impact, they have also introduced STEM and AI education for visually challenged students, bridging the gap in accessibility and inclusivity. Next Skills 360's journey with T-Hub began through the Lab32 program, which played a crucial role in refining its pitch and strengthening its product-market fit. Later, it participated in the T-Angel program, which enhanced its investment readiness, allowing it to effectively engage with social impact investors.

5.2.3.5. Telangana Innovation Cell (TGIC)

Telangana Innovation Cell (TGIC) is an initiative by the Information Technology and Industries & Commerce Department, Government of Telangana. TGIC was set up under the State Innovation Policy with a vision to build and nurture a Culture of Innovation in the State of Telangana. Today, it acts as the first response of the State Government for identified grassroots innovators, start-ups, entrepreneurs and innovation catalysts to foster an inclusive innovation ecosystem with a state-as-a-whole approach. TGIC is driven by three mandates.

a. To sensitise, scout, validate, scale and deploy grassroots innovations of Telangana.

b. To strengthen the Social Innovation Ecosystem of Telangana with a predominant focus on solutions solving targeted beneficiaries'/sectoral challenges.

c. To promote Innovation among State Departments and District Administrations through Capacity Building of Officials and adoption of innovations for public-centric challenges.

From Village Struggles to Smart Solutions: Shashidhar's Automatic Street Light Innovation

Shashidhar, a rural innovator from Azamnagar village, developed a sensor-based street light system to combat energy waste by achieving a remarkable 60% reduction in electricity consumption. The Telangana Innovation Cell (TGIC) arranged for rigorous technical testing of his device at NIT Warangal. Crucially, TGIC's support culminated in securing a pilot order from the District Collector of Jayashankar Bhupalpally, enabling the practical implementation of his system across 18 villages in Mahadevpur Mandal, within his own district. This pilot project validated his innovation's impact and demonstrated its potential for wider adoption, showcasing TGIC's commitment to nurturing grassroots innovation and facilitating its real-world application.

Ashok Gorre's Seed Injector Revolutionizes Farming

Ashok Gorre, driven by a desire to alleviate the physical strain on farmers, developed a revolutionary seed-injecting tool. This innovation allows farmers to sow seeds while standing, eliminating the need for bending and reducing back pain associated with traditional sowing methods. Starting with recognition under the Intinta Innovator program, TGIC provided support from ideation to entrepreneurship. This included platforms for showcasing his seed-injecting

tool, facilitating market access, and providing financial assistance. Through TGIC initiatives like ODOE[3] in 2024, Ashok successfully sold his agricultural tools and secured a Rs.5 lakh grant via T-SPARK[4] to further develop his innovations. TGIC's continuous support, including a previous Rs.1 lakh grant through TGIRI[5] funds, has been instrumental in enabling Ashok to bring his ergonomic seed-injecting tool to market, ultimately leading to the establishment of his startup, Rural Rise Agrinery LLP.

5.2.4. Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC)

The industrial sector in Telangana plays a crucial role in driving employment, enhancing productivity, raising living standards and fostering innovation and balanced economic development. The state's industrial ecosystem features a blend of high-tech sectors like pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, nanotechnology, aerospace and defence, alongside traditional sectors such as textiles, leather, food processing and minerals. To boost industrial growth, the Government has implemented business-friendly measures, created dedicated cells for facilitating investments and introduced incentives for first-generation entrepreneurs, SCs, STs and women-owned enterprises, all under the broader goal of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (TGIIC) spearheads this growth by developing world-class industrial infrastructure, identifying growth centres and facilitating clearances.

The Government of Telangana, through TGIIC, is driving industrial and economic growth with the proposed development of industrial corridors like Hyderabad-Vijayawada, integrated with the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). Notable developments include Zaheerabad Smart Industrial City, with an investment potential of Rs.15,000 crore and 2 lakh job opportunities and Hyderabad Net Zero City/Future City near the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. The Young India Skills University (YISU) and 65 Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs), with an estimated investment of Rs.2,324 crore, have been established to address skill gaps.

In the last 14 months, from December 2023 to February 2025, Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC) has allocated land to 536 companies for establishing manufacturing facilities, resulting in a proposed investment of Rs.10,991 crore and creating employment opportunities for nearly 37,143 individuals. A significant milestone during this period was the inauguration of Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages' greenfield plant at Banda Thimmapur in Siddipet district on December 2, 2024, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Commerce. This project alone represents an investment of Rs.2,091 crore and the following high investment allotments are made by TGIIC, highlighting Telangana commitment to fostering industrial growth.

3. *One District One Exhibition*
4. *T-SPARK intiative provides funding/grant support to early stage and seed stage startups.*
5. *Telangana Innovations with Rural Impact Incentives.*

Table 5.1 High Investments Allotments Under TGIIC

S. No	Industrial Park	Entrepreneur Name	Proposed employment creation	Proposed investment in Crore Rs.
1	IP_SEETHARAMPUR	Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited	2,000	1,800.00
2	NON_SEZ_GENERAL PARK	Lenskart Solutions Private Limited	205	694.35
3	IP_SEETHARAMPUR	Ardee Engineering Pvt Ltd	1,000	582.67
4	New Energy Park, Divitipally	M/S. Lohum Materials Pvt Ltd	414	502
5	New Energy Park, Divitipally	M/S Altmin Pvt Ltd	250	273
6	IP CHANDANVELLY	M/S. Ctrls Datacenters Limited	120	250
7	UDL_ANANTHASAGAR	Jeevaka Industries Private Limited	645	244.3
8	TGFPZ WARGAL	Mane India Private Limited	110	210
9	TGFPZ WARGAL	M/S. Mayora India Private Limited	886	156.88
10	TGFPZ WARGAL	Bisleri International Pvt Ltd	550	155
11	IP CHANDANVELLY	Venkateshwara Flexo Pack Pvt Ltd	530	153
12	IP_SEETHARAMPUR	Amrutanjan Health Care Limited	142	125.04
13	IP_GHANPUR	M/S Jaydurga Home Decor	950	114.12
14	IP_SEETHARAMPUR	Alpla India Pharma Private Limited	117	111.7
15	IP Medical Devices Park	Medicube Health Tech Solutions	323	105
16	TGIIC_HARDWARE_PARK PH-II	Asaco Private Limited	150	101.11
17	IP_YELUMALA	Biliti Electric India Private Limited	510	100.48
18	TGIIC_JEDCHARLA_GIP	The Supreme Industries Ltd.	100	100

5.2.4.1. Development of Industrial corridors in Telangana

Industrial corridors are being developed across the country with support from the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, through the National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

The Government of Telangana proposes to develop industrial clusters across the Hyderabad-Nagpur Industrial Corridor, Hyderabad-Warangal Industrial Corridor and Hyderabad-Vijayawada Industrial Corridor. These corridors aim to promote industrialisation and socio-economic growth in the state.

5.2.5. Telangana Industrial Health Clinic (TIHC)

The objectives of the IHC focus on supporting Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs) and addressing the challenges they face. These objectives include:

- **Development Needs of MSEs:** Focusing on sick and incipient sick enterprises, the clinic coordinates with financial

institutions to provide diagnostic and clinical facilities while offering financial support to new MSEs.

- **Revival and Rehabilitation:** The clinic helps MSEs in revival and rehabilitation by providing effective guidance and timely financial resources.
- **Strategic Partnerships:** Identify strategic partnerships to create comfort for banks in reviving MSEs, helping them overcome Non-Performing Asset (NPA) status.
- **Access to Equity:** Facilitating MSEs in accessing equity through the SME Exchange.
- **Comprehensive Financial Services:** The clinic promotes a financial services team, working with accredited consultants to provide a wide range of services to MSEs, including:
  - Diagnostic assistance
  - Consulting in finance, marketing, branding, co-branding and technology
  - Support for manufacturing start-ups and incubation centres in the MSE sector.
  - Expanding financing channels for working capital issues.
  - Conducting techno-economic evaluations when MSE viability is at risk.

The initiative aims to strengthen the MSE sector, ensuring their growth and sustainability through a holistic approach.

Table 5.2 Performance/Achievements of TIHC upto December 2024:

Nature of Activity	No. of References received
General Enquiries	868
Priority Release cases	871
Total References received	1,739
Out of the above through Financial Resolution	61
Amount Disbursed	**Rs.8.49 Crore**

Box 5.2: Young India Skill University, Telangana: A Center of Excellence for Industry-Focused Education

Young India Skill University, Telangana, stands as a pioneering institution dedicated to revolutionizing skill-based education by integrating academic knowledge with hands-on industrial training. With a mission to bridge the gap between traditional education and the evolving demands of the global workforce, the university is committed to producing industry-ready professionals equipped with technical expertise, problem-solving abilities, and real-world experience. Designed to be a catalyst for economic growth and social development, the university provides high-quality vocational education that empowers students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds. By fostering a culture of innovation, research, and entrepreneurship, it plays a crucial role in shaping the next generation of skilled professionals

who can contribute to the sustainable development of Telangana and beyond.

The Young India Skills University, Telangana, was established by Government of Telangana in August 2024 in a Public Private Partnership mode to impart quality & employable skill education to the youth of the State. The University is advised and governed by a Board of Management headed by Mr. Anand Mahindra, with other industry heads as members. The permanent campus of the University is being constructed over 57 acres at Net Zero City/Future City, Hyderabad by MEIL.

The Skill University offers 17 courses and provides training to 20,000 individuals annually, equipping them with industry-relevant skills. Private companies will play an active role in the university's management, ensuring alignment with market needs.

YISU commenced academic activities in November 2024 and as of now 178 students are attending short term courses in various disciplines like Healthcare, Pharma and Logistics & Supply Chain. The University has the mandate of implementing industry-driven courses and has secured the partnership of about 20 companies in industry & service sectors, including majors like Flipkart, GMR Airports, Dr Reddys, Aurobindo Pharma, Laurus Labs, Biological E. Limited, GMR Cargo, Mahindra Logistics, Apollo Medskills, KIMS, AIG Hospitals, Navata Logistics, Cargomen, Microsoft, CISCO etc.

In the upcoming academic year, Young India Skill University (YISU) is set to expand its academic offerings by introducing two undergraduate programs, complementing its existing portfolio of various certificate programs. Strengthening its credentials, YISU has successfully secured 2(f) approval from the University Grants Commission (UGC), granting it the authority to offer all degree courses listed under the UGC framework. Additionally, the university has achieved 80G Income Tax exemption, enhancing its ability to attract philanthropic contributions, and has obtained CSR-1 registration from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, enabling it to receive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding for furthering its mission of skill development and industry-aligned education.

By fostering a transformative educational ecosystem, Young India Skill University, Telangana, is poised to become a national benchmark for skill-based education, significantly contributing to the industrial and economic prosperity of the state.

5.2.6. Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET)

The Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET) is a government initiative aimed at enhancing the employability of Telangana youth. Powered by AI, this innovative online platform serves as a bridge between job seekers and employers, facilitating seamless job matching based on skills and preferences. By leveraging advanced technology, DEET aspires to revolutionize the employment landscape in the state and boost economic growth.

DEET provides access to various skill development resources and training programs, enabling job seekers to upgrade their abilities and improve their employability. The user-friendly interface makes the platform accessible and easy to navigate, while real-time updates keep users informed about job postings, applications and interview schedules. Furthermore, DEET organizes job fairs and career counseling sessions to connect job seekers with potential employers and offer career guidance.

To ensure the successful implementation of this platform, the Government of Telangana has established a dedicated DEET wing. By integrating cutting-edge technology and fostering collaboration between job seekers, employers and industries, initiatives like DEET are paving the way for a more prosperous and inclusive future for Telangana.

5.3. Sectoral Insights of Telangana Industries

5.3.1. Aerospace and Defence Sector

The Aerospace and Defence sector in the state, continued to showcase its dominance in 2024, solidifying its position as a national leader with a series of remarkable achievements. Winning the Best State Award for Aerospace at the Wings Award function by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, GoI underscored its consistent leadership in the sector. Major events like Aeromart Hyderabad in July 2024, held in collaboration with BCI Aerospace France, brought together over 200 companies from 15 countries, facilitating more than 3,500 fruitful B2B meetings and highlighting the capability of the state to host world-class industry events.

The year also marked significant industrial expansions, with Airbus joining the aerospace ecosystem of Hyderabad alongside Tata for the C295 project, awarding a contract for 737 series cargo doors. In addition, GE Vernova, a Steam Power Manufacturing Facility at Azad COE and innovation centre Hyderabad, were inaugurated in 2024.

Significant investments included a Rs.210 crore Weapons Systems Integration Facility by Apollo Microsystems Limited, expected to create 400 jobs and a Rs.300 crore manufacturing unit by Raghuvamsi Aerospace, projected to employ 1,200 people in the next few years. Additionally, Jeh Aerospace Startup launched the aerospace industry in Hyderabad, reinforcing the innovation ecosystem of the city.

Indigenous advancements, such as the unveiling of the first indigenously manufactured Drishti10 'Starliner' UAV[6] by Adani Aerospace Park for the Indian Navy and robust international collaborations, including engagements with a French delegation and participation in global forums like Eurosatory and Farnborough Airshow in 2024, further cemented the global footprint of Telangana. Local MSMEs demonstrated significant growth, with Raghuvamsi Aerospace acquiring a 100% stake in PMC in a UK-based company and regional MSME conclaves at BDL[7] and ALEAP[8] fostering grassroots innovation.

6. *Unmanned Aerial Vehicle*
7. *Bharat Dynamics Limited*
8. *Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India (ALEAP)*

With several new facilities and international collaborations, the Aerospace and Defence sector of the state has the assurance to generate thousands of high-value jobs while contributing to self-reliance in the defence and space technologies of the Nation.

5.3.2. Handlooms and Textiles

The Government has undertaken various initiatives to support and uplift handloom and powerloom weavers in Telangana. These initiatives aim to provide employment, improve wages and ensure the socio-economic development of weavers. Here are the key activities and achievements:

Geo-tagging of Looms: The government has geo-tagged 22,529 handlooms and 43,469 powerlooms in the state, assigning them unique digital codes. This ensures transparency in implementing welfare schemes and directs benefits to genuine weavers. There are 40,000 handloom weavers, including ancillary workers and 11,698 Powerloom weavers including ancillary workers in Telangana.

Telangana Nethanna Bhadratha: This scheme offers life insurance to handloom and powerloom weavers and ancillary workers aged 18 to 59 years through LIC and for those above 59 years, it is implemented by TGSCO which is the APEX Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society of Telangana. In case of death, Rs.5 lakh is provided to the nominee of the deceased family. An amount of Rs.9 crore has been allocated for this scheme in 2024-25. In the year 2024-25, 36,333 enrollments were made and 20 death claims amounting to Rs.1 crore were settled.

Telangana Nethanna Podupu (Podupunidhi): The Scheme Promotes savings and provides social security benefitting up to 38,000 handloom weavers and ancillary workers and 15,000 powerloom workers. The Government contributes double the savings of handloom workers (16% of wages) and matches powerloom workers' savings (8% of wages). A budget of Rs.115 crore has been allocated for 2024-25 for implementing the scheme.

Telangana Nethannaku Bharosa: This initiative aims to promote the cloth products produced in Telangana State by using the Telangana mark label and to provide wage support to handloom weavers. Each weaver is eligible for up to Rs.18,000 and each worker receives up to Rs.6,000 per year based on their work and Rs.44 crore have been allocated for the year 2024-25.

Indira Mahila Shakti Sarees Scheme: The Indira Mahila Shakti Sarees Scheme ensures the free distribution of two uniform sarees annually to 64.70 lakh women registered in Self-Help Groups (SHGs), enhancing their economic independence and dignity.

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji State Awards: To honor outstanding craftsmanship, the government conferred these awards to 32 weavers in 2024-25. Each award includes Rs.25,000, a merit certificate, a handloom shawl and a memento.

Yarn Depot at Vemulawada: To address the long-pending demand of powerloom Aasamees, the Government of Telangana issued GO Ms.No.18 dated 05.10.2024, sanctioning the establishment of a yarn depot at Vemulawada in Rajanna Sircilla district, with TGSCO as the nodal agency. A

Corpus Fund of Rs.50 crore was approved to manage the depot and maintain buffer stocks of yarn to benefit the Asamees in Sircilla.

Konda Lakshman Bapuji Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT): The Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, in principle approved the establishment of the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) in Hyderabad. The Government of Telangana initiated the institute on a temporary basis at Sri Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Nampally, until infrastructure is completed at the Handloom Park in Pochampally. The institute offers a three-year Diploma in Handloom and Textile Technology, with practical classes conducted in newly set-up five types of laboratories at Chenetha Bhavan, Nampally. The institute was later renamed Konda Lakshman Bapuji Indian Institute of Handloom Technology and Rs.2.50 crore were allocated for its establishment. Admissions for 60 students for the 2024-25 academic year have been completed.

Kakatiya Mega Textile Park (KMTP): The KMTP in Warangal, is the first of its kind in the country based on development strategy of "Farm to Fibre," "Fibre to Factory," "Factory to Fashion," and "Fashion to Foreign", covering the entire textile value chain. It provides manufacturing facilities from ginning to garmenting with integrated infrastructure, common facilities with modern technologies to enhance productivity and global competitiveness. The park aims to be a global sourcing hub for the textile industry, with an expected investment of Rs.10,000 crore and a projected generation of one lakh jobs. KMTP was categorized as a Brownfield Park under the PM MITRA scheme of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The department has requested for change in category from Brown Field to Green Field.

5.3.2.1 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

The Telangana State Khadi and Village Industries Board (TGKVIB) is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a Central Government-sponsored scheme in the state. TGKVIB plays a key role in facilitating financial assistance for young entrepreneurs to establish self-employment projects in the Industry and Service sectors, particularly in rural areas. The board also manages the disbursement of Margin Money (Middle End Subsidy) from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to beneficiaries through banks. Additionally, it conducts skill development training programs under both stipendiary and non-stipendiary categories, supported by KVIC's budget.

In the year 2024-25 (upto 20th December 2024), TGKVIB under PMEGP facilitated the setup of 326 units, disbursed Rs.1,607.72 lakh as Margin Money and generated employment for 2,770 individuals. TGKVIB received the Best Participation Award for its commendable display at the All-India Industrial Exhibition in Hyderabad - 2024.

5.3.2.2. Handicrafts

Telangana is home to several artisans who produce exquisite toys, furniture, silver filigree, brass bangles, etc. For example, the Nirmal district is known for its Nirmal Furniture, which received Geographical Indication Rights in 2009. Similarly, Adilabad's Ushegaon village is known for

Dokra metal artifacts, made by employing the lost-wax method. Pembarthi village in the Jangaon district produces Pembarthi metal crafts. The craftsmen decorate individual items like perfume bottles, betel nut cases, vases and mementos. Siddipet is home to artists who make the Cheriyal paintings that depict narratives and stories across long scrolls.

Telangana State Handicrafts Development Corporation (TSHDC) bears the primary responsibility of marketing the state's handicrafts and providing welfare support to the artisans in the state.

5.3.3. Leather Industry

The Telangana Leather Industries Promotion Corporation (TGLIPC) focuses on supporting artisans and boosting the production and marketing of leather goods in Telangana. It aims to enhance the leather industry in Telangana through several initiatives. These include skill upgradation training for leather artisans and unemployed youth, promoting the marketing of leather products for government departments and manufacturing various leather goods, including footwear and garments. Additionally, the corporation supports and finances leather industries, advocating for their growth and sustainability in the state.

TGLIPC is developing the Armoor Leather Cluster in Nizamabad under the MSME Cluster Development Programme (MSE – CDP) with an investment of Rs.52 Crore comprising 120 plots and providing employment to 1000 direct and 500 indirect people. Rs.4.61 crore have been spent on land levelling, construction of the admin building, laying internal roads and building a compound wall.

TGLIPC and Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) entered into an MOU to provide training to leather artisans and other candidates in the Mini Leather Parks of TGLIPC Ltd. for different line of activities, i.e. manufacturing of leather bags/ leather garments/ footwear/ leather goods, etc.

During 2024-25, TGLIPC has obtained Work Orders from the BC Welfare Department, National Academy of Constructions and Telangana Minorities (TMREIS) for supply of footwear, ties, belts and ID cards for approximately Rs.19 crore and the supply is under process.

5.3.4. Life Sciences and Pharmaceuticals

Telangana has emerged as a leading life sciences hub in Asia, housing more than 800 life sciences companies with a combined value of USD 50 billion[9]. Telangana accounts for 1/3rd of the global vaccine output and is regarded as the vaccine capital of the world. Also, the State contributes to about 35% of pharmaceutical production in India[10] and 4/10 top global pharma companies have a footprint in Telangana. In addition, pharmaceutical products contributes 26.01% share, which accounts for Rs.26,077 crore of total merchandise export in Telangana from April 2024 to December 2024.

It is also a home for top R&D institutions such as the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, the Institute of Life Sciences, the

9. *https://lifesciences.telangana.gov.in/telangana-life-sciences/vision/*
10. *https://lifesciences.telangana.gov.in/telangana-life-sciences/hyderabad-nucleus-of-life-sciences-in-asia/*

Centre for Stem Cell Sciences, etc. Telangana government recognizes life sciences as its priority sector. World-class infrastructure, progressive policies, a cluster-based approach and the availability of talent create an enviable and unique identity for Hyderabad, attracting major global and Indian Life Sciences companies to the State.

Box 5.3: Telangana Rising: Hyderabad Becoming a Life Sciences Hub in India

The Life Sciences sector in Telangana has achieved remarkable milestones in the past 14 months, with 150+ life science projects worth Rs.40,000 crore, generating over 51,000 direct and 1,50,000 indirect jobs. Major developments included Amgen establishing one of its largest global innovation centres with a 3,000+ seater office in Hyderabad and Medtronic inaugurating its first large-scale IT facility outside the US, investing Rs.500 crore.

Significant Investments Worth Noting

- KrKA and Laurus Labs: These companies are investing Rs.2,250 crore to set up facilities for pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical manufacturing. Together, these projects will create 2,800 jobs.
- Vivint Pharma: The company is building a new injectables factory with an investment of Rs.400 crore, which will create jobs for 1,000 people.
- Sanofi: The company is investing Rs.3,600 crore in Hyderabad, creating 2,600 new jobs in the life sciences sector.
- Takeda (3rd largest pharma company in Asia) and Biological E limited: These companies are partnering to manufacture 5 crore doses of the dengue vaccine every year from Genome Valley. This will make Hyderabad a leader in the fight against dengue and strengthen its reputation as the "vaccine capital of the world."
- Miltenyi Biotec: This Germany-based company is opening a state-of-the-art facility for cell and gene therapy in Genome Valley.
- Zoetis: The world's largest animal health company has opened a technology and innovation center in Hyderabad.
- Medtronic: This global health tech company has established its first IT center outside the USA in Hyderabad, with a Rs.500 crore investment.
- Olympus: A leading medical technology company from Japan is setting up an engineering and R&D center in Hyderabad, employing 500 people.
- Thermo Fisher and the Government: Together, they are setting up India's first Bioprocess Design Centre (BDC) in Genome Valley,.
- Amgen: One of the world's largest biotechnology companies is building an innovation center in Hyderabad with a seating capacity of 3,000 persons.
- Rx Propellant and Terminus Group: They are investing Rs.2,000 crore to build high-tech lab spaces in Genome Valley to support innovation and R&D. This project could create 10,000 jobs in various fields.

Hyderabad growth in the life sciences sector shows a strong ecosystem with supportive government policies, excellent infrastructure, and skilled professionals. The city has become a key player in India's biotechnology, pharmaceutical and healthcare innovation sectors. Projects like Genome Valley and Pharma Villages, along with a focus on research and development, have brought in global investments and encouraged local businesses to grow.

Looking ahead, the Focus of Hyderabad on innovation and collaboration will strengthen its position as a global destination for life sciences. This will boost economic growth, create jobs and help develop advanced healthcare solutions.



5.3.4.1. Medical Devices Park

The Telangana Medical Devices Park, near Hyderabad, is a MedTech innovation and manufacturing cluster of India, hosting over 55 companies producing diverse products such as insulin pens, surgical tools, diagnostic kits, orthopaedic implants, ophthalmic devices, and wound care devices, ensuring seamless access to domestic and international markets. It benefits from the Hyderabad strong ecosystem of over 1,000 Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in precision engineering and 6,000+ plastics manufacturers, as well as a rich talent pool supported by premier institutions like IIT, IIITs, JNTU, BITS Pilani, Osmania, Gandhi Medical college etc and advanced research centres of the state. The 'Made in Telangana' stents and catheters are now being exported to over 89 countries, including the United States, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

5.3.4.2. Pharma Villages

The Government of Telangana is spearheading the development of "Pharma Villages" to solidify its position as India's pharmaceutical hub. These villages are envisioned as integrated ecosystems,

leveraging the state's existing pharma infrastructure to attract further investment and growth in the life sciences sector. The initiative aims to create dedicated spaces for pharmaceutical manufacturing, research and development, fostering a comprehensive and self-sustaining industry environment.

The government has identified large land parcels across multiple districts, strategically located between the Outer Ring Road (ORR) and Regional Ring Road, with close proximity to national and state highways. These identified sites, ranging from 775 to over 2,000 acres, will be developed into specialized Pharma Villages, integrating them into existing industrial corridors like the Hyderabad-Nagpur and Hyderabad-Bengaluru corridors. This strategic approach aims to streamline operations, enhance connectivity and attract major pharmaceutical companies, ultimately boosting the state's economy and creating employment opportunities.

5.3.5. Electronics, Semiconductors and Energy Storage Systems

Telangana has emerged as a hub for electronics manufacturing, hosting three Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) in Maheshwaram, E-City, and Divitipally. The newest EMC in Divitipally was approved under the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC 2.0) scheme in 2024. Telangana is home to global technology leaders such as Microsoft, Apple, Amazon, Google, Meta, OnePlus, Toshiba and Uber, solidifying its position as a key player in the global technology sector. The state also hosts major semiconductor R&D and design companies, including Qualcomm, NVIDIA, Micron, AMD, Intel, Microchip, NXP, Silicon Labs, AMS Osram, Phison, and MosChip. This robust ecosystem underscores Telangana's prominence as a hub for innovation and advanced technology development.

Telangana's efforts in energy storage manufacturing were recognized with the 2024 India Energy Storage Alliance (IESA) State Leadership Award. The award was presented at the 10th edition of the India Energy Storage Week (IESW) 2024 – International Conference & Expo in New Delhi, highlighting the state's leadership in advancing the sector.

In a strategic move to boost international investments, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce (TCC) to establish their TCC India-Hyderabad office, facilitating Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Taiwan. Additionally, TCC is setting up an India-Taiwan Industrial Park (ITIP) across 217 acres near Hyderabad, further integrating the state into global supply chains.

The Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) is expanding its presence in Hyderabad with the establishment of a pre-testing centre. This facility is set to drive growth in the electronics, automotive and electric vehicle (EV) industries, enhancing Telangana's competitiveness in these high-tech sectors.

The Electronics and Semiconductor Policy 2025 is currently in the stakeholder consultation phase and is targeted to be published in April 2025. The policy aims to strengthen Telangana's position as a preferred destination for investments in the electronics sector, reinforcing the state's

commitment to innovation, infrastructure and industrial growth.

The Electronics Wing has confirmed 15 projects with a total investment outlay exceeding Rs.93,000 crore and an employment generation potential of over 21,750 jobs. Of these, projects with an investment potential of Rs.9,650 crore and the capacity to generate over 7,300 jobs have been approved by the Consultative Committee on ESDM/Cabinet Subcommittee. Additionally, 22 projects with an investment potential exceeding Rs.1 lakh crore and an employment generation potential of over 40,000 jobs are under active consideration.

Significant Investments:

- **JSW Group:** JSW UAV Ltd. is investing Rs 800 crore in setting up a defence drone manufacturing facility, along with their US-based technology partner, with a potential to generate more than 180 skilled jobs.
- **Premier Energies group:** The company is setting up a state-of-the-art Solar PV 4GW Module and 4GW Cell facility with an investment of Rs.3,342 crore and a wafer ingot facility with an investment of Rs.1,700 crore. Premier Group, India's 2nd largest integrated solar PV manufacturer, will generate employment for 3,000 people through these projects in Telangana.
- **Creative Sensors Inc.:** The Indian entity of Taiwanese company, Sensorem Photonics, is setting up a Contact Image Sensors Module unit aiming to supply to the computer peripheral industry, with an investment of 724 crore. This project aims to generate 805 jobs.
- **Lohum Materials:** Lohum group, a leader in battery recycling, proposes to set up a Critical Materials recycling, refining, processing, and value-added products manufacturing unit in Divitipally EMC, with an investment outlay of Rs.502 crore and potential to generate 414 jobs for Telangana.
- **Crompton Greaves:** Crompton Greaves, a leader in consumer electronics, is setting up one of the world's largest fan manufacturing units, with an annual production of 1.4 crore units. The project will entail an investment outlay of 375 crore, with a direct employment generation for 3,500 people.
- **Amber Enterprises:** Through its joint venture company Amber Resojet Pvt. Ltd., has announced an investment of Rs.250 crore in the state.
- Other solar energy players, Junna Solar and Akshat Greentech among others, are investing over Rs.7,000 crore in the renewable energy sector.

5.3.6. Food Processing

Telangana Food Processing Society (TGFPS) acts as the nodal agency for promoting food processing industries in Telangana. The vision of TGFPS is to implement both state and central government schemes related to food processing while also supporting allied departments in their food processing initiatives.

Telangana developed SFPZs across 7,150 acres, attracting Rs.6,432.39 crore in investments. Projects worth Rs.3,517.56 crore are operational, creating 7,152 jobs. Another notable project is the Hindustan Coca-Cola Plant, a greenfield investment

worth Rs.1,658 crore, which spans 49 acres in Siddipet and began operations in December 2024. The plant has generated 1,410 jobs, both direct and indirect. Additionally, the Mane Group is investing Rs.200 crore in a Medchal facility focused on snack flavor production, significantly increasing its production capacity with cutting-edge technology.

In 2024, Telangana showcased its agri-food ecosystem at World Food India, attracting key investors and fostering collaborations with global food companies. The TGIIC Mega Food Park was inaugurated (in December 2024) with Rs.109 crore, a 60-acre facility in Sathupalli that supports 26 companies and has created 170 jobs. The state also has ambitious plans for its Oil Palm Mission, with the goal of cultivating 20 lakh acres under oil palm and attracting Rs.16,000 crore in investments to establish over 100 oil mills in the next five years.

TGFPS is also involved in the implementation of several centrally sponsored schemes to further boost the food processing sector. The Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, with a budget of Rs.400 crore, provides seed capital, credit-linked grants, marketing aid, incubation centers and skill training. To date, 8,897 Self-Help Group (SHG) beneficiaries have received Rs.34.84 crore in seed capital and 4,352 enterprises have been grounded. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), Telangana has supported the development of two mega food parks with a total capital investment of Rs.218.54 crore, alongside subsidies of Rs.100 crore. The scheme also supports 15 cold chain projects worth Rs.400.3 crore and 24 expansion/preservation projects with a combined investment of Rs.571.17 crore.

Additionally, TGFPS plays an important role in facilitating backward linkages for food processing industries by collaborating with various departments, including the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), MEPMA[11] and those in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries. The society has helped establish linkages with prominent companies like Plant Lips, Godrej and Mars, fostering the development of a robust food processing ecosystem.

Telangana continues to attract significant investments in the food processing sector, with new projects totalling an estimated Fixed Capital Investment of Rs.4,596 crore. Key investments include Aquahub, Amul, Mayora India (snacks and candy manufacturing), Mane India (seasoning and Flavors), Varun Beverages, Bisleri India, Integrated rice mills (2), and Ice cream manufacturing units by RMJV Group and Scoops.

Additionally, 29 ethanol projects with a total capacity of 5,456 KLD are in progress, with an estimated fixed capital investment of Rs.7,000 crore, further strengthening the state's position as a leading hub for food processing and agribusiness.

11. *Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas*

5.3.7. Logistics

The logistics wing has taken several initiatives to enhance logistics efficiency, improve logistics and trade infrastructure, technological upgradation, promote startups, green logistics and women in logistics.

The Government of Telangana is developing a Multi-Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) in Medak. It is a collaboration of Telangana Trade Promotion Corporation, National Highway Logistics Management Ltd and Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. This initiative aims to enhance freight handling with state-of-the-art facilities and improved connectivity spanning 325 Acres.

The logistics wing also undertakes the implementation of Gati Shakti for integrated and real-time planning of infrastructure.

5.3.8. Mining

Telangana aligns its mining activities with the National Mineral Policy, the key goals are to increase exploration, streamline regulations and ensure the growth of the mining sector. By balancing development and environmental care, the state aims to turn its mineral wealth into economic progress.

The state with 2025 mineral-based industries has a wide variety of resources such as coal, iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese. It also has industrial minerals like quartz, feldspar, clays and yellow ochre, along with specialty stones like black and colored granite, marble and barytes. Additionally, construction materials like road metal, gravel and sand are abundant.

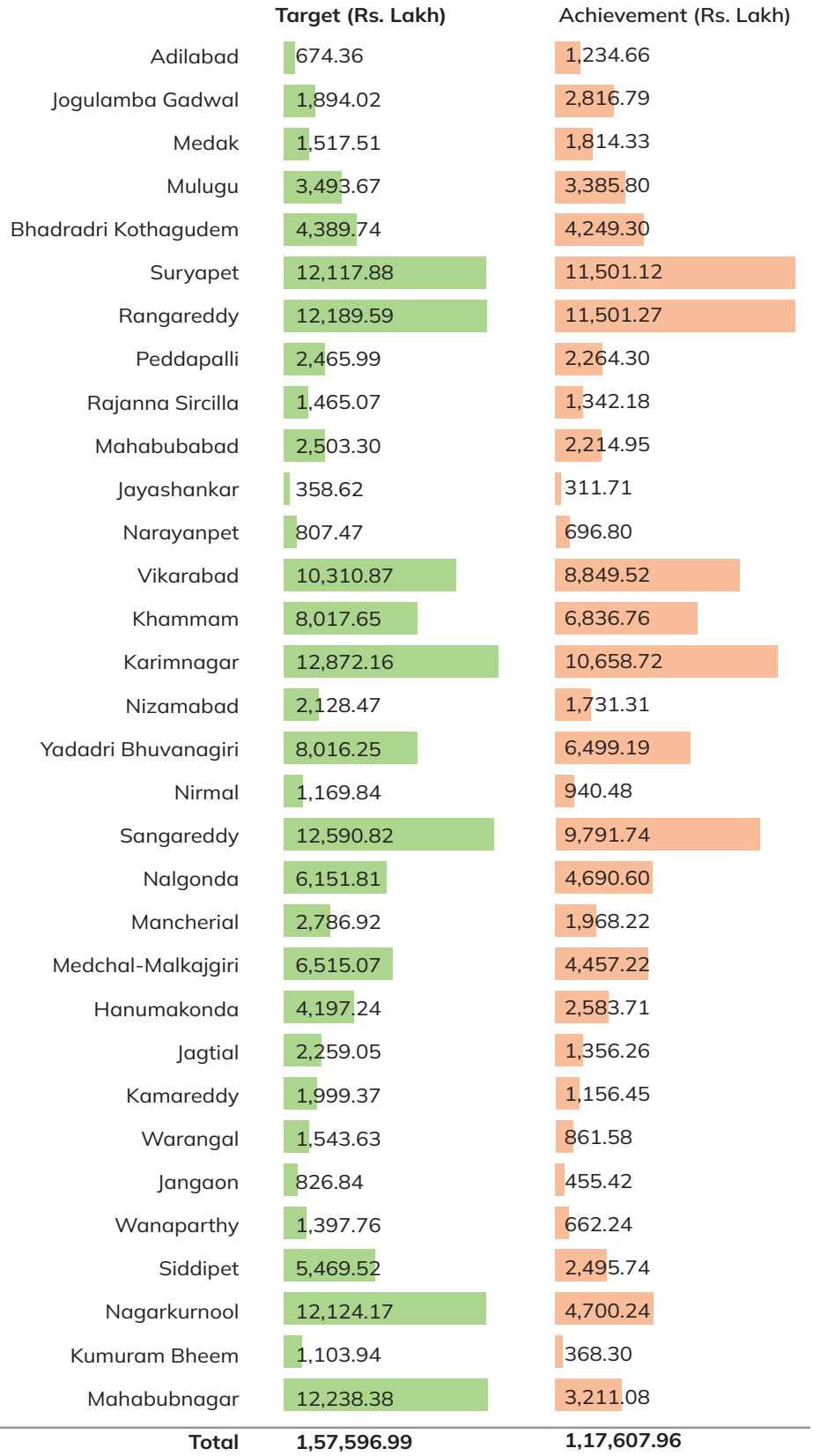
The Department of Mines and Geology plays a key role in utilizing these resources responsibly. It focuses on eco-friendly and sustainable mining practices to make the most of the mineral potential available in 33 districts of the state. In the FY 2024-25 (upto December 2024), the sector has generated Rs.4,600.20 crore.

In terms of district-wise performance, Adilabad, Medak and Jogulamba Gadwal outperformed all other districts in revenue achievement from mineral resources, exceeding their respective targets.

Limestone

In November 2024, the Department of Mines and Geology, in collaboration with GSI and MECL, completed the G3-level exploration of three limestone blocks in Suryapet and conducted their auction with state government approval. Two blocks, Saidulnama and Sultanpur, were successfully awarded to M/s. Deccan Cements Limited (Rs.42.85 crore) and M/s. NCL Industries Limited (Rs.45.05 crore), respectively. The successful bidders have paid 20% of the upfront payment, amounting to Rs.12.54 crore. The department has subsequently submitted proposals to the state government for issuing Letters of Intent (LoI) and sought approvals for the Approved Mining Plan (AMP), Forest Clearance, Environmental Clearance (EC), Consent for Establishment (CFE) and Consent for Operation (CFO).

Fig 5.10 District Wise Revenue generated from Mineral Resources for 2024-25 (up to December 2024): Target Vs Achievement



	Target (Rs. Lakh)	Achievement (Rs. Lakh)
Adilabad	674.36	1,234.66
Jogulamba Gadwal	1,894.02	2,816.79
Medak	1,517.51	1,814.33
Mulugu	3,493.67	3,385.80
Bhadradri Kothagudem	4,389.74	4,249.30
Suryapet	12,117.88	11,501.12
Rangareddy	12,189.59	11,501.27
Peddapalli	2,465.99	2,264.30
Rajanna Sircilla	1,465.07	1,342.18
Mahabubabad	2,503.30	2,214.95
Jayashankar	358.62	311.71
Narayanpet	807.47	696.80
Vikarabad	10,310.87	8,849.52
Khammam	8,017.65	6,836.76
Karimnagar	12,872.16	10,658.72
Nizamabad	2,128.47	1,731.31
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	8,016.25	6,499.19
Nirmal	1,169.84	940.48
Sangareddy	12,590.82	9,791.74
Nalgonda	6,151.81	4,690.60
Mancherial	2,786.92	1,968.22
Medchal-Malkajgiri	6,515.07	4,457.22
Hanumakonda	4,197.24	2,583.71
Jagtial	2,259.05	1,356.26
Kamareddy	1,999.37	1,156.45
Warangal	1,543.63	861.58
Jangaon	826.84	455.42
Wanaparthy	1,397.76	662.24
Siddipet	5,469.52	2,495.74
Nagarkurnool	12,124.17	4,700.24
Kumuram Bheem	1,103.94	368.30
Mahabubnagar	12,238.38	3,211.08
Total	**1,57,596.99**	**1,17,607.96**

Source: Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Telangana

Coal

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a significant coal producer in Telangana, operating 39 mines (22 underground and 17 opencast) across six districts in Telangana, aiming to support the electricity needs of the state, thereby causing economic development. It contributes around 7.5% of the coal production in India, catering to the power needs of Southern India, with a workforce of 40,897 as of November 2024. For the year 2024-25, SCCL targets 72 MT in both coal production and dispatches, with 43.89 MT already produced by November 2024 and 40.40 MT dispatched. This sector generated Rs.2,874 crore revenue in 2024-25 against the target of Rs.2,208 crore, up to December 2024.

Sand

Sand mining in Telangana, with 74 units in operation, focuses on the sustainable extraction and management of sand resources, essential for infrastructure and economic development of the state. Supervised by the Telangana Mineral Development Corporation (TGMDC), the initiative aims to regulate mining activities, prevent illegal practices and minimize environmental damage. In the year 2024-25, sand mining generated substantial state revenue of Rs.546.72 crore up to December 2024. These achievements highlight TGMDC's success in balancing resource utilisation with environmental protection, supporting developmental projects and strengthening state finances.

5.3.9. Sugar Cane

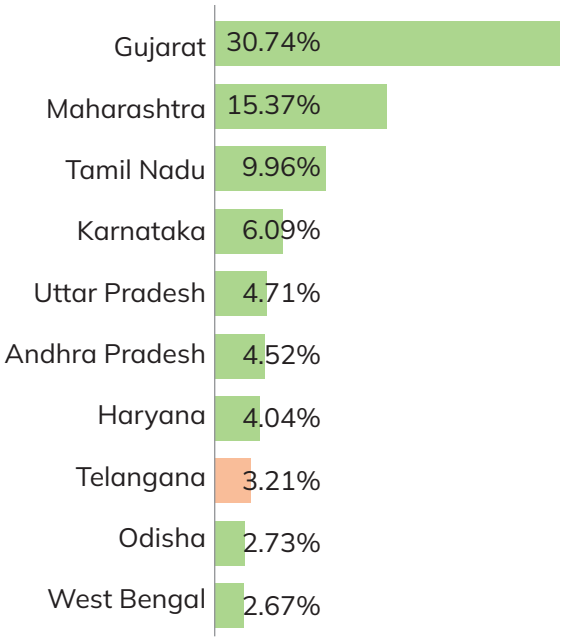
The Government has demonstrated consistent efforts to enhance sugarcane production and processing across the state. For the ongoing 2024-25 season, as of December 31, 2024, 8.46 lakh MTs of cane have been crushed, with a recovery rate of 9.62%.

Ethanol production has witnessed significant growth, aligning with the Biofuel Policy. As of December 31, 2024, the 2024-25 season has already achieved 1,22,474 KBL[12] of ethanol production, with 99,475 KBL supplied to OMCs[13]. These initiatives collectively highlight the commitment of the Government in achieving self-sustainability, boosting renewable energy and supporting the sugar industry diversification.

5.4. Export Sector

The Commerce & Export Promotion Department has been designated as a "State Export Commissioner" and Nodal Agency by the MoC&I, GoI New Delhi, for development and promotion of exports from the state.

Fig 5.11 Top 10 Merchandise Export Performing States (April-2023 To March-2024)



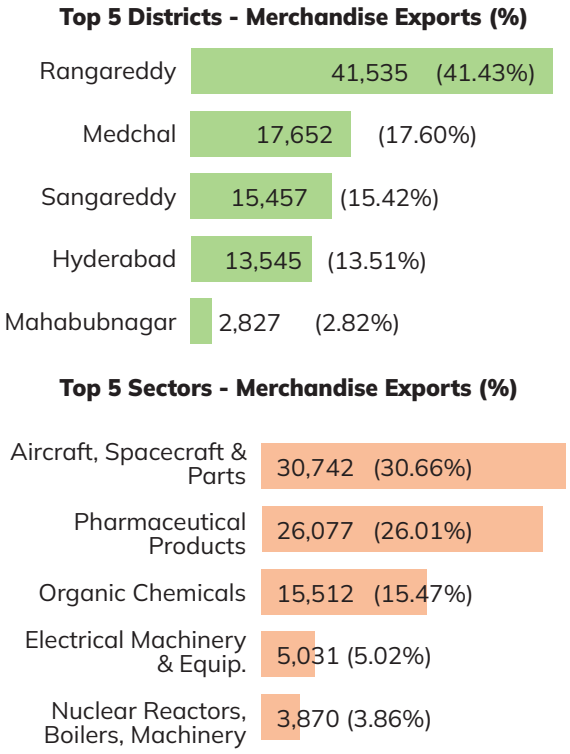
Sources: DGCI&S, MoC&I, GoI, Kolkata and Compiled by State Export Commissioner, C&EP Department, GoT, Hyderabad

12. *Kilo Bulk Litres*
13. *Oil Marketing Companies*

The Telangana State has inherent potential and geo-economic strengths in all sectors of Agriculture and Allied, Manufacturing Industry and Services with a good export ecosystem in the state.

In the Financial Year 2023-24, Telangana merchandise exports were recorded at Rs.1,16,182 crore with a share of 3.21% of India's total merchandise exports (Rs.36,19,292 crore).

Fig 5.12 Estimated Share of Top 5 Districts and Top 5 Sectors in State's Merchandise Exports (Values in crore and %) From April-2024 To December-2024

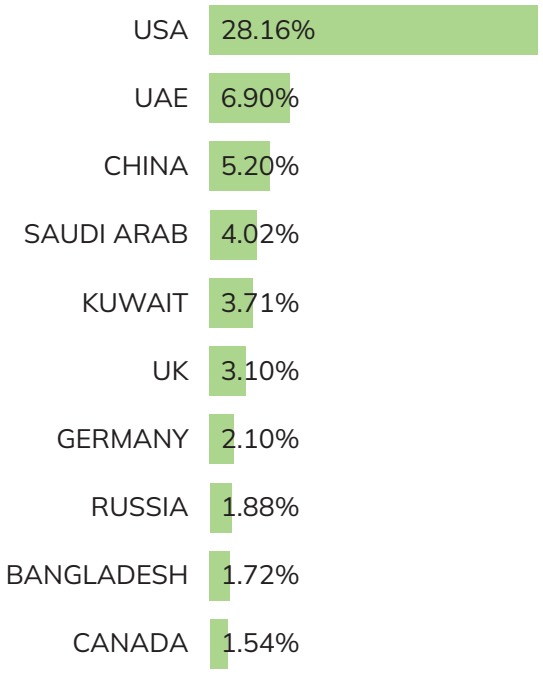


Sources: DGCI&S, MoC&I, GoI, Kolkata and Compiled by State Export Commissioner, C&EP Department, GoT, Hyderabad

The State is implementing the national priority initiatives of converting each district into Export Hubs. District Exports Hubs (DEH), One District and One Product (ODOP) and District Export Action Plan were prepared for all districts to develop and promote overall (Goods & Services) exports from each district. The Government is focused on developing rural exports and the generation of employment.

From April 2024 to December 2024, total merchandise exports (estimates) stood at Rs.1,00,268 crore. Out of 33 districts, a mere five districts (Rangareddy, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Sangareddy, Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar), as shown in Fig. 5.12, accounted for over 90.78% of merchandise exports from the state. Other major contributing districts include Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri (2.04%), Medak (1.38%) and Nalgonda (1.07%).

Fig 5.13 Telangana's Country wise Export Trade Data for the period from April 2023 to March 2024



Sources: DGCI&S, MoC&I, GoI, Kolkata and Compiled by State Export Commissioner, C&EP Department, GoT, Hyderabad

Among industries, Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts Thereof and Pharmaceutical Products constituted around 56.67% of the total

merchandise exports. The percentage of exports attributed to major commodities are highlighted in Fig 5.12.

Further, the State regularly organizes & participates in several promotional events such as conferences, seminars, workshops, Outreach Programmes, BSMs and other related programmes, Trade Fairs, Exhibitions/Trade Expos on several topics of International Trade, for benefitting the Trade & Industry and promotion of State exports.

Fig 5.13 shows the major export global destinations of Telangana products during the year 2023-24. Among them, a large section of Telangana merchandise exports is directed toward the USA (28.16%), United Arab Emirates (6.90%) and China (5.20%).

Telangana Trade Promotion Corporation Ltd. TGTPC) has drafted a policy that envisions increasing merchandise exports to Rs.8.5 lakh crore (~$100 billion) by 2034, with a CAGR of 22.19%. A three-pronged strategy is being envisaged with Champion Sectors (Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Precision Engineering & Electronics), Potential Sectors (Agri & Food Processing, Textiles, Medical Devices & Plastics and Packaging) and Aspiring sectors (Gems & Jewellery, EV & Automotive, Handicrafts, Toys and Furniture & Minerals incl. Granite), total 12 Sectors that are critical to boost exports from Telangana.

Box 5.4: Emerging Tech in Focus: Telangana Draws Massive Investment at Davos 2025



JSW Defence signed an agreement with Telangana government to invest Rs. 800 crore in setting up a facility for manufacturing Unmanned Aerial Systems at WEF 2025

At the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2025 in Davos, Telangana has attracted proposed investments totalling Rs.1,78,950 crore, projected to create over 49,500 jobs across various sectors. The Industries Sector accounts for

around Rs.74,050 crore with significant contribution by SunPetro and Megha Industries units, whereas services sector leads the way, accounting for Rs.1,04,900 crore, with a significant Rs.1,04,500 crore dedicated to the establishment of AI, Cloud Services, and Data Centers—emphasising the growing significance of emerging technologies.

Name of the Company	Description of the Project	Investment (in Rs crore)
Industries		
Skyroot Aerospace	Space Technology Sector	500
Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Ltd (MEIL)	Multi-sector infrastructure company	15,000
Sun Petrochemicals	Private oil producer company	45,500
JSW UAV Limited	Defence Manufacturing company	800
Ramky Group	Infrastructure Development, Environment Management, Real Estate and Consultancy	5,000
Phoenix	OEM Motors for Cooling	250
Mytrah Energy	Renewable Power Producers	7,000
Services		
Amazon Web Services	AI, Cloud Services Data Center	60,000
Tillman Global Holdings	Ultra Modern AI, Cloud Services Data Center	15,000
CtrlS Datacenters Ltd	Ultra Modern AI Data Center with 400 MW	10,000
Sify Technologies	200 MW Data Center and AI Hubs in Warangal and Other Cities	10,000
Ursa Clusters	Ultra-Modern AI Data Center Hub	5,000
Blackstone (JCK Infra)	150 MW Data Center in Hyderabad	4,500
Agility Logistics	Supply Chain, Infrastructure, Innovation	400
Total		**1,78,950**

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana: 2024-25

5.5. Way Forward

Telangana industrial growth is on a strong trajectory, with Rs.74,050 crore in Industies investments secured at DAVOS 2025. To sustain this momentum, the state has built on its strengths in technology, defence and sustainable energy while ensuring policy reforms support long-term industrial expansion. Strengthening the MSME Policy 2024 and enhancing financial inclusivity has further empowered small businesses and driven balanced growth.

As per 2024-25(AE) at current prices, Manufacturing and Construction are the backbone of the telangana industrial sector, contributing 47.60% and 29.07%, respectively, to the total industrial GSVA. Given the industrial sector's dominant role in both economic output and employment, the state can further focus on policies that enhance productivity, attract investments and promote sustainable practices in these sectors.

The expansion of the export ecosystem of Telangana is key to global competitiveness. Diversifying sectors such as aerospace, pharmaceuticals and food processing, along with better market access and financial aid for MSMEs, has fostered resilience. Creating dedicated export zones and leveraging digital tools will connect local industries with global markets, ensuring sustained trade growth.

Establishing innovation hubs in rural areas and promoting advanced industrial technologies can decentralise growth and enhance regional development. Additionally, prioritizing sustainable development by scaling green industrial parks and optimizing resource use will help create an eco-friendly industrial landscape.

Skill development programs through Young India Skills University, aligned with industrial needs and rural employment strategies, will strengthen workforce readiness and reduce migration. Continuous monitoring through data-driven governance and stakeholder feedback will ensure adaptability and effectiveness in Industrial policy implementation.

As the proverb states, “Industry is the soul of progress” Consistent efforts will pave the way for long-term excellence. With a forward-looking approach, Telangana can maintain its industrial leadership, foster innovation and drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Chapter 6

Services






Experium

Key Highlights

- At current prices, the service sector contributes 66.3% of the Gross State Value Added for 2024-25 (Advance Estimates), amounting to Rs.9,83,529 crore, with a growth rate of 11.9%.
- Within the service sector, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, and Professional Services contribute the largest share of 24.9%, followed by Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants at 18.2%, and Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting at 7.5% to total GSVA.
- As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) July 2023 - June 2024 (Usual Status), the service sector employs 34.8% of the total workforce, comprising 23.9% of the total female workforce and 41.5% of the total male workforce.
- Hyderabad employs 30,000 professionals in emerging sectors like VFX, Gaming, and Animation, and this number could expand to 1 lakh in the coming years.
- Skill development initiatives, such as the Young India Skills University (YISU), which operates under a PPP model, to provide industry-aligned training. YISU aims to offer courses across 18+ sectors, including Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI), logistics, artificial intelligence, supply chain, life sciences, and automotive, among others. By onboarding industry partners to drive most activities, the university ensures students gain practical skills suited to the evolving job market.
- With Hyderabad emerging as a global tech hub, the state has actively fostered AI-driven policies, industry collaborations, and skilling initiatives. This proactive approach enhances Telangana's readiness to adopt and leverage AI technologies for economic growth and job creation. The state is developing an AI City as part of the Net Zero Future City, further solidifying its position as a leader in sustainable, AI-driven innovation.
- At the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2025 in Davos, Telangana secured proposed investments worth Rs.1,78,950 crore, with the services sector leading at Rs.1,04,900 crore. Notably, Rs.1,04,500 crore is allocated for AI, Cloud Services, and Data Centers, underscoring the state's commitment to emerging technologies and digital transformation.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can revolutionise every aspect of society, from healthcare and education to agriculture and governance. **What makes AI truly remarkable is its potential to democratise opportunities, ensuring that growth is not just confined to a select few but is shared across all sections of society.** *Through this ambitious initiative, we aim to leverage AI to drive equitable development, focusing on the needs of underserved and vulnerable communities. By integrating generative, cognitive, and interpretive AI into public services, we will enhance efficiency, accessibility, and the overall quality of life for every citizen of Telangana.*

-Hon'ble Chief Minister, GoTG, AI Global Summit 2024, Hyderabad

The service sector is a cornerstone of Telangana's economy, accounting for the largest share of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA), driving economic growth, attracting investments, and fostering innovation. Despite its significant economic contribution, an analysis of GSVA and workforce dynamics highlights a critical employment-output mismatch. While the sector continues to expand, the number of jobs generated does not align with the scale of economic output, suggesting a need for improved job creation strategies to ensure that the benefits of growth are more equitably distributed across the workforce.

This paradox stems from the characteristics of Telangana's service sector. On one hand, high-value and skill-intensive industries such as information technology and professional services generate significant economic output but are unable to absorb the low-skilled workforce. On the other hand, the informal nature of many service-based activities limits their ability to contribute meaningfully to economic formalisation and job creation. Adding to this complexity is the capital-intensive nature of certain subsectors. For instance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, and Professional Services alone account for 24.9% of the state's GSVA but employ a mere 1.4% of the workforce, highlighting the stark disparity between output and employment.

These structural challenges are further compounded by a larger global economic shift. Today, we stand at a pivotal moment in global economic transformation, driven by a technological revolution that holds immense potential to enhance productivity, drive global economic growth, and elevate incomes worldwide. However, this transformation also brings risks, such as job displacement and widening inequality. In emerging markets, around 40 per cent of jobs are expected to be impacted by artificial intelligence (AI)[1] . Many of these regions lack the infrastructure and skilled workforce necessary to fully capitalise on AI's benefits.

To address these challenges, the Government of Telangana has initiated several forward-looking measures. The establishment of the Young India Skill University aims to equip the next generation with the skills required to meet the demands of a modern service economy. Additionally, the integration of vocational education into the university framework[2] and the introduction of a

[1] IMF BLOG: AI Will Transform the Global Economy. Let's Make Sure It Benefits Humanity.

[2] In a significant policy shift, the Telangana Government has decided to integrate Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Advanced Training Centers (ATCs), and Polytechnic Colleges into the Young India Skill University (YISU) framework. (https://tinyurl.com/tgnewcourses)

new MSME policy is focused on fostering formalisation and supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises in the service sector.

For high-value and emerging sectors, the Government is making significant investments, such as the development of an AI City to position Telangana as a leader in artificial intelligence and related technologies. These initiatives reflect a comprehensive approach to tackling the challenges of employment, skill development, and sectoral growth, ensuring that the service sector continues to be a cornerstone of Telangana's economic success.

The first section of this chapter examines the contribution of the service sector to the state's economy, highlighting its pivotal role in driving growth. The second section provides insights into Information Technology. The third section focuses on the state's major initiatives aimed at fostering the growth and development of the service sector. The fourth section deals with Tourism. Finally, the chapter concludes with an outline of the future outlook.

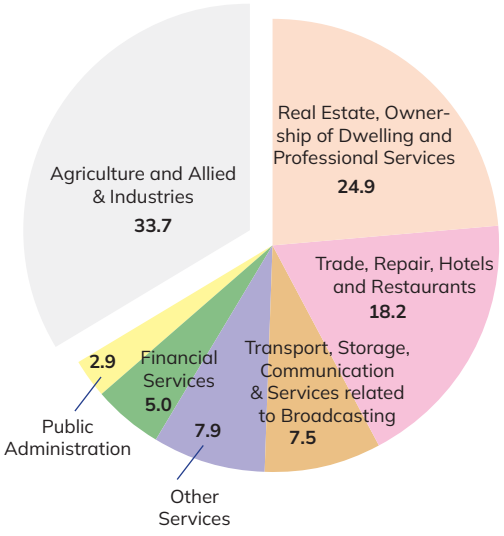
6.1 Service Sector and its Contribution to the State

The service sector's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) for 2024-25 (Advance Estimates) at current prices is estimated at Rs.9,83,529 crore, contributing 66.3% to the total GSVA. This marks an impressive 11.9% growth from the previous year, highlighting the sector's strong and sustained performance.

6.1.1 Sub Sectoral Contribution to GSVA

The Service sector in the state is predominantly driven by Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, and Professional Services, which contribute the largest share of 24.9% to the total GSVA. This is closely followed by Trade, Repair, Hotels, and Restaurants at 18.2%, and Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting at 7.5%. Other notable contributors include Financial Services (5.0%), Public Administration (2.9%), and Other Services (7.9%). This diverse composition underscores the sector's balanced growth, emphasising the need for targeted support across all sub-sectors to maintain momentum and ensure sustained economic progress.

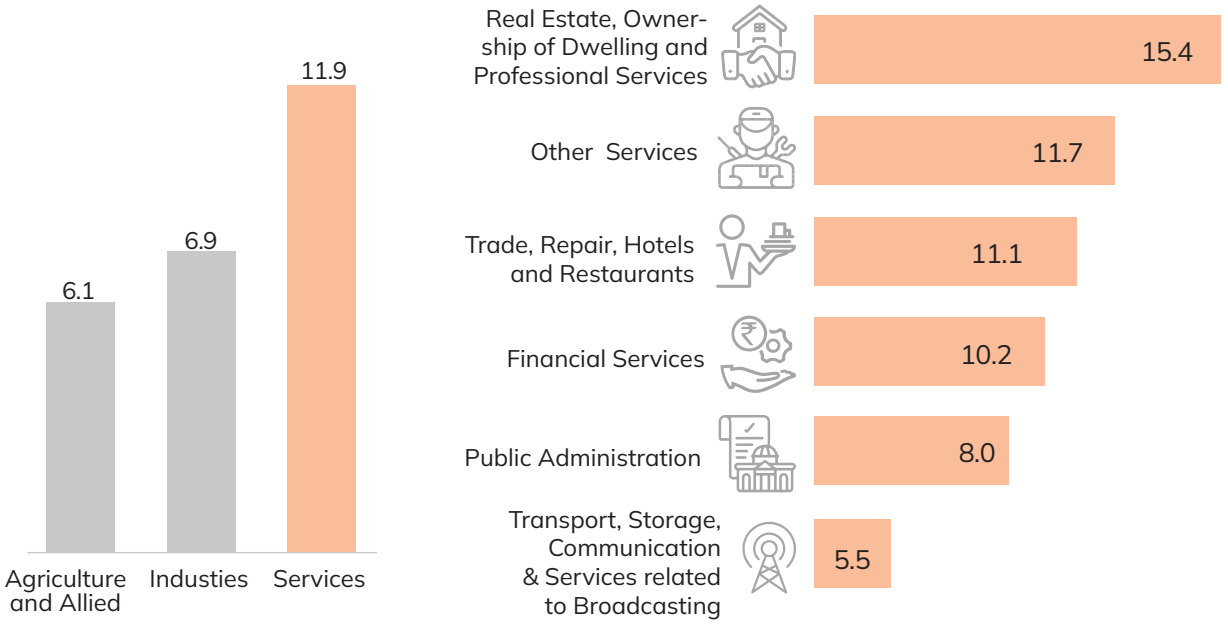
Fig 6.1 Contribution (%) of Service sub-sectors to overall GSVA for 2024-25 (AE) at current prices.



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

Within the Services sector, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services leads with an impressive growth rate of 15.4%, followed by Other Services (11.7%) and Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants (11.1%). Financial services and Public Administration also show robust growth rates.

Fig 6.2 Growth Rate of Service Sub-Sectors for 2024-25 (AE) at Current Prices.

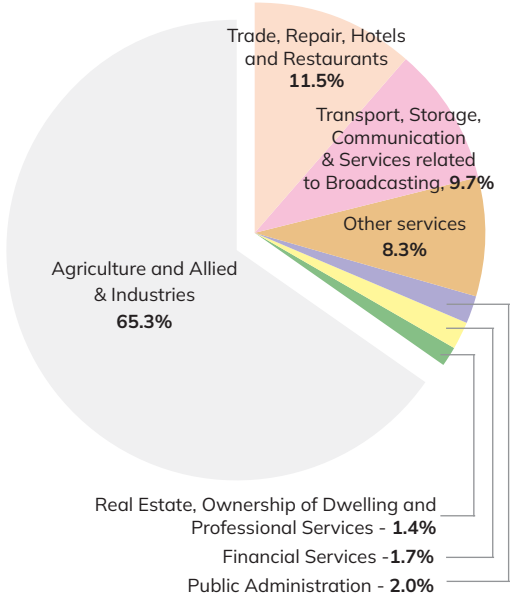


Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

6.1.2 Workforce Dynamics in the Service Sector: Key Insights

According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) July 2023 - June 2024, the percentage distribution of usually working persons (principal status + subsidiary status)[3] across various industries reveals the following key observations.

Fig 6.3: Workforce Distribution within service sub-sectors (Usual Status)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) July 2023 - June 2024

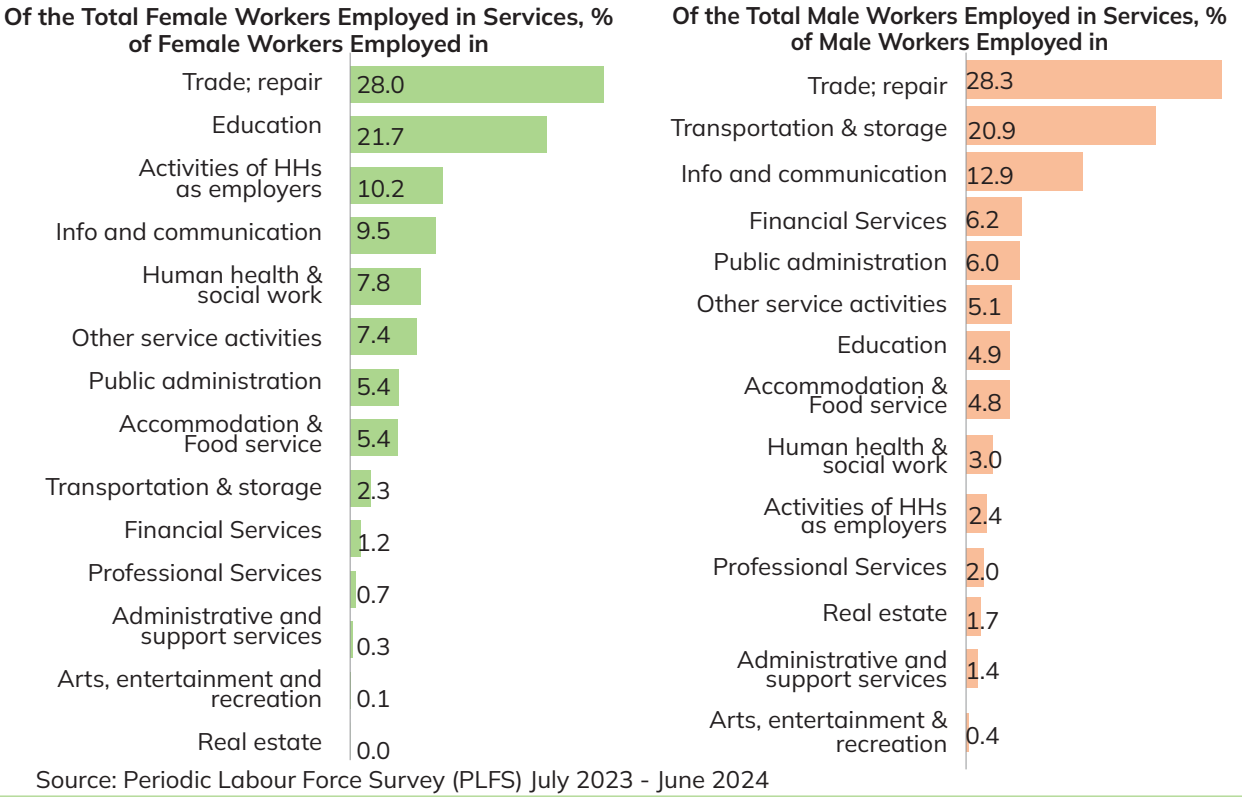
The service sector contributes significantly, accounting for 66.3% of the overall economic output. However, it employs only 34.8% of the workforce. 23.9% of the total female workforce is employed in the service sector, compared to 41.5% of the male workforce.

The Agriculture sector is the dominant employer for women, whereas the Service sector predominantly employs men. This indicates that women are engaged in sectors with lower productivity, while men are primarily employed in more productive sectors.

If we consider the sub-sectoral contribution of employment, 11.5% of the employees are engaged in Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants; 9.7% in Transportation, Storage and Communication; 2.0% in Public Administration; 1.7% in Financial Services; 1.4% in Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services.

[3] The workforce in the usual status (ps+ss) includes (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Fig 6.4: Gender-wise workforce distribution within service sub-sectors (Usual Status)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) July 2023 - June 2024

The Trade and Repair is the leading contributor to employment for both men and women. However, there are notable differences in the types of activities each gender predominantly engages in.

Men are more involved in Transportation and Storage, Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance activities, and Public Administration. In contrast, women are more concentrated in care-related activities, in addition to Trade and Repair. These include education, activities of households as employers, human health and social work, as well as some roles in Information and Communication.

This distinction underscores the gendered division of labour within the service sector, reflecting societal and economic patterns that influence occupational choices and opportunities.

6.2 Sectoral Insights

6.2.1 IT Exports and Employment Generation in the Sector

The IT industry has been playing a pivotal role in the expansion of the Services sector in the state, driving job creation, infrastructure development, and economic growth. Through its impact on both traditional and emerging services, IT has positioned Telangana as a leading service-driven economy in India, with growing global recognition.

Telangana has established itself as one of India's leading IT export and employment generation hubs. The state has successfully positioned itself as a global destination for IT exports and a major source of employment in the technology sector.

The total IT exports from Telangana in 2023-24 stood at Rs.2,68,233 crore, with

the sector's total workforce at 9,46,285 employees.

Hyderabad is emerging as a major hub for the VFX (Visual Effects), Gaming, and Animation sectors, hosting a wide array of companies in these industries. Currently, approximately 30,000 professionals are employed across these verticals in the city, spanning various roles and expertise. There is significant potential to expand this workforce to over 1 lakh in the coming years, driven by increasing demand and innovation in these fields.

The Government is highly committed to advancing the IT sector and is actively working to extend its reach to every corner of the state. By implementing a range of initiatives, the Government aims to create abundant employment opportunities for the youth of Telangana, ensuring that the benefits of IT development are accessible to all regions and communities within the state.

Box 6.1: Hyderabad as a "Future" City

Why is Telangana's AI City the Blueprint for Tomorrow's Innovation and Growth?

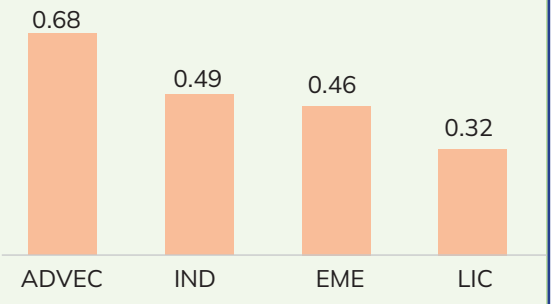
Telangana's vision to establish an AI city within its flagship initiative the Net Zero "future city" in Hyderabad is aligned with the global trends outlined in the Future of Jobs Report - January 2025 by the World Economic Forum. With advancements in AI, robotics, and information processing set to reshape industries, 60% of employers anticipate significant business transformation by 2030. In this landscape, the AI city can emerge as a hub for innovation and development. It can foster collaboration among industries, startups, and academia to drive technological breakthroughs while preparing the workforce for the growing demand for skills like AI, big data, and cybersecurity. This initiative positions Hyderabad as a leader in leveraging AI for economic growth and societal benefit.

How Well Are We Prepared for an AI-Powered Future?

Given that these trends are expected to have a divergent impact on jobs—driving both the fastest-growing and fastest-declining roles—and significantly increasing the demand for technology-related skills such as AI, big data, networks, cybersecurity, and technological literacy, how well-prepared are we to adapt and thrive in this rapidly evolving landscape? The International Monetary Fund has introduced the AI Preparedness Index to assess and measure the level of readiness for adopting and leveraging AI technologies.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Preparedness Index

Fig 6.5 AI Preparedness Index for different analytical groups of economy vs India



Source: International Monetary Fund, AI Preparedness Index 2023.

Note: ADVEC: Advanced economies, EME: Emerging market economies, LIC: Low-income countries, IND: India.

Compiled by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to assess the level of AI preparedness as of 2023 across 174 countries, based on a rich set of macro-structural indicators that cover the countries' digital infrastructure, human capital and labour market policies, innovation and economic integration, and regulation and ethics. Higher values represent more favourable AI preparedness on a scale from 0 to 1.

India's preparedness for AI adoption shows promise, with an overall Index value of 0.49, slightly exceeding the average for emerging market economies (0.46). The country performs particularly well in regulations and ethics, surpassing the benchmarks set by its peers in emerging markets

In areas such as innovation and economic integration, India's performance aligns with that of emerging economies, indicating a steady foundation for growth. However, there are notable gaps in digital infrastructure, human capital, and labour policies, where India lags behind its peers. Addressing these areas will be critical for enhancing the nation's capacity to fully harness the potential of AI technologies.

Table 6.1 AI Preparedness Index for different analytical groups of Economy vs India

#	Index	ADVEC	EME	LIC	IND
1	AI preparedness Index	0.68	0.46	0.32	0.49
2	Digital Infrastructure	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.11
3	Innovation and Economic Integration	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.11
4	Human Capital and Labor Market Policies	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.12
5	Regulation and Ethics	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.15

Source: International Monetary Fund, AI Preparedness Index 2023.
ADVEC: Advanced economies, EME: Emerging market economies, LIC: Low-income countries, IND: India.

How Will Telangana's AI City Bridge These Gaps?

The establishment of an AI city in Hyderabad presents a significant opportunity to address India's gaps in digital infrastructure, human capital, and labour policies. By fostering innovation, enhancing technological literacy, and creating a robust ecosystem for AI development, the AI city can bridge critical shortcomings while aligning with global best practices. It will serve as a model for integrating cutting-edge technology with economic and social frameworks, accelerating India's progress in AI readiness and ensuring the country can fully leverage the transformative potential of AI technologies.

6.3 State Support for Enhancing the Services Sector

The growth of the service sector requires a robust ecosystem that supports innovation, entrepreneurship, skill development, financial access, regulatory frameworks, infrastructure, and preparedness for emerging technologies. Together, these elements create a supportive environment that allows the service sector to grow, innovate, and contribute to economic development.

6.3.1. Innovation and Research Hubs

Innovation and research hubs are essential to foster new ideas and technological advancements, helping service-based industries stay competitive and adapt to market changes.

6.3.1.1 Telangana Innovation Cell (TGIC)

The Telangana Innovation Cell is missioned to focus on promoting a culture of innovation by scouting, recognising, and deploying grassroots innovations, strengthening the social and inclusive innovation ecosystem, and encouraging innovation within government and administration. Through these efforts, the organisation aims to drive progress and creativity across the state.

Innovation must happen at the grassroots level, within the government, and across the broader ecosystem to drive meaningful and sustainable change. The key activities in this direction are,

- **Innovation Diffusion:** As a part of the 'Intinta Innovator Campaign 2024', 80 Lakh rural citizens across more than 4,000 Gram Panchayats over 33 districts of Telangana were sensitised on Grassroots and Community Innovation. 232 unique innovations have been identified and recognised.
- **Innovation in Government:** As a part of the 'Innovation Mitra programme' 2024-25, 33 District Innovation Coordinators deployed for 3 months have built innovation capacity for more than 600 District Officials.
- **Ecosystem Engagement:** As a part of the Telangana Assistive Technology Summit 2024, more than 20 Assistive Technology Startups were facilitated to showcase their value propositions for the betterment of PwDs, the Elderly, and Children with Special Needs (CWSN), to Incubation Ecosystems, and Not-for-Profits.

  A total of Rs.2.75 crore as a T-Spark Grant was disbursed to 55 early-stage Telangana Startups with Social Impact solutions, with Rs.5 lakh each, to support them in Prototype Development, R&D Support, and Team Development.

Box 6.2: Innovation at Grassroots: Empowering Telangana's Villages with Smarter Lighting

Shashidhar, a young innovator from rural Jayashankar district scouted and supported through the Intinta Innovator Campaign, has received approval for a pilot project implementing his innovative 'Automatic Street Light Control Device.' This solution aims to automate street lighting, enhancing Telangana villages' public safety and energy efficiency. This innovative solution, recognised by the Telangana Innovation Cell, is now poised to illuminate the streets of Mahadevpur Mandal in the Jayashankar district.

With support from the Telangana Innovation Cell (TGIC), Shashidhar's innovation has secured a pilot order for Mahadevpur Mandal with approval from the District Collector of Jayashankar with a cost of Rs.3500 per unit. The Mandal Parishad Officer (MPO) oversaw the implementation of this project, which led to enhancing public safety and energy efficiency in the region.

Source: Department of Information Technology, Electronics and Communication, Government of Telangana

6.3.1.2. Research and Innovation Circle of Hyderabad

The Research and Innovation Circle of Hyderabad plays a pivotal role in strengthening Telangana's innovation and Knowledge Economy. Established by the Government of Telangana, it acts as a bridge between research institutions, industry, startups, and government agencies, driving technology commercialisation and fostering a dynamic innovation ecosystem. As the nodal agency for the Hyderabad Science & Technology (S&T) Cluster, it enhances collaboration across sectors like life sciences, agriculture, and sustainability, supporting Telangana's vision of becoming a hub for science-led economic growth and high-value services

6.3.2 Entrepreneurship and Startup Incubators

Entrepreneurship and startup incubators provide crucial support, including funding, mentorship, and networking opportunities, helping businesses scale and succeed.

6.3.2.1 Technology Hub

Key Achievements in 2024-25

1. Launched the Machine Learning and AI Technology Hub on March 7, 2024, to drive innovation in the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) sector. The hub fosters cutting-edge research, development, and collaboration, accelerating advancements in AI and machine learning.
2. Defence and Aerospace Innovation Summit (DAIS) was conducted on 1st May 2024, marking a significant advancement in India's defence and aerospace sectors.
3. Successfully hosted the GCC (Global Capability Centres) Conclave in October 2024, where more than 200 GCCs attended, creating a premier platform for connecting GCCs with innovation-driven startups. GCCs are strategic offshore or nearshore units established by multinational companies to perform a wide range of functions, including IT services, business operations, analytics, R&D, and innovation.

6.3.2.2. Women Entrepreneurship Hub

Women Entrepreneurship Hub Foundation promotes and supports women's entrepreneurship across socioeconomic strata, particularly in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.

As of 2024-25, under Social Impact and Entrepreneurship Vertical, 361 women entrepreneurs from different districts of Telangana were onboarded and 202 MSMEs were supported and grounded.

6.3.3 Skill Development Institutions

Skill development institutions ensure that a well-trained workforce is available to meet the demands of rapidly growing service sectors, from technology to healthcare.

6.3.3.1 Young India Skills University - Industry-Integrated Education

The Young India Skills University (YISU) is poised to play a pivotal role in the growth of Telangana's service sector by providing a steady stream of skilled professionals trained to meet the demands of emerging industries. With specialised schools to be established in 18+ sectors such as healthcare, logistics and

e-commerce, banking, financial services, and insurance (BFSI), YISU addresses critical workforce gaps in some of the most dynamic sectors. By onboarding industry partners who will act as key stakeholders in designing and providing industry-relevant curricula, hands-on training, admission support, faculty training and placement, internships and on-the-job training opportunities with leading organisations, the university ensures its graduates are job-ready and capable of driving growth in these key areas. This alignment of education with market needs enhances productivity and efficiency across service industries, contributing significantly to the state's economy.

Future-Ready Skills for Emerging Service Industries

Furthermore, YISU's focus on upcoming fields like artificial intelligence, media and filming, tourism and hospitality, and beauty and wellness positions Telangana as a hub for cutting-edge services. By nurturing talent in high-demand areas such as digital design, animation, gaming, and e-commerce, the university equips the youth with future-ready skills that cater to both domestic and international markets. These sectors not only create direct employment opportunities but also stimulate ancillary industries, boosting the overall service ecosystem in the region. With its emphasis on innovation and entrepreneurship, YISU empowers students to launch startups and create jobs, further strengthening Telangana's position in the national and global economy.

In addition to driving sector-specific growth, YISU's commitment to inclusivity and access ensures that students from diverse backgrounds have equal opportunities to excel. This inclusive approach helps bridge regional disparities, bringing development to underserved areas of Telangana. By fostering a culture of lifelong learning and skill development, the university supports the state's vision of becoming a leader in skilling and employment. As a result, YISU enhances workforce capabilities and contributes to sustainable economic growth, making Telangana a beacon of excellence in the service sector.

6.3.3.2 Telangana Academy for Skills and Knowledge

Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge is a non-profit organisation dedicated to enhance skilling synergy between the Government, Academia, and Industry.

Major Achievements in 2024-25

In the state, 51,598 students and 2,112 faculty members have benefited from a range of technologies and essential skills. A total of 2,127 students were directly placed, and helped them to take the next step in their careers.

The highest salary package for 2024-25 stands at Rs.11 Lakh Per Annum, with an average package of Rs.2.5 LPA. Additionally, 210 job drives were conducted across 16 districts, spanning 101 colleges, IT towers, and other company locations.

Further strengthening its ecosystem, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed with key industry partners including SAP, TATA Strive, Swecha, Creative Careers, Schwingstetter, MyAnatomy, Black Bucks, and 100 Pins. These partnerships provide valuable resources and opportunities to students, enhancing their employability and growth prospects.

6.3.3.3 Society for Telangana State Network

Key Activities in 2024-25

Society for Telangana State Network focuses on empowering individuals through diverse programmes, including UPSC awareness by sharing topper success stories, career guidance for students and job seekers, and inspiring biographies of national leaders. It promotes sports and meditation through the Spoorthi Programme, offers language skills training, and reaches rural farmers via Rythu Mitra for agriculture and allied sectors. Legal awareness on land laws and women's rights, cultural heritage promotion of Telangana, health awareness via interactive health programmes, and showcasing unsung heroes are also key aspects. Additionally, it develops vast digital content for General Studies to aid competitive exam aspirants.

6.3.4 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development initiatives supply the physical and digital infrastructure needed to facilitate operations, communication, and distribution.

The Government's other digital infrastructure projects were discussed in detail in Chapter 7 Infrastructure.

6.3.5 Enabling the growth of Emerging Technologies in the state

The services sector is undergoing a revolutionary transformation driven by emerging technologies, reshaping how services are delivered, optimised, and experienced. Technologies like AI, Blockchain, Cloud Computing, and the Internet of Things (IoT) enable faster, more efficient, and personalised services while creating new opportunities for innovation and growth. These advancements foster economic development, enhance decision-making, and ensure a better quality of life for individuals and communities.

This transformation was very well captured at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2025 in Davos, where Telangana attracted proposed investments totalling Rs.1,78,950 crore. The services sector leads the way, accounting for Rs.1,04,900 crore, with a significant amount of investments, Rs.1,04,500 crore dedicated to the establishment of AI, Cloud Services, and Data Centers—emphasising the growing significance of emerging technologies.

Telangana is rapidly emerging as a key destination for data center investments, attracting leading global players like Amazon, Microsoft, and others. The state has adopted a proactive approach by offering strategic incentives, robust infrastructure, and a favorable policy framework to encourage data center establishments. These investments are critical to supporting IT expansion, AI-driven innovation, and digital transformation, aligning with Telangana's vision of becoming a leading hub for emerging technologies. By facilitating world-class data storage, computing, and cloud capabilities, the state is strengthening its digital backbone to power the next wave of AI and tech-driven growth

Emerging technologies improve efficiency and help to address critical challenges in governance, sustainability, and social impact. By integrating innovative solutions into public and private sectors, the services industry is poised to unlock immense potential, ensuring its relevance and competitiveness in the future global economy.

Technologies in Focus

The Emerging Technologies (ET) Wing under the Department of ITE&C, is dedicated to driving social good by fostering the adoption of advanced technologies such as Additive Manufacturing, AI, Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Drones, the Internet of Things (IoT), Robotics, and SpaceTech. The ET Wing emphasises the importance of policy frameworks to ensure these technologies are adopted responsibly and effectively.

As part of this vision, Telangana hosted the Global AI Summit 2024 in Hyderabad September, 2024. The summit positioned the state as a leader in AI innovation by bringing together global researchers, industry leaders, startups, and policymakers to explore AI advancements and applications. The event played a crucial role in fostering AI-driven collaborations, strengthening Telangana's AI ecosystem, and driving responsible AI adoption for economic and social growth

Policy frameworks play a critical role in guiding the adoption of emerging technologies by addressing challenges like data privacy, cybersecurity, and ethical considerations. They help build trust, ensure equitable access, and align technological advancements with societal goals, creating a structured environment for sustainable and inclusive growth while mitigating risks.

In alignment with this mission, the ET Wing has developed comprehensive frameworks to guide the utilisation of these technologies in key areas, including the Cloud Policy, Drone Framework, and Blockchain Framework. These frameworks serve as a foundation for leveraging emerging technologies to drive innovation and deliver meaningful socio-economic impact.

6.4 Tourism

Telangana has rapidly developed into a major tourism hub, blending cultural heritage with modern attractions. Hyderabad, the capital, serves as a global gateway, drawing visitors for medical tourism, heritage exploration, and leisure. The state's rural and tribal tourism highlights rich traditions, art, and natural beauty. The government actively promotes tourism through sustainable initiatives, boosting employment, economic growth, and cultural preservation. This chapter explores Telangana's tourism potential, key projects, and strategies to strengthen its position in India's tourism sector.

The Telangana government is dedicated to developing tourism within the state. This commitment includes making investments in infrastructure, preserving the rich cultural heritage of the region, actively promoting festivals and events, and introducing digital initiatives aimed at enhancing the tourist experience.

Tourism in Telangana boosts the economy, creates jobs, and supports local businesses. It also provides sustainable livelihoods for marginalised communities and integrates indigenous groups into the broader economy. The government's focus on eco-tourism ensures that economic growth is balanced with environmental conservation.

6.4.1 Telangana's Diverse Tourism Potential

6.4.1.1 Heritage & Cultural Tourism

Telangana's rich history is reflected in its architecture and traditions. Iconic sites like the Charminar, Taramati Baradari, British Residency, Paigah Tombs, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Golconda Fort, Warangal Fort, and

Chowmahalla Palace showcase the region's diverse cultural heritage and architectural grandeur.

Telangana's museums, such as the Salar Jung Museum, the Nizam Museum, and the State Archaeological Museum, showcase the rich heritage and cultural narrative of the state, featuring diverse collections of art, artifacts, and antiques.

Telangana's festivals are a major tourist attraction. Bonalu, honoring Goddess Mahankali, and Bathukamma, a floral festival celebrated by women, are two of the most popular. The Nagoba Jathara and Medaram Jathara are two of the largest tribal festivals in India, celebrated by the Gond and Mesaram clans respectively. The festivals feature rituals, vibrant dance and cultural performances, and highlight Telangana's deep connection to its tribal roots and nature. Other iconic festivals include the Ganesh Festival, with grand processions and idol immersions; the Kite Festival during Sankranti, filling the skies with color; and the Ramzan Festival, uniting communities with prayers and feasts, especially in Old City Hyderabad.

6.4.1.2 Eco & Adventure Tourism

Telangana, a haven for nature enthusiasts, offers diverse eco-tourism experiences. The Amrabad and Kawal Tiger Reserves showcase Bengal Tigers and rare biodiversity. Laknavaram Lake and waterfalls like Kuntala and Bogatha provide serene escapes. Trekking at Ananthagiri Hills and Pandavula Gutta offers thrilling adventures. Telangana's focus on eco-tourism preserves landscapes while benefiting local communities.

6.4.1.3 Spiritual & Pilgrimage Tourism

Telangana boasts numerous revered spiritual sites, including the Yadagirigutta, Bhadrachalam Temple, Kaleshwaram Temple, and the UNESCO-recognised Thousand Pillar Temple. The Ramappa Temple, Telangana's first UNESCO World Heritage Site, showcases exquisite Kakatiya-era craftsmanship. Other significant pilgrimage centers include the Basara Gnana Saraswati Temple, Alampur Jogulamba Temple, Vemulawada Temple, and Dichpally Ramalayam. Surendrapuri, India's first mythological theme park, adds a spiritual dimension. Telangana's diverse cultural and religious landscape is further exemplified by the Kolanupaka Jain Temple, Medak Church, and Mecca Masjid. These sites, rich in history and spirituality, make Telangana a unique destination for spiritual and cultural exploration.

6.4.1.4 Rural & Tribal Tourism

Telangana promotes rural and tribal tourism by showcasing cultural heritage and unique crafts like Ikat weaving, brassware, and Dhokra metal casting. Tribal festivals, folk dances, art forms, and local cuisine attract global visitors. Government initiatives focus on infrastructure, artisan cooperatives, and skill development to preserve traditions, empower communities, and ensure sustainable tourism.

6.4.1.5 Medical & Wellness Tourism

Hyderabad has positioned itself as a leading destination for medical tourism, with world-class healthcare facilities catering to international patients. Renowned hospitals such as Apollo, Yashoda, L.V. Prasad Eye Institute and AIG offer specialised treatments in cardiology, oncology, ophthalmology,

orthopaedics, and organ transplantation. In addition to modern healthcare, Telangana is emerging as a hub for wellness tourism, with Ayurvedic retreats and naturopathy centers providing holistic healing experiences.

6.4.1.6 Arts, Handicrafts, and Handlooms of Telangana

Telangana's rich cultural heritage is reflected in its vibrant folk arts like Oggu Dolu, Gussadi, and Chindu Bhagavatham, and exquisite handicrafts like Silver Filigree, Nirmal Toys and Paintings, Dokra metal craft, Bidriware, Cheriyal scroll paintings, and Pembarthi brassware.

Telangana's handloom heritage includes globally acclaimed textiles such as Gadwal Sarees, Narayanpet Handlooms, and Pochampally Ikat. These elegant and intricate weaves preserve the region's cultural legacy and provide livelihoods for artisans. Tourists can immerse themselves in the rich cultural tapestry and take home beautiful artifacts and lasting memories.

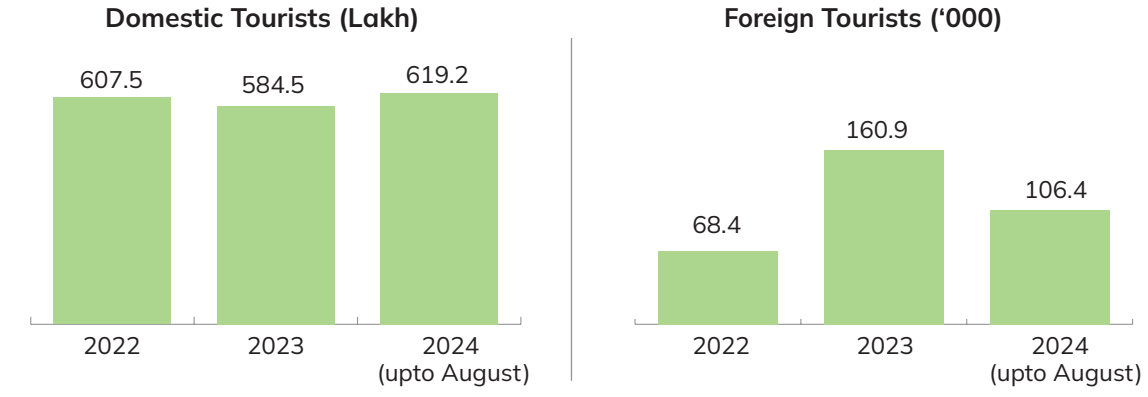
6.4.1.7 Entertainment, Culinary & Leisure Tourism

Telangana offers diverse entertainment, from Ramoji Film City, the world's largest film studio complex, to amusement parks like Wonderla and Mount Opera. Landmarks like Hussain Sagar Lake, Durgam Cheruvu Cable Bridge, and Lumbini Park, along with green spaces like NTR Gardens and Jalavihar Water Park, provide leisure options. Indoor snow parks offer relief from the heat and unique snow experiences.

Hyderabad's emergence as a shopping and nightlife hub with large malls and eateries complements Telangana's appeal. Nagarjuna Sagar, Srisailam Dam and Laknavaram Lake add to the charm, offering scenic beauty and tranquility.

Telangana's diverse cuisine, featuring Hyderabadi Biryani, Haleem, Qubani ka Meetha, and Irani Chai with Osmania Biscuits, is a must-try. Traditional snacks like Sakinalu, Sarva Pindi, and regional specialties like Jonna Rotte, Ankapur Chicken, and Pachi Pulusu, add to the culinary richness. From fine dining to street food, Telangana's gastronomy complements its vibrant entertainment and leisure offerings. Year-wise Domestic and Foreign Tourists visiting Telangana is given below:

Fig 6.6 Year-wise Domestic and Foreign Tourists visiting the State



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Telangana

6.4.2 Best Practices and Success Stories in Telangana Tourism

Telangana has made remarkable strides in tourism through innovative initiatives and engaging events that celebrate the state's rich cultural heritage. The Yuva Tourism Clubs (YTC), a pioneering model for responsible tourism, nurture young tourism ambassadors under the age of 29 and are supervised by District Collectors. Heritage Walks, organised every second Saturday and Sunday, take participants through iconic routes like Charminar to Chowmahalla Palace, attracting students, historians, and tourists, and fostering a connection to Telangana's cultural past.

Signature events such as the International Kite and Sweet Festival 2024 brought together 15 lakh visitors to Parade Grounds, Secunderabad, featuring 84 kite flyers from 16 countries and showcasing Telangana's heritage through cultural programs. World Tourism Day celebrations at NITHM, Gachibowli highlighted traditional arts, AI-driven cultural displays, and youth monologues. The Telangana Darshini program, launched in September 2024, offers educational and cultural tours for students aged 6 to 21, aiming to benefit 1,00,000 students annually. Through these dynamic initiatives, Telangana seamlessly blends cultural preservation with modern tourism strategies, positioning itself as a vibrant destination for residents and visitors alike.

6.4.3 Major Tourism Projects & Infrastructure Development

The Government of Telangana has undertaken the development of two major projects: the World Heritage Site Ramappa Region – Sustainable Tourism Circuit and the Somasila Wellness & Spiritual Retreat, Nallamalla. The Ramappa Circuit Development Project includes several initiatives, such as an art and craft village at Incherla, the development of Ramappa Island, enhanced amenities at the Kotta Gullu Temple, and lakefront development at Ghanpur Lake.

The Somasila Wellness & Spiritual Retreat project proposes key components, including a wellness and spiritual retreat, viewing towers, an organic café, and an interpretation center.

6.4.4 Sports and Games of Telangana

The Sports Authority of Telangana (SATG) has played a pivotal role in promoting sports and developing infrastructure across the state. By providing facilities, coaching, and financial assistance, SATG aims to achieve excellence in sports at the national and international levels. Key milestones include hosting the Intercontinental Football Cup 2024 after 24 years and the 78th National Football Championship for Santosh Trophy 2024-25 after 57 years. Events like the International Badminton Championship, with participation from 8 countries, and the FIFA International Friendly Match between India and Malaysia at Gachibowli Stadium highlight Telangana's capability to host world-class tournaments. The Chief Minister's Cup 2024, covering 36 sports disciplines at village, district, and state levels, along with a symbolic Torch Relay covering 2,600 km across 33 districts, significantly boosted grassroots participation and awareness.

The establishment of the Young India Physical Education and Sports University,

a landmark initiative, supports the state's vision of creating a robust sports ecosystem. The passage of the Sports University Bill marks a major step towards institutionalising sports education and development in Telangana.

With the announcement of the new Telangana Tourism Policy 2025-30, the state has the potential to become a leading global tourist destination by enhancing its infrastructure and providing strategic incentives for new tourism projects. By providing financial concessions, streamlining approvals, and enhancing connectivity, the policy aims to attract significant private investment in the sector. Additionally, it emphasises effective branding strategies, capacity-building programs, and institutional support to boost the tourism ecosystem

6.5 Way Forward

Telangana's service sector has been a key driver of economic growth, undergoing a major transformation in the era of the AI revolution. To ensure its resilience and sustained growth, the state is focused on fostering balanced development across agriculture, industry, and services. By integrating advancements in AI and emerging technologies like Blockchain, IoT, and Robotics, Telangana aims to enhance productivity, create new economic opportunities, and position itself as a global leader in technology-driven services. Strengthening digital infrastructure, upskilling the workforce, and promoting innovation and entrepreneurship are critical components of this vision.



Chapter 7

Infrastructure




TELANGANA



Key Highlights

- Telangana's contracted power capacity stands at 26,212 MW, with 14,602 MW thermal (includes 4000 MW of YTPS), 11,399 MW renewable (includes hydro and upcoming capacity of 2474 MW), and 211 MW nuclear energy as of January 2025.
- Telangana has promulgated the Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025, which aims to ensure energy security, provide reliable and affordable power, achieve self-sufficiency for the state's power utilities, and promote renewable energy projects.
- Telangana aims to create irrigation facilities for 127.57 lakh acres, with 96.64 lakh acres (75.76%) covered under major and medium projects and 25.71 lakh acres (20.15%) under minor irrigation.
- Telangana has a total road network of 1,11,775.56 km. Rangareddy district has the longest road network at 7,932.14 km, followed by Nalgonda at 7,766.92 km.
- The Regional Ring Road (RRR) project, spanning 361.52 km, is set to improve connectivity around Hyderabad, with 161.52 km in the northern stretch and 200 km in the southern stretch.
- Telangana's vehicle strength stands at 1.71 crore, with motorcycles comprising 73.52% of registered vehicles as of December 2024.
- Telangana has introduced the Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Policy and sanctioned 37 Automated Testing Stations (ATS) with a budget of Rs.296 crore to phase out end-of-life vehicles, enhance road safety, and promote environmental sustainability.
- TGSRTC operates 9,417 buses, covering 32.75 lakh km daily and serving 59.84 lakh passengers. It introduced 398 electric buses as of 31.01.2025, with 602 additional electric buses planned for deployment in the coming months.
- Telangana plans to develop six new airports, including three greenfield projects in Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar, and Bhadradri-Kothagudem, and three brownfield airports in Warangal, Adilabad, and Peddapalli.
- Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) connects to 72 domestic and 20 international destinations. Passenger traffic grew by 14.56% YoY to 18.69 million between April and November 2024.
- Telangana, as of September 2024, reported a total of 41.94 million telephone subscribers, with 96.38% (40.42 million) wireless users and 3.62% (1.52 million) wireline users. The state has an internet subscriber base of 36.43 million, with 97.94% broadband penetration.

7.1 Introduction

Infrastructure forms the foundation of a thriving economy, enhancing cost efficiency, unlocking comparative advantages, and driving social and economic progress. Telangana has prioritised infrastructure growth to fuel its economic expansion and improve the quality of life for its residents. The state's infrastructure has evolved from conventional assets like roads and railways to cutting-edge digital solutions, reflecting steady growth across transport, energy, telecommunications, and sanitation sectors. This chapter aims to provide an in-depth understanding of these initiatives and their impact on the region's socio-economic landscape.

7.2 Energy

Energy is crucial for the smooth functioning of any economy, supporting industrial, commercial, and residential sectors. In Telangana, the focus on energy infrastructure is key to meeting rising demand and ensuring economic stability.

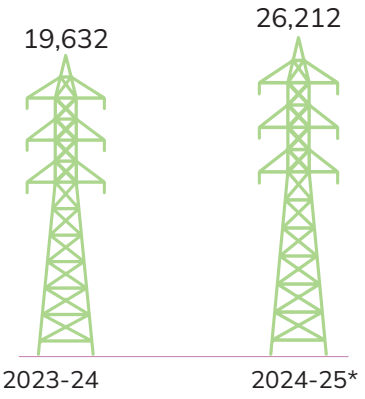
7.2.1 Access to Energy and Quality Supply

Reliable power generation is essential for supporting Telangana's economic growth. The state is diversifying its energy mix, incorporating both conventional and renewable sources to meet the rising demand across industries and households.

7.2.1.1 Contracted Capacity of Power (Including Allocated Shares in Joint and Central Sector Utilities)

Telangana's contracted power capacity stands at 26,212 MW, with 14,602 MW thermal (includes 4000 MW of YTPS), 11,399 MW renewable (includes hydro and upcoming capacity of 2474 MW), and 211 MW nuclear energy as of January 2025.

Fig 7.1 Total Contracted Capacity (in MW) in Telangana



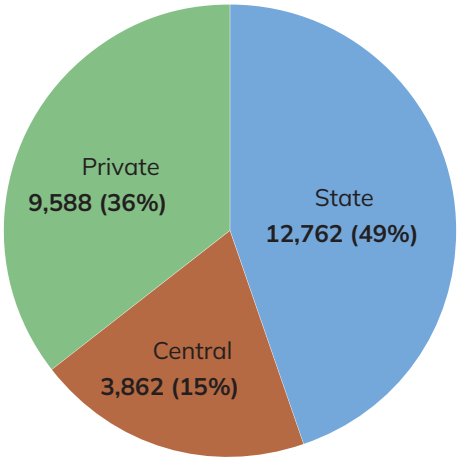
* upto January, 2025 and includes upcoming capacity.
Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

The state's total contracted power capacity increased from 19,632 MW in 2023-24 to 26,212 MW by January 2025, reflecting efforts of the state to strengthen energy infrastructure to meet growing demand.

7.2.1.2 Sector-Wise Contracted Capacity of Telangana State

Telangana's contracted power capacity is distributed across three sectors.

Fig 7.2 Sector-wise Contracted Capacity (MW) in Telangana as of January 2025



Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

As of January 2025, the State sector accounts for 12,762 MW (49%), the Central sector contributes 3,862 MW (15%), and the Private sector provides 9,588 MW (36 %)

7.2.1.3 Power Supply position in the state

The state has attained significant progress in meeting its energy demand and achieving a complete alignment between energy requirement and supply. Through sustained efforts to augment power generation capacity, strengthen transmission and distribution infrastructure, and improve operational efficiencies, the state has been supplying its energy requirement without any deficit. The peak load demand for this year has already surpassed the previous year's peak load demand significantly. Peak load demand in 2023-24 was 15623 MW and in the Year 2024-25, it has already reached 16869 MW as of 7th March, 2025, and it may cross 17500 MW this year.

The energy requirement of 85,644 MU in 2023-24 and 79,067 MU in 2024-25 up to February 2025 was supplied without any deficit.

Description	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25*
Energy Supplied (in MU)	85,644	79,067
* up to February 2025		

Further, Telangana's per capita power consumption stands at 2,349 kWh as of 2022-23.

7.2.1.4 Electricity Connections Across Districts in Telangana

Telangana has a total of 1,90,61,511 electricity connections distributed across domestic, industrial, agricultural, and other categories. Domestic connections dominate the state, accounting for 1,37,07,321 connections or 71.9% of the total, followed by agricultural connections at 29,14,692 (15.3%), other connections at 22,88,252 (12%), and industrial connections at 1,51,246 (0.8%).

Hyderabad ranks first among all districts with 23,20,998 electricity connections, where domestic connections make up the bulk (81.1%). Rangareddy, with 21,89,529 connections, and Medchal-Malkajgiri, with 18,23,813 connections, follow as the second and third-highest contributors. In contrast, smaller districts like Kumuram Bheem (1,73,946 connections) and Narayanpet (2,02,760 connections) have the lowest electricity connections[1].

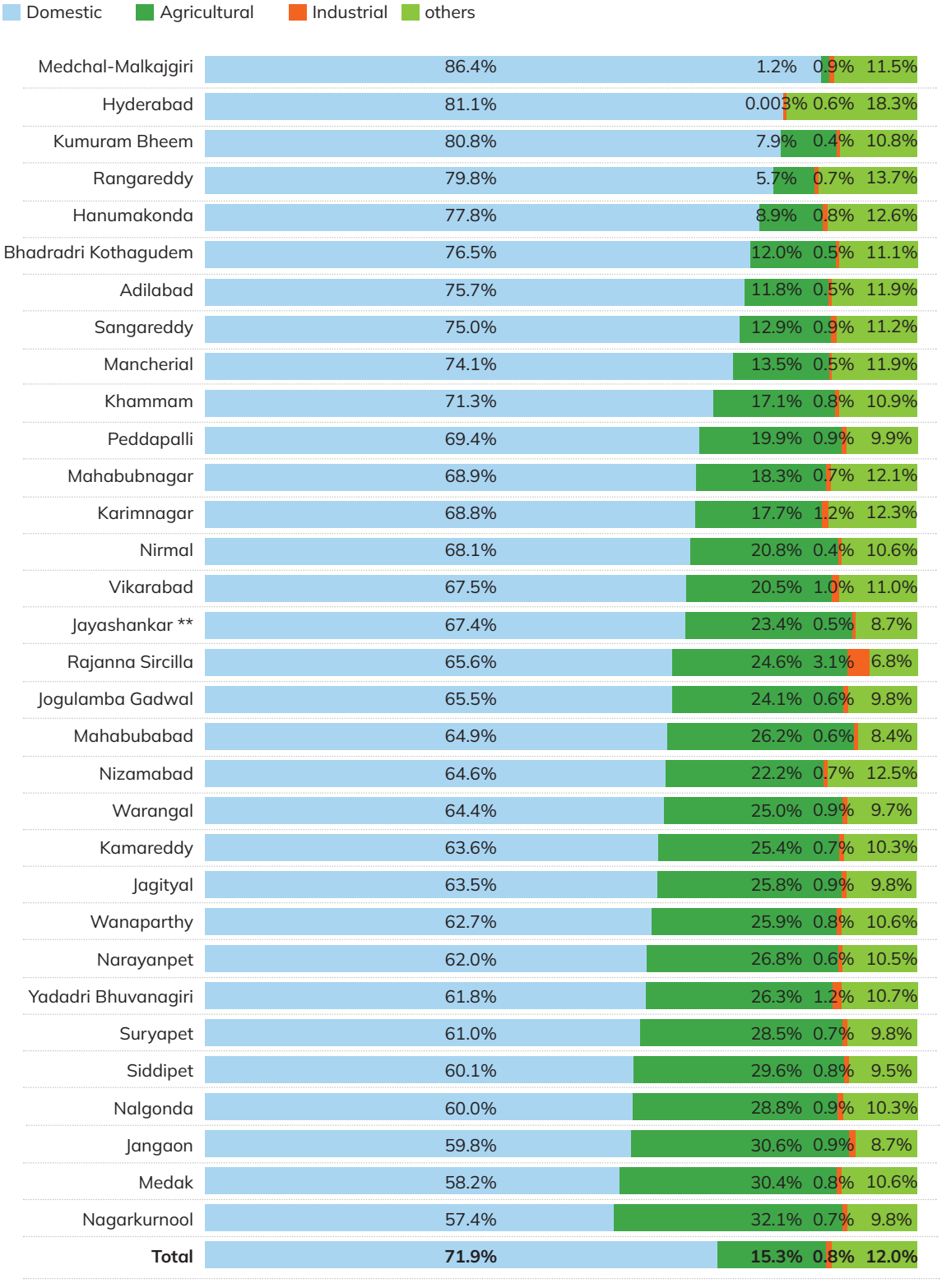
The highest agricultural connections are found in districts such as Nalgonda (2,37,664 connections), Nizamabad (1,86,876 connections) and Siddipet (1,73,591 connections). Urban districts like Hyderabad and Medchal-Malkajgiri, on the other hand, report a negligible share of agricultural connections, given their urban-centric economies.

Industrial connections constitute a small share across all districts, with Rangareddy (16,120 connections) and Medchal-Malkajgiri (15,661 connections) leading in this category. This aligns with its proximity to Hyderabad and its industrial growth corridors. Districts like Kumuram Bheem and Narayanpet have minimal industrial activity, with only 743 and 1,295 connections, respectively.

The electricity connection data underscores the diversity in electricity usage across Telangana, driven by urbanisation, agriculture, and industrialisation. While urban districts lead in domestic and commercial connections, rural districts display a strong reliance on agricultural connections.

1. *Mulugu district is not ranked separately in this subsection as its data is included under Jayashankar district.*

Fig 7.3 Percentage Distribution of Electricity Connections Across Categories in Telangana Districts (As of 31-01-2025)



	Domestic	Agricultural	Industrial	others
Medchal-Malkajgiri	86.4%	1.2%	0.9%	11.5%
Hyderabad	81.1%	0.003%	0.6%	18.3%
Kumuram Bheem	80.8%	7.9%	0.4%	10.8%
Rangareddy	79.8%	5.7%	0.7%	13.7%
Hanumakonda	77.8%	8.9%	0.8%	12.6%
Bhadradri Kothagudem	76.5%	12.0%	0.5%	11.1%
Adilabad	75.7%	11.8%	0.5%	11.9%
Sangareddy	75.0%	12.9%	0.9%	11.2%
Mancherial	74.1%	13.5%	0.5%	11.9%
Khammam	71.3%	17.1%	0.8%	10.9%
Peddapalli	69.4%	19.9%	0.9%	9.9%
Mahabubnagar	68.9%	18.3%	0.7%	12.1%
Karimnagar	68.8%	17.7%	1.2%	12.3%
Nirmal	68.1%	20.8%	0.4%	10.6%
Vikarabad	67.5%	20.5%	1.0%	11.0%
Jayashankar **	67.4%	23.4%	0.5%	8.7%
Rajanna Sircilla	65.6%	24.6%	3.1%	6.8%
Jogulamba Gadwal	65.5%	24.1%	0.6%	9.8%
Mahabubabad	64.9%	26.2%	0.6%	8.4%
Nizamabad	64.6%	22.2%	0.7%	12.5%
Warangal	64.4%	25.0%	0.9%	9.7%
Kamareddy	63.6%	25.4%	0.7%	10.3%
Jagityal	63.5%	25.8%	0.9%	9.8%
Wanaparthy	62.7%	25.9%	0.8%	10.6%
Narayanpet	62.0%	26.8%	0.6%	10.5%
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	61.8%	26.3%	1.2%	10.7%
Suryapet	61.0%	28.5%	0.7%	9.8%
Siddipet	60.1%	29.6%	0.8%	9.5%
Nalgonda	60.0%	28.8%	0.9%	10.3%
Jangaon	59.8%	30.6%	0.9%	8.7%
Medak	58.2%	30.4%	0.8%	10.6%
Nagarkurnool	57.4%	32.1%	0.7%	9.8%
Total	**71.9%**	**15.3%**	**0.8%**	**12.0%**

** Including Mulugu
Note: The total in each district may not add up to 100% due to rounding off
Source: Energy department, Government of Telangana

7.2.1.5 Flagship Programmes of the Government

Free Power Supply to Agriculture

The state is providing 24x7 free power supply to about 30 lakh Agricultural Consumers. The total subsidy provided by the Government in 2024-25 is Rs.11,500 Crore.

Gruha Jyothi Scheme

The State Government has introduced the Gruha Jyothi Scheme, providing free electricity up to 200 units per month to eligible domestic households, effective from March 1, 2024. The total number of zero bills issued under the Gruha Jyothi Scheme up to 200 units is about 50 lakh per month, with a total expenditure amount of Rs.1775 Crore (from March 2024 to February 2025).

Free Power Supply to All Government Educational Institutions

The State Government has extended free power supply to all Government educational institutions across the state to support quality education, covering 26,480 institutions. The government has sanctioned Rs.198.87 Crore under this Scheme.

Indira Mahila Shakthi

In order to empower the women of the State, 1000 MW of solar power plants will be set up through self-help groups (SHGs)

Solar Power from Farmers

The state has initiated tenders for setting up 3000 MW of Solar Plants by the farmers under the KUSUM-A Scheme. This Scheme will enable the farmers to earn additional income by utilising their spare/fallow lands. Already applications have been received for 6139 MW for Solar Plants.

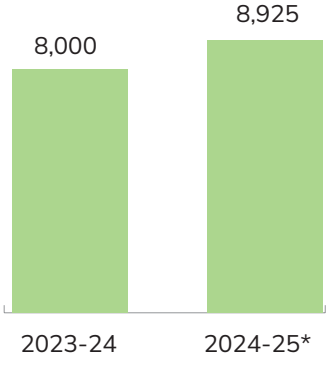
7.2.2 Contracted Capacity of Renewable Energy

The Contracted Capacity of renewable energy in Telangana has seen impressive growth, contributing significantly to the state's overall energy mix.

7.2.2.1 Current Contracted Capacity of Renewable Energy

The state has achieved substantial growth in the contracted capacity and generation of renewable energy. As of January 2025, renewable energy constitutes a total installed capacity of 11,399 MW (including hydro and the upcoming capacity of 2474 MW), accounting for 43.50% of the state's overall contracted capacity. Solar power constitutes the largest share of Renewable Energy, with a contracted capacity of 8660 MW, hydropower follows with 2518 MW. Other sources include wind power at 128.1 MW and biopower, waste to energy at 93 MW. This distribution reflects the state's emphasis on solar energy while maintaining a balanced contribution from other renewable energy sources.

Fig 7.4 Contracted Capacity of Renewable Energy (in MW) in Telangana



* Upto January 2025 and excluding upcoming capacity of 2474 MW
Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

Telangana's contracted renewable energy capacity has grown from 8,000 MW in 2023-24 to 8,925 MW in 2024-25 (as of January 2025). This increase reflects the state's efforts to expand its green energy portfolio. The growth highlights Telangana's commitment to sustainable power generation and reducing dependence on conventional energy sources.

Box 7.1 Kondareddypalli and Siripuram: Telangana's Model Solar Villages

The Telangana Government has started the process of developing Kondareddypalli village in the Nagarkurnool district as a model village powered entirely by solar energy. The village has 1,451 registered electricity consumers, including 499 domestic, 66 commercial, and 867 agricultural users. The project implementation is in progress. 422 domestic connections have been energised with solar power, and the balance is expected to be energised in a couple of months.

In addition, Siripuram village in the Madhira constituency of the Khammam district has been selected as a Solar Model Village under a Pilot Project .

The Project's Objectives:

- Promote renewable energy adoption in rural areas.
- Provide financial benefits to local villagers by reducing electricity costs.
- Contribute to environmental conservation through clean energy initiatives.

These initiatives mark a significant step in Telangana's push for sustainable and decentralised solar energy solutions.

7.2.3 Investments in the Energy Infrastructure and Future Plans (Generation, Transmission and Distribution)

7.2.3.1 Strengthening of Power Generation Capacity

To meet the growing energy demand and ensure a reliable power supply, the Government of Telangana has undertaken significant capacity addition programs. The Yadadri Thermal Power Station (YTPS) (5*800 MW), though sanctioned in 2015, was not moving properly. The Environmental Clearance (EC) was suspended, and the rail track for coal transportation was also not cleared. This government focused on this power plant and got the EC and rail track cleared. With the effort of the government, the power plant is now moving at a fast pace. Commercial Operation Date (COD) has already been achieved for unit 2. Unit 1 is synchronised and will also soon achieve COD. The remaining 3 units will achieve COD shortly.

To further minimise emissions, pollution control measures, including Flue Gas Desulfurisation units and enhanced Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) fields, are being installed in both ongoing and existing thermal power projects.

Box 7.2 Solar Energy Plant through SHG & Village Organisations

The Telangana government has unveiled a revolutionary initiative to establish 1,000 MW of solar power capacity through women self-help groups (SHGs) and Village Organisations under the Indira Mahila Shakti. This first-of-its-kind program is designed to empower women economically by integrating them into the renewable energy sector while also advancing the state's commitment to sustainable and decentralised energy solutions.

As a major step towards this vision, the Hon'ble Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for a 64 MW solar power station on 8th March 2025, on the occasion of International Women's Day. This initiative not only strengthens women-led entrepreneurship in the renewable energy sector but also contributes to Telangana's commitment to clean energy expansion and rural economic development.

7.2.3.2 Singareni's Expansion Plans

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has planned seven new mining projects with a total rated capacity of 31.30 MTPA over the next five years to achieve its production target of 90 MT. Of these, one project in Odisha (Naini OC) will contribute 10 MTPA, while six projects in Telangana will account for the remaining 21.30 MTPA.

SCCL has also finalised the tender for an 800 MW thermal power plant to be developed at the existing power plant site at Jaipur in the Mancherial district.

With a view to expand the business scope of SCCL, for the first time it has entered into an MOU with Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL) to form a Joint Venture (JV) with 76% equity of SCCL and 26% equity of RVUNL with a purpose to develop 1600 MW thermal power in Telangana and 1500 MW solar power plant in Rajasthan.

As part of diversification, SCCL is planning to enter into the exploration and production of critical minerals. An MoU was recently signed with IIT Hyderabad to exploit critical minerals found in processed overburden (OB), fly ash, bottom ash, and coal seams. Mini factories will be established for the production of these minerals. It is also planning to collaborate with Australia in the exploration of critical minerals.

7.2.3.3 Investments in Transmission and Distribution Network

The peak demand and the energy consumption in Telangana have increased steeply in the last 15 months with a slew of measures taken up by the Government, which gave a fillip to the industrial and commercial categories in addition to the domestic and agriculture sectors.

The peak demand and energy supplied in the last three years are shown below:

Description	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Peak Demand in MW	15497	15623	16897
Max Energy Met in a Day (MU/day)	297.89	308.54	322.23

In order to ensure reliable power supply in the state with the increase in demand, Power Utilities have strengthened transmission and distribution network. The details of the works completed are shown below:

Transmission Infrastructure completed from December 2023 to February 2025

Description	Addition in numbers	Details
Sub-stations	4	1x400kV, 1x220 kV and 2x132kV
Lines	15	620 Circuit KM
Capacity Augmentation in existing Sub-stations	31 Sub-stations	1681.5 MVA

Three more 132kV Sub-stations are expected to be commissioned by 31-03-2025.

Distribution Infrastructure completed from December 2023 to February 2025

Description	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	State
Sub-stations	63	41	104
PTRs	339	182	521
33kV feeders	131	98	229
11kV feeders	843	341	1184
DTRs	23041	16504	39545

Box 7.3: 220kV Bowrampet Sub-station

- The construction of the 220kV Bowrampet Sub-station was languishing for so many years because of numerous issues related to Right of Way (RoW).
- Due to an inordinate delay in the commissioning of this sub-station, power supply was affected due to overloading in Bachupally, Nizampet, Pragathi Nagar, Patancheru, Kukatpally, etc.
- With the persistent effort of the Government, all the RoW issues were resolved, and the Sub-Station was charged on 28.02.2025
- This sub-station enables maintaining the reliable power supply in the above-mentioned areas.

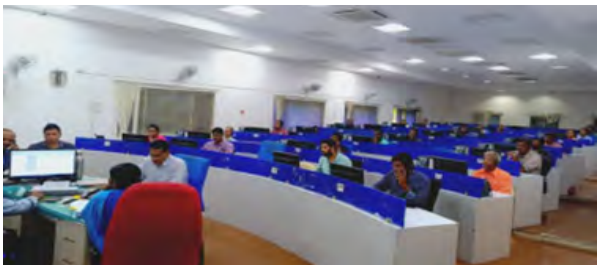
7.2.3.4 Customer service improvement Initiatives

Emergency Response Team (ERT) Vehicles



- 132 ERT vehicles, equipped with GPS tracking and the TGAIMS app, serve as fully functional electrical ambulances for quick supply restoration during breakdowns.
- They are equipped with Thermo Vision Cameras, Power Saws, Torch Lights, Collapsible Ladders, Insulators, Conductors, and Cables, and have the capability to tow mobile transformers, ensuring rapid response and quick restoration of supply.

Revamped Electricity Control Room

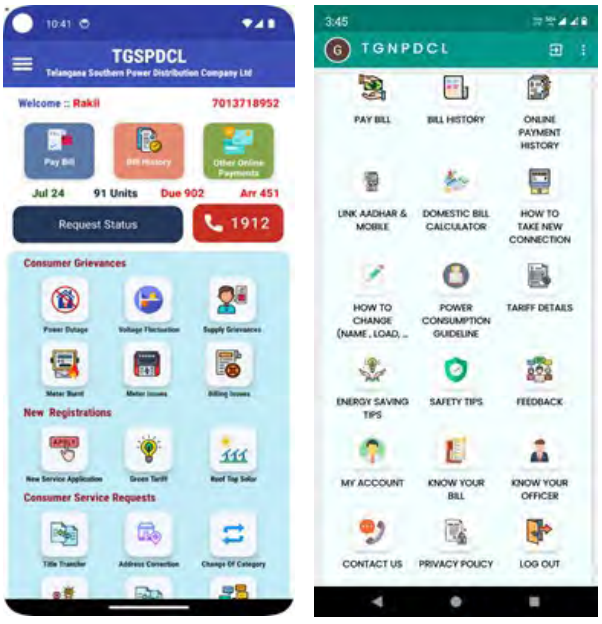


1912 Control Centre TGSPDCL

- All grievances received through various channels like 1912, Twitter, Facebook, Website, and Mobile App are registered on the integrated portal.
- All tickets raised are dispatched through a common control room
- A Chasing Team has been set up for quick disposal of grievances
- A dedicated team of 15 personnel at the corporate office handles dispatch and follow-up.

Revamped Consumer Mobile App & Website

TGDISCOMs launched revamped citizen Apps (Android & iOS) in May 2024 with updated consumer service features as follows.



- Redesigned layout for ease of access to all features
- Billing History and Consumption Pattern
- Enhanced Features covering New Service registrations, Payments, Grievances, Insights, etc.
- All facilities have also been included in DISCOM websites.

7.2.3.5 Future Plans of Development

The Peak Demand and Energy supplied are expected to increase further with Hyderabad emerging as a Data Center Hub, Future City Initiative, Musi Riverfront development, Regional Ring Road, etc.

In order to meet the future demand for the next 10 years, a Resource Adequacy Study of capacity addition was carried out in association with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). As per this study, Telangana's Peak demand and Energy consumption are expected to increase as shown below:

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Energy requirement (MU)
2022-23	15,497	75,956
2023-24	15,623	85,644
2024-25	16,877	90,962
2025-26	18,138	96,596
2026-27	19,529	1,02,732
2027-28	20,968	1,08,932
2028-29	22,488	1,15,347
2029-30	24,215	1,22,627
2030-31	25,639	1,28,032
2031-32	27,059	1,33,211
2032-33	28,558	1,38,600
2033-34	30,139	1,44,206
2034-35	31,809	1,50,040

In order to meet this requirement, the following capacity additions are planned:

i) 800 MW of thermal capacity addition by SCCL in Phase – II at Jaipur, Mancherial

ii) 800 MW of thermal capacity addition by NTPC at Ramagundam

iii) 800 MW of thermal capacity addition by TGENCO at Ramagundam

iv) State Plans to increase its renewable energy capacity by 20,000 MW by FY 2030 and 40,000 MW by FY 2035

v) In order to integrate the increasing renewables to the Grid, the State has plans to add energy storage by Battery Energy Systems and Pumped Storage Projects.

TGGENCO has recently invited tenders for the installation of 250MWh / 500MWh of Battery Energy Storage System at Shankarpally in the first phase. Further, capacity additions are planned in a phased manner.

vi) Transmission and Distribution capacity additions are also planned to meet this demand.

7.2.4 Energy-related Policies of the Government

7.2.4.1 Electric Vehicle Policy

To promote the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), the Government of Telangana has implemented a policy exempting 100% of road tax and registration fees for various categories of EVs purchased and registered in the state. This initiative started in November 2024 and is applicable for an initial period of two years, up to 31.12.2026. As of 31.12.2024, a total of 1,71,707 electric vehicles have benefited from this exemption, amounting to tax and registration fee savings worth Rs.54,162.82 lakh.

Box 7.4 Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy, 2025

On January 11, 2025, the Government of Telangana announced the "Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy," which will remain in effect for ten years from the date of notification. The Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation (TGREDCO) and Telangana State Power Generation Corporation (TGGENCO) have been designated as the nodal agencies for implementing this policy.

Objective: The policy aims to ensure energy security and provide reliable, affordable power to the state. It seeks to achieve self-sufficiency and sustainability for Telangana's power utilities while promoting renewable energy projects, including solar, wind, and energy storage systems. The policy also emphasises fostering energy storage solutions, advancing green hydrogen production, strengthening the manufacturing ecosystem, and attracting investments to create employment opportunities across the state.

Key Highlights of the Policy:

1. **Solar Power Projects:** Promotes grid-scale, ground-mounted, and decentralised solar plants by purchasing power from facilities established by women Self Help Groups (SHGs), village organisations, farmers, cooperatives, panchayats, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), and Water User Associations (WUAs) through streamlined procurement processes.

2. **Rooftop Solarisation:** Targets households, Government educational institutions, Government buildings, and houses under the Indiramma Indlu Scheme, with 100% net SGST reimbursement for rooftop solar projects

3. **Pumped Storage Power (PSPs) Plant:** Telangana has huge potential for the development of PSPs due to its terrain and also in the abandoned mines of SCCL. Already, during the Davos visit of Hon'ble Chief Minister, MOUs for the development of PSPs have been entered with SUN Petro for the Development of 3400 MW and with MEIL for the development of 1500 MW. TGGENCO is also instituting a pre-feasibility study for several potential sites for the development of PSPs in Telangana.

4. **Solar, Wind and Battery Manufacturing Incentives:** Manufacturing units will benefit from capital subsidies, SGST reimbursement, electricity duty exemptions, and reimbursement of transmission/wheeling charges. Additional incentives will be offered for women-led enterprises and local employment, along with transport subsidies, stamp duty reimbursement, and attractive land prices for mega projects.

5. **Other Renewable Energy Projects:** Supports the development of geothermal, mini-hydel, waste-to-energy, and biofuel projects.

6. **Bio-fuels:** Provides capital subsidies, tax reimbursements, power tariff support, interest subvention, and electricity duty waivers for compressed biogas (CBG) and 2G ethanol plants. Additional interest subvention will be granted for plants established by SCs, STs, minorities, SHGs, and FPOs in Special Food Processing Zones (SFPZs).

7. **Renewable Energy (RE) Hybrid Projects:** Encourage RE hybrid projects (e.g., solar + wind, wind + floating solar) and RE projects with storage (e.g., wind + storage, hybrid + storage) to reduce energy variability and optimise infrastructure use.

8. **Electric Vehicles Charging Stations and Battery Swapping Facilities:** Aims to develop 6,000 public EV charging stations, including battery-swapping facilities, by 2030, and 12,000 by 2035, through collaboration with state PSUs or PPP models.

9. **Green Hydrogen and its derivatives:** Offers up to 30% capital subsidy for electrolyser-based Green Hydrogen projects, integrated Green Hydrogen, Green Ammonia, Green Methanol facilities, and hydrogen refuelling stations. Capital subsidies will also be provided for electrolyser and hydrogen fuel cell manufacturing plants. Additional support will be given for women-led entities, cleaner production measures, and recruitment incentives for local employment.

10. **Incentives for renewable energy projects:** Renewable energy projects, including solar, wind, BESS, and green hydrogen, will benefit from incentives like the deemed conversion of land to non-agricultural status, exemptions on electricity duties and land ceiling limits, stamp duty reimbursement, and streamlined clearances

11. **Innovation and Entrepreneurship:** An incubation centre with Rs.50 crore fund will be set up in TGTRANSCO/ TGDISCOMs to promote innovation in the renewable energy sector. The centre will collaborate with startups, academia, and industries to develop and scale up innovative energy solutions.

7.3 Irrigation

Water is essential for the prosperity of any community. In Telangana, the government has prioritised irrigation infrastructure to boost agricultural productivity. These efforts aim to optimise water use, support agriculture, and sustainable development

The aspirations and hopes of people to get adequate irrigation water from Krishna and Godavari were not fulfilled during the first decade of Telangana, even after the formation of a separate state. During this period, the irrigation sector was ruined, as projects were undertaken in the name of redesigning without consulting experts and engineers.

Telangana has spent a massive Rs.1.81 lakh crore on irrigation since 2014 but created only 15.81 lakh acres of ayacut. The Kaleshwaram Project alone cost Rs.93,872 crore while covering just 98,590 acres. Similarly, Rs.39,288 crore was spent on the Palamuru-Rangareddy and Sitarama Lift Irrigation Projects, yet not irrigated the intended area as expected.

The CAG flagged Kaleshwaram's per-acre cost as exorbitant, estimating the final project cost to exceed Rs.1,47,427.41 crore, far beyond the initial Rs.81,911 crore. Additionally, the state now bears Rs.18,000 crore annual burden for loan repayments due to the high cost of borrowing.

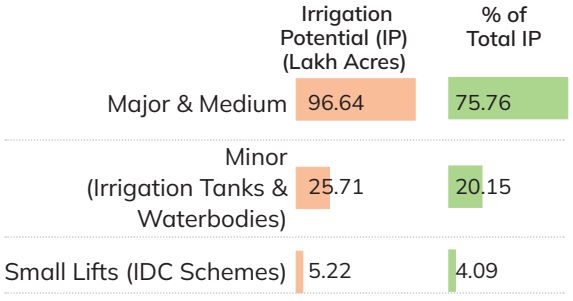
In light of these challenges, the government is prioritising cost-effective irrigation, aiming to maximise ayacut with minimal expenditure while also focusing on neglected projects and maintenance. It is actively working to develop and manage the state's irrigation infrastructure, ensuring sustainable water resource management and enhancing agricultural productivity. The Government is committed to creating irrigation facilities for approximately 127.57 lakh acres at the earliest, ensuring optimum utilisation of the state's water resources. Additionally, efforts are focused on maintaining and modernising existing projects while promoting efficient, equitable, and sustainable service delivery for irrigation and other uses. Comprehensive measures, including flood control, improved water use efficiency, and command area development, are undertaken to support the state's agricultural and economic growth.

7.3.1 Sector-Wise Distribution of Irrigation Potential

Irrigation in Telangana is supported by Major, Medium, Minor (irrigation tanks

and water bodies), and Small Lift (IDC schemes) projects. Major and Medium irrigation projects with 96.64 lakh acres contemplated irrigation potential, account for 75.76% of the total potential, followed by Minor projects at 25.71 lakh acres (20.15%) and Small Lifts contribute 5.22 lakh acres (4.09%). This sectoral distribution highlights the critical role of large-scale projects while underscoring the significance of localised and minor initiatives in enhancing irrigation coverage.

Fig 7.5 Sector-wise Distribution of Irrigation Potential



Source: Irrigation Department, Government of Telangana

Among the major and medium Irrigation schemes, one of the key ongoing schemes is the Narayanpet - Kodangal Lift Irrigation Scheme. The Government has granted administrative sanction for the survey, detailed investigations, design, and execution of the Scheme. This project aims to irrigate 1,00,000 acres across Kodangal (53,745 acres), Narayanpet (20,472 acres), and Makthal (25,783 acres) constituencies. It also includes provisions for supplying drinking water (0.385 TMC) to en route villages. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.2,945.50 crore.

The state boasts 44,016 minor irrigation tanks, anicuts, and check dams.

Telangana operates 514 Small Lift Irrigation schemes (excluding 127 abundant), with an ayacut of 4.30 lakh acres. In addition, 37 ongoing schemes are expected to contribute an extra 0.65 lakh acres. Thus, the total contemplated ayacut under 551 schemes is 4.95 lakh acres. Further, the total contemplated ayacut is 5.22 lakh acres, including abundant sources.

7.3.2 Activities in Irrigation

Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Irrigation Projects: The state government has been increasing financial spending on O&M works for irrigation due to the significant damage to irrigation structures caused by frequent floods. A budget of Rs.596 crore was allocated for O&M works in 2023-24, which increased to Rs.650 crore for 2024-25.

Land Acquisition for Major & Medium Irrigation Projects: Out of the total 5.04 lakh acres required for ongoing projects, 3.893 lakh acres have been acquired, leaving a balance of 1.147 lakh acres. The cumulative expenditure on land acquisition is Rs.10,634.37 crore.

Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R): R&R is underway in 15 projects across 147 villages, with 92 R&R centres proposed. Of the 48,182 housing pattas issued, 30,870 houses have been constructed. The total expenditure up to December 2024 is Rs.2,747 crore out of the Rs.3,900 crore required. Additionally, 46,904 out of 57,613 project-displaced families (PDFs) have been relocated.

Table 7.1 Sector-Wise Progress in Irrigation Schemes

S. No.	Description	Contem-plated IP (Lakh Acres)	Created IP (Lakh Acres)	Balance IP (Lakh Acres)
A	**Major Projects**			
i	Existing Projects	21.24	21.24	-
ii	Ongoing Projects	70.54	18.38	52.16
	Sub Total A	**91.78**	**39.62**	**52.16**
B	**Medium Projects**			
i	Existing Projects	3.17	3.17	-
ii	Ongoing Projects	1.69	0.91	0.78
	Sub Total B	**4.86**	**4.08**	**0.78**
C	Minor (Irrigation Tanks & Water Bodies)	25.71	25.11	0.60
D	Small Lifts (IDC Schemes)	5.22	4.76	0.46
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	**127.57**	**73.57**	**54.00**

Source: Irrigation Department, Government of Telangana

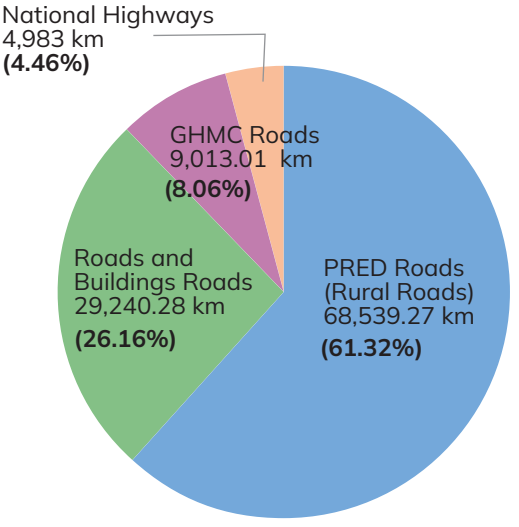
7.4 Transportation Infrastructure

The road transportation network in Telangana plays a pivotal role in driving the state's economic growth and connectivity. Spanning over 1,11,000 kilometres, the road infrastructure connects urban and rural areas, enhancing mobility and facilitating trade and socio-economic development. With diverse road types, including national highways, state highways, major district roads, Other district roads and rural roads, the network is designed to cater to both heavy traffic and remote areas. Key projects are underway to expand and modernise this network, supporting regional development and improving access to essential services.

7.4.1 Road Transportation Network

The total road length in the state of Telangana is about 1,11,775.56 km as of now. Of this, 61.32% comprises rural roads, 26.16% are state highways and major/ other district roads (R&B), 8.06% are GHMC roads, and 4.46% are National Highways (as detailed in Figure 7.6).

Fig 7.6 Road Transportation Network in Telangana (km)



Source : (1) Roads & Buildings Department, (2) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, (3) GHMC

Rangareddy district has the longest road network in the state, spanning about 7,932.14 km, followed by Nalgonda, which has the second-longest road network at 7,766.92 km.

There are two road projects in Telangana taken up by the R&B Department under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model on a Design, Build, Finance, Operate, and Transfer (DBFOT) basis. These projects are the Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Ramagundam Road (HKR Road) and the Narketpally-Addanki-Medarametla Road (NAM Road), which have concession periods extending until 2036 and 2035, respectively.

Excluding National Highways, the total road network in the state is 1,06,792.56 km. Of this, 52.07% (55,602.05 km) are blacktop roads, 29.57% (31,578.00 km) are unmetalled roads, 10.59% (11,310.84 km) are cement concrete roads, and 7.78% (8,312.68 km) are metalled roads.

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has a total road network of 9,013.01 km, of which 6,166.55km (68.42%) are cement concrete roads and 2,846.46 km (31.58%) are blacktop roads.

Fig 7.7 Category-wise Length and Percentage of all-weather roads in Telangana

	All-weather roads (Km)	Share of all-weather roads (%)
PRED Roads	38,045.56	55.51
R & B Roads	28,167.00	96.33
GHMC Roads	9,013.01	100.00
Total	**75,225.57**	**70.44**

Source: (1) Roads & Buildings Department, (2) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, (3) GHMC

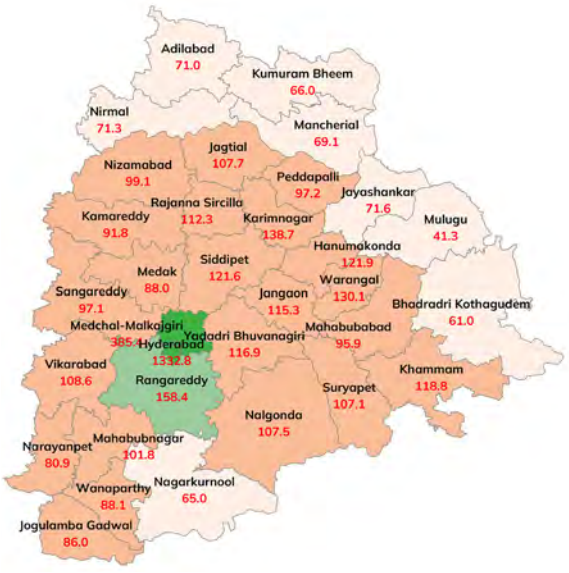
The share of all-weather roads in the total road transportation network (excluding National Highways) is 70.44%, with a total length of 75,225.57 km. This includes all GHMC roads, 96.33% of state highways and major/other district roads (R&B roads), and approximately 55.51% of rural roads (as detailed in Figure 7.7).

Further, at present, there are 30 National Highways in the state.

7.4.1.1 Road Density

At present, the road density in Telangana averages 99.29 km per 100 sq. km, with Hyderabad leading at 1,332.85 km per 100 sq. km, followed by Medchal-Malkajgiri at 385.43 km and Rangareddy at 158.36 km. Districts such as Mulugu (41.25 km) and Bhadradri Kothagudem (61.01 km) have comparatively lower road density.

Fig 7.8 District-wise Road Density



Note: Greenfield national highways are not included in the total.

Source: (1) Roads & Buildings Department, (2) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, (3) GHMC

Further, the current density of notified National Highways in the state is 4.45 Km / 100 Sq. Km against the National average of 4.41 Km / 100 Sq. Km.

7.4.1.2 Investment in Road network and Status of ongoing Road Infrastructure Projects

The Telangana Government is dedicated to strategically and efficiently utilising funds to drive immediate project execution while minimising financial strain through phased funding over multiple years. This balanced approach enables continuous development and timely upgrades to the state's road infrastructure without imposing a significant financial burden at any one time. By spreading investments across a longer timeframe, the Government ensures steady progress, aligns infrastructure improvements with budgetary constraints, and maximises public investments to support sustainable growth.

National Highways

During 2024-25 (up to February 2025), 225.50 km of National Highways (NH) were constructed in Telangana.

The expenditure on National Highways development reflects significant investment. For 2024-25, up to January 2025, Rs.1686.86 crore has been incurred.

Currently, 41 works are underway, covering a length of 1006 km at a total cost of Rs.12,810 crore. Additionally, one work costing Rs.163 crore is awaiting the declaration of the appointed date. Seven more works, covering a length of 233 km and costing Rs.4,891 crore, are at the tender stage. For 2024-25, the Government of India has approved an Annual Plan amounting to Rs.3,513 crore. The Government of India has sanctioned one widening work at a cost of Rs.516.17 crore and a one-time improvement work at a cost of Rs.4.9721 crore under Annual Plan 2024-25.

Box 7.5 Regional Ring Road (RRR) and Expansion of NHs in the state

The Regional Ring Road (RRR) around Hyderabad is a vital infrastructure project that will improve connectivity and regional development. Positioned 50-60 km from the city, the RRR comprises two stretches:

1. **Northern Part:** Sangareddy (on NH 161) - Narsapur - Toopran - Gajwel - Jagdevpur - Bhongir - Choutuppal (on NH 65), spanning a design length of 161.52 km.

2. **Southern Part:** Choutuppal (on NH 65) - Shadnagar - Sangareddy (on NH 65), covering a design length of 200 km.

This ambitious project is expected to significantly bolster regional connectivity, reduce congestion in Hyderabad, and serve as a catalyst for economic growth in surrounding areas.

State Highways and Major/Other District Roads

The state has laid its emphasis on road development to meet the rising demands of its economy and the population. The Government of Telangana has prioritised enhancing connectivity across the state, dividing it into Urban, peri-urban, and Rural areas, focusing on :

1. The urban area within the Outer Ring Road (ORR) encompasses the city limits of Hyderabad.
2. The Peri-urban region extending from the ORR to the Regional Ring Road (RRR), connecting Radial Roads between ORR and RRR and
3. The rural areas spanning from the RRR to the state border

Building on its commitment to improve road infrastructure, the Government of Telangana is addressing critical connectivity gaps across the state. These initiatives include establishing 2-lane roads from Mandal Headquarters to District Headquarters and

4-lane roads from District Headquarters to the state capital. Efforts also focus on upgrading, strengthening, and renewing the network of State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR), and Other District Roads (ODR) to enhance connectivity, reduce travel time and costs, and ensure sustainable, safe infrastructure.

Table 7.2 Key Onging Road Development Projects

S. No	Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	Cable-Stayed Bridge & Viaduct on Suryapet - Aswaraopet Road in Khammam town	180
2	High-Level Bridge Across Godavari between Manthani and Shivaram	125
3	Two-lane high-level Bridge Across the Manjeera River in between Andole, Jogipet and Ajjamarri village	125
4	Ghat road with elevated Corridor to Sri Kurumurthy Swamy Temple in Mahabubnagar	110
5	Ghat road to Latif Saheb Gutta and Brahman Gari Mattam Shivalayam in Nalgonda Town	140
6	Construction of a new four-lane CC road from Yadadri Thermal Power Station to Narketpally - Addanki - Medarmetla road in Nalgonda District	236
7	Widening and strengthening of Kothapally to Husnabad double lane road to four-lane road in Karimnagar District	77.2
8	Widening and strengthening of Gokinepally (Venkatapuram) - Chirumarri - V V Krishnapuram - Jagannadhapuram Road in Khammam district	35

New Sanctions

Since the government's formation on 06.12.2023, administrative sanctions totalling Rs.5,672 crore have been approved under PLAN and NON-PLAN. This includes Rs.1,000 crore for upgrading 26 roads spanning 199 kilometres from double lane to four-lane, Rs.4,016 crore for upgrading 125 roads spanning 1,319 kilometres from single lane to double lane, Rs.494 crore for the construction of 25 high-level bridges and flyovers, and Rs.163 crore for the periodical renewal of 27 roads spanning 105 kilometres.

Rural roads

A total of 150 rural infrastructure projects, comprising 121 roads and 29 bridges, are currently in progress at an estimated cost of Rs.822.53 crore. This includes Rs.684.16 crore for roads and Rs.138.37 crore for bridges, covering a total length of 384.12km. These projects are being implemented under various schemes: the Rural Development Fund (RDF), NABARD's Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), the Scheduled Caste Special Development Fund (SCSDF), and the Scheduled Tribe Special Development Fund (STSDF). The scale of investment highlights the government's commitment to strengthening rural connectivity and infrastructure.

Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas Roads

The Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) aims to provide all-weather road connectivity in regions affected by Left Wing Extremism, which is crucial for security and communication. The project operates under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with a 60:40 funding ratio between the Central and State Governments. In 2024-25 (up to February 28, 2025), the project achieved 17.7 km of new road construction, enhancing infrastructure in these critical areas.

7.4.2 Vehicle Strength in the State

As of 31-12-2024, Telangana has a total vehicle strength of 1,71,20,241 . Motorcycles dominate the vehicle population, comprising 73.52% of the total with 1,25,86,883 registered units. Motorcars are the second largest category, accounting for 13.46% with 23,03,759 vehicles. Tractors and trailers represent 4.45% of the total, with 7,62,682 vehicles, followed by Goods carriages at 3.77% with 6,46,021 units. Auto-rickshaws make up 2.97% of the total, with 5,08,185 registered.

The remaining categories have smaller shares: motor cabs (0.82%, 1,40,779), educational institution buses (0.18%, 31,003), maxi cabs (0.16%, 26,867), and stage carriages (0.05%, 9,071). Private service vehicles, contract carriages, and e-rickshaws collectively contribute less than 0.1% (11,657) to the total, while other vehicles account for 0.55%, with 93,334 units. These figures highlight the dominance of personal and agricultural transportation in the state's vehicle composition.

Box 7.6 Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Policy

The Government of Telangana has introduced the Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Policy to phase out end-of-life vehicles, enhance road safety, and promote a cleaner environment. As part of this initiative, the state has implemented Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSF) and Automated Testing Stations (ATS) under the Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules.

An Inspection and Certification Centre is nearing completion at Malkapur, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District, funded by the Government of India at a cost of Rs 14.40 crore. Additionally, 37 Automated Testing Stations (ATS) have been approved across Telangana with a total budget of Rs 296 crore, representing a significant step towards environmental sustainability and improved road safety standards.

7.4.3 Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC)

The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) is committed to providing clean, comfortable services at affordable fares while striving for financial self-reliance. Operating across 97 Depots and 364 Bus Stations, TGSRTC maintains a fleet of 9,417 buses, comprising 6,365 RTC buses and 3,052 hired buses. TGSRTC covers 32.75 lakh kilometres daily, serving 59.84 lakh passengers across 3,328 routes in Telangana and neighbouring states. Since December 2023, 1,598 new buses have been inducted into the fleet as of January 2025

The penetration of electric vehicles (EVs) within TGSRTC operations is steadily increasing, with 398 of the planned 1000 EV buses already in operation. An additional 602 EV buses are set to be deployed across both city and intercity routes in the coming months. 2800 City electric buses will be introduced in Hyderabad city to replace all diesel buses as per the policy of the State Government in the next 2 years.

In terms of IT initiatives, TGSRTC has implemented static QR code-based UPI payments across bus pass centres, cargo counters, and online reservation systems. The Vehicle Tracking & Passenger Information System (VTPIS) tracks all TGSRTC buses, providing passengers with real-time updates through the TGSRTC GAMYAM app. Additionally, the Automatic Fare Collection System, using Intelligent Ticket Issuing Machines (iTIMs), enables cashless payments for long-distance and airport services.

The Maha Lakshmi Scheme under RTC is a transformative initiative offering free bus travel for women across Telangana. A total of 149.63 crore free bus trips were provided to women under the scheme, saving Rs.5005.95 crore in transport costs, which will be reimbursed to the Corporation by the State Government.

7.4.4 Investments in Rail Network and Ongoing Projects in Telangana

Construction of New Railway Lines:

New railway lines enhance regional development and mobility. The state government is collaborating with railways to construct broad-gauge lines, share costs, and provide land for key projects. The completion of 15 km of the Manoharabad-Kothapally Railway Line is planned for 2024-25.

Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) and Railway Under Bridges (RUBs)

Railway safety works are underway to prevent accidents at level crossings, with 14 projects under a 50:50 cost-sharing model, amounting to state funding worth Rs.980 crore. Additionally, a Rs.55 crore project is progressing under Railway Deposits. Further, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has sanctioned five projects worth Rs 528.34 crore under the Centrally Sponsored Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) scheme under the "SETU BANDHAN" programme, covering the entire project cost except for land acquisition and utility shifting.

7.4.5 Hyderabad Metro Rail

Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL) and Hyderabad Airport Metro Limited (HAML) are single-point entities of the Government of Telangana, providing a robust public transportation system in Hyderabad to reduce traffic congestion and pollution.

HMRL developed Phase I of the Hyderabad Metro Rail, the largest Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiative in the global metro rail sector. Phase I spans 69 kilometres across three corridors, namely Blue, Green, and Red, that are seamlessly integrated with Indian Railways, MMTS, and bus stations. Currently, the metro serves approximately five lakh passengers daily, with a record ridership of 5.63 lakh on August 14, 2024.

Committed to establishing an efficient, safe, reliable, economical, and world-class public transportation system for Hyderabad, the Metro is now preparing to commence Phase II. HAML is developing the Phase II Metro Rail project. Phase-II A comprises five corridors spanning 76.4 kilometres, with an investment of approximately Rs.24,269 crore as a joint venture between the Government of India (GoI) and the Government of Telangana (GoTG). The proposal is currently under consideration by the GoI.

Under Phase-II B, proposals for another 3 corridors (85 Km) with an investment of Rs.22,300 crore are also being prepared. As part of Metro Phase II – Part B, a metro link is being planned from Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) to Fourth City. Spanning approximately 40 km, the line will connect RGIA to the Skill University location in Fourth City, with field surveys and cost assessments currently in progress. Thus, the state government intends to invest about Rs.46,569 crore in Metro Rail Phase II to strengthen public transportation in the city as a part of its efforts to develop it as a global city.

Further, a world-class fully automated multi-level parking (MLP) complex based on German 'Puzzle Parking technology' has also been developed in PPP mode at Nampally.

Table 7.3 Details of Phase-II A and Phase-II B Metro Corridors

Corridor	Length	Cost (Rs. Crore)
Phase-II A		
Nagole-Shamshabad RGIA (Airport Corridor)	36.8 km	11,226
Raidurg-Kokapet Neopolis	11.6 Km	4,318
MGBS-Chandrayangutta (Old City Corridor)	7.5 Km	2,741
Miyapur-Patancheru	13.4 Km	4,107
LB Nagar-Hayat Nagar	7.1 km	1,877
Phase-II B		
Shamshabad RGIA - Fourth City	40 Km	22,300
JBS - Shamirpet	22 Km	
JBS - Medchal	23 Km	

Source: Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited, Government of Telangana

7.4.6 Aviation

The Government of Telangana has taken significant steps to enhance aviation connectivity in the state. As part of establishing six new airports, three brownfield projects are planned at Mamnoor in Warangal, Adilabad, and Peddapalli, along with three greenfield projects in Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar, and Bhadradri-Kothagudem. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) was tasked with preparing Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports (TEFRs), which have been completed. In the first phase, airports at Warangal, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, and Nizamabad are set to be developed.

Additionally, the state government achieved a key milestone by securing a relaxation in the Concession Agreement with GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), removing the 150 km radius restriction and advancing the development of Warangal Airport. The State Government has already sanctioned an amount of Rs.205 crore for the acquisition of 253 acres of land parcel as projected by AAI for airport works. AAI has initiated Infrastructure planning and will proceed after receiving the necessary regulatory clearances.

The State Government has identified 950 acres in Ramavaram village for the development of an airport in Bhadradri Kothagudem district. AAI has completed a feasibility study and an Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS) survey at the site, and the report is awaited.

In addition to airports, a water aerodrome at Nagarjunasagar is also under consideration, with AAI submitting a feasibility report. This innovative project reflects the state's commitment to diversifying its aviation infrastructure.

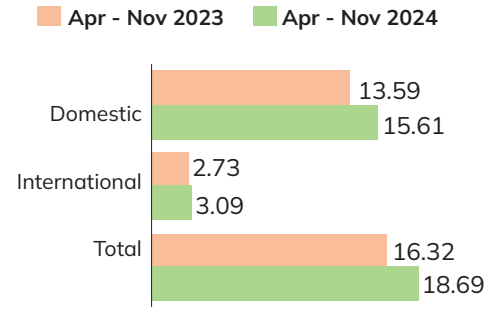
The Telangana State Aviation Corporation Limited (TGSACL) has been instrumental in disaster management and aviation services. It coordinated helicopter rescue operations during floods, evacuated nearly 100 stranded police personnel after a Naxalite operation near the Chhattisgarh border, and successfully launched heli-tourism projects, including joy rides in Hyderabad and helicopter services during the 2024 Sammakka-Saralamma Jathara.

These initiatives highlight Telangana's proactive approach to developing its aviation sector and leveraging it for regional growth and public welfare. The state continues to set benchmarks in aviation development, contributing to its overall progress.

7.4.6.1 Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA), the state's primary airport, is India's first greenfield airport developed under the PPP model. It handles over 25 million passengers and approximately 1,59,000 tons of cargo annually. As of November 2024, Hyderabad Airport is connected to 72 domestic and 20 international destinations. Currently, a total of 8 Domestic carriers and 22 International carriers operate from Hyderabad Airport.

Fig 7.9 Passenger Traffic (Million) in RGIA (April to November: 2023 vs 2024)

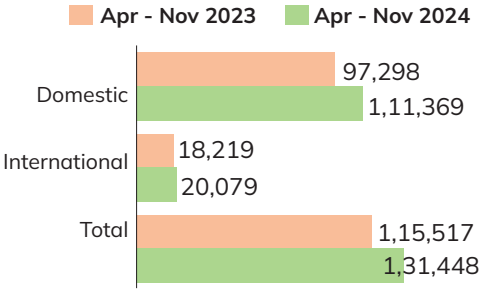


Source: Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Authority, Hyderabad

Passenger traffic increased by 14.56% year-on-year (YoY) during the April–November 2024 period, rising from 16.32 million to 18.69 million compared to the same period in 2023.

Air Traffic Movements (ATMs) also grew by 13.80% YoY, reaching 1,31,456 from 1,15,517 in the previous year.

Fig 7.10 Air Traffic Movement (Number) in RGIA (April to November: 2023 vs 2024



Source: Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Authority, Hyderabad

7.4.7 Logistics

Telangana is strategically enhancing its logistics and supply chain ecosystem to complement its industrial growth. By leveraging well-connected infrastructure and promoting seamless goods movement, the state ensures its industries stay globally competitive.

The ongoing development of industrial corridors, including Hyderabad to Nagpur, Hyderabad to Warangal, and Hyderabad to Bengaluru, which pass through Telangana under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, along with projects like Zaheerabad Smart Industrial City and Hyderabad Net Zero City, will enhance logistics in the state. Additionally,

the proposed development of Greenfield Integrated Industrial Parks near ORR and RRR and the upgrade of existing industrial parks, such as Cherlapally Industrial Park, awarded in the Environmental Sustainability category, will further contribute to strengthening the state's logistics infrastructure. Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC) is leading the development of these industrial parks and corridors, which will play a crucial role in enhancing the logistics network.

Institutions like the Young India Skills University (YISU) and Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs) will also help enhance the overall logistics capabilities in Telangana

7.4.7.1 Role of TGSRTC in Expanding Logistics Services

The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) is expanding its logistics services through its Cargo and Parcel Services, which include 52 counters across the state and partnerships with private agents. These services efficiently transport goods, with specialised projects such as home delivery in Greater Hyderabad and tailored solutions for local events. As of January 2025, TGSRTC had transported over 2 crore 4 lakh parcels, generating Rs.385.99 crore in revenue. This network plays a crucial role in supporting small businesses, enabling them to easily ship goods to both urban and remote areas, thereby expanding their reach and fostering growth. The accessibility of TGSRTC's services has allowed businesses, especially small ones, to thrive by improving their logistics capabilities.

7.5 Telecommunication Infrastructure

Telecommunication infrastructure is crucial for socio-economic growth, enhancing connectivity, enabling digital services, and supporting sectors like education, healthcare, and business. A strong telecom network bridges the urban- rural divide, empowers citizens with information, and improves service delivery, positioning the state for sustainable development and inclusivity. Telangana has made significant strides in expanding its telecommunications infrastructure, particularly in wireless connectivity.

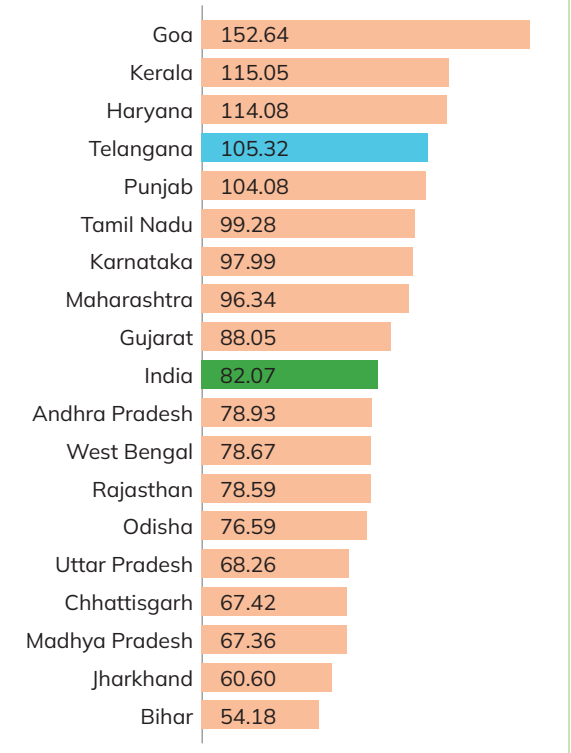
7.5.1 Telephone Network

Telangana has a total telephone subscription of 41.94 million, with 96.38% attributed to wireless connections (40.42 million) and the remaining 3.62% to wireline connections (1.52 million) as of September 2024, as per TRAI. Urban areas account for a significant share of subscriptions, comprising 60.40% of the total (25.33 million), compared to 39.60% in rural areas (16.61 million). Within wireless services, urban regions hold 59.05% of subscribers (23.87 million), while rural areas account for 40.95% (16.55 million). For wireline services, urban subscribers dominate at 96.05% (1.46 million), with rural areas contributing only 3.95% (0.06 million). These figures highlight the strong urban presence in telecom infrastructure while reflecting the gradual expansion of connectivity in rural Telangana.

7.5.1.1 Wireless Teledensity

Wireless teledensity is a critical metric as it represents the accessibility of mobile services, which dominate the telecommunications sector due to their affordability and flexibility. As of September 2024, Telangana's wireless teledensity stands at 105.32, placing it among the top 4 states in the 18 General Category States, as per TRAI. This figure is significantly higher than the national average of 82.07, reflecting Telangana's strong connectivity infrastructure and growing mobile penetration.

Fig 7.11 Wireless Tele-Density across the Indian General Category States and India (As of September 2024)



Source: The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator July–September 2024, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

7.6 Digital Infrastructure

Digital infrastructure is essential for economic growth, innovation, and efficient service delivery across sectors like e-governance, education, and healthcare. Telangana is making significant strides in strengthening its digital infrastructure, with initiatives to expand internet access, improve connectivity, and foster the digital economy. Key efforts include the T-Fiber project for rural broadband and the advanced data centres, laying a strong foundation for the state's growth and ensuring widespread access to digital services.

7.6.1 Internet Subscriber Base

Telangana's internet subscriber base reached 36.43 million as of September 2024, with broadband connections accounting for an overwhelming 97.94% (35.68 million) of the total, as per TRAI. Narrowband connections, in contrast, represented a mere 2.06% (0.75 million) of the total . Rural areas contributed 13.21 million subscribers (36.26%), while urban regions accounted for 23.22 million subscribers (63.74%). In terms of broadband connections, urban regions hold 64.01% (22.84 million) of the total, compared to 35.99% (12.84 million) in rural areas. Narrowband connections are nearly evenly split, with urban areas comprising 50.67% (0.38 million) and rural areas 49.33% (0.37 million).

7.6.2. T-FIBER

A Proof of Concept (POC) for household connectivity was launched on December 8, 2024, in Maddur (Narayanpet District), Sangupet (Sangareddy District), and Adivisrirampur (Peddapalli District). The services include Internet Protocol television (IPTV), 20 Mbps internet, Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP), Government-to-consumer/ consumer-to-consumer (G2C/C2C) services, and Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) Solutions.

7.6.3. Telangana Government Wi-Fi Services

As of September 2024, the state has 5,728 Public Wi-Fi hotspots with 14,589 Access points and 1,84,991 unique Wi-Fi users. A total of 338 TB of data was consumed during the July-September Quarter of 2024.

7.7 Infrastructure Development: New and Ongoing Projects in Telangana

Telangana is making significant strides in infrastructure development, with a range of projects aimed at improving public services, constructing state-of-the-art buildings, and enhancing the state's iconic landmarks.

7.7.1. Medical Infrastructure

The Government is also prioritising medical infrastructure with the establishment of a Government Medical College, Nursing College, Physiotherapy College, and Paramedical College in Kodangal, Vikarabad District, sanctioned at Rs.197.50 crore, with tenders currently in progress. Additionally, the construction of 17 new medical colleges across the state is progressing at a sanctioned cost of Rs.2,795.65 crore. While work on two colleges is complete, construction is ongoing for the remaining 15. Furthermore, the construction of four super-speciality hospitals at Warangal, Alwal, LB Nagar, Sanathnagar, and NIMS expansion are under progress with a sanctioned cost of Rs.5,477 crore. These projects are set to significantly enhance the state's healthcare infrastructure.

7.7.2 Judicial Infrastructure

In the judiciary sector, the Government has decided to take up the construction of the New High Court Complex at Rajendranagar, and 100 acres of land have been allotted. The administrative sanction has been accorded for Rs.2,583.00 crore. Further, the construction of new District Court complexes is underway at 12 locations, each designed to include family courts and POCSO courts. With an estimated budget of Rs.972 crore, these projects are currently in the technical approval stage.

7.7.3 Fourth City (Future City)

The Government of Telangana is developing the Future City (Fourth City) as a world-class, multi-sectoral urban and industrial city. Envisioned as a Flagship Project, this city is designed on Net Zero principles (Net Zero City) to promote sustainable concepts and inclusive growth. The Future City is planned as a major metropolitan expansion alongside Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Cyberabad.

As part of this vision, the government has identified the Future City Area in the Rangareddy district as a key strategic zone for urban and industrial development. Spanning 765.28 sq. km. across 56 villages in 7 mandals, lies beyond the Outer Ring Road (ORR), between the Srisailam National Highway and Nagarjunasagar State Highway. To ensure coordinated development, the Government has constituted the Future City Development Authority (FCDA) under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to oversee planning, infrastructure regulation, and execution in the Future City Area.

This initiative aligns with the vision of Rising Telangana, positioning Hyderabad to compete with global cities like New

York, London, Tokyo, Seoul, and Dubai. The Future City will serve as a hub for high-end services, driving economic expansion and technological advancements. With its strategic location, planned infrastructure, and strong governance, the Future City Area is set to emerge as a major urban and industrial hub, driving Telangana's long-term growth and Telangana is emerging as the "Future State."

7.7.4 Young India Skill University

The Young India Skill University (YISU) in Hyderabad plays a pivotal role in addressing the skills gap and aligning educational programs with emerging sectors like IT, manufacturing, and digital services, which are essential for Telangana's infrastructure development. By integrating Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs), and Polytechnic Colleges, the Government is creating a unified vocational education system to equip the workforce with the skills needed for modern infrastructure projects. Collaborations with industry leaders like Amazon and Flipkart ensure the curriculum aligns with real-world needs, strengthening the state's infrastructure and technological capabilities.

7.7.5 Young India Physical Education and Sports University

The government plans to establish the Young India Physical Education and Sports University on 200 acres, aiming to train aspiring athletes with the goal of securing gold medals in the 2028 Olympics . A key component of the Fourth City/Future City initiative is an integrated sports hub, which will house sports academies across multiple disciplines with modern infrastructure. It will also feature centres for sports science and sports medicine. The proposed sports university will play a vital role in strengthening this ecosystem.

Further, the Government launched the 'SPEED' initiative (Smart, Proactive, Efficient, and Effective Delivery) on August 23, 2024. SPEED is to accelerate the completion of 19 major infrastructure projects, including the Musi riverfront development, new airports, metro rail expansion, regional ring road, and a new Osmania hospital. The initiative aims to streamline inter-departmental coordination, overcome project hurdles, and boost economic growth. SPEED focuses on both urban and rural development, driving Telangana's infrastructure advancement.

7.8 Way Forward

The Government of Telangana is committed to building a resilient and future-ready state through visionary infrastructure initiatives that drive economic growth and elevate the quality of life for its people. With a steadfast focus on comprehensive development, the state has undertaken transformative measures in transport modernisation, energy expansion, and digital connectivity. Programs like the SPEED initiative underscore the state's dedication to the timely execution of ambitious projects that enhance infrastructure quality. Major infrastructure projects such as the Regional Ring Road and Metro Rail Phase II have significantly shaped Telangana's development trajectory. These initiatives ensure not only the physical transformation of urban and rural spaces but also the equitable distribution of resources.

Telangana's inclusive and progressive governance model is designed to balance rapid modernisation with sustainability. Through robust infrastructure development and a commitment to innovation, the state is creating a model for transformative governance that prioritises the well-being of its citizens. With every milestone achieved, Telangana reinforces its vision of becoming a beacon of economic prosperity and inclusive growth where progress meets purpose and a brighter future is built for generations to come.

Chapter 8

Health & Well-being




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FOOD SAFETY
UALITY THROUGH COMPLIANCE
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Key Highlights

- Health insurance coverage under Rajiv Aarogyasri scheme has been doubled from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh per family per annum. The government has introduced 163 new advanced medical procedures, increasing the total from 1,672 to 1,835. In the financial year 2024-25, as of January, 2025, a total of 2,92,667 beneficiaries have availed benefits under Aarogyasri, with an allocation of Rs.1,250.6 crore.
- Eight new government medical colleges started in 2024-25, increasing the total number of colleges to 35 and MBBS seats to 4,090. Sixteen new government nursing colleges were established, increasing the total number to 37 and B.Sc (Nursing) seats to 2,360.
- Twenty-eight new Allied Health Sciences Colleges were established, increasing the total number of Colleges to 40 and seats to 3,122. New hostels were sanctioned at Gandhi, Osmania, and Kakatiya Medical Colleges, costing Rs.205 crore, while 22 Central Medicine Stores were established with Rs.137 crore.
- The Government sanctioned Rs.406.75 crore for stipend to 12,190 Junior Doctors, ensuring timely payment to Postgraduates and Senior Residents. In 2024, a total of 6,956 staff nurses, 18 drug inspectors, 422 civil assistant surgeons, and 24 food safety officers were appointed, while recruitment for an additional 4,338 posts is in progress following the completion of written exams.
- The state government has added 213 ambulances, reducing population coverage per ambulance from 86,500 to 66,500 and reducing emergency response time in rural and tribal areas by 5-6 minutes.
- In 2024, the Department of Drug Control Administration received INTERPOL recognition, seized illegal psychotropic substances valued at Rs.11.32 crore, and achieved NABL accreditation for Telangana Drug Control Laboratory.
- Food safety initiatives comprised 235 surprise inspections, the resolution of 165 cases, an allocation of Rs.66 crore for three new regional food testing labs, the appointment of 24 Food Safety Officers, and the introduction of three “Food Safety on Wheels” vehicles.

8.1 Introduction

Telangana's unwavering commitment to the health and well-being of its people is reflected in the government's healthcare initiatives and policies. The State has prioritised enhancing healthcare accessibility, quality, and equity across urban and rural areas. Proactive health strategies, such as strengthening primary healthcare networks, expanding maternal and child health programs, and implementing advanced health technologies have significantly improved critical health indicators.

The state has also focused on preventive care and awareness campaigns, ensuring that residents are empowered with knowledge and access to healthcare services. By addressing systemic challenges and fostering innovation in healthcare delivery, Telangana continues to set benchmarks for health governance, reinforcing its dedication to building a healthier and more resilient society.

8.2 Health Infrastructure

8.2.1 Physical Health Infrastructure

Enhanced health infrastructure forms the backbone of a robust healthcare system, enabling the delivery of quality care and fostering improved health outcomes for all. Telangana is steadfast in its mission to strengthen this critical foundation, ensuring that quality healthcare is not a privilege but a right, accessible to everyone, regardless of location or socio-economic status. The state government is actively enhancing its network of health facilities, focusing on both rural and urban areas to bridge gaps in healthcare access. Comprehensive services are being provided across various levels of care, with a strong emphasis on maternal, child, and family health. These include prenatal and postnatal care, immunisation programs, nutritional support, and family planning services, delivered through well-equipped government hospitals, community health centres, and primary health centres. Telangana's commitment to health infrastructure improvement underscores its vision of equitable and inclusive healthcare, setting a benchmark for holistic well-being across the state. A snapshot of Health infrastructure is provided in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Snapshot of Health Infrastructure in the State

S. No	Parameter	Number
MEDICAL EDUCATION:		
1	Govt. Medical Colleges (8 colleges started in 2024-25 Kodangal will start in 2025-26)	35
2	Govt. MBBS Seats	4,090
3	Govt. Post Graduate seats	1,192
4	Govt. Super specialty seats	165
5	Govt. DNB seats	48
6	Govt. Nursing Colleges	37
7	Govt. B.Sc (Nursing) seats	2,360
8	Govt. Dental College	1
9	Govt. Allied Health Sciences Colleges (16 colleges started in 2024-25) Kodangal will start from 2025-26)	40
10	Govt. Allied Health Sciences seats	3,122
HOSPITALS:		
1	Super Specialty Hospitals	2
2	Teaching Hospitals	47

S. No	Parameter	Number
Secondary Level:		
1	District Hospitals	2
2	Area Hospitals	72
3	Community Health Centres	97
Primary Level:		
1	Ayushman Arogya Mandirs	5,039
1.1	Sub Health Centres	3,231
1.2	Primary Health Centres	648
1.3	Urban Primary Health Centres	240
1.4	Urban Health Centres	499
1.5	AYUSH	421
2	Sub Centres	1,514
Specialised Services:		
1	Dialysis Centres	102
2	Palliative Centres	34
3	Diagnostic Hubs	31
4	Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU)	35
5	Intensive Care Units (ICUs)	20
6	District Pediatric Care Units (DPCUs)	33
7	Maternal ICU	7
8	MCH centers	26
9	RT PCR Labs	40
10	Organ Transplant Centres	3
11	Blood Banks	57
12	Blood Storage Centres	22
TRANSPORT VEHICLES		
1	108 ambulances (136 new ambulances inaugurated on 2.12.24)	626
2	Neonatal ambulances	33
3	Ammavodi (102 Vehicles) (77 new ambulances inaugurated on 2.12.2024)	300
4	Hearse vehicles	50

Source: Health, Medical and Family Welfare Department, GoTG

8.3 Major Health Institutions in the State

Telangana is home to a robust network of major health institutions that cater to the diverse medical needs of not only its population but also to people of other states and abroad. These institutions are equipped with specialised facilities and expertise across various medical disciplines, ensuring comprehensive care for inpatients and outpatients alike. From multi-specialty government hospitals to teaching institutions and district-level facilities, the state's healthcare infrastructure is designed to provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality medical services. The high volume of patient footfall in these institutions underscores their critical role in addressing the healthcare demands of the region.

8.3.1 All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)

AIIMS Bibinagar is being developed into a premier hub for comprehensive super-specialty health care services, with a focus on delivering world class medical care, advanced treatment and cutting-edge research facilities. This transformation aims to ensure that people have access to top-tier healthcare within the State.

8.3.2 Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (TIMS)

The Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (TIMS) stands as a premier healthcare institution in Hyderabad, dedicated to delivering advanced medical care and fostering medical education. With a bed strength of 1,261, TIMS plays a pivotal role in treating a wide range of medical conditions while training the next

generation healthcare professionals. A Super Specialty Hospital is being constructed in Warangal, along with the development of TIMS Campuses in LB Nagar, Alwal and Sananth Nagar, all progressing rapidly toward completion. Once operational, each TIMS hospital will function as a Centre of Excellence, specialising in 2 to 3 super specialties.

8.3.3 The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS)

The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) encompasses 38 departments, including 20 clinical, 5 outpatient, 5 diagnostic, and 8 supportive units. The budget for FY 2024-25 is Rs.342.88 crore, with a planned expansion to include a 2,000-bedded block at an estimated cost of Rs.1,698 crore. NIMS offers a comprehensive range of academic programs with 470 seats across nursing, technical, physiotherapy, postgraduate, super-specialty, and Ph.D. programs. Staffing include 747 regular employees, 958 on contract or outsourcing, and 97 vacant regular positions.

NIMS has shown consistent growth of patient care, with outpatient numbers rising to over 8 lakh by November 2024, and inpatient cases increasing to 60,800. The institute has achieved notable milestones since December 2023, including over 100 robotic surgeries, 134 kidney transplants, and the establishment of a specialised cardiothoracic ICU, a radiology lab with advanced imaging technologies, and a tech-enabled simulation center for critical care. Furthermore, NIMS is spearheading 155 research projects, reflecting its commitment to innovation in healthcare.

8.3.4 MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre

The MNJ Institute, established in 1955 with a 50-bed Radium Institute & Cancer Hospital, has grown into a 750-bed State Cancer Institute and apex teaching hospital. It provides comprehensive tertiary cancer care, serving over 1.5 lakh patients annually and registering approximately 15,000 new cases each year. With 24 departments, 18 wards, 4 ICUs, 1 pediatric ICU, a bone marrow transplant unit, and 8 modular theaters, MNJ offers advanced care and conducts 16 academic programs with over 260 students annually. A new 300-bedded cancer block with a built-up area of 2.32 lakh sq. ft. is under development. The budget outlay for Financial Year 2024-25 is Rs.126.65 crore.

MNJ Institute has demonstrated substantial growth, with patient services increasing to 17.68 lakh by November 2024. Notable achievements since December 2023 include the sanctioning of 75 HR positions for the new cancer block, over 150 robotic surgeries, and 100 bone marrow transplants. Additionally, the institute inaugurated an interventional radiology cath lab, initiated a new student hostel, and conducted 125 cancer detection camps using a mobile screening bus, further strengthening its commitment to comprehensive cancer care and early detection.

8.3.5 Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP)

Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) was created with the primary objective of strengthening the curative aspect of healthcare services, thereby contributing to the development of a comprehensive and efficient medical care system in the state.

TVVP has played a crucial role in enhancing Telangana's healthcare landscape by bringing numerous secondary-level hospitals under its administrative control. These facilities serve as a vital link between primary healthcare centers and tertiary care institutions, providing critical services to the population. Furthermore, in line with the state's commitment to advancing medical education and specialised healthcare, some of these secondary hospitals have been upgraded and transferred to the Directorate of Medical Education, transforming them into teaching hospitals. This strategic initiative not only improves healthcare delivery but also fosters the training and development of skilled medical professionals, further strengthening Telangana's healthcare ecosystem.

8.3.5.1 Special Services

Dialysis Facilities: Under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, dialysis units have been set up in 83 TVVP hospitals with 545 machines, providing 3 to 5 dialysis sessions daily. This initiative has significantly benefited patients suffering from end-stage renal disease.

Blood Banks and Storage Centers: TVVP administers 17 blood banks and 17 blood storage centers, ensuring the availability of blood for transfusion needs. Blood is provided at free of cost to thalassemia patients, reflecting a commitment to affordable healthcare.

8.3.5.2 Major Achievements

Improving Access

TVVP has expanded its healthcare network to 178 facilities with a bed capacity of 12,270. Specialised services such as ICU facilities, palliative care, transgender clinics, and de-addiction centers have been introduced, catering to diverse healthcare needs. Approximately 85% of the beneficiaries of TVVP hospitals come from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, reflecting the system's focus on inclusive healthcare. Enhanced integration with primary healthcare services has improved access for remote, tribal, and underserved populations. The patient demographic highlights that women constitute 52% of inpatients and 50% of outpatients, while men account for 37% and 39%, respectively. Children under 14 years make up 11% of both inpatient and outpatient numbers. Additionally, hospital-based Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities promote safe practices and efficient waste management, further enhancing access to quality care.

Improving Quality

TVVP's commitment to quality is evident in its substantial budgetary growth, increasing to Rs.1,301.50 crore in 2024-25. Funding for drugs and surgical consumables has also risen sharply to Rs.202 crore. To address manpower gaps, 2,370 medical, nursing, and paramedical staff have been recruited. Quality assurance programs under the National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAP) have elevated standards, resulting in 22 TVVP hospitals earning NQAS certification, 40 hospitals receiving LaQshya certification, and 9 hospitals achieving MuQan certification. These measures collectively enhance the quality of care provided to the public.

Hospital utilisation data is systematically collected and reviewed for performance enhancement. Services provided by TVVP

hospitals are highly cost-effective, costing only one-fifth of comparable private healthcare services. This ensures that quality healthcare remains accessible and affordable to the population.

Through a robust framework of initiatives, TVVP has established itself as a key driver of healthcare transformation in Telangana. By expanding access, enhancing quality, and ensuring cost-effective service delivery, TVVP continues to strengthen the state's healthcare system, benefiting millions of citizens.

8.3.5.3 Performance of TVVP hospitals during the year 2024-25:

The secondary level hospitals play a major role in giving curative services to the state population, especially in the Maternity & Child Care services and Multi-specialty hospital care in general. The performance figures of TVVP hospitals in the last year is shown in Table 8.2

Table 8.2 Performance of TVVP Hospitals

Sl. No.	Name of the Indicator	2024-25 (Apr. 24-Nov. 24)
1	OP	1,00,11,749
2	IP	8,70,792
3	Major surgeries	43,284
4	USG's	1,76,468
5	X rays	3,04,226
6	ECG's	1,57,297
7	LAB Tests	74,34,976

Source: Health, Medical and Family Welfare Department, GoTG

In the year 2024-25, the TVVP hospitals have shown significant increase in the Orthopedic Surgeries, Dialysis Services and Institutional deliveries. There is a substantial reduction in the deliveries performed through Caesarean Sections.

8.3.6 Medical Institutions under Directorate of Medical Education

Telangana has made significant strides in strengthening its medical education infrastructure. Currently, there are 35 Government Medical Colleges, including 8 colleges inaugurated in 2024-25, with Kodangal Medical College scheduled to start operations in 2025-26. The state has also established 37 Government Nursing Colleges to cater to the growing demand for nursing education and healthcare professionals. In addition, there is one Government Dental College and 40 Government Allied Health Sciences Colleges, with 16 of these starting in 2024-25, and Kodangal's college planned for the next academic year (2025-26). The government also sanctioned Rs.406.75 crore for stipend to 12,190 Junior Doctors ensuring timely payment to Postgraduates and Senior Residents.

To ensure adequate capacity for training future medical professionals, Telangana has allocated a substantial number of seats across various disciplines. There are 4,090 MBBS seats, 1,192 Postgraduate medical seats, and 165 Super Speciality seats in government institutions. The state also offers 48 DNB seats, further enhancing specialised medical training opportunities. Nursing education is equally emphasised, with 2,360 B.Sc Nursing seats available in government colleges. These institutions and seats collectively reflect the government's commitment to expand health care education and training facilities while addressing the demand for healthcare professionals and improving the medical services in the State.

8.3.7 Emergency Transport Services

Various emergency transport services has implemented through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to address health emergencies. These services include emergency transportation, fixed-day health services, and health helplines to provide timely advice and support.

8.3.7.1 Emergency Health Transportation Scheme - 108

The state government has added 213 ambulances, reducing population coverage per ambulance from 86,500 to 66,500 and reducing emergency response time in rural and tribal areas by 5-6 minutes.

The state currently operates 626 ambulances, including 31 Advanced Life Support (ALS) and 562 Basic Life Support (BLS) vehicles, staffed 24/7 to provide emergency medical transportation. In 2024-25 (up to December 2024), 5,22,321 cases were served, with an expenditure of Rs.59.16 crore.

8.3.7.2 Ammavodi - (102 Services)

The Ammavodi program in Telangana provides pick-up and drop-back services for antenatal and postnatal women and infants, ensuring safe transportation to and from public health facilities. The program operates 300 vehicles, to improve maternal and child healthcare accessibility.

8.3.7.3 Free Hearse Services

Free Hearse Service has provided transportation for deceased individuals from hospitals to family-chosen locations. Currently, 50 vehicles equipped with body freezers are in operation. In 2024-25 (upto December 2024), 16,791 deceased were transported with an expenditure of Rs.2.40 crore.

8.4 Status of Medical Education

The Director of Medical Education (DME) plays a pivotal role in advancing healthcare and education by overseeing a wide spectrum of responsibilities. It ensures the provision of high-quality medical education to undergraduate, postgraduate, and super-speciality students at medical colleges and teaching hospitals, fostering a skilled healthcare workforce. Through a robust network of hospitals, the DME delivers specialised and advanced medical care, offering state-of-the-art facilities to meet the healthcare needs of the public. Additionally, the DME is instrumental in providing paramedical training in disciplines such as nursing, medical technology, and laboratory technology, thereby contributing to the holistic development of healthcare services.

8.4.1 New Medical, Nursing & Paramedical Colleges

In 2024-25, there are a total of 35 medical colleges, with the establishment of new colleges. This expansion raised Telangana's total MBBS seats to 4,090, highlighting the state's commitment to strengthening medical education.

To support the newly established colleges, 433 posts were created for each institution, totaling 3,464 positions, as sanctioned under G.O. Ms. No. 119 to 126. In addition, postgraduate education has been prioritised, with 53 new PG seats approved for 2024-25, bringing the total to 1,192. The state has also applied to the National Medical Commission for 83 broad speciality and 20 super-speciality PG seats for the academic year 2025-26. These initiatives ensure that Telangana produces a skilled healthcare

workforce to meet the growing demands of its population.

Telangana's focus extends beyond medical colleges to allied health sciences and nursing education. Administrative sanctions have been granted for new institutions, including a government medical, nursing, and physiotherapy college at Kodangal in Vikarabad District, alongside the upgrade of a community health center into a 220-bedded Teaching Hospital. Furthermore, government approved the establishment of twenty-eight new Allied Health Sciences Colleges, increasing the total number of Colleges to 40 and seats to 3,122. New hostels were sanctioned at Gandhi, Osmania, and Kakatiya Medical Colleges, costing Rs.205 crore, and a nursing college in Andole with an annual intake of 60-seats.

To enhance nursing education, the government issued essentiality certificates for 15 new government nursing colleges, each with an annual intake of 60 students for 2024-25. These developments represent Telangana's holistic approach to, improving healthcare education and infrastructure, ensuring access to quality medical training, and fostering a well-rounded healthcare system.

8.5 Telangana Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TGMSIDC)

Telangana Medical Services & Infrastructure Development Corporation (TGMSIDC) is a government enterprise that oversees civil works, procurement of drugs, surgical items, medical equipment, and special turnkey projects such as ICUs and labs. Supported by advanced software applications like e-Aushadhi, e-Upkaran, and GeM, TGMSIDC operates through 10 divisions, 3 special divisions, and 22 central medicine stores across Telangana. With a sanctioned staff of 130, it employs 86 regular and 375 contract personnel, ensuring seamless operations. Since December 2023, TGMSIDC has supplied equipment and furniture worth Rs.34.15 crore to 8 new medical colleges, and established 22 new Central Medicine Stores with Rs.137 crore to strengthen medicine distribution. Key achievements include installing a Rs.13.97 crore MRI machine at Osmania General Hospital, completing fire safety systems in 141 hospitals, and initiating priority stock management for essential drugs. The corporation has also upgraded medical infrastructure state-wide and enhanced food safety initiatives, comprising of 235 surprise inspections, resolution of 165 cases, allocation of Rs.66 crore for three new regional food testing labs, appointment of 24 Food Safety Officers, and the introduction of three "Food Safety on Wheels" vehicles.

8.6 Key Initiatives of the Government

8.6.1 Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Care Trust (RAHCT)

The health coverage per family per year has been doubled from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh. A total of 163 new procedures have been added, bringing the overall count to 1,835, including high-cost specialities such as Radiology, Neurology, and Polytrauma, which are frequently requested under CMRF and Letter of Consent (LoC). 646 of those procedures are reserved exclusively for government hospitals. Additionally, the package rates for 1,375 procedures

have been revised. Currently, 1,411 health facilities are empaneled, comprising 1,031 government hospitals and 380 private hospitals. An extra budget allocation of Rs.487.29 crore has been approved for the scheme.

Families across various financial brackets have availed the scheme, with most utilising coverage up to Rs.50,000, while some exceeded Rs.10 lakh. Over the past year, 170 individuals have received free treatment exceeding Rs.5 lakh, with 30 of them benefiting from high-cost treatments. During 2024-25 (till 20th January 2025), 2,92,667 beneficiaries have availed benifits under Aarogyasri scheme with an allocation of Rs.1,250.57 crore.

8.6.2 Urban Health Centres:

The Urban Health Centres, initially planned for the GHMC area, were expanded to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in non-metro areas due to their positive response. These centers cater to 5,000 - 10,000 people, primarily serving slums, peri-urban areas, and vulnerable populations. Acting as sub-health centers under Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), these Centres provide basic outpatient clinical services, free medicines, diagnostics, and tele-consultation. They also facilitate referrals to secondary and tertiary hospitals. Out of 499 sanctioned centers, 470 Centres have been established in metro and non-metro areas across 142 ULBs, significantly enhancing healthcare access for marginalised communities.

These Centres have decongested secondary and tertiary facilities, improved healthcare access, and reduced out-of-pocket health expenses. By December, 2024, outpatient visits reached 60,93,210, while diagnostic tests increased to 9,29,489, indicating substantial growth in health care services. The average outpatient visits per Urban Health Centre improved from 56 in 2023-24 to 75 by December 2024, reflecting their effectiveness in addressing healthcare needs.

8.6.3 Telangana Dialysis Scheme

Telangana has significantly expanded dialysis services to support End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients. Dialysis units are being established in 83 Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) hospitals, with 545 dialysis machines installed under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. Each hospital conducts 3 to 5 dialysis sessions daily, ensuring accessible and affordable treatment for patients across the state.

8.6.4 Telangana Diagnostics Scheme

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). 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 in Hyderabad processes over 23,000 samples daily and supports 1463 hospitals, with patient usage tripling.

8.6.5 Ayush (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy)

The AYUSH system of medicine, renowned for its minimal side effects and holistic

approach, has gained significant recognition in the medical field. The Department of AYUSH is dedicated to promoting and preserving traditional and alternative systems of medicine, including Ayurveda, Unani, and Homoeopathy. With a focus on blending ancient wisdom with modern healthcare, the department strives to provide accessible, effective, and sustainable medical solutions to the population. By leveraging the strengths of these time-tested systems, AYUSH continues to play a pivotal role in complementing conventional medical practices.

8.6.5.1 Key activities and achievements

The Department of AYUSH has achieved significant milestones, in establishing three 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals in Vikarabad, Siddipet, and Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts, with the latest inaugurated on December 14, 2024. Under the AYUSHGRAM activity, teams from four AYUSH medical colleges conducted monthly medical camps and awareness programs across villages, involving 50 members, including faculty, PG scholars, and students.

Table 8.3: Outpatient Statistics (Jan 2024- Nov. 2024)

Sl. No.	Name of the Service	OP Data	IP Data
1	Ayurveda	13,57,075	4,976
2	Homoeo	7,99,751	2,017
3	Unani	8,28,757	2,018
4	Naturopathy	1,50,212	1,826
Total		**31,35,795**	**10,837**

Source: Department of AYUSH, Telangana

Additionally, 628 yoga instructors were appointed in Ayushman Arogya Mandirs, which also conducted geriatric medical camps and distributed free medicines to the elderly. Smartphone Tabs were distributed to AYUSH medical officers for efficient online monitoring of healthcare services. With Rs.83.04 crore approved under the Telangana State Annual Action Plan 2024-25 through the National AYUSH Mission, the department continues to provide essential medicines to all AYUSH dispensaries statewide. Outpatient statistics for the AYUSH Hospitals given in Table 8.4

8.6.6 Tribal Health Initiatives

The State, with a tribal population comprising approximately 7.25% of its total population, ensures dedicated healthcare services through an extensive network of health facilities. These services are primarily delivered through four Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) located in Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, and Mulugu districts. The tribal regions are served by a robust healthcare infrastructure that includes 599 Sub-Centres (SCs), 86 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 10 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 6 Area Hospitals, and 12 Birth Waiting Homes, all aimed at addressing the unique healthcare needs of these communities.

To extend quality healthcare to underserved population in these areas, the state has employed 2,987 Community Health Workers (CHWs). These CHWs play a crucial role in bridging the gap between healthcare providers and tribal communities, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity. Through this targeted approach, Telangana demonstrates its commitment to enhancing the health

and well-being of its tribal population. The following services and facilities are being provided to improve the health and wellbeing of the Tribal population in the State:

8.6.6.1 Outreach Services (Multi-Specialty Camps)

To ensure access to specialised care in tribal areas, specialists from plain regions are deployed to conduct Multi-Specialty Camps across all CHCs and Area Hospitals in ITDA regions. These camps provide essential specialist care to underserved population. During the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), 5,359 patients were examined in these camps.

8.6.6.2 Team-Based Incentives for Promoting Normal Deliveries

To encourage normal deliveries and reduce C-section rates, a Team-Based Incentive (TBI) of Rs.3,000 per additional normal delivery beyond the benchmark is provided. The benchmark is based on the previous year's performance, with an optimum target of 85%. Incentives are distributed among facility and field staff, including gynecologists, nurses, ANMs, ASHAs, and sanitation workers. Hospitals meeting the minimum delivery thresholds are eligible for monthly incentive payouts, with funds disbursed through hospital superintendents.

8.6.7 Family Planning Services

The sterilisation program provides eligible couples with options for permanent and spacing methods to achieve family planning goals voluntarily. Permanent methods include vasectomies for males and tubectomies for females, while spacing methods involve distributing oral pills, contraceptive condoms, and administering intrauterine devices (IUDs). The National Family Planning Program emphasises counselling, quality reversible contraceptives, and permanent sterilisation services. These services are conducted in designated facilities equipped with skilled personnel and functional operation theatres. Additionally, postpartum sterilisation is promoted alongside institutional deliveries based on demand. Telangana has achieved a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 1.5, significantly lower than the national TFR of 2.0, as per the SRS 2020 report.

The state has demonstrated consistent performance in family planning. In 2024-25 (by December 2024), a total of 67,464 females and 1,006 males underwent sterilisations, while 24,943 IUDs, and 5,224 PPIUCDs were administered. Additionally, 1,10,016 individuals used oral pills, 1,35,713 individuals used Nirodh (condoms), and 13,676 individuals used Antara injectable contraceptives, reflecting the robust implementation of family planning services.

8.6.8 National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), launched in May 2013 under the National Health Mission, aims to provide equitable and quality primary healthcare services to urban population, with a particular focus on slums and vulnerable groups. In Telangana, NUHM targets 71 Urban Local Bodies, including municipalities and corporations, and operates through 240 Urban Primary Health Centers (UPHCs). These UPHCs aim to improve the health status of urban poor and vulnerable groups by ensuring access to quality primary healthcare and community involvement.

The program prioritises healthcare access for slum dwellers, homeless populations, rag-pickers, street children, and other vulnerable groups, along with addressing public health concerns like sanitation, clean drinking water, and vector control. It also emphasises strengthening the capacity of healthcare providers, including urban local body personnel. The initiative's comprehensive approach targets the unique health needs of urban areas while fostering community engagement and addressing social determinants of health.

8.6.9 The Employee and Journalist Health Scheme

The Employee and Journalist Health Scheme provides cashless healthcare services to State Government employees, pensioners, journalists, and their dependent family members. Outpatient care is offered through Wellness Centres, while inpatient services are available at 344 empanelled hospitals. The scheme has enrolled 12,04,654 beneficiaries, ensuring accessible and quality healthcare. The initiative has supported a total of 7,49,244 beneficiaries, with a total expenditure of Rs.2,135.89 crore.

8.6.10 The Drug Control Administration

The Drug Control Administration received INTERPOL recognition, seized illegal psychotropic substances valued at Rs.11.32 crore, and achieved NABL accreditation for the Telangana Drug Control Laboratory.

8.7 Communicable & Non-Communicable Diseases

Telangana has made significant strides in combating communicable diseases through robust surveillance, early detection, and focused interventions. The state has prioritised the control of tuberculosis, vector-borne diseases like dengue and malaria, and other infectious illnesses. Initiatives include strengthening diagnostic facilities, providing free treatment, and launching awareness campaigns to educate the public on prevention. Telangana's Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) monitors outbreaks in real time, ensuring a swift response. Additionally, targeted immunisation drives and the establishment of specialised clinics for diseases like HIV/AIDS have enhanced healthcare access and reduced disease prevalence, reflecting the state's commitment in safeguarding public health.

The Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Screening Programme in Telangana addresses the rising burden of conditions like hypertension, diabetes, cervical cancer, breast cancer, and oral cancer. The programme has screened over 389.15 lakh individuals, diagnosing and initiating treatment for approximately 56 lakh cases of hypertension and 27 lakh cases of diabetes. The most significant achievements were recorded in 2024-25, reflecting a robust commitment to early detection and management of NCDs, thereby improving public health outcomes in the state.

8.7.1 Key Programmes to Tackle Communicable Diseases

8.7.1.1 The National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)

The National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP), a key initiative under the National Health Mission, aims to make Telangana TB-free by 2025 with a 100% TB notification target and a 90% success rate for

notified cases. NTEP has shown significant progress by maintaining a consistent 91% achievement rate in 2024.

8.7.1.2 The National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC)

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) aims to prevent and control diseases like malaria, filariasis, dengue, and chikungunya through a variety of activities such as providing malaria testing kits at health centres, offering prompt treatment for malaria, conducting medical camps in tribal areas, and executing anti-larval operations in urban areas. The program also promotes "Friday Dry Day" to combat mosquito breeding and conducts fever surveys. Vector control measures are reinforced with insecticides, diagnostic kits, and active monitoring. The program has significantly reduced cases and deaths from these diseases, with malaria cases declining to 266 in 2024 (up to Dec), and dengue and chikungunya cases also showing a marked decrease. The microfilaria rate has consistently stayed low, and deaths from these diseases have remained minimal in recent years, indicating effective control and prevention strategies.

8.7.1.3 HIV/AIDS - Telangana State AIDS Control Society (TGSACS)

The Telangana State AIDS Control Society (TGSACS) implements the Prevention and Control activities of the "National AIDS & STD Control Programme" under a Centrally Assisted State Plan Scheme, fully funded by the Government of India through the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO).

For the year 2024-25 (upto December 2024), 8.34 lakh general individuals and 4.43 lakh pregnant women were tested for HIV and 6013 (0.72%); 540 (0.12%) were found positive respectively.

From December 2023 to October 2024, a total of 9,95,421 HIV tests were conducted among general clients, while 6,50,036 tests were performed for pregnant women, ensuring early detection and intervention.

The cumulative number of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) increased to 1,05,929, reflecting a strong commitment to monitoring and improving treatment outcomes.

8.7.1.4 National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) was launched by the Government of India in 1955. The key activities of the programme include early case detection and management, reduction of stigma and discrimination, development of Leprosy expertise, research support evidence-based programme practices, monitoring supervision and evaluation system and increased participation of persons affected by leprosy in society. The Government of Telangana and the Department of Public Health and Family Welfare are implementing various initiatives viz.,

i) Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC) to create awareness among the public living in both rural and urban areas of the State;

ii) ASHA-based surveillance for Leprosy Suspects (ABSULS);

iii) LCDC - Leprosy Case Detection Campaign;

iv) School Health Programme to screen

the children for Leprosy and create awareness about Leprosy among children and teachers;

v) Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (LPEP) where the close family contacts of a Leprosy patient were provided with Single Dose Rifampicin (SDER) drug to prevent them from the leprosy infection, and so on to Eradicate Leprosy. NLEP RoP Budget approved for 2024-25 is Rs.912.23 lakh and expenditure is Rs.19.45 lakh.

8.7.2 Key Programmes to Tackle Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

8.7.2.1 National Tobacco Control Programme

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) operates in all 33 districts with a focus on awareness, enforcement, and cessation. Key initiatives include school programs, monitoring tobacco control laws, and establishing cessation facilities. Enforcement squads coordinate with police to conduct raids, while district committees oversee implementation. Significant activities in 2024 include observing World No Tobacco Day, training district staff, and launching the National Tobacco-Free Youth Campaign, which declared 800 schools tobacco-free and conducted 1,478 awareness campaigns. Tobacco cessation services expanded to 22 district level hospitals, 33 NCD clinics, and numerous other centers, with 3,597 individuals availing services in 2024. The program demonstrates sustained efforts in reducing tobacco use and promoting health awareness statewide.

8.7.2.2 National Mental Health Programme

The National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) is implemented in 33 districts, with services provided by 22 NHM psychiatrists in PHCs and others from DME and TVVP facilities. Mental health services have expanded significantly, with new outpatient cases rising to 42,313 in 2024-25 and follow-ups increasing to 57,499 in 2024-25. School mental health programs also grew, covering 1,207 schools by 2024-25. The Tele Manas Program operates 24/7 with a dedicated team, receiving 1,12,337 calls to date. Telangana integrates maternal mental health into antenatal care, training PHC staff and incorporating mental health screening in MCP cards. The program demonstrates a robust approach to mental health care, addressing both general and maternal mental health needs comprehensively.

8.7.2.3 The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), established in 1976 and bolstered by the World Bank from 1994 to 2002, aims to reduce blindness prevalence from 1.4% to 0.3%. The program focuses on delivering quality eye care, expanding coverage to underserved areas, reducing blindness backlog, and strengthening institutional capacity. Key achievements include 85%-94% target fulfilment for cataract surgeries, screening 17,96,553 school children under a mission-mode program in 2024-25, and providing free spectacles to 87,224 children with refractive errors. Recognitions include a trachoma-free

India status and 50,000 corneal transplants by LV Prasad Eye Hospital, highlighting the state's commitment to eradicating avoidable blindness.

8.7.2.4 National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC)

The National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) has established 34 centers across all the districts, providing inpatient and home care services, supported by 34 home care vans performing 5–10 visits daily. So far 13,385 palliative care patients have received 61,357 home care services, extending support to 2,160 villages. These centers have facilitated 49,245 inpatient registrations and conducted 284,801 home care visits, showcasing consistent growth in service delivery. Additionally, elderly care has been strengthened with physiotherapy clinics in 33 district hospitals, equipped with modern tools and staffed with physiotherapists recruited under the NPHCE program. All MLHPs are trained to implement elderly care at the field level, ensuring comprehensive support for ageing populations.

8.8 Quality Assurance

8.8.1 National Quality Assurance Programme

The National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAP) provides a comprehensive framework for improving healthcare quality across public health facilities, including District Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs, UPHCs, and HWCs. Telangana achieved 455 NQAS certifications and 99 re-certifications by January 2024. Notable milestones include 47 LaQshya certifications to enhance maternal and newborn care.

8.8.2 Kayakalp and MusQan Initiatives

The Kayakalp Award recognises healthcare facilities for excellence in cleanliness, hygiene, and infection control practices. In Telangana, the number of certified facilities has steadily increased to 3,212, as of January 2024. Similarly, the MusQan Initiative was introduced to focus on quality improvement and certification for facilities like SNCU, New Born Stabilisation Unit (NBSU), Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC), and pediatric IPD and OPD services. By the Financial Year 2023-24, 16 facilities in Telangana have achieved MusQan certification.

The state's commitment to quality improvement is evident in its structured implementation of standards, regular certifications, and performance evaluations. These efforts have established Telangana as a leader in quality healthcare delivery, reducing maternal and newborn mortality while promoting clean, safe, and effective health services.

8.9 Recruitments

Government have filled 8,088 posts in the Health Department within a year. The filled positions include 6,956 Nursing Officers (Staff Nurses), 48 Physiotherapists, 285 Lab Technician Grade-II posts, 24 Food Safety Officers in IPM, 1 Assistant Statistical Officer in DPH, 18 Drug Inspectors in DCA, 422 Civil Assistant Surgeons, and 334 Junior Assistants (Group IV). Additionally, written exams have been conducted for 4,338 posts, including Lab Technicians, Staff Nurses, and Pharmacists Grade II, which are set to be filled in FY 2024-25. Furthermore, 2,893

additional posts are planned to be filled in the same fiscal year based on qualifying exams.

8.10 Way forward

Telangana's health sector aims to build on its achievements and address emerging challenges through a patient-centred, equitable, and sustainable approach. Strengthening public healthcare infrastructure will remain a priority, with a focus on expanding access to quality services in rural and urban areas. Continued investments in health infrastructure, workforce capacity building, and innovative programs such as Tele-MANAS and NQAS certification will ensure efficient and effective service delivery. Addressing non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health, mental health, and geriatric care will require enhanced integration of services across all levels of care. Leveraging digital health technologies, scaling up health awareness campaigns, and fostering community participation will help promote preventive and promotive healthcare. Focusing on clean environments, hygiene, and nutrition through programs like Kayakalp and MusQan will further drive health outcomes. Telangana envisions achieving universal health coverage, reducing health inequities, and becoming a model state for holistic healthcare excellence in India.

Chapter 9

Maternal & Child Care











Key Highlights

- In Telangana 97% of deliveries are taking place in health facilities/institutions, ensuring safer childbirth and improved maternal and neonatal healthcare outcomes.
- The Anaemia Mukt Bharat program recorded an overall score of 79.6, with top-performing districts exceeding 90% coverage.
- In 2024-25 (up to January 2025), around 5.7 lakh beneficiaries have been fully immunised.
- Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is the main component of ICDS to tackle malnutrition. SNP services are provided to the target groups of Pregnant & Lactating women and children between 7 months to 6 years.
- POSHAN Abhiyaan is being implemented in the state aimed at combating malnutrition through a lifecycle approach, leveraging a synergised and result-oriented mechanism. The program focuses on reducing stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under five years, decreasing the incidence of low birth weight babies, and addressing anaemia in adolescent girls, pregnant women, and children.
- Giriposhana Nutribasket Scheme targeted malnutrition among tribal communities, benefiting 13,098 women and children.
- Birth Waiting Rooms were established in remote tribal habitations to improve maternal and infant care.
- Giri Bala Arogya Raksha School Health Programme introduced health screenings, digital medical records, and centralised health monitoring for tribal students.
- The Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA) provides nutrition, skill training, and vocational education for 11-14 year-old girls.
- The government is enhancing e-governance through the Nutrition and Health Tracking System (NHTS) app to improve citizen engagement and service delivery.

9.1 Introduction

Maternal and child care is crucial for ensuring the health and well-being of mothers and their children, particularly during the first 1000 days– the period from conception to the child's second birthday— which is critical for lifelong health and development. Proper medical care during pregnancy helps prevent complications and ensures optimal fetal growth. Regular check-ups are essential to monitor maternal health and the baby's development, allowing early detection and timely intervention for potential concerns. Adequate nutrition, prenatal supplements, and healthcare services during this period significantly impact the child's cognitive, physical and emotional well-being, laying the foundation for a healthier future. Some of the key Maternal and child indicators of the state, as per various published reports are provided in table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Maternal and Child care Related Indicators of Telangana

S. No	Indicators	Definition	India	TG
1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	No. of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	20	15
2	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	No. of under 5 deaths per 1,000 live births	32	23
3	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	No. of Maternal deaths per 1 lakh live births	97	43
4	Full Immunisation	Percentage of immu-nisation coverage	83.8	87.4
5	Institution Deliveries	Percentage of Hospital Deliveries	88.6	97
6	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	No. of Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	28	21
7	Total Fertility Rate	No. of Children per woman in child bearing age group	2	1.5

Source: 1. SRS-2020; 2. NFHS-5 (2019-21) ; 3. SRS-2018; 4. HMIS; 5. NFHS-5 (2019-21); 6. SRS-2020; 7. SRS-2020.

9.2 Maternal Health and Nutrition

Maternal health is fundamental to achieving positive outcomes for both mother and child, influencing well-being from pregnancy through the postpartum period. Comprehensive antenatal care ensures continuous monitoring of maternal health, facilitates early detection of potential risks, and supports optimal fetal development. Equally essential, postnatal care promotes physical recovery, emotional stability, and adaptation to motherhood. A holistic approach—including medical follow-ups, balanced nutrition, and strong emotional and social support—enhances maternal resilience and fosters a nurturing environment, laying a strong foundation for the child's long-term health and development.

9.2.1 Maternal Health Outcomes

The State is working towards improving key determinants of maternal health, including improved access to antenatal and postnatal care services, enhanced nutrition programs, comprehensive immunisation coverage, and reliable transportation services. This reflects a focused and coordinated effort to address critical aspects of maternal health, ensuring timely and quality healthcare for women during pregnancy and after childbirth.

As a result of these targeted interventions, the State has observed enhanced access to healthcare services led to better monitoring of pregnancies, early detection of complications, and effective management of maternal health issues. Improved nutrition and immunisation programs have further contributed to reducing risks associated with maternal and neonatal health. enhanced

transportation services has ensured timely access to healthcare facilities, especially in remote and underserved areas.

9.2.1.1 Institutional Delivery

Improving access to institutional care is vital in reducing infant and maternal mortality, and in treating complications that may arise during delivery. As per National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), about 97% of deliveries in the State were institutional deliveries.

However, the NFHS-5 further reveals that the prevalence of caesarean section (C-section) deliveries in the State is notably high, with 60.7% of total births being delivered through this method. There is a difference between private and public health facilities—in private hospitals, the C-section rate stands at 81.5%, while in public hospitals, it is lower at 44.5%. This disparity highlights the growing preference for surgical deliveries in private healthcare settings.

The high rate of C-sections, particularly in private hospitals, raises concerns about the medical necessity of these procedures, financial implications for families, and overall maternal healthcare trends in the state. The government is actively taking steps to reduce the high rate of C-sections, particularly in private hospitals, to ensure that these procedures are performed based on medical necessity rather than convenience or financial incentives. Measures include strict monitoring of delivery practices, implementing standard clinical guidelines, and promoting awareness among healthcare providers and expecting mothers about the benefits of natural childbirth. Additionally, incentives for hospitals adhering to recommended C-section rates and enhanced training for medical professionals on evidence-based delivery practices aim to improve maternal healthcare outcomes while reducing unnecessary surgical interventions.

9.2.2 Initiatives Influencing Maternal Health Outcomes

9.2.2.1 Amma Vodi

The enhanced Ammavodi program in Telangana provides pick-up and drop-back services for antenatal and postnatal women and infants, ensuring safe transportation to and from public health facilities. The Government added 77 new vehicles totaling to 300 vehicles, reflecting the state government's dedication to improving maternal and child healthcare accessibility. About 7.22 lakh beneficiaries utilised this service in 2024-25 (upto December, 2024), with the government providing financial assistance of Rs.26.40 crore. This initiative has become a critical component of Telangana's efforts to enhance healthcare services for mothers and infants.

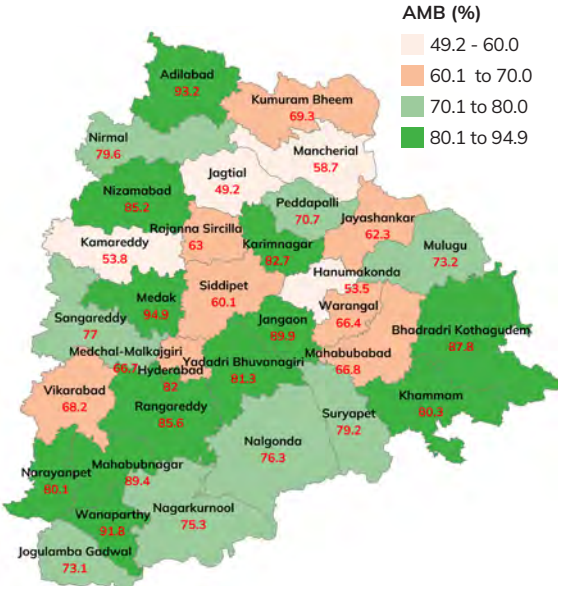
9.2.2.2 MCH Kit

The MCH kit (Mother and Child Health Kit) Scheme provides all the necessary items to pregnant women who give birth at Government Hospital and their newborn babies. MCH kit (Mother and Child Health Kit) contains Baby oil, Soaps useful for mother and child, Mosquito net, Dresses, Handbags, Toys for the child, Diapers, Powder, Shampoo, Sarees, Towel and Napkins, and Baby bed. Also, women who give birth at Government Hospital get financial assistance of Rs.12,000 for male child and Rs.13,000 for girl child.

9.2.2.3 Anaemia Mukt Bharat

Anaemia in pregnancy can lead to haemorrhage, neural tube defects, low birth weight, premature births, stillbirths, and maternal deaths. As per NFHS-5 over 57% of Indian women are anaemic. Telangana stands at the national average where 57.6% of women between 15-49 years were anaemic at the time of survey for NFHS-5. Among pregnant women, 53.2% women were anaemic in the State. There are many causes of anaemia, out of which iron deficiency accounts for about 50 percent cases of anaemia in school children and among women of reproductive age-group.

Fig 9.4: Performance of Telangana districts on AMB Index for 2023-24



Source: Anaemia Mukt Bharat Dashboard, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI

In 2018, the Government of India launched the Anaemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) strategy with the target to reduce anaemia in the vulnerable age groups such as women, children and adolescents in a life cycle approach providing preventive and curative mechanisms. The government has introduced measures and schemes to address the issue of anaemia among women that are caused by iron deficiency by supplying Iron Folic Acid tablets and running various awareness campaigns under Anaemia Mukt Bharat.

The Anaemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) Index scores for Telangana's districts in 2023-24 reveal significant variations in the effectiveness of anemia control interventions across the state. The index, which measures the provision of iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation across different age groups, highlights that districts like Medak (94.9), Adilabad (93.2), and Wanaparthy (91.8) have performed exceptionally well, indicating strong program implementation and coverage. On the other hand, districts such as Jagitial (49.2), Hanumakonda (53.5), and Kamareddy (53.8) have lower scores, suggesting potential gaps in distribution, uptake, or awareness of IFA supplementation.

The state's overall AMB Index score stands at 79.6, reflecting a reasonably high coverage but also pointing to room for improvement. Hyderabad, a major urban center, has a score of 82, which suggests relatively good outreach despite urban challenges like migration and population density. Meanwhile, rural districts like Jogulamba Gadwal (73.1) and Mahabubabad (66.8) show mid-range scores, indicating a need for targeted interventions to enhance access and compliance. The disparities among districts highlight the importance of localised strategies, such as strengthening supply chain mechanisms, ensuring effective counseling, and integrating anemia prevention efforts within maternal and child health programs.

9.3 Child Health and Nutrition

Child care plays a pivotal role in fostering the healthy growth and development of children from infancy through their early years. Immediately after birth, newborns require special attention to ensure proper growth, including vaccinations to protect against preventable diseases and guidance for parents on nutrition, hygiene, and infant care practices. Breastfeeding is strongly encouraged, as it provides essential nutrients and strengthens the baby's immune system. As children grow, regular health check-ups and immunisations are critical for preventing illnesses and promoting overall well-being. Access to clean water, nutritious food, and good sanitation is also fundamental in reducing childhood malnutrition and diseases. By integrating health, nutrition, and hygiene practices, child care lays a strong foundation for children to lead healthy and productive lives.

9.3.1 Child Health Outcomes

The government is actively working to institutionalise convergence to enhance outcomes in child health. Some of the key indicators as per various published sources are listed in table 9.1

9.3.1.1 Immunisation

Child immunisation in India is crucial as it is one of the most effective ways to prevent deadly and debilitating diseases, significantly reducing child mortality rates, protecting communities from outbreaks, and contributing to overall public health by preventing the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases like polio, measles, diphtheria, and tetanus. Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes targeting close to 2.67 crore newborns and 2.9 crore pregnant women annually. It is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions and largely responsible for reduction of vaccine-preventable under-5 mortality rate.

In 2024-25 (up to January 2025), around 5.7 lakh beneficiaries have been fully immunised.

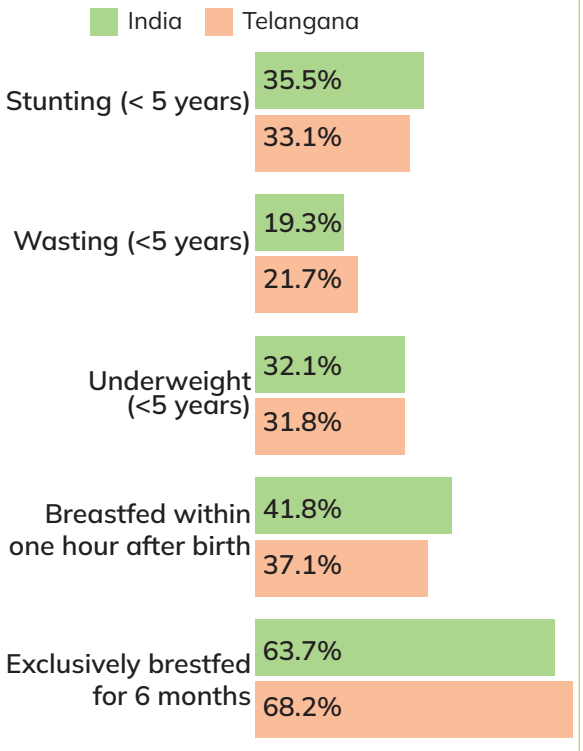
9.3.2 Child Nutrition Outcomes

Telangana is tackling the complex challenge of malnutrition, which manifests as a "triple burden"—undernutrition, overnutrition (obesity), and anaemia. Documented evidence shows that undernutrition negatively impacts children's physical and cognitive development, schooling outcomes, and future productivity. While government interventions have primarily focused on addressing undernutrition, a comprehensive approach is essential to improve overall nutritional outcomes.

At present, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS program) is reaching to approximately 17.5 lakh beneficiaries across the state, including pregnant and lactating women and children up to five years of age.

According to NFHS-5, the prevalence of stunting among children (< 5 years) is 33.1%, wasting is 21.7%, and underweight cases stand at 31.8%. To address these concerns, the government is actively implementing necessary measures to improve child nutrition and overall health.

Fig 9.5: Key Nutritional Outcomes of Children (under 5 years): India Vs Telangana



Source: National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21)

9.3.3 Initiatives Influencing Child Nutrition Outcomes

9.3.3.1 Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme(SNP) is the main component of ICDS to tackle malnutrition. SNP services are provided to the target groups of Pregnant & Lactating women and children between 7 months to 6 years.

This Program, aims to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children, addressing malnutrition and promoting healthy growth. The program provides One Full Meal to pregnant and lactating women for 25 days each month, along with one boiled egg and 200 ml of milk daily for 30 days. Similarly, children aged 3 to 6 years receive a full meal and snacks for 25 days, and one boiled egg daily. For children aged 7 months to 3 years, the program offers Balamrutham, a 2.5 kg nutrient-rich supplement, along with 16 boiled eggs monthly.

Some of the supplied food commodities are fortified to enrich nutrition. And to ensure quality, transparency and accountability, the eggs are being stamped. Further, the color coding of eggs ensures First-In-First-out stock.

These measures ensure essential nutrients reach vulnerable populations, reducing nutritional deficiencies and supporting overall well-being.

9.3.3.2 Poshan Abhiyaan

POSHAN Abhiyaan is a comprehensive initiative aimed at combating malnutrition through a lifecycle approach, leveraging a synergised and result-oriented mechanism. The program focuses on reducing stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under five years, decreasing the incidence of low birth weight babies, and addressing anaemia in adolescent girls, pregnant women, and children. By adopting a target-driven strategy, POSHAN Abhiyaan strives to ensure holistic nutritional improvement and better health outcomes across all age groups, fostering a healthier and more resilient population.

9.3.3.3 Child Health care in Tribal Areas

Giri Poshana-Nutribasket Scheme through ICRISAT, aims to combat malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, as well as children aged 3-6 years, within the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PvTGs). Implemented through 333 Anganwadi

centers in Utnoor, Bhadrachalam, and Mannanur ITDAs, the program provides nutritious food in coordination with ICRISAT. Initially, it covered 12 mandals across three Tribal Aspirational districts—Asifabad, Bhadrachalam, and Bhupalpally/Mulugu—benefiting 13,098 women and children. The program has led to a significant reduction in anemia and malnutrition by ensuring access to proper nutrition, micronutrients, and clean drinking water at Anganwadi centers.

Giri Bala Arogya Raksha School Health Programme

This program provides comprehensive health services to students in Telangana Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions. Key features include medical screenings (physical exams and blood tests), the digitisation of health profiles for each student, dashboard analysis for early intervention, and a centralised health command center for daily monitoring and guidance. These measures enhance the overall health and well-being of tribal students and facilitate timely medical attention when needed.

Birth Waiting Rooms

To address the high rates of infant and maternal mortality in tribal areas, 12 birth waiting rooms have been constructed in remote tribal habitations. These facilities ensure timely assistance and support for pregnant women, improving maternal and child health outcomes.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Epidemic Teams

To address Maternal and Child Health challenges in tribal areas, 19 MCH teams are deployed to identify and support pregnant women in remote locations. Each team, consisting of a Medical Officer, a Staff Nurse, and a vehicle, provides antenatal care (ANC) and postnatal care (PNC) services, high-risk infants and pregnancy referrals, and assessments of communicable (CDs) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs). For 2024-25 (upto December, 2024), they catered to 9,069 ANCs, referred 678 high-risk cases, and addressed 1,337 CDs and 22,299 NCDs.

9.3.4 Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

The “Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA)” implemented in Telangana aims to holistically address the health, nutrition, and skill development needs of adolescent girls, particularly those aged 11 to 14 years. The scheme seeks to improve the nutritional and health status of these girls by providing them with access to supplementary nutritious food, ensuring they receive the essential nutrients required for growth and overall well-being during this critical phase of their development.

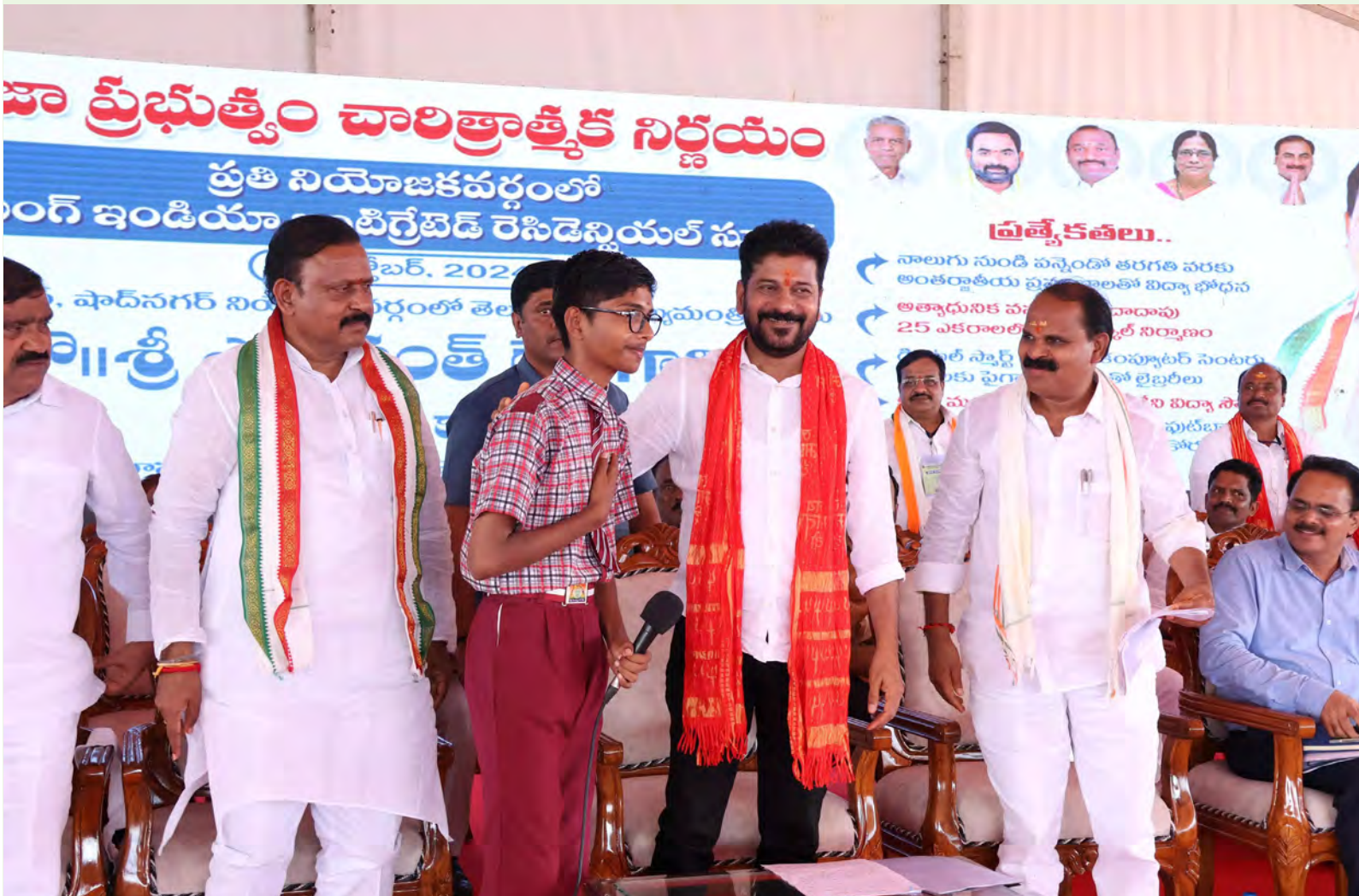
In addition to addressing their nutritional needs, the scheme focuses on empowering adolescent girls by upgrading their home-based skills, life skills, and vocational abilities. These skills are imparted through structured training programs designed to enhance their capabilities and prepare them for productive roles in their families and communities. The life skills component emphasises areas such as communication, decision-making, critical thinking, and self-awareness, while the vocational training offers them opportunities to explore career-oriented skills, improving their prospects for future economic independence.

The SABLA scheme also aims to foster awareness among adolescent girls about health, hygiene, and nutrition, ensuring they are equipped to make informed decisions. By targeting this age group, the scheme addresses key challenges such as malnutrition, early marriage, and lack of education, creating a supportive environment for their holistic development and empowering them to contribute meaningfully to society. Through its multifaceted approach, SABLA not only focuses on immediate needs but also builds a foundation for long-term improvement in the quality of life of adolescent girls in Telangana.

9.4 Way Forward

The Government is dedicated to enhancing nutrition and health outcomes for women and children through policy reforms and innovative, targeted approaches. A key focus of this commitment is addressing the health and nutritional challenges faced by adolescents. Additionally, various departments are working collaboratively to tackle critical issues such as anaemia by strengthening convergence efforts. The government is also enhancing the e-governance framework by refining the Nutrition and Health Tracking System (NHTS) application to improve citizen engagement and enable more effective beneficiary monitoring and feedback. These efforts aim to enhance access to and the quality of service delivery. Simultaneously, the State Government is investing in capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the skills and effectiveness of the existing workforce at all levels.

10 Chapter Education & Skill Development






Congratulations SSC 2023-24 Toppers
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TELUGU & ENGLISH MEDIUM
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Key Highlights

- The government has completed 47,244 teacher transfers and has given 21,419 promotions. Additionally, 11,062 new teacher posts were filled in October 2024.
- 1.43 crore bilingual textbooks and 47.21 lakh non-language textbooks have been distributed for Class 10 students in 2024-25. Library books were supplied to 9,456 Primary Schools, 1,976 Upper Primary Schools, and 1,909 High Schools.
- The Young India Integrated Residential Schools initiative is focused on providing equitable access to education. A total of 58 Young India Integrated Residential Schools have been established in the State, ensuring students from marginalised communities receive quality education in a socially inclusive environment.
- Skill development programs are being strengthened through industry collaborations. 10,000 students (5,000 engineering and 5,000 non-engineering students) will be enrolled annually in Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI) courses under new industry partnerships. Further, in 2024-25, 51,598 students and 2,112 faculty members benefited from various technological and skill development initiatives.
- Technical education is receiving a significant boost through new institutions and global collaborations. The Young India Skill University has been launched, training 20,000 students annually across 17 specialised courses. To introduce global best practices in vocational training, Telangana has signed an MoU with ITE Singapore, setting the stage for advanced skill development programs.

10.1 Introduction: Role of Education

Education is the cornerstone of human development, serving as a catalyst for unlocking individual potential, fostering an equitable and inclusive society, and propelling national progress. It is fundamental to shaping informed, empowered citizens capable of driving transformative change. Universal access to quality education is not merely a necessity but a prerequisite for India's sustained ascent on the global stage, enabling leadership in economic growth, social justice, scientific innovation, national cohesion, and the preservation of its rich cultural heritage.

Investing in universal, high-quality education is the most powerful strategy for harnessing and maximising human potential to benefit individuals, society, the nation, and the world at large. It lays the foundation for creating a knowledge-driven economy, reducing inequalities, and ensuring social mobility. By equipping individuals with skills, values, and critical thinking abilities, education fosters a thriving and resilient society capable of addressing global challenges and seizing opportunities for collective progress.

10.1.1 National Education Policy, 2020

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 represents a landmark reform aimed at transforming India's educational landscape to meet 21st-century needs. The policy introduces a new pedagogical and curricular framework, replacing the traditional 10+2 structure with a 5+3+3+4 design that caters to the developmental stages of children from ages 3 to 18. This innovative structure emphasises holistic, inclusive, and flexible education that is aligned with the cognitive, emotional, and social growth of learners, while also addressing the diverse needs of students across the country.

The 5+3+3+4 framework comprises four stages. The Foundational Stage includes three years of Anganwadi or pre-school education followed by two years of primary schooling (Grades 1-2) for children aged 3-8. It focuses on play-based and activity-based learning to build a strong foundation in literacy, numeracy, and socio-emotional skills. The Preparatory Stage (Grades 3-5, ages 8-11) emphasises experiential learning and the gradual introduction of subjects such as languages, mathematics, and science, fostering a discovery-based approach. The Middle Stage (Grades 6-8, ages 11-14) transitions to subject-specific learning, encouraging critical thinking and analysis while introducing students to vocational education and coding. Finally, the Secondary Stage (Grades 9-12, ages 14-18) is divided into two phases, focusing on multidisciplinary education, greater flexibility in subject choices, and deeper critical thinking, enabling students to specialise and prepare for higher education or vocational opportunities.

NEP 2020 also aims to integrate innovative practices such as multilingual instruction, life skills education, and a focus on Indian cultural heritage. By aligning education with global standards and national aspirations, the policy sets a transformative roadmap for fostering equity, quality, and excellence in India's education system.

10.1.2 New India Literacy Programme (NILP) - ULLAS

The Department of Adult Education is actively implementing the New India Literacy Programme (NILP) – ULLAS for the year 2024-25 in Telangana, aiming to address the pressing challenge of adult illiteracy. Research estimates that approximately 18.12 crore adults in India, including 40 lakh in Telangana, remain illiterate. In line with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 4.6, which aspires to ensure all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy by 2030, India is striving for 100% literacy within the same timeframe. This initiative aligns with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which places a strong emphasis on adult education, lifelong learning, and the promotion of equitable access to knowledge for all.

The NILP operates as a centrally sponsored scheme with a 60:40 cost-sharing ratio between the Central and State Governments. For Telangana, the programme has been allocated a total budget of Rs.15.67 crore, with the Central Government contributing Rs.9.40 crore and the State Government providing Rs.6.27 crore. The scheme focuses on imparting basic literacy and numeracy skills to adults while integrating components of financial literacy, digital literacy, critical life skills, and awareness about health and sustainable living practices. By fostering an inclusive learning ecosystem, the NILP seeks to empower individuals through literacy and contributes to broader societal and economic development, laying the groundwork for achieving India's literacy goals and promoting lifelong education.

10.2 Pre-School and School Education

The Government is firmly committed to providing high-quality education and ensuring the universalisation of elementary and secondary education through a range of innovative schemes and targeted programmes. Recognising education as a fundamental driver of social and economic progress, the Government employs comprehensive strategies and well-structured initiatives aimed at achieving universal access, equity, and excellence in education.

At the primary level, the focus is on strengthening foundational literacy and numeracy, reducing dropout rates, and enhancing the quality of teaching through teacher training and curriculum reforms. At the secondary level, the emphasis shifts to improving access, ensuring gender parity, and incorporating skill-based education to prepare students for higher education and the workforce. These efforts are supported by robust infrastructure development, integration of technology, and the promotion of innovative learning methods, ensuring that education remains inclusive, equitable, and geared towards fostering the overall development of students.

Out of the 35,700 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the state, 13,877 are strategically located within government school buildings and premises. This integration ensures a seamless transition for children from preschool to formal schooling, providing a more structured and nurturing environment. It enhances the quality of early childhood education through better supervision, access to resources, and alignment with

primary school standards, ultimately fostering smooth enrollment into Class 1 and promoting holistic child development.

To encourage the enrollment in the Anganwadi centres the government has taken the initiative of Strengthening Anganwadi centres with high quality infrastructure, facilities and well-trained Anganwadi workers/teachers.

10.2.1 Government-Led ECCE Initiatives in Telangana

The Telangana Government has taken significant strides in strengthening Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as part of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) serve as hubs for preschool education, catering to children aged 3-6. Aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, key efforts focus on creating safe, nurturing environments through high-quality infrastructure, well-trained Anganwadi workers, and holistic child development programs.

10.2.2 Flagship Programs and Curriculum Enhancements

Telangana has revised the preschool curriculum, "Priyadarshini," in alignment with the NEP and the National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS). The curriculum includes weekly, theme-based schedules, activity guides, and comprehensive content for three academic terms. Training for 33,829 Anganwadi teachers and 1,190 supervisors has been completed to ensure effective implementation. Additionally, uniforms for 3 lakh children and child-friendly infrastructure, such as colorful tables, book racks, and play mats, are provided. Anganwadi centers now feature thematic wall paintings and vibrant learning areas to create a welcoming atmosphere.

Hand book for Implementation: Poorva Pradhamika Vidhya Karadeepika Curriculum (PP Vachakam 1, 2 & 3)

10.2.3 Recognition and Impact of ECCE Programs

The state's initiatives, including the revised curriculum, uniforms, and infrastructure enhancements, were officially launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on Children's Day (November 14, 2024). These efforts aim to boost preschool enrollment, address FLN needs, and provide children with a strong start to their educational journey. The comprehensive approach highlights Telangana's commitment to improving early childhood education and achieving long-term developmental goals for its youngest citizens.

10.2.4 Anganwadi Cum Creche Centers

Under PALNA Scheme 1033 Anganwadi Cum Creche Centers (AWCCs) are being operated in the State to support working mothers to pursue their professional careers.

10.3 School Education

10.3.1 School Enrollment

During the academic year 2023-24, approximately 19.40 lakh children were enrolled in government schools across the state, while 36.35 lakh students attended private aided and recognised schools. This reflects a significant enrollment disparity, with 65% of students attending private schools compared to only 35% in government schools. To address this

gap and enhance educational access for marginalised communities, the government has undertaken initiatives to establish Young India Integrated Residential Schools. These schools aim to provide high-quality education, comprehensive facilities, and a nurturing learning environment to attract more students to government institutions, ensuring equitable opportunities for all.

Table 10.1: Management-wise Schools and Enrolment

Management	Schools	Enrolment
Government	1,752	2,12,156
Local Body	24,349	14,69,313
KGBV	495	1,26,076
Model Schools	194	1,10,793
TREIS	35	20,155
URS	31	2,471
Total Government	26,856	19,40,964
Private Aided	617	63,271
Private Recognised	11,405	35,72,627
Total Private	12,022	36,35,898

Source: Department of School Education

10.3.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

According to UDISE 2023-24, the Gross Enrollment Ratio of the state for Primary schools was 110 for boys and 112.6 for girls. Similarly for Upper Primary schools, the GER stood at 109.7 for boys and 111.7 for girls, the total for Upper Primary schools is 110.6.

10.3.3 Transition rates

The transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary in the state is 100 percent, whereas the transition rate from Elementary to Secondary is 99.10 percent. The Secondary to Higher Secondary transition rate of the state stands at 75.6 percent for the year 2023-24.

10.3.4 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

There are a total of 26,856 schools, with an enrolment of 19,40,964 students in Government-managed schools. These schools have a Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 1:19, meaning there are 10,848 teachers for 2,12,156 enrolled students. In Local Body schools, there are 14,69,313 students enrolled, with 95,793 teachers, resulting in a better Pupil-Teacher Ratio of 1:15. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have a PTR of 1:21, with 1,26,076 students enrolled and 5,998 teachers. Urban Residential schools have the Pupil-Teacher Ratio of 1:15.

10.3.5 School Infrastructure and Facilities through Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees (AAPCs)

To enhance infrastructure and ensure better learning conditions in all Government and Local Body Schools across Telangana, the Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees (AAPCs) have been established at the school level. Each committee is chaired by the Village Organisation/Area Level Federation President, while the Headmaster serves as the Member Convener, overseeing the execution of various school improvement activities. As per G.O.Ms.No.05 dated 12.03.2024, AAPCs have been entrusted with executing emergency and maintenance works, including drinking water facilities, electrification of classrooms, minor repairs, renovation and maintenance of dysfunctional toilets, and construction of girls' toilets. The District Collector has been designated as the competent authority to sanction, monitor, and release funds for these initiatives.

The funding for the AAPC projects is sourced from DMFT (including Singareni), SDF, and MGNREGS, with the required financial resources allocated to the District Collectors for seamless implementation. Additionally, a dedicated web application and mobile app have been developed to facilitate real-time monitoring and smooth execution of the works under AAPCs. The digital platform has been made accessible to District Collectors and District Education Officers (DEOs) to ensure transparency and efficiency in project execution. With all districts releasing funds to the AAPCs, this initiative marks a significant step toward enhancing school infrastructure and creating a conducive learning environment for students across Telangana.

The AAPC has made significant progress in improving school infrastructure and maintenance across Telangana. Out of 18,366 schools, where work was taken up, 18,335 schools have already started their projects, and 16,072 schools (88%) have successfully completed them. So far, an amount of Rs.641.10 crore has been utilised for these works. Recognising the importance of sanitation and hygiene in schools, the government has allocated Rs.136.10 crore to 26,287 schools for maintaining toilets, cleanliness, greenery, and school assets under the School Facility Maintenance Grant.

To further support students, the AAPC has been entrusted with the responsibility of stitching school uniforms through SHGs. Additionally, the stitching charges have been increased from Rs.50 to Rs.75 per uniform, ensuring better quality and fair wages for SHG workers. These initiatives reflect the government's commitment to enhancing school facilities, ensuring hygiene, and promoting local empowerment through community-driven projects.

10.3.6 Learning enhancement Programmes

FLN mission is a quality initiative which is being implemented in all Primary and Upper primary schools in the state covering classes 1st to 5th. FLN programme focuses on improving students' Foundational Literacy and Numeracy skills aimed at achieving desired Learning Outcomes. Teacher Handbooks and Student workbooks were provided and a monitoring mechanism was developed through School Education App for effective implementation of the program.

The Learning Improvement Programme is a quality improvement programme is being implemented with an objective to address the learning gaps and to improve Reading, Writing, Reading Comprehension, Pre-requisites and subject specific learning outcomes among the students of classes 6th to 9th studying in all state government schools.

10.3.7 PM POSHAN

The PM POSHAN (Midday Meal) scheme has been implemented in Government, Local Body, and Aided schools in the State for students in classes I to V since March 2003. The scheme was extended to include students up to class X.

As of January 27, 2025, the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme is being implemented in 25,906 schools, benefiting 1,89,21,508 students out of a total of 2,62,43,971. Among the districts, Siddipet has the highest participation, with 81% of students availing the benefit, followed by Khammam and Jangaon.

Table 10.3 Serving of PM POSHAN (MDM) by NGOs:

Sl.No.	NGOs	Schools	Students
1.	Akshayapatra Foundation	1,419	1,50,386
2	Manna Trust	1,029	1,67,484
No. of Schools Serving Mid Day Meals by SHGs 24,071			

10.3.8 NISHITHA 4.0

Through NISHITHA 4.0 initiative, about 150 master trainers, including ICDS supervisors and Key Resource Persons (KRPs) in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) under the Women Development & Child Welfare (WDCW) department, have been trained. To maximise the outreach and ensure the completion of courses by ICDS supervisors and Key Resource Persons (KRPs), NISHTHA 4.0 (ECCE) cycle 2 are re-opened for the academic year 2024-25 and in process.

10.3.9 Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK)

VSK is an institution established to monitor and track academic and non-academic activities online, enabling administrators and teachers to make data-driven decisions. It also facilitates real-time monitoring of various projects and activities under the scope of Samagra Shiksha.

Library books have been provided to 9,456 Primary Schools, 1,976 Upper Primary Schools, and 1,909 High Schools.

10.3.10 Mapping Candidates' Details with UDISE+ Portal

Schools and candidates' particulars are being mapped using the UDISE+ Portal (Child Info) for SSC Public Examinations. This mapping will support the generation of Nominal Rolls for SSC, OSSC, and SSC Vocational Public Examinations.

10.3.11 Printing of Permanent Education Number (PEN) on SSC Certificates

In compliance with government directives, the Permanent Education Number (PEN) has been incorporated into SSC Marks Memos and Pass Certificates starting with the SSC Public Examinations in March 2024.

10.3.12 Introduction of Bilingual Textbooks

Bilingual textbooks have been introduced for 10th class in the year 2024-25. Non-language textbooks are divided into Phase I: 1.43 crore textbooks printed and supplied for 2024-25; Phase II: 47.21 lakh part-II non-language textbooks printed and supplied to district points in September 2024.

10.3.13 Interactive Flat Panels (IFPs)

The Government of Telangana is equipping all high schools with Interactive Flat Panels. Teachers and Headmasters have been trained in the usage of digital content (OERs) integrated into the learning management systems (LMS) on IFPs, in cascading mode from State, District, Mandal level to school complex level ensuring widespread adoption of digital teaching methodologies across Telangana.

10.3.14 Teacher Training and Development

To enhance the performance of the teachers an orientation on Learning Outcomes given to all the teachers in the state.

An induction training programme was conducted on subject enrichment and teaching learning process to the Newly recruited teachers of DSC-2024.

10.3.15 Transfers

Government of Telangana has given promotions to 21,419 teachers and effected transfers to 47,244 teachers working in Government / ZPP / MPP Schools in the State including promotions of 8,630 upgraded posts of language pandits and 1,849 upgraded posts of PET's.

10.3.16 Postings

The Government has issued appointment orders for 11,062 teacher posts on October 9, 2024.

BOX 10.1: Young India Integrated Residential Schools

To ensure equitable access to education for all sections of society, the government has initiated the establishment of integrated residential schools. These institutions aim to eliminate segregation based on caste and religion, fostering unity among students from SC, ST, BC, and Minority communities. By creating an inclusive environment where students from diverse backgrounds can learn and grow together, the government seeks to prevent divisions that could harm social harmony. The establishment of these integrated residential schools underscores the commitment in providing quality education to economically disadvantaged students, irrespective of their caste or religion.

Hon'ble Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for Young India Integrated Residential School on 11th October, 2024 at Kondurg village in Shad Nagar Assembly Constituency.

A total of 58 Young India Integrated Residential Schools have been established in the State.



10.4 Higher Education

The Telangana Council of Higher Education (TGCHE), in collaboration with the Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI) Consortium, launched BFSI courses and programs in Telangana during the academic year 2024-25. These programs aim to create an industry-ready talent pool by involving companies such as State Street, JP Morgan, HSBC, and others, targeting both engineering and non-engineering students. As part of a pilot initiative, 5,000 engineering and 5,000 non-engineering students will be enrolled in these courses annually. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana officially launched the program on September 25, 2024.

The Government Degree College for Women (Autonomous), Begumpet, achieved an A+ grade from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with a CGPA of 3.50, ranking as the top institution in India. Similarly, Government City College, Hyderabad, and SR&BGNR Government Arts and Science College (Autonomous), Khammam, have achieved remarkable milestones by securing NAAC accreditation with a CGPA of 3.64, earning the prestigious A++ grade. These are the only degree colleges in the country to achieve this distinction.

Analysis of Post-Secondary Education

According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023–24, a 20.8% of the labour force has successfully completed secondary education as their highest level of educational attainment, whereas the national average stands at 15.4%. Similarly, 15.8% have higher secondary education. The percentage of labour force who have graduation as the higher level of education in the State is 13%. Additionally, 2.3% of labour force in Telangana have completed post-graduation.

10.4.1 Intermediate Education

In 2024-25, a total of 1,55,308 students, accounting for approximately 16% of the total enrollment, are enrolled in government colleges, while 66.2% of students are enrolled in private unaided colleges. To boost enrollment in government colleges, the government has established 19 new junior colleges across the state.

Table 10.4 Management wise colleges & Enrollments 2024-25.

Management	No.of Institutions	Enrollment
Government Junior Colleges	430	1,55,308
Aided Junior Colleges	17	5,500
BC Welfare	261	22,005
KGBV	283	24,524
Model School/Junior Colleges	194	37,250
Social Welfare Junior Colleges	237	30,670
TMRJC	204	18,326
Tribal Welfare Junior Colleges	129	16,185
TG Residential Junior Colleges	36	5,059
TG Government Sports Junior College	1	78
Railway/Central Junior Colleges	2	297
TG RTC Junior College	1	91
Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges including Coop = 17+Voc = 94 + Comp = 1+ Incentive = 9.	1,350	6,37,875
TOTAL	**3,182**	**9,55,968**

10.4.1.1 Mental Health Workshops

Guidance and counseling services for students have been integrated with the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Telangana. Mental health awareness workshops are being conducted, particularly in Government Junior Colleges across the state, with the following objectives:

- Deliver motivational talks and promote personality development.
- Address critical issues such as exam stress, depression, and anxiety, which are increasingly affecting students.

10.4.1.2 English Language Practicals

English Language Practicals for Senior Intermediate students are introduced from the academic year 2024-25. The primary aim is to enhance communication skills in English, particularly for students from rural or Telugu-medium backgrounds. These practicals also prepare students for excelling in English language proficiency tests such as TOEFL and IELTS at the Intermediate level.

10.4.2 Collegiate Education

The Government is keen to provide easy accessible and quality education to all and is making efforts to access GOI funds under RUSA for improving quality measures in colleges so as to make them eligible for NAAC Accreditation. A total of 50,447 students have been admitted in Government Degree Colleges in First year.

Box 10.2: Veeranari Chakali Ilamma Women's University

On the occasion of International Women's Day-2025, the Hon'ble Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for the Veeranari Chakali Ilamma Women's University campus in Hyderabad. This landmark initiative emphasises the government's commitment to women's education and empowerment, providing a dedicated space for academic excellence, research, and skill development. The university aims to foster holistic learning, equipping women with the knowledge, expertise, and leadership skills needed to excel across various fields, reinforcing Telangana's vision for inclusive and progressive education.



With the introduction of new reforms by the Government, the number of Government Degree Colleges has increased to 148 in 2024-25 through the establishment of new colleges.

The Commissioner of Collegiate Education has introduced three new courses in the year 2024-25, namely, B.A (Public Policy and Governance), B.A (History, Economics, Political Science) Special and B.Com(Finance).

10.4.2.1 MoUs with Leading Organisations

To enhance students' employability skills, the Commissionerate of Collegiate Education has signed MoUs with UMEED, BARABARI, and Launch Lead Foundation during the academic year 2024-25. An MoU was also signed with the India Matters Foundation to provide career guidance, overseas education counseling, and employability skills enhancement initiatives. Additionally, an MoU was signed with Storytech Private Limited and the Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET) to facilitate the registration of all students from Government Degree Colleges (GDCs) across the state.

10.4.2.2 Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) Curriculum

BFSI curriculum was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 25.09.2024. It will be offered in 20 Degree Colleges as Minor Degree programmes and 20 Engineering Colleges for this year. EQUIPPP has presented the demand draft for Rs.2.50 crore as first tranche. This will enable the students to seek a career in the BFSI sector through the MoU with the Government, across companies like State Street, London Stock Exchange, HSBC etc.The target in the 1st phase is 10,000 (5,000 from Degree Colleges and 5,000 from Engineering Colleges) students.

10.4.2.3 RUSA – Telangana

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), now renamed as Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Central and State Governments in a 60:40 ratio.

Under this scheme, 7 State Universities and 65 Government Degree Colleges have been sanctioned additional infrastructure with a funding of Rs.507 crore. The impact of RUSA on the department has been significant, leading to both the creation of new infrastructure and the enhancement of existing facilities in State Universities such as Osmania University and JNTU Hyderabad, as well as Government Degree Colleges.

Key developments include the construction of additional classrooms, toilet blocks, and the introduction of e-learning facilities, such as ICT equipment and virtual classrooms, to promote digital learning through MOOCs. Additionally, residential campuses for boys and girls have been established through Model Degree Colleges in educationally backward districts of the State, resulting in a notable increase in student enrolment, particularly among students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) & PM-USHA (3.0):

- Under PM-USHA (3.0), Rs.100 Crore for Palamuru University.
- Rs.20 Crore each for Satavahana University and Mahatma Gandhi University.

- Rs.5 Crore each for 13 Government Degree Colleges
- Rs.10 Crore each for Girls' Hostels in Mahabubnagar&BhadradriKothagudem Districts have been sanctioned.

10.4.2.4 NSS - Community Service

The Commissioner of Collegiate Education has initiated and guided a good Programme related to community service namely NSS - Community Service. A large number of volunteers participate in this programme. These community services are divided into three areas, namely, Traffic Controlling, Women Safety and Spy Camera inspection.

10.4.2.5 Massive Open Online Courses

Massive open online course (MOOC) are free web-based distance learning programs that are designed for large number of geographically dispersed students. MOOCs allow students to learn at their own pace, allowing them to fit learning into their own schedule. MOOCs provide students with a broad range of resources, including lecture videos, discussion forums, and other materials. In the Department of Collegiate Education, students are learning through various MOOCs programs and also many faculty members are being trained through MOOCs courses.

10.4.2.6 Trainings & Development

To enhance the performance of teachers, several training programmes have been initiated such as Refresher Courses (RC), Orientation Courses (OC), Faculty Development Programme (FDP) etc., for teaching and non-teaching staff so as to keep them updated about the developments in the relevant subject areas.

In the year 2024-25, a total of 264 faculty members from Government Degree Colleges including Principals have been trained on Short Term Course(STC)/ workshops at Dr. MCRHRD Institute, Hyderabad.

10.5 Technical Education

Department of Technical Education administers 57 Government Polytechnics in the State, wherein around 12,300 Tenth Class-pass students mainly from rural background, are being imparted Diploma Level Polytechnic Education every year.

The Department further implements Government policies and coordinates with regulatory bodies such as All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), Council of Architecture for establishment/running of Technical Institutions in the State.

10.5.1 Recent Developments

- Government Polytechnic, Kosgi has been upgraded to Government Engineering College, Kosgi w.e.f. 2024-25. The Government has released an amount of Rs.30.0 crore for its infrastructural development and also sanctioned 57 Teaching and Non-teaching posts for the upgraded College at Kosgi.
- Government issued orders for establishment of New Residential Government Polytechnic College at Kesamudram Mandal of Mahabubabad District and also a New Government Polytechnic at Patancheru, Sangareddy Dist. for which 35 Teaching and Non-teaching posts have been sanctioned.

- 1873 Laptops have been procured for SC / ST students in Government Polytechnics for helping them improve their skills and knowledge base.
- Aadhar-Based Biometric attendance system (ABAS) has been implemented in all Polytechnics to infuse discipline among staff and students.
- Six - months Industrial Training for Diploma level students in the Final Year has been introduced for providing them internship and for skill development and hands-on experience.
- On Screen Digital Evaluation System (OSDES) has been implemented in Diploma examinations in State Board of Technical Education & Training, TG, Hyderabad for quick and error-free evaluation of the answer scripts.
- Open book system has been introduced in select subjects in the Diploma Course.

10.6 Skill Development

Skill Development empowers individuals to realise their potential, supports organisations in achieving efficiency, and fosters economic and societal well-being. Whether for professional growth or personal satisfaction, investing in skills is a key driver of success in the modern world.

- During the year 2024–25, a total of 51,598 students and 2,112 faculty members have benefited from various technological and skill development initiatives across Telangana.
- As of 2024–25, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with SAP, TATA Strive, Swecha, Creative Careers, Schwing Stetter, My Anatomy, Black Bucks, and 100 Pins.
- Four youth from Telangana's Green Skills Academy program, in partnership with 1M1B, represented the State at the United Nations in New York.

Box 10.2: Telangana's Leap Towards Global Skill Development: Landmark Partnership with ITE Singapore

Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri A. Revanth Reddy and Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Information Technology (IT), Sri Duddilla Sridhar Babu, accompanied by senior officials, visited the prestigious Institute of Technical Education (ITE Singapore) as part of their strategic visit to Singapore.

Under the visionary leadership of the Chief Minister, the delegation explored the operational excellence of over 20 diverse domains at ITE Singapore, with a particular focus on the development of advanced technical skills. The Chief Minister actively engaged with domain experts and technical staff to understand their expertise and innovative methodologies.

Emphasising Telangana's unwavering commitment to skill development, a landmark agreement was forged

between the Singapore Institute of Technical Education, Central College, and the Young India Skills University. This partnership aims to revolutionise skill development initiatives in Telangana, paving the way for global standards in technical education.

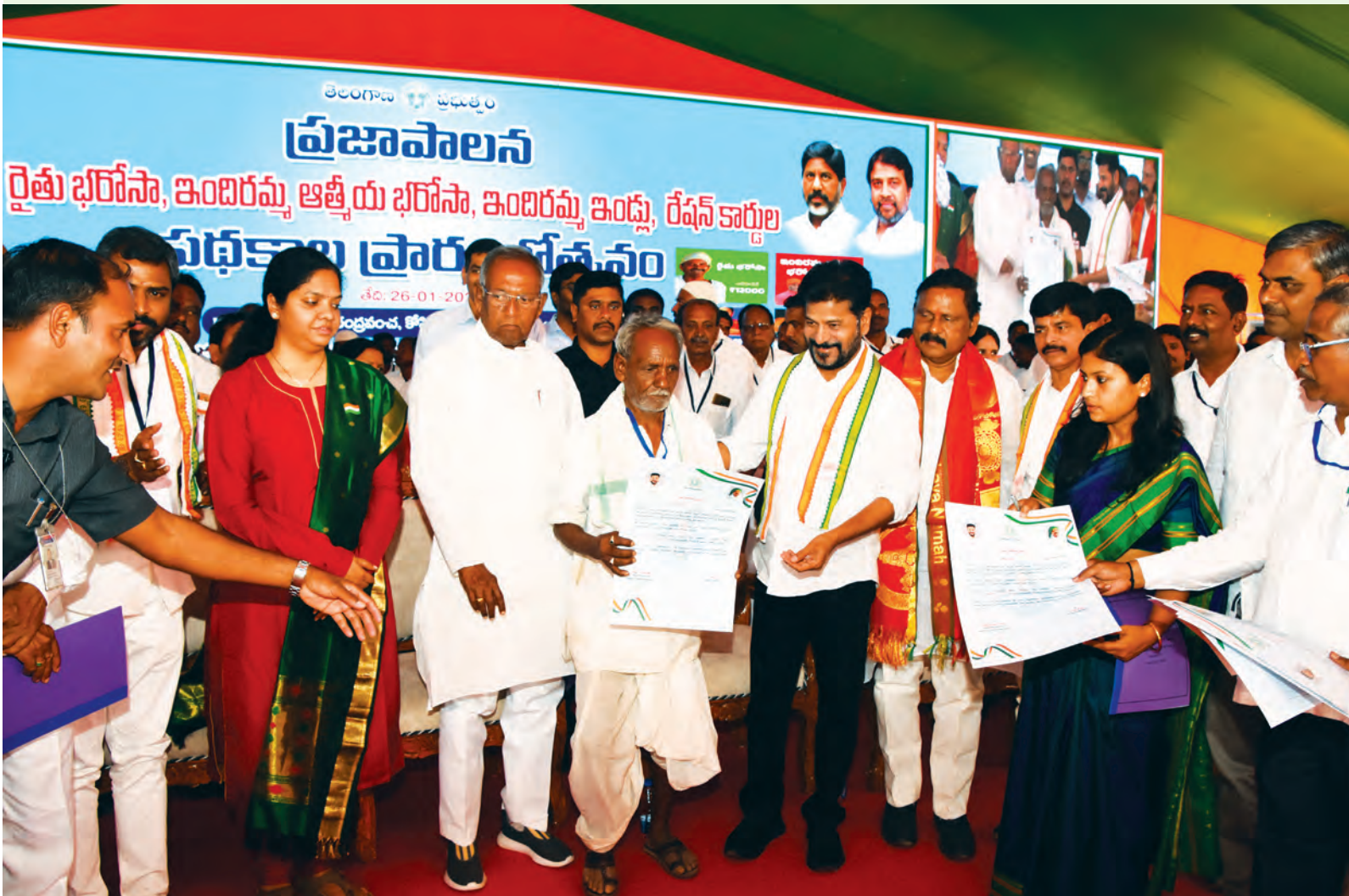
Following an insightful campus tour, in-depth discussions culminated in the signing of a historic agreement in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. This Collaboration marks a pivotal step towards elevating Telangana's workforce capabilities.



10.7 Way Forward

The global education development agenda reflected in Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning, so that all of the critical targets and goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved.

11 Chapter Welfare




ఇందిరమ్మ ఇండ్లు
తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వము
ఇందిరమ్మ ఇండ్లు
తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వము
ఇందిరమ్మ ఇండ్లు
తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వము


అంగన్‌వాడీ మధ్యం
తల్లీబిడ్డ సంక్షేమం
అంగన్‌వాడీ కేంద్రాల
అభివృద్ధికి రుణాలు
శ్రీ రేవంత్ రెడ్డి

Key Highlights

- The government is committed to implementing the "Six Guarantees" (Abhaya Hastham), namely Rythu Bharosa, free bus travel for women and transgender individuals, gas cylinders at Rs. 500, free power up to 200 units for poor families, Indiramma Indlu, enhancement of the Aarogyasree limit, and the establishment of Young India Integrated Residential Schools.
- The Maha Lakshmi (free bus travel for women) scheme has benefited 149.63 crore women passengers, resulting in savings of Rs.5,005.95 crore in transport charges (from December, 2023 to 6th March, 2025)
- The government has subsidised LPG cylinders at Rs.500, benefiting 43 lakh families, and a subsidy amount of Rs.433.20 crore has been given as of February, 2025.
- Under the Gruha Jyothi (free electricity up to 200 units) scheme, about 50 lakh families are benefitting every month and total expenditure incurred towards subsidy amount is Rs. 1,775.00 crore (from March 2024 to February 2025).
- During the year 2024-25 (as of February 2025), an amount of Rs. 972.00 crore has been disbursed for providing pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for SC, ST, BC, and minority students.
- The government has enhanced diet charges by 40% and cosmetic charges by 212% for boarders studying in welfare hostels, residential schools, colleges, and other institutions. A total of Rs. 1,028 crore was spent towards diet charges for the year 2024-25 (As of February, 2025).
- For the year 2024-25, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 187.18 crore has been provided to 18,689 SC Rs. 130.15 crore to 12,997 ST, Rs. 614.24 crore to 61,332 BC, and Rs. 309.86 crore to 30,943 minority families under the Kalyana Lakshmi/Shadi Mubarak scheme.
- Under the Public Distribution System, a total of 282.77 lakh beneficiaries are served through 91.19 lakh Food Security Cards using a network of 17,256 fair price shops.
- During Vankalam 2024-25, the government procured 53.95 LMT of paddy from 10,35,484 farmers at MSP through 8,332 PPCs, and an amount of Rs. 12,511.76 crore has been directly credited to farmers' bank accounts.
- As of now, 149 Anganwadi Services Projects with 35,700 Anganwadi Centers are functioning in the state to provide a package of health, nutrition, and education services to women and children.
- During the year 2024-25, a total of 3,33,309 pregnant and lactating women, 9,75,007 children between 7 months and 3 years, 8,52,061 children between 3 years and 6 years, and 55,697 malnourished children from 7 months to 6 years were provided supplementary nutrition to reduce anemia and malnutrition.

11.1 Introduction

The Government of Telangana has launched several welfare schemes aimed at enhancing social development and uplifting marginalised communities, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, and Minorities. These initiatives focus on improving the living standards of disadvantaged sections of society through both economic and social empowerment. The state has implemented programs providing educational scholarships, healthcare support, financial assistance for self-employment, and infrastructure development in rural and tribal areas, addressing systemic inequalities. Special emphasis is placed on empowering women and children, with programs designed to reduce malnutrition, improve healthcare access, and promote gender equality. These efforts are embodied in the Six Guarantees (Abhaya Hastam), reflecting the state's vision to transform itself into a beacon of welfare and development for marginalised populations.

11.2 Abhaya Hastam (The Six Guarantees)

The Six Guarantees (Abhaya Hastam) are a set of welfare initiatives launched by the Government of Telangana to ensure comprehensive and inclusive development for all citizens. These guarantees include financial support for farmers, women's empowerment, enhanced food security programs, housing support for underprivileged families, education and skill development for youth, and other welfare measures for marginalised communities. These initiatives ensure equitable growth, fostering inclusivity, prosperity, and well-being for every citizen in the state.

11.2.1 Mahalakshmi Scheme - Women's Empowerment

The Mahalakshmi Scheme is one of Telangana's flagship programs aimed at enhancing the socio-economic well-being of women across the state. It includes subsidised LPG cylinders and free bus travel on Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) buses.

The subsidised LPG cylinder program provides refills at a rate of Rs. 500, significantly reducing household energy costs, particularly for low and middle-income families. The scheme aims to ease the financial burden on vulnerable households while encouraging the adoption of clean energy to promote environmental sustainability. As of February, 2025, 43 lakh families have benefited, and a subsidy amount of Rs. 433.20 crore has been given to the beneficiaries.

Additionally, the free bus travel provision under the Mahalakshmi Scheme has empowered women by enhancing their mobility, enabling better access to education, employment, and economic opportunities. This initiative has led to a notable increase in women's ridership, with over 149.63 crore women passengers, resulting in savings of Rs.5,005.95 crore in transport charges (from December 2023 to 6th March, 2025). The average percentage of women passengers which was approximately 40% prior to implementation of the Scheme has now increased to 65.96% of the total passengers in Maha Lakshmi buses

11.2.2 Gruha Jyothi

The Gruha Jyothi Scheme provides free electricity up to 200 units per month to eligible domestic households, alleviating the financial burden on low-income families. This initiative ensures affordable energy access for all sections of society. Every month, about 50 lakh families are benefitting under the scheme and zero bills issued with a total expenditure amount of Rs. 1,775.00 crore (From March 2024 to February 2025)

Box 11.1: Key welfare Initiatives Launched on 26th January, 2025

On January 26, 2025, the Telangana government launched multiple initiatives to improve the quality of life for all citizens, spanning sectors such as agriculture (Rythu Bharosa), welfare (Indiramma Aatmeeya Bharosa), food security (Issue of New Ration Cards), and housing (Indiramma Indlu). These initiatives are aimed at ensuring that the benefits of progress reach every section of society.

Rythu Bharosa

The Rythu Bharosa scheme is designed to support farmers by providing financial assistance of Rs. 12,000 per acre of arable land per year. This support encourages agricultural investments and improves productivity.

Indiramma Aatmeeya Bharosa

The Indiramma Aatmeeya Bharosa Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to landless agricultural laborers, ensuring their economic security and livelihood stability. Under this initiative, each eligible family will receive Rs.12,000 annually, disbursed in two equal installments of Rs.6,000 each, offering crucial support to vulnerable communities. The scheme emphasises the government's commitment to social inclusion, specifically benefiting landless farmers in rural and tribal areas, ensuring that no community is left behind. By addressing the economic challenges faced by agricultural laborers, the initiative aims to enhance rural prosperity and empower marginalised families, reinforcing Telangana's vision of welfare-driven and inclusive governance.

Issue of New Ration Cards

To ensure food security, the Telangana government has decided to issue new ration cards to bring eligible families under the welfare net. In addition, the government will provide super fine rice (sannabiyyam) to ration cardholders, ensuring access to nutritious and high-quality food for all.

Indiramma Indlu

The Indiramma Indlu scheme offers financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakh to eligible families to build homes. The government is committed to construct 4,50,000 houses in 2024-2025 with a budget of Rs. 22,500 crore, allocating 3,500 houses to each Assembly Constituency. The housing scheme prioritises women in its implementation.

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

The government is committed to improving the standard of living for marginalised communities through targeted initiatives in education, financial support, and skill development. Recognising education as a key driver of social mobility, various programs are implemented to ensure equitable access and provide scholarships for higher education.

Additionally, the government promotes economic self-reliance by offering financial assistance for livelihoods, such as vehicle purchases for self-employment, and organising technical training programs to enhance employability. By addressing these critical areas, the government seeks to empower marginalised communities, fostering sustainable development and long-term social and economic growth. Substantial funds are allocated under the Special Development Funds (SDF) to implement welfare schemes aimed at uplifting SC and ST communities in education, economic empowerment, healthcare, and social security.

11.3.1 Educational Support to marginalised communities

11.3.1.1 Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools

E-learning classrooms have been established in 309 TW Ashram Schools through TGTS, with live special classes in Mathematics, Science, and English being telecasted from the e-Central Studio for students of Classes 6 to 10. Approximately 75,000 tribal students benefit from this advanced interactive education, which integrates multimedia content broadcasted through the e-Central Studio. Additionally, 271 computer labs have been established and are fully operational in TW Ashram Schools, providing tribal students with access to digital learning resources.

11.3.1.2 Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGTWREIS)

The Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGTWREIS) is committed to addressing the critical educational needs of marginalised children, particularly those from Scheduled Tribes in rural areas of Telangana. By providing quality education and holistic development opportunities, TGTWREIS aims to empower students and bridge the educational gap for tribal communities.

TGTWREIS operates 165 residential institutions across the state, including 91 upgraded residential junior colleges, 23 residential junior colleges, 22 residential degree colleges, and 29 mini Gurukulams. These institutions, managed by Gurukulam, offer education in English medium from the 5th standard to the integrated postgraduate level, with a sanctioned strength of 83,200 students.

11.3.1.3 Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGSWREIS)

The Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGSWREIS) provides high-quality, holistic, and value-based education to marginalised children, ensuring they have equal opportunities alongside their global peers. Currently, 268

residential institutions—including 93 for boys, 173 for girls, and 2 co-educational institutions—are operational, catering to students from the 5th grade to the undergraduate level, with a total admitted strength of 1,52,701 students.

Of these 268 institutions, 238 offer education from the 5th grade to the Intermediate level, while 30 institutions are exclusively dedicated to providing degree-level education for women.

11.3.1.4 Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society

The society currently operates 327 institutions with a sanctioned strength of 2,06,680 students. This includes 294 residential schools—148 for boys, 146 for girls, and one exclusively for children of the fishermen community—offering education from the 5th grade to the Intermediate level.

Additionally, 33 residential degree colleges are operational, comprising 16 for men and 17 for women. These include two agricultural colleges for women, two law colleges, and one fine arts college. Through these institutions, a total of 2,06,680 students are benefiting from quality education during the 2024-25 academic year.

11.3.1.5 Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS)

To provide free education to economically disadvantaged minorities and uplift them, the society operates 204 Minority Residential Schools-cum-Junior Colleges across the state. These include 107 institutions for boys and 97 for girls, ensuring access to quality education for students from marginalised backgrounds.

The total number of students admitted to these institutions is 82,378, comprising 40,561 boys and 41,817 girls.

11.3.1.6 Scholarships

To address the high dropout rates among children from marginalised communities, the government provides Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships as a financial incentive. These scholarships are disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and support both residential and non-residential students. They cover essential expenses such as maintenance charges and tuition fee reimbursement, ensuring that eligible students at various educational levels receive the necessary financial assistance. This initiative aims to remove economic barriers, enabling students to continue their education and achieve academic success.

For the year 2024-25 (As of February 2025), a total amount of Rs. 972.00 crore has been disbursed for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships benefiting SC, ST, BC, and minority students.

11.3.1.7 Hostels

The government has issued G.O. Ms. No. 9, dated 31-10-2024, under the Scheduled Caste Development (SCP) Department, enhancing diet charges by 40% and cosmetic charges by 212% for boarders studying in welfare hostels, residential schools, colleges, and other institutions. This enhancement applies to institutions managed by the SC, ST, BC, Minority, and Women and Child Welfare Departments.

Scheduled Castes (SC): 860 hostels, comprising 647 Pre-Matric and 213 Post-Matric hostels are operational across the state, with a strength of 76,436 students.

Scheduled Tribes (ST): A total of 138 Pre-Matric and 163 Post-Matric hostels are functioning with an admitted strength of 44,091 students.

Backward Classes (BC): The government runs 703 hostels including 390 Pre-Matric and 313 Post-Matric hostels, with an enrolled strength of 72,800 students.

Minority Welfare: Six Post Matric Hostels (5 for Boys, 1 for Girls) are operational with a total strength of 230 students.

For the year 2024-25 (As of February 2025), a total of Rs.1,028 crore was disbursed towards diet charges. This initiative underscores the government's commitment to improving living conditions and ensuring the holistic well-being of students from marginalised and disadvantaged communities.

11.3.1.8 Overseas Education

To encourage students from marginalised communities to pursue higher education abroad, the government has introduced financial assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakh for eligible students with an annual income of up to Rs. 5.00 lakh. Overseas scholarships are provided under various schemes, including the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi Scheme for SC and ST students, the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule BC Overseas Nidhi for BC and EBC students, and the CM Overseas Nidhi Scheme for minority students.

For the year 2024-25 (As of February 2025), the government has disbursed a total amount of Rs. 143.00 crore to support eligible students from marginalised communities in their pursuit of international education.

11.3.2 Kalyana Lakshmi/Shaadi Mubarak (Marriage Assistance Aid)

Under this scheme, the government provides a one-time grant of Rs.1,00,116 to unmarried girls above 18 years of age belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Backward Classes (BCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), and Minorities at the time of their marriage. To qualify for this assistance, the annual income limit is set at Rs. 2.00 lakh.

For the year 2024-25, as of February 2025, financial assistance of Rs. 187.18 crore has been provided to 18,689 SC, Rs. 130.15 crore to 12,997 ST, Rs. 614.24 crore to 61,332 BC, and Rs. 309.86 crore to 30,943 Minority families under the scheme. As a mark of special consideration for disabled girls, the government provides financial assistance of Rs.1,25,145 under this scheme, irrespective of caste and religion. To promote social integration and foster a casteless and classless society, the government also provides incentives to inter-caste married couples.

11.3.3 Study Circles

The government provides free coaching facilities to eligible SC, ST, BC, and Minority unemployed graduates and postgraduates through Study Circles. These centers support candidates preparing for various state and central government competitive examinations, including Civil Services, Group I, II, III & IV, Junior Lecturers, Police, Banking, Defense, Railway jobs, and other skill development programs.

Currently, there are 13 SC Study Circles, 5 ST Study Circles, 12 BC Study Circles, and 1 Minority Study Circle operating across

the state, ensuring equitable access to quality coaching and career advancement opportunities for marginalised communities.

11.3.3.1 Rajiv Gandhi Civils Abhaya Hastham

The initiative is aimed at supporting economically disadvantaged aspirants preparing for civil services examinations. This program provides financial assistance, coaching, and mentorship to help meritorious students from underprivileged backgrounds access quality education and resources necessary for success in competitive exams. By alleviating the financial burden, it seeks to create a level playing field for all aspirants, ensuring that talent and dedication, rather than economic constraints, determine one's ability to achieve a career in civil services. Rs. 1 lakh is provided to candidates who qualify the Mains examination.

11.3.4 Economic Support Scheme (ESS)

These comprehensive initiatives reflect the government's commitment to fostering economic empowerment and providing marginalised communities with opportunities for a better quality of life.

The government has introduced several schemes under the Economic Support Scheme (ESS) to promote economic development for the benefit of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and other weaker sections. These initiatives aim to secure social betterment, uplift marginalised communities, and improve their standard of living by providing financial assistance for the creation of income-generating assets and skill development programs.

The beneficiaries receive support in sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, self-employment, and other innovative ventures to enhance their quality of life.

Furthermore, the government is providing free electricity supply of up to 250 units to laundries and Dhobighats operated by the Washermen community in the state. So far, 76,060 beneficiaries from laundry units and 143 Dhobighats have registered their names in the OBMMS (Online Beneficiary Management & Monitoring System). For the year 2024-25, an allocation of Rs.150.00 crore has been made under this scheme, out of which Rs.134.35 crore has been released.

The government is also providing free electricity supply of up to 250 units to salons operated by the Nayee Brahmin community in the state. So far, 36,526 beneficiaries have registered their names in the OBMMS.

These comprehensive initiatives reflect the government's commitment to fostering economic empowerment and providing marginalised communities with opportunities for a better quality of life.

11.3.5 Skill Development and Training Programs

The Government of Telangana has implemented comprehensive skill development programs to empower marginalised communities, particularly Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC), and Backward Classes (BC), by equipping them with job-oriented and self-employment skills.

These initiatives aim to foster economic empowerment by creating employment opportunities and preparing youth for

competitive examinations, thereby contributing to their socio-economic growth and self-sufficiency.

11.3.6 Giri Vikasam

The scheme aims to provide irrigation facilities to the fallow and uncultivable lands of small and marginal Scheduled Tribe (ST) farmers, transforming them into cultivable and productive lands. Under this initiative, works such as digging bore wells, supplying submersible pump sets, and energisation are undertaken. The scheme is implemented in convergence with the Rural Development Department. So far, an expenditure of Rs. 141.56 crore has been incurred, covering an area of 69,893 acres of land belonging to 24,167 ST farmers.

11.3.7 Entrepreneurship schemes for ST Youth

The Chief Minister ST Entrepreneurship and Innovation Scheme is designed to support ST youth by providing incubation training through the Indian School of Business, facilitating bank linkages, and offering a subsidy component. Under this scheme, 108 units have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs.123.79 crore, comprising Rs.67.70 crore as a bank loan, Rs.43.67 crore as a subsidy, and Rs.12.42 crore as beneficiary contributions.

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Programme aims to establish multipurpose processing units in Scheduled Areas, fostering entrepreneurship among Tribal youth, particularly ST women. This initiative enables them to supply quality products to Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions through ST Joint Liability Groups (JLGs). So far, 173 MSME units have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs.29.60 crore, of which Rs.17.78 crore is provided as a subsidy, Rs,8.89 crore as a bank loan, and Rs.2.96 crore as JLG contributions.

The Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs) Scheme supports Tribal farmers by enhancing their market access and providing financial assistance through NABARD. The scheme aids Tribal FPOs in developing critical community infrastructure, including storage facilities, marketing sheds, cold storage units, processing units, and agricultural hiring centers. These projects receive bank-linked financial assistance from the Tribal Welfare Department. To date, 48 Tribal FPOs have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs.21.81 crore, comprising Rs.13.07 crore as a subsidy, Rs.6.44 crore as a bank loan, and Rs.2.30 crore as FPO contributions.

11.3.8 Girijan Cooperative Corporation- Value addition processing Units

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) has established various value-addition processing units in Scheduled Areas, including a Honey Processing Unit, an Opaque Soap Making Unit, and Chilli & Turmeric Processing Units. These processed products are supplied to Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions and marketed under the “Giri Brand”.

The Honey Processing Unit and Opaque Soap Making Unit have been set up in Nirmal, while the Chilli & Turmeric Processing Unit is located in Sudimalla, Yellandu. These initiatives ensure that Tribal farmers receive remunerative prices for their produce, while quality products are supplied to educational institutions.

Additionally, the establishment of Giri Filling Stations has generated employment opportunities for local youth. Giri Brand Opaque Soaps, manufactured by TGGCC, are being supplied to Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions, further enhancing the self-sufficiency of Tribal communities.

11.3.9 Welfare of Toddy Tappers

The government has approved the provision of "Katamayya Raksha Kits" (Personal Protection Equipment) at Rs. 10,000 per toddy tapper to safeguard their lives from falls while working on toddy trees. Recognising the hazardous nature of toddy-tapping, the government launched the "Katamayya Rakshaka Kavacham" initiative on July 14, 2024, in Lashkariguda village, Ranga Reddy district.

As part of this initiative, the distribution of 10,000 "Katamayya Raksha Kits," along with comprehensive training, has been successfully completed. The second phase of training and distribution of kits is currently in progress. An additional 15,000 safety kits are being procured and will be distributed in the second phase, accompanied by necessary training.

For the year 2024-25, a total allocation of Rs. 68.00 crore has been approved, out of which Rs. 34.00 crore has been released. An expenditure of Rs. 23.50 crore has been incurred towards the purchase of safety kits and training costs, ensuring the effective implementation of the initiative.

11.3.10 Telangana Minorities Finance Corporation (TGMFC)

The Telangana Government Minorities Finance Corporation (TGMFC) is dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of excellence and transparency in extending state government benefits to eligible and economically backward minority communities, including Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists, and Jains. These benefits are provided in the form of financial assistance for establishing business units in sectors such as industry, services, agriculture, and various allied activities. Additionally, TGMFC facilitates training, employment, and placement programs for educated and unemployed youth to promote their socio-economic development, upliftment, and improved living standards.

TGMFC disbursed financial assistance under various initiatives, including the 100% subsidy scheme, the Driver Empowerment Programme, skill development programs, Rural Transportation Plan Scheme, and the distribution of sewing machines, benefiting several individuals from minority communities.

11.3.11 Centre For Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM)

The Minorities Welfare Department has designated Osmania University as the nodal agency for implementing educational projects aimed at uplifting minorities in the state. In 1994, Osmania University established the Centre for Educational Development of Minorities at Nizam College, which now oversees two major state-sponsored projects.

The first is an Integrated Project designed to enhance the classroom performance of schoolchildren from minority communities. As part of this initiative, free coaching is provided to minority students preparing

for the SSC Urdu Medium examinations, ensuring they receive the necessary academic support.

The second is a Comprehensive Project focused on increasing the participation and success rates of minority candidates in competitive examinations. This includes free coaching for admission-seeking competitive exams such as POLYCET, DEECET, EAPCET/NEET, ICET, ECET, EdCET, and LAWCET. Additionally, the project offers free coaching for job-seeking competitive exams like TS-TET and TS-TRT (DSC), enabling minority candidates to enhance their employability prospects.

These initiatives aim to empower minorities educationally, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, by instilling confidence and providing equal opportunities to compete and succeed. They strive to improve the quality of education for minority candidates and prepare them for competitive examinations through specialised coaching. Furthermore, the programs extend support to Urdu-medium students by offering free coaching and distributing essential reading materials. To ensure comprehensive assistance, career counseling and guidance are provided to minority candidates in both education and employment sectors. Additionally, the effectiveness of these educational programs is regularly evaluated, with recommendations for policy improvements to enhance their impact and reach.

11.3.12 Haj Committee

To ensure a smooth and comfortable journey, the government provided several facilities, including free online application counters at the Haj House, a large air-conditioned departure hall, and transit accommodation arrangements. Additionally, an air-conditioned dining hall was set up to cater to the needs of pilgrims during the peak summer season. For enhanced convenience, the Haj Suvidha mobile application was launched, and Volvo air-conditioned buses were arranged for transportation from the Haj House to Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. Special arrangements were also made for offering Namaz, including Friday Namaz, at the airport. Furthermore, LED screens were installed at the Haj House during the Haj Camp to provide necessary information and updates.

For Haj-2024, pilgrims from 17 states, apart from Telangana, selected the Hyderabad embarkation point and 11,414 Haj pilgrims departed from the Hyderabad embarkation point. For Haj-2025, a total of 9,061 online applications were received for the Haj pilgrimage. Of these, 6,519 applicants were selected through a draw of lots, while 1,631 applicants have been placed on the waiting list.

11.3.13 Telangana Christian Minorities Finance Corporation

The Telangana State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation was established to provide financial assistance to economically weaker sections of the Christian community through various welfare schemes. These initiatives include the beautification and development of burial grounds, the construction of a Christian Bhavan, the Economic Support Scheme, training and employment programs, and the facilitation of Christmas celebrations.

The government has allotted burial grounds at 10 locations, covering a total extent of 42.21 acres of government land, for the Christian community in Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy, and Vikarabad districts. A proposal to develop burial grounds at nine locations, with an estimated budget of Rs.7.13 crore, has been submitted for government approval. The beautification and developmental works at the Shadnagar burial ground have been successfully completed by TSEWIDC. Additionally, the Government of Telangana has allocated 2 acres of land in Uppal Bhagayath for the construction of a Christian Bhavan, with an estimated budget of Rs.70.00 crore.

11.3.14 One-Man Commission for SC Sub-Classification

The Government of Telangana has taken significant steps toward the sub-classification of Scheduled Castes (SCs) within the reserved categories. The Government has constituted a committee under the leadership of the Hon'ble Minister for I&CAD & Civil Supplies to analyse the existing models of SC sub-classification. Subsequently, on October 11, 2024, the government appointed Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther, former Judge of the Telangana High Court, as One-man Commission for conducting a detailed study and to make recommendations to the Government on sub classification within SC reserved categories.

The Commission of Inquiry, after conducting field visits across multiple districts and submitted its report on February 3, 2025. Key recommendations included sub-classifying Telangana's 59 SC communities into three groups with distinct reservation percentages and implementing a preferential model for filling vacancies systematically. On February 4, 2025, the Telangana Cabinet approved the committee's report, and a statement on SC sub-classification was presented in the State Legislature. The government has now decided to enact a law on Scheduled Castes Sub-Classification based on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry.

11.3.15 Special Commission for BC Reservations in Local Bodies

A dedicated BC Commission was established with Shri Bhusani Venkateswara Rao (Retired IAS) as Chairman. The commission has been tasked with recommending reservation percentages based on the BC population.

11.3.16 New BC Corporations

The Government of Telangana has established eight new corporations and one EBC board to support various BC communities including Mudiraj, Yadava Kurma,, Munnuru Kapu, , Padmashali, Perika, Lingayath,, Mera, Gangaputra, EBC welfare board.

11.4 Housing: Telangana's Vision of Permanent Home for Weaker Sections

Housing is a fundamental human right and a critical factor in the well-being of individuals and communities. Access to affordable, safe, and adequate housing has profound impacts on health, education, and economic stability. Furthermore, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11 highlights the importance of ensuring "access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing" by

2030, reinforcing the significance of housing in sustainable development.

The government has set an ambitious target to construct 25 lakh houses in the next five years, with a focus on marginalised groups such as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), tribes in ITDAs, the disabled, widows (aged 20 to 39 years), landless agricultural poor, safaikaramcharis, and transgender individuals. The scheme offers financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakh per house, which includes subsidies from the central government of Rs. 72,000 for rural areas and Rs. 1.5 lakh for urban areas.

Significant milestones have been achieved, with 34,545 double-bedroom houses reaching the occupation stage, involving an expenditure of Rs. 482.21 crore. Additionally, 15,000 houses have been allocated for the resettlement of those affected by the Musi River development. Special sanctions have been granted for 863 houses for land losers of the Kakatiya Mega Textile Park and 4,696 houses for families displaced by the Mid Manair Reservoir project, demonstrating the government's commitment to inclusive development.

The government has taken a significant step toward addressing the housing needs of all BPL houseless families in the state by providing financial assistance for home construction through the housing scheme "INDIRAMMA INDLU." This initiative aims to provide affordable housing to houseless poor families, with financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakh per house. Initially, households that own a house site are being targeted under this scheme through a beneficiary-led construction approach. The government has issued a GO for the administrative sanction of 4.5 lakh houses, with 3,500 houses allocated per Assembly constituency at a total cost of Rs. 22,500 crore.

A total of 80.54 lakh applications for housing have been received under the Praja Palana programme, and these applications have been verified through the INDIRAMMA mobile app. This mobile app, developed by the Telangana Housing Corporation with the technical support of CGG, incorporates advanced technologies such as AI and GIS. It is being used for beneficiary selection as well as the effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme. To ensure efficient and transparent execution, INDIRAMMA committees have been established at the Gram Panchayat and Ward levels, comprising seven members, headed by the sarpanch or ward councillor.

On 26th January, 2025, a total of 72,000 houses were sanctioned under the pilot phase of one Gram Panchayat per mandal, following a saturation approach that covers all eligible households in that Gram Panchayat. These houses are currently in the process of grounding.

11.5. Public Distribution System (PDS)

The government ensures access to essential commodities at subsidised rates through the Public Distribution System (PDS), implemented via fair price shops. The Civil Supplies Corporation Limited oversees PDS operations at the grassroots level, stabilises market prices, regulates costs, and guarantees Minimum Support Prices (MSP) to farmers through decentralised paddy procurement.

Additionally, it administers welfare initiatives such as the Mid-Day Meal Program, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), and LPG distribution under the Mahalakshmi Scheme. These efforts aim to enhance food security and promote the nutritional and economic well-being of vulnerable populations.

11.5.1 Food Security and Nutritional Programs in Telangana

A total of 17,256 Fair Price Shops are operational across the state to implement the Public Distribution System, benefiting 282.77 lakh beneficiaries through 91.19 lakh Food Security Cards. The category wise number of ration cards and beneficiaries is shown in the Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Food Security Cards

Sl. No.	Type	Number of Cards	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Food Security Cards	85,47,142	2,66,85,965
2	Anthyodya Food Security Cards	5,66,736	15,86,273
3	Annapurna Cards	5,390	5,621
Total		**91,19,268**	**2,82,77,859**

Currently, ePoS machines have been installed in 17,176 out of 17,256 Fair Price Shops (FPS) to facilitate seamless online distribution of essential commodities. The remaining 80 FPS, located in areas with no or low network connectivity, operate manually through a dedicated mobile app to ensure uninterrupted service. All ePoS transactions are conducted online via the official portal, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the distribution process.

11.5.2 Distribution of PDS Commodities

Rice is distributed free of cost under the Public Distribution System (PDS) at a rate of 6 kilograms per person for Food Security Card (FSC) holders, 35 kilograms per Antyodaya Food Security Card (AFSC) holder, and 10 kilograms per Annapurna Card holder per month. For March 2025, a total quantity of approximately 1.80 lakh metric tonnes (LMT), including the state allocation, has been earmarked for distribution to cardholders.

A quantity of 566.736 metric tonnes of sugar is allotted every month to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cardholders at a rate of 1 kilogram per card, priced at Rs.13.50 per kilogram. Additionally, approximately 3,770.618 metric tonnes of wheat are allocated to cardholders under the tide-over allocation. The distribution is set at 5 kilograms per person in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) area, 2 kilograms per person in Municipal Corporations, and 1 kilogram per person in Municipality areas, at a subsidised rate of Rs.7.00 per kilogram.

11.5.3 Fortified Sanna Biyyam

Under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), a total of 2,501 metric tonnes of fortified sannabiyyam is supplied every month to 35,371 schools, benefiting 27,36,687 students.

Under the Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme (WIHS), 11,72,416 inmates across 4,389 institutions are covered every month, with a total supply of 12,454.663 metric tonnes of fortified sannabiyyam.

Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 1,791.724 metric tonnes of fortified sannabiyyam is distributed every month to 10.82 lakh beneficiaries through 35,700 Anganwadi centers, ensuring quality nutrition for children below six years of age, as well as pregnant and lactating women.

Telangana is the foremost state in the country to have completed Aadhaar seeding for 98.46% of the 282 lakh beneficiary records with Aadhaar numbers. The integration of Aadhaar with the e-PDS software has enabled the government to eliminate duplicate cards issued in the names of non-existent, deceased, or migrated individuals. The online allocation of essential commodities has been fully computerised under the End-to-End Computerisation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) across all 33 districts, ensuring efficiency and transparency in operations.

11.5.4 Paddy Procurement and Farmer Welfare in Telangana

In Telangana, Paddy procurement has played a vital role in supporting farmers and ensuring food security. For the first time, during the Yasangi Season of 2023-24, select Paddy Procurement Centers (PPCs) were opened in advance on March 25, 2024, to support early harvesting by farmers and mitigate potential crop losses due to weather conditions.

The Government has also addressed delays in farmer payments, ensuring that paddy payments are made within 48 hours of procurement. This reform has significantly benefited farmers and streamlined the procurement process.

For Yasangi 2023-24, the government procured 47.98 lakh metric tonnes of paddy from 7.62 lakh farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) through 7,178 PPCs, disbursing a total of Rs. 10,549.17 crore directly into farmers' bank accounts.

During Vanakalam 2024-25, the government procured 53.95 lakh metric tonnes of paddy from 10,35,484 farmers at MSP (Common variety –Rs.2,300 per quintal, Grade A –Rs. 2,320 per quintal) through 8,332 PPCs, with Rs.12,511.76 crore paid directly to farmers' bank accounts.

Box 11.2: Bonus for 'Sannarakam' Paddy

To encourage farmers in the state to cultivate 'Sannarakam' paddy instead of coarse variety paddy and to bridge the viability gap, the government is providing an additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal over the MSP to farmers who offer 'Sannarakam' paddy for procurement at state-notified Paddy Procurement Centres. As of March 1, 2025, the government has procured 23.98 lakh metric tonnes of 'Sannarakam' paddy from 4.48 lakh farmers, with a additional amount of Rs.1199.22 crore over the MSP. Telangana continues to set benchmarks in ensuring farmer welfare and maintaining an efficient paddy procurement system.



11.6 Women and Child Welfare

The government is implementing several schemes and programs to create, facilitate, develop, ensure, and enable a caring, healthy, protective, and safe environment for all women and children in the state, helping them achieve their full potential and become productive citizens.

Key activities include the delivery of essential services such as nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, and health counseling for pregnant and lactating women, as well as children up to six years old through Anganwadi Centers. Additionally, institutional support is provided for women, orphans, and destitute children in need of care and protection. The government is also enforcing various laws and programs to ensure the safety and security of women and children, including those addressing domestic violence, child abuse, and child marriage.

Other initiatives, such as Child Protection Units, Women Helplines, Sakhi One Stop Centres, and various shelter homes, further demonstrate the government's commitment to the well-being and empowerment of women and children in Telangana.

Table 11.2 Services available under Child Protection and Women empowerment

Child Protection	Women Empowerment
• 35 Children Homes • 17 Sishugruhas • 33 District Child Protection Units • 33 Child Help line units • 01 Child Helpline WCD Control Room • 33 Child Welfare Committees • 33 Juvenile Justice Boards • 7 Juvenile Homes • 01 State Child Protection Unit • 01 State Adoption Resource Agency	• 181-Women Helpline • 36 Sakhi One Stop Centres (OSC) • 13 State-run Women Institutions • 20 Shakti Sadans (18 SwadharGrehs & 2 Ujjawala Homes) • SHEW (State Hub for Empowerment of Women) • 33 DHEWs (District Hubs for Empowerment of Women)

11.6.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a flagship Centrally Assisted State Plan Scheme of the Government of India, was renamed as the Anganwadi Services Project. This project delivers a comprehensive package of health, nutrition, and education services to women and children. Currently, 149 Anganwadi Services Projects are operational across 33 districts of Telangana, with 35,700 Main Anganwadi Centres actively functioning to support women and children.

Of the 35,700 Anganwadi Centers, 13,871 AWCs are functioning within government school buildings and premises, ensuring a better preschool environment, improved supervision, and a seamless transition for children into Class 1.

Under Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), the government has introduced the Anganwadi Pre-Primary Schools initiative to strengthen preschool education for children aged 3 to 6 years. This initiative aligns with the National Education Policy, 2020, focusing on infrastructure development, teacher training, and the creation of a safe and nurturing learning environment to support the holistic development of children.

11.6.2 Arogya Lakshmi – Supplementary Nutrition Programme

The Aarogya Lakshmi scheme is a nutritional program designed to support pregnant and lactating women, as well as children below the age of six, through Anganwadi Centers. Under this program, one full meal comprising rice, dal, oil, vegetables, and condiments is provided for 25 days, along with one boiled egg and 200 ml of milk for 30 days to pregnant and lactating women. For children aged between three and six years, one full meal and snacks are provided for 25 days, while one boiled egg is given for 30 days each month. Additionally, children aged between seven months and three years receive a 2.5 kg packet of Balamrutham and 16 eggs every month.

During the 2024-25 financial year, a total of 3,33,309 pregnant and lactating women, 9,75,007 children between seven months and three years, 8,52,061 children between three and six years, and 55,697 malnourished children aged between seven months and six years were provided with supplementary nutrition to reduce anemia and malnutrition.

11.6.3 Poshan Abhiyan

POSHAN Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition, through lifecycle approach, adopting a synergised and result-oriented mechanism and strives to reduce stunting, wasting, underweight among children (0-6 years), reduce low birth weight babies and to reduce the level of anaemia among adolescent girls, pregnant women and children through a target-based approach.

New set of 4 Growth monitoring devices were procured and supplied to 35,700 Anganwadi Centres to measure and record accurate height and weight measurements of children in the catchment area on monthly basis for early identification of malnourished children and to take necessary corrective actions.

Poshan Maah in September 2024 was celebrated in collaboration with line departments and key stakeholders across the state. A total of 18,95,396 activities were conducted, focusing on the promotion of traditional and local dietary practices, health, and nutrition for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, along with the 'Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi' (PBPB) initiative.

11.6.4 Mission Vatsalya–Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap designed to achieve child development and protection priorities in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It focuses on child rights, advocacy, and awareness while strengthening the juvenile justice care and protection system under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, with the motto to "leave no child behind." The mission aims to ensure a healthy and happy childhood for every child, promote family-based care in difficult circumstances, and make institutionalisation a last resort.

Under this mission, 8,335 children in need of care and protection have been identified, and 1,173 child marriages have been prevented. Sponsorship has been provided to children to ensure better family care, with 7,287 children brought under sponsorship in 2024-25. Additionally, 2,274 children were rescued and protected during Operation Muskaan in July 2024, while 4,357 children were rescued under Operation Smile in January 2025. The adoption process in the state has been simplified and decentralised, facilitating the adoption of 220 children, including 199 domestic adoptions and 21 international adoptions.

11.6.5 Juvenile Welfare and Correctional Services

The government is taking necessary steps to effectively implement the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. In the state, 2 Children's Homes for Boys, 3 Observation Homes, 1 Special Home for Boys, and 1 Special-Cum-Children Home are functioning under Juvenile Welfare and Correctional Services to provide care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation services to neglected children and delinquent juveniles under the age of 18 years. These services include adequate accommodation, quality food, clothing and bedding, medical care, education, vocational training, and recreational activities to create a child-friendly environment and ensure their proper development through institutional care.

11.6.6 Mission Shakti

Mission Shakti is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at enhancing women's safety, security, and empowerment through two sub-schemes: Sambal and Samarthya. The Sambal sub-scheme focuses on safety and security with initiatives such as Sakhi/ One-Stop Centers (OSCs) and the Women Helpline-181. Since its inception, 36 OSCs in Telangana have handled over 72,183 cases of various forms of violence against women. The Women Helpline has received 22.32 lakh calls, addressing emergencies related to domestic violence, sexual offenses, cybercrime, and other issues. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), a 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, including 18 SwadharGreh homes, which provide shelter to women in difficult circumstances, and 2 Ujjawala Homes, which support victims of trafficking. A State Hub for Empowerment of Women (SHEW) has been established with a team of six members, along with 33 District Hubs for Empowerment, each staffed with six members, to provide support and awareness to women regarding various schemes and programs available to them.

Additionally, Sakhi Niwas (WWHs) offers safe accommodation for working women. At present, 14 working women's hostels, housing 2,779 inmates, are being run by the government. The State Government has submitted a proposal to the Government of India for the construction of 16 WWHs in Hyderabad, Rangareddy, and Medchal-Malkajgiri districts at a cost of Rs. 202.68 crore.

11.6.7 Women institutions

Thirteen women's institutions, including 2 Service Homes, 2 State Homes, 1 Rescue Home, 5 Working Women's Hostels, 1 Old Age Home, and 2 Collegiate Homes, provide shelter, education, and vocational training to women and girls from vulnerable sections and victims of violence. Currently, 675 inmates are being provided shelter across all these homes.

Under diet charges, the government provides Rs. 2,000 per month per boarder for residents of the Old Age Home, as well as for women in Service Homes and State Homes. Additionally, Rs. 2,100 per month per boarder is allocated for those studying in institutions under the department, including the Home for Collegiate Girls and children pursuing education from Intermediate to Postgraduate levels in Service Homes and State Homes.

11.6.8 Bharosa

Bharosa Support Centers for Women and Children provide integrated assistance through police, medical, legal, and prosecution services for women in distress, along with relief and rehabilitation support. The government is financially supporting 35 Bharosa Centers, which cover 24 districts, 6 Commissionerate, and 5 centers within the Tri-Police Commissionerate in Hyderabad.

11.6.9 PALNA Scheme

The Government of India has sanctioned 33 Anganwadi Cum Creche Centers (AWCCs) in Telangana State under PALNA Scheme for the year 2023-24 and additional 1000 AWCCs are sanctioned for the year 2024-25 to support working mothers to pursue their professional careers.

11.7 Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens & Transgenders

The government is implementing various schemes to provide a comprehensive range of quality services for the well-being of persons with disabilities, transgender persons, and senior citizens.

11.7.1 Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

The government is implementing various schemes to create an accessible and inclusive society, ensuring equal participation of persons with disabilities in all spheres so they can achieve their goals, lead a life of dignity and independence, and contribute to the nation's development.

In the year 2024-25, the government provided pre-matric scholarships to 74 applicants, amounting to Rs.11.25 lakh and post-matric scholarships to 39 applicants, with an equal allocation of Rs.11.25 lakh.

There are five government residential schools in the state, including two for visually impaired children and three for hearing impaired children, operating with a sanctioned strength of 830 students. Additionally, 20 homes and hostels are functioning across the state, providing shelter to persons with disabilities with a sanctioned strength of 2,258 residents.

To encourage social inclusion and acceptance, a cash incentive of Rs. 1 lakh is provided to either spouse when a person without a disability marries a person with a disability. Under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme, subsidies are offered to persons with disabilities to help them establish self-employment ventures, promoting financial independence and integration into society.

11.7.2 Telangana Vikalangula Co-operative Corporation

Modern and sophisticated prosthetic, mobility, and educational aids, as well as assistive devices such as tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, blind walking sticks, hearing aids, retrofitted motorised vehicles, battery-powered wheelchairs, 4G smartphones, and laptops, are provided free of cost to persons with disabilities (PwDs). These aids aim to enhance their quality of life by improving mobility, communication, education, rehabilitation, and daily activities.

Free pre-examination coaching is extended to eligible unemployed persons with disabilities for competitive examinations such as Groups, TET, DSC, Bank POs, RRB, JCJ, and Civil Services through reputed coaching institutions. A maximum of Rs. 20,000 is sanctioned for coaching, along with a fixed amount of Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of educational materials.

A Braille press is operational for printing school textbooks and other materials in Braille, which are supplied free of cost to visually impaired individuals. Two Training Cum Production Centers (TCPC) are functioning to manufacture and supply tricycles, mobile trade tricycles, crutches, and wheelchairs. Additionally, four Artificial Limb Manufacturing/CaliperCenters are operational for the fabrication and fitting of calipers and artificial limbs.

11.7.3 Welfare of Senior Citizens

The government is committed to the welfare of senior citizens by ensuring safe and dignified living conditions through the establishment of old age homes. Old age homes are being set up across all 33 districts in a phased manner, providing secure shelter, clothing, nutritious food, healthcare, and facilities for recreation and spiritual enrichment. To date, 13 old age homes have been sanctioned. Three of these homes, located in Narayanpet, Rajanna Sircilla, and Nizamabad districts, are fully operational, while the construction of the remaining 10 is currently underway.

In October 2024, the government launched the “Telangana Senior Citizens Maintenance Cases Monitoring System” (tsseniorcitizens.cgg.gov.in) to streamline the process of filing maintenance cases, ensuring a hassle-free and transparent experience in accordance with the provisions of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSC) Act, 2007, and the State’s Rules,

2011. The portal addresses senior citizens' needs for maintenance, welfare, medical care, and protection. A total of 318 cases have been received so far, of which 17 cases have been resolved, 228 were rejected, and 69 cases remain pending.

11.7.4 Welfare of Transgenders

The government is committed to empowering transgender persons and ensuring their inclusion, dignity, and equal opportunities in society through a range of initiatives. These initiatives collectively aim to provide transgender individuals with opportunities for self-reliance, social inclusion, and a dignified place in society.

To ensure access to various state and central government schemes, 1,284 transgender persons in the state have been issued certificates and ID cards through the national portal for transgender individuals.

A dedicated State Welfare Board has been constituted to advise the government on policies, programs, legislation, and projects focused on the welfare of transgender individuals.

Economic Rehabilitation Scheme: Financial assistance ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 is provided as a subsidy to transgender persons for setting up small businesses. This initiative enables them to achieve economic independence and lead a dignified life.

Skill Development Programs: These are conducted in areas such as jute bag and jute product manufacturing, beautician courses, and four-wheeler driving, equipping transgender individuals with essential skills for employment, self-reliance, and entrepreneurship.

A production unit has been established exclusively for transgender individuals who have completed training in jute product manufacturing. Located in Suraram, Hyderabad, this unit enables transgender workers to manufacture and sell jute products, fostering financial independence and professional growth.

Mytri Trans Clinics: It is a landmark initiative that led to Trans Clinics being established in 32 districts as of December 2024, providing transgender persons with specialised healthcare services. This marks a significant milestone in India, creating the first comprehensive state-wide healthcare support system specifically designed for transgender individuals, facilitated through dedicated transgender clinics.

Box 11.3: Transgender Recruitment in Telangana Police as Traffic Assistants

To promote inclusivity and give formal recognition to the transgender community, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana A. Revanth Reddy has initiated the recruitment of transgenders as Traffic Assistants in the Hyderabad Traffic Police department. Orders for this step were issued following consultations led by the Women and Child Welfare Department, and the Home Department, Telangana.

The Hyderabad Traffic Police has appointed 39 transgender individuals as Traffic Assistants on a paid basis for six months. The selected candidates have undergone training at the Traffic Training Institute in Goshamahal, where they were educated on traffic rules,

regulations, and safety drills. Their services will be utilised to assist in traffic regulation and promote awareness at key junctions across the city. This initiative not only aims to enhance traffic management but also provides equal employment opportunities for the transgender community, challenging social stigma and fostering inclusivity in public service.



Important Achievements in the year 2024-25

- **Early Childhood Care & Education:** The Government has introduced revised curriculum and started Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) across 35,700 AWCs.
- **Improved Infrastructure:** Introduced child friendly furniture and thematic wall paintings in AWCs.
- **Uniforms for Anganwadi children:** Introduced colorful uniforms to the children in co-located AWCs.
- **Adoption:** The Government has issued desirable timelines by reducing the existing timelines at various stages of adoption process to support the PAPs (Prospective Adoptive Parents) and Children.
- **Establishment of multipurpose outdoor court:** The MOC offers sports such as basketball, badminton, volleyball, tennis, and other engaging sports at Special Home for Boys, Hyderabad.
- **Mytri Trans Clinics:** To provide counselling and health care facilities to trans gender persons. These are situated within District Hospitals.
- **Transgenders as Traffic Assistants:** As a first-time initiative, transgenders are appointed as Traffic Assistants in Hyderabad.
- **Job Portal exclusively for PwDs:** To enhance job prospects for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) within the private sector, a specialised job web portal (www.pwdjobportal.telangana.gov.in) has been introduced in partnership with Youth 4 Jobs Foundation.
- **Employment Coaching for PwDs:** Provided free coaching to 450 PwDs preparing for various competitive examinations belonging to Hyderabad

and Ranga Reddy districts. Among these, 89 PwDs were selected for various government posts like Group – IV.

- **Aids & Appliances:** For the first time ever, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore has been allocated for the provision of assistive devices for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the year 2024-25. This funding aims to provide prosthetic, mobility, and educational aids to enhance the quality of life for PwDs, ensuring greater independence and accessibility in their daily lives.
- Senior Citizens Maintenance Cases Online portal – Launched web portal "Telangana Senior Citizens Maintenance Cases Monitoring System" (www.tsseniorcitizens.cgg.gov.in) in October, 2024 to make the process of filing maintenance cases, appeal cases, eviction of property by the senior citizens etc. hassle-free.

11.8 Way forward

The Government of Telangana remains committed to building an inclusive and equitable society through its comprehensive welfare initiatives. Moving forward, Abhaya Hastham will be strengthened to enhance financial security, social empowerment, and quality of life for marginalised communities. Rythu Bharosa will continue to provide direct financial assistance to farmers, promoting agricultural sustainability, while Indiramma Indlu will accelerate the construction of affordable housing for the underprivileged. Additionally, Indiramma Aatmeeya Bharosa will expand financial aid to the all eligible landless agricultural laborers, ensuring economic stability, livelihood security and reduce poverty. Recognising the transformative power of education, the state will expand Young India Integrated Residential Institutions, scholarships, and coaching programs to ensure equal opportunities for SC, ST, BC, and minority students. Additionally, entrepreneurship and economic empowerment initiatives, including the Economic Support Scheme and self-employment programs, will be promoted for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

To enhance food security and social welfare, the Public Distribution System (PDS) will be modernised with technology-driven reforms, ensuring efficient service delivery. Programs such as Gruha Jyothi, offering free electricity, and subsidised LPG cylinders will be expanded to reduce the financial burden on low-income families. The government remains steadfast in women and child welfare, with key initiatives like Aarogya Lakshmi, Poshan Abhiyaan, and Anganwadi Services ensuring nutritional security and better healthcare access. By integrating digital transformation, policy innovation, and inclusive governance, Telangana aims to create a sustainable and resilient welfare framework, ensuring a better quality of life for all its citizens.

12 Chapter Forestry & Environment







Key Highlights

- Currently, the state has a total forest cover of 27,688 square kilometres, accounting for 24.69% of its geographical area, surpassing the national average of 23.59%, with a target to expand it to 33%.
- To protect the state's rich biodiversity, the state Forest Department manages 12 protected areas, including nine wildlife sanctuaries and three national parks.
- The Telangana Pollution Control Board implements environmental laws in the state and monitors air, water and noise pollution, as well as waste management. To curb pollution, it has implemented several measures ranging from GPS tracking of effluent-carrying trucks to establishing treatment facilities at the sources of pollution.
- Major initiatives of the Government for environmental conservation include Vanamahotsavam, Project Tiger and creation and conservation of urban forest blocks.
- Mission Plastic-Free Amrabad initiative, launched by the Government aims to eliminate plastic waste from the Amrabad Tiger Reserve to protect wildlife and restore the natural habitat.

12.1 Introduction

The environment serves as the fundamental life support system for all living beings, including humans. It not only sustains life but also underpins the entire economic framework. Therefore, no developmental initiative can be deemed complete without addressing environmental concerns. Recognising this, the state has placed paramount importance on conserving and restoring natural ecosystems. Through well-crafted policies, effective implementation of programs, and appropriate budget allocations, the Government is committed to preserving and enhancing its natural resources. These efforts aim to safeguard the health and well-being of its citizens while ensuring sustainable development.

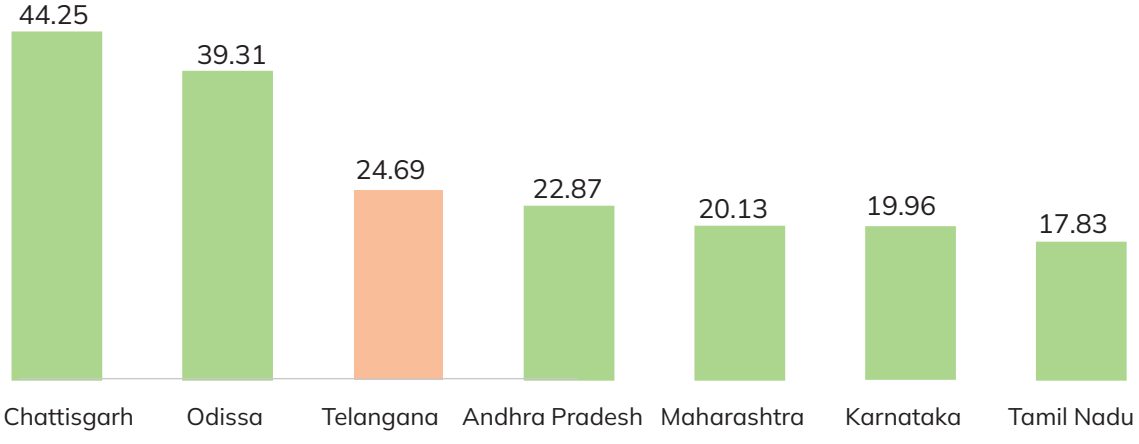
The state boasts a rich and diverse array of flora and fauna, encompassing over 2,939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species, 28 reptile species, and numerous invertebrates. Its dense forests, particularly along the banks of the river Godavari, add to its ecological wealth. To ensure effective conservation and management of forests and wildlife, various schemes have been introduced, with continuous monitoring and evaluation of their progress.

12.2 Forest cover in the state

The Government is committed to preserving and restoring the environmental stability and ecological balance in the state. The prime means to achieve this is by preserving the natural forests in the state, including its fauna and flora. The Department's mandate is to substantially increase the forest cover in the state and augment forest produce, such as timber and fuel wood.

As per the Forest Survey of India report 2023, the state has a total forest cover of 27,688 square kilometres, which accounts for 24.69% of its total geographical area. This is greater than the national average of 23.59%. Seen against its neighbouring states, it has greater forest cover than most, except Chhattisgarh and Odisha (See Fig 12.1).

Fig 12.1 Forest Cover as % of Total Geographical Area for Selected States



Source: Forest Survey of India Report 2023

Telangana's forest area as a percentage of the total geographical area varies significantly across districts. Mulugu leads with the highest forest cover at 64.64%, followed by Bhadradri Kothagudem (41.38%), Jayashankar Bhupalpally (41.15%), and Kumuram Bheem (40.24%). Districts like Mancherial (41.09%) and Nagarkurnool (35.81%) also exhibit substantial forest cover. Conversely, districts such as Karimnagar (2.29%), Jogulamba Gadwal (2.32%), and Hanumakonda (3.40%) have minimal forest area. The state average is bolstered by districts with dense forests, reflecting a mix of well-forested regions and areas requiring afforestation efforts. Details are provided in Fig 12.2.

Fig 12.2 District-wise Forest Cover as % of Total Geographical Area



District	% Forest Cover	District	% Forest Cover
Mulugu	64.64	Rangareddy	13.91
Bhadradri Kothagudem	41.38	Vikarabad	12.15
Jayashankar	41.15	Hyderabad	10.99
Mancherial	41.09	Mahabubnagar	10.40
Kumuram Bheem	40.24	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	9.66
Nagarkurnool	35.81	Nalgonda	9.57
Nirmal	29.83	Siddipet	8.78
Adilabad	29.51	Wanaparthy	7.07
Mahabubabad	26.49	Sangareddy	6.76
Jagtial	25.14	Narayanpet	5.43
Medchal-Malkajgiri	22.93	Suryapet	4.67
Medak	19.88	Jangaon	4.44
Nizamabad	19.60	Warangal	3.53
Rajanna Sircilla	18.09	Hanumakonda	3.40
Kamareddy	17.99	Jogulamba Gadwal	2.32
Peddapalli	17.55	Karimnagar	2.29
Khammam	13.91		

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

Revenue from forest products

The forest products in Telangana include timber, bamboo, firewood and charcoal, beedi leaves, and various miscellaneous items. The revenue generated from the forestry sector in the state amounted to Rs.32.08 crore in 2023-24.

12.3 Initiatives to Increase Forest Cover in the State

12.3.1 Vanamahotsavam

Vanamahotsavam a flagship programme of the Telangana Government, envisages increasing 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. So far about 312.13 crore seedlings have been planted which includes rejuvenated seedlings 55.66 crore in the State under Vanamahotsavam. During 2024-25 (as of February, 2025) 18.90 crore seedlings have been planted against an annual target of 20.02 crore seedlings.

In urban areas, as part of Vanamahotsavam, 1,280 nurseries have been established to ensure quality plantations. As of February 2025, a total of 30.04 crore plants have been planted across 141 urban local bodies (ULBs), complemented by the development of 3,240 tree parks. Additionally, avenue, median, and MLAP plantations have covered an impressive 21,925 kilometers.

12.3.2 Nagar Van Yojana

During 2022-23, a total of 45 Nagar Vatikas and 2 Nagar Vans were sanctioned under the Nagar Van Yojana scheme by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India, with a project cost of Rs.836.60 lakh. The primary objective of the scheme is to create green spaces and enhance the aesthetic environment in urban areas, while promoting awareness about plants, biodiversity, and environmental stewardship. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs.585.62 lakh was released as the first installment, and an expenditure of Rs.460.45 lakh was incurred up to January 2025.

In addition, during 2024-25, 14 more Nagar Vans were sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs.2700 lakh. The Government of India has released Rs.1890 lakh as the first installment, and the implementation of these newly sanctioned projects is currently underway.

12.3.3 Urban Forest Parks

There are 109 urban forest parks (UFPs) in Telangana, out of which, 73 urban parks are completed and open for public.

Out of 109 Urban Forest Parks, 59 UFPs are situated in and around Hyderabad. Forest department has developed 27 UFPs spanning 29,837 acres. Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority has developed 16 UFPs over 14,643 acres. Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC) and Telangana Forest Development Corporation (TGFDC) have developed 7 and 4 parks covering 6,850 acres and 5,715 acres respectively. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has developed 3 parks over 1,417 acres while Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL) has developed 2 parks covering 1,006 acres. Altogether, all these 59 urban parks with an impressive area of 59,468 acres are under the control of Forest Department and playing pivotal role in maintaining the ecological balance and urban liveability. These parks are opened for public.

12.3.4 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

Telangana CAMPA was established to ensure effective utilisation of funds collected for Compensatory Afforestation under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

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.

In the year 2024-25, in the programme 3,706 Hectares of plantations and other related activities were taken up spending an amount of Rs.167 crore, up to February, 2025.

12.4 Conservation Efforts of the State

There are 12 Protected Areas in the State including 2 Tiger Reserves, 3 National Parks and 7 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 18.15 lakh acres, which is nearly 27% of the State Forest Area.

12.4.1 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 Nagarkurnool 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. 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 landscape, including Kawal, which is an improvement over the earlier period. Table 12.1 provides details of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in Telangana and their respective areas.

Table 12.1: 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	803.00
Pakhal WildLife Sanctuary	Mahbubabad and Warangal	860.20
Kinnerasani WildLife Sanctuary	Bhadradri Kothagudem	635.40
Manjira WildLife Sanctuary	Sangareddy	20.00
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, Government of Telangana

Telangana is home to several national parks that showcase its rich biodiversity. The Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park, situated in Hyderabad, spans 1.42 square kilometers and serves as a green oasis, housing species like peafowl, hares, jungle cats, birds, and reptiles. The Mrugavani National Park in Rangareddy, covering 3.60 square kilometers, is renowned for its diverse wildlife, including spotted deer,

sambar, wild boar, and a variety of birds. The largest among these is the Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park, also in Rangareddy, extending across 14.59 square kilometers. It is a sanctuary for blackbucks, cheetals, jungle cats, and chowsinghas, along with numerous bird and reptile species. These national parks are vital for conservation efforts and provide a natural retreat amidst urban landscapes.

Table 12.2: 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	3.60
Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park	Rangareddy	14.59
Total Area		**19.61**

Table 12.3: Circle Wise Reserve, Protected & Un-Notified Forest Blocks (Area in Acres)

S. No.	Name of the Circle	Reserve Forest	Protected Forest	Un-classified Land	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kaleshwaram	21,18,467.90	1,19,998.98	27,862.76	22,66,329.64
2	Basara	10,74,344.38	22,668.56	6,186.04	11,03,198.98
3	Rajanna	4,70,700.48	5,685.29	26,000.90	5,02,386.68
4	Bhadradri	15,14,815.87	49,235.44	7,962.80	15,72,014.11
5	Yadadri	2,18,703.25	120.44	5,544.13	2,24,367.82
6	Charminar	2,01,072.25	16,712.06	34,992.01	2,52,776.33
7	Jogulamba	6,16,864.55	93,483.02	4,155.13	7,14,502.70
Total		**62,14,968.69**	**3,07,903.79**	**1,12,703.78**	**66,35,576.26**

Source: WLR, Wing of Forest Department, Hyderabad

12.5 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).

The Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI) is actively contributing to Telangana's sustainable development through various initiatives. Under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC), it supports the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in Mahabubnagar, Nagarkurnool, and Wanaparthy districts, benefiting 3,438 farmers and restoring degraded forest ecosystems to ensure livelihood security.

As the state's nodal agency for climate change, EPTRI has established the Telangana Climate Change Centre (TGCCC) and developed a Knowledge Web Portal. It is also preparing a 10-year State Climate

Change Action Plan and conducting sector-wise vulnerability and risk assessments. EPTRI serves as an EIA consultant, securing environmental clearances for major projects like 21 Singareni Collieries projects, Hyderabad Pharma City, and the Electronics Hardware Park.

In partnership with GHMC, EPTRI plays a crucial role in the Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project by overseeing the transformation of the Jawahar Nagar dumpsite, converting 1.5 million tonnes of waste spread over 339 acres into a smaller 125-acre footprint. This effort has earned Hyderabad recognition as a pioneer in municipal waste management and the prestigious Green City Award. EPTRI also operates an accredited analytical laboratory, monitoring environmental parameters for significant projects such as lift irrigation schemes and mining operations.

Additionally, EPTRI runs environmental awareness programs and livelihood initiatives, including waste recycling projects producing briquettes, compost, and eco-friendly products. Its Innovation and Incubation Hub fosters environmental startups through hackathons, ideathons, and business plan competitions. With over 4,000 training programs conducted for 50,000 participants, EPTRI focuses on capacity building for sustainable development, catering to diverse groups such as school children, civil servants, and technical experts.

The EPTRI Green Energy Centre, established in June 2024, serves as a Center of Excellence for renewable energy, emphasising research in solar, wind, bioenergy, green hydrogen and electric vehicles. It offers educational programs and workshops, such as a two-day training on solar energy management for forest officers. A detailed report on solar borewell installations in Telangana's forest areas was also submitted to the Forest Department, further underscoring EPTRI's commitment to promoting green energy solutions.

12.6 The Telangana Council of Science & Technology (TGCOST)

TGCOST was established by the Government of Telangana in collaboration with the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India, to drive socio-economic development through the promotion of Science & Technology (S&T). TGCOST receives programmatic guidance and support from the S&T Division of NITI Aayog and the State Science & Technology Program (SSTP) Division of DST, GoI.

The vision of TGCOST is to create a science-driven, innovation-led society by planning, coordinating, and promoting S&T activities. The council focuses on preparing state-level S&T plans, popularising science among the general public, and fostering scientific temper. Its primary objectives include addressing socio-economic challenges such as backwardness, unemployment, and poverty, particularly in rural and underprivileged areas, by leveraging scientific and technological interventions.

TGCOST has undertaken several key initiatives to achieve its objectives. It has established an SC & ST Cell at Hanumakonda with Rs.8.08 crore sanctioned by DST, GoI, for conducting GIS-based scientific surveys. Additionally, the council has set up a Patent Information Centre (PIC) with an annual budget of Rs.25.01 lakh to create awareness

about Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and coordinate IPR Cells across 15 universities in the state. Another notable project is the Skill Vigyan Initiative, funded by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), GoI, with Rs.319.70 lakh for skill development in Life Sciences, Healthcare, and Agriculture sectors, benefiting students, faculty, and entrepreneurs.

Further, TGCOST is developing a Regional Science Centre (RSC) at Hanumakonda, with state government support, to popularise science and encourage scientific inquiry among students and the public. To enhance innovation, it has also established an Innovation Hub at RSC with Rs.160 lakh, in partnership with the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Ministry of Culture, GoI. The hub aims to serve as a platform for nurturing young innovators by providing them with resources and mentorship to develop solutions for real-world problems.

In addition to these projects, TGCOST regularly organises science popularisation activities such as the National Children's Science Congress, National Science Day, and National Mathematics Day, aimed at fostering scientific literacy and strengthening scientific capabilities across diverse sections of society. Looking ahead, the council plans to establish two new Science Centres at Kodangal (Vikarabad District) and JNTU Sultanpur (Sangareddy District) with financial support from the Government of India. Through these initiatives, TGCOST continues to play a critical role in advancing science and technology for the sustainable development of Telangana.

12.7 Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB)

The Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB) is entrusted with the implementation of environment laws and rules within the state. These include the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016, Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 1999, among others.

The Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB) has achieved significant milestones in environmental monitoring and pollution control. Advanced technologies like Real-Time Continuous Monitoring Systems (RTWQMS) for water quality and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) for air and noise levels have been implemented, with data shared online for transparency. TGPCB monitors ambient air quality manually at 50 locations and water quality at 244 stations, covering rivers, lakes, groundwater, and sewage treatment plants. A 24x7 Central Monitoring Cell was established to oversee industrial pollution, public grievances, and efficient redressal. The Board enforces Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems for high-pollution industries and facilitates the establishment of Common Waste Treatment Facilities, including e-waste recycling, biomedical waste treatment and a waste-to-energy plant.

Reforms under Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) have streamlined processes with an online application system, speedy approvals, and transparency. The focus has shifted from "Regulation by Permission" to "Regulation

by Monitoring," with compliance reviews conducted by external experts. Initiatives like GPS-based waste tracking, night patrolling of industrial estates and public awareness programs, such as distributing 2.35 lakh clay Ganesh idols during the festival, underscore TGPCB's commitment to environmental sustainability.

Box 12.1: Mission Plastic-Free Amrabad

The aim is to protect the Amrabad Tiger Reserve (ATR) from plastic pollution, particularly along National Highway 765, a route frequented by pilgrims traveling to Srisailam. Initiated by the Telangana Forest Department on July 1, 2024, the mission enforces strict plastic bans with frisking checkposts at Mannanur and Domalpenta, where prohibited items are seized, and eco-friendly alternatives like RO plants, reusable bottles, and jute bags are promoted.

Plastic waste management involves four stages: collection by 16 Swach Sevaks and patrolling vehicles, transportation to a segregation center, baling using specialised machines, and recycling at Tukkuguda. Outcomes include the recycling of 34,000 kg of plastic waste, an 80% reduction in littering, elimination of wildlife feeding on plastic, and increased demand for sustainable substitutes. A local packaging workshop employs 16 women to produce eco-friendly products, contributing to both habitat conservation and livelihood creation for the community.



Bales of plastic are being transported by Recycle Agency for final destination for recycling



Women sewing Jute and Cloth bags

12.8 Way Forward

Climate change and environmental degradation are global issues that affect everyone, with actions in one place often impacting regions far away. To address this, solutions must be locally tailored and involve communities at every level of governance. The Government is focused on this approach, ensuring its agencies work closely with local bodies to tackle these challenges.

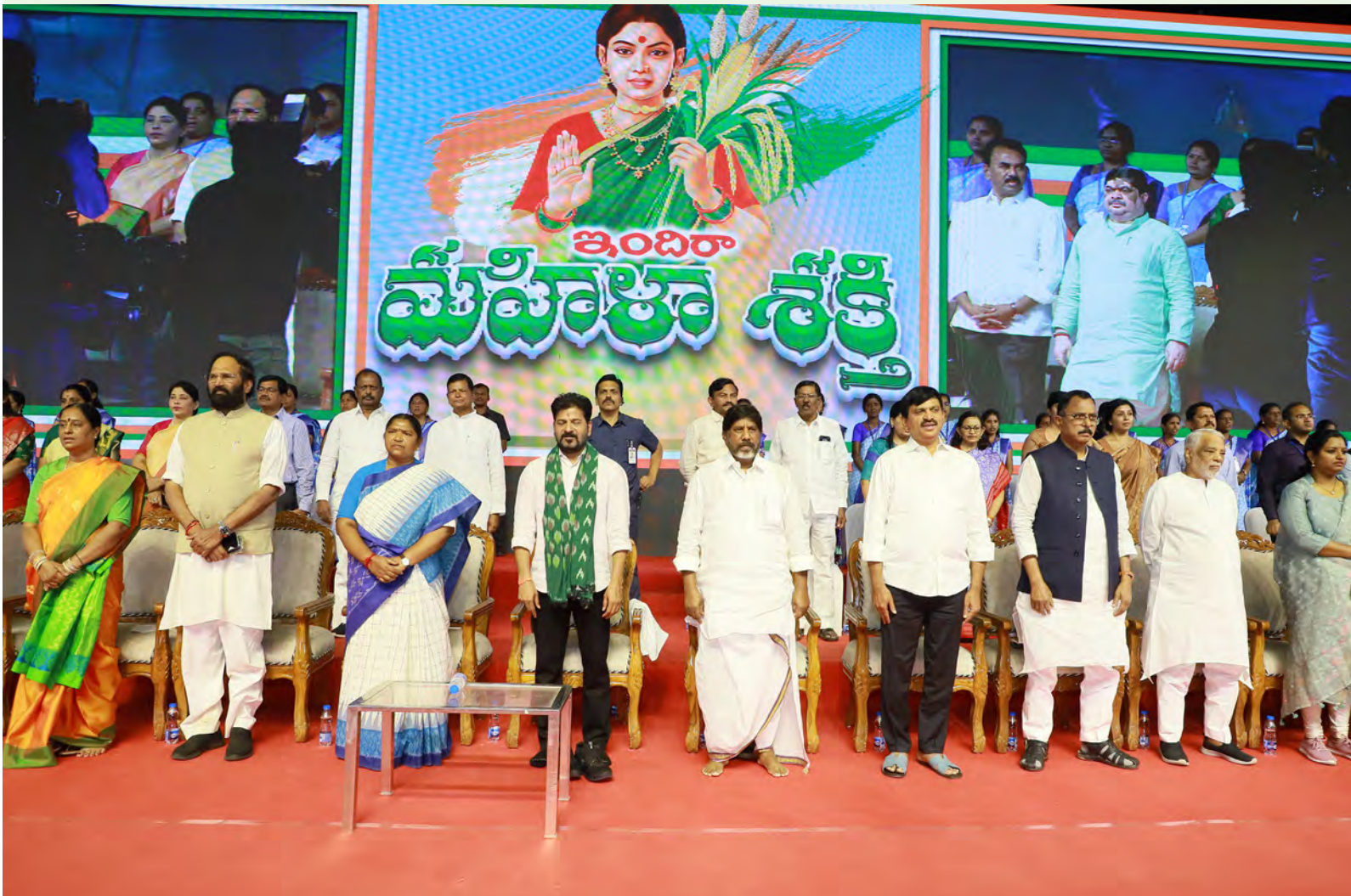
With the complexity of the problem in mind, a multi-faceted strategy is being implemented. Efforts to reduce pollution, restore forest cover, and protect biodiversity are being prioritised through innovative programs and sufficient funding. Telangana is committed to leading by example in environmental conservation and sustainability.


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13 Chapter

Panchayat Raj & Rural Development






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Key Highlights

- More than 60% of Telangana's population resides in villages, making strong Gram Panchayat (GP) governance and rural development essential for enhancing citizen welfare. To improve service delivery in rural areas, the government has implemented various initiatives aimed at strengthening village-level administration and ensuring efficient access to essential services.
- One of the key efforts in rural sanitation has been the transition from Open Defecation Free (ODF) status to Sampoorn Swachhata under SBM-G Phase II, targeted for completion by 2024-25. This phase focuses on sustaining ODF status while enhancing solid and liquid waste management, transforming villages into ODF Plus models. Marking a major milestone in rural sanitation and hygiene, all villages in the state are declared as ODF Plus villages making Telangana, the 1st state in the country to be declared as an ODF Plus state.
- The performance of MGNREGA implementation across districts in Telangana during the year 2024-25 demonstrates an overall achievement of 89%, with 10.7 crore persondays generated against a target of 12.0 crore persondays (As of 25th January 2025).
- During the year 2024-25, significant strides were made in achieving these goals. A total of Rs.780 crore was spent on renovating 26,055 traditional water bodies, rejuvenating key resources for agriculture and rural water management.
- Under the Cheyutha pension scheme, 42.51 lakh pensioners are beaing benefited in 11 categories. A total amount of Rs.9,532.12 crore was disbursed to the pensioners across the state between April 2024 and February 2025.
- Under Indira Mahila Shakti Canteens, aimed at empowering women SHG groups, 105 canteens were set up by December 2024 across 32 districts, creating 525 jobs with a Rs.425 lakh investment. Under this SHGs manage operations with government support and training from NITHM Hyderabad, ensuring standardised operations.
- As of January 25, 2025, Telangana secured the 4th position in the country on the performance-based indicators under the National Rurban Mission, as assessed by the Ministry. The state achieved an impressive score of 91.87, reflecting its strong commitment to urban development and efficient execution of mission objectives.
- Under the SARAS Regional Fair for 2024-25, a recorded footfall of 6.02 lakh visitors contributed to sales worth Rs.7.80 crore, highlighting the event's significant impact on rural livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

13.1 Introduction

Recognising the importance of local governance for effective service delivery, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments granted constitutional status to the third tier of government, enabling local bodies to function more efficiently.

Currently, the state has 32 Zilla Praja Parishads, 569 Mandal Praja Parishads, and 12,941 Gram Panchayats. The initiative defines the roles and responsibilities of local bodies in key areas such as sanitation, street lighting, water supply, financial management, and tax collection, ensuring structured rural development. Additionally, a monitoring system has been established, where mandal-level officers conduct inspections of every Gram Panchayat once every three months, ensuring efficient implementation of development programs. Through these measures, the Government significantly enhances local governance and service delivery in Telangana.

Table 13.1: District Wise number of Mandals, Gram Panchayats and Mandal Praja Parishads

Sl. No.	District	Total Mandals	GPs	MPPs
1	Adilabad	21	473	20
2	Kumuram Bheem	15	335	15
3	Mancherial	18	311	16
4	Nirmal	19	400	18
5	Nizamabad	33	545	31
6	Jagtial	20	382	20
7	Peddapalli	14	269	13
8	Jayashankar	12	248	12
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	23	484	22
10	Mahabubabad	18	487	18
11	Warangal	13	325	11
12	Hanumakonda	14	211	12
13	Karimnagar	16	323	15
14	Rajanna Sircilla	13	260	12
15	Kamareddy	25	535	25
16	Sangareddy	28	647	27
17	Medak	21	493	21
18	Siddipet	26	514	26
19	Jangaon	12	283	12
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	17	428	17
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	15	34	3
22	Hyderabad	16	-	-
23	Rangareddy	27	549	21
24	Vikarabad	20	585	20
25	Mahabubnagar	17	442	16
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	13	255	13
27	Wanaparthy	15	262	15
28	Nagarkurnool	20	464	20
29	Nalgonda	33	868	33
30	Suryapet	23	486	23
31	Khammam	21	589	20
32	Mulugu	10	174	9
33	Narayanpet	13	280	13
Total		**621**	**12,941**	**569**

Source : Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development.

13.2 Governance of Local Bodies

Telangana's governance structure under the Panchayat Raj system is designed to empower rural local bodies and ensure effective grassroots administration. The state has a well-defined three-tier system comprising Gram Panchayats, Mandal Parishads, and Zilla Parishads. At the core are 11,416 Panchayat Secretaries, who act as the backbone of village-level governance, managing day-to-day administrative tasks and implementing developmental programs. Their efforts are supported and overseen by 472 Mandal Panchayat Officers (MPOs), who coordinate between villages within their respective mandals and ensure adherence to policies and regulations. At the intermediate level, 68 Divisional Panchayat Officers (DLPOs) play a critical role in bridging the gap between mandals and districts, supervising the execution of panchayat schemes and ensuring their alignment with state objectives. At the district level, 32 District Panchayat Officers (DPOs) oversee the overall functioning of the panchayat system, guide policy implementation, and monitor performance.

To enhance transparency and efficiency in service delivery, a technology-based monitoring system is introduced, beginning with a mobile application for Panchayat Secretaries. This system helps track daily activities, assess performance against key indicators, and ensure accountability in governance at the local level.

Additionally, Mandal Panchayat Officers (MPOs) play a crucial oversight role by guiding Panchayat Secretaries, monitoring financial transactions, ensuring accurate record-keeping, and addressing administrative inefficiencies. This initiative strengthens local governance, streamlines service delivery, and promotes effective rural development.

13.2.1 Enhancing Fund-Flow to PRIs

Delivering better services requires greater resources. Cognizant of this, the Government is providing PRIs sufficient funds by matching the Union Finance Commission (FC) Grants. These funds are distributed proportionate to the overall population and the population of vulnerable groups.

The Government has implemented changes to the accounting and funding mechanisms for PRIs to ensure adequate funds for designated functions. Specifically, the reporting mechanism has been fine tuned to reflect the areas of expenditure, aligned to Key Results Areas (KRAs). This ensures that while autonomy is given to PRIs (in terms of using funds from a variety of sources), there are inbuilt checks to monitor usage of such funds and reward efficiency. During the year 2024-25, the state government has released Rs.640.04 crore grants to Gram Panchayats.

13.3 Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (Phase-II)

SBM-G Phase II was launched with the goal of achieving 'Sampoorn Swachhata' by 2024-25, focusing on sustaining the ODF status and managing solid and liquid waste to transform villages into ODF Plus models. The phase aims to enhance rural cleanliness through initiatives targeting ODF sustainability, solid waste management, liquid waste management, and visual

cleanliness. The program emphasises convergence across various government schemes and funding sources at both central and state levels to achieve its objectives.

Marking a major milestone in rural sanitation and hygiene, all villages in the state are declared as ODF Plus villages making Telangana, the 1st state in the country to be declared as an ODF Plus state.

13.4 Rural Water Supply

The Rural Water Supply department in Telangana is to provide safe and sustainable drinking water to rural areas, excluding Hyderabad's urban agglomeration inside the Outer Ring Road (ORR), drawing water from the Krishna and Godavari rivers. With a vision to ensure safe and adequate drinking water for all rural households, the department aims to deliver surface-treated water and functional tap connections to every house.

As per guidelines in place, treated drinking water will be supplied to every household at 100 Litres Per Capita per Day (LPCD) in rural areas, 135 LPCD in Municipalities/ Nagar Panchayats and 150 LPCD in Municipal Corporations. During 2024-25 (up to December 2024), Rs.350.47 crore was incurred to supply treated water to all rural habitations.

In the State, 53.98 lakh rural households have been reportedly provided with Functional Household Tap Conncetions (FHTCs) by 2019 through sustainable surface water sources and supplying safe drinking water. The updating of household data was completed in IMIS website of GoI in January 2021.

In order to assess the missing households and new settlements/habitations, new households in certain habitations that have come up across the State during last (05) years which are to be provided with FHTCs, a detailed household survey has been conducted by the State Government recently. As per the survey, 7.85 lakh rural households are identified which are not having drinking water tap connection.

In addition to the above identified households, new 25 lakh houses are envisaged under PMAY (Urban) and PMAY (Rural) with Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) mode for which FHTCs are to be provided. To cover these households, an amount of Rs.16,100 crore is required for providing FHTCs to households of newly formed habitations and new households in existing habitations along with improvements/retrofitting of existing drinking water supply schemes and also to take up new drinking water supply schemes in the State.

During the summer of 2024, Rs.213.85 crore was sanctioned for contingency works. Three spare pump sets were procured for uninterrupted supply, and reservoirs were replenished to mitigate critical shortages. Similarly, the Government effectively managed the challenges posed by floods in 21 districts during August and September 2024, restoring potable water supply to 6,022 affected habitations within 2–3 days.

New works amounting to Rs.298.92 crore have been sanctioned to address specific needs, including Rs.60 crore for tribal areas in Utnoor (Adilabad district), Rs.210 crore for completing pending works

in Jangaon, Gajwel, Medchal, Alair, and Bhongir segments, and additional projects for reviving old schemes and rehabilitation colonies.

Several innovative initiatives are introduced such as training 13,817 Grama Manchineeti Sahayakulu (Watermen) in maintenance and repair skills. The grievance redressal system, accessible through a 24/7 toll-free number (1800-599-4007), resolves water-related complaints on priority. These efforts reflect Telangana's commitment to ensuring sustainable and inclusive water management for all its residents.

13.5 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.

13.5.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been a pivotal program in improving rural livelihoods and infrastructure across Telangana. Since its implementation, the state has effectively utilised this flagship scheme to provide wage employment while building durable assets that enhance rural resilience. The scheme guarantees 100 days of wage employment annually to rural households willing to undertake unskilled manual labor, ensuring social inclusion and empowering economically disadvantaged communities.

Key Objectives and Impact

MGNREGA in Telangana is anchored in the objectives of creating productive assets, strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, and fostering social inclusion. Through the active involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), the scheme also works to decentralise decision-making and empower local governance. During the year 2024-25, significant strides were made in achieving these goals. A total of Rs.780 crore was spent on renovating 26,055 traditional water bodies, rejuvenating key resources for agriculture and rural water management. Similarly, 74,038 rural roads were constructed or upgraded at an expenditure of Rs.369 crore, greatly enhancing rural connectivity.

Focus on Watershed Management and Water Conservation

Watershed management and water conservation have emerged as critical components of MGNREGA in Telangana. In the year 2024-25, Rs.155 crore was utilised to undertake 16,310 watershed conservation works, to improve groundwater recharge and reduce soil erosion. Additionally, Rs.272 crore was invested in desilting 51,080 field and feeder channels, enhancing irrigation efficiency.

Afforestation and Green Cover Expansion

Telangana has integrated afforestation into MGNREGA to strengthen ecological sustainability. During the year 2024-25,

12,707 nurseries were established, raising 9.27 crore seedlings to be planted in the upcoming year. Among these, 38.11 lakh toddy and eetha seedlings are being nurtured in Gram Panchayat nurseries to meet specific regional needs. The plantation drive exceeded its target, with 6.99 crore seedlings planted against a target of 6.55 crore, achieving 106% success. For the next year, the state has set an ambitious target of planting 7.00 crore seedlings, with site identification works already underway.

Horticulture Convergence and Financial Allocation

The convergence of MGNREGA with the Horticulture Department has enabled the expansion of horticulture plantations, with a proposed target of 31,100 acres. As of December 2024, 22,301 acres have been identified, and plantations have been completed on 13,764 acres. The state spent Rs.262.64 crore on nurseries and plantations, showcasing its commitment to greening initiatives.

Table 13.2: Achievements under MGNREGS

Year	No of new job issued	No of individual in the new job cards	Person-Days Generated (crore)	Expenditure (Rs in crore)			Expenditure (Rs. crore)
				Wage	Material	Admin	
2023-24	1,05,767	2,64,241	12.1	2,178.2	1,658.6	266.1	4,075.7
2024-25 *	81,950	2,24,892	10.7	2,351.3	922.3	177.4	3,450.9
Total	**1,87,717**	**4,89,133**	**22.8**	**4,529.5**	**2,580.9**	**443.5**	**7,526.6**

* Up to 24th January, 2025

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

The performance of MGNREGA implementation across districts in Telangana during 2024-25 demonstrates an overall achievement of 89%, with 10.7 crore persondays generated against a target of 12 crore persondays (As of 24th January, 2025). Notable performers include Rangareddy district, which achieved the highest success rate of 93.5%, followed by Karimnagar (92.1%) and Medchal (92.0%). Districts such as Siddipet (91.6%), Jogulamba Gadwal (90.8%), and Wanaparthy (90.5%) also showcased commendable performance. While several districts achieved close to 90% of their targets, others like Adilabad (87.1%) and Bhadradri Kothagudem (87.5%) lagged slightly behind. The data reflects consistent efforts across most districts in providing wage employment and creating durable assets under the scheme, with opportunities for improvement in underperforming regions.

Fig 13.1 MGNREGS - Performance during 2024-25 (As on 24th January, 2025)

Sl.No	District Name	Person days (Lakh) Targeted	Generated	Achievement (%)
1	Rangareddy	21.2	19.9	93.5
2	Karimnagar	28.4	26.1	92.1
3	Medchal-Malkajgiri	0.7	0.6	92.0
4	Siddipet	49.3	45.1	91.6
5	Jogulamba Gadwal	23.2	21.1	90.8
6	Wanaparthy	23.9	21.6	90.5
7	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	27.5	24.8	90.3
8	Rajanna Sircilla	21.8	19.6	90.0
9	Warangal	25.5	23.0	89.9
10	Mulugu	17.7	15.9	89.8
11	Mahabubnagar	32.4	29.1	89.6
12	Jagtial	40.0	35.7	89.4
13	Nalgonda	71.2	63.7	89.4
14	Peddapalli	25.5	22.8	89.4
15	Hanumakonda	21.2	18.9	89.3
16	Jangaon	30.6	27.3	89.3
17	Medak	45.6	40.7	89.3
18	Narayanpet	20.8	18.6	89.3
19	Vikarabad	66.4	59.2	89.3
20	Mancherial	30.3	27.0	89.2
21	Suryapet	57.4	51.1	89.0
22	Nagarkurnool	36.4	32.4	88.9
23	Jayashanker	21.0	18.5	88.3
24	Nirmal	59.1	52.2	88.3
25	Kumuram Bheem	44.5	39.1	88.0
26	Sangareddy	49.6	43.6	88.0
27	Kamareddy	43.3	38.0	87.9
28	Khammam	62.2	54.6	87.9
29	Mahabubabad	47.6	41.8	87.8
30	Nizamabad	51.5	45.2	87.8
31	Bhadradri Kothagudem	52.0	45.5	87.5
32	Adilabad	52.4	45.6	87.1
	Total	**1,200.0**	**1,068.4**	**89.0**

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

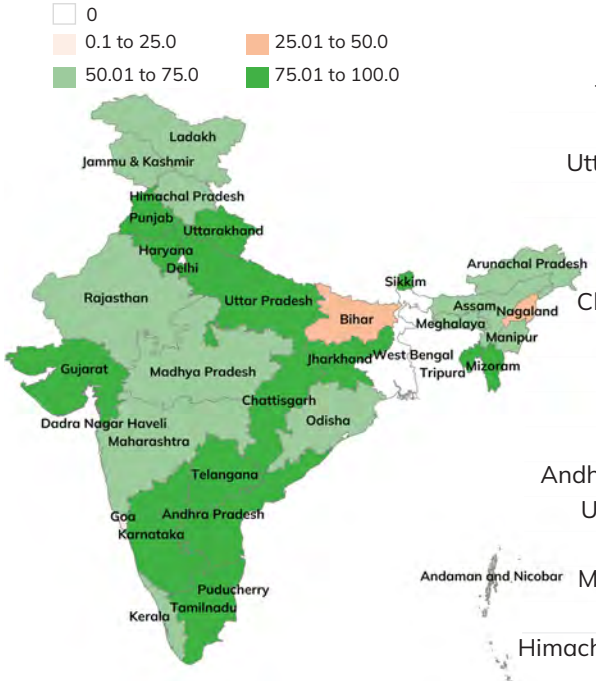
13.5.2 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Government of India to develop clusters of villages in the country that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life, with focus on equity and inclusiveness, while providing the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature. The Government is committed to carrying out this mission in the state.

Under this mission, each cluster is provided with a range of programmes and services, including skill development training linked to economic activities, agro processing and agri services (storage and warehousing), health facilities, upgrading schools, sanitation and provision of piped water supply, solid and liquid waste management, and Citizen Service Centres for electronic delivery of services.

As of January 25, 2025, Telangana secured the 4th position in the country on the performance-based indicators under the National Rurban Mission, as assessed by the Ministry. The state achieved an impressive score of 91.87, reflecting its strong commitment to urban development and efficient execution of mission objectives.

Fig 13.2 Ranking of states under SPMRM



State/UT	Score	Rank	State/UT	Score	Rank
Tamil Nadu	96.32	1	Rajasthan	67.54	18
Mizoram	93.96	2	Odisha	66.81	19
Uttar Pradesh	92.37	3	A & N Islands	66.49	20
Telangana	91.87	4	J & K	66.12	21
Karnataka	88.47	5	Madhya Pradesh	63.32	22
Punjab	87.20	6	Assam	58.11	23
Chhattisgarh	85.47	7	Meghalaya	58.09	24
Jharkhand	83.29	8	D N H & D, Diu	55.93	25
Sikkim	82.98	9	Ladakh	52.73	26
Gujarat	80.46	10	Manipur	52.40	27
Haryana	78.97	11	Arunachal Pradesh	52.17	28
Andhra Pradesh	77.15	12	Puducherry	47.48	29
Uttarakhand	75.47	13	Bihar	47.28	30
Tripura	75.12	14	Lakshadweep	39.26	31
Maharashtra	71.29	15	Nagaland	27.33	32
Kerala	70.48	16	Goa	4.68	33
Himachal Pradesh	68.07	17			

Source: Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission dashboard *Data accessed on 14th March, 2025

13.5.3 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Watershed Component (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)

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 2024-25 :

As of January 25, 2025, a total expenditure of Rs.1087 lakh has been incurred across various components. Under Natural Resource Management (NRM), 505 works like Percolation Tanks, Check Dams, Gabion (WHS) etc., are grounded with a cost of Rs.875.24 lakh.

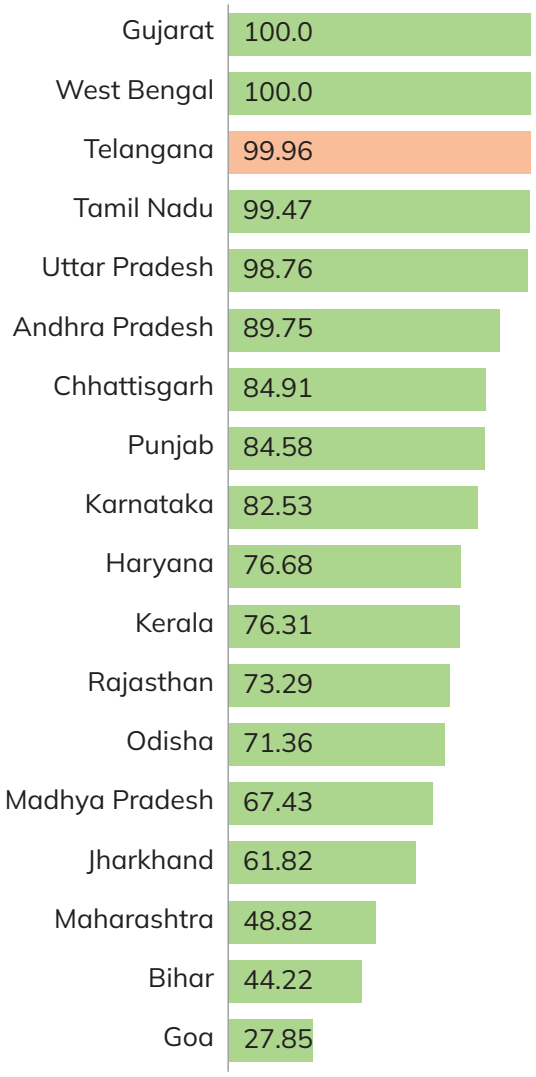
13.6 Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched in 2014 by Government of India with the vision of transforming Indian villages into ideal communities, mirroring Mahatma Gandhi's ideals. Under this program, each Member of Parliament adopts a Gram Panchayat and guides its comprehensive development, prioritising both social progress and infrastructure. These "Adarsh Grams" are intended to serve as models of successful local development and governance, inspiring other Gram Panchayats.

SAGY aims to enhance the quality of life in rural India by ensuring access to essential amenities and empowering local communities to shape their own destinies.

Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), Gram Panchayats prepare Village Development Plans (VDPs) outlining prioritised, time-bound projects aimed at achieving holistic development. In Telangana, all planned projects have been incorporated into the VDPs of the respective villages through resource convergence. Fig 13.3, provides status of progress for Non-Special category states as on 25th January, 2025.

Fig 13.3: % Progress of Completed Vs Planned Projects under VDP by Non Special Category States



* Data accessed on 25th January, 2025

Source: Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), Ministry of Rural Development, GoI

13.7 Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM)

The Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM) plays a pivotal role in addressing unemployment among rural

youth from economically and socially disadvantaged communities. By leveraging a unique public-private partnership model, EGMM integrates the expertise of government, private companies, and rural communities to facilitate a transition for rural youth from the unorganised to the organised labor market. The mission specifically focuses on youth from Self-Help Group (SHG) families, providing them with skill development opportunities and linking them to employment in a structured, bottom-up approach. EGMM's efforts are aligned with the state's priority to empower underprivileged youth by fostering economic independence and social mobility.

EGMM has intensified its efforts by collaborating with private training agencies through Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) under the DDU-GKY program. These agencies are selected via a rigorous Project Approval Committee (PAC) process and are tasked with imparting tailored training to rural youth, ensuring they are equipped with industry-relevant skills. Despite these efforts, the mission's placement outcomes highlight the challenges in sustaining job linkages post-training. In 2024-25, 2,588 youth were trained.

13.8 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 46.7 lakh women organised into 4.39 lakh SHGs, indicating extensive reach and participation. All the groups are further organised into 18,000 Village Organisations (VOs), 553 Mandal Samakhyas (MSs) and 32 Zilla Samakhyas (ZSs).

In 2024-25, the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) undertook transformative initiatives to empower women and strengthen rural communities. Through the formation of 2,175 new Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the addition of 1,24,246 rural poor women to SHGs, SERP has amplified its outreach, fostering financial inclusion and collective empowerment. Additionally, 53,407 existing SHGs have been revitalised, ensuring sustained support for members. Capacity-building efforts have been robust, with Rs.26.84 lakh spent on equipping Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and staff with essential skills and resources. To further enhance women's visibility and capabilities, Indira Mahila Shakti Bhavanams are being constructed across 22 districts, symbolising progress and serving as hubs for skill development and empowerment activities.

SERP's innovative approach includes ventures into renewable energy and public transportation. A landmark MoU with TGREDCO, SPDCL, and NPDCL will enable SHGs to establish solar power plants, advancing women's economic independence while supporting the State's energy goals. In parallel, SERP is empowering Mandal Mahila Samakhyas to own buses for rental to TGSRTC, improving rural transportation and generating sustainable income. With Rs.13,716.11 crore in loans disbursed to 1,47,494 SHGs by banks as of December

2024, SERP has ensured a robust financial foundation for SHGs, achieving an average loan of Rs.9.30 lakh per group. These integrated efforts highlight SERP's commitment to holistic rural development and the economic empowerment of women in Telangana.

In the year 2024-25, the Telangana State Government, in collaboration with the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), empowered women SHG members by entrusting them with the task of stitching school uniforms. The initiative spanned 32 districts, 540 mandals, and engaged 10,589 Village Organisations (VOs). With the support of 2,259 Mahila Shakti Stitching Centers and 29,680 SHG women tailors, the effort ensured the timely stitching and delivery of uniforms to students across government schools and welfare institutions, showcasing a strong commitment to women's economic empowerment and community development.

13.8.1 Lakhpati Didi

The Lakhpati Didi initiative aims to empower Self-Help Group (SHG) women by enabling them to achieve a sustainable annual household income of Rs.1,00,000 or more, with an average monthly income exceeding Rs.10,000 across agricultural seasons or business cycles. In the year 2024-25, 11.25 lakh SHG women were identified as potential Lakhpati Didis. To support this ambitious goal, master trainers and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were trained, and cascading capacity-building programs were conducted for SHGs, federations, and stakeholders. CRPs were strategically mapped to identify women to provide handholding support, facilitate linkages, and ensure convergence with government departments, private sectors, and markets. Livelihood activities and incomes are being tracked quarterly through the Digital Aajeevika Register on the LokOS app, ensuring streamlined monitoring and reporting for this transformative initiative.

13.8.2 Cheyutha Pensions

The 'Cheyutha' Pension Scheme has been implemented as a comprehensive safety net to protect various vulnerable 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. Presently, 42.51 lakh penssioners are being benifited. During the financial year 2024-25, from April 2024 to February, 2025, an amount of Rs.9,532.12 crore was disbursed to the pensioners. The monthly expenditure under the scheme is about Rs.982.20 crore.

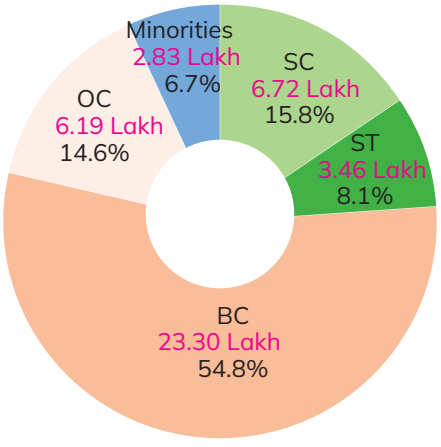
Table 13.3: Number of Beneficiaries under Cheyutha Pensions

Type of Pension	Number of Pensioners
Old Age	15,18,021
Widow	15,22,550
Disabled	4,90,044
Toddy Tappers	62,635
Weavers	35,623
HIV Patients	34,254
Filaria Patients	17,403
Dialysis	4,105
Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers	4,22,425

Type of Pension	Number of Pensioners
Financial Assistance to Beedi Thekadars	3,825
Financial Assistance to Single Women	1,40,456
Total	**42,51,341**

Source: Society For Elimination of Rural Poverty, GoTG

Fig 13.4: Beneficiaries under Cheyutha Pensions as per Social Category



Source: Society For Elimination of Rural Poverty, GoTG

13.9 Livelihood Programmes under SERP

13.9.1 Farm Livelihoods

13.9.1.1 Achievements for the year 2024-25 (till Nov 2024)

A total of 12 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) have been formed, consisting of 3,250 women farmer members. 65 FPOs were provided with Rs.195 lakh for management costs, while 35 FPOs received Rs.57.12 lakh as an equity grant. In terms of business performance, 54 FPOs recorded a total turnover of Rs.3,282 lakh. Additionally, 6 Custom Hiring Centres were established with an investment of Rs.70.20 lakh. Fifty Integrated Farming Clusters have been identified across 27 districts, and a proposal has been prepared to implement Natural Farming across 10,000 acres in 10 districts. Furthermore, 1,261 Higer Order Micro Food Enterprises were established through bank financing, with a financial outlay of Rs.3,213 lakh. In support of modern agricultural practices, 66 drones were provided to SHG members with the assistance of Coromandel Lead Fertilizer Company. Additionally, 79 Drone Didis and 79 Drone Assistants were identified under the NAMO Drone Didi scheme, receiving 80% subsidy support.

13.9.2 Non-Farm Livelihoods

13.9.2.1 Enterprises Financing

The SERP aims to establish 2.25 lakh enterprises through all 17,987 Village Organisations across 542 blocks in 32 districts. During the year 2024-25, a total of 1,64,011 units have been set up with a financial outlay of Rs.3,282.07 crore.

13.9.2.2 Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP)

The Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP) is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented with a 60:40 funding ratio. Currently, the program is being executed in 10 blocks across 10 districts in the state. As of now, a total of 18,092 enterprises have been established with a financial outlay of Rs.159.82 crore.

13.9.2.3 SARAS Fair

The SARAS Fair 2024 stands as a remarkable success story of rural empowerment and economic transformation. Organised by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) from September 26 to October 7, 2024, the fair brought together over 250 artisans from across India, providing a dynamic platform for showcasing diverse

crafts, textiles, and regional delicacies. Under the SARAS Regional Fair for 2024-25, a recorded footfall of 6.02 lakh visitors contributed to sales worth Rs.7.80 crore, highlighting the event's significant impact on rural livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

Box 13.1 Indira Mahila Shakthi Mission – 2025

The Indira Mahila Shakti Mission - 2025, launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana on 12th March 2024, is a landmark initiative aimed at empowering women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The program envisions elevating SHG women to new heights of financial prosperity, ensuring their economic independence. A major breakthrough under this mission was the decision to entrust 30,000 trained SHG women with the stitching of 35 lakh school uniforms, earning them Rs.30 crore. Additionally, these women played a pivotal role in Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees, executing school infrastructure projects worth Rs.634 crore, significantly transforming government schools across the state.

Financial empowerment is at the heart of Indira Mahila Shakti Mission-2025. The government set a bank linkage target of Rs.20,000 crore for SHG women this year. However, with proactive efforts by SERP, MEPMA, and Stree Nidhi Bank, the scheme has already surpassed expectations, achieving Rs.21,623 crore in loans, with a month still remaining in the financial year. Beyond financial assistance, SHG women have expanded their economic ventures into solar power plants, TGSRTC buses, and petrol bunks, showcasing their growing entrepreneurial spirit.



In addition to financial inclusion, the Telangana government has provided comprehensive social security to SHG women under this scheme. It introduced loan insurance of Rs.2 lakh and accidental death insurance of Rs.10 lakh to protect them and their families from unforeseen hardships. Already, Rs.78 crore has been disbursed to thousands of SHGs, reinforcing the government's

commitment to ensuring a secure and supportive ecosystem for women.

With Indira Mahila Shakti - 2025, the government aims to expand and unify this empowerment initiative, bringing together women from rural, urban, young, and elderly backgrounds under one inclusive mission. The ambitious vision of empowering one crore women and making them financially prosperous is now being actively pursued, ensuring that SHG women not only achieve economic stability but also emerge as leaders of socio-economic transformation in the State.

The Government has taken a historic step by expanding Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to include adolescent girls (15-18 years) and elderly women, ensuring holistic empowerment across all age groups. With India having the largest adolescent population, this move aims to nurture young girls, equipping them with financial literacy, health awareness, education, and employability skills. In partnership with UNICEF, adolescent girl groups will be formed across districts, ensuring that they grow into confident and self-reliant individuals. Most of these young girls belong to SHG families and will seamlessly transition into future SHG groups, strengthening the long-term sustainability of the initiative.

Similarly, Elder SHGs will provide financial independence, social support, and active community participation for senior women. Many elderly individuals face financial insecurity, social isolation, and health challenges, which this initiative aims to address. With 15 lakh elderly receiving pensions in Telangana, nearly 7-8 lakh senior women are expected to become part of these Elder SHGs, engaging in income-generating activities like handicrafts, farming, and small businesses. This initiative will also promote health awareness, physical activity, and access to financial and legal support, ensuring dignity and self-reliance for elderly women.

The Indira Mahila Shakti Policy 2024 envisions integrating urban SHGs with rural SHGs, expanding the network to one crore women. Telangana's rapid urbanisation (expected to reach 50% by 2025-26) has led to the conversion of many Gram Panchayats into municipalities, necessitating this merger. Currently, 33,914 SHGs and 1,303 Village Organisations have transitioned into urban SHGs. However, many urban poor households—such as domestic workers, drivers, security guards, and cooks—remain outside SHG networks due to their scattered living conditions. Integrating urban and rural SHGs under one umbrella organisation will facilitate cross-learning, financial access, and market linkages, where urban areas serve as markets for rural SHG products, while rural areas act as raw material hubs.

The policy is a transformative initiative aimed at financial independence, entrepreneurship, and social security for women across Telangana. By integrating adolescent girls, elderly women, and urban SHGs, the government is creating an inclusive, structured, and sustainable empowerment model. When one crore women gain access to Rs.1 lakh crore in credit, Telangana will emerge as an economic powerhouse, setting a national benchmark for women-led development and leadership.

Key achievements under Indira Mahila Sakthi Scheme in 2024-25:

1. Credit support through Bank Linkage & Stree Nidhi:

SHGs will access one lakh crore rupees through Bank Linkage and Stree Nidhi over the next five years. Against a target of Rs.20,000 crore, a total Rs.21,632 crore Bank linkage has been achieved by SHGs in this financial year, further, in Micro enterprise financing during the current F.Y. 2,25,100 enterprises have been set up with a total worth of Rs.4825.54 crore.

2. Indira mahila shakti bhavans:

As part of the Mahila Shakti Programme, Government of Telangana has sanctioned, and foundation stone has been laid for 22 Indira Mahila Shakthi Bhavans for 22 Zilla Samakhyas with an outlay of Rs.110 Crore. The building will be having 2 floors across an area of 15,000 Sq. ft. under SPEED Initiative. The building will be utilised for ZS meetings, marketing of SHG products, as training centre, common work shed, conduct of exhibitions, SARAS Melas and other livelihood /economic activities.

3. Indira mahila shakti canteens:

This initiative of Telangana Government to setup community-based canteens to empower SHG women in rural and urban areas These canteens will be entirely women-owned and operated, where quality, hygienic, and delicious home-style meals are served to citizens visiting various institutions like Secretariat, Collectorates (IDOC), Registration Offices, Municipal Offices, Courts, Colleges, Hospitals, Temples & Tourism Spots, Industrial Parks, etc. SHG members are typically from the community they serve, and this gives them a deep understanding of local tastes, dietary needs, and preferences. So far 214 Canteens have been established by SHG across the state.

4. Indira Mahila Shakti Bazar:

The State Government has designated a 106-shop complex at Shilparamam, Madhapur's IT hub, to empower SHG entrepreneurs by connecting rural artisans with urban and global markets. A rotational shop allocation system will ensure fair opportunities. The complex will feature a food court, government-sponsored stalls, a stage for cultural programs, an amphitheatre, and regular fairs and food festivals, creating a vibrant hub that preserves heritage, boosts livelihoods, and strengthens the rural-urban economic connection.

5. Stitching of school uniform:

The State Government issued GO MS No.14 on 12th March 2024, mandating that school uniform stitching be exclusively assigned to them across urban and rural areas. SERP spearheaded arrangements in rural regions, while the government boosted stitching charges from Rs.50 to Rs.75, enhancing earnings for women tailors. In the 2024-25 academic year, 2,259 Mahila Shakti Stitching Centers engaged 29,680 SHG women tailors, stitched and delivered 37,58,988 uniforms, generating a total income of Rs.28.09 crore, promoting financial independence and skill development.

6. Amma Adarsha Paatshala:

The Amma Adarsha Patashala program in Telangana is transforming

government schools by empowering women's self-help groups (SHGs) to play a key role in their management and upkeep. Through 'Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees' (AAPCs) formed in each school, local SHG members take charge of improving infrastructure and ensuring better learning environments. Under this initiative, Rs.23,701 works worth Rs.634 crore were implemented, enabling women's groups to renovate toilets, boundary walls, and classrooms, fostering a cleaner, safer, and more vibrant space for students.

7. Pramada Bhima and Loan Bhima:

To ensure financial security for women in Self-Help Groups (SHGs), an inclusive insurance scheme has been implemented. This includes Rs.2 lakh loan insurance, providing coverage for loans taken by SHG women, with 3,066 claims registered to date. Additionally, Rs.10 lakh accident insurance plan is made available for all SHG members, ensuring enhanced protection, with 265 claims already processed.

8. Mobile Fish Retail Outlets:

To uplift SHG women's livelihoods, the Fisheries Department, under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), sanctioned Mobile Fish Retail Outlets (MFROs) with financial support from SERP. In the first phase, 32 units @ one per district were approved at Rs.10 lakh each with a 60% subsidy, while an additional 64 units will be launched in the second phase. These vehicles, equipped for raw fish storage and processed food sales, empower SHG women to transform their trade into a structured and sustainable enterprise.

9. Solar power plants:

Under Indira Mahila Shakti Scheme, SHG women will be venturing into Solar power plants which will be set up in all Districts. An MOU was entered between SERP, TGREDCO, TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL on 19thNovember, 2024 for establishment of solar power plants across the State through SHGs or their Federations. The integration of SHGs and VOs in setting up solar plants will foster economic empowerment for women, creating long term financial stability while also supporting the State's energy and environmental goals. Through this project, Telangana intends to generate 1000 MW of solar power, improving energy security, livelihoods, and contributing to India's non-fossil fuel targets by 2030. Hon'ble Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for a 64 MW solar power station on 8th March 2025, on the occasion of International Women's Day.

10. RTC buses for SHG women:

SHG women will be owning RTC buses soon under Indira Mahila Shakti scheme. SERP is introducing a new scheme to enable Mandal Mahila Samakhyas to purchase buses for hire TGSRTC. Objective of the scheme is to improve rural transportation and create income opportunities for SHG members. An MoU has been executed between SERP and TGSRTC on 19th November 2024. 600 RTC buses to be given on hire by Mandal Mahila Samakhyas to TGSRTC. 150 such buses flagged off by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 08.03.2025.

11. Petrol Bunks run by ZMS:

Under the Mahila Shakti policy, women's SHG federations are encouraged to

manage petrol stations to promote economic independence. Hon'ble Chief Minister has inaugurated the state's first SHG-run petrol pump in Narayanpet, operated by Zilla Mahila Samakhya at a cost of Rs.1.23 crore. Plans are underway to expand this model across all Assembly constituencies. In Sangareddy, a similar initiative, in collaboration with IOCL, is being set up near the old DRDA office, providing jobs to 30 SHG women in three shifts. MOU with IOCL and BPCL to have at least one SHG-owned petrol bunk each in every district





In addition, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has introduced transformative initiatives to strengthen Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and enhance their role in economic activities. SHG women will now own and operate rice mills and godowns, ensuring better income opportunities and self-reliance in the agricultural supply chain. Additionally, SHGs will supply nutritious food products to government schools and hostels, contributing to the health and well-being of students while creating a sustainable livelihood for women. Further, government offices will procure SHG-made products, including stationery, promoting women-led enterprises and boosting the rural economy. These decisions mark a significant step towards economic empowerment, self-sufficiency, and inclusive growth for women in Telangana.

13.9.3 Livestock Livelihoods

13.9.3.1. Establishment of BYP-Mother Units:

Day-old backyard poultry chicks are reared for 4 to 5 weeks in mother units to ensure they pass the critical first month. During this period, all necessary vaccinations are administered, and healthy chicks weighing approximately 300 to 350 grams are supplied to Self-Help Group (SHG) members interested in backyard poultry rearing. The owners of these mother units earn an income of Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000 per batch. As of 2024-25, a total of 292 backyard poultry mother units have been established out of the targeted 540.

13.9.3.2 Supply of Backyard Poultry Units:

Although Telangana is well developed in commercial poultry, there is a strong preference among its people for meat from desi fowl and brown eggs. To meet this demand, backyard poultry rearing has been encouraged, with birds aged 4 to 6

weeks being supplied at a rate of 20 to 30 birds per member. As part of this initiative, 22,192 backyard poultry units have been established for the year 2024–25.

13.9.3.3 Establishment of Milk parlours:

With the rising market demand for milk and milk products in rural Telangana, Self-Help Group (SHG) women are being encouraged to establish Milk Parlors in strategic locations. These Parlors offer a variety of milk products and liquid milk from different brands, ensuring better accessibility for consumers. As a result of this initiative, 54 Milk Parlors have been established, surpassing the initial target of 32 for the year 2024–25.

13.9.3.4 Establishment of Mobile Fish Retail Outlets

Mobile fish retail outlets have been sanctioned for Self-Help Group (SHG) women and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) in collaboration with the Fisheries Department under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Samriddhi Yojana and the Blue Revolution initiative. In the first phase, 32 units—one per district—were approved, with each unit costing Rs.10.00 lakh, which increased to Rs.10.38 lakh after fabrication. The subsidy covers 60% of the unit cost, amounting to Rs.6.00 lakh per unit. SHG women or group members prepare and sell various fish dishes at strategic locations such as markets and public spaces. 31 mobile fish retail outlets have been established as of 2024–25.

13.9.3.5 Supply of Milch Animals

To support Self-Help Group (SHG) women engaged in milk production, financial assistance is provided for the procurement of additional milch animals. As part of this initiative, 1,354 milch animals have been distributed for the year 2024–25, contributing to enhanced dairy production and rural livelihoods.

13.10 Telangana Institute of Rural Development (TGIRD)

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-socioeconomic rural sections. Major achievements include thematic training programs on various subjects, significant physical achievements and financial expenditures. Between April and November 2024, TGIRD organised 208 in-campus training programs, equipping 8,100 participants with skills through diverse capacity-building activities.

13.11 Way Forward

The Government is committed to accentuating its efforts to scale its legacy of bringing landmark reforms across all the key areas pertaining to the development of the rural masses. These would include greater access to credit, deepening of forward and backward linkages, and adoption of sector-appropriate technologies, leading to strengthening of the community level institutions and the institutions of governance that are key to achieving the desired development outcomes.

14 Chapter Urban Development







Key Highlights

- The Government of Telangana has introduced "BuildNow", an advanced online platform designed to streamline and expedite the building and layout approval process, launched in February 2025 aligning with the principle of "One State, One Single Interface".
- Under the Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID) initiative, a total of Rs.19.52 crore was disbursed to 19,523 Self Help Groups (SHGs) at Rs.10,000 per SHG, while Rs.2.83 crore was allocated to 567 Slum Level Federations (SLFs) at Rs.50,000 per SLF, supporting community-based financial empowerment.
- Under the Self-Employment Program (SEP) for 2024-25, Rs.1,431.03 lakh was disbursed to 1,420 as a financial assistance to individuals / groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures / micro-enterprises.
- Under the SHG-Bank Linkage program for the year 2024-25, Rs.3,579.64 crore was disbursed to 29,094 urban Self Help Groups (SHGs), achieving a 71.59% linkage rate.
- Under the Indira Mahila Shakthi (IMS) scheme, 17,500 enterprises will be established with a financial outlay of Rs.1,025 crore across 1,000 Area Level Federations (ALFs).
- The Musi Riverfront Development Project aimed at transforming a 55 km stretch within GHMC limits into a vibrant economic and ecological corridor, promoting sustainable urban growth, heritage preservation, and climate resilience.
- The Hyderabad City Innovative and Transformative Infrastructure Project (HCITI) with an estimated cost of Rs.5,942 crore aims to ease congestion, enhance flood management, and improve walkability through grade separators. Further, with an estimated cost of Rs.1090 crore, the Government has planned to take up six grade separators around KBR Park.
- To enhance Refuse-derived fuel (RDF) production, a 1,000 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) capacity RDF manufacturing plant was commissioned at Jawaharnagar in August 2024. Additionally, a 1.5 MW gas-engine power plant was established at Jawaharnagar in August 2024 to utilize landfill gas from the capped legacy dump, providing power to the RDF unit.
- The Elevated Cycle Walk along Hussain Sagar is a proposed urban mobility project aimed at enhancing the pedestrian and cycling infrastructure around the iconic lake. Planned as a 10 km long, 6 m wide elevated track, the project seeks to provide a safe, scenic, and eco-friendly corridor for cyclists and pedestrians.

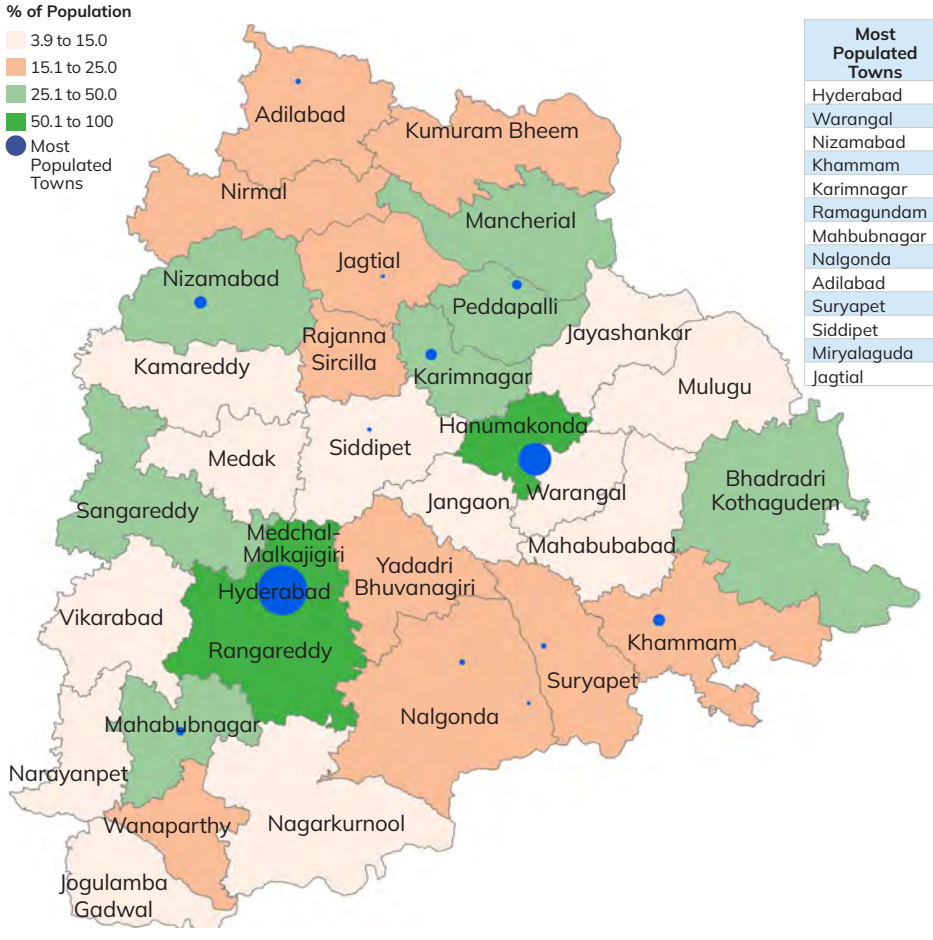
14.1 Introduction

A city is like a living creature- constantly evolving, adapting, and growing. Every building, road, and park tells a story. Urban development is the story of tomorrow, written today. Cities are the vibrant epicentres of modern civilisation, where human ambition, creativity, and progress converge. Urbanisation, the steady movement of people from rural to urban areas, is transforming societies across the globe. It brings immense opportunities- generating jobs, boosting infrastructure, and fostering advancements in social and political life. However, this rapid urban growth also presents significant challenges. Cities often face rising population pressures, traffic congestion, housing shortages, and environmental degradation. As Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, aptly said, "Cities are the engines of economic growth, but they must also be the engines of social and environmental progress." This highlights the dual role of cities not only as hubs of economic activity but also as spaces that prioritise inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience.

14.2 Shaping the Urban Horizon

Telangana is witnessing significant urbanisation, with its cities becoming centers of economic, industrial, and service-related activities.

Fig. 14.1 District-wise Share (%) of Population Living in Urban Area (2011)



Most Populated Towns	Population (in Lakh)
Hyderabad	69.9
Warangal	8.3
Nizamabad	3.1
Khammam	3.1
Karimnagar	3.0
Ramagundam	2.5
Mahbubnagar	2.2
Nalgonda	1.5
Adilabad	1.4
Suryapet	1.4
Siddipet	1.1
Miryalaguda	1.1
Jagtial	1.0

Source: Census, 2011

This trend aligns with global patterns where urban areas drive economic growth while also experiencing increased population pressure. Migration from rural areas to cities is influenced by better economic opportunities and improved living conditions. Hyderabad, despite occupying a small fraction of the state's land, houses a significant share of its population, highlighting the concentrated nature of urban growth. This reflects the state's rapid urban expansion and its evolving role in the broader urbanisation landscape of the country.

14.3 Building Resilient Urban Infrastructure

Urban infrastructure is vital for sustaining city life, encompassing transportation, water supply, energy, communication, and public spaces. The focus has now shifted towards building resilient infrastructure that can endure, adapt to, and recover from challenges like climate change, rapid urbanisation, and resource depletion. Modern strategies emphasise sustainability by integrating green infrastructure, renewable energy, and resource-efficient systems to create inclusive, livable cities. The Government of Telangana is advancing this vision through initiatives like constructing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), enhancing solid waste management, and improving household services, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable urbanisation.

14.3.1 Bridging the Urban Infrastructure Gap: A Comprehensive Approach

The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) has undertaken several key infrastructure projects to enhance urban mobility, improve public amenities, and promote sustainable urban spaces. In 2024, road widening projects costing Rs.200 crore have been initiated for key routes, including Dabeerpura to Nagabowli, Shaik Faiz Kaman to Dabeerpura Flyover, Bada Bazar Road (Bada Bazar to Bhavani Nagar), and Shastripuram Junction to Falaknuma Bus Depot via Vattepally. To further enhance traffic circulation, junction improvement proposals are being implemented in the limits of Hyderabad, Cyberabad, and Rachakonda Commissionerates. In 2024, 90 junctions were proposed for improvement, with 74 approved and 16 under preparation. The estimated cost of land acquisition for these projects is Rs.233 Crore. The road widening from Miyapur 'X' Roads to Gandimaisamma 'X' Junction, at Rs.135 Crore, is expected to be completed by June 2025.

The Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited (HGCL) plays a crucial role in advancing infrastructure projects, with the Outer Ring Road (ORR) being a key initiative to address growing urban traffic, reduce congestion, and stimulate regional economic growth. By serving as a vital bypass to divert non-destined traffic, the ORR helps alleviate congestion and pollution. As Hyderabad continues to experience rapid urbanisation, the ORR is integral to meeting the increasing demand for residential, commercial, and office spaces, while improving overall connectivity and the urban environment.

The Government is advancing strategic infrastructure projects to enhance connectivity. HGCL is upgrading 22 km of service roads to four lanes from Nanakramguda to Telangana Police Academy (7.5 km) and Narsingi to Kollur (14.5 km) at a cost of Rs.312 crore. To ease

traffic and support future growth, three new interchanges will be added on the ORR at Janwada (Rs.90.28 crore), Padamatisaiguda (Rs.41.50 crore), and Koheda (Rs.39.28 crore), totaling Rs.171.06 crore. Additionally, HMDA is developing 60 radial roads spanning 1,712 km to connect the ORR with the proposed Regional Ring Road, with an estimated investment of Rs.4,030 crore.

14.3.2 Innovative Energy Management: Combining LEDs and Solar Power

Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has undertaken transformative initiatives to elevate urban infrastructure, promote sustainability, and enhance public convenience. Remarkably, under the Street Lighting National Program (SLNP), GHMC executed the nation's largest LED street lighting project, replacing 5.49 Lakh conventional streetlights with energy-efficient LEDs till 31st December 2024. This initiative has significantly improved urban lighting while achieving energy savings of 876.59 million units (MU), resulting in monetary savings of Rs.763.73 crore. Additionally, it has reduced carbon emissions by 7.3 lakh tonnes.

GHMC has made remarkable progress in adopting solar energy with rooftop solar installations across 34 of its buildings, collectively generating 16.94 MU annually. This initiative contributes to annual savings of Rs.1.41 Crore while reducing carbon emissions by 1,200 tonnes per year, with a swift payback period of just 2.5 years. Together, these efforts highlight GHMC's commitment to building a greener, more efficient, and sustainable urban ecosystem.

14.3.3 Telangana State Building Permission And Self-Certification System (TG-bPASS)

A total of 14,043 permissions were granted in 2024 (January to December) through TG-bPASS, an automated online system to provide quick and hassle free approvals for construction and layout permissions ensuring transparency, generating a substantial revenue of Rs.815.76 Crore. Of these, 10,176 approvals were issued through the Instant Registration/Approval system, while 3,867 were processed through the Single Window system.

14.3.4 BuildNow

The Government of Telangana has introduced the "BuildNow" online building permission system, launched in February 2025 to fast-track building permits in Telangana. BuildNow has been developed leveraging advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology to facilitate the swift scrutiny of building plans and layouts. This system is designed to accelerate the approval process for citizens and builders, aligning with the principle of "One State, One Single Interface" for all building permissions. By incorporating AI, the system enhances efficiency, accuracy, and transparency, streamlining the construction permitting process and ensuring a seamless user experience.

14.4 Urban Employment and Economic Dynamics

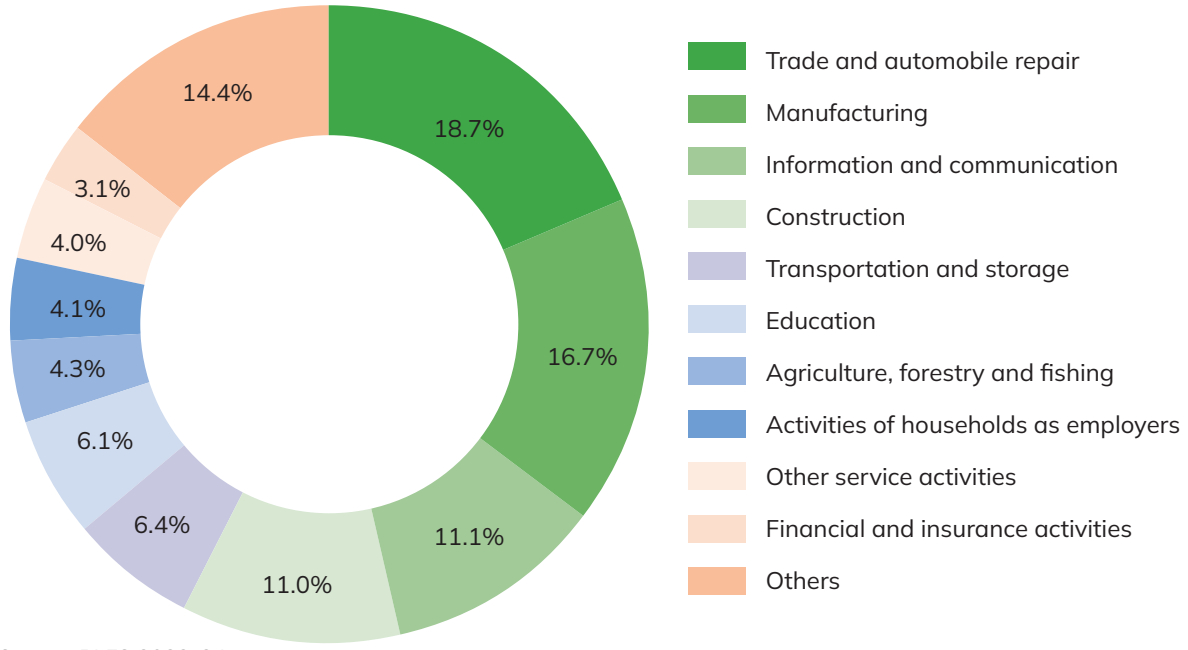
Urban areas are treated as economic hubs offering diverse job prospects across industries with higher wages and better career growth thus attracting people from

various regions. This highlights the need for proper planning and management, which can be achieved through supportive Government policies that simplify the process of establishing and operating new businesses.

14.4.1. Sectoral Contributions to Urban Growth

A significant majority of the urban Telangana's workforce (66.56%) is employed in the tertiary sector, with 67.07% of urban males and 65.27% of urban females employed in this sector.

Fig 14.2 Share of Employment by Industry of Work in Urban Telangana (2023-24)



Source: PLFS 2023-24

Within the tertiary sector, "Trade and automobile repair" holds the largest share of employment in urban Telangana at 18.70%. The secondary sector accounts for 28.53% of urban employment with 28.89% of urban males and 27.59% of urban females engaged in this sector. Manufacturing (16.73%) and construction (11.01%) are the key contributors of the secondary sector in urban Telangana. In stark contrast, the primary sector contributes to a mere 4.91% of urban employment, reflecting the minimal role of agriculture in urban livelihoods.

14.4.2 Strengthening Livelihood Opportunities

To promote inclusive urban development and enhance the economic resilience of marginalised communities, the Government of Telangana is implementing initiatives that empower poor urban households. Key schemes include Social Mobilisation & Institution Development, Self-Employment Program, SHG-Bank Linkage, Indira Mahila Shakthi, Support to Urban Street Vendors and PM SVANidhi-each aimed at fostering economic

empowerment and sustainable livelihoods. The Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID) initiative aims to organise urban poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and empower them to become self-reliant. So far, 1.77 lakh SHGs, 6,473 Slum Level Federations (SLFs) and 197 Town Level Federations (TLFs) have been formed. To support these groups, a Revolving Fund of Rs.10,000 has been provided to 19,523 SHGs, amounting to Rs.19.52 crore, while 567 SLFs have received Rs.50,000 each, totalling Rs.2.83 crore. For 2024-25, financial assistance of Rs.1,431.03 lakh has been allocated to support 1,420 beneficiaries under the Self Employment Program (SEP).

The SHG-Bank Linkage initiative ensures access to credit and hassle-free bank loans for SHGs of poor women in urban local bodies. So far, Rs.3,579.64 crore has been disbursed to 29,094 urban SHGs, covering 71.59% of the target set for 2024-25. The Government of Telangana has launched the "Indira Mahila Shakthi" program to empower Self-Help Group (SHG) women by promoting entrepreneurship and financial independence. Under this initiative, the Government aims to establish 17,500 enterprises in the financial year 2024-25, with a total financial outlay of Rs.1,025 crore. This includes setting up 2,500 group enterprises with an allocation of Rs.500 crore (Rs.20 lakh per enterprise) and 15,000 individual enterprises with Rs.525 crore (Rs.3.5 lakh per enterprise). So far, significant progress has been made with 15,522 individual enterprises and 1,368 group enterprises already grounded, moving closer to the goal of empowering SHG women through sustainable entrepreneurship.

Under the Support to Urban Street Vendors component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), 6.79 Lakh vendors have been identified, of which 99.63% were issued ID cards and 64.93% were issued vending certificates. Additionally, under the PM SVANidhi Scheme, Rs.1,227 crore has been disbursed to 4.26 Lakh vendors, providing essential working capital to sustain and grow their businesses

Box 14.1. Hotter by the Day: Urban Heat Island Phenomenon

An Urban Heat Island (UHI) is a phenomenon where urban areas experience significantly higher temperatures than their surrounding rural regions. UHI is caused by several factors such as human activities, concentrated infrastructure, reduced green cover, heat absorption by urban materials, reduced surface water, lack of airflow, increased energy consumption and pollution. Telangana generally experiences a tropical climate, characterised by its geographical location in a semi-arid region with predominantly hot and dry conditions. Hence, the state's urban areas are vulnerable to the UHI effect.

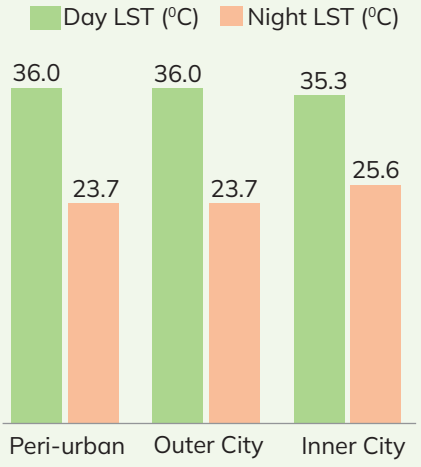
Recent findings from the 'Urban Heat Stress Tracker- Hyderabad' Document published by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) highlight the growing

intensity of UHI effects in Hyderabad and other urban areas of Telangana:

- In April 2024, Hyderabad experienced temperatures approximately 1°C higher than the average of the previous decade signalling a growing trend of heat stress in the region.
- Daytime Temperature Patterns
  - The core of Hyderabad is 0.7°C cooler than peri-urban areas during the daytime in summer (March to August).
  - Cooler daytime temperatures in the core result from shading and materials that reflect sunlight.
- Nighttime Temperature Patterns
  - At night, the urban core becomes 1.9°C warmer than peri-urban areas due to trapped heat.
  - Peri-urban areas cool down by 12.3°C, while the city core cools only by 9.7°C.
  - The urban core experiences 2.6°C less cooling compared to peri-urban regions.
  - Hot nights pose severe health risks by preventing recovery from the daytime heat, causing prolonged bodily stress.
  - The urban heat island effect is more pronounced at night, indicating insufficient cooling in the city core.

Mitigation strategies are essential to address the environmental and socio-economic challenges posed by urbanisation and climate change. Telangana has taken proactive steps to implement these strategies through innovative policies and programs.

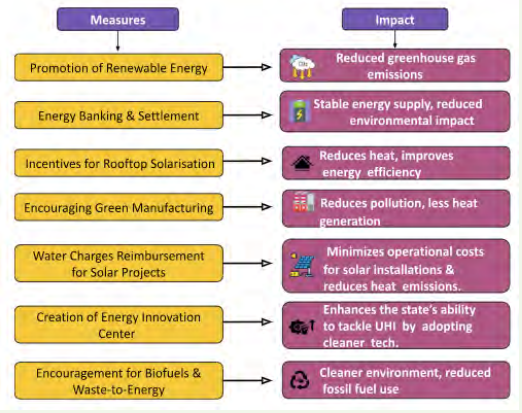
Fig 14.3 Spatial variation in Land Surface Temperature (LST) among the core city, outer city and peri-urban region of Hyderabad



Note: Based on average of 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 data. Data uptill 30 August 2023.

Source: CSE analysis of monthly MODIS Land Science data from NASA Earth Observations.

Notably, the Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 serves as a cornerstone, focusing on renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency, and sustainable urban development. The policy strives to build cooler, greener, and more climate-resilient cities by encouraging renewable energy, enhancing energy efficiency, and fostering sustainable urban development.



The above mentioned measures within the policy directly/ indirectly contribute to addressing the Urban Heat Island Effect (UHI) and improving the overall climate resilience of urban areas.

With continued efforts in green infrastructure, innovative cooling technologies, and public engagement, Telangana is on track to not only manage UHI but also set an example for other regions in building climate-resilient urban environments. The state's proactive approach demonstrates its commitment to improving urban life quality and ensuring a sustainable, livable future for all its residents.

14.5 Hyderabad: A Model for Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Development

Hyderabad, where the past whispers through the stones of the Charminar, while the future echoes in the lively streets of HITEC City. As the city moves forward, its growth is not just a tale of expanding skylines and booming industries, but of building a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient city. At the heart of this transformation, Hyderabad has integrated cutting-edge infrastructure with green technologies, creating a blueprint for a modern urban centre that still honours its rich heritage. The city's rapid urbanisation has been paired with efforts to preserve its environment, from developing green spaces and eco-friendly transportation systems to promoting energy-efficient buildings.

At the same time, Hyderabad has been emphasising inclusivity, ensuring that all segments of society benefit from the city's growth. The expansion of affordable housing projects, improved public transportation networks, and community engagement initiatives are transforming the city into one that offers opportunities for all its residents, regardless of their socio-economic background.

14.5.1 Managing Urban Sanitation Systems

To ensure effective sanitation, the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWS&SB) operates a robust sewerage system, increasing the treatment capacity in the GHMC area from 772 Million Litres per Day (MLD) across 25 existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to a total of 1,435 MLD with the addition of new STPs providing 663 MLD.

The following Septage Management initiatives have also been implemented:

- **Sewage Overflow Free City:** To address sewer-related complaints, the board launched the "Sewage Overflow Free City – 90 Days Programme," aimed at desilting sewer lines and manholes. This initiative resulted in the desilting of 2,200 km of sewer lines and 1.75 lakh manholes, leading to a 30% reduction in sewer-related complaints. Due to its success, the programme has been extended for an additional 90 days to improve the sewage system further.
- **Osman Sagar & Himayat Sagar STPs:** Four Sewage Treatment Plants, worth Rs.82.83 Crore and with a combined capacity of 20 MLD, are being developed

to reduce sewage pollution in local water bodies.

- In compliance with the ban on manual scavenging, sewer maintenance is now entirely carried out using sewer cleaning machines, effectively eliminating manual scavenging. Presently 212 sewer-cleaning machines are in operation in the GHMC area.

14.5.2 Ensuring Water Security in Urban Areas

As cities grow, the demand for water resources intensifies, making water security a cornerstone of urban planning. Ensuring reliable and sustainable access to clean water is essential for safeguarding public health and enhancing the quality of life. In this regard, the HMWS&SB exemplifies its commitment to sustainable water resource management and equitable service delivery, fostering Hyderabad's growth as a resilient urban centre. It provides potable drinking water to GHMC by sourcing water from Osmansagar, Himayathsagar, Singur, Krishna Phases I, II, III, and Godavari Phase I projects- with a total installed capacity of 602 Million Gallons per Day (MGD).

HMWS&SB has introduced various measures and welfare programs to improve its services. The One-Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme allowed consumers to clear pending water bills with waivers on late penalties and interest until November 2024, successfully recovering Rs.102.57 crore in outstanding dues. To enhance water quality and safety, 16 Quick Identification of Water Pollution Sources (QIWPS) machines were deployed across Operations and Maintenance (O&M) divisions, enabling faster detection and resolution of contamination issues in the distribution system.

14.5.3 Transformative Infrastructure / Making Hyderabad future ready: HCITI Project

The Hyderabad City Innovative and Transformative Infrastructure Project (HCITI) is a massive undertaking aimed at transforming Hyderabad's infrastructure. The Government has accorded administrative sanction for taking up 23 large-scale infrastructure projects with a total estimated cost of Rs.5,942 crore. The HCITI project focuses on several key areas, including:

- **Transformative Infrastructure Improvements:** Construction of grade separators, flyovers, and underpasses to ease congestion at critical intersections. The Government accorded administrative sanction to take up 6 grade separators around KBR Park with an estimated cost of Rs.1090 Crore.

- **Road-Widening Projects:** Expansion of major roads to accommodate the rising volume of vehicles, including roads in Jubilee Hills, Film Nagar, and other high-traffic areas.

- **Tunnel Corridors and Advanced Storm Water Drainage Systems:** Introduction of tunnel corridors and advanced stormwater drainage systems to enhance flood management and ensure long-term road sustainability.

- **Pedestrian-Friendly Infrastructure:** Development of pedestrian-friendly infrastructure to improve safety and walkability. The project's first phase is set to begin soon, with several projects are under tender process.

14.5.4 Hyderabad Disaster Response and Asset Protection Agency (HYDRAA)

HYDRAA, established under the GHMC Act of 1955, is dedicated to the protection of public assets and disaster management within the GHMC jurisdiction. It is tasked with safeguarding public assets such as roads, drains, streets, water bodies, open spaces, and parks owned by the GHMC or the State Government. HYDRAA's mission is to protect these assets from illegal encroachments, ensuring their preservation for disaster management and public welfare. The organisation is structured into three wings: the Asset Protection Wing, the Disaster Management Wing, and the Logistical Support Wing.

HYDRAA has reclaimed over 200 acres of government land by removing illegal encroachments from tanks, parks, and open spaces. The Disaster Response Force (DRF) has responded to 4,684 urban emergencies in 2024, including fire accidents and rescue operations. Furthermore, HYDRAA aims to rejuvenate 12 major lakes with geo-fencing and surveillance, transforming them into eco-friendly zones while protecting aquatic life. The DRF will expand from 42 to 72 teams, enhancing disaster response across the Telangana Core Urban Region. Additionally, HYDRAA will launch a dedicated FM channel to provide real-time weather forecasts, disaster alerts, and emergency updates, improving public preparedness and safety.

14.5.5 Urban Transport Ecosystem

Urban transport ecosystem facilitates seamless movement of people and goods while driving economic growth and enhancing the quality of urban life. It encompasses a network of interconnected modes of transportation, including public transit, pedestrian pathways, cycling infrastructure, and private vehicles, designed to cater to diverse needs. By integrating green technologies, smart systems, and equitable access, an ideal urban transport ecosystem not only reduces congestion and emissions but also ensures affordability, safety, and connectivity for all its citizens.

Telangana is advancing its urban transport infrastructure to ensure seamless connectivity, safety, and efficient mobility. The Multi-Modal Integration (MMI) pilot at Ameerpet Metro Station focuses on enhancing pedestrian and commuter connectivity within a 500-meter radius. Key initiatives include signalised turns, refuge islands, improved footpaths with safety features, and redesigning Ameerpet Junction with urban design elements and Intermediate Public Transport (IPT) stands. Railings along footpaths will address encroachments and improve traffic flow. The Government has sanctioned Rs.1,500 crore for 49 roads, divided into two packages: Package 1 covers 24 roads (56.42 km, Rs.698.20 crore), and Package 2 covers 25 roads (63.30 km, Rs.801.80 crore). These projects aim to improve connectivity, reduce congestion, and promote economic growth. Pedestrian safety is being prioritised through skywalk projects. HUMTA has proposed a skywalk connecting the Secunderabad Metro Stations to the Railway Station and Clock Tower bus stop, with the Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) in progress. Additionally, a Rs.46 crore skywalk is under construction at Mehdipatnam, featuring 180-metre from

the Asif Nagar side and 170-metre arms from the Sarojini Devi Hospital side for safe pedestrian movement across the PVNR Expressway.

For enhanced last-mile connectivity, HUMTA is exploring a Personal Rapid Transit System (PRTS) connecting Raidurg Metro Station to key areas like Mindspace and Inorbit Mall, with a feasibility study underway. To mitigate congestion, elevated corridors are under development, including an 18.12 km stretch from Paradise Junction to ORR near Shamirpet (Rs.3,619 crore) and a 5.32 km corridor from Paradise Junction to Dairy Farm Road (Rs.1,487 crore). Land acquisition, including defence lands and necessary permissions, is in the final stages.

14.5.6 Prioritising Urban Health and Well-Being

The Government has undertaken significant initiatives to prevent and control mosquito-borne diseases and foodborne illnesses by promoting both vector control and food safety measures. Thus, the Government aims to create a healthier urban environment, ensuring that citizens are protected from a range of preventable health risks.

14.5.6.1 Transforming GHMC to Mosquito Free Zone

The Entomology Wing of the GHMC actively implements comprehensive vector control operations across its jurisdiction to effectively curb mosquito breeding and reduce the prevalence of vector-borne diseases. As part of this, a special drive was conducted from 3rd October to 30th October 2024, targeting 60 wards (i.e., 94 colonies) identified as hotspots for the disease. This drive included health camps, anti-larval operations in affected areas and weekly awareness campaigns on every Saturday to educate the public. Further, to target stagnant water bodies biological control measures like Gambusia fish and oil balls were also adopted.

Under the Action Plan 2025, anti-larval operations will be conducted weekly as part of the Pin Point Program (PPP), targeting domestic and peri-domestic mosquito breeding sources, covering approximately 1 lakh houses daily.

14.5.6.2 GHMC's Proactive Approach to Protecting Public Health

The Government is committed to ensuring safe and wholesome food for all, through rigorous enforcement of the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006. In 2024, GHMC conducted 1,125 food sample tests, and 265 surprise inspections at eateries, imposing penalties of Rs.30.6 Lakh and Rs.13 Lakh respectively for failing to meet hygiene standards. Additionally, targeted checks in hospitals, schools, and colleges have been taken up to ensure that safe and hygienic food is served to children and patients. Further, a dedicated drive has been conducted and registered 2,500 hawkers and street food vendors under the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

14.5.7 Driving Sustainability: Innovations in Waste Management

GHMC efficiently managed the disposal and processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), handling an average of 7,761 Metric Ton (MT) per day from GHMC areas and 901 MT per day from surrounding urban local bodies (ULBs) and cantonment boards in the year 2024-25 (up to December) at MSW Treatment & Disposal plant at Jawaharnagar.

In addition to this, two Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants are operational in the GHMC area to treat the waste, with a combined capacity of 38.5 MW—one at Jawaharnagar (24 MW) and another at Dundigal (14.5 MW). Till December 2024, these plants processed 16.81 Lakh tons of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and generated 570 million units of electricity.

For the year 2025-26, GHMC plans to enhance decentralised waste management with the establishment of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) sorting facilities at transfer stations in Khaithlapur, Jagadgirigutta, and Deepthisrinagar, aiming to divert 2,300 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) of MSW from the Jawaharnagar facility. Additional MSW processing plants will be established at Pyaranagar, Sangareddy, and Dundigal with an initial processing capacity of 2,000 TPD each.

14.5.8 Enhancing Urban Biodiversity and Green Cover

The Government is actively advancing urban afforestation efforts to enhance Hyderabad's green cover. As part of this mission, the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) has set an ambitious target of planting 750 lakh seedlings during the 2024 planting season, aiming to transform the city into a greener and more sustainable urban space. As of December 2024, HMDA has planted 510.58 Lakh seedlings, achieving 68.08% of the target. Another key initiative in this effort is the transformation of a garbage dumping site near Jalvihar, Hussain Sagar, into the Lake Front Park spanning 10 acres, offering stunning lake views and a central pathway that seamlessly connects all components. Also, barcode sign boards are introduced to educate visitors about plant species, providing a unique learning experience. Further, HMDA has proposed the development of the Telangana Tribute Garden at Tellapur in Sanga Reddy District, covering an area of 10 acres. The project is designed to feature diverse landscaping elements and recreational spaces, creating a venue that celebrates Telangana's cultural heritage. It has sought Government approval for an administrative sanction of Rs.48 crore. These initiatives stands as a testament to the Government's commitment to sustainable development, environmental conservation, and the creation of urban green spaces.

14.5.8.1 Expansion of Urban Forest Blocks in Hyderabad

Table 14.1: Urban Forest Parks under HMDA Jurisdiction

Department	Number of Urban Forest Parks	Area (in Acres)
Forest	27	29,837
Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority	16	14,643
Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	7	6,850
Telangana Forest Development Corporation	4	5,715
Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	3	1,471
Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited	2	1,006
TOTAL	**59**	**59,522**

Source: HMDA report

Significant strides are made in enhancing the city's green spaces through the development of Urban Forest Blocks across 129 locations, covering a vast area of 1.6 Lakh acres. Of

these, 59 locations are being developed as Urban Forest Parks covering 59,522 acres, while the remaining 70 locations serve as Conservation blocks. HMDA has been entrusted with the development of 16 Urban Forest Blocks, with a projected budget of Rs.116.63 crore, aimed at greening Hyderabad and its surrounding areas within a 100-km radius. The development of these Urban Forest Blocks has focused on the rejuvenation of degraded areas which has led to the creation of vibrant ecosystems.

Box 14.2. Hyderabad's Blue-Green Revolution: The Musi Story

The Musi River, originating from the Ananthagiri Hills, flows eastward through the heart of Hyderabad, dividing the city into northern and southern parts. The river has long been the lifeline of the city, shaping its heritage, culture, and urban growth. More than just a waterbody, the Musi is a witness to Hyderabad's legacy, carrying both the tales of the past and the aspirations for the future.

The Government of Telangana is leading the Musi Riverfront Development Project, focused on restoring the river's cleanliness and beautifying its surroundings to give Hyderabad a much-needed transformation. Executed by the Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (MRDCL), the project spans a 55 km stretch within GHMC limits. This project aims to rejuvenate the Musi River and its ecosystem. This ambitious initiative, is expected to stimulate growth across a 200 sq km area, fostering inward development by creating new commercial and residential hubs while revitalising historical neighborhoods and marketplaces.

The project offers significant benefits, including the creation of an economic hub, improved accessibility, enhanced quality of life, preservation of heritage and culture, promotion of tourism, better infrastructure, increased property values, and boosted tax revenues. Central to the project is a Master Plan for the 55 km river stretch, covering a 110 sq km area (1 km on each side). Key components of the Master Plan include:

- **Blue-Green Master Plan:** Integrates water bodies and green spaces to enhance climate resilience.
- **Green Master Plan:** Focuses on increasing tree cover, parks, and biodiversity.
- **Land Use Master Plan:** Balances urban development with open and green spaces.
- **Marquee Project:** Introduces flagship initiatives with significant impact and innovation.
- **Infrastructure Master Plan:** Prioritises sustainable green infrastructure.
- **Financial Master Plan:** Ensures effective budgeting, funding strategies, and financial modeling for project execution.

Additionally, the project includes creating a hydraulic simulation model for the Musi River, covering stretches

from Osmansagar Dam to Gowrelli and Himayatsagar Dam to Bapughat, to analyse the potential impacts of proposed interventions and identify risks or challenges. This will guide strategies for retaining walls and other necessary infrastructure, ensuring informed decision-making. The project also involves assessing the structural stability of 17 bridges within the Outer Ring Road (ORR), which includes designing repairs, rehabilitation, and strengthening, along with surveys and the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR), including a Bill of Quantities (BOQ), tender documents, and drawings.

As part of the initiative, an enumeration of encroachments in the riverbed and buffer zone has been completed, with proposals submitted for land acquisition (LA) and rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R). In September 2024, riverbed structures were marked, and 309 families voluntarily agreed to resettlement. These families were provided with 2BHK homes, educational support for their children, and the formation of 7 self-help groups (SHGs), benefiting 172 families. Additionally, a total of Rs.3.44 crore was distributed as livelihood assistance to the affected families in October 2024.

By combining ecological restoration with sustainable urban development, the Musi Riverfront Development Project is set to redefine Hyderabad's skyline and reaffirm the city's commitment to preserving its heritage while embracing a modern, greener future.

14.5.9 Smart and Inclusive Urban Planning

GHMC is constructing a multi-level car stack parking facility at KBR Park to address the issue of haphazard parking. This eco-friendly system will accommodate 72 cars vertically, leaving space for landscaping, and will feature additional amenities. In addition, GHMC is installing smart poles at strategic locations to enhance public safety and communication.

GHMC has introduced an online platform for businesses to apply for and pay advertisement fees, ensuring transparency and accountability.

The system streamlines applications, payments, and regularisation of signboards, while requiring prior permission for displays. Non-compliance will result in penalties under the GHMC Act.

14.5.10 Spaces for Living: Recreation and Community Well-Being

14.5.10.1 Elevated Cycle Walk along Hussain Sagar Lake

HUMTA plans to engage a consultancy firm for the "Preparation of Feasibility and Detailed Project Report for the Elevated Cycle Walk along Hussain Sagar." The project envisions a 10 km long, 6 m wide elevated cycle track and footpath around Hussain Sagar Lake. Key objectives include prioritising Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) movement, improving junctions, introducing placemaking interventions, incorporating

traffic calming measures to ensure pedestrian safety and comfort, and creating a vibrant, accessible urban environment.

14.5.10.2 Sports Infrastructure

GHMC has developed robust sports infrastructure in the city, offering comprehensive training in basic to advanced skills and strategies for children aged 6 to 16. These sessions are conducted in April and May across approximately 900 centres, covering 44 sports and events. Between April 2024 and May 2024, these camps benefited nearly 53,000 young participants, equipping them with basic to advanced skills under the guidance of experienced national and international coaches.

GHMC's sports facilities generated Rs.275.84 lakh in 2024 (January 2024 to December 2024) through monthly memberships, bookings, and coaching camps. The GHMC sports portal enables easy bookings, while GHMC maintains infrastructure and supports government events.

14.6. Redefining Urban Governance

The 74th Amendment to the Indian Constitution, enacted in 1992, marked a significant milestone in urban governance by empowering Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). This amendment aimed to decentralise authority, enabling ULBs to deliver essential services and perform administrative functions like urban planning, land use regulation, and infrastructure development. It also provides a constitutional framework for strengthening local self-governance, ensuring citizen participation in decision-making. There are 153 ULBs in Telangana spread across the districts of the State. Table 14.2 shows the number of ULBs located in each district.

Table 14.2 District-wise Urban Local Bodies in Telangana (2024-25)

Name of Municipality/Municipal Corporation

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

2. District: **Kumuram Bheem**
No. of ULBs: 2
2. Asifabad
3. Kagaznagar

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

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

5. District: **Jangaon**
No. of ULBs: 2
10. Jangaon
11. Station Ghanpur

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

7. District: **Jogulamba Gadwal**
No. of ULBs: 4
13. Alampur
14. Gadwal
15. Ieeja
16. Waddepalle

8. District: **Kamareddy**
No. of ULBs: 3
17. Banswada
18. Kamareddy
19. Yellareddy

9. District: **Karimnagar**
No. of ULBs: 5
20. Choppandandi
21. Huzurabad
22. Jammikunta
23. Karimnagar (MC)

10. District: **Khammam**
No. of ULBs: 5
24. Edulapuram
25. Khammam (MC)
26. Madhira
27. Sattupalli
28. Wyra

11. District: **Bhadradri Kothagudem**
No. of ULBs: 5
29. Aswaraopeta
30. Kothagudem
31. Manuguru
32. Palvancha
33. Yellandu

12. District: **Mahabubabad**
No. of ULBs: 5
34. Dornakal
35. Kesamudram
36. Mahabubabad
37. Maripeda
38. Thorrur

Continued on next page...

Table 14.2 District-wise Urban Local Bodies in Telangana (2024-25)

Name of Municipality/Municipal Corporation

13. District: **Mahbubnagar**
No. of ULBs: 4
39. Bhoothpur
40. Jadcherla
41. Devarakadra
42. Mahabubnagar (MC)

14. District: **Mancherial**
No. of ULBs: 6
43. Bellampally
44. Cheenur
45. Kyathanpally
46. Luxettipet
47. Mancherial (MC)
48. Mandammari

15. District: **Medak**
No. of ULBs: 4
49. Medak
50. Narsapur
51. Ramayampet
52. Thoopran

16. District: **Medchal-Malkajgiri**
No. of ULBs: 13
53. Boduppal (MC)
54. Dhammaiguda
55. Dundigal
56. Ghatkesar,
57. Gundlapochampally
58. Jawaharnagar (MC)
59. Kompally
60. Medchal
61. Nagaram
62. Nizampet (MC)
63. Peerzadiguda (MC)
64. Pocharam
65. Thumkunta

17. District: **Mulugu**
No. of ULBs: 0
No ULBs

18. District: **Nagarkurnool**
No. of ULBs: 4
66. Achampet
67. Kalwakurthy
68. Kollapur
69. Nagarkurnool

19. District: **Nalgonda**
No. of ULBs: 8
70. Chandur
71. Chityal
72. Devarakonda
73. Haliya
74. Miryalaguda
75. Nakrekal
76. Nalgonda
77. Nandikonda

20. District: **Narayanpet**
No. of ULBs: 4
78. Kosgi
78. Maddur
80. Makthal
81. Narayanpet

21. District: **Nirmal**
No. of ULBs: 3
82. Bhainsa
83. Khanapur
84. Nirmal

22. District: **Nizamabad**
No. of ULBs: 4
85. Armoor
86. Bheemgal
87. Bodhan
88. Nizamabad (MC)

23. District: **Peddapalli**
No. of ULBs: 4
89. Manthani
90. Peddapalli,
91. Ramagundam (MC)
92. Sulthanabad

24. District: Rangareddy
No. of ULBs: 18
93. Adibatla
94. Amangal
95. Badangpet (MC)
96. Bandlagudajagir (MC)
97. Chevella
98. Ibrahimpatnam
99. Jalpally
100. Kothur
101. Manikonda
102. Meerpet (MC)
103. Moinabad
104. Narsingi
105. Pedda-Amberpet
106. Shadnagar
107. Shamshabad
108. Shankarpally
109. Thukkuguda
110. Turkayamjal

25. District: **Sangareddy**
No. of ULBs: 12
111. Ameenpur
112. Andol-Jogipet
113. Bollaram
114. Gadapotaram
115. Gumadidala
116. Isnapur
117. Kohir
118. Narayankhed
119. Sadasivapet
120. Sangareddy
121. Tellapur
122. Zaheerabad

26. District: **Siddipet**
No. of ULBs: 5
123. Cherial
124. Dubbaka
125. Gajwel
126. Husnabad
127. Siddipet

27. District: **Rajanna Sircilla**
No. of ULBs: 2
128. Sircilla
129. Vemulavada

28. District: **Suryapet**
No. of ULBs: 5
130. Huzurnagar
131. Kodada
132. Neredcherla
133. Suryapet
134. Tirumalagiri

29. District: **Vikarabad**
No. of ULBs: 4
135. Kodangal
136. Pargi
137. Tandur
138. Vikarabad

30. District: **Wanaparthy**
No. of ULBs: 5
139. Amarchinta
140. Atmakur
141. Kothakota
142. Pebbair
143. Wanaparthy

31. District: **Warangal**
No. of ULBs: 2
144. Narsampet
145. Wardhannapet

32. District: **Hanumakonda**
No. of ULBs: 2
146. Parkal
147. GWMC (MC)

33. District: **Yadadri Bhuvanagiri**
No. of ULBs: 6
148. Alair
149. Bhongir
150. Choutuppal
151. Mothkur
152. Pochampally,
153. Yadagirigutta

Source: Municipal administration & Urban Development Department, GoTS
Note: MC: Municipal Corporation

14.6.1 Citizen Centric and Technology-Driven Urban Management

14.6.1.1 Mobile-Based Facial Recognition Attendance Management System

GHMC has introduced a Mobile-Based Facial Recognition Attendance Management System to streamline attendance tracking for Sanitation, Entomology, and Veterinary wings. GHMC piloted an AI-enabled facial recognition system in April 2024 to improve attendance tracking, addressing biometric challenges and rolled out an Artificial Intelligence (AI) enabled facial recognition system for head office employees to track first and last entries, also monitoring visitor entries.

The impact of this initiative has been significant, with annual costs reduced to Rs.64.58 Lakh, and the monthly wage costs for the Sanitation wing decreased from Rs.33.5 Crore to Rs.31 Crore, reflecting improved accountability and efficiency.

14.6.1.2 Other Technology Driven Governance Initiatives

- **GIS-Based Survey of Properties & Utilities:** GHMC aims to develop a Geographical Information System (GIS)-based application to enhance property tax revenue by identifying unassessed and under-assessed properties. The action plan involves creating a comprehensive base map, conducting a household survey, and identifying under-assessed properties by comparing them with existing assessments. The collected data will be verified by GHMC staff, and citizens will have access to self-declaration and geo-mapping options through the GHMC web portal for easy tracking and updating.
    - **Asset Management:** GHMC will establish an asset register to monitor municipal assets like parks, roads, and lakes using GIS survey data.
    - **Digital Door Numbering:** As part of improving public service delivery, GHMC will assign a unique identification number to each dwelling unit and integrates data from other departments with the GIS survey data to ensure accuracy and efficiency.
- **Development of Comprehensive Challan Management System (CCMS):** The CCMS will track sanitation offences like garbage overthrow and littering, integrating with GHMC Trade Licenses for real-time enforcement and compliance.
- **Development of Estate Module for GHMC Markets & Complexes:** GHMC will develop a web-based Estate Module to efficiently manage markets, complexes, and halls, automating rent collection, monthly payment notices, and provides revenue tracking.
- **Establishment of GHMC Data Centre at RailTel[1]:** GHMC plans to set up a data center at RailTel to host GIS applications, eOffice, and GHMC-related services. This initiative includes server provisioning, eOffice data migration to the new facility, and staff training.
- **Development of Food Inspection Mobile App:** GHMC will develop a mobile app for food inspections, enabling officials to track inspections, issue notices, and enforce penalties for better compliance.
- **Development of Stray Dog Catching Mobile Application:** GHMC will launch a mobile app to track stray dogs, updating their vaccination and sterilisation status along with GPS-tagged photos for efficient management of their population.

[1] A leading public sector enterprise in Information & Communication Technology (ICT), providing telecom infrastructure across India.

14.7 Financing the Urban Future

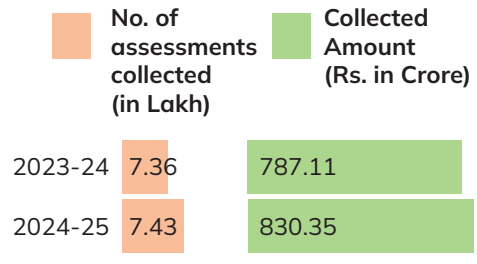
As cities continue to expand and evolve, the need for sustainable and efficient financing solutions becomes critical. Financing urban development is not only just about meeting immediate infrastructure demands but also about fostering long-term growth, innovation, and resilience. Effective urban financing strategies can unlock resources for projects that improve livability, enhance economic opportunities, and address critical challenges such as climate change, population growth, and the demand for essential services.

Effective urban development hinges on the availability of adequate finances for ULBs. The funds of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) come from four main sources:

- Own Revenue
- Central Finance Commission Grants
- Assigned Revenue
- Grant-in-Aid

GHMC has demonstrated growth in property tax collections within GHMC limits. For the current financial year up to January 9, 2025, Rs.1,409.79 Crore has already been collected, reflecting consistent revenue growth.

Fig 14.4 Early Bird Scheme: Annual Property Tax Collections in GHMC



Source: GHMC Report

Under Section 264(3) of the GHMC Act, 1955, taxpayers who pay their annual property tax before April 30 each year receive a 5% rebate. This Early Bird scheme has shown growth as seen in Fig. 14.4, with collections increasing from Rs.787.11 crore in 2023-24 to Rs.830.35 crore in 2024-25 (up to December 2024).

14.8 Way Forward

As urbanisation accelerates, adopting a forward-thinking approach that prioritises sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience is essential for thriving urban spaces. By embracing innovative solutions and fostering collaboration across sectors, cities can ensure a high quality of life for all residents. Telangana has demonstrated its commitment to sustainable urban development through several transformative initiatives. The state is expanding green infrastructure through projects like the Musi Rejuvenation Project, the Clean and Green Energy Policy, urban forests, and rainwater harvesting systems, which help mitigate climate risks and reduce the carbon footprint, setting the stage for a cleaner, more energy-efficient future.

Additionally, Telangana is embracing a circular economy, which minimises waste and promotes resource reuse and recycling, contributing to urban sustainability. Telangana's initiative to provide training on urban farming through the 'Mana Illu Mana Kuragayalu' program not only opens up avenues to explore practices such as vertical farming, hydroponics, aquaponics, and community-based green spaces but also promotes a sustainable lifestyle by offering fresh produce, excellent investment opportunities. By integrating these innovative approaches, cities can build self-sustaining ecosystems that enhance food security, improve urban resilience, and foster economic opportunities. Encouraging active citizen participation and policy support will further accelerate the transition toward greener, more inclusive, and future-ready urban spaces.

15 Chapter Governance




SHIELD



Key Highlights

- Telangana's Governance model emphasises citizen-centric decision-making, transparency accountability and inclusivity, ensuring equitable development and public trust.
- State has introduced Praja Palana Initiative – a Citizen-Centric Governance model has significantly improved public service delivery, with over 1.09 crore applications received under various welfare schemes demonstrating the government's commitment to citizen engagement.
- The state has processed 1.09 crore applications under the Praja Palana Programme, implementing six major welfare schemes, including Maha Lakshmi (subsidised LPG cylinders for Rs.500/-) and Gruha Jyothi (free electricity up to 200 units).
- Praja Vani - Public Grievance Redressal system, provides a structured mechanism for citizens to submit grievances, with tracking systems ensuring accountability and timely resolution.
- The Common Ticketing Mobile App, Mee Ticket, is Telangana's unified platform for booking tickets across various public utilities and attractions. It simplifies access to services like TGSRTC buses, Metro Rail, public parks, temples, museums, tourist spots, gyms, and sports complexes.
- The MeeSeva Services Through WhatsApp initiative has transformed access to government services by allowing citizens to avail MeeSeva services directly through WhatsApp. From uploading documents to making secure payments, the fully digitised process ensures ease of use and eliminates the need for physical visits.
- The Bhu Bharati (Record of Rights - RoR) Act, 2024 has been set in motion to resolve inefficiencies and grievances linked to the Dharani portal.
- The government has undertaken an unprecedented recruitment drive, filling up of 56,510 government job vacancies across various departments between 7th December 2023, and 15th March, 2025.
- Telangana State has established 751 Women Help Desks (WHDs), including 386 in rural areas, 334 in urban locations, and 31 in special-purpose police stations. WHDs act as the primary point of contact for women seeking help at police stations.
- The Centre for Development and Empowerment of Women (CDEW) Family Counseling Centers address marital discord with a focus on reconciliation and empowerment. In 2024, these centers received 9,806 cases, resolved 8,879, and conducted 31,016 counseling sessions, promoting family restoration while escalating 30% of cases to FIRs.
- Telangana Police established 31 Anti- Human Trafficking Units, which registered 385 cases in 2024 (up to November). These efforts rescued 740 victims and arrested 484 traffickers.

15.1 Introduction

Good governance serves as the linchpin for Telangana's sustained growth, embodying a democratic management structure that fosters fair and prudent decision-making. It integrates key principles such as participation, rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, equity, and efficiency. By empowering citizens to voice their opinions and ensuring their active participation, good governance creates a sense of ownership in decision-making processes. It establishes a robust legal framework, promotes openness to feedback, and nurtures a culture of inclusivity, enabling the state to address discrimination and amplify the voices of marginalised communities.

Telangana's governance model exemplifies these principles, focusing on equal opportunities and long-term societal goals that uphold a balanced and inclusive framework. The state's steadfast commitment to the rule of law, impartial judiciary, and defence of human rights underscores its vision for an equitable society. Recognising governance as the backbone of development, the government has not only streamlined existing institutions but also established new ones to create a system that is accountable, transparent, and citizen-centric.

By prioritising responsiveness and inclusivity, Telangana's governance approach ensures that developmental goals align with the aspirations of its people. This commitment to good governance has become the foundation for transformative progress, fostering trust, efficiency, and equitable growth, making it the cornerstone of the state's journey toward prosperity.

15.2 Strengthening Citizen-Centric Governance in Telangana

Telangana has been at the forefront of leveraging technology and innovative initiatives to enhance citizen-centric governance. The state has introduced several platforms and programs to make public services accessible, transparent, and efficient. Below are the key initiatives driving this transformation:

15.2.1 Praja Palana

The Praja Palana Programme is a people-centric initiative by the Government of Telangana aimed at direct citizen engagement and inclusive development. It focuses on bridging the gap between the administration and the public by ensuring transparent, accountable, and accessible governance. Through comprehensive social security measures and grievance redressal, the program empowers the poor and vulnerable, reinforcing the government's commitment to social welfare and economic security while fulfilling its six key promises.

Praja Palana ensures direct outreach by bringing governance to citizens' doorsteps, particularly focusing on marginalised communities. Designed to capture public voices and integrate them into policymaking, the program's first phase (28th Dec 2023 – 6th Jan 2024) was implemented across Gram Panchayats and Municipal Wards, reinforcing inclusive governance. Praja Palana facilitated citizen applications for five key welfare schemes—Maha Lakshmi, Rythu Bharosa, Indiramma Indlu, Gruha Jyothi, and Cheyutha—addressing women empowerment, agriculture, housing,

electricity subsidies, and financial aid, ensuring comprehensive socio-economic support.

The Praja Palana Programme received an overwhelming 1.09 crore applications, highlighting its effectiveness in reaching beneficiaries. Beyond implementing welfare schemes, the initiative strengthens social justice, economic empowerment, and inclusive governance, setting a benchmark for transparent and responsive administration in Telangana.

Under the Praja Palana Programme, the Telangana Government has successfully implemented welfare schemes under its six guarantees, providing economic relief and social security to vulnerable communities. Key initiatives include the Mahalakshmi Scheme (subsidised LPG cylinders at Rs.500) and Gruha Jyothi Scheme (free electricity up to 200 units), easing household financial burdens and enhancing the quality of life for citizens.

To ensure efficient implementation of welfare schemes and resolve data-related issues, the Government established 846 Praja Palana Seva Kendras (PPSKs) across the state, with 550 in rural areas and 296 in urban areas. These centers, located at MPDO offices, Municipal Offices, and GHMC Circle Offices, serve as facilitation hubs where applicants can rectify their details and secure their entitled benefits.

Through PPSKs, 17.51 lakh applications have been corrected ensuring seamless access to welfare schemes. This initiative reflects the government's commitment to inclusivity, efficiency, and transparency, leveraging technology-driven solutions and decentralised service delivery to strengthen public service accessibility and establish a welfare-driven administration.

15.2.2 Praja Vani: A Pillar of Citizen-Centric Governance in Telangana

Launched on December 8, 2023, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana, Sri A Revanth Reddy Garu, at Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Prajabhavan in Begumpet, Hyderabad, the Prajavani Program marks a transformative step in citizen engagement and responsive governance. This pioneering initiative reflects the government's commitment to active public participation, ensuring that citizens' voices are heard, grievances are resolved, and their role in democratic governance is strengthened. By prioritising direct dialogue between the administration and the public, Prajavani fosters transparency, accountability, and trust in governance.

The Prajavani Program serves as a direct grievance redressal mechanism, enabling citizens to personally submit petitions at Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Prajabhavan every Tuesday and Friday, ensuring continuous engagement with the administration. To enhance efficiency, specialised desks have been set up for departments handling high volumes of grievances, staffed by senior officers providing real-time assistance. Every petition is systematically recorded, uploaded, and tracked through the Prajavani Portal (prajavani.cgg.gov.in), ensuring a transparent, structured, and accountable resolution process. This initiative reinforces the government's commitment to governance at the doorstep, making public service delivery more efficient and citizen-centric.

Success Stories of Prajavani Initiative

1. Electrifying Hope for 53 Scheduled Caste Farming Families

In the villages of Jainath, Bela, Bhoraj, and other mandals of Adilabad District, 53 Scheduled Caste (SC) farmers faced a persistent challenge: their borewells, drilled under the Land Purchase Scheme (LPS), lacked electricity connections. Without power, irrigation remained impossible, leaving them unable to cultivate a second crop and trapped in cycles of financial instability. Their plight was brought to the attention of the Telangana government through CM Prajavani—the state's flagship grievance redressal platform.

Responding swiftly, the Telangana Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. (TGSCCDC), in coordination with the District Collector and Northern Power Distribution Company, sanctioned Rs.1.22 crore to energise all 53 borewells. This initiative, approved under LPS funds, aimed to empower farmers across 143.45 acres of agricultural land.

Scale of Impact: 53 SC families across 10 villages, including Kura, Kumbhajhari, Bhadi, Hashampur, and Balapoor, now have impact with access to uninterrupted electricity for irrigation.

Transformative Outcomes:

Double Crop Cultivation: Farmers can now irrigate fields year-round, enabling a second crop and boosting annual yields.

Economic Upliftment: Increased productivity lead to enhanced household incomes, reducing dependency on loans and external aid.

Women Empowerment: A majority of beneficiaries, including women like Venkatamma (W/o Devanna) and Gangu Bai (W/o Ushanna), now lead sustainable farming activities.

Voices from the Ground: "For years, our borewells were useless without electricity. Thanks to Prajavani, we finally have power—our fields will be green again!" — Posani (W/o Chinnalah), Farmer from Hashampur Village

Alignment with Governance Goals: The project aligns with Telangana's vision of "Rising Telangana" by promoting climate-resilient agriculture and advancing socio-economic equity for marginalised communities by strengthening governance through platforms like Prajavani.

2. Kommanaboina Pichaiah Gets Patta Pass Book After 46 years

Kommanaboina Pichaiah (74 yrs), a resilient farmer from Yersanigudem in Nalgonda district, had been cultivating 0.30 guntas of agricultural land since 1978, supported by an assignment patta certificate issued during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure. Despite his decades-long dedication to farming, Pichaiah faced persistent challenges due to the absence of a Pattadhar Pass Book on the Dharani portal. This critical omission barred him from accessing essential agricultural benefits, including the Raithu Bharosa and PM Kisan schemes, as well as loan facilities and coverage under the Raithu Bheema scheme.



For over four decades, Pichaiah tirelessly sought resolution, approaching the Collectorate, Secretariat, and public representatives like MLAs and Ministers.

However, his efforts were met with no success, pushing him to the brink of despair. The unresolved issue even led him to contemplate suicide, as his rightful claims remained unrecognised despite his legal documents and years of cultivation.

In a final attempt to seek justice, Pichaiah submitted his petition to the CM Prajavani, placing his last hope in the rnment. Recognising the urgency of his case, the Prajavani Officials took immediate action, diligently following up with district authorities.

Sri Kommanaboina Pichaiah proudly showing his PPB to Hon. Deputy Chief Minister Sri Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka

On July 12, 2024, after more than 20 years of relentless struggle, Pichaiah's perseverance finally paid off. He received his long-awaited Pattadhar Pass Book, this milestone not only validated his ownership but also unlocked access to vital agricultural benefits and financial support.

Overwhelmd with relief and gratitude, Pichaiah and his family expressed their heartfelt thanks to Government and Prajavani for resolving their decades-long struggle. They lauded the CM Prajavani initiative as a transformative effort to deliver justice to underserved communities in Telangana, restoring their faith in the system and securing their future.

3. Breaking Barriers: Prajavani's Compassionate Swift Action Ends 4-Year Struggle for Disabled Child's Rights

7-year-old Syed Faisal Zafar, who lives with delayed brain development and congenital nasal passage defects, finally secured his SADAREM disability certificate through the Prajavani grievance redressal platform. The document, critical for accessing government welfare schemes, was issued within a week—a stark contrast to his family's four-year ordeal of bureaucratic dead ends.



For years, Faisal's mother, Sherin, navigated a maze of local administrative offices and hospitals, seeking medical tests and approvals to certify her son's disability. "Every attempt felt like hitting a wall. Without the SADAREM certificate, we couldn't apply for his pension or therapy support," she recounted. The certificate, part of Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation, and Empowerment (SADAREM), is a gateway to monthly pensions, subsidised healthcare, and educational aid.

The breakthrough came at a Prajavani public hearing, where officials prioritised Faisal's case. Recognising his inability to endure long waits, the team fast-tracked his medical evaluation at Niloufer Hospital, allotting him the first appointment slot. "They treated us with dignity and urgency," Sherin said. "Within days, the certificate was visible online, and they assured us the physical copy would follow in 48 hours."

For Sherin, the certificate is more than a document—it's a lifeline. "This means my son can now access therapies and financial support. We're finally seen," she shared, her relief palpable.

4. Guardian Angels: How Prajavani Helped Tania's Baby Survive

Tania, a devoted mother, gave birth to premature twins at just 29 weeks. Unfortunately, both babies were severely underweight, and the expected treatment costs were projected to exceed Rs.65 lakh. Tania's husband, Sridhar, works as security personnel, and the family's low income made the financial burden even more overwhelming that led them to approach Prajavani.

In this difficult time, Prajavani stepped in to provide crucial support. Despite the best medical efforts, only one baby survived. Prajavani officials maintained direct contact with the hospital to ensure the best possible treatment for the surviving baby. They coordinated funding efforts, securing Rs.8 lakh through CMRF, corporate social responsibility initiatives, non- governmental organisations, and crowdfunding efforts.

Thanks to Prajavani's involvement and the generosity of these funding sources, the baby's health improved significantly, and the baby was eventually discharged from the hospital in good health.



Baby of Tania during Treatment



Baby of Tania after recovery

5. Championing Compensation: Prajavani's Aid for Mesram Lachhu

Mesram Lachhu, son of Manku, is a dedicated farmer from the Gond tribe (Scheduled Tribe) residing in Nandigama village, Talamadugu Mandal, Adilabad District. On 21-11-2020, while working in his field, he was viciously attacked by a wild bear, resulting in severe injuries that required a three-month hospitalisation for his recovery.



Mesram Lachhu

After recovering, Mesram Lachhu approached the Ichoda Division Forest Officer in 2020, submitting bills and other necessary documents to claim compensation. Unfortunately, there was no response to his plea.

In response to his petition, Prajavani intervened, diligently following up with both the Forest Department and the Treasury. As a result of Prajavani's persistent efforts, Mesram Lachhu finally received the compensation of approximately 2 lakh as per relevant rules, providing him much-needed financial relief.

6. Scholarship Secured for Trans Man's Son Education After Gender Transition Document Resolution

In a heartening display of persistence and inclusivity, the timely intervention of the Prajavani program has ensured educational justice for a trans man's son in Hyderabad, whose academic future was jeopardised due to documentation discrepancies following his father gender transition.

Background

Sri Kiran Raj, a trans man, a resident of Hyderabad, approached Prajavani seeking assistance to resolve a critical issue affecting his son's education. His son, had applied for a fee reimbursement scholarship to pursue higher studies. However, inconsistencies in his official documents—stemming from his father gender transition—created hurdles, delaying the scholarship's approval. The financial burden of education fees had become overwhelming for the family, threatening to disrupt the young man's academic journey.

Intervention

Recognising the urgency of the matter, the Prajavani team swiftly coordinated with relevant authorities, including Social Welfare Department, to address the documentation discrepancies. The team facilitated corrections to ensure the father's updated gender identity and name were accurately reflected across all records, aligning them with university and scholarship requirements.

Outcome

Through Prajavani's dedicated efforts, the revised documents were processed efficiently, leading to the successful sanction of the fee reimbursement scholarship. This resolution not only secured the trans man son's right to education but also provided the family with significant financial relief.

"We had lost hope after facing repeated rejections due to the documentation issues," shared Kiran Raj. "Prajavani's support restored our faith in the system. My son can now focus on his studies without fear of financial barriers."

This case underscores the importance of responsive governance and inclusive policies that respect gender diversity. Prajavani's proactive approach highlights its commitment to bridging gaps in access to welfare schemes, particularly for marginalised communities ensuring equitable access to public services, reaffirming the government's dedication to justice and inclusivity.

7. Pravasi Prajavani Facilitates Safe Return of Migrant Worker from Kuwait

In a testament to the government's commitment to safeguarding migrant workers abroad, the Pravasi Prajavani initiative has successfully brought home Sriramula Anudeep, a distressed Indian worker from Kuwait, reuniting him with his family in Jagtial.

Background

Sriramula Anudeep, a resident of Dabba Thimmayya Palli, had traveled to Kuwait for employment as a bike rider to support his family financially. However, he soon began suffering from severe health complications, including recurrent fits and dizziness, which left him unable to work or care for himself. With no means to return home independently, his brother, Sriramula Anil, turned to the Pravasi Prajavani program, submitting a petition urging immediate intervention to repatriate Anudeep and ensure his safe return to India.

Pravasi Prajavani's Intervention

Acting swiftly on Anil's plea, the NRI cell in General Administration Department collaborated with the Ministry of External Affairs, the Indian Embassy in Kuwait, and local authorities in Jagtial. Officials coordinated with Kuwaiti employers and immigration agencies to expedite Anudeep's release from his contractual obligations. Medical evaluations were arranged to validate his health condition, and travel documents were processed urgently to facilitate his repatriation.

Outcome

Through relentless efforts by the government, Anudeep was safely brought back to India. His return has not only alleviated the family's distress but also ensured his access to proper healthcare and emotional support.

"We were terrified for Anudeep's life," shared Anil. "Pravasi Prajavani gave us hope when we felt helpless. The government's swift action saved my brother, and we are forever grateful."

Impact

This case highlights the critical role of initiatives like Pravasi Prajavani in protecting the rights and well-being of Indian migrant workers overseas. By addressing emergencies promptly and coordinating across borders, the program reaffirms the government's resolve to stand by its citizens compassionately, no matter where they are.

15.3 e-Governance Initiatives

The Government is spearheading the implementation of numerous innovative e-Governance initiatives designed to enhance citizen services and promote digital transformation. Key projects include Mee Seva, a one-stop solution for citizen-centric services, the Simple File Tracking System for efficient document management, and SRDH for streamlined data integration. Other significant endeavors include hosting the prestigious e-Governance Summit and Awards, pioneering platforms like e-Procurement and Mobile-Based Monitoring Systems, and the Online GO system for seamless governance orders. Additionally, the official state portal, www.telangana.gov.in, serves as a hub for public information and services.

To ensure the success of these initiatives, the government focuses on building robust IT infrastructure, developing comprehensive roadmaps for citizen service enablement, and launching pilot projects with initial capital or seed funding for software development. Furthermore, it emphasises the maintenance and continuous improvement of existing e-Governance projects, thereby reinforcing its commitment to delivering transparent, efficient, and accessible digital services to the citizens of Telangana. The various e-Governance initiatives are listed as under.

15.3.1 GOIR (Government Orders Issue Register)

The Government has demonstrated a robust commitment to transparent and efficient administration through the issuance of various Government Orders and streamlined file management systems. As of 29th December 2024, the Secretariat Departments have collectively issued a total of 2,11,388 Government Orders, the Commercial Taxes Department has issued 4,43,193 orders, and Telangana Transco has issued 59,551 orders, underscoring the scale of administrative activities across sectors.

Under the File Monitoring System (FMS), a remarkable 8,72,979 currents have been generated by all departments within the Secretariat. Additionally, inward and outward registers have been meticulously maintained for key offices, including the Chief Secretary to Government's Peshi and the Secretary to Government, GAD (Poll) Peshi, ensuring seamless tracking and documentation of official communications. Furthermore, in the Secretariat Office Management System (SOMS), a total of 88,663 communications have been successfully uploaded by various departments, reflecting the state's focus on leveraging technology for effective governance and record management.

15.3.2 e-Procurement

The Government e-Procurement Platform enhances procurement by ensuring efficiency, transparency, and cost-effectiveness. Key features include e-Tenders, e-Auctions, advanced purchase controls, and secure electronic records, reducing cycle times, inventory costs, and administrative expenses. The platform supports data analysis, spend tracking, and trend identification, enabling informed decision-making. Robust security measures, such as 2048-bit SSL encryption and intruder detection, ensure data confidentiality and integrity.

The platform has facilitated the floating of 4,94,695 tenders amounting to Rs.3,15,621.96 crore up to 31st October

2024. Out of these, 2,53,356 tenders, worth Rs.1,29,157.31 crore, have been successfully finalised, reflecting the platform's widespread adoption across government departments, local bodies, municipal corporations, and public sector undertakings. The e-Procurement Portal has thus become an indispensable tool for ensuring efficient, secure, and transparent procurement processes, contributing significantly to the state's governance and development initiatives.

15.3.3 e-Office

As of 31st May 2024, the e-Office project has significantly modernised governance in Telangana. With 38,892 users across 36 instances (Secretariat, 33 districts, universities, and HMWSSB), the platform boasts 2,215 global organisation units. It has facilitated the creation of 42,32,293 receipts and the movement of 1,04,10,956 receipts. Similarly, a total of 12,28,355 files have been created, and 1,14,34,311 files have been successfully moved across departments. These impressive statistics highlight the transformative impact of the e-Office project in fostering efficiency, transparency, and accountability across the state's administrative ecosystem.

15.3.4 Electronic Transaction Aggregation & Analysis Layer (e-Taal) Project

The Electronic Transaction Aggregation & Analysis Layer (eTaal), an initiative by MietY and developed by NIC, provides a unified platform for evaluating e-transactions across various e-governance services by central and state governments. This real-time monitoring tool securely captures transaction data through web service technology, enhancing transparency, accessibility, and response times in public service delivery. Telangana has actively utilised eTaal to deliver citizen services efficiently. Efforts are underway to integrate scheme-wise e-transaction data from departments like HMDA, Police, and Health with eTaal to further enhance its utility.

15.3.5 Government e-Marketplace (GeM)

The Government e-Marketplace (GeM), developed in just five months, is a transformative platform enabling online procurement of goods and services for government entities, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and speed in public procurement. GeM employs tools like e-bidding, reverse e-auction, and demand aggregation to optimise value. As of 30th December 2024, GeM boasts 6,999 primary user ID participants, 318,656 registered sellers, and 27,631 MSME sellers, with a total order value of Rs.1,867 crore, reflecting its significant impact on streamlining public procurement processes.

15.3.6 Pradhan Manthri Gramin Digital Saksharatha Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), a key initiative under the Digital India program, aims to make six crore rural households digitally literate, enhancing livelihoods and enabling active participation in democratic and developmental processes. As part of this transformative scheme, 9,685 training centers have been established at the Gram Panchayat level, with 13,97,467

candidates registered, 11,42,568 trained, and 8,05,690 certified, showcasing its significant contribution to empowering rural communities through digital literacy.

15.3.7 Digi Locker

DigiLocker, a flagship initiative under the Digital India program by the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY), empowers citizens by providing secure access to authentic digital documents equivalent to physical originals under Rule 9A of the IT Rules, 2016. Telangana has actively embraced DigiLocker, with key institutions like Osmania University, NALSAR University of Law, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, and others serving as registered issuers, ensuring streamlined access to digital documents for citizens and fostering digital empowerment across the state.

15.4 Electronic Service Delivery (ESD)

The Electronic Service Delivery (ESD) department, under the Department of ITE&C, Government of Telangana, serves as the single-point agency for delivering government services to citizens and businesses. With a core focus on improving efficiency, transparency, and accountability through technology, ESD aims to create a seamless and citizen-centric governance ecosystem.

Initiatives like MeeSeva, T App Folio, and T Wallet not only enhance citizen engagement but also set new standards in efficiency, accessibility, and accountability. Together, these projects reflect the state's commitment to building a digitally empowered Telangana.

15.4.1 MeeSeva: The Primary Service Delivery Platform

- MeeSeva is Telangana's primary platform for delivering a wide range of government services to citizens and businesses. The platform operates in two modes:
- Assisted Mode: Through a network of 4,500+ MeeSeva centers, providing accessible and reliable services across urban and rural areas.
- Independent Mode: Via the MeeSeva Online Web Portal & app, enabling citizens to access services directly from their devices.

MeeSeva ensures hassle-free, efficient service delivery, reducing manual intervention and improving citizen satisfaction.

15.4.1.1 Common Ticketing Mobile App (Mee Ticket): A Unified Solution for Telangana

The Common Ticketing Mobile App, Mee Ticket, is Telangana's unified platform for booking tickets across various public utilities and attractions. It simplifies access to services like TGSRTC buses, Metro Rail, public parks, temples, museums, tourist spots, gyms, and sports complexes.



By consolidating multiple ticketing needs into one app, it eliminates the hassle of physical tickets and multiple apps, offering citizens unparalleled convenience and efficiency.

With secure UPI payment options like GPay and PhonePe, Mee Ticket generates QR-code-based tickets for instant validation at entry points. It enhances operational transparency with real-time updates on ticket sales and even suggests nearby attractions to enrich user experiences. This tech-driven approach reduces queues, speeds up entry, and streamlines the overall process, setting a new benchmark for integrated ticketing systems.

15.4.1.2 Doorstep Delivery of MeeSeva Services

The Doorstep Delivery of MeeSeva Services initiative by the Government of Telangana aims to eliminate the need for citizens to visit MeeSeva Centers or government offices physically. By bringing essential government-to-citizen (G2C) services directly to their homes, this initiative ensures convenience, efficiency, and inclusivity in accessing public services.

Key Features and Advantages

Faster Service Delivery: The doorstep model ensures timely processing and delivery of services, minimising delays typically associated with traditional systems.

Simplified Access: Citizens no longer have to navigate complex procedures or wait in long queues. The process is managed seamlessly by MeeSeva representatives.

Enhanced Convenience: By eliminating the need for physical visits, the initiative significantly reduces the burden on citizens, allowing them to access services from the comfort of their homes.

Impact on Citizens and Governance

The initiative fosters transparency by ensuring that services are delivered directly, without intermediaries, thereby reducing the risk of corruption and bribery. It also bolsters trust in governance by providing citizens with a hassle-free and efficient service experience. Additionally, this program contributes to employment generation, creating opportunities for MeeSeva representatives who act as the bridge between the government and its citizens.

The Doorstep Delivery of MeeSeva Services reflects Telangana's commitment to creating a citizen-first governance model. By combining technology with personalised service delivery, the initiative not only simplifies access but also ensures that governance reaches every citizen equitably, laying the foundation for a more inclusive and transparent administrative system.

15.4.1.3 MeeSeva Services Through WhatsApp - Simplifying Citizen Access

The MeeSeva Services Through WhatsApp initiative has transformed access to government services by allowing citizens to avail MeeSeva services directly through WhatsApp.



From uploading documents to making secure payments, the fully digitised process ensures ease of use and eliminates the need for physical visits. Once processed, certificates or documents are delivered to the citizen's doorstep, enhancing convenience and accessibility.

Powered by an AI-driven MeeSeva Chatbot, the platform guides users through applications with minimal complexity, offers real-time updates on service status, and addresses grievances efficiently. By integrating AI with a widely used platform like WhatsApp, the initiative sets a new standard in citizen-centric governance, making public services more inclusive, efficient, and user-friendly.

15.4.1.4 MeeSeva Mobile App: Revolutionising Citizen Service Delivery

The MeeSeva Mobile App is a groundbreaking initiative by the Government of Telangana, enabling citizens to access over 230 government and value-added services through their mobile devices. Designed for convenience and efficiency, the app eliminates the need for physical visits to government offices by offering a wide array of services, including applications for driving licenses, marriage registrations, legal documentation, and more. Its intuitive interface, real-time updates, and secure payment options ensure a seamless user experience, reflecting Telangana's commitment to leveraging technology for inclusive and citizen-centric governance.

Complementing the app, the government has introduced Digital Interactive Kiosks in high-footfall areas like malls, airports, and metro stations to extend accessibility. These kiosks provide a full suite of MeeSeva services, allowing users to submit applications, make secure payments, and print certificates instantly. The kiosks ensure accuracy, reduce dependency on intermediaries, and offer a contactless, transparent, and hygienic self-service option for citizens. Additionally, they can display advertisements during idle times, contributing to revenue generation.



Both the MeeSeva Mobile App and Interactive Kiosks demonstrate Telangana's innovative approach to modernising governance and enhancing public service delivery. These initiatives bridge service gaps, improve transparency, and empower citizens, embodying the state's vision of efficient, inclusive, and technology-driven governance.

15.4.1.5 Launch of New Citizen Services in MeeSeva

On 8th December 2024, the Electronic Service Delivery (ESD) department launched 9 new citizen services through the MeeSeva portal, marking another milestone in Telangana's journey toward citizen-centric governance.

These newly introduced services are designed to simplify administrative processes, reduce bureaucratic delays, and provide citizens with quicker access to essential certificates and benefits.

With many more services in the pipeline, MeeSeva continues to expand its offerings, aiming to empower citizens by making public services more accessible, efficient, and transparent. This initiative underscores the government's commitment to leveraging technology for inclusive growth and streamlining service delivery to meet the diverse needs of Telangana's residents. The list of services are listed in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1: New Citizen services in MeeSeva

Sl. No.	Service Name	Description
1	Gap Certificate	A gap year certificate is a self-declared certificate issued to a student who has taken a break from regular education
2	Name change of Citizen	Change in the name of citizen.
3	Local Candidate	Certificate issued to candidate for recruitment to any post
4	Minority Certificate	Certificate issued to citizen who belong to Minority Community for getting admission into colleges (NEET, EAMCET etc.,)
5	Reissuance of Certificates (eg., Income certificate (within one year), Caste Certificate etc.,)	Citizen can re-take approved Income (within one year), Caste certificate which are issued in MeeSeva
6	Creamy Layer and Non-Creamy Layer Certificates	Certificate issued to citizens / Students for scholarships and appointments to certain posts.
7	Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens & Transgender Persons	Senior citizens maintenance cases monitoring system
8	Compensation for Human kill/ Cattle kill by Wild Animals	Compensation will be given to the victims who are affected by Human kill/Cattle kill by Wild Animals
9	Sawmill/ Timber Depot fresh and Renewal	Fresh and Renewal of Sawmill and Timber depot establishment

Box 15.1: Telangana Bhu Bharati – A New Era in Land Management

The Bhu Bharati (Record of Rights - RoR) Act, 2024, introduced by the Government of Telangana, is a transformative initiative in land governance, ensuring transparency, accountability, and ease of access to land records. By modernising land ownership processes and addressing challenges like disputes, ambiguities, and transaction delays, the Act resolves inefficiencies and grievances linked to the Dharani portal. Leveraging advanced technologies such as real-time updates, geospatial mapping, and digital verification, it provides a secure, tamper-proof framework for land records. Benefiting farmers, landowners, and businesses alike, the Act reflects Telangana's commitment to efficient,

equitable, and citizen-centric land administration. Its key features include:

Bhudhaar: Unique Identification for Land Parcels

Much like Aadhaar for individuals, the Bhudhaar system introduces a unique identification number for every land parcel. This will simplify land tracking, ownership verification, and prevent disputes by creating an organised and transparent registry of landholdings.

Village-Level Revenue Services

Revenue services are now brought closer to the people with the deployment of revenue officers at the village level. This initiative ensures accessibility, reducing bureaucratic delays and empowering rural citizens to resolve land-related issues efficiently within their communities.

Legal Registration of Land Rights

The act facilitates the legal registration of ownership rights acquired through methods such as 38-E and XIII-B provisions. This measure safeguards the interests of landowners and provides them with documented evidence of their rightful claims, minimising the scope of disputes.

Permanent Resolution for Land Issues

A robust appellate system has been introduced at the district level, supported by dedicated land administration tribunals. These tribunals aim to provide swift justice, offering free legal aid to underprivileged farmers and ensuring that land-related grievances are addressed conclusively.

Regularisation of Informal Transactions

The act addresses pending issues related to informal land transactions (Sada Bainamas) by allowing applicants to regularise such transactions through an online application process. This step ensures that all land deals are formalised and legally recognised, fostering trust and clarity.

Streamlined Mutation Process

The mutation process has been enhanced to ensure immediate updating of land records post-registration, accompanied by proper investigation and an appellate mechanism. This prevents disputes, double registrations, and inaccuracies by integrating land maps directly into the mutation process.

Digitisation and Amendment of Land Records

Comprehensive digitisation of land records is a cornerstone of the act, enabling the correction and updating of digital land records. Pending cases under Part-B are given priority for resolution, ensuring that no records are left incomplete or outdated.

Through these initiatives, Telangana has set a benchmark in citizen-centric governance. By integrating technology, streamlining processes, and fostering transparency, the state has empowered its citizens to actively participate in governance. These efforts have not only improved service delivery but also enhanced trust and accountability in public administration, making Telangana a model for responsive governance in India.

15.5 Recruitments

The government has undertaken an unprecedented recruitment drive, filling up of 56,510 government job vacancies across various departments between 7th December 2023, and 15th March, 2025. This large-scale initiative aims to strengthen public administration, enhance service delivery, and provide stable employment opportunities to the state's youth. The recruitment process has been conducted in a transparent and merit-based manner, ensuring that qualified candidates are selected for various Government Departments. These efforts not only address long-pending vacancies but also contribute to improving governance efficiency.

These 56,510 recruitments were successfully completed across multiple departments, reinforcing the government's commitment to strengthening public services and employment opportunities. These include: A total of 13,811 posts were recruited by TGPSC, covering key positions such as Horticulture Officers, Drug Inspectors, AE (Agriculture), AE (Mechanical), AE (Electrical), AE (Civil), Group IV Services, Agriculture Officers, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Physical Education Teachers, Junior Lecturers, Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors, and other categories; 16,067 posts were filled in the Police Department through the Telangana State Level Police Recruitment Board (TGPRB); In the Health Department, 7,378 posts were recruited through the Medical & Health Services Board (MHSRB), while 8,400 posts were filled in Telangana Residential Educational Institutions (TREI-RB); and through verious DSCs, 10,006 teacher posts for School Education, 441 posts for SCCL, 315 posts for TGGENCO, and 92 posts for TGNPDCL were recruited.

15.6 Revamping of Telangana Public Service Commission (TGPSC)

The Telangana Public Service Commission (TGPSC) has been undergoing a major transformation since 2024. With a vision to enhance efficiency, transparency, and robustness, TGPSC is aligning itself with the best practices in examination, evaluation, and selection processes of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and other premier recruitment bodies in the country. These reforms aim to streamline the recruitment process, reduce unnecessary bureaucratic delays, and restore public confidence in the commission's operations.

To strengthen the Telangana State Public Service Commission (TGPSC), several initiatives have been undertaken. A study was conducted to determine the Commission's staffing needs for effective recruitment and the timely implementation of the job calendar. As a result, the government approved the creation of 142 new posts. Additionally, TGPSC has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with academic bodies to seek their expertise in conducting large-scale competitive exams like EAMCET and LAWCET. Furthermore, the Commission has collaborated with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) to transition to computer-based recruitment tests (CBRT), replacing the traditional Optical Mark Reader (OMR) method, with the goal of ensuring timely and efficient examination processes.

To improve the integrity of recruitment exams, TGPSC has introduced stringent

measures to prevent malpractices. Since January 2024, biometric verification has been implemented for all candidates, and video footage of exam centers and strong rooms is continuously monitored from the Commission's headquarters. Moreover, the Commission has developed robust interdepartmental coordination with multiple agencies, such as the State Council for Higher Education, Police Department, and Welfare Departments, to streamline various aspects of the recruitment process, including document verification, security, and logistics.

Job Calendar

The introduction of a unified job notification calendar is another significant step, ensuring that job seekers have timely access to recruitment information and exam dates. This calendar, developed in collaboration with other recruiting agencies in the state, helps minimise uncertainty and allows candidates to plan their preparations effectively. To further support its operations, TGPSC has established dedicated legal and IT cells. The legal cell addresses legal challenges with the help of a full-time law officer and consultants, while the IT cell, led by a Chief Information Officer and Chief Information Security Officer, focuses on enhancing the Commission's technological capabilities.

Major Achievements

Group-I Services

One of the major achievements of this Commission is the successful conduct of the first Group-I Services exam after the formation of Telangana State. Although the Group-I notification was issued earlier, major challenges hindered the examination process, leading to the cancellation of the previous two prelims. The new Commission, determined to successfully conduct the Group-I Exam, made extensive efforts to resolve these challenges and obstacles, issuing a fresh notification and completing the exam. Notification was issued for 563 vacancies (18 Departments) and a total number of 4.03 lakh applications were received. The Preliminary Examination was conducted across 897 centers in 31 districts of Telangana State, and 3.02 lakh candidates appeared for the examination. The Group-I Mains Examination was successfully held at 46 centers in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, and Medchal-Malkajgiri districts. The evaluation process is currently in progress.

Major reforms were introduced in Group-I examinations. To ensure accuracy and eliminate discrepancies, pre-printed OMR sheets now include candidate photos and hall ticket numbers. A 100% biometric attendance system has been implemented to prevent impersonation, accompanied by thorough frisking arrangements at examination centers. Security measures have been further strengthened with the installation of CCTV cameras in all Group-I Mains examination halls, monitored in real-time from the Command Centre at the TGPSC office. To maintain fairness, multiple sets of question papers are prepared for the Mains exam, with a lottery system determining the final selection. Additionally, comprehensive training and clear instructions have been provided to all Chief Superintendents, Police Biometric Officers, District Nodal Officers, and Invigilators, ensuring smooth and transparent execution of the examination process.

Group-III Services

The Group-III examination was successfully conducted across 1,401 centers in 33 districts of Telangana without any disruptions. Out of the 5.36 lakh candidates who applied, 2.69 lakh appeared for the exam. TGPSC ensured seamless execution of such a large-scale examination.

Group-IV Services

The Group-IV recruitment drive was one of the largest in Telangana, with 8,180 vacancies notified. It attracted an overwhelming response, with 9.51 lakh candidates applying and 7.63 lakh appearing for the examination. The selection process was particularly complex due to several factors, including the allocation of candidates across 99 departments and 104 post codes, as well as the consideration of 931 different options submitted by candidates. Additionally, the process involved selection at various administrative levels, including districts, sub-divisions, contiguous districts, and women-only posts. Reservations for different categories, such as EWS, sports, ST (10%), MH (PH), and multiple disorders, added to the intricacy. Furthermore, 17 category posts were notified in each district, covering groups such as BC and SC, while the implementation of the new Presidential Order introduced another layer of procedural refinement.

Despite these complexities, TGPSC successfully ensured a fair, transparent, and efficient selection process, setting a benchmark in large-scale recruitment operations.

15.7 Law & Order, Public Safety, Policing, and Prisoners' Welfare

Telangana's law and order framework emphasises the state's commitment to maintaining public safety, ensuring justice, and fostering a secure environment for all citizens. It reflects the adoption of innovative strategies, technological advancements, and community-oriented policing to address contemporary challenges. With a focus on transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, Telangana has pioneered several initiatives aimed at crime prevention, women's safety, cyber security, and effective disaster management, setting a benchmark for progressive governance in law enforcement. Additionally, significant steps have been taken to improve prisoner welfare, focusing on rehabilitation and skill development programs. Efforts include providing vocational training, education, and mental health support to inmates, ensuring their reintegration into society as responsible citizens.

15.7.1 New vehicles to the Police Department

The Office of the Director General of Police, Telangana, Hyderabad, procured 155 vehicles for the Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (TGANB) and Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB). The procurement includes 30 Innova Crystas, 11 Bolero Neos, 90 Honda Shine motorcycles, and 24 Honda Activa scooters. These vehicles were allocated with 86 for TGANB and 69 for TGCSB, enhancing mobility and operational efficiency for both bureaus.

15.7.2 Cyber Security

The Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB) has achieved significant milestones in combating cybercrime and promoting cyber hygiene. Operationalisation of Cybercrime Police Stations (CCPS) led to the registration of 522 cases and the arrest of 196 accused, enhancing the state's response to cyber threats. Telangana ranks among the top five states in FIR conversion rates for cybercrime complaints, with an impressive 18% conversion rate. Victim relief efforts saw Rs.179.57 crore refunded to 16,993 victims in the year 2024-25, a stark improvement from the previous year. Additionally, cyber awareness programs and campaigns like Cyber Jagrookta Diwas have engaged over 15,000 sessions to educate citizens on cyber safety. Collaborative efforts such as the establishment of Child Protection Units and integration of advanced tools like ICACCOPS have further fortified defenses against online child exploitation. Noteworthy operational successes include inter-state crackdowns, with the arrest of cybercriminals linked to thousands of cases nationwide.

The TGCSB's innovation-driven approach includes the launch of Cyber Academies, training 850 personnel as Cyber Warriors, and automating the 1930 Call Center to improve citizen support efficiency. The bureau also introduced a Preventive Help Desk and Cyber Hygiene Guidelines, alongside conducting VAPT audits for enhanced digital security. Strategic interstate and local operations resulted in the arrest of 585 cybercriminals connected to over 1.1 lakh cases nationwide. The development of a cybercrime investigation SOP and the bureau's contributions to the I4C centralised portal earned national recognition, with commendations from the Union Home Minister. By integrating robust infrastructure, advanced tools, citizen outreach, and inter-agency collaboration, Telangana is setting a benchmark in cyber security resilience and citizen empowerment.

15.7.3 Hyderabad Traffic Police Initiatives

Hyderabad City has witnessed a significant rise in vehicular population, growing from 42.2 lakh in 2014 to over 89 lakh by November 2024, with more than 1,200 new vehicles being added daily. This surge has led to urban mobility challenges and road safety concerns. The Hyderabad Traffic Police (HTP) implemented various measures to improve traffic flow and road safety, including restricting heavy vehicle entry during non-permitted hours, enhancing free left turns at junctions, and employing both contact and non-contact enforcement through advanced technology like ITMS and digital cameras. These efforts improved the city's average journey speed from 18.6 km/hr in 2023 to 20.1 km/hr in 2024.

To address traffic violations, HTP conducted targeted enforcement drives, focusing on issues like drunk driving, wrong-side driving, and obstructive parking. Drunken driving cases increased from 44,011 in 2023 to 59,696 in 2024, with counseling sessions provided to offenders and their families. Special initiatives like "Operation Rope" targeted encroachments, while campaigns raised awareness on life-endangering violations such as helmetless riding and signal jumping. These measures contributed to a 20% reduction in fatal accidents, from 335 in 2023 to 279 in 2024, and a decline in grievous accidents by 10%.

HTP also emphasised engineering improvements, such as junction enhancements, reversible lanes, and the removal of obstructive electric poles. Collaboration with agencies like GHMC, DRF, and HMWSSB addressed waterlogging issues, while awareness campaigns educated students, commuters, and professional drivers on road safety. New initiatives included employing 39 transgender traffic assistants and deploying 300 NSS volunteers for traffic management, promoting inclusivity and community participation. These efforts collectively aim to create a safer and more efficient traffic ecosystem in Hyderabad.

15.7.4 Women Safety

15.7.4.1 Domestic Violence Module (DV Module)

The Domestic Violence (DV) Module operates under the Women Safety Wing, addressing critical issues of domestic violence and dowry harassment through a comprehensive monitoring system. This module has received 1,482 petitions by December 2024, registering FIRs in 348 cases (23%) and resolving 397 cases (27%) through counseling. Notable initiatives include the development of the Dhairya App for efficient case monitoring, training programs for police officers, and a robust social media presence to promote awareness.

15.7.4.2 Women Help Desks (WHDs)

WHDs act as the primary point of contact for women seeking help at police stations, fostering a safe and supportive environment. Staffed by trained personnel, these desks ensure effective case handling and follow-ups. Telangana State has established 751 WHDs, including 386 in rural areas, 334 in urban locations, and 31 in special-purpose police stations. Orientation programs for police officers ensure empathetic and professional assistance for women in distress.

15.7.4.3 Centre for Development and Empowerment of Women (CDEW)

The CDEW family counseling centers address marital discord with a focus on reconciliation and empowerment. Since February 2023, 27 centers across Telangana have handled over 14,500 cases, with a reunion success rate of 40%. In 2024, these centers received 9,806 cases, resolved 8,879, and conducted 31,016 counseling sessions, promoting family restoration while escalating 30% of cases to FIRs.

15.7.4.4 Pride Place Cell

Pride Place is a pioneering initiative by the Telangana Police, to protect transgender and LGBTQIA+ individuals from crime and discrimination. Employing a transgender project coordinator, it fosters inclusivity, raises awareness about the Transgender Protection Act, and collaborates with the Women and Disabled Department for employment opportunities. The cell conducts sensitisation programs for police and provides security for marginalised communities.

15.7.4.5 NRI Cell

The NRI Cell addresses cases involving NRI spouses accused of domestic violence or maintenance denial. It has handled 495 cases, resolving 160 through settlements and issuing Look-Out Circulars (LOCs) against 227 accused individuals. The cell collaborates with multiple agencies,

facilitating the return of 58 accused to India for trial and assisting victims in navigating legal and procedural complexities.

15.7.4.6 SHE Teams

SHE Teams aim to create a safe environment for women through friendly policing. By 2024, SHE Teams had received 13,166 petitions, leveraging innovative technologies like the QR code complaint system and state WhatsApp helpline. Additionally, online counseling has impacted 15,664 individuals, and the Cyber Ambassador Platform has trained 21,175 students in online safety. Initiatives like Girls' Safety Clubs in schools and colleges further strengthen awareness among women and youth.

15.7.4.7 Cyber Module:

Specialised to handle cybercrimes against women and children, the Cyber Module has addressed 214 petitions so far. Out of these, 117 resulted in FIRs, leading to the arrest or legal notices served to 81 individuals. The module also assists victims and police in collecting evidence, ensuring prompt action against perpetrators. It plays a critical role in safeguarding online spaces, particularly for vulnerable groups.

15.7.4.8 T-SAFE Service:

T-Safe, India's first ride-monitoring service, ensures women's safety during travel, tracking over 31,000 rides in 2024. It addressed 20,000 SOS alerts with an average response time of 8 minutes. With over 30,000 registered users and a 4.8-star rating on the Play Store, T-Safe has empowered women to travel confidently while enhancing police efficiency through automated systems like GIS mapping and real-time deviation management.

15.7.4.9 SHE-Bharosa Cyber Lab

The SHE Cyber Lab is a center of excellence combating cybercrimes against women and children. It has identified 185 Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) leads, resulting in 20 FIRs and the arrest of 21 accused. Using advanced tools, the lab tracks and disrupts online criminal activities, sharing intelligence reports with law enforcement nationwide. Its efforts have dismantled networks of CSAM perpetrators, enhancing cyber safety.

15.7.4.10 Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)

Telangana Police established 31 Anti-Human Trafficking Units, which registered 385 cases in 2024 (up to November). These efforts rescued 740 victims and arrested 484 traffickers. Equipped with advanced tools and trained personnel, the AHTUs work to prevent exploitation and ensure justice for victims, reflecting a strong commitment to combating human trafficking across the state.

15.7.4.11 Bharosa Module

Bharosa Centers serve as one-stop support facilities for women and children facing violence, offering legal, medical, and psychological aid. Focused on holistic rehabilitation, they ensure justice and empowerment for survivors. Through innovative practices and collaborations, Bharosa has set a benchmark in victim assistance, transforming the way support systems operate in Telangana.

Box 15.2: War Against Narcotics

Telangana Government's War Against Narcotics: Safeguarding the Future of Youngsters and Students

The Government of Telangana has launched a decisive war against narcotics, prioritising the protection of youth, students, and vulnerable groups. Through the Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (TGANB), the state is implementing a multi-pronged strategy focusing on strict law enforcement, awareness, prevention, and rehabilitation to create a drug-free Telangana.

Recognising the serious public health and social threats posed by narcotics, the government has intensified surveillance in vulnerable districts and strengthened anti-drug measures in collaboration with the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB). With strict enforcement, public awareness campaigns, and rehabilitation programs, Telangana is committed to curbing drug abuse and ensuring a safer society.

Preventive measures:

To combat illicit drug trafficking and abuse, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has identified eight vulnerable districts in the State—Khammam, Rangareddy, Adilabad, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medchal - Malkajgiri, and Nizamabad—where continuous monitoring is being conducted to curb narcotic crop cultivation and related activities. To enhance surveillance and enforcement, 155 vehicles were procured for the Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB) and Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (TGANB), ensuring efficient monitoring and rapid response.

Additionally, a State-Level Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Disposal Committee was formed under Section 52-A of the NDPS Act to dispose of confiscated narcotics. To strengthen interdepartmental coordination, a State-Level and District-level NCORD meetings are being conducted to ensure effective collaboration among various departments in tackling the drug menace.

Training and Awareness Programmes:

To strengthen anti-narcotics enforcement, specialised training programs have been conducted for police personnel from the Hyderabad Narcotics Enforcement Wing (H-NEW), now inducted into the Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (TGANB). These programs aim to enhance officers' expertise in tackling drug-related crimes and ensure the bureau operates with maximum efficiency and commitment. Additionally, awareness initiatives have been conducted at police stations, focusing on educating the families of drug sellers and consumers, reinforcing the state's proactive approach to drug prevention and rehabilitation.

To combat drug abuse, the Telangana government has introduced Anti-Drug Committees in schools, educating students on the dangers of substance abuse and helping them resist peer pressure. These committees involve teachers, parents, and law enforcement in a collective effort to keep schools drug-free. Additionally, public awareness programs engage communities and professionals in the fight against narcotics. The government is also strengthening legal action against

offenders while promoting rehabilitation programs for those affected. To encourage citizen participation, a toll-free helpline (1908) has been set up for swift reporting of drug-related activities.

Drug De-Addiction and Rehabilitation Centers:

The Government has established drug de-addiction and rehabilitation centers to support individuals struggling with substance abuse. The Institute of Mental Health in Erragadda, Hyderabad, provides both inpatient and outpatient services, while Nizamabad, Warangal, and Suryapet Government General Hospitals offer outpatient treatment for drug addiction. Additionally, in Adilabad, the Development Organisation Village Environment (DOVE) operates an Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addiction (IRCA), delivering intensive care for addicts. To further strengthen rehabilitation efforts, plans are underway to establish one de-addiction center and one rehabilitation center in each of the eight vulnerable districts identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Conclusion:

The Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (TGANB), in collaboration with local police units, has demonstrated its unwavering commitment to eradicating drug-related crimes through a series of highly successful anti-narcotics operations. These coordinated efforts have led to major drug seizures, the dismantling of trafficking networks, and the apprehension of key offenders across the state. By combining strict law enforcement, proactive surveillance, and intelligence-driven investigations, TGANB continues to strengthen its fight against narcotics. These operations not only disrupt illegal drug trade but also reinforce the government's zero-tolerance policy towards substance abuse, ensuring a safer and healthier future for the people of Telangana.

15.8 Prisoners' Welfare

The Government through the Prisons Department is committed to transforming the lives of inmates through reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society as law-abiding citizens. By focusing on custody, care, and correction, the department aims to provide a safe and humane environment for inmates while fostering self-sufficiency, good governance, and positive behavioral changes to reduce recidivism.

15.8.1 Education, Training, and Vocational Opportunities

The department emphasises education and skill development as tools for prisoner rehabilitation. Basic education is provided to 10,000 illiterate inmates annually. Study centers established in partnership with Dr. BR Ambedkar Open University and IGNOU in Central Prison, Cherlapalli. Computer training is being imparted to educate prisoners. Vocational training in trades like carpentry, welding, electrical wiring, and masonry equips inmates with

employable skills. The Unnathi Program, a cognitive behavioral therapy initiative, has benefited 12,000 prisoners by reducing repeat offenses.

15.8.2 Health, Hygiene, and Welfare Initiatives

Prisons in Telangana are equipped with well-established hospitals and ambulance facilities, resulting in one of the lowest inmate mortality rates in the country. Welfare programs include enhanced wages for skilled and unskilled inmates and interest-free loans for education, small businesses, and family needs, fostering financial independence even during incarceration.

15.8.3 Industries and Employment Initiatives

To promote self-reliance, the department operates industries such as carpentry, tailoring, and bakery units, enabling inmates to earn wages and support their families. 29 Fuel outlets, managed in collaboration with national oil companies, provide employment opportunities for semi-open prison and released inmates, including women inmates, marking a first-of-its-kind initiative in the state.

These initiatives highlight the Government's commitment to reformative justice, skill development, and societal reintegration of inmates.

Box 15.3: Young India Police School

Young India Police School: A Landmark Initiative for Quality Education and Holistic Development

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of a nation, and investing in the younger generation is the key to building a stronger and more progressive society. Recognising this, the Telangana Government has embarked on a visionary initiative by launching the Young India Police School, an institution dedicated to providing quality education with a strong emphasis on discipline, leadership, and character building. This school is designed to nurture young minds, particularly the children of police personnel, by offering an environment that balances academics, sports, and extracurricular activities, ensuring holistic development and global competitiveness.

On the occasion of Police Commemoration Day, Hon'ble Chief Minister A Revanth Reddy garu laid the foundation stone for the Young India Police School at Manchirevula village in Rangareddy district, marking a significant milestone in the state's commitment to inclusive and high-standard education. The timing of the launch underscored the government's appreciation for the sacrifices of the police force, reinforcing its commitment to their well-being and that of their families.

This initiative reflects the Telangana Government's vision of fostering an education system that is inclusive, empowering, and forward-thinking. By prioritising the needs of police families and the larger community, the Young

India Police School is set to become a benchmark institution, inspiring other states to adopt similar progressive educational policies. With a firm belief that education is the foundation of a prosperous society, this initiative stands as a testament to the government's commitment to creating a brighter and more promising future for the next generation.

Hon'ble Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy garu has officially launched the website https://yipschool.in on 1st March, 2025, for the prestigious Young India Police School, an initiative undertaken by the state government for the children of police families. During an event at the Integrated Command Control Center (ICCC), the Hon'ble Chief Minister also released a detailed brochure providing comprehensive information about the school.

With the admissions process set to begin for the 2025-26 academic year, the Hon'ble Chief Minister reviewed the school uniform and other key aspects of the institution and emphasised that the Young India Police School should be developed as a role model for the entire country, similar to Sainik Schools.

The government has envisioned implementing innovative educational practices, emphasising sports development, and prioritising admissions for the children of police martyrs.



15.9 BUILDNOW

The Government has introduced the "BuildNow" online building permission system, leveraging advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology to facilitate swift scrutiny of building plans and layouts. This system is designed to accelerate the approval process for citizens and builders, aligning with the principle of "One State, One Single Interface" for all building permissions. By incorporating AI, the system enhances efficiency, accuracy, and transparency, streamlining the construction permission process and ensuring a seamless user experience. 14,043 permissions given during the year 2024 (January to December).

15.10 Other Initiatives

15.10.1 New Commissions

In recent months, the Telangana government has established several new commissions to enhance governance and address specific sectoral needs:

- Telangana Education Commission: Former IAS officer Sri Akunuri Murali has been appointed as chairperson for a two-year term. The commission aims to address educational policies and reforms within the state.
- Telangana Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Commission: Former MLA Sri M. Kodanda Reddy has been appointed as chairman for a two-year term. The commission focuses on agricultural development and the welfare of farmers in Telangana.
- One-Man Commission for SC Sub-Classification: In October 2024, the state government appointed retired Telangana High Court Justice Shameem Akhtar to lead a one-man commission. This commission is tasked with conducting a detailed study on the sub-classification of Scheduled Castes within the state.

These commissions reflect the Telangana government's commitment to addressing diverse issues and improving administrative efficiency across various sectors.

Box 15.4: Social, Economic, Educational, Employment, Political, and Caste (SEEEPC) Survey 2024

Introduction: The Need for SEEEPC Survey

The Socio-Economic, Educational, Employment, Political, and Caste (SEEEPC) Survey was launched by the Government of Telangana as a landmark initiative to gather accurate data on the socio-economic and caste-based composition of the state. This survey was envisioned as a data-driven policy tool to help frame inclusive governance strategies for Backward Classes (BCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Minorities, and other weaker sections of society. The government, under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri A. Revanth Reddy, prioritised this effort to fulfil the promise of conducting a Survey for ensuring equitable growth and policy interventions. The Cabinet approved this initiative on February 4, 2024, followed by a Legislative Assembly resolution on February 16, 2024, reinforcing the government's commitment to social justice and inclusive development.

Resolution of Legislative Assembly & Government Order

The Telangana Legislative Assembly formally approved the SEEEPC Survey as a unanimous resolution, emphasising the need for a comprehensive, door-to-door survey to assess social, economic, educational, employment, and political conditions of various communities. The Government Order (GO Ms. No.18, dated 10.10.2024) empowered the Planning Department to oversee the survey's

execution. This resolution ensured that the survey findings would inform policy-making to uplift marginalised communities and ensure equal access to development programs.

Study of Other Surveys & Stakeholder Consultations

Before launching the SEEEPC Survey, the Telangana government conducted a detailed study of similar surveys in Karnataka and Bihar to understand their successes and challenges. Additionally, consultations were held with public organisations, social scientists, activists, and district-level stakeholders to ensure the survey design met the ground realities of Telangana. The insights gathered from these studies and expert opinions were instrumental in structuring the survey methodology, ensuring accurate data collection, and avoiding past challenges faced in other states.



4. Information Collected in the Survey

The SEEEPC Survey questionnaire was designed to capture comprehensive data across multiple dimensions, ensuring a holistic understanding of the socio-economic landscape. It comprised 57 primary questions and, with additional sub-questions, covered 75 data fields.

The survey collected social data, including gender, marital status, religion, mother tongue, and government benefits availed. It examined economic aspects such as land ownership, assets, business turnover, and financial conditions. Educational details, including schooling history, highest qualifications, and access to reservations, were also recorded. The survey further collected employment, covering occupation types, caste-based professions, and migration related information. Additionally, it assessed political representation, tracking governance roles and electoral

participation. Lastly, a detailed caste classification was incorporated to aid in effective policy planning, ensuring data-driven decisions for equitable development.

5. Survey Methodology & Planning

The Planning Department meticulously designed a structured approach for conducting the survey. The entire state was divided into Enumeration Blocks (EBs), with each EB containing 150 households. This division ensured a standardised data collection process. In total, 94,261 Enumeration Blocks were created, and for every 10 EBs, one supervisor was appointed to oversee the process. For this, 1,03,889 Enumerators and Supervisors were appointed. A cascading training approach was implemented to equip enumerators and supervisors with the necessary skills to collect and validate data accurately.

6. Actions Taken at the State & District Level

At the state level, the Planning Department implemented several key initiatives to ensure the smooth execution of the SEEEPC Survey.

This included the development of detailed handbooks for enumerators, providing clear guidelines and procedures for data collection. To enhance quality of survey execution, teachers were appointed as enumerators, leveraging their expertise in data recording and community interaction.

Additionally, District Collectors were designated as in-charge officers, with Additional Collectors serving as nodal officers, ensuring effective supervision and accountability. At the district level, a large-scale training program was conducted, equipping 1,03,889 enumerators and supervisors with essential skills through 175 Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) at the MCRHRD Institute in Hyderabad. These meticulously planned efforts facilitated efficient coordination at all levels, ensuring the survey's timely and successful implementation across the State.

7. Pilot Study & Survey Execution

Before rolling out the survey across Telangana, a pilot study was conducted in four districts, representing rural (Sultanpur Gram Panchayat, Alampur Mandal, Jogulamba Gadwal District), semi-urban (Annavaram Gram Panchayat, Konjerla Mandal, Khammam District), urban (Narsinghi Municipality, Ranga Reddy District), and tribal (Kautaguda Gram Panchayat, Asifabad Mandal, Kumuram Bheem-Asifabad District) settings. This exercise helped identify operational challenges and fine-tune the questionnaire. The final survey was approved by the Cabinet on October 26, 2024, and officially launched on November 6, 2024, beginning with house-listing, followed by the main survey from November 9 to December 25, 2024 with the collection of details from the First Citizen of the State and Hon'ble Governor of Telangana, marking the formal launch of the state-wide data collection process.







8. Supervision & Real-Time Monitoring

The survey's progress was closely monitored through daily data analysis and statewide meetings. A total of 12 review meetings were held, chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, and Chief Secretary. This real-time tracking ensured that any challenges were addressed immediately, enabling a smooth and timely completion of the survey.

9. Software Development & Data Entry

To manage the massive volume of data collected during the SEEEPC Survey, the Centre for Good Governance (CGG) developed a robust software system to ensure secure, efficient, and error-free data entry. A total of 76,000 data entry operators were deployed under the supervision of District Collectors, ensuring smooth operations across all regions. To maintain accuracy, enumerators worked closely with data entry operators, cross-verifying records to minimise errors and discrepancies. The system was equipped with auto-scaling servers, allowing it to efficiently process large datasets without disruptions.

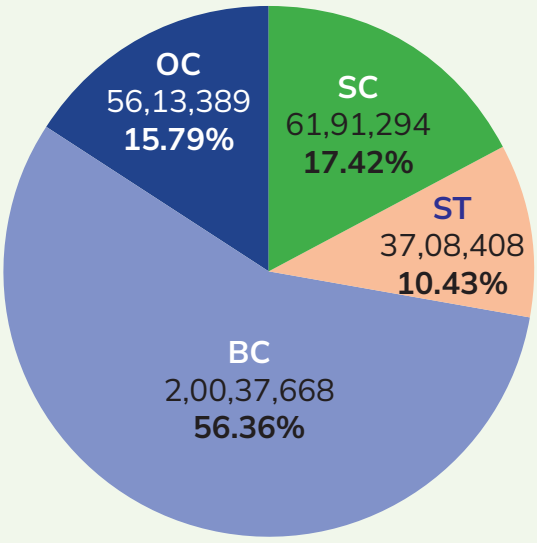




10. Survey Results & Coverage

The SEEEPC Survey 2024 was successfully completed in 50 days, covering 1,12,15,134 households out of the 1,15,71,457 house-listed, achieving a 96.9% coverage and capturing data for 3,54,77,554 individuals. To ensure comprehensive participation, the government provided an additional opportunity for the remaining 3,56,323 unsurveyed households—due to locked houses or unwilling residents—to register through online platforms, a toll-free number, and Praja Palana Seva Kendras from February 16 to 28, 2025. As a result, 21,715 additional households were successfully registered.

The final results of the SEEEPC Survey 2024 recorded a total of 3,55,50,759 individuals, categorised as Scheduled Castes (SCs) – 61,91,294 (17.42%), Scheduled Tribes (STs) – 37,08,408 (10.43%), Backward Classes (BCs) – 2,00,37,668 (56.36%), and Other Castes (OCs) – 56,13,389 (15.79%). These comprehensive findings provide a detailed socio-economic and demographic profile of Telangana, aiding the government in formulating targeted welfare policies and inclusive development programs.



11. Legal Challenges & Compliance Measures

The Bihar Caste Survey faced legal challenges, which served as a learning experience for Telangana. The SEEEPC Survey was designed with legal safeguards, ensuring full compliance with constitutional provisions. Though some PILs were filed, the Hon'ble High Court upheld the survey's legality, making only minor suggestions, which were already incorporated. This proactive legal approach prevented delays and ensured seamless implementation.

12. Committee Formation & Recommendation

To oversee the survey's implementation, the Telangana Government formed a high-level committee, chaired by Sri N. Uttam Kumar Reddy garu, Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation & CAD, Food & Civil Supplies, with other senior ministers including:

- Shri Damodar Rajanarsimha, Hon'ble Minister for Health, Medical and Family Welfare, Science and Technology – Co-Chairman.
- Shri Duddilla Sridhar Babu, Hon'ble Minister for IT, Electronics & Communications; Industries & Commerce; and Legislative Affairs – Member.
- Shri Ponnam Prabhakar, Hon'ble Minister for Transport; and Backward Classes Welfare – Member.
- Smt. D. Anasuya Seethakka, Hon'ble Minister for Panchayat Raj & Rural Development (including Rural Water Supply); Women and Child Welfare – Member.
- Dr. Mallu Ravi, Honorable Member of Parliament, Nagar Kurnool Parliamentary Constituency – Member.

The Committee meeting on the SEEEPC Survey was held on 2nd February 2025, under the chairmanship of Sri N. Uttam Kumar Reddy Garu, Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation and CAD; Food and Civil Supplies. During the meeting, the survey findings were thoroughly reviewed, and after careful deliberation, the committee recommended submitting the survey report to the Cabinet through a formal resolution. Additionally, the committee emphasised the importance of taking necessary actions based on the survey insights to ensure effective policy decisions and implementation.

13. Cabinet Approval & Legislative Resolution

On February 4, 2025, the Cabinet officially approved the survey findings, and the Hon'ble Chief Minister presented the

results before the Legislative Assembly. The Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister addressed the Legislative Council, emphasising the need for a nationwide caste survey similar to Telangana's SEEEPC Survey. The resolution urged the Central Government to replicate this data-driven approach at the national level.

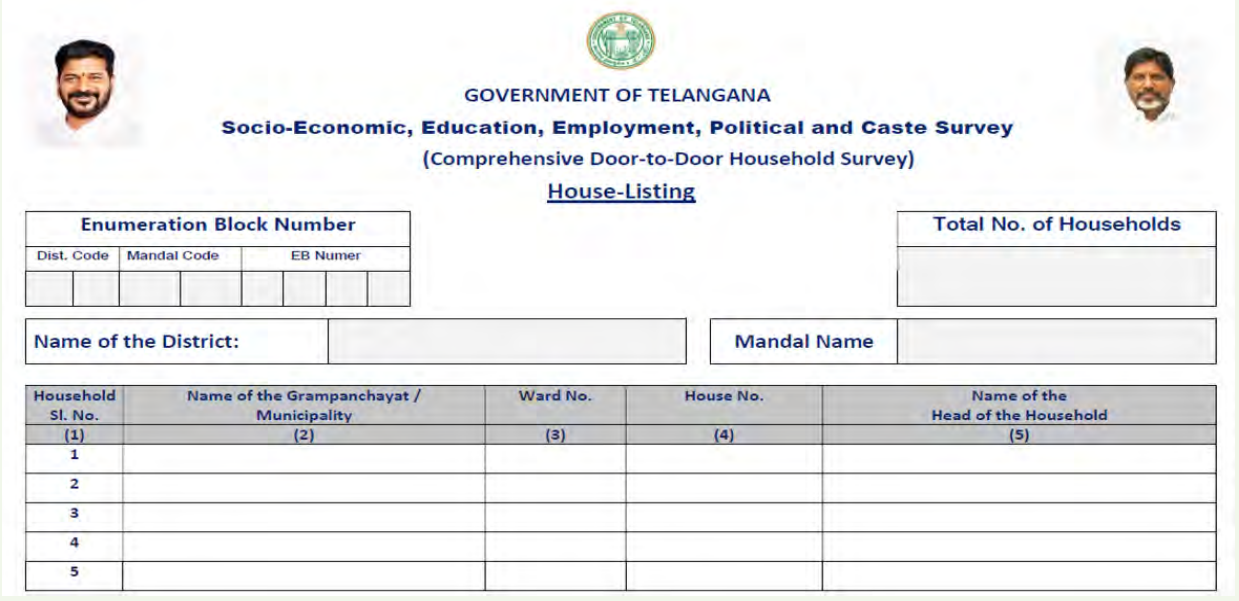
14. Collective Effort & Public Participation

The SEEEPC Survey 2024 was a massive collaborative effort, involving government officials, local leaders, and lakh of citizens. Enumerators, supervisors, special officers, and MLAs actively engaged in awareness campaigns, ensuring maximum participation. Ministers conducted press briefings, urging citizens to participate in this historic exercise. The survey was meticulously supervised by the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, and the Chief Secretary, making it one of the most efficiently executed surveys in India.

Conclusion

The successful completion of the SEEEPC Survey 2024 marks a new era in governance, ensuring that development policies are backed by real, inclusive, and data-driven insights. This initiative reflects Telangana's commitment to equitable growth, setting a precedent for the entire country.





GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

Socio-Economic, Education, Employment, Political and Caste Survey

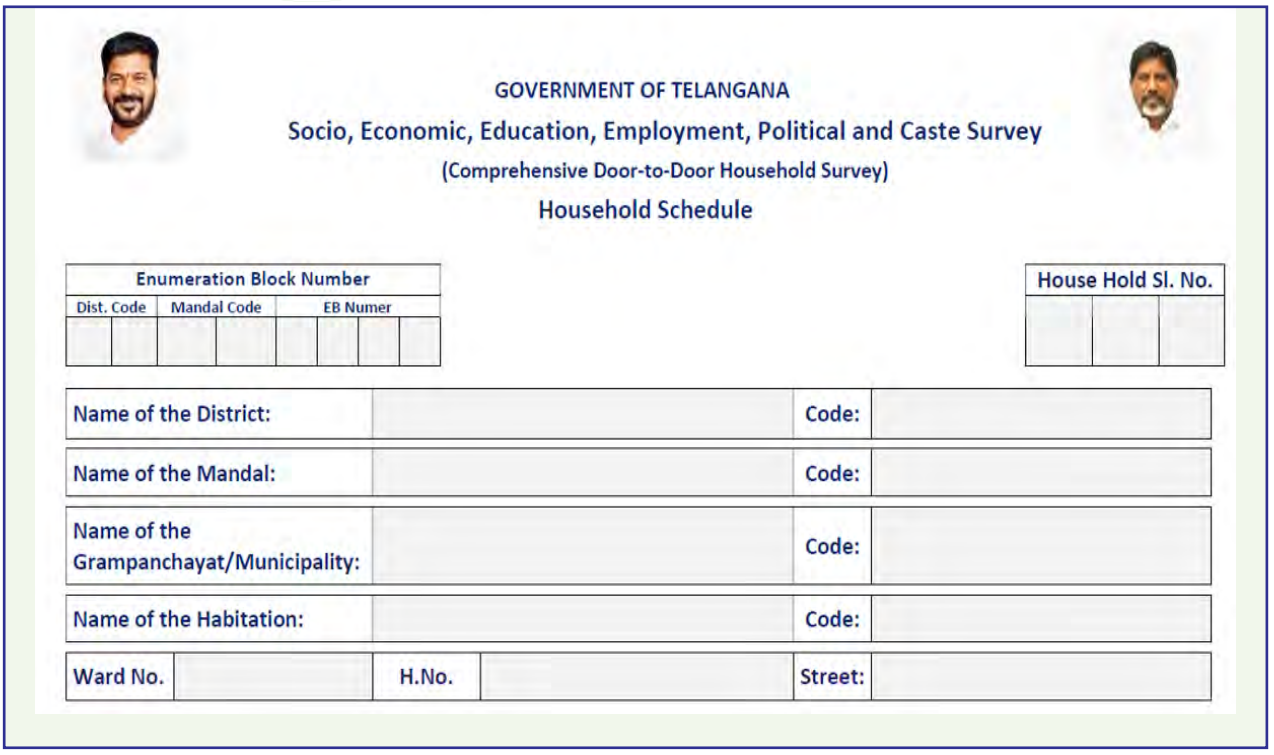
(Comprehensive Door-to-Door Household Survey)

House-Listing

Enumeration Block Number								Total No. of Households
Dist. Code		Mandal Code		EB Numer				

Name of the District:		Mandal Name	

Household Sl. No.	Name of the Grampanchayat / Municipality	Ward No.	House No.	Name of the Head of the Household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				



GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

Socio, Economic, Education, Employment, Political and Caste Survey

(Comprehensive Door-to-Door Household Survey)

Household Schedule

Enumeration Block Number								House Hold Sl. No.		
Dist. Code		Mandal Code		EB Numer						

Name of the District:		Code:	
Name of the Mandal:		Code:	
Name of the Grampanchayat/Municipality:		Code:	
Name of the Habitation:		Code:	
Ward No.		H.No.	Street:

15.10.2 Kodangal Area Development Authority (KADA)

The Government established the Kodangal Area Development Authority (KADA) under G.O.Ms.No.14, headquartered in Kodangal, Vikarabad District, with the aim of developing the Kodangal Assembly Constituency. Chaired by the District Collector. A Special Officer has been appointed to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan for the region's growth. The Planning Department supervises and monitors KADA's initiatives. With a total allocation of Rs.120.0 crore, Rs.60.0 crore has been released to date, and 52 projects worth Rs.32.38 crore have been sanctioned to drive the constituency's development.

15.11 Way Forward

Through various visionary initiatives, Telangana reaffirms its dedication to establishing a transparent, secure, and citizen-centric governance ecosystem. By leveraging cutting-edge technology and innovative solutions, the state is setting new benchmarks in empowering public service commissions, revolutionising policing, and enhancing welfare programs. As Telangana continues to lead by example, it is poised to shape a progressive, inclusive, and forward-thinking governance framework that serves as a model for the future.

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Annexure 1

Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector	GSVA		Growth Rate (%)		Contribution (%)	
		2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	2,09,514	2,22,308	3.1	6.1	15.5	15.0
1.1	Crops	1,00,004	1,06,708	0.0	6.7	7.4	7.2
1.2	Livestock	96,908	1,02,835	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.9
1.3	Forestry and Logging	5,519	5,783	27.3	4.8	0.4	0.4
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	7,084	6,983	5.8	-1.4	0.5	0.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	33,535	34,189	15.8	2.0	2.5	2.3
	Primary	**2,43,049**	**2,56,498**	**4.7**	**5.5**	**18.0**	**17.3**
3	Manufacturing	1,25,483	1,31,982	7.4	5.2	9.3	8.9
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	28,401	30,486	34.5	7.3	2.1	2.1
5	Construction	71,998	80,613	14.9	12.0	5.3	5.4
	Secondary	**2,25,883**	**2,43,081**	**12.6**	**7.6**	**16.8**	**16.4**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	2,42,575	2,69,603	11.8	11.1	18.0	18.2
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	2,27,430	2,46,784	12.1	8.5	16.9	16.6
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	15,146	22,819	8.1	50.7	1.1	1.5
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,05,758	1,11,615	24.2	5.5	7.8	7.5
7.1	Railways	4,349	4,741	13.7	9.0	0.3	0.3
7.2	Road Transport	72,196	74,289	28.9	2.9	5.4	5.0
7.3	Water Transport	0	0	-	-	0.0	-
7.4	Air Transport	1,272	1,466	19.1	15.2	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	10,987	12,628	25.9	14.9	0.8	0.9
7.6	Storage	930	1,0	11.2	10.4	0.1	0.1
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	16,023	17,465	9.2	9.0	1.2	1.2
8	Financial Services	67,089	73,932	9.5	10.2	5.0	5.0
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	3,19,431	3,68,703	11.5	15.4	23.7	24.9
10	Public Administration	39,236	42,363	4.6	8.0	2.9	2.9
11	Other Services	1,05,044	1,17,312	16.4	11.7	7.8	7.9
	Tertiary	**8,79,134**	**9,83,529**	**13.1**	**11.9**	**65.2**	**66.3**
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	13,48,066	14,83,107	11.4	10.0	100.0	100.0
13	Taxes on Products	1,54,204	1,71,652	10.3	11.3		
14	Subsidies on Products	37,893	42,180	20.4	11.3		
15	**GSDP**	**14,64,378**	**16,12,579**	**11.1**	**10.1**		

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

Annexure 2

Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector	GSVA		Growth Rate (%)		Contribution (%)	
		2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	96,093	96,740	-1.0	0.7	13.9	13.2
1.1	Crops	47,872	47,181	-3.3	-1.4	6.9	6.4
1.2	Livestock	42,582	43,899	1.1	3.1	6.2	6.0
1.3	Forestry and Logging	2,154	2,178	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	3,485	3,481	4.8	-0.1	0.5	0.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	23,911	23,713	14.6	-0.8	3.5	3.2
	Primary	**1,20,004**	**1,20,453**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**17.4**	**16.4**
3	Manufacturing	90,305	93,826	7.5	3.9	13.1	12.8
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	12,918	14,214	18.5	10.0	1.9	1.9
5	Construction	36,556	37,443	3.6	2.4	5.3	5.1
	Secondary	**1,39,780**	**1,45,482**	**7.4**	**4.1**	**20.2**	**19.8**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	1,12,438	1,19,751	5.1	6.5	16.3	16.3
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	1,05,445	1,09,661	5.3	4.0	15.2	15.0
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	6,993	10,091	1.5	44.3	1.0	1.4
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	55,711	62,018	14.5	11.3	8.1	8.5
7.1	Railways	2,466	2,542	11.9	3.1	0.4	0.3
7.2	Road Transport	37,166	42,119	15.6	13.3	5.4	5.7
7.3	Water Transport	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
7.4	Air Transport	701	784	16.0	11.8	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	6,054	6,752	22.6	11.5	0.9	0.9
7.6	Storage	452	479	5.3	6.0	0.1	0.1
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	8,871	9,342	6.4	5.3	1.3	1.3
8	Financial Services	40,840	45,005	7.2	10.2	5.9	6.1
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	1,57,478	1,71,759	5.8	9.1	22.8	23.4
10	Public Administration	19,764	20,254	-1.7	2.5	2.9	2.8
11	Other Services	45,555	48,368	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.6
	Tertiary	**4,31,785**	**4,67,155**	**6.5**	**8.2**	**62.4**	**63.7**
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	6,91,569	7,33,091	5.8	6.0	100.0	100.0
13	Taxes on Products	96,101	1,11,027	12.0	15.5		
14	Subsidies on Products	22,770	27,283	17.9	19.8		
15	**GSDP**	**7,64,900**	**8,16,835**	**6.2**	**6.8**		

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

Annexure 3

Net State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore) & Per Capita Income (in Rs.) of Telangana

S. No.	Sector	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
		2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (AE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	1,99,912	2,12,112	90,300	90,997
1.1	Crops	92,030	98,199	43,114	42,492
1.2	Livestock	95,868	1,01,731	41,974	43,272
1.3	Forestry and Logging	5,458	5,720	2,125	2,148
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	6,556	6,462	3,088	3,085
2	Mining and Quarrying	28,302	28,854	20,486	20,316
	Primary	**2,28,214**	**2,40,967**	**1,10,786**	**1,11,313**
3	Manufacturing	1,02,892	1,08,221	75,395	78,335
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	19,231	20,642	7,818	8,602
5	Construction	65,369	73,191	32,675	33,467
	Secondary	**1,87,492**	**2,02,054**	**1,15,888**	**1,20,404**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	2,34,109	2,59,950	1,07,295	1,14,132
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	2,20,071	2,38,799	1,00,975	1,05,012
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants	14,038	21,151	6,320	9,119
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	82,777	87,265	40,959	45,710
7.1	Railways	3,302	3,599	1,760	1,814
7.2	Road Transport	58,140	59,826	28,756	32,589
7.3	Water Transport	0		0	0
7.4	Air Transport	402	464	91	102
7.5	Services incidental to Transport	9,251	10,632	4,854	5,413
7.6	Storage	819	904	384	407
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	10,862	11,840	5,113	5,384
8	Financial Services	65,517	71,904	39,719	43,771
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	2,76,938	3,19,655	1,30,734	1,41,781
10	Public Administration	33,139	35,780	15,713	16,102
11	Other Services	98,308	1,09,790	41,377	43,933
	Tertiary	**7,90,790**	**8,84,345**	**3,75,797**	**4,05,427**
12	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	12,06,496	13,27,365	6,02,471	6,37,144
13	Taxes on Products	1,54,204	1,71,652	96,101	1,11,027
14	Subsidies on Products	37,893	42,180	22,770	27,283
15	**Net State Domestic Product**	**13,22,808**	**14,56,837**	**6,75,802**	**7,20,888**
16	**Population ('000)**	38,181	38,363	38,181	38,363
17	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	3,46,457	3,79,751	1,77,000	1,87,912

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

Annexure 4

Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Current Prices (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector	GSVA		Growth Rate (%)		Contribution (%)	
		2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (SAE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (SAE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (SAE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	48,77,867	54,13,356	9.6	11	17.8	18.0
1.1	Crops						
1.2	Livestock						
1.3	Forestry and Logging						
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture						
2	Mining and Quarrying	5,32,343	5,43,676	4.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
	Primary	**54,10,210**	**59,57,032**	**9.1**	**10.1**	**19.7**	**19.8**
3	Manufacturing	39,21,596	41,49,054	10.9	5.8	14.3	13.8
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	7,66,435	7,96,692	25.8	3.9	2.8	2.7
5	Construction	24,01,618	26,09,255	10.6	8.6	8.8	8.7
	Secondary	**70,89,650**	**75,55,002**	**12.3**	**6.6**	**25.9**	**25.2**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	48,28,505	52,63,368	9.4	9.0	17.6	17.5
6.1	Trade and Repair Services						
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants						
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting						
7.1	Railways						
7.2	Road Transport						
7.3	Water Transport						
7.4	Air Transport						
7.5	Services incidental to Transport						
7.6	Storage						
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting						
8	Financial Services	62,44,153	68,83,780	11.5	10.2	22.8	22.9
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services						
10	Public Administration	38,40,370	43,55,711	14.3	13.4	14.0	14.5
11	Other Services						
	Tertiary	**1,49,13,028**	**1,65,02,859**	**11.5**	**10.7**	**54.4**	**55.0**
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	2,74,12,888	3,00,14,893	11.2	9.5	100.0	100.0
13	Taxes on Products	27,10,068	30,88,322	20.8	14		
14	Subsidies on Products						
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**3,01,22,956**	**3,31,03,215**	**12.0**	**9.9**		
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**1,88,892**	**2,05,579**	**11.7**	**8.8**		

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

Annexure 5

Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Constant Prices (Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector	GSVA		Growth Rate (%)		Contribution (%)	
		2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (SAE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (SAE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (SAE)
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	23,67,287	24,76,032	2.7	4.6	14.7	14.4
1.1	Crops						
1.2	Livestock						
1.3	Forestry and Logging						
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture						
2	Mining and Quarrying	3,30,007	3,39,104	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.0
	Primary	**26,97,294**	**28,15,136**	**2.7**	**4.4**	**16.7**	**16.4**
3	Manufacturing	28,25,935	29,47,186	12.3	4.3	17.5	17.2
4	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	3,82,776	4,05,840	8.6	6.0	2.4	2.4
5	Construction	14,37,788	15,61,957	10.4	8.6	8.9	9.1
	Secondary	**46,46,499**	**49,14,983**	**11.4**	**5.8**	**28.8**	**28.6**
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	29,94,536	31,85,439	7.5	6.4	18.5	18.5
6.1	Trade and Repair Services						
6.2	Hotels and Restaurants						
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting						
7.1	Railways						
7.2	Road Transport						
7.3	Water Transport						
7.4	Air Transport						
7.5	Services incidental to Transport						
7.6	Storage						
7.7	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting						
8	Financial Services	38,14,586	40,89,648	10.3	7.2	23.6	23.8
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services						
10	Public Administration	19,98,561	21,74,635	8.8	8.8	12.4	12.7
11	Other Services						
	Tertiary	**88,07,683**	**94,49,723**	**9.0**	**7.3**	**54.5**	**55.0**
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	1,61,51,477	1,71,79,842	8.6	6.4	100.0	100.0
13	Taxes on Products	14,99,114	16,15,253	16.5	7.7		
14	Subsidies on Products						
15	**Gross Domestic Product**	**1,76,50,591**	**1,87,95,095**	**9.2**	**6.5**		
16	**Per Capita Income (Rs.)**	**1,08,786**	**1,14,705**	**8.6**	**5.4**		

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

Annexure 6

Gross District Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Telangana for 2023-24 (FRE)

S. No.	District	Gross District Domestic Product Rs. In Crore)		Per Capita Income (Rupees)	
		Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices
01	Adilabad	18,847	9,768	2,22,233	1,12,607
02	Kumuram Bheem	13,700	7,134	2,21,456	1,12,807
03	Mancherial	22,094	11,568	2,27,716	1,17,058
04	Nirmal	19,774	9,995	2,34,640	1,15,918
05	Nizamabad	41,768	21,528	2,23,282	1,12,604
06	Jagtial	24,011	11,924	2,05,273	99,569
07	Peddapalli	27,649	15,233	2,84,661	1,54,810
08	Jayashankar	12,932	6,354	2,57,851	1,24,457
09	Bhadradri Kothagudem	42,007	23,052	3,21,281	1,73,951
10	Mahabubabad	19,490	9,515	2,12,232	1,01,046
11	Warangal	20,758	10,433	2,44,278	1,20,171
12	Hanumakonda	25,667	13,177	1,99,490	1,00,114
13	Karimnagar	30,216	16,149	2,50,243	1,31,099
14	Rajanna Siricilla	13,981	6,985	2,13,725	1,04,333
15	Kamareddy	24,688	12,419	2,14,230	1,05,345
16	Sangareddy	65,190	38,220	3,45,478	1,99,932
17	Medak	26,420	14,527	2,83,567	1,53,083
18	Siddipet	33,432	16,611	2,78,352	1,35,365
19	Jangaon	14,669	6,969	2,33,215	1,08,245
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	26,613	14,035	2,88,599	1,49,036
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	1,04,710	59,668	3,43,130	1,92,333
22	Hyderabad	2,57,949	1,31,849	5,54,105	2,78,202
23	Rangareddy	3,17,898	1,64,398	10,55,913	5,29,666
24	Vikarabad	22,066	11,244	1,98,401	98,718
25	Mahabubnagar	32,767	18,481	2,93,823	1,63,034
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	15,529	7,507	2,14,861	1,01,456
27	Wanaparthy	15,547	7,694	2,27,422	1,09,985
28	Nagarkurnool	23,462	11,872	2,29,649	1,13,614
29	Nalgonda	53,771	28,598	2,76,273	1,43,899
30	Suryapet	32,507	16,290	2,48,429	1,21,682
31	Khammam	41,576	20,796	2,49,517	1,21,862
32	Mulugu	8,873	4,281	2,49,338	1,17,705
33	Narayanpet	13,818	6,623	2,07,784	97,313
	GDDP/PCI	**14,64,378**	**7,64,900**	**3,46,457**	**1,77,000**

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Annexure 7

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	12.96
India	21.51	24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.70

d. 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

e. 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.

Annexure 8

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	Jagtial	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	4,79,192	4,95,035	9,74,227	4,18,291	4,32,314	8,50,605	60,901	62,721	1,23,622
16	Sangareddy	7,77,067	7,50,234	15,27,301	5,04,672	4,92,664	9,97,336	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	0	0	0	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.

Annexure 9

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	57,678	54,288	1,11,966	50,605	47,477	98,082	7,073	6,811	13,884
16	Sangareddy	99,642	95,193	1,94,835	65,354	62,477	1,27,831	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	Suryapeta	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	Mulug	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.

Annexure 10

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	Suryapeta	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.

Annexure 11

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	Jagitial	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 Ko-thagudem	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	2,83,839	2,03,207	4,87,046	2,37,494	1,64,335	4,01,829	46,345	38,872	85,217
16	Sangareddy	4,94,799	3,59,307	8,54,106	2,90,743	1,97,477	4,88,220	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	Suryapeta	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	Mulug	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.

Annexure 12

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	67.34	46.11	56.48	64.59	42.70	53.40	86.10	69.53	77.65
16	Sangareddy	73.04	54.85	64.10	66.18	45.90	56.15	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	Suryapeta	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	Mulug	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.

Annexure 13

Working Population by Districts, 2011 Census (in Nos)

S. No.	District	Total Population	Cultivators	Agricultural Lobourers	Workers in Household Industry	Other Workers	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 Kothagudem	10,69,261	89,435	2,62,753	8,446	1,56,477	5,17,111	48.36
10	Mahabubabad	7,74,549	1,22,597	2,04,458	7,427	73,002	4,07,484	52.61
11	Warangal	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	9,74,227	1,33,330	2,13,988	44,366	1,03,365	4,95,049	50.81
16	Sangareddy	15,27,301	1,09,726	2,98,611	17,226	2,62,329	6,87,892	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	Suryapeta	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	Mulug	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.

Annexure 14

Pattern of Land Utilisation from 2008-09 to 2023-24 (Area in Lakh Hects.)

Year	Forest	Barren and Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	Culturable Waste	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Current Fallow	Other Fallow Lands	Net Area Sown	Geographical Area
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	0.85	3.29	3.14	58.96	112.08
2023-24	27.68	6.07	8.54	1.03	2.50	0.85	6.92	2.83	55.64	112.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Annexure 15

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	2,02,824.98	1	0.76	9	903.52	1,33,061	2,03,729.26
2	Kumuram Bheem	1,16,478	1,61,314.38	9	14.30	3	149.06	1,16,490	1,61,477.75
3	Mancherial	1,65,277	1,52,964.56	2	0.14	1	11.27	1,65,280	1,52,975.97
4	Nirmal	1,84,896	1,85,262.04	2	3.34	0	0.00	1,84,898	1,85,265.38
5	Nizamabad	2,85,890	2,28,563.42	1	0.81	15	624.87	2,85,906	2,29,189.09
6	Jagitial	2,26,064	1,73,579.59	4	4.86	3	13.30	2,26,071	1,73,597.75
7	Peddapalli	1,62,149	1,21,964.21	0	0.00	10	999.50	1,62,159	1,22,963.71
8	Jayashankar	1,27,084	1,07,013.15	0	0.00	5	391.75	1,27,089	1,07,404.90
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,29,095	1,68,199.72	13	13.19	1	8.13	1,29,109	1,68,221.04
10	Mahabubabad	1,88,808	1,63,626.35	1	0.23	1	8.43	1,88,810	1,63,635.01
11	Warangal	1,60,803	1,19,182.64	0	0.00	6	27.75	1,60,809	1,19,210.39
12	Hanumakonda	1,53,783	1,15,335.75	22	32.81	7	453.20	1,53,812	1,15,821.76
13	Karimnagar	2,06,097	1,54,231.28	3	6.62	6	175.64	2,06,106	1,54,413.53
14	Rajanna Sircilla	1,32,555	1,09,936.59	3	3.70	16	43.01	1,32,574	1,09,983.30
15	Kamareddy	2,92,575	2,12,897.21	10	7.28	37	1329.62	2,92,622	2,14,234.11
16	Sangareddy	3,93,887	3,26,734.28	11	25.12	7	373.38	3,93,905	3,27,132.79
17	Medak	2,75,411	1,65,715.91	12	7.57	22	159.66	2,75,445	1,65,883.14
18	Siddipet	3,36,724	2,63,325.93	6	8.44	11	256.55	3,36,741	2,63,590.91
19	Jangaon	1,79,067	1,69,990.58	2	1.98	6	28.66	1,79,075	1,70,021.22
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,33,535	2,32,250.67	3	1.65	4	289.18	2,33,542	2,32,541.50
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	24,345	19,752.48	0	0.00	2	28.55	24,347	19,781.02
22	Rangareddy	3,49,409	2,91,025.00	46	58.16	13	533.68	3,49,468	2,91,616.84
23	Vikarabad	2,94,058	2,71,608.96	11	6.63	12	110.79	2,94,081	2,71,726.37
24	Mahabubnagar	2,22,691	1,85,492.75	20	32.50	7	21.16	2,22,718	1,85,546.40
25	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,80,771	1,95,835.40	60	48.38	7	45.59	1,80,838	1,95,929.36
26	Wanaparthy	1,75,138	1,50,297.20	55	52.62	1	131.34	1,75,194	1,50,481.17
27	Nagarkurnool	3,21,243	3,13,561.26	51	66.58	10	484.92	3,21,304	3,14,112.75
28	Nalgonda	5,30,742	5,14,402.48	6	6.98	20	365.74	5,30,768	5,14,775.20
29	Suryapet	2,86,897	2,64,521.06	26	26.69	9	521.79	2,86,932	2,65,069.54
30	Khammam	3,25,761	2,97,066.48	2	0.47	12	453.22	3,25,775	2,97,520.17
31	Mulugu	78,983	72,517.26	1	6.25	5	24.89	78,989	72,548.40
32	Narayanpet	1,85,921	1,91,372.15	4	20.47	16	240.97	1,85,941	1,91,633.58
Total		**70,59,188**	**63,02,365.72**	**387**	**458.50**	**284**	**9209.10**	**70,59,859**	**63,12,033.32**

*Provisional

Annexure 16

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**

*Provisional

Annexure 17

Rainfall by Seasons from 1990-91 to 2024-25 (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	33.9	52.8	8.6	1032.6	14.1
31	2020-21	1078.3	49.7	179.4	43.6	4.3	-62.6	60.5	24.5	1322.5	46.1
	Normal	**721.2**		**124.9**		**11.4**		**48.6**		**906.1**	
32	2021-22	1009.6	40.0	93.1	-25.5	35.9	214.9	42.2	-13.2	1180.8	30.3
33	2022-23	1098.8	52.4	125.7	0.6	0.7	-93.9	163.4	236.2	1388.7	53.3
	Normal	**738.6**		**113.2**		**12.1**		**55.1**		**919.0**	
34	2023-24	861.1	16.6	52.7	-53.4	1.2	-90.1	79.9	45.0	994.9	8.3
	2024-25*	962.6	30.3	86.7	-23.4	0.2	-98.3			1049.5	21.5

* upto February, 2025
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

Annexure 18

Area Sown and Production of Foodgrains from 1990-91 to 2024-25

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
34	2023-24	57.18	207.94
35	2024-25*	60.08	214.32

* Second Advance Estimates (SAE)
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

Annexure 19

Livestock and Poultry Population by Districts, 2019 Census (in Lakh)

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 Rural	0.81	1.11	6.12	0.97	0.08	0.00	10.56	0.03	0.00	19.17
12	Warangal Urban	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.

Annexure 20

Fish and Prawn Production from 2008-09 to 2024-25

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
17	2024-25*	3,69,489	11,845	3,81,334

*as of Januaray, 2025
Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Hyderabad;

Annexure 21

Production of Milk, Meat and Eggs from 2013-14 to 2024-25

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
12	2024-25*	5,839.56	1,112.74	1,83,850.16

*as of February, 2025
Source : Director of Animal Husbandry , Telangana;

Annexure 22

Functioning of Fair Price Shops and Food Security cards by Districts, 2025* (Nos)

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	14,570	1,77,418	1,92,233
2	Kumarambheem Asifabad	314	20	13,191	1,26,885	1,40,096
3	Manchiryala	423	159	15,431	2,03,802	2,19,392
4	Nirmal	412	32	12,827	1,95,747	2,08,606
5	Nizamabad	759	1,017	20,918	3,81,024	4,02,959
6	Jagityal	592	144	14,499	2,92,912	3,07,555
7	Peddapalli	413	155	12,269	2,07,528	2,19,952
8	Jayashankar	277	37	9,368	1,14,312	1,23,717
9	Bhadrdri Kothagudem	443	3	21,147	2,73,372	2,94,522
10	Mahabubabad	558	2	16,794	2,24,216	2,41,012
11	Warangal	509	7	13,852	2,53,004	2,66,863
12	Hanumakonda	414	24	11,333	2,17,020	2,28,377
13	Karimnagar	566	35	15,725	2,61,563	2,77,323
14	Rajanna Siricilla	345	203	13,756	1,59,831	1,73,790
15	Kamareddy	578	901	17,793	2,34,961	2,53,655
16	Sangareddy	846	100	26,119	3,53,167	3,79,386
17	Medak	520	66	13,860	2,00,229	2,14,155
18	Siddipet	684	82	18,337	2,73,629	2,92,048
19	Janagaon	335	90	10,754	1,50,628	1,61,472
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	515	-	13,712	2,03,360	2,17,072
21	Medchal	619	99	17,513	5,12,978	5,30,590
22	Hyderabad	653	1,290	29,582	6,08,503	6,39,375
23	Ranga Reddy	936	39	33,322	5,48,632	5,81,993
24	Vikarabad	588	36	26,656	2,36,881	2,63,573
25	Mahbubnagar	506	200	19,039	2,33,990	2,53,229
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	335	126	10,234	1,62,823	1,73,183
27	Wanaparthy	324	109	10,217	1,52,812	1,63,138
28	Nagarkarnool	558	36	18,847	2,33,882	2,52,765
29	Nalgonda	997	63	30,249	4,36,210	4,66,522
30	Suryapet	610	36	19,829	3,05,370	3,25,235
31	Khammam	748	3	27,270	3,84,155	4,11,428
32	Mulugu	222	1	8,172	83,556	91,729
33	Narayanpet	301	30	9,551	1,42,742	1,52,323
Total		**17,256**	**5,390**	**5,66,736**	**85,47,142**	**91,19,268**

* as on 10th March 2025

Source : Commissioner , Civil Supplies, Telangana

Annexure 23

Company wise Number of LPG connections by Districts, 2023-24 and 2024-25* (in '000)

S. No.	District	2023-24				2024-25			
		IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total
1	Adilabad	45.0	187.6	49.6	282.2	35.9	190.0	48.9	274.8
2	Kumuram Bheem	30.9	126.6	32.6	190.0	26.9	128.6	32.3	187.9
3	Mancherial	122.4	105.2	117.6	345.2	102.1	99.2	118.0	319.3
4	Nirmal	159.1	83.5	26.7	269.3	135.6	85.6	26.6	247.8
5	Nizamabad	184.3	174.2	211.5	570.0	163.1	193.0	212.3	568.5
6	Jagtial	232.5	48.5	69.3	350.3	211.4	57.8	69.5	338.7
7	Peddapalli	211.1	11.2	41.5	263.7	182.1	10.8	41.7	234.6
8	Jayashankar	60.6	70.2	44.0	174.7	56.0	71.8	44.3	172.1
9	Bhadradri Kothagudem	74.6	365.0	40.8	480.4	53.3	357.2	41.1	451.6
10	Mahabubabad	55.2	77.0	64.9	197.1	50.0	103.5	64.9	218.4
11	Warangal	118.1	76.8	79.4	274.3	101.2	80.9	79.8	261.9
12	Hanumakonda	129.0	92.7	213.5	435.2	106.3	136.8	214.6	457.6
13	Karimnagar	95.2	185.0	200.0	480.2	83.1	225.3	201.3	509.7
14	Rajanna Sircilla	106.1	40.7	29.3	176.0	94.2	45.7	29.3	169.2
15	Kamareddy	72.1	126.2	141.3	339.6	66.7	134.7	141.6	343.1
16	Sangareddy	253.6	186.8	156.8	597.2	218.3	255.1	158.8	632.2
17	Medak	49.4	125.1	114.0	288.5	41.2	135.0	114.3	290.5
18	Siddipet	164.4	173.4	104.2	442.1	139.1	168.6	106.7	414.3
19	Jangaon	38.9	49.1	104.8	192.7	36.3	53.5	105.4	195.2
20	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	142.0	39.1	71.0	252.2	95.8	50.5	71.5	217.8
21	Medchal-Malkajgiri	629.4	247.2	270.7	1147.3	562.6	529.4	279.3	1,371.2
22	Hyderabad	785.2	472.8	293.8	1551.9	692.0	881.9	300.4	1,874.3
23	Rangareddy	780.9	325.6	233.3	1339.9	721.6	530.2	241.2	1,493.1
24	Vikarabad	139.1	92.5	43.9	275.5	126.1	94.5	44.6	265.2
25	Mahabubnagar	187.9	44.0	167.5	399.5	166.1	55.1	169.6	390.8
26	Jogulamba Gadwal	50.1	169.1	3.7	222.9	48.1	178.0	3.8	229.9
27	Wanaparthy	59.5	11.3	89.3	160.0	53.6	11.5	90.0	155.1
28	Nagarkurnool	90.1	52.3	99.0	241.5	84.0	57.3	99.9	241.1
29	Nalgonda	255.2	237.4	125.4	618.1	206.7	272.5	126.8	606.1
30	Suryapet	293.5	47.7	83.7	424.9	240.8	52.6	83.9	377.3
31	Khammam	228.0	249.0	135.8	612.8	194.9	225.5	136.5	556.9
32	Mulugu	2.8	103.2	8.4	114.4	0.1	93.0	8.4	101.5
33	Narayanpet	2.1	44.7	59.0	105.7	0.0	45.3	59.5	104.7
Total		**5,848.3**	**4,440.8**	**3,526.2**	**13,815.3**	**5,095.0**	**5,610.3**	**3,567.0**	**14,272.2**

* as on 10th March, 2025

Source : Sr. Manager-SLC/TS, HPCL, Secunderabad.

Annexure 24

Category-Wise Electricity Connections, 2025* (Nos)

S. No.	Discom/District	Domestic Cat-I	Non-Domestic Cat-II	L.T. Industry Cat-III	Cottage Industries Cat-IV	Agriculture	Public Lighting Cat-VI	General Purpose Cat-VII	Temporary Services Cat-VIII	EV Stations Cat-IX	H.T.	Total
TGSPDCL												
1	Mahabubnagar	2,75,380	41,581	2,259	286	72,944	4,799	1,750	280	15	335	3,99,629
2	Vikarabad	2,47,390	32,351	3,523	49	75,054	5,834	1,957	166	-	147	3,66,471
3	Suryapet	3,29,392	43,749	3,098	240	1,54,224	7,058	2,017	150	14	310	5,40,252
4	Nalgonda	4,94,582	72,382	4,583	2,238	2,37,664	9,874	2,674	265	16	469	8,24,747
5	Narayanpet	1,25,749	17,356	1,027	199	54,346	2,730	1,230	53	1	69	2,02,760
6	Siddipet	3,52,940	45,185	3,859	274	1,73,591	7,842	2,191	445	13	472	5,86,812
7	Wanaparthy	1,53,741	22,695	1,678	238	63,472	2,388	848	32	4	122	2,45,218
8	Nagarkurnool	2,06,956	29,976	1,981	310	1,15,813	4,034	1,408	51	3	128	3,60,660
9	Sangareddy	6,18,126	77,451	5,506	178	1,06,118	10,333	2,983	1,854	20	1,566	8,24,135
10	Jogulamba Gadwal	1,54,551	19,894	1,372	22	56,793	2,267	872	97	6	79	2,35,953
11	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,76,041	40,260	3,214	1,934	1,17,477	5,557	1,452	499	7	435	4,46,876
12	Medak	2,09,174	30,059	2,411	20	1,09,152	6,379	1,503	108	6	408	3,59,220
13	Ranga Reddy	17,48,159	2,69,070	12,169	688	1,24,417	17,567	4,041	10,071	84	3,263	21,89,529
14	Medchal-Malkajgiri	15,75,855	1,90,700	12,685	238	22,183	12,159	2,391	4,794	70	2,738	18,23,813
15	Hyderabad	18,82,342	3,98,383	11,317	73	79	16,049	5,290	4,759	83	2,623	23,20,998
	Sub-Total	**86,50,378**	**13,31,092**	**70,682**	**6,987**	**14,83,327**	**1,14,870**	**32,607**	**23,624**	**342**	**13,164**	**1,17,27,073**
TSNPDCL												
16	Hanumakonda	4,80,308	69,580	3,705	646	54,743	4,721	2,176	1,078	5	490	6,17,452
17	Warangal	2,16,811	27,329	2,233	550	84,151	3,764	1,132	430	3	280	3,36,683
18	Jayashankar (Incl. Mulugu dist.)	2,04,191	20,948	1,282	235	70,742	3,841	1,356	81	1	125	3,02,802
19	Jangaon	1,79,177	20,333	2,013	538	91,716	4,416	1,273	35	1	113	2,99,615
20	Mahabubabad	2,33,958	23,882	1,598	340	94,249	4,719	1,382	124	1	104	3,60,357
21	Karimnagar	3,98,194	62,261	3,991	1,863	1,02,544	5,930	2,114	590	3	979	5,78,469
22	Jagityal	3,40,917	44,329	3,013	1,384	1,38,574	6,199	1,909	119	-	197	5,36,641
23	Peddapalli	2,61,447	31,765	2,432	621	74,840	4,087	1,286	181	3	286	3,76,948
24	Khammam	4,97,277	64,008	3,871	500	1,18,933	7,731	3,318	864	2	945	6,97,449
25	Badradri Kothagudem	3,53,321	41,941	1,667	434	55,234	5,631	3,445	194	6	206	4,62,079
26	Nizamabad	5,44,154	89,181	4,015	1,077	1,86,876	12,005	3,989	289	9	466	8,42,061
27	Kamareddy	2,84,330	37,261	2,774	411	1,13,617	6,703	1,980	104	6	166	4,47,352
28	Adilabad	2,14,736	27,972	1,272	25	33,608	3,909	1,974	8	3	188	2,83,695
29	Kumuram Bheem	1,40,585	14,413	631	13	13,810	3,006	1,363	26	-	99	1,73,946
30	Mancherial	2,65,910	35,090	1,499	47	48,647	6,068	1,489	146	1	160	3,59,057
31	Nirmal	2,39,315	31,458	1,278	14	73,192	4,354	1,541	8	2	182	3,51,344
	Sub-Total	**48,54,631**	**6,41,751**	**37,274**	**8,698**	**13,55,476**	**87,084**	**31,727**	**4,277**	**46**	**4,986**	**70,25,950**
32	Rajanna Sircilla (Resco)	2,02,312	15,759	2,874	6,581	75,889	3,909	1,121	43	-	-	3,08,488
	State Total	**1,37,07,321**	**19,88,602**	**1,10,830**	**22,266**	**29,14,692**	**2,05,863**	**65,455**	**27,944**	**388**	**18,150**	**1,90,61,511**

*as on 31.01.2025

Source: Energy Department, GoTG

Annexure 25

Category-Wise Pensions under Cheyutha, 2025* (Nos)

S. No.	District Name	OAP	Widow	Disabled	Toddy Tappers	Weav-ers	HIV	Filaria	Dialy-sis	Financial Assistance to			Total
										Beedi Workers	Single Women	Beedi Theka-dars	
1	Adilabad	29,167	28,233	6,910	41	19	955	635	77	5,547	2,223	78	73,885
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	45,183	50,540	13,447	145	17	1,158	170	112	4	6,223	-	1,16,999
3	Hanumakonda	38,903	36,774	13,714	2,870	1,910	2,816	529	57	3,480	2,589	-	1,03,642
4	Hyderabad	1,07,585	1,10,903	30,535	-	7	10,050	40	804	54	11,169	-	2,71,147
5	Jagtial	60,862	44,210	16,726	3,483	2,427	672	1,669	85	88,724	4,565	758	2,24,181
6	Jangaon	31,380	26,127	10,570	2,893	1,499	486	717	67	2,059	1,500	7	77,305
7	Jayashankar	23,942	21,822	6,693	1,628	884	-	38	18	47	1,218	-	56,290
8	Jogulamba Gadwal	24,922	29,265	11,278	371	1,549	-	-	59	51	2,158	-	69,653
9	Kamareddy	49,011	51,406	17,968	767	568	1,324	551	110	36,767	4,673	290	1,63,435
10	Karimnagar	54,710	37,532	23,035	3,753	2,740	1,997	553	120	9,555	3,443	53	1,37,491
11	Khammam	71,809	71,184	28,222	3,193	438	2,542	1,396	134	2	8,497	-	1,87,417
12	Kumuram Bheem	23,104	21,543	5,842	134	479	-	556	33	88	2,571	-	54,350
13	Mahabubabad	45,021	41,111	15,050	2,904	376	-	370	71	14	3,003	-	1,07,920
14	Mahabubnagar	35,209	42,627	13,215	618	440	2,169	49	109	1,716	4,288	-	1,00,440
15	Mancherial	38,094	39,718	11,862	903	280	-	271	68	2,346	2,496	15	96,053
16	Medak	37,969	45,038	8,275	872	468	-	465	81	15,769	4,195	102	1,13,234
17	Medchal-Malkajgiri	58,269	57,964	21,407	415	131	-	162	345	169	5,834	-	1,44,696
18	Mulugu	15,920	16,759	3,979	224	210	-	28	11	91	1,528	-	38,750
19	Nagarkurnool	46,594	44,115	12,681	734	224	-	9	78	23	3,739	-	1,08,197
20	Nalgonda	72,686	79,591	30,536	7,817	2,972	2,050	1,074	190	1	7,618	-	2,04,535
21	Narayanpet	27,061	30,843	10,118	916	2,602	-	165	49	1,180	3,202	-	76,136
22	Nirmal	35,624	36,610	10,209	279	49	-	226	51	62,142	2,117	736	1,48,043
23	Nizamabad	68,199	73,925	18,756	1,020	183	1,492	376	176	95,416	10,155	1,018	2,70,716
24	Peddapalli	41,055	32,955	13,122	2,200	807	1,246	341	85	695	2,616	5	95,127
25	Rajanna Sircilla	32,096	24,156	9,836	2,275	3,567	-	970	65	43,246	1,814	470	1,18,495
26	Rangareddy	77,408	83,031	26,860	2,328	813	-	57	339	14	6,433	-	1,97,283
27	Sangareddy	59,408	70,932	14,534	816	686	2,004	375	139	112	7,482	-	1,56,488
28	Siddipet	59,669	55,275	13,866	2,957	2,238	983	2,444	104	45,495	3,427	276	1,86,734
29	Suryapet	53,961	56,768	18,683	6,627	885	1,196	2,120	99	-	6,821	-	1,47,160
30	Vikarabad	40,320	49,006	12,441	411	143	1,114	198	93	38	4,594	-	1,08,358
31	Wanaparthy	28,572	28,616	11,198	408	595	-	6	50	972	2,560	-	72,977
32	Warangal	46,989	46,817	15,522	2,852	2,274	-	326	124	5,690	3,193	16	1,23,803
33	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	37,319	37,154	12,954	5,781	3,143	-	517	102	918	2,512	1	1,00,401
Total		**15,18,021**	**15,22,550**	**4,90,044**	**62,635**	**35,623**	**34,254**	**17,403**	**4,105**	**4,22,425**	**1,40,456**	**3,825**	**42,51,341**

* as on 11.03.2025

Source: Society For Elimination of Rural Poverty, GoTG



Hon'ble Chief Minister handed over appointment letters to the newly recruited candidates



Appointment Ceremony of Newly Recruited AEs & Chemists in Energy Department

Government of Telangana
Planning Department
www.telangana.gov.in