



**D.BRR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,  
JADCHERLA, MAHABUBNAGAR DIST.**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

*-: Student Study Project :-*

**DEVELOPMENT OF TELANGANA**

**2014-2023**

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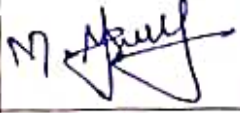
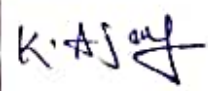
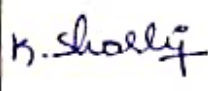

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## DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the investigation results incorporated in the present project titled "DEVELOPMENT OF TELANGANA 2014-2023" were originally carried out by us under the supervision of Assistant Prof Nagaraju, Economics, Dr. BRR Government College, Jadcharla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other university for the award of Degree.

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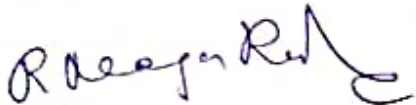
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17/9/23

-: CERTIFICATE :-

This is to certify that the present work titled "DEVOLPMENT OF TELANAGNA 2014 - 2023" is the bonafide work of M Vamshi Krishna, K Ajay Kumar, M Mahesh, Shashidar Goud & C Raju under the supervisor of R.Nagaraju, Assistant Professor of Economics, Dr.BRR Government Degree College, Jadcherla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other University for the award of any Degree.

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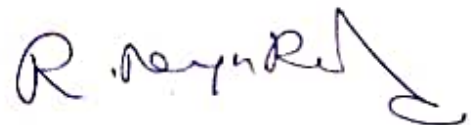
-: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT :-

It is an immense pleasure for me to express sincere thanks and deep sense of gratitude to my supervisor Dr.Appiyachinnamma, Dr.BRR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, JADCHERLA, MAHABUBNAGAR, for her paternal treatment, constant encouragement and inspiring guidance in the preparation of the thesis despite her busy personal duties. Had of been without her unfailing guidance and supervision the present work would have been taken up.

We are feel great pleasure in expressing my gratitude to R.Nagaraju Dr.BRR Govt. College, Jadcherla for his full co-operation, valuable suggestions, timely help and useful advices to complete the research work. He has also been a source of strength and motivation throughout and has always spared time to discuss the progress of this work at various stages. I am deeply indebted and owe my humble allegiance to him.

Date: 15/5/23

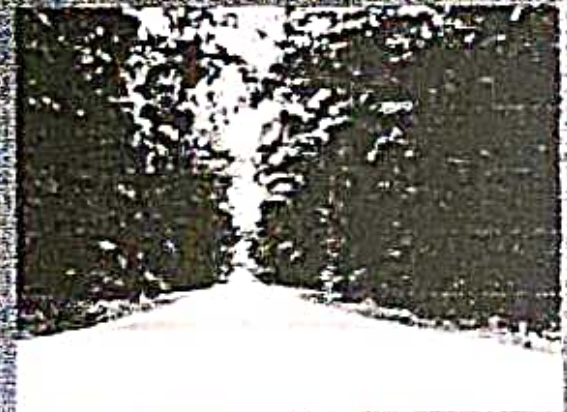
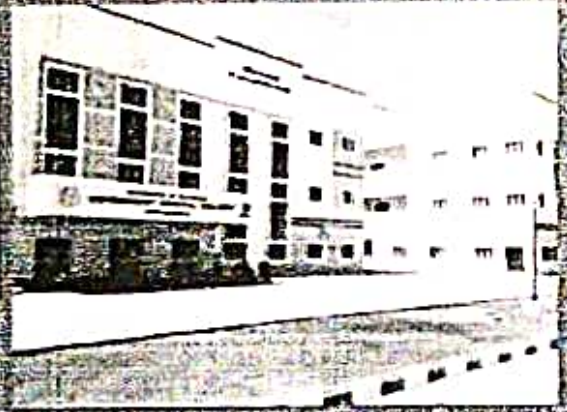
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**DEVELOPMENT  
OF TELANGANA  
2014-2023**



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# CHAPTER

# 1

# OVERVIEW





## Introduction

Telangana state was formed on the 2nd of June 2014. It is a land-locked state located in the southern Indian peninsula on the Deccan Plateau, with Hyderabad as its capital. The region lies between 15°50'10" N and 19°55'4" N latitudes and 77°14'8" E and 81°19'16" E longitudes. It is bordered by Maharashtra on the North and North-West, Chhattisgarh on the East and North-East, Karnataka on the West, and Andhra Pradesh on the South and South-East.

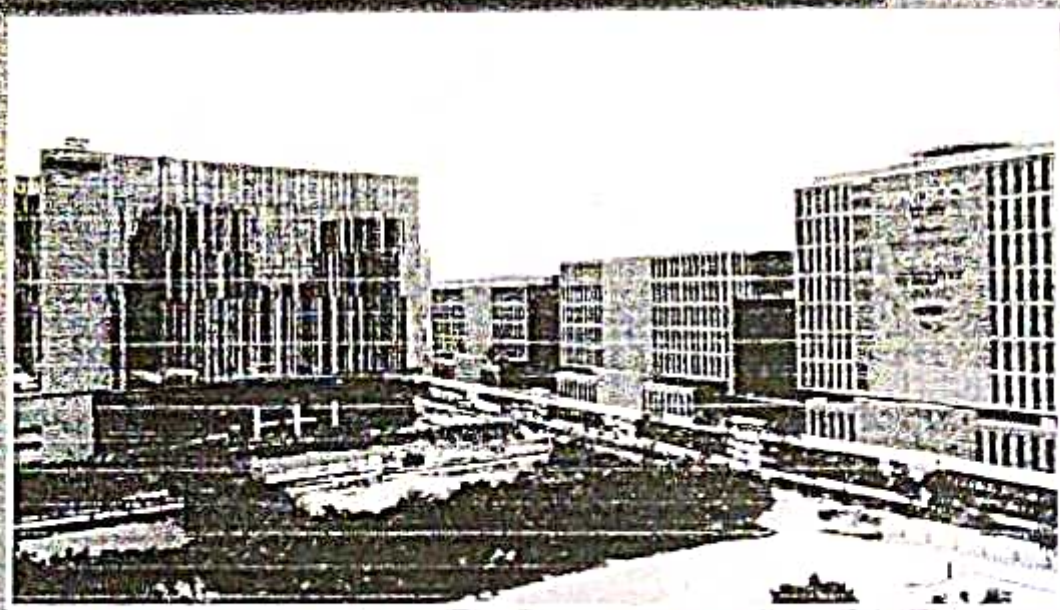
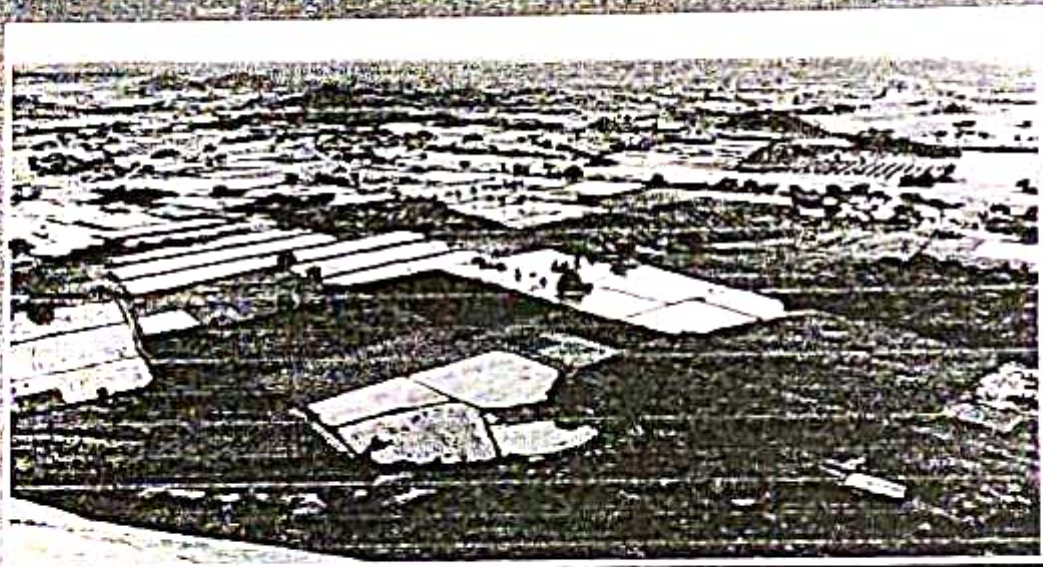
Telangana is ranked 12th in the country in terms of population (350.04 Lakh as per the 2011 Census) and ranked 11th in terms of area (1,12,077 Sq. Km). The region is majorly drained by the Godavari and Krishna rivers with 79% and 69% catchment areas respectively. The official languages of the state are Telugu and Urdu. The state re-organised 10 districts into 33 districts, 459 mandals into 612 mandals, and 8,368 Gram Panchayats into 12,769 Gram Panchayats.



CHAPTER

2

# MACROECONOMIC TRENDS





# Key Highlights

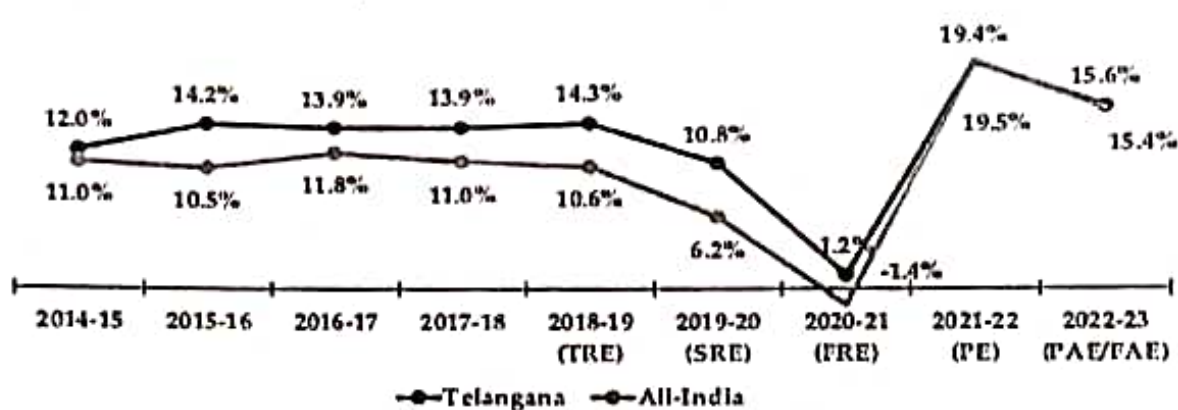
This chapter discusses the trends in macroeconomic indicators of Telangana for the year 2022-23<sup>1</sup>. Broad themes include economic growth, per-capita income, and unemployment.

- In 2022-23, Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is Rs. 13.27 lakh crore. Telangana's GSDP at current prices increased by 15.6% in 2022-23.
- In 2022-23, the Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices in Telangana is Rs.3.17 lakh, which is Rs. 1.46 lakh higher than the national per capita income in 2022-23 (Rs.1.71 lakh).
- Based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of PCI at current prices for Telangana and India for 2014-15 to 2022-23, the average citizen in Telangana can expect his/her income to double in roughly 5 to 6 years, whereas the average citizen in the country as a whole would have to wait for about 8 to 9 years for their income to double.
- The Agriculture and Allied sectors in Telangana achieved a year-on-year growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) (current prices) of 11.9% between 2021-22 and 2022-23. This is a 2.2 percentage points increase in the growth rate over the 2021-22 growth rate. Since the sector employs 45.8% of the population of the state, its economic success is crucial to improving the living standards in Telangana.
- The Industrial sector in Telangana achieved a growth of 10.5% in 2022-23.
- The Services sector – the primary contributor to the state's economic growth – witnessed a remarkable growth of 17.5% in its GVA at current prices in 2022-23.
- The unemployment rate in the state has been on a declining trajectory. There was an 8.2 percentage point decline in the Urban unemployment rate as per current weekly status (Four quarters moving average) between the October-December 2020 quarter and the July-September 2022 quarter.

<sup>1</sup> All GSDP and GVA figures of Telangana reported for 2022-23 represent the Provisional Advance Estimates (AE) and are subject to change. All GDP and GVA figures of India reported for 2022-23 represent the First Advance Estimates (FAE) and are subject to change. Wherever inter-state comparisons are carried out, figures reflect Provisional Estimates (PE) released in August, 2021, on account of non-availability of state-wise final year estimate data.



**Figure 2.1**  
**Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices for**  
**Telangana and India (2014-15 to 2022-23)**

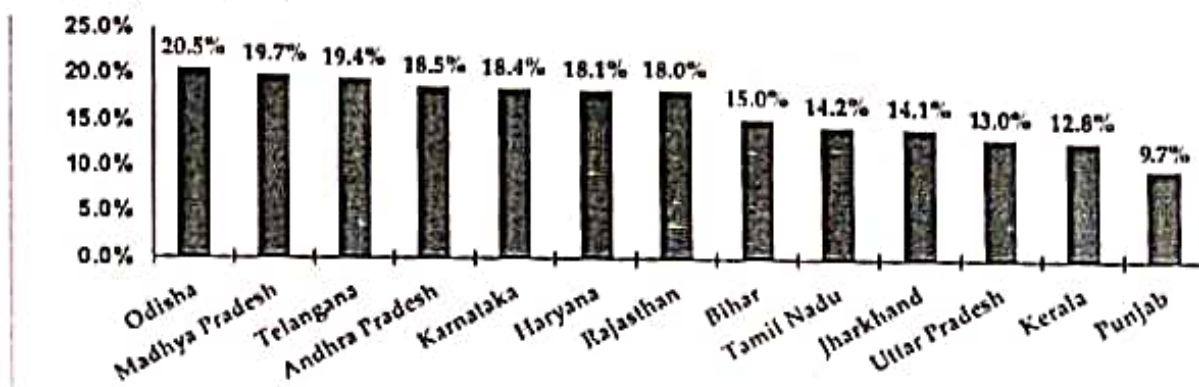


Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (SRE)	2019-20 (SRE)	2020-21 (PRE)	2021-22 (PE)	2022-23 (PAE/FAE)
Telangana's GDP at current prices (in Rs. lakh crore)	5.06	5.78	6.58	7.50	8.57	9.50	9.62	11.48	13.27
India's GDP at current prices (in Rs. lakh crore)	124.68	137.72	153.92	170.90	189.00	200.75	198.01	236.65	273.08

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

In the year 2021-22, the state ranked third in terms of the growth rate of nominal GDP (Provisional Estimates) among the thirteen General states<sup>6</sup> for which data was released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)<sup>7</sup> (see Figure 2.2).

**Figure 2.2 GDP (PE) Growth Rate at Current Prices for General States (2021-22)**



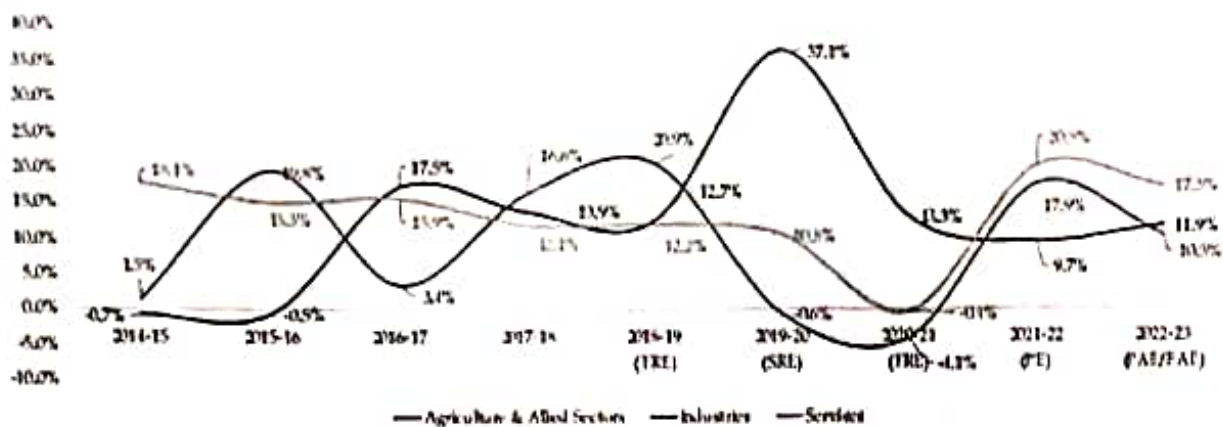
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India.

The strong and consistent growth experienced by Telangana's economy translated into an increase in

6. General states include 13 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. These 13 states account for approximately 92% of India's population.

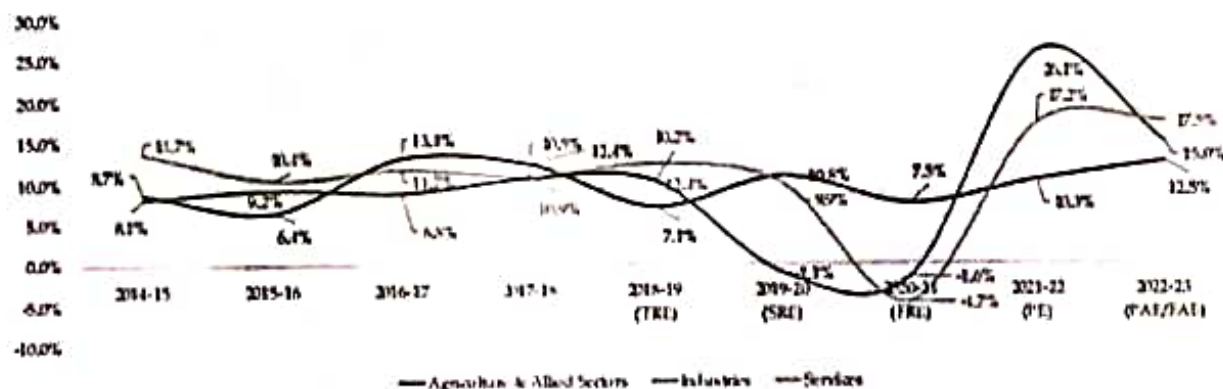
7. Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and West Bengal are the 5 General states for which data for the year 2021-22 was not released by MoSPI. The same source has other indicators - from MoSPI data for the year 2021-22 - that has been used.

**Figure 2.10 Sector-wise Growth Rate of GVA at Current Prices for Telangana (2014-15 to 2022-23)**



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

**Figure 2.11 Sector-wise Growth Rate of GVA at Current Prices for India (2014-15 to 2022-23)**



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

The sharp recovery achieved by the Industries and Services sectors in India in 2021-22 after being hit severely by the pandemic in 2020-21, continued in the year 2022-23 as well. The Services sector recorded a higher growth rate in 2022-23 as compared with the previous year. The Industries sector recorded a growth rate of 15.0% in 2022-23. However, this growth was 11.1 percentage points less than the previous year's growth, partially on account of the disturbances in the global supply chain. The Agriculture & Allied sectors grew by 12.5% in India in 2022-23 that is a 2.2 percentage points higher than the growth rate in 2021-22 (10.3%) (see Figure 2.11).

In Telangana, the robust growth achieved by the Agriculture and Allied sectors during the pandemic and after continued in 2022-23 as well. The sector grew by 11.9% in 2022-23 in comparison with 9.7% in 2021-22 – an improvement of 2.2 percentage points between the two years (see Figure 2.10).







# Key Highlights

The following key highlights are based on the averages of various indicators between 2018-19 and 2020-21.

- Telangana's State own tax revenues (SOTR) as a proportion of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 7.21% which is the second highest among 18 General States in the country (India GS).
- Telangana's SOTR accounted for 65.4 % of its Revenue Receipts on average, higher than the average of India GS (48%).
- In per capita terms, leaving out Goa which is an outlier, Telangana's average per capita Revenue (Rs. 27,305) is the highest among India GS. The average for India GS is Rs. 23,788.
- Telangana recorded the highest SOTR growth rate amongst the India GS, at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 4.78% which is more than three times that of the India GS average (1.5%).
- The share of Development Expenditure in Total Expenditure for Telangana is 78.1%, which is the highest among India GS. The average for India GS stands at 68.4%.
- In per capita terms, leaving out Goa which is an outlier, Telangana's average per capita Development Expenditure (Rs. 26,897) is the highest among India GS. The average for India GS is Rs. 20,233.
- Total outstanding liabilities to GSDP ratio of Telangana is 24.7%, which is lower than India GS average (29.7%).
- Telangana's SOTR average monthly receipts rose in 2022-2023 (April to Dec) to Rs. 8,804 crore when compared to the same period of the previous year which is Rs. 7,226 crore.
- Telangana's Capital Outlay recorded a robust growth of 63% in 2021-22 as per revised estimates (Rs.25,954 crore) over 2020-21 (Rs. 15,922 crore), providing the necessary support to the recovering economy.



### 3.1 Introduction

Management of fiscal resources by the government (Public Finance) plays the most important role in the development and growth of the nation. The key components of public finance are revenue collection, budget preparation, public expenditure and debt management.

Public financial management requires appropriate planning, resource allocation, and managing adverse situations through formulating policies to ensure sustainable growth. In this chapter, the fiscal profile of the State is examined in comparison to other states by analysing indicators pertaining to revenue, expenditure and deficit/debt along with the relevant context wherever necessary. Initiatives taken by the Government have also been highlighted.

The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated the Government to increase expenditures and realign existing expenditure priorities in order to save lives. The economic slowdown had the twin effect of a decrease in revenue receipts and an increase in revenue expenditure. Since 2014, the State registered the lowest revenue growth rate during 2020-21.

According to the Constitution, cess and surcharge do not form part of the divisible pool. Taking advantage of this, the Centre has been levying cesses and surcharges in an increasingly aggressive manner, compromising the State's interest. In 1980-81, the Centre received 2.3% of gross tax revenue as cesses and surcharges; however, by 2020-21, this percentage had increased to 20.1%, further constraining the efforts of the State in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 (See annexure for detailed table on cess and surcharge on different tax revenues).

With the assumption that there will be no further change in the current structure, The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) estimated that cesses and surcharges would amount to an average of 18.4% of gross tax revenue between 2021-22 and 2025-26. As a result, States are being deprived of their due share in tax devolution as recommended by successive Finance Commissions. Tax devolution to States as a percentage of gross tax revenue of the Centre came down to 29.6% in 2022-23 as

compared to 41.0% recommended by the FFC.

The FFC in its 2020-21 report recommended special grants for Telangana, Karnataka and Mizoram (amounting to Rs. 6,764 crore) to ensure that no state receives less tax devolution than devolution in 2019-20. However, the Centre did not accept this recommendation. Also, FFC in its 2021-26 report recommended Sector specific grants of Rs. 3,024 crore (Rs. 624 crore for the health sector, Rs. 255 crore for maintenance of PMGSY roads, Rs. 46 crore for Improving the quality of statistics, Rs. 245 crore for Judiciary, Rs. 189 crore for higher education, and Rs. 1,665 crore for undertaking agricultural reforms) for Telangana.

In addition, State specific grants of Rs. 2,362 crore (Rs. 2,350 crore for operation and maintenance of Mission Bhagiratha and Rs. 12 crore for revamping the Infrastructure of the Administrative Staff College of India) were recommended for Telangana between 2021-26. These recommendations were also not accepted by the Centre. This is in contrast to the norm wherein The Finance Commission's recommendations, while not legally binding, are generally considered as awards by the Centre.

Further aggravating the situation, just when the economy has started to recover, the Centre has imposed cuts in market borrowings. Telangana budgeted to borrow 53,970 crore during 2021-22. However, the Centre has decided to treat off-budget borrowings where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State budget as borrowings made by the State itself from 2021-22, resulting in a reduction of borrowing limit of the State.

Though the FFC did not make any recommendation to this effect, it has only recommended that the government should observe strict discipline by resisting further additions to the existing off-budget borrowings. It is important to note that most of the State's extra budgetary spending has been on large infrastructure projects which drive growth of the economy.

Similar scenario is observed in grants from the Centre. As per section 94 (2) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, the Centre is supposed to give



CHAPTER

4

# AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES





# Key Highlights

- The farm sector plays a key role in strengthening the national economy, improving inclusive growth, ensuring sustainable development, and dealing with climate change. Poverty reduction can take place with investment in agriculture, with a focus on improved agricultural practice. These practices include improving the efficacy of farmland by halting and reversing deteriorating soil health; encouraging crop diversification; promoting the usage of certified seeds; practising sustainable water management with rainwater harvesting and preservation of rainwater; developing local agricultural marketing and using technology.
- Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries sectors' Gross Value Added (Current Prices) to the state economy has seen a CAGR<sup>1</sup> of 14.05% from Rs.76,123 crores in 2014-15 to Rs.2,17,877 crores in 2022-23 (PAE) and during the same period the sector CAGR at all India level is 9.97%.
- A significant portion of this growth was driven by the livestock sub-sector, currently livestock accounts for 47.69% of the overall sector GVA at Current Prices, followed by crops at 45.20%, fishing and aquaculture at 3.05%, forestry and logging sector stood at 4.06% in 2022-23 (PAE).
- The paddy production in the State has increased by 342% between 2015-16 and 2021-22 (from 45.71 lakh MTs to 202 lakh MTs) in the State and the State has emerged as the second largest contributor to the central procurement. Similarly, Cotton production has been increased by 33% from 18.85 lakh MTs in 2015-16 to 25.08 lakh MTs in 2021-22.
- As per 20th livestock census-2019, Telangana ranks first place in the sheep population. The sheep population has seen an increase of 48.51% between 2012 to 2019 (17.8 million in 2012 to 19.1 million in 2019). Telangana stands at 3rd in egg production, 5th in meat production and 13th position in milk production during 2021-22.
- As part of agriculture investment support, under the Rythu Bandhu scheme, cumulatively, the government disbursed Rs. 65,192 crores (from Vanakalam 2018-Vanakalam 2022) to 65 lakh beneficiaries (in Vanakalam 2022). Of these, 63% belong to the DC category, around 13% each belong to SC and ST categories, and 'Others' constitute around 21% of the beneficiaries.
- Under the Rythu Bimu scheme, from 2018-19 onwards, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs. 4,771 Crores and transferred the amount to the 95,416 bereaved families.<sup>2</sup>
- The efforts of the Government to improve irrigation facilities by commissioning new projects and improving old irrigation infrastructure have been successful and begun to pay off. The gross irrigated area of all crops increased by 117% between 2014-15 (from 62.48 lakh acres) and 2021-22 (to 135 lakh acres).
- The Government has provided a safety net by procuring total production of major crops like Paddy and actively supporting a transition to demand driven and commercial agriculture which will provide a sustainable increase in income to the farmers through initiatives like crop diversification and the oil palm mission etc.
- The State is one of the potential states for Oil Palm cultivation and stands 6th in area with 68,440 acres (till 2021-22), 2nd in production of Fresh fruit Bunch and 1st in oil Extraction (OEF) with 19.32% in India.

1. Compound Annual Growth Rate

2. As on 20.01.2023



## 4.1. Agriculture and allied activities -Macro Trends

Agriculture is a vital sector in the economies of developing countries and a key issue in sustainable development. The cluster of issues around 'sustainable agriculture, food security, and nutrition' has emerged as an important focus area. Due to the spread of harmful chemical agriculture, there is also a need for a transition to ecologically sound farming in many areas, otherwise, it can lead to a crisis. Lack of proper systems related to access to credit, and insurance systems can lead to many economic crises, as well. Considering all these issues, the Government of Telangana focuses on several flagship programs that are aimed at not only improving farmers' income but also the overall well-being of the farming community in the State.

As more than 60% of the rural population of Telangana is employed in agriculture and its allied activities, investing in the agriculture sector can address not only the hunger and malnutrition of these populations but also other challenges, including poverty, water, and energy use, climate change and unsustainable production and consumption. It is clear that, in Telangana, the agriculture sector is a major contributor to the GSDP as the Gross State value added (GSVA) of the agriculture and allied sector has seen a growth of 186% from its formation.

Budget allocation for agriculture increased markedly from Rs.6,611 crore in 2016-17 to Rs.27,228 crore in 2022-23<sup>3</sup>. In the current year 2022-23 budget, the Government has allocated 14.4% of its total revenue expenditure towards agriculture and allied activities.

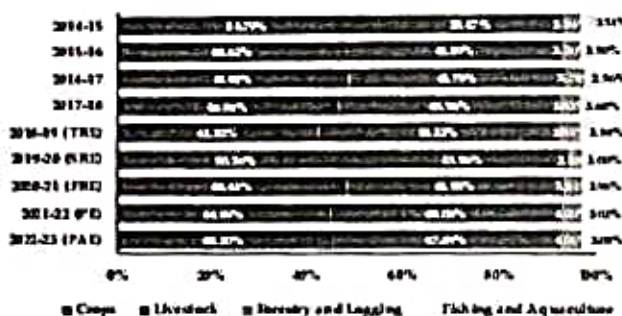
There is a sustained growth of primary sector contribution to the state economy over the years. The contribution of the crops sector to the State's GSVA at Current Prices has increased by 136% from Rs.41,706 crores in 2014-15 to Rs.98,478 crores in 2022-23(PAE). There is a marked improvement in GSVA at Current Prices between 2018-19 and 2019-20 (an increase of 63.11% from Rs. 48,366 crores to Rs. 78,894 crores), which in part attributed to increase in investment on agriculture through schemes such as Rythu Bandhu. Fig 4.1 below denotes sector wise percentage shares in the state economy and trends between 2014-15 to 2022-23(PAE) at Current Prices

Fig 4.1: Sectoral Contribution to the State's GSVA from 2014-15 to 2022-23 (PAE) (at Current Prices)



Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Fig 4.2: Agriculture and Allied Activities Contribution to GSVA Between 2014-15 and 2022-23 (PAE) at Current Prices



Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Between 2014-15 to 2022-23(PAE), GSVA (at current prices) of Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries have seen a CAGR of 14.05% in the State. The livestock sector is a major driver of this growth with a CAGR of 17.15% and its contribution to the GSVA of Agriculture & Allied activities has considerably improved from 38.47% to 47.69% in the above period. The growth in part is attributed to the renewed efforts of the government in this sector, which include new schemes such as the Sheep distribution scheme. Table 4.1 below shows a comparison between the percent growth rate of Telangana and India over the years in current prices

3. Telangana Budget Analysis - 2022-23, PRS Legislative Research



**Table 4.1: Growth Rate of Agriculture sector GSVA at Current Prices: Telangana Vs India (2015-16 to 2022-23(PAE))**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (TRE)	2019-20 (SRE)	2020-21 (FRE)	2021-22 (PE)	2022-23
Telangana	-0.5	17.5	13.9	12.7	37.1	13.3	9.7	11.9
India	6.4	13.1	12.4	7.1	10.8	7.5	10.3	12.5

Source: MOSPI, GoI, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Table 4.2 below depicts the sub-sector's contribution to the agriculture growth between 2015-16 and 2022-23(PAE), in which the crop sector has seen a growth of 5.7% in 2022-23(PAE) from -6.4%(2015-16).

**Table 4.2: Sub Sectoral Growth Rate Contribution to Overall Sector Growth (at Current Prices) Between 2015-16 and 2022-23 (PAE)**

Sub sector of Agriculture and Allied Activities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (TRE)	2019-20 (SRE)	2020-21 (FRE)	2021-22 (PE)	2022-23 (PAE)
Crops	-6.4%	8.9%	4.4%	0.9%	26.7%	4.5%	0.8%	5.7%
Livestock	5.9%	8.0%	7.6%	10.8%	9.9%	7.0%	7.8%	5.3%
Forestry and Logging	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	-0.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%
Fishing and Aquaculture	0.0%	-0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Agriculture and Allied Activities Growth rate (in %)	-0.5%	17.5%	13.9%	12.7%	37.1%	13.3%	9.7%	11.9%

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Fig 4.3 below depicts the trends in the CAGR of GSVA (Current Prices) of Agriculture between 2014-15 and 2021-22 across non special category states for which data is available. Among them, Telangana stands at 3rd rank with a CAGR of 11.14% next to Madhya Pradesh(15.59%) and Karnataka(12.06%).

**Fig 4.3: CAGR of Agriculture Sector GSVA (Current Prices): Telangana vs. other States (2014-15 to 2021-22<sup>1</sup>)**



Source: RBI Handbook of statistics on Indian Economy 2021-22

<sup>1</sup> Analysis was done among from Special Category States for which data is available

## 4.2. Land Use Pattern

Telangana State is the 11th largest State in the country with a geographical area of over 276.95 lakh acres (112.08 lakh hectares). Of this, 52.88 percent of the area is under Net Sown Area, around 24.70 percent is under Forest Cover, 7.46 percent is under land put to Non-agriculture use, 5.26 percent area is under Fallow lands, 5.42 percent is under Barren and uncultivable land and the balance area is under permanent pastures and other grazing lands.

### 4.2.1 Land holding pattern

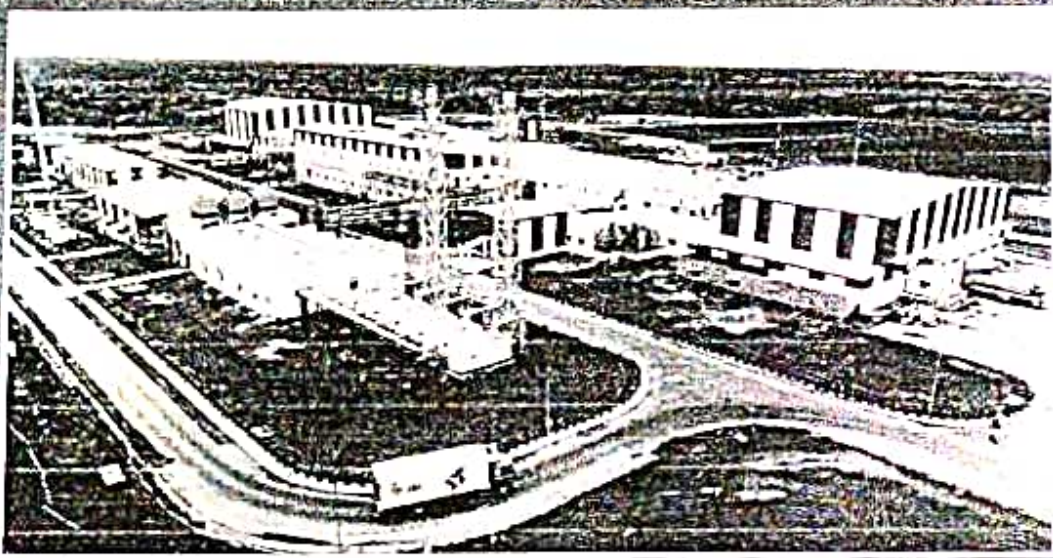
The total number of operational holdings in the State is 59.48 lakhs covering an area of 59.72 lakh hectares<sup>1</sup>. Marginal and Small farmers hold about 88.3% of the landholdings (less than 4.94 acres) accounting for 61.7% (36.83 lakh hectares) of the area operated. Semi-medium, Medium and Large farmers hold 9.5%, 2.1%, 0.2% of the land holdings account for 24.6%, 11.5%, 2.3% of the area operated respectively. According to the Agriculture Census, 2015-16, the average land holding size in the State



CHAPTER

5

# INDUSTRIES





# Key Highlights

- In the year 2022-23, the industries sector's contribution to the state's Gross Value Added (GSVA) was 18.96%, whereas it provided employment to 21% of the working population. There was a 10.51% increase in the Nominal GVA of the industrial sector from 2021-22 to 2022-23.
- Between 2014-15 and 2022-23, 2 out of 4 sub-sectors of the state's industrial sector have recorded a higher Compound Annual Growth Rate(CAGR) than the CAGR at the national level. The Manufacturing sector's CAGR in Telangana was roughly 1.4 times that at the national level and the Electricity and Utilities sector's CAGR was approximately 1.1 times the national CAGR.
- Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, the CAGR of the state's Industrial sector (10.12%) is second highest among the South Indian states, whereas the CAGR of the state's Manufacturing sub-sector (12.21%) was the highest.
- According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21, 'Manufacturing' sub- sector employing 10.95% and 'Construction' sub-sector employing 8.82% of the total working population are the two major sub-sectors that have led to maximum employment creation in the state.
- In 2022-23 (upto January 2023), TS-iPASS has approved 2518 units bringing in new investments worth Rs. 20,237 crore.
- Government of Telangana signed an MoU with the Thailand government for mutual cooperation in SMEs and startups and this is the first time in history that an MoU has been signed between the Thai Ministry of Commerce and a State government of India.
- During 2021-22, merchandise goods worth Rs. 81,971 crore were exported by the state. Pharmaceutical goods and Organic Chemicals constituted 57.31% of the total goods exported. The USA was the largest importer of goods from Telangana, importing over 28.13% of all exports by value.
- Telangana was included in the Top Achievers category in the latest edition (2020) of Ease of Doing Business rankings which were recently announced in 2022 and since 2016 it has been consistently ranked among the top 3 states in India.
- In the Export Preparedness Index 2021, Telangana has scored 100 in the Business environment indicator.
- T-Hub has competed against 55 incubators at the national level and has bagged the "Best Incubator in India " award at the National Startup Awards 2022 of the DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for its efforts to support the growth of the startup ecosystem in Telangana.
- "Skyroot Aerospace", a startup incubated in T-Hub has gained the distinguished status of developing India's first private rocket called "Prarambh".



## 5.1 Role of Industry and its Contribution to the State Economy

Industrialization has played a crucial role in bringing about economic development and in raising the productivity of the economy across nations worldwide. Industrialization opens numerous avenues for employing surplus labour, thereby lifting economic stagnation. Industrialization also leads to technological advancement and results in the overall progress of society and therefore it must be focused upon to achieve developmental goals.

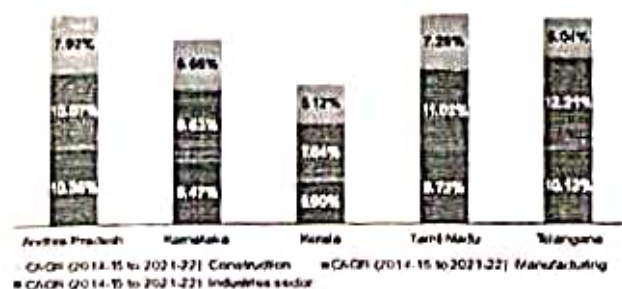
The Government of Telangana through its Industrial Policy Framework has envisaged achieving inclusive growth whereby all the sections of the state are equally benefited. Since its formation in the year 2014, the state has made continuous efforts for the growth of the industrial sector, which has resulted in increased investments and employment opportunities.

Industrial sector GVA of Telangana at current prices (PAE) for 2022-23 stood at Rs. 2,26,492 crore which also includes 'Mining and Quarrying'. This accounts for 18.96% of Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

In 2022-23, the GVA of the industrial sector in Telangana grew by 10.51%, compared to 2021-22. For the same period, the national industrial sector GVA grew by 14.96% in nominal terms.

During the period 2014-15 to 2021-22, among the South Indian States, the CAGR of Telangana is highest in the Manufacturing sub-sector and is second highest in the Industries sector as a whole.

**Figure 5.1 Statewise nominal CAGR growth within the Industries sector, Manufacturing sub-sector, and Construction sub-sector for the South Indian States ( 2014-15 to 2021-22)**



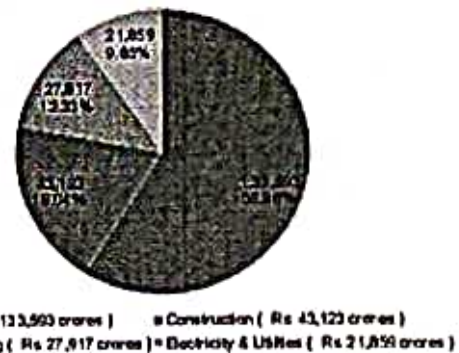
Source: IITM Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2021-22

### 5.1.1. Sub-sectoral Analysis

#### 5.1.1.1. Sub-sectoral Contribution

Major chunk of the GVA contribution of the industrial sector comes from the 'Manufacturing' sub-sector which accounts for 58.98% of the nominal GVA of the industrial sector. The rest of it comes from the 'Construction', 'Mining and Quarrying', and 'Electricity and other Utilities' sub-sectors (see Figure 5.2).

**Figure 5.2 Contribution of Industry Sub-sectors to GSVA at current prices (PAE) (Rs. 2,26,492 crore) in Telangana (2022-23)**



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2022

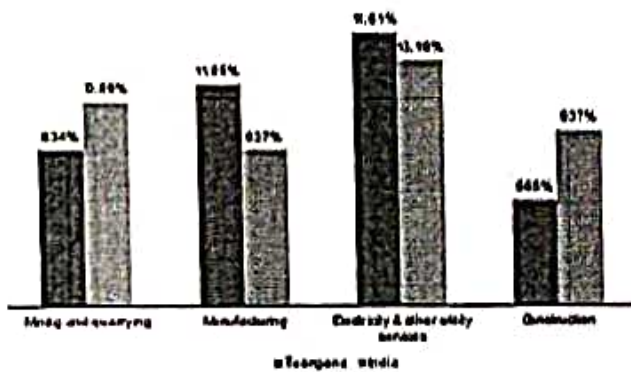
#### 5.1.1.2. Sub-sectoral Growth

Two out of four key sub-sectors (Electricity and other Utilities and Manufacturing) within Industries achieved a higher Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) than their national counterparts between 2014-15 and 2022-23 (see Figure 5.3). The nominal GSVA of Electricity and other utilities witnessed a 14.61% Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) between 2014-15 and 2022-23, roughly 1.1 times the national CAGR for the sub-sector. This is followed by the Manufacturing sector, with a CAGR of 11.85%, approximately 1.4 times the national CAGR for the sub-sector. This mirrors the successful implementation of the government-formulated policies and the state was successful in carrying out the reforms of the Business Reform Action plan, 2020 of the Department for Promotion of Industry



and Internal Trade. This is testified by the state's performance in Ease of Doing Business rankings where Telangana ranked in the top three states' since its inception in 2016. This was aided by the state's vision of creating business-friendly infrastructure like industrial parks, Special Economic Zones, logistics facilities, and other amenities that has propelled the state to become an attractive investment destination to competent investors. For instance, TS-iPASS, since its introduction in 2014 has cumulatively granted approvals to 22,110 units which have brought in investments worth Rs. 2,53,575 crore and created employment for 17,26,178 individuals.

**Figure 5.3 Sub-sector-wise nominal CAGR growth within Industries for Telangana and India (2014-15 to 2022-23)**



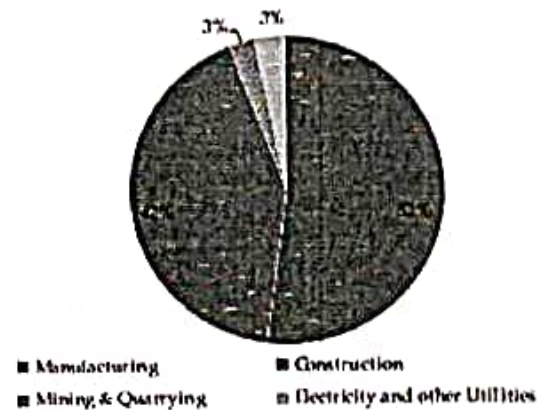
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2022

### 5.1.1.3. Employment Contribution

The Periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21, reports that 21% of the working population in the state are employed by the industries sector. That is approximately 29,90,043 working persons in the state are engaged in the industry sector<sup>1</sup>. Within the sector, Construction and Manufacturing are sub-sectors that provide the largest share of employment to the workforce in the state, employing 8.82% and 10.95% of the state's working persons, respectively. The other two sub-sectors together employ 1.23% of the state's workforce. As shown in Figure 5.4,

Construction and Manufacturing account for 41.99% and 52.15% of the industrial workforce, whereas the other two sub-sectors together account for 5.86%.

**Figure 5.4 Number of people working in different sub-sectors in the Industry Sector in Telangana (2020-21)<sup>2</sup>**



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Gov; Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2020-21

## 5.2. Major Initiatives of the State to Promote Industrial Development

### 5.2.1. Telangana State-Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS)

TS-iPASS was enacted in 2014 which provides clearances to all projects within 30 days and as per Invest India portal, it is recognized as one of the shortest periods across the country. The introduction of TS-iPASS has eased the administrative burden of setting up industries in the state to a great extent. This system is crucial to implementing the 'Right to Clearance' guaranteed to industrialists by the state. This guarantee is unique to Telangana and has been instrumental in Telangana's consistently high ranking in Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), compiled by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), since 2016. Figure 5.5 shows the number of approvals given, under TS-iPASS, since 2014-15.

<sup>1</sup> All calculations on employment in industries are estimated figures, calculated based on PLFS data, and may vary slightly from the actual figures.

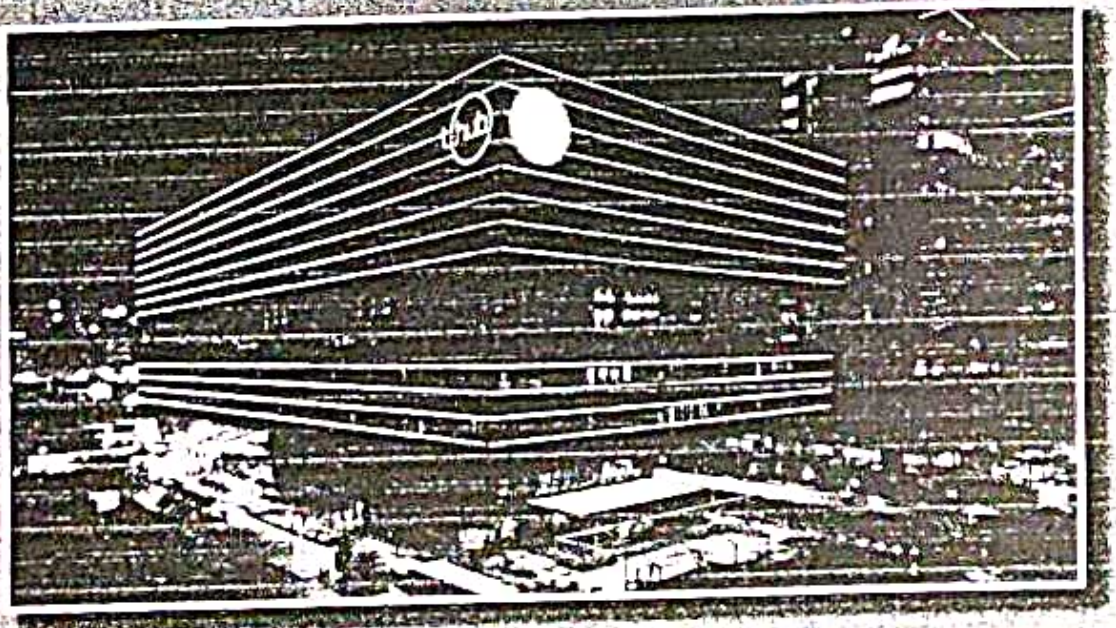
<sup>2</sup> All figures are estimated from PLFS 2020-21, and might differ slightly from actual figures.



CHAPTER

6

# SERVICES



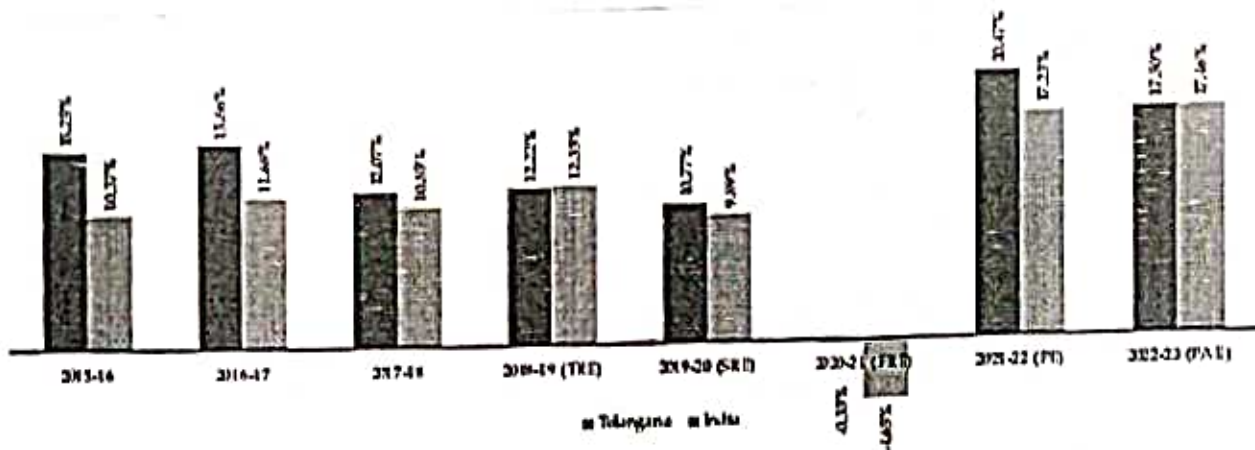


# Key Highlights

- The services sector remains the dominant sector in Telangana's economy, with a share of 62.81% in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current (2022-23) prices.
- The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Gross Value Added (GVA) at current (2022-23) prices by the services sector in Telangana (12.81%) between 2014-15 and 2022-23 is 2.36 percentage points higher than the All-India average (10.45%).
- The 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services' is the most dominant sub-sector of the services sector in the state, which contributed more than one-third (33.20%) of the GVA at current (2022-23) prices. It is also the largest sub-sector (20.85%) of the state's total GVA.
- The 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants' sub-sector experienced the maximum Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) between 2014-15 and 2022-23 (at current prices), at 16.13%, followed by 'Other Services' at 14.24% then 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services' at 12.53%.
- Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, IT exports from Telangana experienced a Compounded Annual Growth Rate of 15.67%. The total employment in the IT sector increased from nearly 3.7 lakhs to 7.7 lakhs during this period. To further accelerate such growth, the Government has introduced its second ICT Policy (2021-26).
- According to PLFS 2020-21, more than one-third (33.21%) of total workers in Telangana are employed in the services sector. At the all-India level, this is 29.64%. Within the services sector in the state, more than one-third of total workers (39.75%) are employed in the 'Trade, Hotels and Restaurants' sub-sector, whereas 21.04% of the workers are employed in the 'Transport, Storage and Communication' sub-sector, together accounting for 60.79% of the employment in the services sector.
- The services sector's contribution to employment is higher in Telangana's urban areas than in rural areas. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21, 63.22% of the urban workers in the state were working in the service sector, whereas it was 18.28% in the rural areas.
- Tourism Department, Government of Telangana won National Tourism Awards in four categories. The categories are Best State (Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation), Best Tourism Friendly Golf Course (Hyderabad Golf Association), Best Tourist Friendly Railway Station (Secunderabad Railway Station), and Best Medical Tourism Facility (Apollo Hospitals). The awards were presented by the Government of India at World Tourism Day celebrations held in New Delhi in September 2022.
- In January 2023, the National startup awards 2022 was announced by Startup India & DPIIT, Government of India in which the Government of Telangana Startup incubator - T-Hub, won the Best Incubator in India prize in the incubator space where incubators across 17 sectors have participated.



Figure 6.3. Year-on-Year Growth Rate of GVA at current prices by the services sector (2015-16 to 2022-23): Telangana vs. India

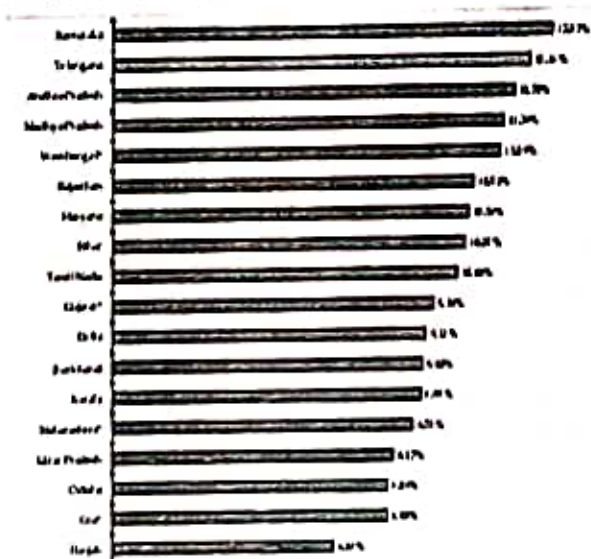


Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, Telangana service sector GVA at current prices experienced the second highest Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 12.16% among all Non-Special Category States and Southern States over the span of 7 years (see Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4. Services Sector Performance of GVA at current prices (2014-15 to 2021-22): Non-Special Category States

Services - CAGR (2014-15 to 2021-22)



Source: RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2021-22. \* Indicates data not available for 2021-22. \*\* Indicates data not available for 2021-22 and 2020-21.

### 6.3. Employment Trends in the Services Sector

According to PLFS 2020-21, more than one-third (33.21%) of all workers in Telangana are employed in the services sector. At the all-India level, this is 29.64%.

In urban areas, the share of service sector workers in Telangana (63.22%) has been higher than in India (60.52%) since 2017-18. On the other hand, in rural areas, Telangana's share (18.28%) is lower than the national average (18.59%) (see Figure 6.5). Complementing employment in the services sector is the key skilling initiative taken by the state through ITIs, TASK, and other educational institutions in the state.

Figure 6.5. Share of services sector workers in the total workers: Telangana vs India (2017-18 to 2020-21)

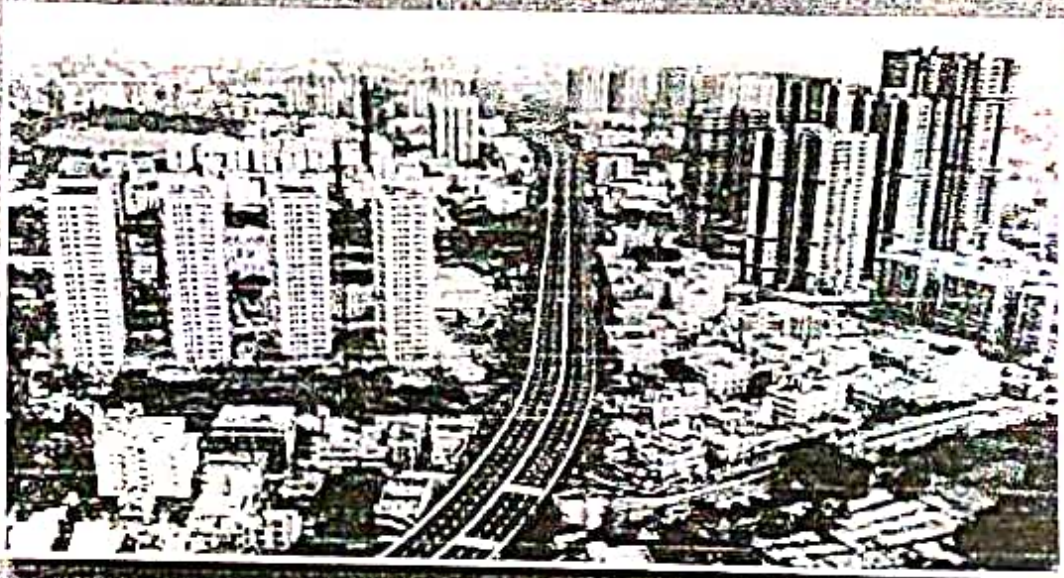




CHAPTER

7

# INFRASTRUCTURE





# Key Highlights

Telangana has a total road network of 1,09,260 km of which 51% are Black top roads (53,445 km), 30% are Unmetalled roads (31,209 km), 10% are Cement concrete roads (10,794 km), and 9% are Metalled roads (8,828 km), excluding National highways.

The total vehicle strength in the state is 1.51 crore. Of this, Motorcycles and cars together account for around 85%. Nearly, 5% are Tractors and trailers, and the remaining 10% are other vehicles.

The Installed capacity of power in Telangana is 18,069 MW. Of this, Thermal energy constitutes more than half of the share (10,481 MW). Around 41% is sourced from renewable energy (7,439 MW), and Nuclear energy accounts for about 1% (149 MW).

The total Contracted capacity of power in Telangana is 17,667 MW. Of this, around 50% is generated by the state sector (8,786 MW), 36.1% of electricity is from the private sector (6,385 MW), and 14.1% of electricity is from the central sector (2,496 MW).

The total electrical connections in the state are 174.03 lakh. Of these, 125.56 lakh (72.15%) are domestic, 26.96 lakh (15.49%)

are agricultural, and 21.51 lakh (12.36%) are industrial and other connections.

- Telangana has 4.08 crore telephone subscribers, of which 98% are wireless subscribers. Among the 2.37 crore urban subscribers, 96% use wireless telephones. In rural areas, there are 1.70 crore (99.8%) wireless subscribers and nearly 50,000 wireline subscribers.
- Telangana has the 2nd lowest transmission loss among South Indian states and the 4th lowest transmission loss in the country. The Electricity transmission and distribution loss of the state in 2019-20 was 15.28% compared to the all-India value of 20.46%.
- Through Mission Bhagiratha, access to treated surface water is ensured for
  - 23,975 rural habitations (outside Outer Ring Road), 649 rural habitations that are merged with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and 121 ULBs
  - 23,517 schools, 27,257 Anganwadi Centers and other government institutions



## 7.1 Introduction

Infrastructure refers to the basic physical systems of a region or nation, such as transportation, water, sanitation, energy, and communication, that are required for the overall growth of the region. Infrastructure is the foundation on which the structure of any economy is built. Since its formation, the Government of Telangana has been making consistent efforts to promote essential infrastructural development. For instance, Telangana achieved 100% saturation in household electrification by 2018. In addition, Telangana is the only state in the country that has been supplying 24-hour free power to farmers since 2018.

The progress made on the five key components of infrastructure - Transportation, Energy, Communication, Water supply, and Sanitation - has been detailed in this chapter. The other aspects of infrastructure such as public services, Industries, health, and education were detailed in chapters 4, 5, 8 and 10.

## 7.2 Transportation

The three modes of transport - Roads, Railways, and Airways - play a key role in the movement of goods and people in the state. Along with being a key infrastructural requirement, transportation is also a significant contributor to the state's total economic product.

### 7.2.1 Road transportation network

The Road Transportation network in Telangana consists of the following:

1. National Highways (NHs)
2. Roads managed by the Roads and Buildings Department (R&B)
3. Rural roads managed by the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)
4. Roads managed by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC).

The total road length in Telangana is 1,09,260 km. Of which, 61.80% are rural roads, 25.39% are state highways and district roads (R&B), 8.25% are GHMC roads, and 4.56% are National Highways (see table 7.1)

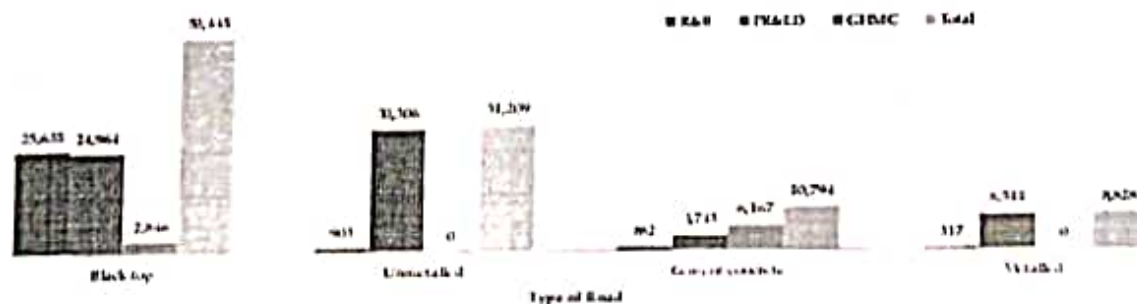
**Table 7.1 Road Transportation network in Telangana (2021-22)**

Sl. No.	Type of Road	Length (km)
1	PRED Roads (Rural Roads)	67,527
2	Roads and Buildings Roads	27,737
3	GHMC Roads	9,013
4	National Highways	4,983
5	Total Road Network (1+2+3+4)	1,09,260

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

The total road network in the state other than NHs is 1,04,277 km of which, 51% are Black top roads (53,445 km), 30% are Unmetalled roads (31,209 km), 10% are Cement concrete roads (10,794 km), and 9% are Metalled roads (8,828 km), excluding National highways. (see figure 7.1)

**Figure 7.1. Road Network (Length in Km) in Telangana by Construction material (2021-22)**



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



Among the districts in Telangana, Rangareddy has the longest road network with a length of 7,714 Km. Nalgonda with a total road network of 7,529 km is the district with the second-longest road network.

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)<sup>1</sup> has a total road network of 9,013 km. Of which, 6,167 km (68.42%) are cement concrete roads and 2,846 km (31.58%) are blacktop roads.

The share of all-weather roads<sup>2</sup> in the total road transportation network (excluding National highways), is 70%, with a total length of 73,063 km. All GHMC roads, around 97% of state highways and district roads (R&B roads), and nearly 55% of the rural roads are all-weather roads (see table 7.2)

**Table 7.2. Percentage of all-weather roads in Telangana (2021-22)**

Type of Road	All-weather roads (km)	Total length (km)	Percentage of all-weather roads
PRED Roads	37,220	67,527	55.12%
R&B Roads	26,834	27,737	95.74%
GHMC Roads	9,013	9,013	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,067</b>	<b>1,04,274</b>	<b>70.07%</b>

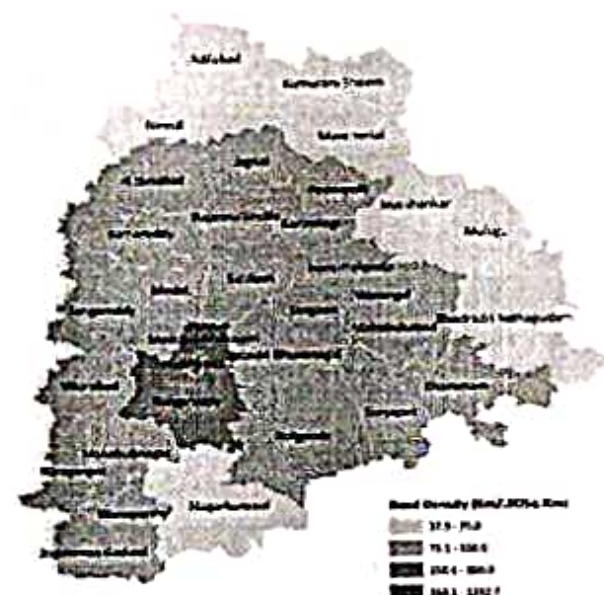
Source : (1) Roads & Buildings Department, (2) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, (3) GHMC

## Road Density

As of 2021-22, Telangana has a total road density<sup>3</sup> of 97.49 km for 100 sq km. Among the districts, Hyderabad has the highest with a road density of

1332.7 km per 100 sq km. Medchal Malkajgiri and Rangareddy are the districts with the second and third highest road densities at 386 km per 100 square km and 1576 per 100 square km respectively (see figure 7.2)

**Figure 7.2. District-wise Road Density (2021-22)**



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

## 7.2.2 Vehicle strength in the state

As of November 2022, the total number of registered vehicles in Telangana is 151,13,129. Nearly 73% of the total vehicles in Telangana are motorcycles. Motor cars and motor cabs together account for 13.6% of the total vehicle strength and the remaining 13% are other vehicles (see table 7.3)

1. GHMC Roads are spread across Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Rangareddy and Medchal Malkajgiri districts.
2. All-weather roads are the roads that are trafficable in every weather condition such as Cement-concrete roads, Black-top roads, and Metalled roads. All roads, barring unmetalled roads, are classified as all-weather roads.
3. Road density is the length of road per 100 sq km of land area.



**Table 7.3. Vehicles registered in the state as of 14th November 2022**

Sl. No.	Type	Number
1	Motor Cycles	1,11,62,221
2	Motor Cars	19,45,307
3	Tractor and trailers	6,82,932
4	Goods Carriage Vehicles	5,95,659
5	Auto-Rickshaws	4,48,250
6	Motor cabs	1,14,564
7	Others	86,508
8	Maxi Cabs	30,899
9	Educational Institution vehicles	28,672
10	Stage Carriage vehicles	9,400
11	Contract Carriage vehicles	5,432
12	Private service vehicles	3,051
13	e-Rickshaw/e-Cart	234
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,51,13,129</b>

Source: Transport Department, Government of Telangana

### 7.2.2.1 Anywhere - Anytime Online service

The Government of Telangana launched a Mobile-Governance program called Anywhere-Anytime to improve transparency in service delivery. This program enables citizens to access the Regional Transport Authorities (RTA) services through the T-App folio mobile app. Anywhere-Anytime is equipped with a deep learning-based comparison and liveness detection to assess the veracity of smartphone-received photos. A machine learning-based entrance resolution is added to this to check the applicant's demographic characteristics. Due to these features, citizens now can avail of RTA services without visiting a center.

### 7.2.3 Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC)

The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC) provides timely, affordable, and efficient bus services to the public. It operates 9,097 buses, including 6,479 owned and 2,618 hired buses. TSRTC has 3,500 routes connecting intra-state and inter-state destinations.

Nearly 68% of the TSRTC buses serve rural areas and around 32% of the buses serve the urban population. TSRTC has an employee strength of 44,648 in various cadres. There are 99 bus depots across 21 divisions.

Nearly 45 lakh passengers travel in TSRTC buses every day with an occupancy ratio of 67.72%. The average daily earning of TSRTC (up to October 2022) was Rs. 13.18 crore. To augment commercial revenues, TSRTC also introduced parcel and cargo services that move consignments of Government departments, private establishments, and individuals. The corporation earned a revenue of Rs. 161.81 crore by delivering 1.00 crore parcels up to November 2022.

### 7.2.4 Urban Transport Infrastructure in Hyderabad

#### Road Development

Hyderabad city accounts for nearly 29% of the total urban population of the state, and the population is growing at a rapid pace. With the growing population, there has been significant growth in the use of four-wheelers, leading to traffic congestion and frequent traffic jams. The growing human and vehicle population requires the government to devise a focused strategy for easy mobility across the city through the development of advanced infrastructure facilities.

The Government of Telangana introduced the Strategic Road Development Programme (SRDP) to improve traffic and transport infrastructure, minimise travel time, and increase average journey speed in Hyderabad city. The construction of 33 transit infrastructures including flyovers, underpasses, and



CHAPTER

8

# HEALTH





# Key Highlights

- The Government sanctioned 9 new Government Medical Colleges with a cumulative intake capacity of 900 MBBS students at Asifabad, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Jangaon, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Rajanna Sircilla, Vikarabad and Nirmal.
- The Government relaunched the Kanti Velugu programme on 18 January 2023, in the Khammam district with an aim to build "Avoidable Blindness-free Telangana."
- The TSMSIDC is ranked third in the Country in the Drugs and Vaccine Distribution System (DVDS) portal.
- Telangana was the only State among the 19 larger States in the country to have demonstrated a strong overall performance on NITI Aayog's Annual Health Index 2019-20, ranking third.
- Telangana has received the best performance award in malaria elimination and progressed from Category II to Category I from 2015 to 2021.
- Under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) - Aarogyasri an additional 646 treatments were made available and applicable through the government hospitals in the State.
- Telangana has implemented a number of upgrading programmes for AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals, making it the only State with pharmacies in all three AYUSH systems (Ayurveda, Unani, and Homeopathy).
- Government has launched Rs. 5/- per meal programme for attendants of patients in 18 major hospitals in Hyderabad / Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC).
- Telangana has the highest coverage of the precautionary(booster) dose vaccination in the 18+ age group among larger States.



### 8.3.8 Employee And Journalist Health Scheme

The "Employees and Journalist Health Scheme" has been put into place by the government to give cashless treatment to all State Government employees, pensioners, journalists, and their dependents. The Government has issued 15,959 Health Cards to Journalists and 47,723 Health Cards are issued to their dependents and an amount of Rs. 1,447.66 crore expenditure has been incurred from

2014-15 to 2022-23 for 3.57 lakh beneficiaries for various treatments undergone by Journalists and their families. Further, financial assistance of Rs.6.88 lakh is given to those journalists who died due to COVID-19.

The Government has also introduced and implemented the Social Security Scheme for working journalists in the State with coverage of Rs 5.00 lakh Accidental Insurance. 20,000 journalists are covered under this scheme for the year 2022-23.

#### Box 8.1

#### Kanti Velugu: World's largest community program

Telangana is known for its unique kind of welfare schemes in the nation. The State is setting standards in the development process. The schemes implemented by Telangana have proved to be good examples of a welfare State that aspires to progress toward sustainable and inclusive development. Each scheme is not just a random innovative idea, but one formulated with deep understanding on the ground and with the objective of building a progressive Telangana. One of the many flagship schemes implemented by the government is "Kanti Velugu."

Kanti Velugu is the biggest eye screening programme launched in 2018 to address a large percentage of avoidable vision impairment among the population of the State, with an aim to build "Avoidable Blindness-free Telangana." A major public health problem in India is avoidable blindness. The results of the National Blindness and Visual Impairment Survey India 2015-19 suggest that cataracts are the leading cause of blindness and visual impairment among the population aged 50 or over, accounting for blindness in 2 out of 3 persons and vision impairment in 7 out of 10 persons. Simple spectacles or cataract surgery can cure most avoidable vision problems. People, especially the elderly and women, tend to ignore or postpone eye problems until it is too late, which is also an issue. Moreover, accessing medical and optometric care is challenging for those living in rural and tribal areas.

Having understood these issues, the government is aiming under this programme to deliver comprehensive, hassle-free services directly to the public, including free eye screening and vision checks for all State residents, free eyewear, and medications for common eye conditions, to raise public awareness about the need to prevent serious, disabling eye diseases. The programme lasted six and a half months and ended on January 31, 2019.

#### Achievements of the First Phase of Kanti Velugu

1. More than 1.54 crore people were tested, of whom 55% are female and 45% are male.
2. Of the persons tested, 16.6% were SCs, and 11.02% were STs.
3. 25 lakh people received reading glasses, and another 20 lakh received prescription glasses.

The programme served its purpose by reaching out to the State's most vulnerable citizens and helping them overcome preventable blindness. Considering the success of the first phase in 2018, the government relaunched the programme on January 18, 2023, in the Khammam district. This time, it is proposed to complete the programme in 100 working days by deploying 1500 teams in Gram Panchayats and urban local bodies ward-wise.



**Figure 8.3: District Wise precautionary dose of vaccination coverage for 18+ years category**



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

**Figure 8.5: District Wise second dose of vaccination coverage for 15-18 category**



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

**Figure 8.4 : District Wise second dose of vaccination coverage for 18+ years category**



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

## 8.6 Way Forward

"Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages" is one of the crucial Sustainable Development Goals which is of intrinsic importance. It can allow society to contribute more significantly and effectively to economic development. Telangana's strength lies in its strong public healthcare system. Investments in the State's health infrastructure have increased significantly during the past two years, both in terms of size and quality. The Government will continue to work toward delivering high-quality healthcare to all individuals with a specific focus on availability, accessibility, and affordability



# Key Highlights

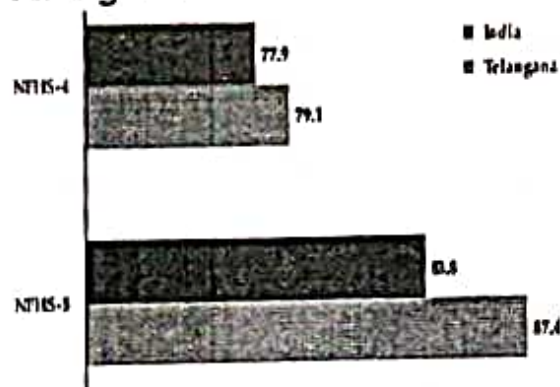
- Over the last decade, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Telangana has decreased by 61%, from 110 in 2010-12 to 43 in 2018-20.
- Telangana has the third lowest MMR among the 18 Non-Special Category States of the country.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Telangana has fallen by 40%, from 35 in 2014 to 21 in 2020
- Institutional births improved from 91.5% to 97% between NFHS 4 and NFHS 5, and births in Government hospitals improved from 30.5% in 2015-16 to 61% in 2022.
- The KCR Kit and Amma Odi programmes have helped increase institutional deliveries and reduce the maternal mortality ratio in the State.
- The Government launched the flagship programme "KCR Nutrition Kits" on December 21, 2022, in high anaemia prevalent districts to reduce anaemia in pregnant women.
- The Government has supplied health and nutrition kits to adolescent girls to improve their health and nutrition status.
- Telangana has been adjudged as the best-performing State in Midwifery by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2022.
- Telangana ranked second among the best-performing States in High-Risk Pregnancy Identification awards in the National Maternal Health workshop, organised by the Maternal Health division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2022.
- The State ranked third in the country both in terms of overall performance as well as incremental performance according to NITI Aayog's report 'Healthy States-Progressive India-Health Index 2019-20.
- NITI Aayog, in its report, "Take Home Ration: Good Practices across States and UTs," in 2022 highlighted the Arogya Lakshmi Scheme's nutritional enrichment, transparent and quality-assured procurement and supply chain of commodities, comprehensive monitoring, etc. as best practices.



### 9.3.1.2. Immunisation

The State has seen a large increase in immunisation rates (Fig 9.8). In 2015-16, 79.1% of children under the age of 2 years were fully immunised, by 2019-20, it has been increased to 87.4%. This has been enabled by counselling and campaigning by ASHA and Anganwadi workers to encourage parents to get their children vaccinated. About 4,94,385 children were fully immunised during 2022-23.

**Figure 9.8. Status of Immunisation (%) - India and Telangana**



Source: National Family Health Survey-Round 4 and 5

From the above figure, it is clear that the State is faring well in child immunisation as compared to the national performance.

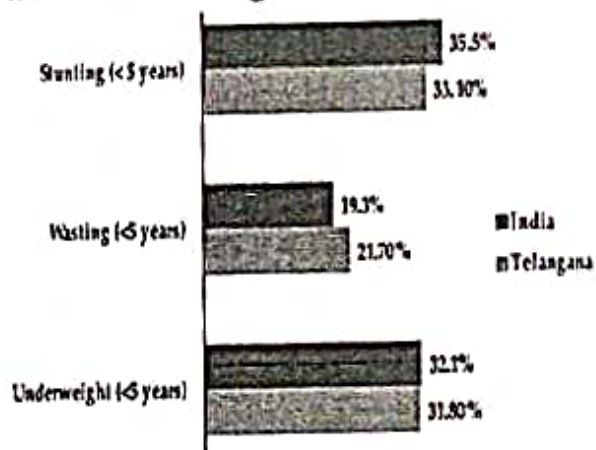
### 9.3.2. Child Nutritional Outcomes

Undernutrition affects physical and cognitive development of children, their quality of schooling and productivity as young adults. Telangana faces a problem called the 'triple burden' of nutrition - which is under nutrition, over nutrition (obesity) and anaemia. Government interventions have focused largely on addressing problems of under-nutrition. Globally, there are four outcome indicators to measure undernutrition: underweight (low weight-for-age), stunting (low height-for-age), wasting (low weight-for-height) and anaemia (low red blood cell or hemoglobin levels)

The State has performed better than the national average in Stunting and Underweight. Around

21.7% of children under five years of age in the State were wasted, 33.1% were stunted and 31.8% were underweight in 2019-20 (Fig 9.9) as per NFHS 5 in the State.

**Figure 9.9 Key Nutritional Outcomes of Children (Under 5 years): India vs Telangana**



Source: National Family Health Survey-Round 5

**Figure 9.10 Underweight percentages across districts in Telangana**



Source: National Family Health Survey-Round 5



**Figure 9.11 Stunting percentages across districts in Telangana**



Source: National Family Health Survey-Round 5

Inadequate dietary intake, exclusive breastfeeding, and early breastfeeding start are the direct factors of child nutrition that can be addressed by ICDS interventions. As per NFHS 5, 9.2% of children aged 6-23 months receive an adequate diet, 68.2% are exclusively breastfed, and 37.1% are breastfed within one hour of birth in the State.

Simultaneously, the Government is dedicated to tackling underlying determinants like access to safe drinking water and sanitation; 100% of families in the State have access to clean drinking water. The Government is increasing awareness of best practices, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices.

### 9.3.3. Initiatives influencing Child Health Outcomes

#### 9.3.3.1 Child Healthcare Services

There are 314 PHCs in the State that are notified as round the clock Mother and Child Health Care Centres to promote institutional deliveries to reduce child mortality. In addition to this, there are 66 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neo-natal

Care (CEMONE) units, 29 special newborn care units, 46 special newborn stabilisation units, and 562 newborn care corners in various Government hospitals in the State to reduce infant mortality and improve neonatal care. These units provide care at birth, help in managing sick newborns, resuscitate asphyxiated newborns, follow up on high risk newborns and offer immunisation services.

#### 9.3.3.2 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC's)

Undernutrition is an invisible problem. It can jeopardise a child's survival, health, growth and development. To prevent deaths among severely malnourished children under five years of age (0-5), the Government has established the NRC under the National Rural Health Mission. They provide nutritional and clinical management services to children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). There are 12 NRCs functioning in the State, out of which 10 are 20-bedded and 2 are 10-bedded focussing primarily on the tribal areas of the State.

#### 9.3.3.3. Kangaroo Mother Care Centres

There are 22 Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Centres in the State which offer simple, cost-effective and preventive care to mothers and newborns. This care includes services such as breastfeeding and continuous skin-to-skin contact between mother and newborn, for low birth weight infants. The care improves the overall duration of breastfeeding, and reduces the risk of infections in newborns. It promotes growth and development of the child, increases mother-child bonding, and reduces stress in both mother and child. 28,889 newborns were provided care in KMCs between 2015 and December 2022.

#### 9.3.3.4. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

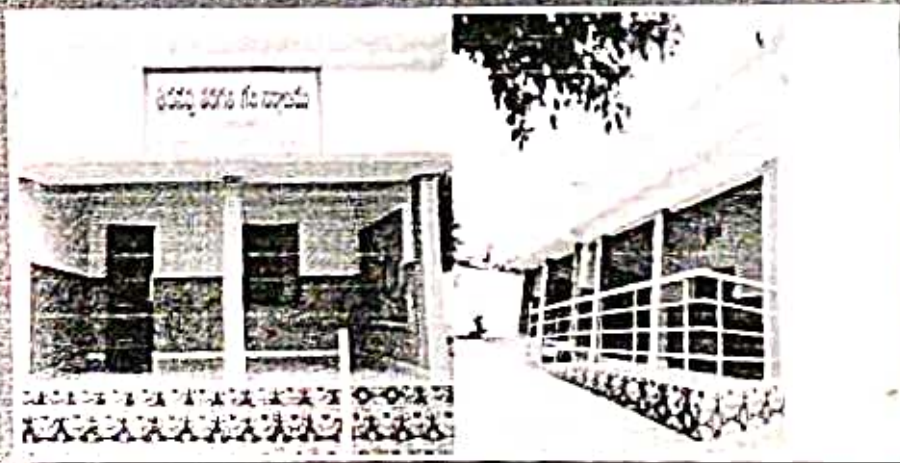
The National Rural Health Mission launched a new initiative of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), a child health screening and early intervention services programme to provide quality of life to the children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, developmental



CHAPTER

10

# EDUCATION & SKILL DEVELOPMENT





# Key Highlights

- The total number of the schools in the State increased from 40,821 in 2015 -16 to 41,369 in 2021-22.
- The transition rates in Telangana in 2021-22 for Primary to Upper Primary (97.01%) and Elementary to Secondary (96.29%) are significantly higher than the national average by 3.83 and 7.48 percentage points.
- The State has announced English as a medium of instruction in all Government Schools from the academic year 2022-23.
- The Government has launched a new program "Tholi Mettu" to strengthen the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Skills across all Primary Grades (Grades 1 to 5) in the State.
- The Government launched its flagship initiative "Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi" in January 2022 to upgrade the infrastructure facilities in 26,065 Government schools with an approved budget of Rs.7,289.54 crore.
- The number of residential educational institutions catering to students from the marginalised communities increased from 293 in 2014 to 1002 in 2022-23, including upgradation of 86 existing (BC Welfare-4, SC Welfare-75, and ST Welfare-7) residential schools to Junior Colleges .
- 7,21,526 students and 14,683 faculty members have been covered under various skill initiatives through TASK between April 2021 to October 2022.



Ideas and practices, these centres work to develop children's cognitive and creative abilities from an early age, along with making the children school ready. Anganwadi Centres develop pre-reading, pre-writing and pre-arithmetic skills in the children with focus on introduction of language (English & Telugu) in a play way method.

### 10.1.1.2. School Education

School Education is of great significance as it aims to impart minimum and essential general education to all the children in the age groups of 6-14 years and beyond, covering Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Grades. It is also a key stage to equip students with necessary competencies to facilitate the critical connection with undergraduate studies and shape them as responsible citizens of the country.

The Government has adopted the 10+2+3 pattern of education. The first eight years (Grades 1 to 8) constitute the Elementary stage, the next years (Grades 9 to 10) constitute the Secondary stage and the final stage of school education (Grades 11 to 12) constitute the Higher Secondary stage.

As of 2021-22, there are 41,369 schools in the State out of which around 71% of the schools are run by the Government and local bodies, 26.5% schools are run by private management, 1.6% of the total schools are aided, and 0.12% schools are run by the Central Government (Fig. 10.2). Brief classification of schools by Grade and management (Table 10.2).

**Figure 10.1. Classification of Schools by Management (2021-22)**



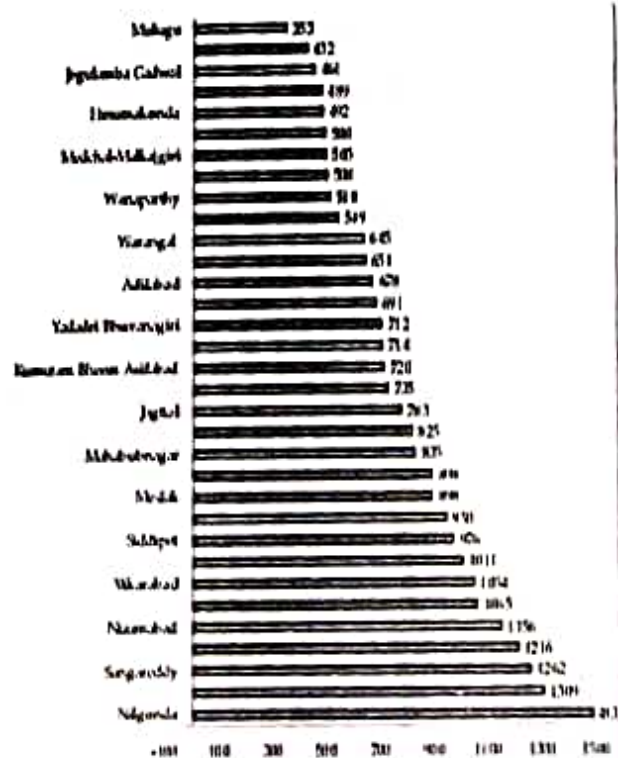
Source: Department of School Education, Government of Telangana

**Table 10.2. Classification of number of Schools by Management (2021-22)**

Management	Schools	Enrolment
Central Government	51	40,189
State Government (including Residential Welfare)	5,115	98,9316
Local body	24,323	20,62,406
Aided	670	81,171
Private	10,967	3,047,361
Other Schools (unrecognised/Madarsas/NCLP etc.)	243	8,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,369</b>	<b>62,28,665</b>

Source: Department of School Education, Government of Telangana

**Figure 10.2. District-wise availability of State Government & Local Body Schools (2021-22)**

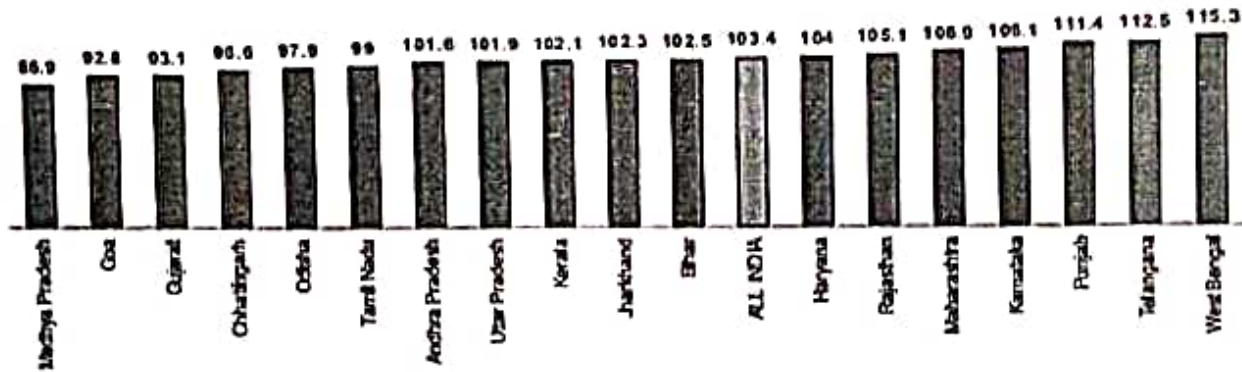


Source: Department of School Education, Government of Telangana



significantly higher than the national average (103.4). For the same year, among the non-special category States in the country, the State's GER for Primary Schools stood second after West Bengal (115.3). Among Southern States, Telangana has the highest GER for Primary Schools (Figure 10.6).

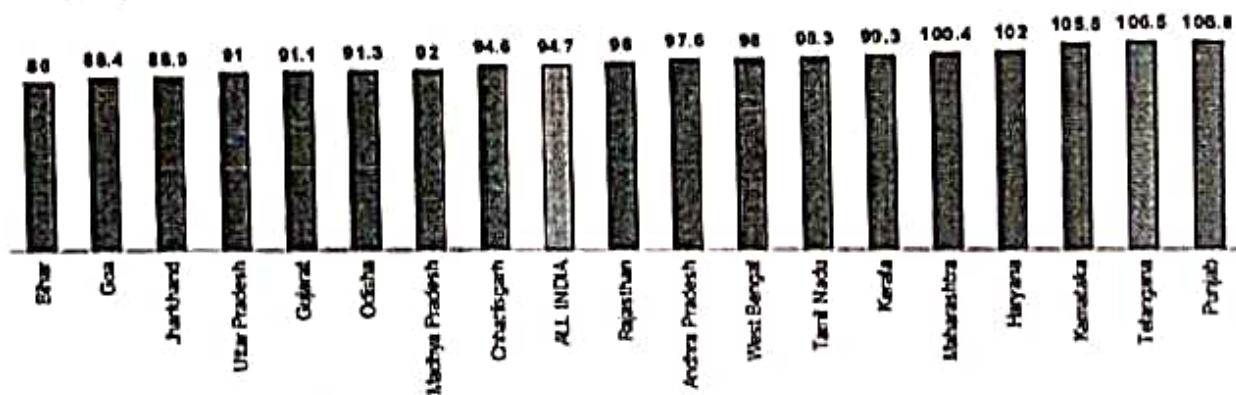
**Figure 10.6. GER in Primary Schools across Non-Special Category States (2021-22)**



Source: UDISE+ 2021-22

The GER for Upper-Primary schools in Telangana at 106.5 is higher than that of the national average at 94.7. Among the Non-Special category States in the country, Telangana ranks second after Punjab (106.8), and is best performing State among the Southern States (Figure 10.7)

**Figure 10.7. GER in Upper-Primary Schools across Non-Special Category States (2021-22)**



Source: UDISE+ 2021-22

### 10.1.1.5. Infrastructure in schools

School infrastructure is an essential component of a student's learning environment. There is compelling evidence that good infrastructure promotes better learning, enhances student achievements, and lowers dropout rates, among other positive effects.

The Government launched its flagship initiative 'Mana Onu-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi' in January

2022 to upgrade the infrastructure facilities across 12 components in 26,065 Government schools in 3 phases, over a period of 3 years, with an approved budget of Rs.7,289.54 crore. In the initial phase for the year 2021-22, a budget of Rs. 3,497.62 crore has been allotted for 9,123 (35%) schools covering 14,71,684 students.

As per UDISE+ (2021-22), Telangana is performing better than the all India average on indicators such as schools with functional electricity connection,



CHAPTER

11

# WELFARE





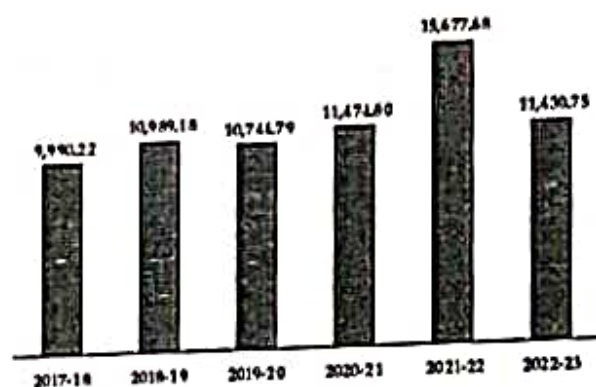
# Key Highlights

- The Government introduced "Dalit Bandhu" in 2021 to assist SC households with a grant of Rs.10 Lakh per household without any bank loan linkage, to establish a suitable income-generating source. For the year 2022-23, a provision of Rs. 17,700 crore is made with a target of 1,500 beneficiaries per Assembly Constituency.
- The Government from 30th September, 2022 enhanced reservations in the State for STs from 6% to 10%, for admissions in educational institutions and services under the State Government.
- Under the "2-BHK Housing Scheme", the Government constructed 1,36,039 houses with an amount of Rs. 11,635.14 Crore up to December, 2022. Further, the Government has decided to take up 4 Lakh houses with a unit cost of Rs.3.00 Lakh per each house with 100% subsidy to Plot owners under Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
- Since 2014-15, the Government has covered an average of 39 lakh beneficiaries annually under the "Aasara Pension scheme" with a total disbursement of Rs. 54,989 Crore (till January 2023).
- The Government has taken a new initiative called "KCR Nutrition Kit" for the prevention of Anaemia among pregnant women. It was launched on 21.12.2022 in high anaemia prevalent districts.
- Under the "Kalyana Lakshmi/Shaadi Mubarak scheme" 12,14,704 marriages have been performed from its inception since 2014. A total of 2.4 lakh SC, 1.5 lakh ST, 5.9 lakh BC and 2.4 lakh Minority brides have benefited from the scheme as of 30.01.2023.
- "SC/ST Special Development Fund Act" was enacted in 2017 for the proportionate allocation of funding to SCs and STs in the budget. Around Rs. 11,430.75 and Rs. 2,623.39 crore earmarked funds have been utilised for the exclusive benefit of SCs and STs during the year 2022-23 (until January 2023).
- To empower women financially, a total number of 46.08 lakh women have been organized into 4.30 lakh "Self Help Groups (SHGs)" in the State, amount disbursed through bank linkage to the SHGs every year.



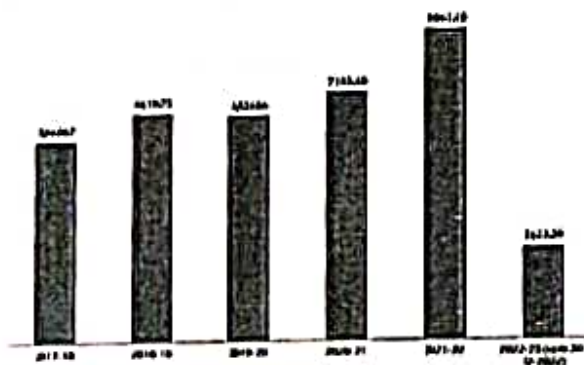
been issued under the SC/ST Special Development Fund since came into force from 2017-18 to 2022-23 (till January 2023).

**Figure 11.1: Expenditure under SC Development Funds (Rs. Crore) (2017-18 to 2022-23)**



Source: Scheduled Caste Development Department, Government of Telangana

**Figure 11.2: Expenditure under ST Development Funds (Rs. Crore) (2017-18 to 2022-23)**



Source: Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Government of Telangana

### 11.2.3 Reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Backward Classes (BCs), Minorities, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the State

The government is focused on undoing the historic injustices inflicted on the SC, ST, and BC within the state, making minorities feel empowered by protecting their rights and entitlements, these concerns are

being addressed by extending reservations to these communities. Recently the government has increased the Reservation of ST in Educational Institutions and State Government Services from 6% to 10% on 30 September 2022. Currently, ST, SC, BC, Minority (BC-E), and Economically Weak Section (EWS) have 10%, 15%, 25%, 4%, and 10% reservation respectively.

#### 11.2.3.1 Giri Vikasam

"GIRI VIKASAM" scheme is aimed at providing irrigation facilities to the fallow and uncultivable agricultural lands of small and marginal ST farmers to convert them into cultivable lands for sustainable agriculture development. As of December 2022, an area of 56,613 acres of land belonging to 19,698 ST farmers has been converted to cultivable land with the cost of Rs 98.23 crore.

#### 11.2.4 Educational Support to the SC, ST, BC, and Minorities

The Government has a particular focus on programs that make it easier for underprivileged groups to access and benefit from educational opportunities at both the State and Global levels.

##### 11.2.4.1 Residential Schools and Colleges

Since the formation of Telangana in 2014, the government has intended to increase the number of residential schools to focus on the quality of teaching and the physical environment in these schools, and some of the students have graduated from IITs, NITs and other reputable institutions in the country.

Till January 2023, the number of residential educational institutions under Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, BC Welfare and Minority Welfare increased from 298 to 1002.

##### 11.2.4.2 Scholarships

The education of SC, ST, BC, and minority communities in the state are assisted by financial support from the Government through scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees.

For the year 2022-23 (till January 2023) a total of 5.42 lakh BC and EBC student, 1.21 lakh SC students,



free information and guidance on pension issues, legal issues, on field intervention in cases of abuse, emotional support, rescue and care for homeless senior citizens, etc.

### 11.8.3 Empowerment of Transgender

The Government has Constituted State Welfare Board for the Transgender Persons to advise the State

#### Box 11.1

### Welfare of Transgenders & Beggars across Indian States

Transgender people have a long history in India, both in social and cultural contexts. Usually, they were identified as "Hijra", "Aravani", and "Kothis" in various parts of India. They usually stay with their community, separated from mainstream society.

In order to protect against discrimination and improve the status of Transgender persons, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment enacted "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019" which prohibits discrimination against Transgender Persons. Provisions of the Act came into force on 10th January, 2020. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 were formulated and published in the Gazette of India on 29th September, 2020.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a scheme "SMILE - Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise"<sup>2</sup>, which includes two sub-schemes - 'Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons'. The focus of the sub-scheme is on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities and intervention, counselling, education, skill development, and economic linkages to transgender persons. The other is the 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging'<sup>3</sup> - which provide comprehensive welfare and rehabilitation

Government on formulation of policies, programmes, legislation and projects with respect to transgender persons and sanctioned an amount of Rs.200 lakh for improving socio-economic status of transgenders by providing Skill Development Training, Economic Rehabilitation Scheme, Establishment of Home and Help Desk for Transgenders and issued 245 Cards for the availing various Government schemes.

measures to the Transgender community and the people engaged in the act of begging

Kerala is the first State to launch a policy for the transgender sector in the country. As envisaged in the Kerala State Transgender Policy, a comprehensive scheme, named "Mozhavilla"<sup>4</sup> is being implemented for the transgender community by the Department of Social Justice, Kerala.

Similarly, the Government of Odisha has launched a new umbrella scheme "Sweekruti"<sup>5</sup> with manifold objectives such as Assistance to parents of transgender children, Provision of pre and post-matric scholarship, upgradation of skills by training, support for Critical Health Care.

#### References:

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4. Economic Review 2021 | State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India
5. Odisha <https://ssep.gov.in/system/download/Scheme%20for%20TG%20-%20Final.pdf>.

### 11.9 Way Forward

The schemes and programmes that the government has continued to run in 2022-23, such as Dalit Bandhu, Aasara Pensions, Kalyana Lakshmi, Shadi Mubarak, KCR Kits, FCR Nutrition Kit, SC and ST

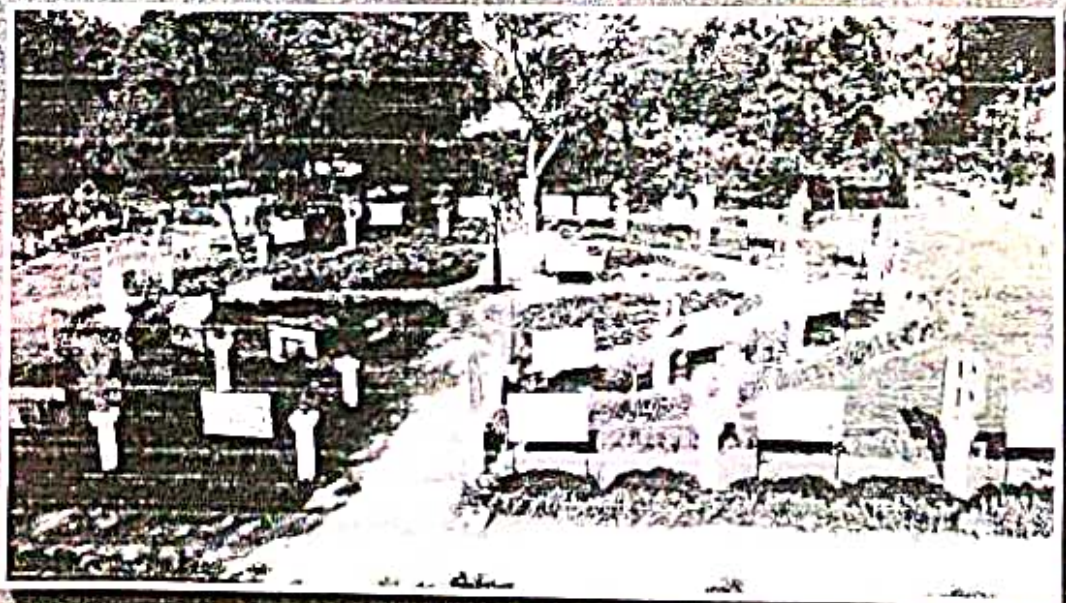
Special Development Funds, etc., demonstrate the government's long-term commitment in poverty alleviation for women, SCs, STs, BCs, and other minorities. Going forward, the Government is and will continue to implement welfare schemes for its citizens.



CHAPTER

12

# FORESTRY & ENVIRONMENT





# Key Highlights

- Telangana has a total forest area of 26,969.61 sq.km, accounting for 24.06% of the total geographical area of the state.
- Five districts - Bhadradri Kothagudem, Mulugu, Nagarkurnool, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, and Mancherial - together account for more than 50% of the total forest area in the state. Bhadradri Kothagudem district alone accounts for nearly 16% of the total forest area in the State.
- According to the India State of Forest Reports, the forest cover in Telangana was 19,854 sq.km in 2015, which subsequently increased to 20,582 sq.km in 2019 and to 21,214 sq.km in 2021, registering a remarkable increase of 6.85 % in forest cover from 2015 to 2021.
- Hyderabad registered the highest decadal growth rate of forest cover at 146.8% between 2011-21 among the seven megacities of Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.
- Telangana is endowed with a rich diversity of flora and fauna with over 2,939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species, 28 reptile species, 21 amphibian species and a large number of invertebrate species.
- The forest carbon stock of the State increased by 6.68% from 2019 to 2021. The State's carbon density in 2021 was 76.36 tonnes per ha, witnessing a growth of 3.50% compared to 2019.
- Extremely fire-prone areas of the State's forests decreased by 37.23% from 2019 to 2021.
- In 2022-23, the forestry and logging sub-sector added Rs. 8,853 crore accounting for 3.60% of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the primary sector and 0.74% of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the state at the current prices.
- The GVA at current prices by forestry and logging grew from Rs. 2,465 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 8,853 crore in 2022-23, this sub-sector experienced thrice the increase at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 17.33%.
- 270.65 crore saplings have been planted with an achievement rate of 117.68% as against the target of 230 crore saplings under Telanganaku Haritha Haram programme.
- Hyderabad city was adjudged the winner of the "Green City Award 2022" and "Living Green for Economic Recovery and Inclusive Growth" awards.
- There are 12 protected areas in Telangana that includes 9 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering a total area of 5,692 sq.km. Amrabad is the second-largest Tiger Reserve in terms of a core area at 2,166 sq.km among 52 Tiger Reserves in India.
- A quantity of 4.26 lakh tonnes of Construction and Demolition(C&D) waste has been collected and transported in the State, of which 1.83 lakh tonnes of waste has been processed so far by the C&D plants.
- 205 Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCCs) have been established in 141 Urban Local Bodies (ULB) to process dry waste.
- 244 water quality monitoring stations have been established in the State covering 51 locations on rivers, 135 locations on tanks/lakes, 46 locations on groundwater, and 25 locations on sewage treatment plants.







Ambient Air Quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS), 10 real-time noise monitoring stations and also introduced the TSAIR mobile application through which the public can register complaints related to air pollution. The Board is also targeting a 30% reduction in Particulate Matter of less than 10 microns (PM 10) by 2025-26.

### 2.4.1.2 Water Quality

The TSPCB monitors water quality of water bodies in the State under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). 244 water quality monitoring stations have been established in Telangana by covering 51 stations on rivers, 135 locations on tanks/lakes, 46 locations on groundwater and 25 locations on sewage treatment plants. Two Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMS) have also been installed in Hussain Sagar Lake and Fatehnagar.

## 12.4.2 Waste Management

### 12.4.2.1 Solid Waste Management

- The Government of Telangana established a biogas plant with a capacity of 5 tonnes, 25 static Secondary Collection & Transfer Points (SCTPs) and deployed 84 mobile SCTPs for the decentralised transportation of waste and effective usage of Swachh Auto Tippers.
- A total quantity of 4.26 lakh tonnes of C&D (Construction and Demolition) waste was collected and transported and about 1.83 lakh tonnes of waste was processed by the two C&D plants of the State.
- The construction of a 14.5 MW capacity 'Waste to Energy' plant at Dundigal has commenced and work is under progress.
- An integrated solid waste management project at Jawahar Nagar is in progress with an outlay of Rs 251.01 Crore.
- Currently, 205 Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCCs) have been established in 141 Urban

Local Bodies (ULB) to process dry waste.

- In the State, 21 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) have been constructed, out of the proposed 139 with a capacity of 2,060 KLD in 141 ULBs with an outlay of Rs 428 crore.

### 12.4.2.2 Bio-Medical Waste (BMW)

Effluents, bio-medical and hazardous waste transport vehicles are being tracked through a GPS-based online vehicle tracking and manifest system in the State. The Government has permitted 11 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) in the State for the collection and safe disposal of BMW. Currently, 51 bio-medical waste-carrying vehicles are equipped with GPS tracking.

Between 2016 and 2020, 81.87% of BMW in the State is being generated in bedded hospitals while the remaining 18.13% is from non-bedded hospitals. The Government has always ensured that 100% of all this Bio-Medical Waste generated in the State is treated.

**Figure 12.7: Bio-medical Waste generated in Telangana (2016 to 2020) (Qty. in Kgs)**



Source: Telangana State Pollution Control Board

### 12.4.2.3 E-Waste Management Policy 2017

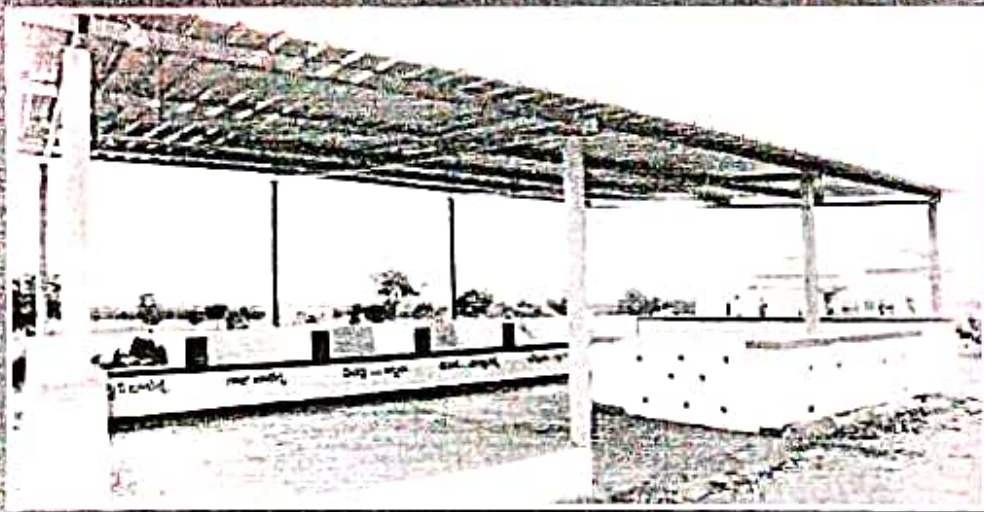
The policy envisions the creation of a society that plays an active role in managing E-Waste through segregation and channelisation of end-of-life



CHAPTER

13

# PANCHAYAT RAJ AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT





# Key Highlights

- Government of Telangana, since its formation in 2014, undertook spatial and administrative decentralisation with the underlying tenets of transparent and people-first governance. It reorganised 10 districts into 33 districts, 459 mandals into 612, and 8,368 Gram Panchayats into 12,769 Gram Panchayats.
- The Government promulgated 'The Telangana Panchayat Raj Act 2018 (PR Act 2018)' clearly defining powers available to GPs, outlining the roles and responsibilities of their functionaries, and introducing a monitoring system for Mandal Panchayat Officers to inspect the functioning of GPs once every 3 months. In line with the Panchayat Raj Act, the declaration of many tribal thondas as independent GPs has helped empower marginalised sections of society too.
- In accordance with the new PR Act 2018, Palle Pragathi programme was launched in 2019 with the twin objectives of enhancing the quality of life in rural areas and improving the governance of Gram Panchayats (GPs). The programme completed five campaign rounds until June 2022 with a total expenditure of Rs. 14,235.50 crore. The state has witnessed a transformation in rural governance, with improvements in Gram Panchayat (GP) infrastructure as well as better service delivery relating to the laying of CC roads, sanitation, street lighting, water supply, green cover, and financial management.
- At the primary level, a mobile application for Panchayat Secretaries was developed to capture Gram Panchayat-level data on infrastructure, service delivery and governance. At the secondary level, another mobile application was developed for supervisory officials - Mandal Panchayat Officers (MPOs), Divisional Level Panchayat Officers (DLPOs), and District Panchayat Officers (DPOs) - to capture information during observation and inspection visits. At the tertiary level, State Level Visitors capture and upload observation data during their visits to GPs. These 3 layers of data integrate to form a system of nested supervision and supportive supervision, enabling the Government to effectively assess and track outcomes of flagship schemes and initiatives of the State viz. Palle Pragathi, Haritha Haram, Palle Prakruthi Vanam & Bruhat Palle Prakruthi Vanam, Mission Kakatiya, etc.



**Annexure 39**

Company wise Number of LPG connections by Districts, 2020-2021 and 2021-22 (in '000)

S. No.	District	2020-21				2021-22			
		IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total
1	Adilabad	32.7	118.8	43.3	194.9	33.0	127.6	44.2	204.8
2	Kumuram Bheem	25.1	78.1	24.2	127.4	25.6	81.5	25.3	132.4
3	Mancherial	97.0	63.7	84.1	244.8	97.9	67.1	85.6	250.6
4	Nirmal	126.1	54.3	23.9	204.4	127.9	56.6	24.4	208.9
5	Nizamabad	154.5	136.8	179.9	471.2	158.2	143.7	182.6	484.6
6	Jagtial	201.6	35.8	60.8	298.2	204.3	38.3	62.7	305.3
7	Peddapalli	173.0	7.4	34.1	214.6	174.9	9.1	34.7	218.7
8	Jayashankar	39.4	44.9	36.9	121.2	52.5	47.5	37.7	137.7
9	Mulugu	13.4	56.2	7.7	77.2	0.0	58.4	7.7	66.1
10	Bhadradi Kothagudem	49.6	269.1	32.1	350.8	50.3	278.6	32.9	361.8
11	Mahabubabad	48.7	63.3	46.5	158.5	47.5	64.3	48.1	159.9
12	Warangal Rural	93.6	28.7	61.1	183.4	96.6	52.6	63.1	212.4
13	Warangal Urban	100.4	118.5	169.6	388.5	100.7	104.3	173.9	378.9
14	Karimnagar	72.4	162.6	150.0	385.0	73.7	167.3	154.3	395.3
15	Rajanna Sircilla	89.2	28.6	25.8	143.6	89.9	29.9	26.0	145.8
16	Kamareddy	61.4	82.5	116.1	259.9	62.2	87.2	117.6	267.0
17	Sangareddy	187.9	177.1	114.9	479.9	193.2	188.6	118.1	500.0
18	Medak	35.4	85.5	87.0	207.9	36.3	90.5	88.0	214.9
19	Siddipet	126.6	109.4	75.9	312.0	128.4	113.6	77.8	319.8
20	Jangaon	30.1	35.9	78.7	144.6	30.7	36.8	80.5	147.9
21	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	116.1	35.7	52.9	204.8	115.4	37.5	53.9	206.7
22	Medchal-Malkajgiri	519.5	681.7	200.0	1401.1	506.2	445.8	209.3	1161.2
23	Hyderabad	611.7	734.2	214.2	1560.2	627.5	760.5	217.6	1605.6
24	Rangareddy	572.9	131.3	175.5	879.7	620.3	424.4	185.3	1230.0
25	Vikarabad	113.2	60.2	38.7	212.0	117.7	62.6	40.4	220.6
26	Mahabubnagar	96.7	27.7	136.7	261.1	140.0	30.5	141.6	312.1
27	Narayanpet	52.7	26.4	42.2	121.4	14.4	28.5	43.2	86.1
28	Jogulamba Gadwal	44.2	121.6	2.7	168.5	45.3	125.1	3.0	173.4
29	Wanaparthy	49.0	7.6	70.0	126.5	50.0	8.1	71.1	129.2
30	Nagarkurnool	75.3	41.8	72.2	189.3	78.0	43.6	74.5	196.1
31	Nalgonda	191.1	186.1	100.9	478.1	193.1	192.9	103.0	489.0
32	Suryapet	230.7	35.2	62.1	328.0	229.8	37.2	62.8	329.8
33	Khammam	173.7	182.5	108.2	464.4	177.0	188.0	113.0	477.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,605.0</b>	<b>4,029.4</b>	<b>2,728.9</b>	<b>11,363.3</b>	<b>4,698.6</b>	<b>4,228.1</b>	<b>2,803.7</b>	<b>11,730.4</b>

Source: Sr. Manager SIC/TS, HPCL, Secunderabad.



Delta ranking scores are being conferred regularly to the districts to measure the achievement of the ODF plus indicators. These Delta rankings are categorised into 5 types: 1. Aspirants (score of 0-25), 2. Performers (score of 25-50) 3. Achievers (score 50-75), 4. High Achievers (score of 75-100) 5. Front Runners (score of 100). They will be given a star rating from one star to five stars. Rajanna Sircilla district is the only district in the country which has achieved the status of Front Runner scoring 5 stars. Three (Karimnagar, Peddapalli and Medchal) out of six High Achiever districts (conferred 4 Stars) in the country are from the state. Based on Delta ranking Scores as of 23rd January 2023, Karimnagar, and Peddapalli topped the district rankings, while Medchal ranked sixth in the country.

**Table 13.12 Telangana on key indicators of SBMG as of 23rd January 2023.**

Key Indicators	% of villages	Number of villages
Villages having an arrangement of Solid Waste Management (SWM)	100%	12,769
Villages with Minimal Litter	99.8%	12,745
Villages with Minimal Stagnant water	99.7%	12,736
Villages Having Arrangement of Liquid Waste Management	49.5%	6,332

Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India

### 13.6.1 Awards

Telangana won the first prize in the large states category under the Swachh Survekshan Grameena (SSG) 2022 for sanitation maintenance work in the rural areas of the state. In addition, the state has been conferred many awards in different categories on 02.10.2022 on the eve of the Swachh Bharat Divas.

**Table 13.13**

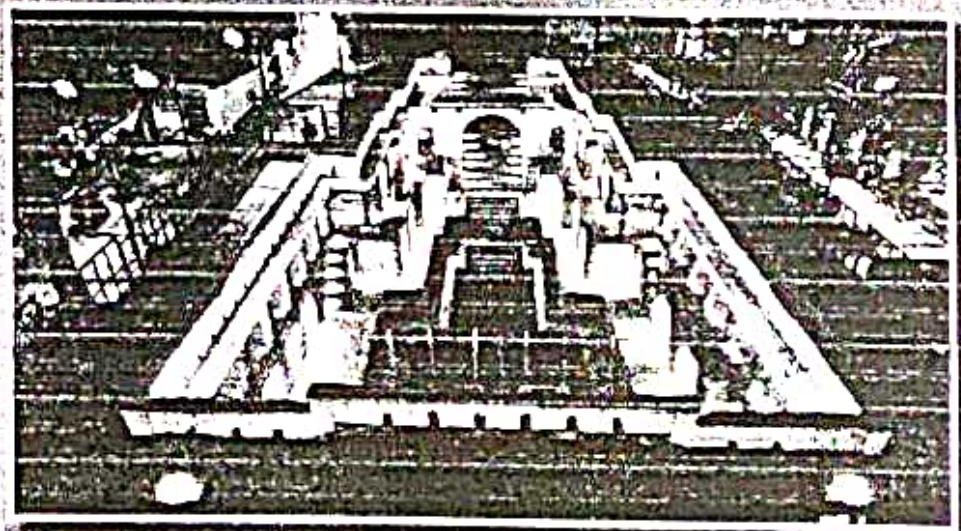
S. No	PRESENTED BY	CONFERRED TO	CATEGORY
1	Smt. Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India	State - 1st position for Overall Top States (Large States)	Swachh Survekshan Grameen -2022
2	Ministry of Jal Shakti	State - 1st position	Sujalam 1.0 Campaign
3	Ministry of Jal Shakti	State - 2nd position	Sujalam 2.0 Campaign
4	Ministry of Jal Shakti	State - 1st position	National Wall Painting competition on ODF Plus - Biodegradable Waste Management
5	Ministry of Jal Shakti	State - 1st position	National Wall Painting competition on ODF Plus - Gobardhan
6	Ministry of Jal Shakti	State - 1st position	National Wall Painting competition on ODF Plus - Plastic Waste Management
7	Ministry of Jal Shakti	State - 1st position	National Wall Painting competition on ODF Plus - Greywater Management
8	Ministry of Jal Shakti	State - 1st position	National Wall Painting competition on ODF Plus - Faecal sludge Management
9	Ministry of Jal Shakti	District - 2nd position ( Jagtial)	Swachh Survekshan Grameen -2022
10	Ministry of Jal Shakti	District - 3rd position ( Nizamabad)	Swachh Survekshan Grameen -2022
11	Ministry of Jal Shakti	District - 2nd position ( Nizamabad)	SSG-2022 - Overall Top District Zone Wise
12	Ministry of Jal Shakti	District - 3rd position ( Bhadradi Kothagudem)	SSG-2022- Overall Top District Zone Wise
13	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Gram Panchayat - 2nd Position Nukalampadu Gram Panchayat of Enkur Mandal of Khammam District	National Film Competition from GPs



CHAPTER

14

# URBAN DEVELOPMENT





# Key Highlights

- The estimated share of Telangana's population living in urban areas is 47.6% in 2023, whereas only 35.1% of India's total population lives in urban areas. Hence, the urban population of Telangana is projected to be 12.5 percentage points higher than that of the country, and this gap is expected to increase to 18.3 percentage points by 2036.
- Telangana's urban areas had a Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) of 55.7% and 51.2% respectively in 2020-21, higher than the national level LFPR and WPR of 53.7% and 49.9% respectively.
- A majority of urban workers in Telangana (51%) have a regular or salaried job.
- Hyderabad has been recognised as "Tree City of the World - 2021" by the Arbor Day Foundation and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations for the second consecutive year.
- Hyderabad has been honoured with the "World Green City Award 2022" at the International Association of Horticulture Producers (AIHP) 2022, organised in Jeju, South Korea. The city also won in the category "Living Green for Economic Recovery and Inclusive Growth".
- In order to deal with global warming and climate change, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Telangana have kept aside 10% of their expenditure for a Green Budget.
- In order to reduce the harms from heavy rainfall in Hyderabad, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) initiated the Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP), and a budget of Rs. 340 crore was allocated towards the same in 2022-23.
- South India's largest Waste to Energy (WtE) plant was commissioned in Jawahar Nagar in 2021. It started as a 19.8 MW plant, and was later upgraded to a 24 MW plant, and consumes around 1300 to 1500 metric tonnes of waste per day, and will be upgraded to a 48 MW plant soon.
- Owing to the state's efforts in improving garbage collection, 100% of Telangana's urban wards had door-to-door waste collection facilities in 2022-23 as per Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
- 23 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Telangana bagged Swachh Survekshan awards, 2022 conducted by the MoHUA, Government of India. These awards were given for 'Fast Moving City', 'Clean City', 'Self Sustainable City', 'Innovations and Best Practices' and 'Citizens Feedback'. In addition to these, 3 ULBs have been awarded in the Indian Swachhta League Awards 2022.
- According to Asia Pacific Sustainability Index 2021, Hyderabad has been ranked among top 20 most sustainable cities in Asia Pacific region and is ranked third among Indian cities.



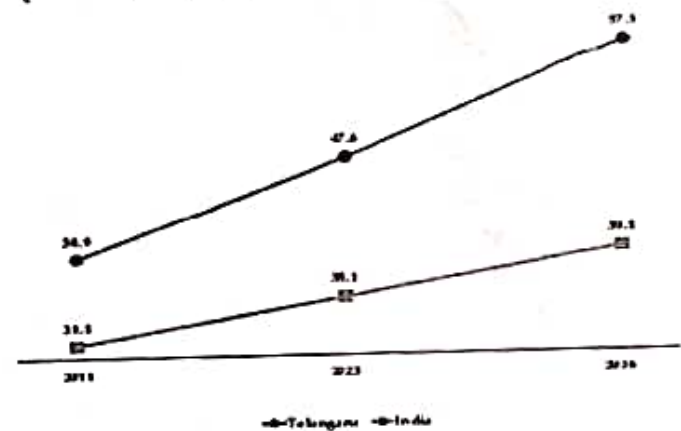
## 14.1 The Urban Landscape

Jan Gehl, a Danish architect and global leader in urban design famously said that first we shape cities, then they shape us. People shape cities by creating built environments that boost liveability, productivity, and connectivity, eventually attracting more people from all around to these cities. Urbanisation - the movement of people from rural to urban areas - leads to fast-paced growth, which is accompanied by creation of job opportunities, infrastructure development, and better economic, political, & social milieus compared to rural areas. However, urbanization also brings with it challenges such as congestion, population and traffic, housing shortage, growth of slums, inadequate civic amenities & jobs, and environmental pollution. Urban policies aim to minimise these costs while maximising the benefits of the cityscape and ensuring that gains are fairly distributed across genders and social classes.

Telangana is one of the rapidly urbanising states in the country. The State has been striving to create a sustainable and equitable urban biosphere within the state since its formation in 2014. As per population projections released by the National Commission on Population (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India), 47.6% of the state's population (1.8 crore) is expected to reside in urban areas in the year 2023. This is projected to further increase to 57.3% (2.3 crore) by 2036 (see Figure 14.1) - an increase of 9.8 percentage points between the two years. In the same period, at the national level, the percentage of urban residents is expected to increase from 35.1% in 2023 to 39.1% by 2036. This reflects a 4.0 percentage point rise in the share of urban population in the country as a whole.

This implies that in the year 2023, the urban population of Telangana is projected to be 12.5 percentage points higher than that of the country and this gap is expected to increase to 18.3 percentage points by 2036. Thus, not only is Telangana more urbanised than India, but also, it is urbanising at a faster pace than the country as a whole.

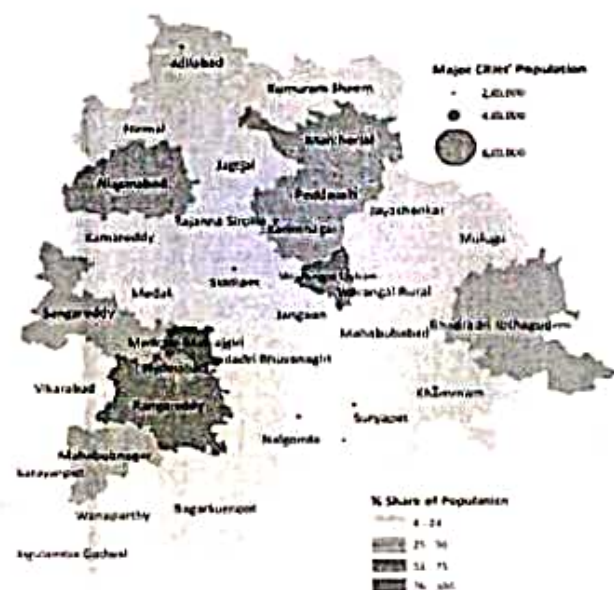
**Figure 14.1 Projected Share (%) of Urban Population for Telangana and India (2011-2036)**



Source: Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036 (National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India; 2020)

Figure 14.2 shows the district-wise share of the urban population in Telangana as per Census 2011. 29 out of the 33 districts in the state have fewer than 50% of their populations residing in urban areas. More people live in urban areas than in the rural areas in 4 districts in the state - Hyderabad, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Warangal-Urban, and Rangareddy.

**Figure 14.2 District-wise Share (%) of Population Living in Urban Areas (2011)**



Source: Census, 2011



The ULBs also utilised these funds to meet the targets of Telaganaku Haritha Haram (TKHH) - a government policy to improve urban forestry and increase forest land cover in Telangana from 24% to 33%. Under the scheme, the ULBs have established 1012 nurseries till 2022. Further, in 2022, 309 lakh plants were raised against the target of 280 lakh plants; 830 Pattana Prakruthi Vanalu (Tree Parks) were developed & 33.9 lakh plants were planted in these parks; Multi Layer Avenue Plantations (MLAP) were created through plantation of 19.2 lakh plants (till December, 2022) along 485 kms of road in 284 road stretches. The new plants added under TKHH are regularly watered, weeded, and maintained to ensure a target survival rate of 90%.

Finally, the funds were used to develop utility

infrastructure. This includes the construction of 368 open gyms, 2,676 sheds in street vending zones (1,294 completed and 1,382 under construction), animal care shelters in 20 districts - one in each district, 445 Vaikuntha Dhamams (296 completed & 149 under construction), and 137 integrated veg and non-veg markets (IVNMCs) (8 completed & 129 under progress).

The efforts under this scheme have borne fruit, with 23 ULBs in Telangana winning awards under Swachh Survekshan, 2022 & 3 under the Indian Sanitation League, 2022 conducted by MoHUA-GOI. Table 14.1 presents the awards and titles won by the state in various categories.

**Table 14.1 Major Awards won**

**by the Urban Local Bodies of Telangana during Swachh Survekshan (2022)**

S. No.	Name of the ULB	Category	Award
1	Warangal	3 Lakh to 10 Lakh, South Zone	Second Fastest Moving City
2	Ghatkesar	50 thousand to 1 Lakh, South Zone	Clean City
3	Turkayamjal	50 thousand to 1 Lakh, South Zone	Fast Moving City
4	Sircilla	50 thousand to 1 Lakh, South Zone	Self Sustainable City
5	Kagaznagar	50 thousand to 1 Lakh, South Zone	Second Fast Moving City
6	Jangaon	50 thousand to 1 Lakh, South Zone	Third Fast Moving City
7	Kothpally	25 thousand to 50 thousand, South Zone	Clean City
8	Korutla	25 thousand to 50 thousand, South Zone	Fast Moving city
9	Vemulawada	25 thousand to 50 thousand, South Zone	Award in 'Citizens Feedback'
10	Amangal	25 thousand to 50 thousand, South Zone	Second Fast Moving City
11	Gajwel	15 thousand to 25 thousand, South Zone	Clean City
12	Kompally	15 thousand to 25 thousand, South Zone	Fast Moving City
13	Husnabad	15 thousand to 25 thousand, South Zone	Award in 'Citizens Feedback'
14	Aibatla	15 thousand to 25 thousand, South Zone	Self-Sustainable City
15	Gundlapochampally	15 thousand to 25 thousand, South Zone	Second Fast Moving City
16	Kothakota	15 thousand to 25 thousand, South Zone	Third Fast Moving City
17	Badangpet	Less than 15 thousand, South Zone	Clean City
18	Chandur	Less than 15 thousand, South Zone	Fast Moving City
19	Neredcherla	Less than 15 thousand, South Zone	Award in 'Citizens Feedback'
20	Chityal	Less than 15 thousand, South Zone	Innovation and Best Practices
21	Bhootpur	Less than 15 thousand, South Zone	Self-Sustainable City
22	Wardhanapet	Less than 15 thousand, South Zone	Second Fast Moving City
23	Secunderabad Cantonment Board	Award in 'Citizens Feedback'	Award in 'Citizens Feedback'

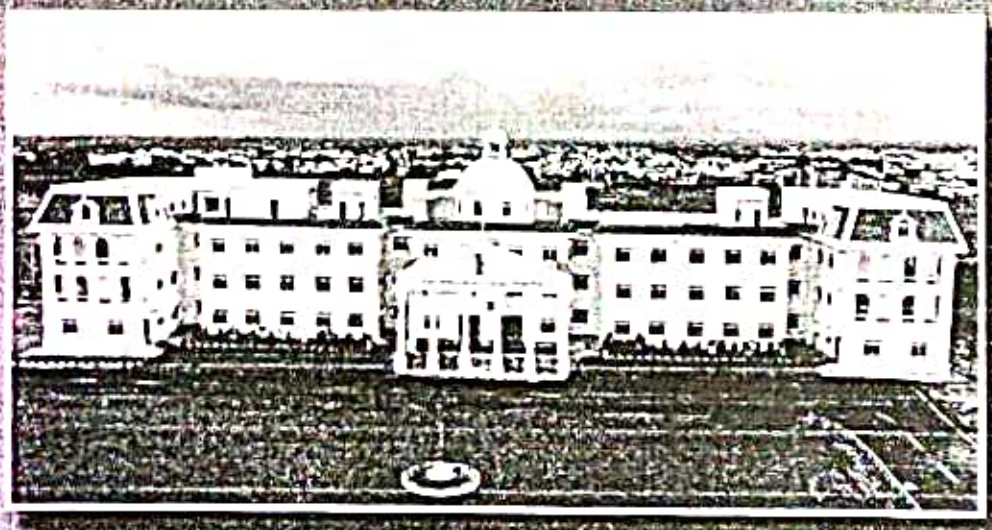
Source: Swachh Survekshan Awards, 2022



CHAPTER

15

# GOVERNANCE





# Key Highlights

- An increase in the number of public officials can lead to more effective governance and can result in more efficient service delivery to citizens, improved oversight and regulation, and better decision-making. The Government, through TSPSC (Telangana State Public Service Commission), has notified 17,130 jobs during the year. (April 2022 to January 2023).
- Integrated District Office Complexes (IDOCs) are constructed by the State to bring together multiple government offices and services in a single location. The Government has built 17 IDOCs so far as a measure to improve the functioning of the Government and make it more efficient and accessible to citizens.
- In the past 8 years, the Government of Telangana served over 700 million beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. More than

Rs. 1,10,824 lakh crore has been transferred through DBT since 2014.

- According to a study conducted by NESDA (National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment 2021), Telangana ranked 4th among all Indian states in terms of services utilised by customers under e-governance. The State's compliance scores of all assessment parameters improved in 2021 as compared to that in 2019. The overall score increased by 37% in 2021 as compared to that in 2019.
- Telangana has achieved a significant feat in e-governance, having the highest cumulative number of e-transactions per 1,000 population among all states in India between 2015 and 2022. The state has ranked second among the non-special category states in the country in terms of the annual number of e-transactions per 1,000 population during 2022.



## 15.1. Introduction

Good governance is a term used to describe the way in which democracy is exercised in the management of a country. It generally refers to the processes, institutions, and systems by which authority in a country is exercised for the benefit of all citizens.

Good governance is characterised by several key attributes, including

- **Transparency**, which means that information is readily available and accessible to those who need it
- **Participation**, which means that citizens have the opportunity to have a say in the decisions that affect them
- **Accountability**, which means that those in positions of power are held responsible for their actions
- **Responsiveness**, which means that the Government is responsive to the needs and concerns of citizens
- **Effectiveness and efficiency**, which means that the Government is able to meet its goals and objectives in a cost-effective and timely manner

Good governance also means that there is the rule of law, an independent judiciary and protection of human rights, and a fair and just society where everyone is equal under the law. Since the formation of the State, the Government of Telangana with the aim of creating responsible and responsive governance, has established various institutions besides streamlining and strengthening the existing institutions to fulfil the aspirations of the people in the new state. Accordingly, to uphold the pillars of "Good Governance", a multitude of measures have been initiated, ensuring

- 1) Decentralisation of administration
- 2) Citizen Centric Governance
- 3) Law and Order for Public Safety and Security

## 15.2. Decentralisation for Good Governance

Decentralisation is a key aspect of good governance as it allows for the delegation of power and authority to different levels within the administrative hierarchy. This decentralisation leads to improved accessibility for citizens, greater participation in administration, and increased accountability in governance. By making decision-making more localised and tailored to specific issues, decentralisation also speeds up the implementation of policies. In order to promote decentralisation and empower local governance institutions, the Government has implemented various measures to strengthen the governance structure within the state.

**Table 15.1. Growth in the administrative divisions in the state (2015-2023)**

Administrative Divisions	2015	2023
Districts	10	33
Revenue Divisions	42	74
Mandals	464	612
Zilla Praja Parishad	9	32
Mandal Praja Parishad	438	540
Gram Panchayat	8,691	12,769
Municipal Corporations	6	13
Municipalities	67	129
Cantonment Board	1	1

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Note: Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have three levels of Government: Zilla Praja Parishad at the District level, Mandal Praja Parishad at the Intermediate level, and Gram Panchayat at the Village level.

The Government of Telangana has implemented a decentralised model of governance that utilises local institutions as a direct link between the Government and citizens, and empowers them to make their own decisions. This model is supported by a robust e-governance system, in which all departments can access Information and Communication Technology for daily tasks, addressing grievances, and public communication. The Government has also passed



### 13.4.2 Performance of districts:

For the year 2022-23 (up to 18.01.2023) 24 districts in the state have surpassed their targeted person days and nearly all districts have achieved more than 80% of their target except Kamareddy district being at 64% (Fig. 13.7).

#### Person Days Targeted Vs Generated (as on 18.01.2023)

Sl. No	District	Person days (Lakhs)		% Achievement
		Targeted	Generated	
1	Adilabad	36.5	30.6	84%
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	36.9	43.5	118%
3	Hanumakonda	12.8	15.7	122%
4	Jagtial	24.4	25.5	105%
5	Jangoon	24.6	29.7	121%
6	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	18.9	28.6	151%
7	Jogulamba Gadwal	22.4	25.3	113%
8	Kamareddy	64.7	41.4	64%
9	Karimnagar	26.4	23.4	115%
10	Khammam	45.3	52.2	115%
11	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	29.7	29.6	100%
12	Mahabubabad	34.8	50.1	144%
13	Mahabubnagar	25.4	26.8	105%
14	Mancherial	26.2	23.5	90%
15	Medak	37.2	37.3	100%
15	Medchal-Malkajgiri	13	1.5	109%
17	Mulugu	18.2	19.4	107%
18	Nagarkurnool	25.2	34.1	135%
19	Nalgonda	66.1	52.6	80%
20	Narayanpet	18.6	19	102%
21	Nirmal	41	44.6	109%
22	Nizamabad	49.4	56.4	114%
23	Peddapalli	18.5	22.2	121%
24	Rajanna Sircilla	19	21.8	115%
25	Rangareddy	36.1	25.6	85%
25	Sangareddy	39.3	42.9	109%
27	Siddipet	46.4	45.6	98%
28	Suryapet	51.7	60.4	117%
29	Vikarabad	56.1	49.2	98%
30	Wanaparthy	22	25.8	117%
31	Warangal	17.7	23.2	131%
32	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	25.1	26.9	107%
	State Average	31.25	32.95	105%



THE

END