



**Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises  
Government of India**



## Telangana State Profile 2015-16



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# 1. Overview

The state of Telangana emerged as 29<sup>th</sup> state in the Indian Union as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 (No. 6 of 2014) of Parliament, which received the assent of the President of India on the 1st March, 2014 and came into existence with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014. The said Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 was received an amendment called the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Act, 2014 (No. 19 of 2014) on the 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2014, transferring certain mandals and villages (327) of Khammam district to residual Andhra Pradesh, enforcing this amendment with effect from 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2014.

Telangana is a state in the Southern region of India. It has an area of 1,12,077 sq. kms., after the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (amendment) Act, 2014 (as per Act No. 6 of 2014 it was 1,14,840 kms.), and is the twelfth largest state in terms of both area and the size of the population in the country. Most of it was part of the princely state of Hyderabad, ruled by Nizam of Hyderabad during the British Raj, joining the Union of India in 1948. In 1956, the Hyderabad state was dissolved as part of the linguistic reorganization of states, and the Telugu speaking part of Hyderabad state, known as Telangana, was merged with former Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh. On 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014, Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh as a new 29<sup>th</sup> state of India, with the city of Hyderabad as its capital.

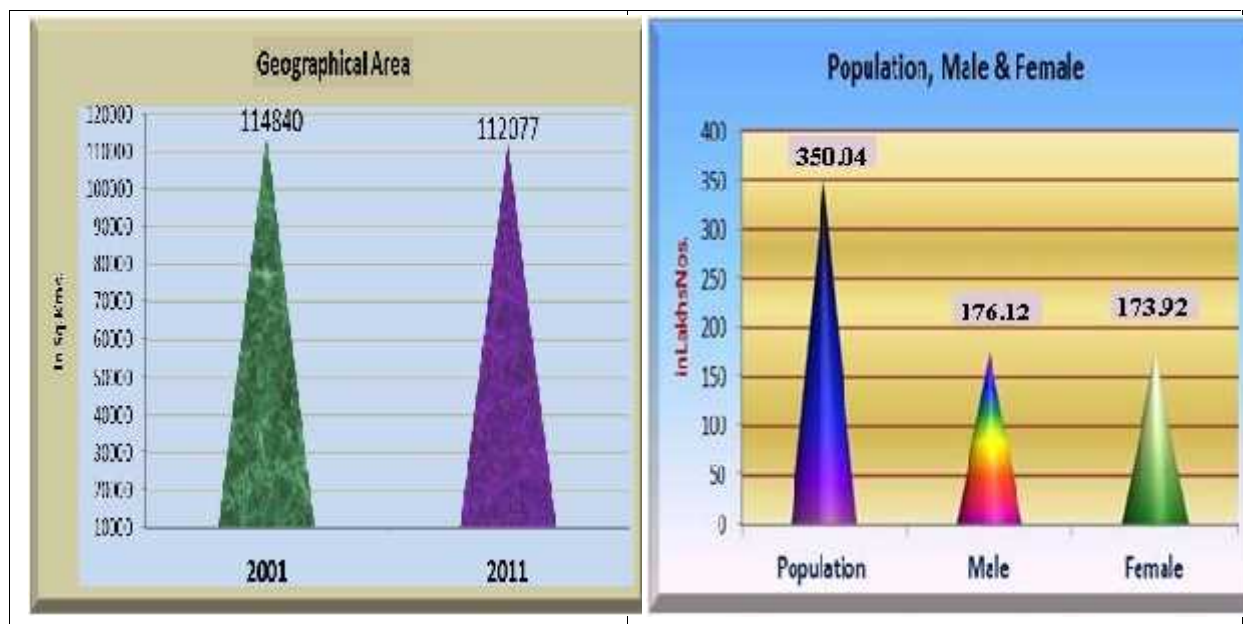
The state is bordered by the states of Maharashtra, Chattisgarh to the North, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south, east and north east. The major cities in Telangana state include Hyderabad, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, and Khammam. The State is strategically located in the

Deccan plateau in a semi arid region. The climate is predominantly hot and dry.

## 2. Demography

### POPULATION:

The Government of India, in exercise of powers conferred under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948, conducting the population census across the country once in a decade and releasing the results in different phases. Accordingly, the Government of India has conducted the population census in the year 2011 and released the final results, up to the village level, in different classifications. An attempt is made in this chapter to present the results of the population census, 2011 conducted in Telangana State, excluding (327) revenue villages that were transferred to the state of Andhra Pradesh as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Act, 2014 (No. 19 of 2014) along with certain comparisons with that of the earlier censuses. Accordingly, the geographical area of the Telangana State is 1,12,077 Sq. Kms. And population is 350.04 lakhs consisting of 176.12 Lakh males and 173.92 Lakh females, is the twelfth largest state in terms of both area and size of population in union of India. The sex ratio is being 988 in the state. The details of geographical area and population with males and females are shown in the following graph.



### GROWTH OF POPULATION:

The people of the state are predominantly residing in rural areas with 61.12% and the rest of 38.88% are residing in urban areas. The overall growth of total population during the decade 2001 to 2011 is 13.58%, whereas it was 18.77% in the preceding decade.

The growth of the population in urban areas has been witnessing a significant increase. Urban population in the State grew by 38.12% during the decade 2001 to 2011 as compared with 25.13% in the preceding decade. In sharp contrast, rural population in the state grew by a modest 2.13% as per the 2011 census, which is much higher than the United Nations estimates of world population growth at 1.23%. Around 30% of total urban population is residing in the capital city of Hyderabad alone.

## **SEX RATIO:**

The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. This ratio for the state is 988 according to 2011 Census. One distinguishing feature is that the sex ratio in the districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam is over 1,000. The sex ratio has been witnessing an improvement in the State from 967 in 1991 to 971 in 2001 and further to 988 in 2011. Despite a favorable sex ratio of the total population, the sex ratio of children in the age group of 0-6 years is declined from 957 in 2001 to 932 in 2011. The sex ratio of the SC population at 1,008 in 2011 is much higher than the State average of 988 in all districts, except Rangareddy, Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar districts. The sex ratio of ST population at 977 is marginally lower than the State average of 988, but it is higher in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Khammam districts.

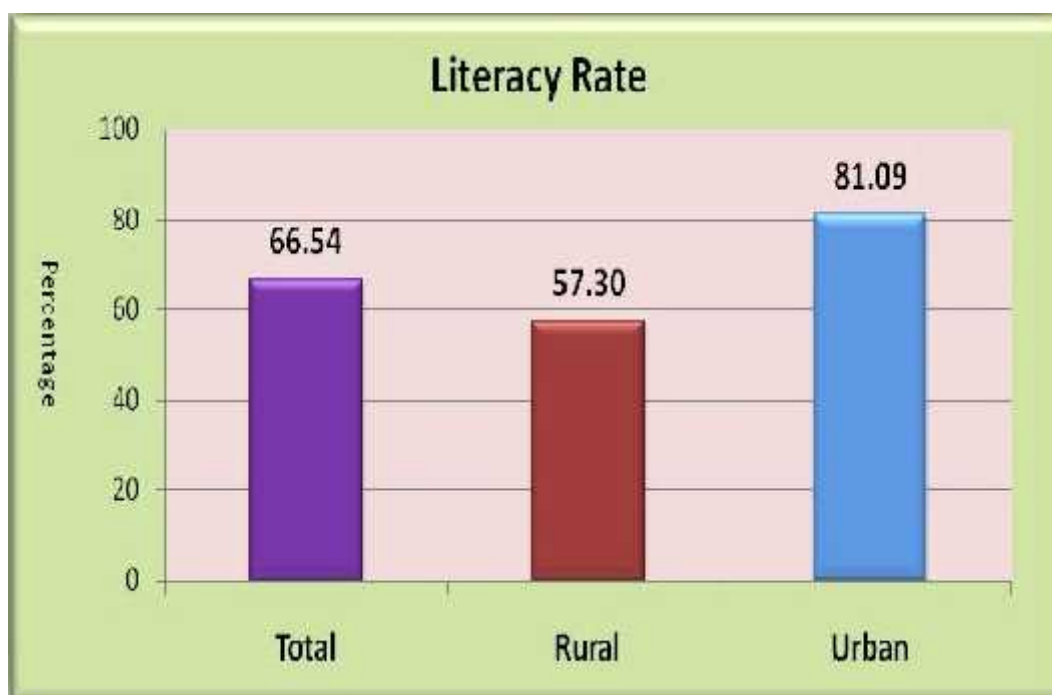
## **DENSITY OF POPULATION:**

The density of population is defined, in general, as average number of persons residing per square kilometer of area. The density of population in the State ranges from 170 to 18,172 per square kilometer. Adilabad district has the lowest density of 170 per sq. kilometer and Hyderabad district with highest density of 18,172 per sq. kilometer. The districts of Adilabad, Khammam and Mahabubnagar have lower density of population with 170, 197 and 220 per sq. kilometer respectively, as compared with the State average of 312 per sq. kilometer.

## **LITERACY RATE:**

According to the Census of India, the literacy rate is defined as the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time, aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding.

The literacy rate of the State as per 2011 census is 66.54%. Male literacy and female literacy are 75.04% and 57.99%, respectively. Hyderabad district is highest with 83.25% and Mahabubnagar district at lowest with 55.04%, the same is depicted in the following graph



**TABLE-1**  
**DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	
1	2	3	4
1	Area	Sq. Kms.	112,077
2	Districts	Nos.	10
3	Revenue Divisions	Nos.	42
4	Towns (as per 2011 Census)	Nos.	158
5	Municipal Corporations	Nos.	6
6	Municipalities	Nos.	37
7	Nagar Panchayats	Nos.	25
8	Zilla Praja Parishads	Nos.	9
9	Mandal Praja Parishads	Nos.	438
10	Gram Panchayats	Nos.	8687
11	Revenue Mandals	Nos.	459
12	Revenue Villages	Nos.	10,434
	Inhabited Villages	Nos.	9834
	Un-inhabited Villages	Nos.	600
13	Households	Nos.	83,03,612
	Household size	Nos.	4

14	Total Population (as per 2011 Census)	Nos.	3,50,03,674
	Male	Nos.	1,76,11,633
	Female	Nos.	1,73,92,041
	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Nos.	988
	Density of Population	No. Per Sq. Kms.	312
	Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)	Rate	13.58
15	Rural Population	Nos.	2,13,95,009
	Male	Nos.	1,07,04,993
	Female	Nos.	1,06,90,016
	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Ratio	999
	% Rural to Total Population	%	61.12
16	Urban Population	Nos.	1,36,08,665
	Male	Nos.	69,06,640
	Female	Nos.	67,02,025
	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Ratio	970
	% Urban to Total Population	%	38.88

**TABLE-2 (concl.d.)**  
**DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER KEY CHARACTERISTICS**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	
1	2	3	4
17	SC Population	Nos.	54,08,800
	Male	Nos.	26,93,127
	Female	Nos.	27,15,673
	Sex Ratio	%	1008
18	ST Population	Nos.	31,77,940
	Male	Nos.	16,07,656
	Female	Nos.	15,70,284
	Sex Ratio	%	977
19	Child Population (0-6 years)	Nos.	38,99,166
	Male	Nos.	20,17,935
	Female	Nos.	18,81,231
	% Child to Total Population	%	11.14
	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Nos.	932

20	Literates	Nos.	2,06,96,778
	Male	Nos.	1,17,01,729
	Female	Nos.	89,95,049
21	Literacy Rate	%	66.54
	Male	%	75.04
	Female	%	57.99
22	Total Workers	Nos.	1,63,41,942
	Main Workers	Nos.	1,37,19,871
	Marginal Workers	Nos.	26,22,063
23	<b>Public Representatives:</b>		
	Member of Parliament (MPs) (Rajya Sabha)	Nos.	7
	Member of Parliament (MPs) (Lok Sabha)	Nos.	17
	Member of Legislative Council (MLCs) ( *Nominated )	Nos.	30+3*=33
	Member of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) ( * Nominated)	Nos.	119+1*=120
	Zilla Parishad Territorial Constituency Members (ZPTCs)	Nos.	438
	Mandal Parishad Presidents (MPPs)	Nos.	438
	Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency Members (MPTCs)	Nos.	6,456
	Sarpanchas	Nos.	8,687

## 3.Climate

Telangana state is geographically located in a semi-arid area and has a predominantly hot and dry climate. Summers start in March, and peak in May with average high temperatures in the 42 °C (108 °F) range. The monsoons enter in the state in June and lasts until September with about 715 mm of precipitation. A dry, mild winter starts in late November and lasts until early February with little humidity and average temperatures in the 22–23 °C (72–73 °F) range. This area is also prone to hailstorms in the month of April and May, some times

### RAIN FALL:

The average annual rainfall in the state is about 906.6 mm and 80% of annual rainfall is received from the south-west monsoons (June-September). The rainfall in the state is erratic and uncertain and distribution of the rainfall is uneven in various mandals, thus, making agriculture a proverbial gamble in monsoons. Of the rainfall received during the period from 2004-05 to 2013-14, the annual actual rainfall received was lowest in 2004-05 with 614 mm, where as it was the highest in 2013-14 with 1212.2 mm as against normal rainfall of 906.6 mm in the state.

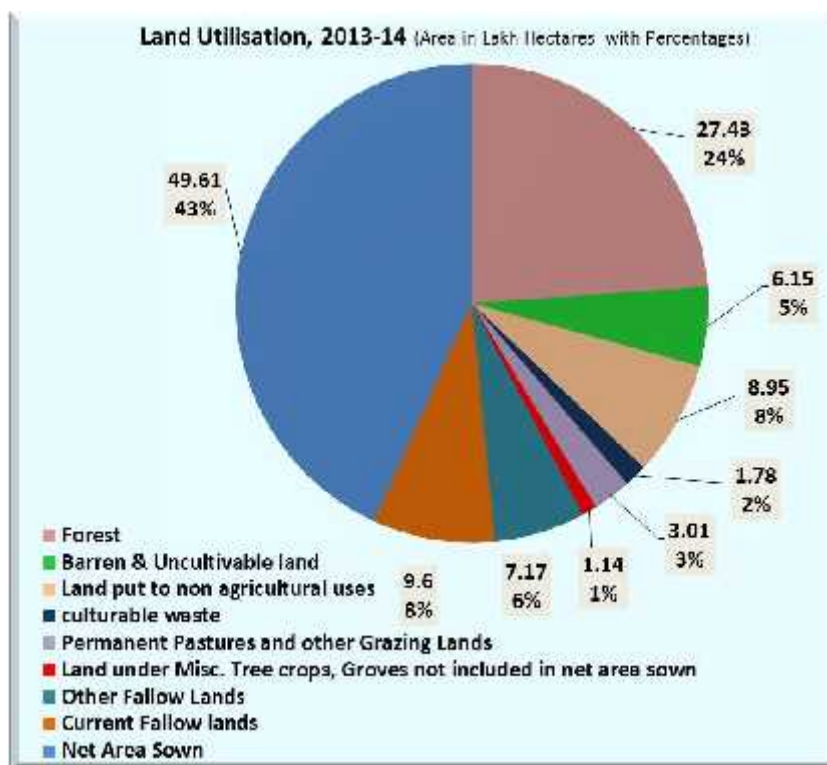


## 4.Agriculture

The Economy of Telangana is mainly driven by agriculture. Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economy of the state and the better performance of this sector is vital for inclusive growth. Sustainable growth in Agriculture continues to be core agenda of the Government and occupies center stage in state economy embodying three thrust areas viz., (i) to promote inclusive growth, (ii) to enhance rural income, and (iii) to sustain food security. About 55.49 percent of the State's population is dependent on some form or the other on farm activity for livelihoods, it is imperative to increase the farm incomes and ensuring sustainable growth in Telangana to reduce poverty. The share of agriculture to state GSDP in 2014-15 is 9.3 percent at current prices. The pressure on agricultural land is ever increasing for industrialization, urbanization, housing, infrastructure and others. All these factors are forcing for conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. The scope for expansion of the area available for cultivation is coming down to that extent, ultimately decrease in net area sown. Paddy is the major food crop and staple food of the state. Other important crops grown are Maize, Jowar, Redgram, Greengram, Bengalgram, Groundnut, Soyabean, Mango, Cotton, Chillies, Sugarcane etc., and agriculture has been the chief source of income for the state's economy. During 2013-14, production of total food grains was recorded at 107.49 lakh tonnes. Of the total food grains production, production of cereals and millets was 102.78 lakh tonnes, pulses 4.71 lakh tonnes. Production of oil seeds was 8.81 lakh tonnes, Chillies 2.80 lakh tonnes, Turmeric 2.52 lakh tonnes etc.

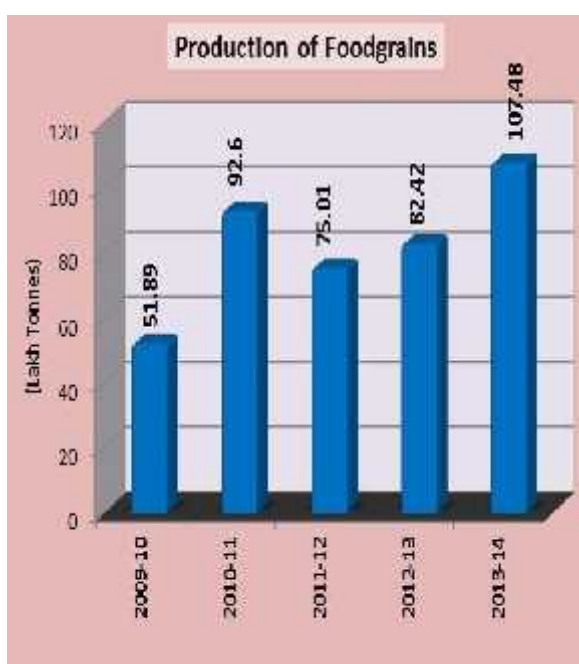
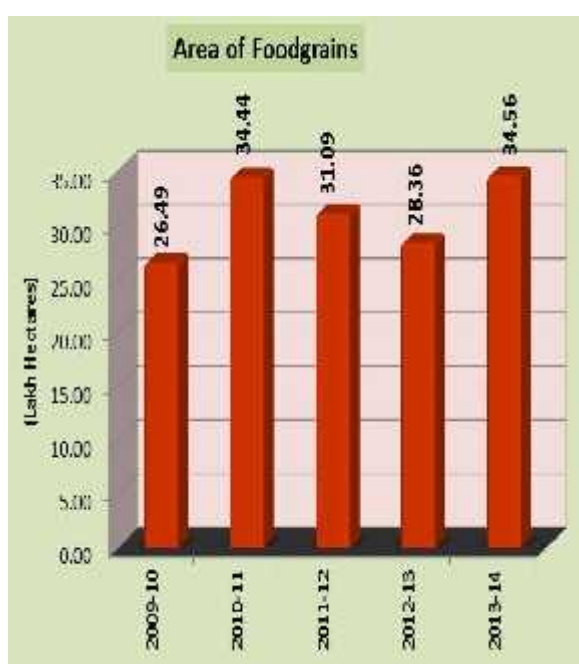
### LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the State is 112.07 lakh hectares, of which the area under forest cover is 27.43 lakh hectares, constituting 23.89% of the land. About 43.20% area is under cultivation (49.61 lakh hectares), 8.36% is current fallow lands (9.60 lakh hectares), 7.79% of land is put to non-agricultural uses (8.95 lakh hectares), 5.36% is barren and uncultivable (6.15 lakh hectares) and 6.24% falls under other fallows (7.17 lakh hectares). The remaining 5.16% is under culturable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown (5.93 lakh hectares). The pattern of land use under various categories is indicated in the following chart.



## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS

Area and production of food grains from 2009-10 to 2013-14 in the state are shown in the chart. It can be observed that the area sown is highest 34.56 lakhs hectares in 2013-14 with production at 107.48 lakhs tonnes, whereas it was lowest in 2009-10 with an area of 26.49 lakh hectares and production of 51.89 lakh tones



## **CROP PRODUCTIVITY**

The average productivity (average production in kilograms per hectare of land) of principal crops during the year 2013-14 are 3297 Kgs. in respect of Rice, 1015 kgs. for Jowar, 4685 Kgs. for Maize, 1716 Kgs. for Bengal gram, 3544 Kgs. for Chillies etc. The productivity of Groundnut crop is almost stable from 2009-10 to 2014-15 whereas productivity of Soya bean, except in 2009-10 remains stable. In case of Palm Oil, there are fluctuations from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

Productivity of chillies crop is highest in Khammam whereas productivity of turmeric is highest in Adilabad, productivity of cotton remains more or less at the same level across the districts.

## **5.Livestock and Fisheries**

Animal Husbandry sector consists of bovine, ovine, pig and poultry population. Bovine population is further classified into cattle and buffaloes and ovine population into sheep and goat. Telangana is well off with livestock resources, especially Sheep population accounting to 19.80% of total Country's sheep population. The State stands 2nd in Sheep population, 13<sup>th</sup> in Goat population, in the country as per the Livestock Census, 2012.

### **Animal Health Care Services**

The important animal health care services available during the year 2013-14 are Veterinary Polyclinics (8), Super Specialty Veterinary Hospital (1), Veterinary Hospitals (101), Veterinary Dispensaries (917), Mobile Veterinary Clinics (11) and (1105) Rural Livestock Units are functioning to render animal health care services in the state.

### **Milk, Meat and Eggs Production**

The State had produced 3924 thousand tonnes of Milk, 230.29 thousand tonnes of meat and 216.05 thousand tonnes of chicken and 1006 crore eggs during 2013-14.

### **Composition of Livestock Population**

According to Livestock Census of 2012, the State has a population of 50.34 lakh cattle, 41.94 lakh buffaloes, 128.75 lakh sheep, 46.75 lakh goat and 691.59 lakh poultry.

## Fisheries

Fisheries sector is one of the fast growing sectors, provides cheap and nutritious food and source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the state. The production of inland fish and prawn during the year 2013-14 is 249633 MTs, in terms of value it is Rs. 247987 lakhs and its contribution is 0.6% in GSDP. Production of inland fish, including prawns is given in the following chart

## 6.Horticulture

Telangana state has been formed on the 2nd June 2014 as the 29th State of India with 10 districts, out of which 9 districts witnessing rural agricultural, horticultural and allied activities with tremendous scope of opportunities. It has got several advantages of different cropping patterns with diversified climatic conditions. Details of conducive conditions existing in Telangana state with respect to ushering growth. In Telangana all the 9 districts are best and conducive for growing seeds and it is intended to make Telangana the Seed Bowl of India in respective of Agriculture and as well as horticulture crops.

AREA PRODUCTION - 2014-15  
(Area in lakh Ha & Production in Lakh MTs)

SNo	Name of the Crop	Area	Production
1	Fruits	4.26	46.74
2	Vegetables	3.47	50
3	Flowers	0.08	0.43
4	Plantation Crops	0.24	10.9
5	Spices	2.71	13.28
6	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	0.08	0.22
	Total	10.86	121.57

1. Identify suitable areas for cultivation of various Horticultural crops, motivate, educate and encourage the farmers to take up cultivation of identified crops in a large scale.
2. To Provide latest technologies, Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), quality plant material to the farmers for increasing production & productivity.
3. To Create awareness on water-use management and cropping patterns.
4. Acts as nodal agency for implementation of various Horticultural programmes of State and Central Governments.

### MAJOR SCHEMES UNDER HORTICULTURE

MIDH

MIP

RKVY

POLY HOUSE STATE PLAN

HORTICULTURE FARMS

GOVT. GARDENS

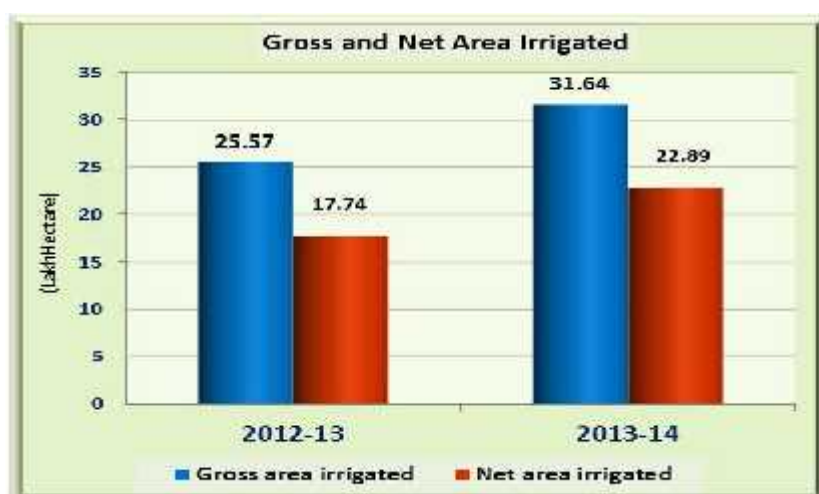
For more details visit Web site : [horticulture.ts.nic.in](http://horticulture.ts.nic.in)

## 7.Irrigation

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of landscapes, and re-vegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall. Irrigation is one of the most important critical inputs for enhancing the productivity that is required at different critical stages of plant growth. One cannot imagine agriculture without irrigation. Two important rivers of India, the Godavari and Krishna are flowing through the state and providing irrigation. Major sources of irrigation in the state are canals, tanks, tubewells, dug wells etc.

There are 6.30 lakh dug wells, 6.53 lakh tube wells, 0.50 lakh surface flow and lift irrigation sources are catering to the needs of agriculture.

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



## 8. Forests

The Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests eco-region covers much of the state, including Hyderabad. The characteristic vegetation is woodlands of Hardwickiabinata and Albiziaamara. Over 80% of the original forest cover has been cleared for agriculture, timber harvesting, or cattle grazing, but large blocks of forest can be found in Nagarjunsagar- Srisaillam Tiger Reserve and elsewhere. The more humid Eastern Highlands moist deciduous forests cover the Eastern Ghats in the eastern part of the state. Forests cover is critical for living environment, as it influences the quality and quantity of air and water and plays a major role in supporting livelihood activities of rural poor, contributing to the economy of the State, mitigating the threat of Global warming besides conserving the fertile soil and vulnerable Wildlife.

Forestry and logging contribution to state GSDP at current prices is 0.9% and 5.02% in Agriculture sector GSDP for the year 2014-15. The core objective of forest sector is to enhance green cover by integrating it with livelihood.

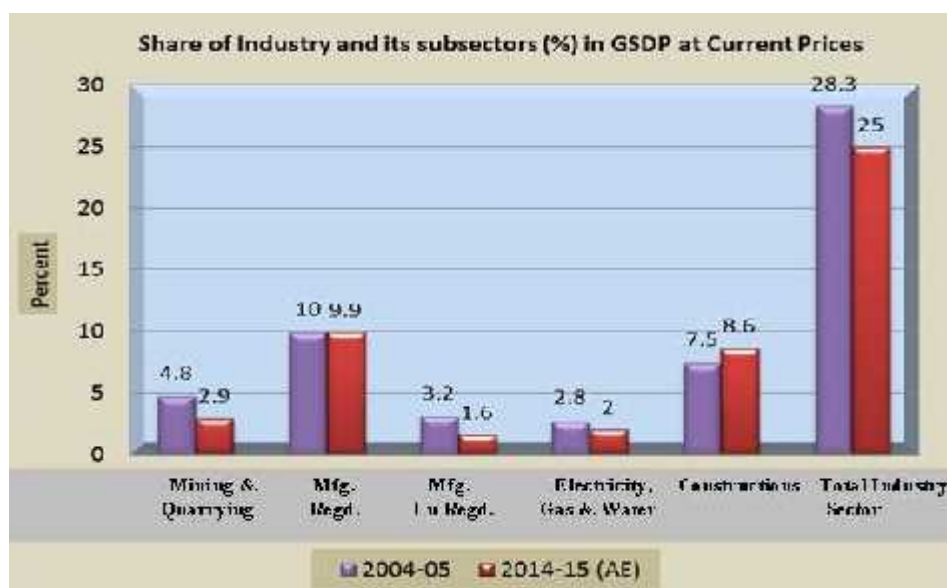
The Geographical area of the Telangana State for the year 2013-14 (Combined State) is 1,14,840 Sq. kms., and stood at 12<sup>th</sup> position in India, having 29,242 Sq. kms., forest area which accounts for 25.46% of total geographical area, including social forestry. Out of 29,242 Sq.kms., Reserved Forest area is 21,024 Sq.kms., Protected Forest forms 7468 Sq.kms., and the rest of 750 q. kms., are unclassified. The total revenue realized during 2013-14 is Rs. 148.28 crores on sale of forest produce in the state.

## 9. Industries

The State of Telangana is home for several major manufacturing industries in bulk drugs, pharmaceuticals, agro-processing, cement & mineral-based industries, high precision engi- neering, textiles, leather, apparels, automobiles and auto components industry, spices, horticulture, poultry farming, biotechnology, defense equipment etc.

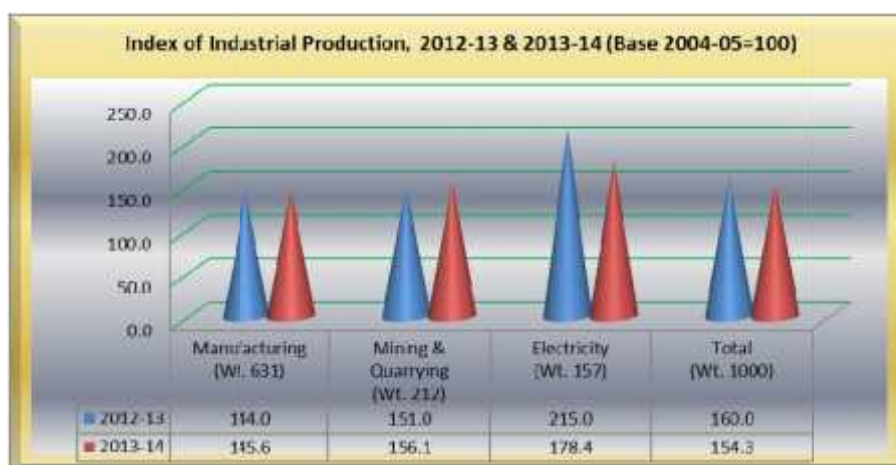
The Industrial Sector is contributing around 25% to 30% to the Gross State Domestic Product with a direction of positive growth in the state. The long-term average annual growth of industries comprising mining & quarrying; manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction, during the period between 2005-06 and 2014-15, averaged at 7.8% as against GSDP growth of 9.4% in the state. The contribution of industry sector is showing almost the same trend in respect of share and growth as that of all India.

The performance of the Industries sector is being monitored primarily through Index of Industrial Production (IIP).



## Index of Industrial Production

Index of Industrial Production is the measure of Industrial growth of a state at a particular point of time. It indicates the relative change of physical production in the field of Industries for a given period of time as compared to previous year or reference period



**TABLE**  
**INDUSTRY CODE WISE NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN 2010-11 AND 2011-12**

Code	Description of Industry	2010-11	2011-12
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	393	392
10	Manufacturing of food products	2,589	2,490
11	Manufacture of beverages	66	69
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	78	72
13	Manufacture of textiles	139	136
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	44	37
15	Manufacture of tanning and dressing of leather, Footwear	36	22
16	Manufacture of wood and products and wood crafts	90	112
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	259	208
18	Publishing, printing and reproduction of record media	157	187
19	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear gas	23	33
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	398	300
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals	425	392
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	629	741
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1208	1453
24	Manufacture basic metals	425	414
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipments	660	665
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and other optical products	106	108
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	417	320
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	375	322
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi trailers	46	56
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	21	22
31	Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	45	57
32	Other manufacturing	29	25
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	5	3
35	Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	16	16
37	Sewerage	3	3
38	Waste collection	2	4
45	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	154	185
49	Transport service	1	1
52	Warehousing and support activities	61	70
58	Publishing activities (newspaper printing and publishing)	42	58
59	Motion Picture, video & television Programme, Production Sound recording & Music Publishing Activities.	7	6
<b>Others</b>		31	26
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,980</b>	<b>9,005</b>



### **T-SWIFT:**

The Act envisages creation of "TELANGANA STATE-WIDE INVESTMENT FACILITATION (T-SWIFT) BOARD under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and the Secretary Industries as the Member Convener and Commissioner of Industries as the Nodal Officer.

This Board on receipt of Application and Self Certification from a Mega Project will arrange in- principle approval within 15 days to enable implementation of the Project. The Board will pursue with the respective Departments and arrange the clearances, subsequently, before commencement of the production.

Government gave approval to all SME Units including SC/ST Entrepreneurs established under IIPP 2010-2015 Policy to avail Reimbursement of Sales Tax, Pavala Vaddi Incentive and Reimbursement of Power cost for the remaining period under the old policy and one additional year under the T-IDEA Policy 2014.

### **TS-iPASS:**

**Common Application Form:** A Common Application Form has been designed and circulated to all Departments. The Applicant needs to fill only one common application form under TS-iPASS for all concerned department approvals.

#### **Set Time Limits:**

SL.NO	Department	Clearance	Time Limits
1.	CCLA	Land Alienation	30 Days
		Change of Land Use under NALA Act	14 Days
2.	HMWW&SB	Feasibility of Water Supply	14 Days
3.	DISCOMs & TSTRANSCO	Power Feasibility along with Estimates Upto 11 KV	14 Days
		33 KV and above	25 Days
4.	Chief Electrical Inspectorate	Electrical Drawing Approval	14 Days
5.	Boilers Department	Boiler Registration	14 Days
6.	Commercial Taxes Department	VAT Registration	1 Day in Hyderabad 3 days in Districts
7.	Municipal Administration	Approval of the Layout and Building Plans	14 Days
8.	Irrigation Department	Allotment of Water from Irrigation Sources	14 Days
9.	Fire Services Department	Provisional NOC	7 days for Buildings less than 15 Mts. Height 14 days for Buildings more than 15 Mts. height
		Occupancy Certificate	
10.	Panchayat Raj Department	NOC from Gram Panchayats	10 Days
		Release of Plans approved by UDA/TCP Dept. to the Industry	3 Days
11.	Factories Department	Approval of Building Plans	7 Days
		Factory Licence	7 Days
12.	Town & Country Planning Dept.	Approval of Building Plans	7 Days
13.	HMDA and KUDA	Change of Land Use	30 Days
		Approval of the Building Plans	14 Days

14.	Ground Water Department	Permission to draw water	14 Days
15.	TSPCB	CFE	14 Days
		CFO	14 Days
16.	TSIIC	Plot Allotment	7 Days
		Plan Approval (from IALA)	7 Days
17.	Excise Department	License to store RS, DS	14 Days
18.	Drugs Control Administration	Drug License	14 Days
19.	Mines & Geology	Prospective Mining Lease	30 Days
		Mining Lease	30 Days

Under T.PRIDE, all manufacturing activities set up by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs are eligible for availing incentives/concessions under this Policy. The following are the incentives applicable under new policy.

<b>Incentives</b>	<b>Micro &amp; Small Industries</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Large</b>
Reimbursement of Stamp duty and transfer duty	100%	100%	100%
Reimbursement of Stamp duty for Lease of Land/Shed/ Buildings and also mortgages	100%	100%	100%
Rebate in land cost limited to Rs.10.00 Lakhs in Industrial Estates/Industrial Parks	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%
Land conversion charges for industrial use limited to Rs.10.0 Lakhs	25%	25%	25%
Fixed power cost reimbursement	Rs.1.50 per Unit for 5 years	Rs.1.50 per Unit for 5 years	Rs.1.50 per Unit for 5 years
Investment subsidy on fixed capital investment	35% Limit 75 Lakhs	--	--
VAT/CST on State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	100% for 5 years	75% for 7 years	50% for 7 years
Interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme	Maximum of 9% per annum for 5 years	Maximum of 9% per annum for 5 years	Maximum of 9% per annum for 5 years
Seed Capital assistance to First Generation Entrepreneurs	20% of the Machinery cost only for Micro	--	--
Reimbursement of cost involved in skill upgradation and training	50% limited to Rs.2000/person	50% limited to Rs.2000/person	50% limited to Rs.2000/person
Subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification/patent registration	100% limited to 3 lakhs	50% limited to 2 lakhs	--
Subsidy on specific cleaner production measures	25% limited to 5 Lakhs	25% limited to 5 Lakhs	--

\* The incentives which are eligible for SC/ST are extended to Physically Handicapped.

#### **NEW INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION POLICY:**

Under the NEW INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION POLICY OF STATE OF TELANGANA, 2014, the Government approved T-IDEA (Telangana State Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement) Incentive Scheme – T-PRIDE – (Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs Incentive Scheme) and Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System (TS-iPASS).

Under T-IDEA, the following fiscal benefits are given to the manufacturing sectors which have gone into production after 01-January-2015.

<b>Incentives</b>	<b>Micro &amp; Small Industries</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Large</b>
Reimbursement of Stamp duty and transfer duty	100%	100%	100%
Reimbursement of Stamp duty for Lease of Land/Shed/ Buildings and also mortgages	100%	100%	100%
Rebate in land cost limited to Rs.10.00 Lakhs in Industrial Estates/Industrial Parks	25%	25%	25%
Land conversion charges for industrial use limited to Rs.10.0 Lakhs	25%	25%	25%
Fixed power cost reimbursement	Rs.1.00 per Unit for 5 years	Rs.1.00 per Unit for 5 years	Rs.1.00 per Unit for 5 years
Investment subsidy on fixed capital investment	15%	--	--
VAT/CST on State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	100% for 5 years	75% for 7 years	50% for 7 years
Interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme	Maximum of 9% per annum for 5 years	--	--
Seed Capital assistance to First Generation Entrepreneurs	10% of the Machinery cost only for Micro	--	--
Reimbursement of cost involved in skill upgradation and training	50% limited to Rs.2000/person	50% limited to Rs.2000/person	--
Subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification/patent registration	50% limited to 2lakhs	50% limited to 2 lakhs	--
Subsidy on specific cleaner production measures	25% limited to 5 Lakhs	25% limited to 5 Lakhs	--

#### **Women Owned Enterprises:**

All category of women entrepreneurs are encouraged by providing 10% additional investment subsidy on fixed capital investment as per the industrial Policy.

#### **TRIGP (Palle Pragathi)**

Telangana Government is implementing the "Telangana Rural Inclusive Growth Project (TRIGP) with the Technical & Financial aid of the World Bank. The aim is to integrate the Small & Marginal farm and Off farm producers to Urban markets by making them competitive through value addition & creating jobs for the youth in Semi Urban & Urban areas.

## **STATUS OF CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT IN TELANGANA**

### **1. Common Facility Center**

- Fan Cluster, Hyderabad – issue pending with DIC for preparation of Directory of Fan & Fan Components Manufacturers
- Dal Mill Cluster, Tandur - issue pending with Govt. of Telangana for resubmission of DPR to DC(MSME)
- Kushaiguda General Engineering Cluster : Motivated the Cluster members by MSME-DI, Hyderabad and Association is under preparation of DSR

## 2. Soft Interventions

Implementing Agency for DSRs : TPC Ltd., Hyderabad

Approval for conducting DSR

- Granite Processing Cluster, Bauvpet (V), Karimnagar
- Rice Mill Cluster, Miryalguda, Nalgonda dist.
- Granite Cluster, Khammam
- Cotton Ginning Cluster, Adilabad
- Rice Milling Cluster, Nizamabad
- Brass Metal Cluster, Pembarthy, Warangal Dist. – Application submitted to DC(MSME) for DSR approval.

### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- a) Madikonda Industrial Estate at Madikonda, Warangal dist. –

Total project cost –Rs. 1061.19 ; Gol Grant – Rs.735.60. Out of which first instalment released- Rs. 2 crores; Implementing Agency – TSIIIC – Utilisation Certificate submitted to DC(MSME), New Delhi

- b) Automotive Engineering Cluster for Toopran Mandal, Medak dist. -

Total cost –Rs.940.82; Gol Grant – Rs.752.65; Out of which first instalment released – Rs.62.88 Lakhs

- c) New Food Park Cluster, Buggapadu, Khammam District – Awaiting for online application for forwarding DPR to DC(MSME) for inprinciple approval
- d) Geetha Nagar Navjeevan Nagar Micro Industrial Association prepared the DSR & DPR for ID Project and also acquired 44.09 guntas at Ravalkole (V), Medchal, Ranga Reddy District. Awaiting for online application for forwarding the DPR to DC(MSME) for inprinciple approval.

### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Industrial Cluster	Type of the cluster	New/ Existing	Implementing Agency	Total project cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Grant requested (Rs.in lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Armoor, Nizamabad dist.	Leather Industries	New	LIDCAP Hyderabad	1000.87	740.07	Awaiting for release of Rs.260.8 Lakhs by Govt. of Telangana so that Gol grant will be released
2.	Ibrahimpatnam, RR Dist.	Fiber Glass composites - 123 Ac (Appln ID 1198)	New	TSIIC Ltd. Hyderabad			DPR not submitted
3.	Duddeda, Medak dist.	General Engineering & Electronics- 88.19 Ac (Appln ID 1252)	New	TSIIC Ltd. Hyderabad			DPR not submitted
4.	Buggapadu, Khammam dist.	New Food Park cluster- 100 Ac (Appln ID 1761)	New	TSIIC Ltd. Hyderabad	2048.98	555.22	Awaiting for online application for forwarding DPR to DC(MSME) for inprinciple approval
5.	Vikarabad, R.R. Dist.	-47.73 Ac (Appln ID 2216)	New	TSIIC Ltd. Hyderabad			DPR not submitted
6.	Jinkunta (V), Mahaboobnagar dist.	Leather Industries	New	LIDCAP Hyderabad			DPR not submitted
7.	Ghanpur Stn (V), Warangal dist.	Leather Industries	New	LIDCAP Hyderabad			DPR not submitted
8.	Mallemadugu (V), Khammam dist.	Leather Industries	New	LIDCAP Hyderabad			DPR not submitted
9.	Mandamarri (V), Adilabad dist.	Leather Industries	New	LIDCAP Hyderabad			DPR not submitted
10.	Rakmapur (V), Karimnagar dist.	Leather Industries	New	LIDCAP Hyderabad			DPR not submitted

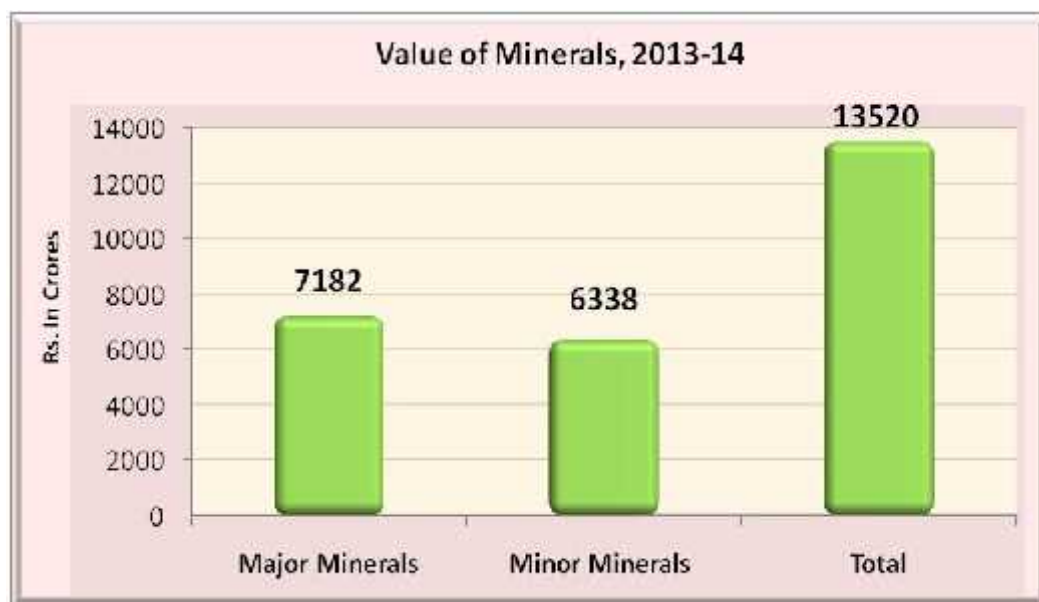
# 10.Mining

Telangana region has rich natural resources. About 20 per cent of the country's coal deposits in the country are also found here. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited excavates coal from these mines for industrial needs and to cater thermal power stations. Telangana is also rich in limestone deposits that cater to cement factories. Telangana has other mineral resources like bauxite and mica.

Minerals and mineral industries have significant macro links with the economy of a country. Mining activity generates employment opportunities; is obviously an important source of tax revenue and contributes to state income thereby leading to economic growth.

Mining is one of the core sectors that drive growth in an economy. Not only does it contribute to GDP, it also acts as a catalyst for the growth of other core industries like power, steel, cement, etc., which, in turn, are critical for the overall development of the economy.

The value of major and minor minerals produced for the year 2013-14 is given in the following graph.



## Production of principal minerals

The production of certain principal minerals during the year 2013-14 are 504.71 lakh tonnes of Coal, 263.68 lakh tonnes of Limestone, 34.89 lakh tonnes of Stowing Sand, 17.68 lakh tonnes of Laterite, 6.43 lakh tonnes of Feldspar, 5.86 lakh tonnes of Dolomite etc., in the state.

**TABLE**  
**PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS, 2013-14**

Sl. No.	Mineral	Unit	Quantity	Mineral Value (Rupees in' 000)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Major Minerals</b>				
<b>Fuel Minerals</b>				
1	Coal	Tonnes	5,04,71,035	6,73,83,878.83
<b>Metallic Minerals</b>				
2	Iron Ore	Tonnes	42,287	17,407.02
3	Manganese Ore	Tonnes	13,684	19,773.11
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals</b>				
4	Barytes	Tonnes	14,491	13,346.21
5	Dolomite	Tonnes	5,86,163	1,90,133.69
6	Feldspar	Tonnes	6,42,549	1,91,402.50
7	Fire Clay	Tonnes	34	7.61
8	Laterite	Tonnes	17,67,789	2,04,250.34
9	Lime Stone	Tonnes	2,63,67,753	34,52,329.90
10	Quartz	Tonnes	4,85,982	97,842.76
11	Stowing Sand	Tonnes	34,88,786	2,44,110.36
12	White Shale	Tonnes	50,600	2,715.20
13	White Clay	Tonnes	81,039	6,045.51
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>7,18,23,243.04</b>
<b>Minor Minerals</b>				
1	Black Granite	M <sup>3</sup>	2,73,965	1,05,52,331.82
2	Colour Granite	M <sup>3</sup>	10,64,082	2,58,05,584.62
3	Gravel / Earth	M <sup>3</sup>	2,36,95,846	61,45,991.58
4	Fuller's Earth	Tonnes	4,07,506	3,17,088.57
5	Lime Stone Slabs	M <sup>2</sup>	25,83,429	10,05,134.72
6	Mosaic Chips	Tonnes	17,450	9957.32
7	Road Metal	M <sup>3</sup>	2,58,37,530	1,85,54,087.85
8	Ordinary Sand	M <sup>3</sup>	28,00,411	9,92,213.62
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>6,33,82,390.10</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>13,52,05,633.14</b>
Note : M <sup>2</sup> :Square Meters, M <sup>3</sup> : Meter Cube, Major Mineral value bases on IBM (Price Feb"2012) Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production and Value as per DM&G. Source: Director of Mines & Geology, Hyderabad.				

**TABLE**  
**COMPARISON OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN TELANGANA STATE WITH ALL INDIA, 2014**

Sl. No.	Minerals	Unit	Telangana	All India	% Telangana to All India
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I</b>	<b>FUEL MINERALS</b>				
	Coal	'000 Tonnes	50471	5,63,085	0.01
	Natural Gas (Utilized)	M.C.M.	-	34,412	-
	Petroleum (Crude)	'000 Tonnes	-	37,778	-
<b>II</b>	<b>METALLIC MINERALS</b>				
	Iron Ore (Total)	'000 Tonnes	42	1,52,433	0.03
	Manganese Ore	Tonnes	13,684	25,88,313	0.53
<b>III</b>	<b>NON METALLIC MINERALS</b>				
	Apatite	Tonnes	-	1,300	-
	Asbestos	"	-	227	-
	Ball Clay ( White)	"	81,039	18,74,049	4.32
	Barytes	"	14,491	11,36,814	1.27
	Clay (Others)	"	-	23,60,871	-
	Dolomite	"	5,86,163	71,08,696	8.25
	Felspar	"	6,42,549	14,12,518	45.49
	Fire Clay	"	34	7,06,639	-
	Garnet (Abrasive)	"	-	4,57,626	-
	Kaolin (Total)	"	-	47,52,643	-
	Laterite	"	17,67,789	34,91,510	50.63
	Lime Kankar	"	-	1,40,088	-
	Lime Stone	„000 Tonnes	26,368	2,78,725	9.46
	Mica (Crude)	Kgs.	-	16,09,907	-
	Mica (Waste & Scrap)	Kgs.	-	1,75,45,437	-
	Ochre	Tonnes	-	15,54,680	-
	Quartz	"	4,85,982	13,95,452	34.83
	Quartzite	"	-	5,29,988	-
	Sand (Others)	"	34,88,786	25,52,918	-
	Shale	"	50,600	29,90,579	1.69
	Silica Sand	"	-	33,46,114	-
	Sillimanite	"	-	-	-
	Steatite	"	-	8,65,126	-
	Vermiculite	"	-	10,176	-

Source: Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production, March, 2014, Indian Bureau of Mines



# 11.Infrastructure

TSIIC (Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation) also known as TSIIC is a Telangana State Government initiative for providing infrastructure through development of industrial areas.

TSIIC was established in the year 2014 for identifying and developing potential growth centers in the Telangana State fully equipped with developed plots/sheds, roads, drainage, water, power and other infrastructural facilities; providing social infrastructure, like housing for workers near industrial zones, co-ordinating with the agencies concerned for providing communication, transport and other facilities. The Corporation also has active projects in the Public-Private Partnership Mode.

## **Telangana Industrial Parks**

The Industrial Areas ranges from 15 acres to 2500 acres. The Corporation has presence in each and every Mandal Head Quarters of the District. A large number of leading industrial houses have their presence in these Industrial Areas. Some of them are BPL Engg., Kirby Building Products, Asian Paints, GVK, ITW Signode, Aurobindo Pharma, Widia India, Raasi Refractories, Lanco Kondapally Power Corporation, and BSES Andhra Power etc.

## **INDUSTRIAL AREA LOCAL AUTHORITY(IALA)IN THE INDUSTRIAL PARK**

In order to enable effective maintenance of civic services in Industrial Parks, the Government has empowered APIIC Industrial Parks with Local Authority status duly amending the Acts under section 147 of APPR Act 1994, u/s 389-B of AP Municipalities Act, 1965 and u/s 679-F of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 in the year 1994.

Accordingly, the Government have been notifying TSIIC-Industrial Areas falling under Municipalities, Municipal Corporations and Gram Panchayats from time to time directing the TSIIC Ltd., to exercise/perform certain statutory powers/functions such as assessment, levy and collection of Property taxes/Advertisement tax, sanction of Building permits, removal of encroachments, management and maintenance of Civic Services in the Industrial Areas, subject to the condition that TSIIC Ltd., shall remit 35% (50% in case of Cyberabad) of the Property tax/Revenues collected to the Local Bodies concerned.

Thus, TSIIC is exercising/performing the statutory powers/functions of the Local Bodies with effect from 01-10-1994 onwards in 116 Nos. Industrial Areas (Phase wise)/Mini Industrial Estates/Commercial Complexes falling under Municipalities, Municipal Corporations and Gram Panchayats in the State, through its officers nominated as Executive Authority under the relevant Acts.

To promote "Local Self-Governance" of the Industrial Areas, TSIIC has evolved the concept of Industrial Areas Service Societies involving the tax payers community in the notified Industrial Areas in the Management/Maintenance of Industrial Areas. The Service Societies registered under the Telangana Public Societies Registration Act, 1350F and the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and AP Societies Registration Act, 2001 have been nominated by TSIIC as its Nodal Agencies to assist in collection of Property taxes and maintenance of civic Services in the Industrial Areas. They participate in all decisions

which concern them in order to coordinate the functioning of the IALA, in different development activities within the IALA area and also to bring transparency in the working of the IALAs. Thus the TSIIIC has nominated 44 Nos. of Service Societies as Nodal Agencies to TSIIIC Ltd., in respect of 86 Industrial Parks, out of which 116 areas notified by Government.

The experience of industrial units that are located in the existing IALAs has universally been very positive. In numerous interactions with them, they have expressed extreme satisfaction with the services they receive through the IALAs.

#### **VACANT PLOTS SUMMARY ZONE WISE**

Zone	No. of Vacant Plots	Vacant area (Sq.M)
Patancheru	93	604348
Karimnagar	2	2136
Shamshabad	546	2308381
Warangal	399	156934
Jeedimetla	157	806287

Source: TSIIIC. For more deial visit web site:[tsiic.telangana.gov.in](http://tsiic.telangana.gov.in)

## **12.Energy**

Electric Energy is considered to be the most versatile and important source of power consumed by industry, commercial buildings, institutions and residents. In one sentence energy is required for all facets of our life and also a basic human need and is a critical infrastructure for socio economic development of a state or nation. It is supplied by generating stations. Traditional generating stations manufacture power in electrical generators. This is accomplished by turning those generators with turbines that are in turned by a number of sources. In the case of fossil-fuel burning stations, energy sources such as coal, oil, natural gas (actually, any source of fuel that is carbon based) are used to boil water. That water is boiled into high pressure steam. This high pressure steam is what turns the turbines that turn the generator that in turn manufactures Electric Energy.

<b>TABLE</b> <b>CATEGORY-WISE NUMBER OF SERVICES AND CONNECTED LOAD, 2013-14</b> (Provisional)							
Sl. No.	District	Domestic Supply		Non-Domestic Supply		Industrial	
		No. of Services	Connected Load (K.W.)	No. of Services	Connected Load (K.W.)	No. of Services	Connected Load (K.W.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mahabubnagar	5,08,625	2,01,650	53,571	85,110	7,060	80,672
2	Rangareddy	17,13,942	22,72,010	1,61,251	5,05,210	23,937	3,58,229
3	Hyderabad	13,80,159	20,51,750	2,59,279	9,43,010	14,192	1,39,636
4	Medak	4,72,209	2,71,030	52,509	81,370	8,924	1,03,619
5	Nizamabad	5,57,528	3,19,150	56,270	71,957	5,245	1,12,066
6	Adilabad	4,65,162	2,01,928	40,454	53,166	2,972	24,712
7	Karimnagar	7,70,501	7,95,062	64,774	70,276	7,538	1,64,225
8	Warangal	7,79,901	4,11,277	73,081	1,64,470	7,647	1,60,224
9	Khammam	6,66,848	3,62,861	53,011	70,011	4,246	80,955
10	Nalgonda	7,27,450	2,51,900	49,902	98,370	8,896	83,567
<b>Total</b>		<b>80,42,325</b>	<b>71,38,618</b>	<b>8,64,102</b>	<b>21,42,950</b>	<b>90,657</b>	<b>13,07,905</b>

<b>TABLE</b> <b>CATEGORY-WISE NUMBER OF SERVICES AND CONNECTED LOAD 2013-14</b> (Provisional)									
Sl. No.	District	Cottage Industries		Agricultural		Public Lighting		Temporary	
		No. of Services	Connected Load (K.W.)	No. of Services	Connected Load (K.W.)	No. of Services	Connected Load (K.W.)	No. of Services	Connect Load (K.W.)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Mahabubnagar	362	858	2,26,732	7,72,938	4,130	36,158	43	10
2	Rangareddy	673	843	118,446	3,62,698	8,696	57,831	94	100
3	Hyderabad	45	119	1,003	343	8,510	36,738	90	70
4	Medak	542	358	2,14,524	7,65,672	3,167	23,634	61	90
5	Nizamabad	368	1,454	2,27,247	10,10,146	10,705	39,537	1	10
6	Adilabad	134	404	1,10,302	4,19,527	5,900	18,066	73	62
7	Karimnagar	2,098	10,629	3,25,293	9,93,500	6,617	29,488	9	15
8	Warangal	1,064	4,097	2,76,881	10,00,581	7,356	53,672	137	85
9	Khammam	659	1,125	1,14,302	4,46,887	5,774	20,768	11	16
10	Nalgonda	3,275	7,497	2,81,240	11,02,252	4,793	30,842	10	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,220</b>	<b>27,384</b>	<b>18,95,970</b>	<b>68,74,544</b>	<b>65,648</b>	<b>3,46,734</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>486</b>

# 13.Transport and Communications

## Roads

Availability of the transport road network plays an important role in the economic development and, therefore, the kilometerage of paved roads existing in a country is often used as an index to assess the extent of its development. The proper development of the transport road network not only reduces the cost of transportation, both in terms of money and time, but also helps in the integration of various parts of the state or country. The transport road network contributes to the development of the state by bringing in direct benefits in the development of some sectors, such as agriculture, industry, minerals and commerce. As such a systematic development of Roads is one of the important pre-requisites for development and acceleration of economic growth. The importance is much more in a State like Telangana whose economy is from service sector and has chosen manufacturing as its future, where the rail connectivity is poor and where the rural areas are hardly covered by the rail network.

Among the different modes of domestic transport systems, road transport carries more than 80% of the goods and passenger traffic. The network of roads, particularly from rural to urban facilitates speedy movement of goods and services and ensures higher growth trends, social integrity and wellbeing of the society. The productivity and efficiency of Road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of Road network.

## Railways

Indian Railways have a history and rich heritage spanning over 150 years. Indian Railways is a state owned public utility of Government of India under the Ministry of Railways. As a national common carrier transporting passenger and goods over vast network of 65,436 kms., route lengths and it has been playing a key role in country's "as well as states" social and economic development. It is a cheap and affordable means of transportation for millions of passengers. As a carrier of bulk freight namely ores and minerals, iron and steel, Cement, mineral oils, food grains, fertilizers etc., and the importance of Indian Railways for development of Agriculture, Industry and for the benefit of common men is well recognized. As on 31.03.2014, the Indian railways are rendering its services by establishing 228 railway stations with a route kilometerage of 1753 in the state.

## Transport:

Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The Transport Department plays a key role in issuing driving licences, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax, enforcement of vehicle violations and acts as nodal agency for road safety. During the year 2013-14, the State has registry of more than 71.94 lakh vehicles, of which 8.22 lakh are transport vehicles, 63.68 are non-transport vehicles. Out of the total vehicles, 52.84 lakh are two wheelers.

# 14.Education

Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through story telling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education may also include informal transmission of such information from one human being to another through a set of instructions in the process of making them educated about the society, surroundings, environment etc.

Telangana state has multiple institutes of higher education universities along with numerous primary and secondary schools. The state is home to a number of institutes, which impart higher education. The higher education includes many colleges, universities and research institutes providing professional education in the fields of arts, humanities, science, engineering, law, medicine, pharmacy, business, and veterinary sciences, with undergraduate and post-graduation. These institutions are producing lakhs of professional scholars, every year who in turn give direction to the state in transforming its objectives into reality. There is a saying that today's children are tomorrow's citizens and the future of the state would be as directed by them.

## Junior Colleges

All put together, there are 3,007 Junior Colleges functioning during the year 2013-14 in the state. The number of students enrolled are 4,15,026 consisting of 2,09,939 boys and 2,05,087 girls and a total of 26,333 lecturers are imparting education in these colleges.

## Degree Colleges

There are 171 Degree Colleges are functioning in the state with enrolment 1,47,564 students, consisting of 75,351 Men and 72,213 Women 4,211 Lecturers are imparting education in these colleges.

## Engineering Colleges

Engineering colleges are primarily established to produce engineers and technicians with technical knowledge and adequate skills with an objective to meet the technical skills requirements as per the needs of the industry There are about 350 engineering colleges in the State with a total intake of 1,71,679 students. Apart from engineering, there are 195 polytechnic colleges are functioning with strength of 45,250 students, during 2013-14.

## 15.Banks

An Institution, such as the banking system, which touches and should touch the lives of millions, has necessarily to be inspired by a larger social purpose and has to sub serve national priorities and objectives. There are 4383 bank branches in the state as on 31-12-2014, including nationalized banks, foreign banks, regional rural banks and private banks. On an average one bank branch is available for every (8) thousand population in the state. Their credit-deposit ratio is 94.01%.

## 16.Tourism

The tourism in the present day, has become increasingly significant and organized (industry) as more and more people with increased disposable income, higher propensity to spend and changing social mores trot cities and countries due to variety of reasons. Along with the evolution of tourism, its definition has also formalized over the years and in the present parlance a visitor is considered to be a traveler taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise. A traveler on the other hand is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration. The visitor is a particular type of traveller and consequently tourism is a subset of travel. However, "Tourism" refers to all activities of visitors, including both "tourists (over-night visitors)" and "same-day visitors".

In the context of Telangana, its culture combines cultural customs from Persian traditions embedded during Moghuls, Qutub Shahis and Nizams rule with prominent and predominantly south Indian traditions and customs. The State has a rich tradition in classical music. It has a rich painting and folk arts such as Burrakatha, shadow puppet show, and Perini Shiva Tandavam, Gusadi Dance, Kolatam etc. Telangana has a variety of tourist attractions including historical places, monuments, forts, waterfalls, forests and temples. Lakhs of tourists, including foreign tourists visit these tourist attractions every year and carrying their experiences, customs and traditions of Indian heritage, sweet memories to their native states or countries

## Rural Tourism

Telangana has a tremendous potential for Rural Tourism and is a fascinating canvas of myriad colors, cultures and customs. Handicrafts represent, perhaps, the oldest traditions of living culture and Telangana has some of the richest sources of handicrafts

## Wildlife and Eco Tourism

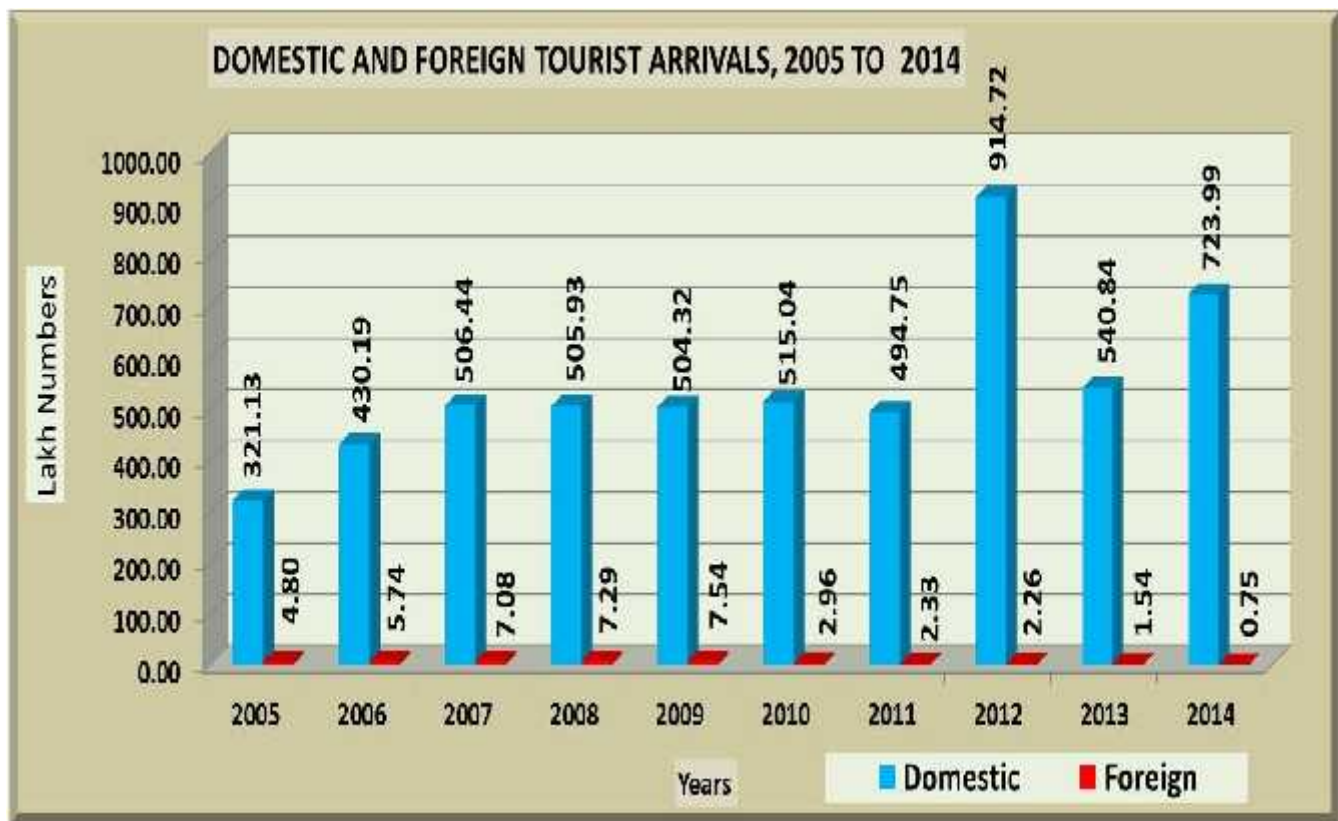
Telangana has rich forests and wild life sanctuaries, which provide scope for eco-tourism and wildlife tourism that cover Alisagar Deer park in Nizamabad, the Eturunagaram Sanctuary and Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary in Warangal, Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Jannaram, Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary and Sivaram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

## Heritage Tourism

Telangana is a historic land dotted with a number of forts, which have a potential to be developed into classic heritage tourism sites. Some famous forts, where Tourism Department is taking up projects to develop amenities for tourists are Golconda Fort, Medak Fort, Khammam Fort, Nizamabad Fort, Elagandula Fort, Karimnagar and Bhongir Fort, Nalgonda. Warangal Fort and Golconda Fort also host Sound and Light shows which take us back to a magnificent past. More shows of this kind will highlight the rich heritage of Telangana. Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDC) organizes all the above tourist packages and also connects the neighboring States. TSTDC also maintains Haritha Hotel chains, wayside amenities, river cruises and water fleet in different locations. Any trip to Telangana State is incomplete without a taste of its cuisine, including the famous Hyderabadi Biryani, Qubani-ka-Meetha, Haleem,Osmania Biscuits and Irani Chai.

## Medical Tourism

Hyderabad has the potential to emerge as a global medical tourism hub, in view of the world class treatment at affordable prices offered in the leading hospitals located in the city. Steps are being taken to prepare a comprehensive plan for this purpose and to conduct road shows abroad. An attempt is made in this chapter to present domestic and foreign tourists visited the state in the following graphs and subsequent data tables.



## 17.State Economy

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the most important indicator for measuring the economic growth of a state. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measure in monetary terms the total volume of all goods and services produced during a given period of time (usually one year) within the geographical boundaries of the state, accounted without duplication. These estimates, over a period of time, reveal the extent and direction of changes in the level of economic development and also the performance made by various sectors towards the overall economy. The sectoral composition of SDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time which not only indicates the real structural changes that are taking place in the economy but also facilitates formulation of policies for overall economic development. When studied in relation to the total population of the state, they indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available or the relative standard of living of the people in the State. These are referred as estimates of Per Capita Income (PCI).



## Anticipated GSDP during 2014-15

The anticipated Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2014-15 is estimated at Rs.2,17,432 crores, as against Rs.2,06,427 crores for 2013-14, reflecting a growth of 5.3%. The state has recorded a growth rate of 4.1% in 2012-13, 4.8% in 2013-14, and it was 5.3% in 2014-15 at constant prices. The state GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices recorded double digit growth from 2005-06 to 2008-09 and 2010-11, there after it is experiencing steep downward trend in subsequent years with a low growth of 1.1% in 2009-10. The GSDP at current prices for the year 2014-15 is estimated at Rs. 4,30,599 crores, as against Rs. 3,91,751 crores for 2013-14 with a growth rate of 9.9%. GSDP of the State at Current and Constant (2004-05) prices are shown in the graph given below.

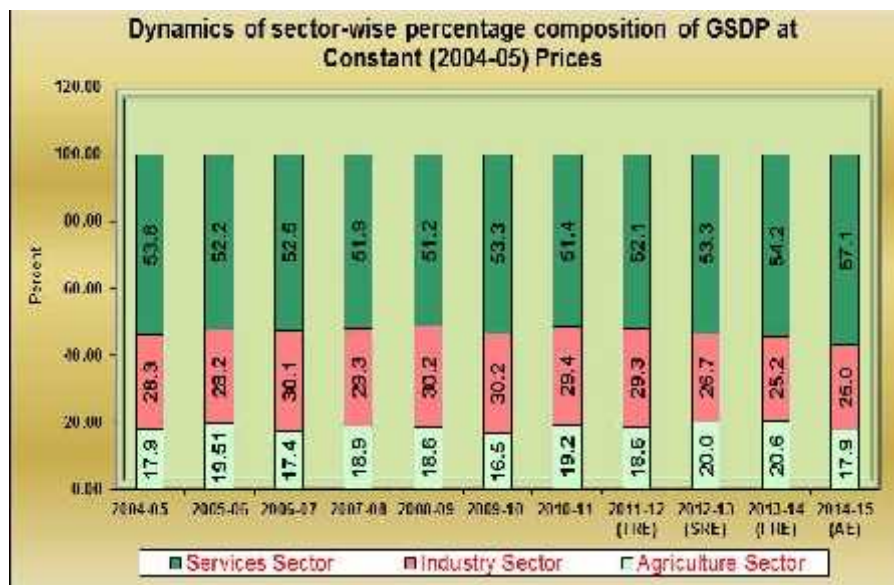
## Trends in Sectoral Growth

The growth rate of GSDP denotes the performance of a State's economy; while the performance of each sector reflects the change in the magnitude and composition of GSDP of the State economy over time. The change in the relative sectoral shares in GSDP manifests the structural change in the overall economy. The economy has been broadly classified as Agriculture, Industry and Services. The Agriculture Sector consists of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries. The Industry Sector contains mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sectors. The Services Sector consists of trade, hotels and restaurants; transport by other means and storage; railways; communications; banking and insurance; real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services; public administration and other services. The sectoral analysis reveals that during the year 2014-15, the growth rate of GSDP is highest in services sector with 9.7% followed by Industry sector with a growth of 4.1% and agriculture sector expected a negative growth of (-) 10.3%. The growth estimate of 5.3% would have been better, but for the negative growth of -10.3% recorded in agriculture and allied sector, attributed mainly to the adverse seasonal conditions. Agriculture as such was badly hit due to this and recorded negative growth of (-) 21.3%, which was partially compensated by the positive growth trends in Livestock (6.5%), Forestry & Logging (2.7%) and Fisheries (11.4%). Consequently, the contribution of Agriculture sector declined to 12.8% from 15.1% in the previous year. The contribution of Industry sector is estimated to be 24.3% without much variation compared to the past year and the Services sector is estimated to contribute a higher percent of 62.9%, as against 60.3% in 2013-14. The percentage contribution of various sectors of the GSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2014-15 are as shown in the graph below.

The structural composition of the state economy witnessed significant changes during the last decade. During the period from 2005-06 to 2014-15, Agriculture sector recorded highest growth rate of 25.2% in 2005-06, the Services sectors with 18.3% in 2010-11 and Industry sector with 17.1% in 2006-07. Within the Agriculture sector, the only Livestock sector show positive growth rate, while other three subsectors have registered a mixed growth over the years. Within the services sector, transport by other means and storage; communications; banking and insurance; real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services and other services, have registered a positive growth, while trade, hotels and restaurants; railways and public administration have shown mixed growth over the years. Within the industry sector also, all the sub-sectors have registered mixed trend of growth during the period 2005-06 to 2014-15.

## Structure of the Economy

The composition of GSDP is changing significantly over the years. The Agriculture sector is largely depending on the vagaries of seasonal conditions and receipt of rainfall. At current prices, the share of Agriculture sector in GSDP is ranging from 16.5% and 20.6 percent during the period from 2005-06 to 2014-15. The State witnessed the falling share of agriculture sector in overall GSDP as well as fluctuating trend of growth rates during last few years. Agriculture sector has been experiencing a decelerating trend in the State in recent years, and its declining share in state GSDP is consistent with normal development path of any economy. The decline in the share of agricultural sector is almost compensated by the Services sector, which increased its share from 51% to 57% during said period. The share of Industry sector is floating between 25% and 30% during the period from 2004-05 to 2014-15. The sector wise shares of the GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices and current prices is depicted in the following Chart.



## Percapita Income:

The per capita income gives a better picture about the level of development in a State, which is considered to be a proxy indicator for the standard of living of the people. As per the Advance Estimates for 2014-15, the Per Capita Income of the State at current prices increased to Rs. 1,03,889, from Rs. 95,361 in 2013-14, registering a growth of 8.9%, which is higher than the National Per Capita Income of Rs. 88,533. The Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) prices has also gone up from Rs. 48,881 in 2013-14 to Rs. 51,017 in 2014-15, registering a growth rate of 4.4%. The Per Capita Income in the State has remained consistently higher than the National Per Capita Income throughout the period from 2004-05 to 2014-15. The Per Capita Income of the state increased from about Rs. 24,409 in 2004-05 to Rs. 1,03,889 at current prices in 2014-15. In Telangana, six out of ten districts have per capita income lower than the State Per Capita Income. The districts that have higher per capita income than the state average are Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medak and Khammam. This indicates that economic growth is not evenly distributed but concentrated in and around urban areas in the state.

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# 13. State Economy