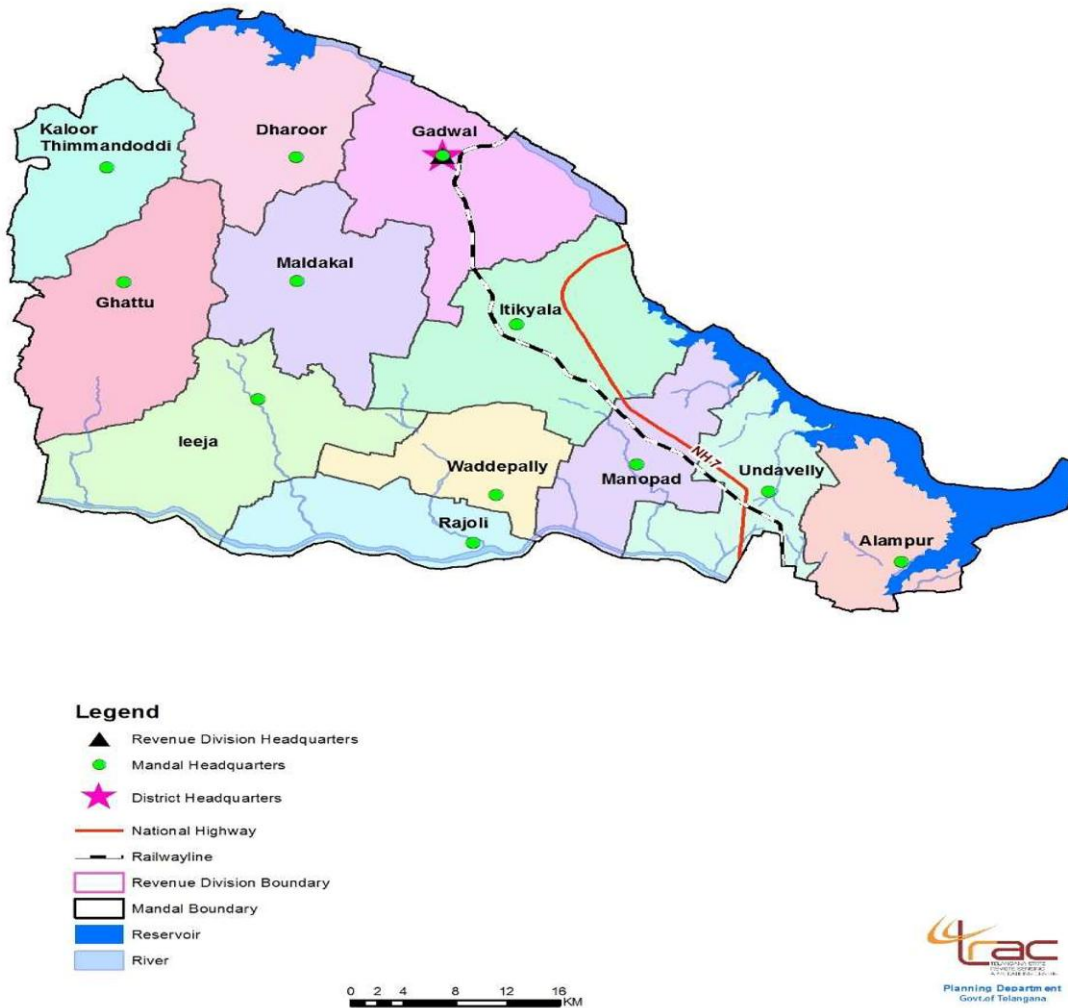


JOGULAMBA GADWAL



ADMINISTRATIVE MAP JOGULAMBA GADWAL DISTRICT Telangana State



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Jogulamba-Gadwal

Jogulamba-Gadwal district has been carved from Mahbubnagar district of Telangana, with the administrative headquarters located at Gadwal town. The district is spread across an area of 2,928 square kilometers. According to 2011 Census of India, the district has a population of 6, 64,971. Gadwal town, located nearly 210 km from Hyderabad is well accessible by Bangalore-Hyderabad National Highway 7.

Built by the strongman of Gadwal, PedaSoma Bhupaludu in 17th Century, Gadwal Fort is considered an impregnable fort. The precincts of this fort is home to Sri Chennakesava Swamy Temple, Sri Ramalayam, many historical materials and a water body.

Gadwal is renowned all over the world for its exclusive handloom zari sarees and other useful fabrics and materials. The historic town in the state of Telangana is well-known for its quality fabrics

Jurala dam, located near Gadwal town is the first such dam built near the entry point of Krishna river into the state from Karnataka. The backwater of the massive dam offers a pleasant sight and has become a popular tourist attraction, attracting people from all over. Alampur, situated on the bank of the holy river of Tungabhadra is a historically significant temple. This temple town is home to an ancient shrine of Goddess

Jogulamba. Listed among the eighteen powerful Shakti peethams, this temple in Alampur is a popular divine destination. Visitors to this shrine also explore the rare Nava Braham temples in its vicinity.



Jogulamba temple Alampur



Gadwal Fort



Jurala Dam



Gadwal Silk Zari Checks Purple Saree

గద్వాల శ్రీ సత్యసాయి సంస్థల ఆవిర్భావము

1967 కంటే ముందు నుండి కూడా ఇక్కడ సాయి భక్తులు ఉన్నట్లు సమాచారం ఉంది. కీర్తిశేషులు చిగుళ్లపల్లి నాగిశెట్టి గారు, మరియు పచ్చిపులుసు లక్ష్మణస్వామి గారు 1977 లో ఇక్కడ భజన మండలి స్థాపించడం జరిగింది. పచ్చిపులుసు కృష్ణమూర్తి గారి గృహములో భజనలు నిర్వహించేవారు. శాలన్న గారు, ఎల్లయ్య గారు, ఇల్లూరు రంగస్వామి గారు, మరికొంత మంది భక్తులు కలిసి భజనలలో పాల్గొనేవారు. ఆనాడు వారు భజనలో వాడిన 'హార్మోనియం' నేడు కూడా భజనలో ఉపయోగించడం విశేషం. ఆనాటి నుండి 1998 వరకు చిగుళ్లపల్లి నాగిశెట్టి గారు కన్వీనర్ గా ఉండేవారు. పుట్టపర్తి రికార్డుల ప్రకారం ఉత్తర ప్రత్యుత్తరాలు కూడా జరిగినట్లు సమాచారం. 1979 లో గద్వాల కు ఒక జడ్జి గారు (మున్సిఫ్ మెజిస్ట్రేట్ గారు) ఉద్యోగరీత్యా ఇక్కడకు రావడం జరిగింది. వారి కుటుంబ సభ్యులు ఇక్కడ భక్తులతో కలిసి జడ్జి గారి నివాసంలో ప్రతి గురువారం భజనలు చేసినట్లు సమాచారం. కొద్ది సంవత్సరాల తర్వాత శ్రీ సాంబమూర్తిగారు ఇక్కడికి ఆంధ్రబాంకు మేనేజరుగా రావడంతో 1997 లో మళ్ళీ ఇక్కడ భజనలు ప్రారంభం అయినట్లు సమాచారం.

పైన ఉదహరించిన పాత భక్తుల కృషి అనంతరం కొంత విరామం చోటు చేసుకుంది. తర్వాత 1997 లో ఆనాటి రంగారెడ్డి, మెదక్, జిల్లాల అధ్యక్షుడు శ్రీ వెంకటేశ్వరరావు గారు, మహబూబ్ నగర్ జిల్లా అధ్యక్షుడు శ్రీ గుబ్బా ఈశ్వరయ్య గారు గద్వాలకు

వచ్చి, చుట్టుప్రక్కల గ్రామాలలో సేవలు చేసి, ఒక పెద్ద సభను, ఊరేగింపును నిర్వహించడం జరిగింది. ఆ కార్యక్రమం అనంతరం సంస్థాపరమైన కార్యక్రమాల కొనసాగింపు కై శ్రీ పచ్చిపులుసు సత్యయ్యగుప్త గారిని కన్వీనరుగా నియమించడం జరిగింది. శ్రీ సత్యయ్యగుప్త గారు తమ వంతు బాధ్యతగా స్వామివారి 72వ జన్మదినోత్సవాన్ని పురస్కరించుకొని నిత్య భజనలు నిర్వహించడం జరిగింది. జన్మదినోత్సవం అనంతరం నాటి శ్రీ సత్యసాయి మందిరంలో ప్రతి గురువారం భజనలు, నగర సంకీర్తన జరిగేవి. అదే సమయం లో శ్రీ వి.విజయసాయి గారు ఎల్.ఐ.సి. లో ఉద్యోగిగా గద్వాలకు రావటం, వారి ఆధ్వర్యంలో గద్వాల శ్రీ సత్యసాయి మందిరం లో కార్యక్రమాలు ఊపందుకుని పరుగులుపెట్టడం విశేషం. ఇక్కడ భక్తులందరూ విజయసాయి గారిని స్వామి పంపిన దూతగా భావించి, వారి ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఎన్నో సేవా కార్యక్రమాలు మరియు ఆధ్యాత్మిక కార్యక్రమాలు మొదలుపెట్టడం జరిగింది. ఆ క్రమం లో 1999 జనవరి ఒకటవ తేదీ నుండి నిత్య భజనలు మొదలైనవి. గద్వాలలోని ప్రతి దేవాలయంలో 5 వారాల చొప్పున దేవాలయం శుభ్రపరుచుకుని భజనలు నిర్వహించడం జరిగింది. ఈ రీతిగా నిత్య భజనలు ఒక సంవత్సరం పాటు జరుపుకొని, నాలుగు ప్రైవేట్ బస్సుల లో పర్తి కి బయలుదేరి, స్వామి సన్నిధికి చేరుకోవడం జరిగింది. ఈ విషయంలో స్వామికి ఎట్టి ముందస్తు సమాచారం లేనప్పటికీ, సర్వాంతర్యామి అయిన స్వామికి అన్నీ తెలుసు కనుక, భక్తులు పర్తి కి చేరుకున్న మరుసటి రోజే, స్వామి భజన మందిరం లో మధ్యాహ్నం రెండు గంటలకు పిలిపించుకుని, దాదాపు ఒక గంటన్నరపాటు తమ అనుగ్రహ భాషణం గద్వాల భక్తులకు ప్రసాదించారు.

" స్వామి, మీరు మీరు గద్వాలకు రావాలి " అని భక్తులు కోరగా, "తప్పక వస్తాను" అని మూడు పర్యాయములు చెప్పారు. అంతేకాకుండా, "స్వామి, గద్వాలలో మందిర నిర్మాణం చేస్తున్నాము"అని భక్తులు చెప్పగా, "ఏం కావాలి?" అని స్వామి ప్రశ్నించారు. "మీ అనుగ్రహం స్వామి" అని భక్తులు పలుకగా, "దండిగా ఉంది, దండిగా ఉంది" అని ప్రసన్నవదనంతో స్వామి సమాధానం ఇచ్చారు.

స్వామి సన్నిధి నుండి తిరిగి వచ్చిన అనంతరం ఈ నిత్య భజనలను, ఎంతో భక్తితో, ప్రేమతో శ్రీమతి సువర్ణమ్మ, శ్రీ తిప్పయ్య శెట్టి దంపతులు చేసిన అభ్యర్థన మేరకు, రాజ వీధిలో వారు స్వామివారి కార్యక్రమాలకు కేటాయించిన వారి ఇంటిలో కొనసాగించుట జరిగినది.

అంతకుముందు సంవత్సరమునకు కొనసాగింపుగా, బస్టాండ్ లో ఆ సంవత్సరం కూడా చలివేంద్రం నిర్వహించడం జరిగినది.

ఈ సేవా కార్యక్రమాలు అన్నింటిని ఉదహరిస్తూ ఆనాటి మున్సిపల్ చైర్మన్ శ్రీ వేణుగోపాల్ గారికి, ఈ సేవలను నిర్వహించుకోవడానికి ఒక కమ్యూనిటీ హాలు నిర్మాణానికై స్థలం కేటాయించి వలసిందిగా కోరడం జరిగింది. ఈ సేవలలో కీర్తిశేషులు శ్రీ రామ గౌడ్ గారి చొరవ మరువలేనిది.

తదనుగుణంగా శ్రీ వేణుగోపాల్ గారు మున్సిపల్ కౌన్సిల్లో తీర్మానం ద్వారా శివాలయం వీధి, నల్లకుంట లో సుమారు 1 ఎకరం స్థలమును కేటాయించడం జరిగింది. వెంటనే కొందరు భక్తుల సహకారంతో, త్యాగశీలతతో, శ్రమదానం తో మందిర నిర్మాణం చేపట్టి, ఒక సంవత్సరం లోనే పూర్తి చేసి, నవంబరు 23వ తేదీ నాటికి అక్కడ స్వామి జన్మ దినోత్సవం అత్యంత వైభవంగా జరుపుకోవడం జరిగింది.

ఇంత పెద్ద మందిరంలో కేవలం భజనలు మాత్రమే జరుపుకోవడం సరికాదు అనిపించి, పేద వారికి కూడా ఉన్నత ప్రమాణాలతో విద్యను అందించాలని సంకల్పంతో అదే ఆవరణలో పాఠశాల గదుల నిర్మాణం జరిగింది.

మందిర నిర్మాణం, స్కూలు గదుల నిర్మాణం కలిపి కేవలం రెండు సంవత్సరాల స్వల్ప వ్యవధిలో లక్షలాది రూపాయల వ్యయంతో ఎవరిని చేయి చాచి అడగకుండా భక్తులు స్వచ్ఛందంగా ఇచ్చిన విరాళాలతో పూర్తిచేయడం జరిగింది.

స్వామి తమ అనుగ్రహం దండిగా ఉందని ఆనాడు అందించిన అనుగ్రహ ఆశీస్సులకు, ఈ రీతిగా మందిర నిర్మాణం అచిర కాలం లో పూర్తి అగుటయే ప్రబల నిదర్శనం.

అనుకున్న రీతిగా స్వామి దివ్య అనుగ్రహ ఆశీస్సులతో 2001 సంవత్సరంలో లో శ్రీ సత్య సాయి విద్యాలయం ప్రారంభించడం జరిగింది. ఈ ప్రారంభోత్సవ ఆహ్వానం పత్రిక ను, కరపత్రములను నాటి ఎల్.ఐ.సి. బ్రాంచ్ మేనేజర్ శ్రీ శేషసాయి బాబు గారి ద్వారా వైట్ ఫీల్డ్ లో స్వామివారికి అందజేయడం జరిగినది.

భగవాన్ బాబా వారి అపార అనుగ్రహంతో విద్యాలయం దినదినాభివృద్ధి చెందుతూ, ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాల గా ప్రారంభమైనది ఉన్నత పాఠశాలగా ఎదిగి, ప్రభుత్వ గుర్తింపు పొంది, జిల్లాస్థాయిలో మంచి గుర్తింపు పొందినది.

ఇదే రీతిగా, 1999లో ప్రారంభించిన నిత్య భజనలు నేటి వరకు నిర్విఘ్నంగా, నిరాటంకంగా కొనసాగుతున్నవి. ప్రతి ఆదివారం పేదలకు ఆహార పొట్టాలను అందించుట ద్వారా నారాయణ సేవ చేయబడుతున్నది. ఈ మధ్యనే విద్యాలయానికి అదనపు తరగతి గదులు అవసరం అనే దృష్టితో గదుల నిర్మాణం చేపట్టడం జరిగింది. స్వామివారి 94 వ జన్మదినోత్సవానికి, వారి అనుగ్రహంతో ఈ నిర్మాణం పూర్తిచేయాలని భక్తుల ఆకాంక్ష.

మరో ముఖ్య విశేషం ఏమిటంటే, 2002 వ సంవత్సరంలో ప్రశాంతి నిలయంలో స్వామి దివ్య సన్నిధిలో గద్వాల భక్తులు శ్రీ సత్య సాయి వాటర్ ప్రాజెక్టు పై "ప్రేమ గంగావతరణం" అను నాటికను ప్రదర్శించడం జరిగింది. నాటకం తర్వాత స్వామి, గద్వాల శ్రీ సత్య సాయి విద్యాలయం విద్యార్థిని చిరంజీవి జూహ్నావిని పలుకరించి, "ఎక్కడి నుండి వచ్చారు?" అని ప్రశ్నించారు. "గద్వాల స్వామీ" అని బదులు ఇవ్వగా, "చాలా సంతోషం" అని ఆశీర్వదించారు. పిల్లలందరికీ స్వామి దుస్తులు అనుగ్రహించారు.

సాయినాథుని సంస్థాగత గద్వాల చరిత్ర లో కర్త, కర్మ, క్రియ ఆ ప్రేమ మూర్తి అయిన సాయినాథుడే!

"దాసోహం సాయినాథస్య"



స్వామి పుట్టుపండుగ సందర్భంగా మందిరం అలంకరణ

నూతనంగా నిర్మిస్తున్న అదనపు తరగతి గదుల నిర్మాణం

Jogulamba-Gadwal District

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Jogulamba
I	KEY CHARACTERISTICS		
1	Geographical Area (Sq. Kms.)	112077	2928
2	Administrative Units		
a	Revenue Villages	10859	199
b	Revenue Mandals	584	12
c	Revenue Divisions	68	1
d	Gram Panchayats	8695	195
e	Mandal Praja Parishads	438	9
f	Zilla Praja Parishads	9	0
g	Municipalities (incl. Corpns. & NPs)	73	2
II	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE		
1	Population as per 2011 Census		
	Total	35003674	609990
a	Males	17611633	309274
b	Females	17392041	300716
c	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	988	972
d	Rural	21395009	546813
e	Urban	13608665	63177
f	Rural Population (%)	61.12	89.64
g	Urban Population (%)	38.88	10.36
2	Households	8303612	132261
3	Density of Population (per Sq. Km.)	312	208
4	Child Population (0 - 6 Years)		
	Total	3899166	83728
a	Males	2017935	43304
b	Females	1881231	40424
c	Rural	2369374	76260
d	Urban	1529792	7468
e	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	932	933
5	Literates		
	Total	20696778	262455
a	Males	11701729	159704
b	Females	8995049	102751
6	Literacy Rate		
	Total	66.54	49.87
a	Males	75.04	60.05
b	Females	57.99	39.48

7	Scheduled Castes Population		
	Total	5408800	120639
a	Males	2693127	61673
b	Females	2715673	58966
c	Sex Ratio	1008	956
8	Scheduled Tribes Population		
	Total	3177940	9376
a	Males	1607656	4728
b	Females	1570284	4648
c	Sex Ratio	977	983
9	Working Population		
	Total	16341942	328086
a	Males	9678177	175086
b	Females	6663765	153000
10	Occupation of Working Population		
a	Cultivators		
	Total	3151389	85048
i.	Males	2009546	53317
ii.	Females	1141843	31731
b	Agricultural Labourers		
	Total	5915151	183459
i.	Males	2532735	79006
ii.	Females	3382416	104453
c	Household Industries		
	Total	776529	8441
12	Minorities Population	5372197	63786
III	AGRICULTURE		
1	Land Holdings		
a	Marginal (up to 1 Hect.)	3420202	76414
b	Small (1-2 Hects.)	1318390	39038
c	Semi-Medium (2-4 Hects.)	598145	20267
d	Medium (4-10 Hects.)	165127	6026
e	Large (10 Hects. and above)	15647	620
	Total	5517511	142365
2	Cropped Area (Hects.)		
a	Gross Cropped Area	4893148	297246
b	Net Cropped Area	4174532	259812
c	Gross Irrigated Area	2027663	141042
d	Net Irrigated Area	1486241	105817
3	Area under different Crops (Hects.)		
a	Rice	1471710	62601
b	Jowar	83401	5272
c	Maize	712981	36665
d	Red gram	251121	19306
e	Green gram	95524	205
f	Black gram	31221	891
g	Bengal gram	80766	20335
h	Groundnut	177914	37872
i	Sunflower	17574	548

5	Livestock Population		
a	Cattle	4880293	103891
b	Buffaloes	4160419	59587

3

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Jogulamba
c	Sheep	12835761	395165
d	Goat	4575695	73419
e	Others	620723	17172
	Total	27072891	649234
6	Poultry Population	80750833	1007994
7	Veterinary facilities		
a	Poly Clinics	8	0
b	Hospitals	100	2
c	Dispensaries	907	19
d	Mobile Clinics	37	1
e	Rural Livestock Units	1102	25
IV	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE (GOVT.)		
1	Allopathic Hospitals		
a	Health Sub-Centres	4797	93
b	Primary Health Centres	683	9
c	Community Health Centres	98	1
d	Area Hospitals	31	1
e	District Hospitals	6	0
f	Teaching Hospitals	18	0
	Total	5633	104
2	Ayurveda Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	272	11
3	Homeopathic Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	130	2
4	Unani Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	141	7
5	Naturopathy Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	24	0
6	Doctors in all Hospitals	2595	36
7	Beds in all Hospitals	20389	142

V	EDUCATION		
a	Primary Schools	21947	297

4

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Jogulamba
	Enrollment	1431438	28867
b	Upper Primary Schools	7311	140
	Enrollment	939109	23513
c	High Schools	11803	147
	Enrollment	3689461	51126
	Total Schools	41061	584
	Total Enrollment	6060008	103506
d	Model Schools	192	0
	Enrollment	85687	0
e	KGBV Schools	391	9
	Enrollment	72583	1904
f	Central Schools	47	0
	Enrollment	27294	0
g	Junior Colleges	2537	27
h	Degree Colleges	1196	14
	Seats	426964	5668
i	Engineering Colleges	219	0

j	Pharmacy Colleges	123	0
	Seats	9226	0
k	MBA Colleges	305	0
	Seats	32874	0
l	MCA Colleges	37	0
	Seats	2436	0
m	B.Ed. Colleges	217	3
	Seats	19100	300
n	Law Colleges	21	0
	Seats	3190	0
VI	SOCIAL SECURITY		
1	Aasara Pensions		
a	Old Age	1341680	25357
b	Disabled	457087	9970
c	Widow	1326049	27135
d	Weavers	34179	2101
e	Toddy Tappers	57349	358
f	Anti-Retroviral Therapy (A.R.T) Patients	30674	0
	Total	3247018	64921

X	FOREST		
1	Forest Cover (Sq. Kms.)	26904	6.79
	Percentage of Forest Cover	24.00	0.23
2	Telangana ku Haritha Haram		
	Action Plan for 2017		
	a Nurseries	2843	51
	b Seedlings (lakh Nos.)	4536	88
	c Plantation (lakh Nos.)	4000	80

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Sl. No	Parameters	State	Jogulamba
XI	IRRIGATION		
1	Irrigation Projects		
	a Major Projects	26	1
	b Medium Projects	34	0
2	Mission Kakatiya		
	a Minor Irrigation Tanks	46531	784
	b Sanctions accorded for restoration		
	i. Mission Kakatiya Phase-I	8165	273
	ii. Mission Kakatiya Phase-II	9113	93
XII	RURAL WATER SUPPLY		
	a Hand Pumps	157873	1907
	b Protected Water Supply Schemes	21910	316
	c Comprehensive Protected Water Supply Schemes	5364	22
	d Individual Household Latrines	1663839	6253
XIII	MISSION BHAGHEERATHA		
	a Habitations to be Covered	24248	323
	b Pipeline to be Laid (Kms.)	49286	850
XIV	INDUSTRIES		
1	i. Industrial Units	28515	47
	ii. Employees	605443	1521
	iii. Investment (Rs. Crore)	116022	131
2	TS-IPASS		
	i. Proposed Industries	2926	26
	ii. Proposed Employment	195016	22454
	iii. Proposed Investment (Rs. Crore)	49427	832
3	Mines		
	a Mineral Deposits: Road Metal, Lime Stone Slabs, Lime Stone, Quartz, Ordinary Sand		
	b Mines Leased		
	i. Major	104	0
	ii. Minor	2980	7
	Total	3084	7

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Jogulamba
XV	HANDLOOMS AND POWERLOOMS		
a	Societies	336	22
b	Weavers in Cooperative Fold	82438	5412
c	Weavers outside Cooperative Fold	38002	8175
d	Powerloom Weavers	49112	0
XVI	WELFARE		
1	Scheduled Castes		
a	Colleges attached Hostels	160	2
	Enrollment	19077	510
b	Pre-Matric Hostels	734	15
	Enrollment	59928	2379
2	Scheduled Tribes		
a	Student Hostels (incl. Ashram Schools)		
	Hostels for Boys	324	1
	Hostels for Girls	148	0
	Total	472	1
b	Boarders		
	Boys	65635	150
	Girls	52141	0
	Total	117776	150
3	Backward Classes		
a	Student Hostels (incl. Colleges)		
	Hostels for Boys	474	8
XVII	RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS		
a	Scheduled Castes	262	6
	Students	96039	1626
b	Scheduled Tribes	89	0
	Students	21919	0
c	Backward Classes	23	0
	Students	8282	0
d	Minorities	71	1
	Students	12554	119

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Sl. No	Parameters	State	Jogulamba
XVIII	WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE		
a	ICDS Projects	149	3
b	Anganwadi Centres	35700	713
c	Anganwadi Workers	28669	502
d	Anganwadi Helpers	33248	648
XIX	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
a	Self Help Groups	426705	3880
b	SHG Members	4442215	42950
c	SHGs provided with Bank Credit	63049	737

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE:

ABSTRACT OF INDUSTRIES:

In Jogulamba gadwall District there are 5 large 1 mega I medium 106 small & 150 micro units with an investment of 533.8 crs and providing employment of 5023 directly and indirectly .

Under TS-iPASS 18 units has been applied for 68 approvals in which 61 has been approved with an investment of 315 crs & employment of 12000 directly & indirectly

Mandals in Jogulamba Gadwal

1	GADWAL
2	DHAROOR
3	GHATTU
4	ITIKYALA
5	UNDAVELLY
6	MANOPAD
7	IEEJA
8	ALAMPUR
9	WADDEPALLY
10	RAJOLI
11	KALLOOR TIMMANDODDI
12	MALDAKAL

In Telangana state Centre Government planned and ready to implement new Mega Food Parks out of the 17 announced by the Union ministry of food processing industries (MoFPI) for various states. In Telangana “KHAMMAM and JOGULAMBA GADWAL” were proposed. In JOGULAMBA GADWAL, Putandoddi(v), Itikyal(m) the Private firm RaagaMayuriAgrovet Private Limited will establish a Mega Food Park.

The Private firm Raaga Mayuri Agrovet Private Limited has already applied for CFE clearances in TS-iPASS website and the approvals are at various stages. The Private firm Raaga Mayuri Agrovet Private Limited have proposed an investment of Rs. 111.89 crs

Process On For 1,000 MW Solar Park In Jogulamba Gadwal Disrtrict

The government had identified 5,481.86 acres of land in the Ghattu mandal of the Mahabubnagar district for the Solar Park. The Government was in the process of finalising the Master Plan with the assistance of the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), New Delhi

The government would develop the required infrastructure in this Park, and that the Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) would provide Central financial assistance of Rs 20 lakhs per Mega Watt for the creation of the infrastructure in the Solar Park. which entails an outlay of Rs. 8,000 crore to Rs. 10,000 crore.

SECI has tied up with Japanese lending agency JICA for the initial infrastructure and plans to provide loans at lower interest rates for the developers. This could be 4-5 per cent through various multi-lateral agencies like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and through the Clean Energy Fund

The Government role will be limited to facilitation and creation of necessary support infrastructure. Currently the file is laying with the energy department

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

There is one industrial Estates/industrial Development Areas existing in the Jogulamba District. The industrial area are endowed with infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply and availability of power.

Area Hec Qty Mrktg Scope

Sweet Orange/Kinnow	3404 137	15 Tons/Hector	Hyderabad, Bengaloor, Nagpur	Wax coating, Ripening Chamber
Fig	23.604	7 Tons/Hector	Hyderabad	Fresh & Dried Fruit Processing
Guava(Jama)	18	13 Tons/Hector	Hyderabad, Kurnool and Local Market	There is scope for processing guava varieties like lalith and kg Guava/Thai Guava, for Juice like Tropicana.
Papaya	385	80 Tons/Hector	Hyderabad, Delhi and Local Market	Products collect papine & Tutti Fruity
Tomato	694	20 Tons/Hector	Hyderabad, Kurnool, Raichur and Local Market	Pulp, Ketchup, Puree, Sauce processing industries
Onion	5825	18 Tons/Hector	Hyderabad, Kurnool, Tadepally	Onion Paste, dehydrated onion flakes, Onion powder

Post Harvest Facilities

Cold storage structures are exist at Alampur cross Road and Manopad mandal another 3 cold storages are under construction in Manopad & Itikyala Mandal each capacity of 5000 MTs. These cold storage are used for storing Red Chillies, Tamarind, Red Gram & Bengal Gram

Agriculture

Paddy	10260	6000 Kgs/ Hector	Local Market	There is a scope for establishing rice mills
Red Gram	13505	1000 Kgs/Hector	Raichur and Andhra	There is scope for redgram processing industries
Maize	8402	3000 Kgs/Hector	Exporting to Other Places	There is scope for Maize processing
Cotton	32482	1000 Kgs/Hector	Local Ginning Mill	There is scope for seed processing industries like cotton ginning.

There is Scope for Establishing of Industries related to the Fish and Prawn processing and allied industries, Chilly Processing industries like chilly powder , extraction of chilly essence, Meat and Poultry processing industries in Jogulamba Gadwal District.

MAHABUBNAGAR



We acknowledge the content from
<https://mahabubnagar.telangana.gov.in> › document › district-profile

District History :

Telangana forms the core of the Satavahana Dynasty (221BC-218 AD), Part of Chalukyan Dynasty in South India (between 5th and 11th century AD) and in the recent history, it formed the core of the Golconda State and Hyderabad State, ruled by Qutub Shahi Dynasty (1520-1687) and Dynasty (Asaf Jahi Dynasty) (1724-1948) until it was taken over by New Delhi in 1948. This region became independent and joined in the democratic India on 18th September 1948. Telangana constitutes 10 districts: Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Warangal, Khammam, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Nalgonda, and Mahabubnagar districts. Mahabubnagar is southern district of Hyderabad state under Nizam and bordered with River Krishna in the south and surrounded by the Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Raichur and Gulbarga districts. Mahabubnagar town is located at a distance of 96-km from Hyderabad.

Mahabub Ali Khan photo

This place was formerly known as “Rukmammapeta” and “Palamooru”. The name was changed to Mahabubnagar on 4th December 1890, in honour of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Asaf Jah VI, the Nizam of Hyderabad (1869-1911 AD). It has been the headquarters of the district since 1883 AD. The Mahabubnagar region was once known as Cholanwadi or the land of the Cholas’. It is said that the famous Golconda diamonds including famous “KOHINOOR” diamond came from Mahabubnagar district.

The two famous rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra enters in this district. The Krishna river enters in the A.P through this district at Tangidi village of Maganoor Mandal by merging the Bhima river which is the Tribute to Krishna and 2 major projects were constructed on this river at Jurala and Srisailam.

The river Tungabhadra flows from this district and merges with Krishna in this district at Sangameswaram near the historical town Alampur. We can find the Ancient Historical rivers in this district on the river banks and other places.

We can find Old Stone Age and New Stone Age sites at Pedda Maroor of Kollapur mandal and many more places on the Krishna river bank.

Mahaboobnagar district is famous for Megalithic Burial Sites and there are more than 200 sites of Megalithic Period and these are available in the various areas of Mahaboobnagar District Ex: Amrabad, Nadimpalem, Mudumal, Pedda Maroor, Panjugal, Venkatraopet, Kalakonda, Urukondapet and many more areas in this district.

Three types of Burials we can find in this district. They are (1) Sish (2) Dolmen (3) Menher. Hundreds of burials we can find in each and every site like Urkonda of Midgil Mandal & Mudunal of Maganoor Mandal and Kala konda of Madgul Mandal and many more sites.

By the 6th Century B.C. Palamoor area was under Republican Kingdom. Later Nandas, Mouryas, Sathavahanas, Ikshwakas, Vishnukundinas, Badami Chalukyas, Kanduri Chodas, Kakatiyas, Yadavas of Devagiri, Cheruku kings, Vavilala kings, Munusuri Dyanasty, Bahamani Sultans, Vijayanagara Kings, Recharla Padmanayakas, Kutubshahis, Mughals and Nizam of Hyderabad ruled this area as the part of their Kingdom.

Asoka's Kingdom – This region was southernmost land in the Asoka's Empire in 250 BC (See the maps).

Satavahana Dynasty (221BC-218 AD)

Chalukyan Dynasty in South India (between 5th and 11th century AD)

Rashtrakutas Dynasty – Ruled for a brief period in 9th Century

Kakatiya Dynasty (1100-1474 AD)

Bahamanis Dynasty (1347 – 1518)

Qutub Shahi Dynasty (1518-1687)

Moghul Rule – Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor, invaded Golconda in A.D.1687 and annexed it to the Mughal empire. Since then, Golconda became part of the Deccan Subha and a Nizam was appointed as an agent of the Mughal emperor. Thus, for about a period of 35 years it was ruled by the Moghuls, the last one being Mubariz Khan.

Nizam Dynasty (Asif Jahi Dynasty) (1724-1948) – This dynasty acquired enormous wealth and lived most extravagant and lavish life for that time. Nizam VII was the richest man on the earth in his time. He ruled in favour of British by making it easier for them to take lead over India. The Nizams retained internal power over Hyderabad State(which includes Mahabubnagar) until September 17,1948, when Hyderabad was integrated into the new Indian Union.

Samsthans of Mahabubnagar

The origin of the Rajas of Hindu Samsthans in the Nizam's Dominion goes back to the time of the ancient Hindu Kingdom of Warangal. They were mostly Zamindars and military chiefs who established their authority over the surrounding territories. They were known as Paligars and their territories, Palayams. There were about sixteen Samsthans, which survived till Independence. Some of the important Samsthans in this region

were Wanaparthy, Gadwal, Jetprole, Amarchinta, Palvanha, Gopalpet, Gurugunta, Kollapur and Anagundi. The Rajas of the Samsthans were progressive and managed the administration well.

○ **The Gadwal Samsthans:**

This is situated between the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna over an area of about 800 sq. miles. After the fall of the Warangal Andhra dynasty in the 14th century, Gadwal transferred its allegiance to the new Bahmani kingdom. According to the family history, Pedda Veera Reddy, Peddanna Bhupaludu, Sarga Reddy, Veera Reddy and Kumara Veera Reddy ruled Gadwal between 1553 and 1704.

During the reign of Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II, the Marthas gained power in certain parts of the Deccan and started collecting 'chouth' or 25% of the revenue known, as 'Do-Amli' are the double government of the Nizam. Raja Sitaram Bhupal died in 1840 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Sitaram Bhupal II. Nizam VII bestowed on him the title of "Maharaja" and he died in 1924 and was survived by his widow and two daughters.

○ **Wanaparthi Samsthans:**

This is situated in Mahaboobnagar district with an area of about 640 sq.miles. The Rajas of the Samsthans were closely associated with the Qutub Shahi kings. The early Rajas of Wanaparthi kept an army of 2000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. On 17th March 1843, the title of "Balwant" was conferred on Raja Rameshwar Rao as a mark of honour by Sikander Jah. For administrative purposes the Samsthan was divided into two taluqs namely "sugar" and "Kesampet" under two Tahsildars. The "Maharaja" died on 22nd November 1922. He was survived by two sons, Krishna Dev Rao and Ram Dev Rao. This family also represented in the Indian government after Independence.

○ **The Samsthan of Jetprole:**

It was one of the most ancient and historic Samsthans in the dominion. It is said that Pillalamarri Bethala Reddy was the founder of not only the Jetprole family but also the families of the rajas of Bobbili in Ganjam District, Pittapore (now Pittapuram in Godavari District, Malleswaram in Krishna District and Venkatagiri in Nellore District.

The young Raja was given the ruling power by the Nizam when he ascended the 'Gaddi' he dropped his name of Navanita Krishna Yachandra and adopted that of Raja Venkat Laxman Rao Bahadur. The Raja died in 1929 leaving two daughters and his Rani.

○ **The Amarchinta Samsthan:**

The Amarchinta Samsthan had an area of about 190 sq. miles in Mahabubnagar District. One of the descendants of the family, Raja Sriram Bhupal, died and was survived by his wife. She was accepted as the lawful successor to the Samsthan. Amarchinta Samsthan was noted for fine muslin.

○ **Kollapur Samsthan:**

Kollapur Samsthan with a large area spanning most of the Nallamala Forest Area on the banks of river Krishna. There are traces of architectural treasures from 2nd century B.C. in this Samsthan. Still one can see hundreds of ancient temples, which were built before 1500 years ago. Kollapur Samsthan played a considerable role in Nizam's era.

Dynasties

It is very hard to understand the history of Palamoor as this region was always neglected by the rulers. And for most of the time, this region was ruled by very small regional rulers, Samasthans, Jamindars, Doras or land lords. More over, majority of Palamoor people always lived in poverty and slavery and Recording of History was never a priority. Nobody knows about their history nor do they want to know it. Even today the people of this region struggle all their life for basic needs.

Palamoor district belongs to “Asmaka” Janapada, which belongs to 6th century BC. According to Mahabharatha “Ashmaka” Janapada belongs to “Dakshinapatham” (Southern Part). Its capital was “POUDANYANAGARA” and later it is known as “Mulikinadu”. According to Mahabharata Agastya Maharshi passed to Dakshinapatha and established a shiva temple known as “Agastheeswara Temple” on the banks of river Krishna (near to Kollapur).

Asoka's Kingdom :



Emperor Ashoka

Great Emperor Ashoka (304-232 B.C.)

This region was southernmost land in the Asoka's Empire in 250 BC. We find many inscriptions of Asoka near by Palamoor ,”Maski” of Raichur district of Karnataka, Erragudi of Kurnool District.

Satavahana Dynasty (221BC-218 AD)

Sathavahanas are the first Telugu rulers who ruled the south India for more than 400 years. Origin of this dynasty was from Kotilingala of Karimnagar District. According to the Prof. M. Radha Krishna Sharma garu the Prominent Historian, the village “SATANAKOTA” near Alampur was the base of the name of Shathavahana. Coins and inscriptions are found here but now it was submerged in the backwater of Srisailam Reservoir.

Vishnukundin Dynasty(358-500 AD)

The founder of the Vishnukundin Dynasty Raja Maha Rajendra Varma belongs to Amrabad of Palamoor District. According to the Inscriptions of Indrapalanagara, Amrabad was the capital of the Mandalika Rajya. Later, Mahadeva Verma-I conquered the Kollapur area and spread the Vishnukundin Kingdom. According to B.N. Sastry Epigraphist the Vishnukundin were belongs to Palamoor Distrct. The king Maha Verma-IV conducted the rituals like “Hiranyagarbha Prasuta Yaga” had defeated Chandraguptha of Soma Dynasty at Srisailam Forest Area and married his daughter Chandradevi and captured Chandraguptha Fort at this Forest (Nallamala).

Badami Chalukyan (500 to 755 AD)

Badami Chalukyas having special place in the history of Palamoor. Keerthi Verma-I (the father of Pulakesi-II who defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of Narmada River) has merged Palamoor area in his ruling period. Especially, Alampur was the centre for this rulers in this area. We can see many inscriptions of Badami Chalukyan Kings. Navabrahmeswara Temples of Alampur have been constructed by Pulakesi-II of Badami Chalukyans. These temples are the first temples in Nagara style of Temple Architecture. This architectural style has been spread to Badami, Pattadakal group of temples, Aihole to Bhubaneswar area and then to North India. Pulakesi-II ruled for 32 years and titled as Parameswara and he conquered total South India including Pallavas of Kanchipura. Kubhjavishnuvardhana who is the brother of Pulakesi helped in the wars. So, Pulakesi has given the Southern Part of Kingdom up to Krishna River as autonomous Kingdom to his brother Kubhjavishnuvardhana.

We, also got copper plate inscriptions of Vikramaditya Satyasraya, son of Pulakesi-II at Andelapadu near to Alampur. Especially, Alampur Navabrahmeswara Temples are the land mark of Badami Chalukya Kings and Alampur was the birth place of Nagara style of temple Architecture.

Rashtrakutas Dynasty – Ruled for a brief period in 9th Century

During the period of Rashtrakutas, Palamoor District played a vital role in many wars. Various kings of Rashtrakuta Dynasty took training in this area during their training period. “Dantidurga” who was the founder of independent Rashtrakuta Kingdom started his wars to spread the kingdom and defeated Keerthi-Verma-II of Badami Chalukya and conquered Badami Chalukyan Kingdom. Then the great king Dhruva-I conquered Vengi Chalukyas, Pallavas, Malava and Gowda Deshas and touched the Ganga River. He constructed the “Western Gate” to Brahmeswara Temple at Alampur at his first anniversary of his coronation in the year 780-81 A.D. as per the inscription of Alampur. During the festival of Mahanavami he arranged meals for thousand members at Alampur and given many donations. The other inscriptions of Rashtrakuta Kings at Alampur are Srimara Alampur inscription for donations to Utthareswara, Balavarma as per the available inscriptions. Govinda-III one of the great king has laid the inscription in Chowdeswari Temple near to Gangapur of Jadcherla Mandal along with his friend Beeragriha of Vemulavada Chalukyas. Amogha Varsha, Krishna-II and other kings ruled this area during the Rashtrakuta period.

Kalyani Chalukyas (965-1162 A.D)

Kalyani Chalukyas are one of the great kings who ruled the district for about 200 years. Near 63 inscriptions have been found. Great temples of this district are the Agastheswara Temple, Kudali Sangameswara Temple (presently this temple is located at Alampur), Alampuram, Gangapuram, Ujjili, Puduru, Bekkem, Allwanpally, Avancha, Pedda Kadumur, Budapur, Nekkonda, Rachur, Vankasamudram etc. temples are constructed in this period. Kandur Chodas are the feudatory of Kalyani Chalukyas. The great kings are Tailappa-II (965-997), Satyasraya (997-1008), Vikramaditya (1008-14), Jagadeka Malla (1015-43), Someswara-I (1043-68), Bhavaneka Malla or Someswara-II (1068-76), Thribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya (1076-1126), Someswara-III (1126-38), Jagadekamalla-II (1138-49) and Tailappa-III (1149-62). War sites of these kings in this district are 1. Pudur-near to Gadwal defeated Cholas. 2. Kudali Sangameswara Cholas- Lost War. These kings contributed a lot for Alampur temple. Telugu Chodas, Yadavas, Kakatiyas are the feudatories for these kings.

Kanduri Chodas (1040-1290)

Kanduri Chodas are originally belongs to Mahaboob Nagar. Origin for this dynasty is Telugu Choda. These kings ruled independently northern and southern parts of Krishna and Tungabhadra Rivers. Vardhamana Puram, Kandur, Kodur, Rachur and Gangapuram are the famous towns and as well as Capitals for these kings. Vangur and Sarikonda are the main centres. Vaidumbas are the feudatories of these kings which was ruled AIZA mandalam with 300 villages. Vardhamana Puram was the capital of Udhyana Choda. Kandur was the ancient city of this district. It was the capital for this kingdom for some days. These kings are described that they were belongs to Karikalachola family. Panagallu, Kandur, Ghanapuram, Gangapuram, Vardhamanapuram, Amrabad, Rachur, Kodur, Maghatala (Makthal), Vangur, Munnatur are having the forts in various places of this district and protected the kingdom. Kakati Rudradeva defeated the Bhimadeva who was the son of Udhyana Choda king of Vardhamanapuram and married his sister Padmavathi. Kings donated land for the temples and laid inscriptions, Lingala village is donated to Somasila temple. They developed this area as a powerful kingdom and ruled for 250 years.

Kakatiyas (995-1323)

Kakatiyas are the great kings who contributed good and courageous importance to this district. Prola-II and Rudradeva conquered this area by defeating Kanduri Chodas. Rudradeva Constructed the Rudradeva Fort at Munnatur in the area of 30 miles. Ganapathi Deva, one of the great kings ruled over all Andhra Pradesh. During his period Ghanapuram Fort was constructed. Buddheswara Sahasralingam, Lakshmi Narasimha and Narayana temples were constructed. On the name of his parents, he donated the land of Peddapuram village. During the period of Rudramadevi, Malyalagundana constructed "Ganapasamudram" tank near Buddhapuram (Bhoothpur). Gona Ganna Reddy played a vital role during the rule of King Pratapa Rudra. He belongs to Vardamanapuram. He conquered Raichur and constructed a fort. His father is Gona Buddha Reddy who contributed Ranganatha Ramayanam as Dwipada kavyam in Telugu Language.

Malyala Dynasty

Budapuram, Vardamana Puram are the centres for Malyala Kings who were the Feudatories of Kakatiyas. These kings helped to Kakatiyas in many wars during the period of Ganapathi Deva, Rudramadevi and Prataparudra. Malyala Kappambhika, wife of Gunda Dandadeswara constructed a temple at Budapuram (Bhoothpur) in 1276 A.D.

Cheruku reddy Kings

Amrabad area is ruled by Cherukureddy kings. Inscriptions of these kings at old Shiva temple at Amrabad in 1258 A.D. describes about these kings. The king ruled under the capital of Amrabad and also some part in Nalgonda district.

Gona Kings

Gona Kings are the feudatories of Kakatiyas and ruled the Vardhamanapuram. Gona Budhareddy and Gona Gannareddy are the great kings who helped to Kakatiya Kings. The main centres of this Kingdom are Vardhamanpuram (Vaddemin of Bijinapally Mandal) and Budapuram (Bhoothpur).

Vavilala

The Eastern part presently located at Madgul Mandal. The name of area is “IRVIN” ruled by Vavilala Kings, these kings ruled Amanagallu, Charikonda, Irvin and Vangur areas. Rudraya Reddy was the great king of this dynasty. These kings are the feudatories of Kakatiyas.

Yadavas:

During the period of Kakati Mahadeva who defeated by Yadava Kings, this area was under the rule of Yadava of Devagiri. “Sthanumantri” the Dandanayaka of Yadava King Ramachandradeva laid the inscription at Shiva Temple of Magatala (Makthal) about the rule of Yadavas in this area.

Musunuri (1325-1365):

After the defeat of Prataparudra by the Muslims, the Kingdom of Kakatiya was ruled by Musunuri Kings who was the feudatories of Kakatiyas. During this period, Palamoor, Shaadnagar areas were under the rule of these kings. Prolaya Nayaka and Kapaya Nayaka are the great kings. Post Kakatiya period these kings had tried to protect Hindu culture and kingdoms from Muslim invasions.

Recharla Padmanayakas (1303-1470):

This kings also feudatories of kakatiyas. Kalwakurty and Raghupathipet areas are under these kings. These kings belongs Rachakonda and Devarakonda of Nalgonda Districts. During this period, Palamoor District area was changed as War Field between these kings and Vijayanagara, Reddy, Bahamani Kings

Bahamani (1347-1518):

Bahamani Sultan Kingdom has spread the wars to this area during their period to face the Vijayanagar Kings and others. The main centres of these kings are Gulbharga, Raichur and other forts, which are surroundings of this district. So many wars took place in this area. Sultan has been occurred at Krishna and Bhima river confluence led by Ramaraya of Vijaya Nagar.

Qutb Shahi Dynasty (1596-1687):

This area was under the direct rule of Qutb Shahis of Golkonda, Koilkonda and Ghanapur which were main defence forts of this kings. In 1565 Rakkasi Thangadi war held in this area. Aurangzeb attacked on Golkonda fort also took place from this area only.

Vijayanagara Kings (1336-1565):



Sri Krishna Devaraya

Sri Krishna Devaraya (ruled 1509-29)

In 1397 AD Alampur and Panagallu were conquered by Vijayanagar Kings. Many wars between Vijayanagar Kings and Sultans were held in this district. Koilkonda, Panagal, Raichur are the strategical forts of this period. During the rule of the great king Srikrishna Devaraya (1509-29), he frequently visited Alampur temple and constructed Narsimha Swamy temple at Alampur. In 1521 A.D. Srikrishna Devaraya laid Alampur

inscription and he offered donations to Alampur temple. According to the copper plate inscription of Alampur, 1526 describes that Alampur was one of the Nayankara. Achutaraya Conquered Panagal. During his period in 1565 Rakkasi Thangadi War which held on the bank of the river Malapahari-Krishna changed the fate of Vijaya Nagara Kings. Some parts of this war also held at Maganoor Mandal area on the banks of Krishna-Bhima Sanghamam. Before that in the year 1557-58 Ramaraya arranged a meeting between Sultans and adjusted them to maintain friendly relations at Krishna-Bhima Sangamam in Mahaboob Nagar District. After the defeat of Vijayanagar Kings this area was under the control of Qutb Shahi Kings till 1587.

Moghul Rule

Aurangazeb, the Mughal emperor, invaded Golconda in 1687 A.D and annexed it to the Mughal Empire. Since then, Golconda became part of the Deccan Subha and a Nizam was appointed as an agent of the Mughal emperor. Thus, for about a period of 35 years it was ruled by the Moghuls, the last one being Mubariz Khan.

Nizam Dynasty (Asif Jahi Dynasty from 1724-1948 A.D)

This dynasty acquired enormous wealth and lived most extravagant and lavish life for that time. Nizam VII was the richest man on the earth in his period. He was also awarded as “Faithfull Ally of the British”. Though people suffered, they left behind lot of well known landmarks, rich treasures, art, lavish food style and rich culture. Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan Nizam-VI a great and generous ruler ruled from 1869-1911 who was known as a good king among the Nizams.

Nizam Dynasty – 7 Asaf Jahi Rulers

Salarjung reforms took place in this period. Maharaja Kishen Pershad has introduced many reforms in this period. On the name of this Nawab the Palamoor District has been changed to Mahaboob Nagar District in the Nizams State. He released 25 Lakhs for action against to draught. He also known as “Mahaboob-E-Deccan”. The last Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan (1911-1948) ruled this area. Many wars took place during this period. Freedom Movement took place in all over the country, but Nizam suppressed a lot in his kingdom. During his period on 10th May 1925 “Golkonda Pathrika” (News Paper) started by Suravaram Pratapa Reddy who belongs to Palamoor District of this State and fought against Nizam rule for freedom. The war against to Nizam started in 1947 and the Nizam had given powers to Razakars and they tortured the people maximum at last in 17th September, 1948 Indian Military defeated Nizam under the mighty leadership of Sardar Patel and merged in Indian Union. The people of this district also got freedom and till the date are under the rule of Government of India.

Mahabubnagar is the largest district in Telangana State in terms of area (2,737.96 sq. km) covered. It is also known as Palamooru. Mahabubnagar district headquarters town was named after Mir Mahabub Ali Khan, the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is located between 15° 55' and 17° 29' N latitudes and between 77° 15' and 79° 15' E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Ranga Reddy district of Telangana, on the east by Nagarkurnool district of Telangana, on the south by Wanaparthy and Jogulamba-Gadwal districts of Telangana and on the west by Raichur and Gulbarga districts of Karnataka State.

Soil	Red Sandy, Black cotton, Loamy soils
Rivers	Krishna, Tungabhadra, Vendi, Peddavaagu, Chinnavaagu
Major River Projects	KoilSagar, Sarla Sagar
Climate	
Rainfall(Normal)	608.8mm
2015-16	575.3mm
2006-07	474.7mm
2005-06	973.2mm
2004-05	420.44mm
Temperature(Avg.)	35°C(95 °F)
In Summer	40.9 °C (106 °F)
In Winter	25.0 °C (77 °F)
Demographical Information	
total population (Census 2011)	14,85,567 (Male : 7,44,280 Female : 7,41,287 Sex Ratio : 996)
No. of Households	3,06,316
Density Of Population	281 per Sq.Km
Growth Rate	15.91
Literates	7,49,597 (Male : 4,39,473 Female : 3,10,124 Literacy Rate: 50.45)
Administrative Setup	
No, of Revenue	1 (Mahabubnagar)

Divisions	
No. of Mandals	15
No. of Villages	316 (294 inhabited and 22 uninhabited)
No. of Grampanchayats	468
No. of Municipalities / Nagar panchayats	3 (Mahabubnagar(Spl Gr), Boothpur, Badepally(NP))
Agriculture	
Food crops	Paddy, Jowar, Ragi Bajra, Vegetables, Pulse (redgram, greengram) and Other millets
Commercial crops	Groundnut, Castor, Sugarcane,
Horticulture crops	Mango, sweet orange, acid lime, guava, sapota, papaya,
Net area sown	8,76,700 Ha (8767 Sq Km)
Major source of irrigation	Canals, tube wells & wells, tanks
Area under forests	3,02,700 Ha (3027 Sq Km)
Major minerals found	stone metal, lime stone, black & color granite, sand, feldspar, quartz, and laterite
Major economic activities	Agriculture, sheep rearing, hand loom weaving, Industry
Industrial Infrastructure	
Number of IEs/ IDAs	4 IDAs, one IE
Industrial parks	Green Park, Textiles park, Mini-Leather park, Agri export park
Number of Large/Medium Scale units	48 working

Number of SSIs (31-1-08)	3382
Credit Institutions	
Leading Bank	State Bank of India
No. of Commercial Banks	30
Commercial Banks Branches	130
Regional Rural Bank	37
Dt. Co-operative Banks	6
APSFC	1
Roads	
Total Length of roads	3740 kms
Total Length of roads	90 kms National highway 594 kms State Highway
Road length per 100 sq.km.	54.73 km.
Railways	
Length of railway line	195 kms
Railway route length per 100 sq.km.	0.57 km
Post offices per 100,000 persons	27.46
Bank branches per 100,000 persons	6.24
Per capita bank deposits	1229.33
Communications	

No. of post offices (total)	776
No. of telephone Connections	Around 13,000
Education Infrastructures	
No. of primary schools	969
No. of high schools	212
No. of Upper Primary Schools	177
No. of Junior colleges	72
No. of B.Ed colleges	5
No.of degree colleges	34
No. of PG Centres	2
No. of Engineering colleges	6
No.of Medical colleges	1
Health Infrastructures	
No. of General Hospitals	1
No. of Primary Health Centres	36

Adult Education

Under Adult Education activities we are implementing Saakshar Bharat Programme in the District for eradication of Illiteracy and also the continuing Education activities through Adult Education Centres in the District.

Agriculture

Agriculture Departmental activities:

I . Organisation of Field Days

Implementation of Strategy with reference to gaps identified in Major crops

Use of Organic Manure/ Green Manure
Fertilisation Application including micro nutrients as per Soil test data
Excess Nitrogen use reduction
Balancing P&K Fertilizers.
Bio fertilisers Use
IPM Concept
Bio Agents use
Reduction in Pesticide usage
Adoption Water management
Crop substitution cropping intensity

3. Crop cuts and Evaluation in relation to bench mark productivity on Day/Joining and Productivity on crop cuts at end of season/Year.

Quality Control (No. of Raids , No. of Seized , no of cases filed.)

4 . Crisis Forecast and Management.
General credibility with the Farmers.

Schemes in the Department of Agriculture, Mahabubnagar, TS.

Farmers Investment Support Scheme

Telangana Government is going to launch an Input Assistance Scheme for the farmers. Subsequently, all the farmers will get financial assistance of Rs. 4,000 per acre each for Yasangi and Kharif Crops. Accordingly this scheme will enable the peasants or the land cultivators to purchase farm inputs independent of the money lenders. 2. Farm Mechanization Mechanization of agriculture will help in increasing the productivity and reduce the cost of cultivation and also enable the farmer to complete farming operations in time. Farm mechanisation in the State is accentuated by the shortage in agriculture labour due to increased migration of rural workers to urban areas. Mechanization possibility is strongly influenced by the farm size, cost of farm labour, machines and energy. However, most of the farming is carried out on small holdings in the State, farming system continues to utilize manual power, animal power and tractor power. In order to bring more land under cultivation and to improve productivity per unit area it is necessary to introduce other sources of power like tractors, power tillers and renewable energy. Depending on the types of crops grown, soil conditions, local situations and requirements in the districts, the Department of Agriculture is contemplating to distribute various farm machinery and implements on subsidy basis. The Farm Mechanization Scheme is being implemented in the State for encouraging mechanisation of farming by supplying various farm implements i.e. animal drawn implements, tractor drawn implements, high cost machinery, mini tractors, post-harvest equipment, plant protection equipment, inter-cultivation equipment HDPE tarpaulins and establishment of Custom Hiring Centers for paddy land preparation package, CHC for cotton, maize, paddy harvesting & mini sugarcane package. The subsidy proposed under this scheme is 50 percent and the maximum permissible limit varies depending on the type of machinery. Apart from this, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization are also being implemented for advance farm mechanisation.

Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC):

“National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) will be implemented during 12th Plan with the following objectives to make agriculture more productive, sustainable and climate resilient;• to conserve

natural resources;• to adopt comprehensive soil health management practices;• to optimize utilization of water resources; etc. • “Soil Health Management (SHM) is one of the most important interventions under NMSA, SHM aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilisers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilisers for improving soil health and its productivity; strengthening of soil and fertiliser testing facilities to provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility; ensuring quality control requirements of fertilisers, bio-fertilisers and organic fertilisers under Fertiliser Control Order, 1985; upgradation of skill and knowledge of soil testing laboratory staff, extension staff and farmers through training and demonstrations; promoting organic farming practices etc.

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance scheme to incentivise States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored schemes, to supplement the State-specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist States in planning for rainfed areas. Objectives To incentivize the states that increase their investment in Agriculture and allied sectors• To provide flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning and executing programmes for• agriculture To ensure the preparation of Agriculture Plans for the districts and states• To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops• To maximize returns to the farmers• To address the agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner•

Paramparagath krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

The Scheme envisages: Promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming. • The produce will be pesticide residue free and will contribute to improve the health of consumer. • It will raise farmer's income and create potential market for traders. • It will motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production. • Programme implementation Groups of farmers would be motivated to take up organic farming under Paramparagat Krishi • Vikas Yojana (PKVY). Fifty or more farmers will form a cluster having 50 acre land to take up the organic farming • under the scheme. In this way during three years 10,000 clusters will be formed covering 5.0 lakh acre area under organic farming. There will be no liability on the farmers for expenditure on certification. • Every farmer will be provided Rs. 20,000 per acre in three years for seed to harvesting of crops • and to transport produce to the market. Organic farming will be promoted by using traditional resources and the organic products will be • linked with the market. It will increase domestic production and certification of organic produce by involving farmer.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

The major objective of PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on- farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision- irrigation and other water saving technologies (More crop per drop), enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices by exploring the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri- urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system. PMKSY has been conceived amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). The scheme will be implemented by Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development. Ministry of Rural Development is to mainly undertake rain water conservation, construction of farm pond, water harvesting structures, small check dams and contour bunding etc. MoWR, RD &GR, is to undertake various measures for creation of assured irrigation source, construction of diversion canals, field channels, water diversion/lift irrigation, including development of water distribution systems. Ministry of Agriculture will promote efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain- guns in the farm “(Jal Sinchan)”, construction of micro- irrigation structures to supplement source creation activities, extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation and agronomic measures Programme architecture of PMKSY will be to adopt a „decentralized State level planning and projectised execution“ structure that will allow States to draw up their own irrigation development plans based on District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and State Irrigation Plan (SIP).

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bheema Yojana (PMKSY):

Highlight of the scheme There will be a uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid will be only 5%. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss in any natural calamities. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy. Even if balance premium is 90%, it will be borne by the Government. Earlier, there was a provision of capping the premium rate which is low claims being paid to farmers. Now this is removed and farmers will get claim against full sum insured without any reduction. The use of technology will be encouraged to a great extent. Smart phones, Remote sensing drone and GPS technologies will be used to capture and upload data of crop cutting to reduce the delays in the claim payment. Allocation of the scheme presented in budget 2016-2017 is Rs.5, 550 cores. The insurance plan will be handled under a single insurance company, Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC). PMFBY is a replacement scheme of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and hence exempted from the service tax.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure• of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuous process in farming.• To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. • To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector•

NATIONAL MISSION ON OIL SEEDS (NMOOP)

The Existing scheme i.e., Integrated scheme of oil seeds , Oil Palm And Maize (ISOPOM) has been restructured into National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm(NMOOP) from 1st April 2014-15 onwards. Objective: The NMOOP Envisages increase in production of vegetable Oils sourced from Oil Seeds and Tree Borne Oil Seeds. Funding Pattern: 60:40 (Central share: State share)

PRADHANA MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)

PMKSY will focus on end to end solution in Irrigation supply chain viz., Water resources distribution network , efficient farm level applications , extension services on new technologies & information etc., Broadly , PMKSY will focus on the following: Creation of new water resources , repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water resources construction of water harvesting structures , Ground water development ,enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level , Developing augmenting distribution network, promotion of scientific moisture conservation and runoff control measures to improve ground water recharge , promoting efficient water conveyance and field application systems within the farm viz., underground piping system , drip & Sprinklers, pivots, rain- guns and other application devices etc., efficient water and crop management practices to achieve more crop per drop of water.

RAINFED AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (RAD) UNDER NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE:

INTRODUCTION : Rainfed areas constitute about 3/4th of the land mass under arid, Semi arid , Dry – humid zones . rainfed agriculture is complex , diverse and risk prone activity . Activities proposed under RAD will act as a catalyst to accomplish the ultimate objective of enhanced productivity , minimizing the risk of crop losses due to uncertainties of weather conditions, Harnessing efficiency of resources , assuring food and livelihood / income security at farm level and strengthen the farmers capacity to adapt to climatic changes. The Broad objectives of the programme are: a)Increasing agricultural productivity of rain fed areas in a sustainable manner by adopting appropriate farming system based approaches. b) To minimize the adverse impact of possible crop failure due to drought , flood or uneven rainfall distribution through diversified and composite farming systems. c) Restoration of confidence in rainfed agriculture by creating sustained employment opportunities through improved on-farm technologies and cultivation practices. d) Enhancement of farmers income and livelihood support for reduction of poverty in rainfed areas.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION:

National Food Security mission (NFSM) was launched in October 2007. The Mission is being continued during 12th five year plan with new targets of additional production of food grains. In the Telangana State, the National Food security mission (NFSM) will have components i) NFSM – Pulses, ii) NFSM Coarse cereals and iv) NFSM- commercial crops. **OBJECTIVES:** - Increasing production of rice, pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the state. - Restoring Soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level. - Enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence among the farmers. **EXTENSION REFORMS (ATMA) :** Extension reforms (ATMA) Scheme is in implementation in (9) districts of Telangana with 60:40 central and state share. **Objectives of the Programme:** To Develop an efficient, effective, demand driven, research integrated and financially sustainable public extension system. To revitalize the Agricultural technology generation assessment refinement and dissemination systems. Reforming public Sector Extension, promoting private sector to effectively complement, supplement and wherever possible to substitute public extension. Augmenting media and information Technology support for extension. Mainstreaming Gender concerns in extension. Capacity Building skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries. Increase the Quality and type of technologies being disseminated by the extension system. Strengthen Research-Extension- farmer (REF) Linkages.

Aarogyasri

Aarogyasri is the flagship scheme of all health initiatives of the State Government with a mission to provide quality healthcare to the poor. The aim of the Government is to achieve “Health for All” In order to facilitate the effective implementation of the scheme, the State Government has set up the Aarogyasri Health Care Trust.

Schemes :

Aarogyasri Health scheme

Employees Health scheme

Journalists Health scheme

Animal Husbandry

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT:

Mahabubnagar district is endowed with rich livestock resources characterized by subsidiary dairy animals, small dairy units, backyard poultry, specialized poultry farming, extensive sheep flock, often migratory system etc. Livestock plays an important role in improvement of rural Livelihood.

The mandate given to Animal husbandry department is to build the health of the nation by increasing the availability of Animal origin foods like milk, meat and eggs to human population through scientific breeding, feeding and disease management of livestock. Besides, it strives to improve the wealth of the nation by enhancing the animal productivity and their production. In addition, various livestock based poverty alleviation programmes are implemented by the Department.

The charter of the Animal Husbandry Department in brief Improving the production potential by way of breed up gradation in cattle and buffaloes through Artificial insemination.

Providing preventive and curative health care to livestock through constant vigil on disease outbreaks, rendering preventive vaccinations, deworming and treatment of ailing animals.

Augmenting fodder production to meet the nutritional requirements of livestock.

Providing relief measures to livestock during natural calamities.

Building awareness among farmers on profitable livestock production.

Coordinating with health department in controlling diseases of zoonotic importance.

Providing technical support to livestock based poverty alleviation programme.

Updating the skills of technical as well as Para veterinary staff at regular intervals in the areas of scientific breeding, feeding and management of livestock.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION :

Type of Animal	Population (in Lakhs)
Cattle	2.45
Buffaloes	1.34
Sheep	17.83
Goat	2.43
Desi Poultry	4.93
Commercial Poultry	26.11

Majority of cattle and buffaloes in this district are non-descript and unproductive. To improve the productivity of the animals systematic efforts are being made through upgrading the non-descript buffaloes and crossbreeding of non-descript cattle by introduction of Artificial Insemination Program.

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- ✓ Improving the production potential by way of breed up gradation in cattle• and buffaloes through Artificial insemination.
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• **INSTITUTION NETWORK:**

The following Veterinary institutions are catering the needs of farmers in rural areas in providing animal health and productivity enhancement services besides implementing the Government schemes for the benefit of farmers.

Sl. No	Type of Institution	No. Functioning
1	District Veterinary Hospital	1
2	Area Veterinary Hospital	2
3	Primary Veterinary Centre	42
4	Sub Centre (Animal Husbandry)	63

- **Sheep & Goat Deworming Programme:** The Veterinary & Animal Husbandry department is conducting Mass Free Sheep & Goat Deworming programme, thrice a year for the benefit of shepherds to control parasitic infestations among the flocks.
- **Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccination Programme:** Conducting Mass FMD Vaccination programme twice a year for control of Foot & Mouth Disease in large animals.

- **Disease Control measures in Large animals, Small Animals and Poultry:** All the preventive measures have been adopted to control the outbreaks of livestock diseases in the district.

Prophylactic vaccinations in endemic areas for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (H.S), Black Quarter diseases (B.Q).

Continuous efforts are being made to control the sheep diseases and to sensitize the shepherds as well as departmental staff on sheep diseases.

The Mass Poultry Vaccination Programme is being conducted to save the village poultry against Ranikhet Disease.

- **Cattle Breed Improvement by Artificial Insemination through Veterinary Institutions:** (108) Veterinary Institutions are providing A.I. Services in the district.
- **Cattle Breed Improvement by Artificial Insemination through Gopalamitras:** Apart from that, (67) Gopalamitra centres are providing door step A.I. Services to the farmers.

- **Supply of Fodder Seed on subsidy basis to encourage individual Fodder Cultivation:** Fodder scarcity is the major constraint in the district, as the agricultural crop residues are meagre, due to low rainfall and ground water level. Farmers are sensitized to grow individual green fodder, either annuals or perennials to feed their livestock. The fodder seed is provided to the farmers on subsidy basis to create a green fodder resource base in the district.
- **Supply of Power Operated Chaff Cutters on 50% subsidy basis:** The agricultural by-products like jowar and maize are the feeding resources for the livestock. The fodder wastage will be more, if we feed those fodder varieties without chaffing. The chaffing will minimize the fodder wastage up to 30%. In order to save available fodder, Chaff cutters are being supplied to the farmers on 50% subsidy basis.
- **Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions under RIDF:** The Government is providing funds under RIDF for strengthening of Veterinary Institutions. Under this programme, construction of Veterinary Institutions will be taken up by Engineering Department & the required equipment will be purchased from Animal Husbandry Department.

BC Development

Department Websites:

State Website – <https://tsbcwd.cgg.gov.in>
ePASS Scholarships – <https://telanganaepass.cgg.gov.in/>
OBMMS – <https://tsobmms.cgg.gov.in/>
eHostels – <https://bchostels.cgg.gov.in/ts/Index.do>
MJPTBCWREIS – <https://mjptbcwreis.cgg.gov.in/default.aspx>
Study Circle – <https://tsbcstudycircles.cgg.gov.in/>

SCHEMES OF THE BC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

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

Sanction of Post Matric Scholarships, Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to BCs and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to EBC from Intermediate to PG courses to around 25,000 thousand students of Mahabubnagar Dist. per annum who belong to the Telangana State.

Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Overseas Scholarship Scheme:

Government of Telangana is implementing a prestigious programme called “Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Overseas Vidya Nidhi Financial assistance for the benefit of poor BC & EBC students for higher education in foreign universities. “**Mahatma Jyothiba Phule BC Overseas Vidya Nidhi**” will be initially sanctioned to (300) BC Students every year and is open to all eligible graduates to pursue Post Graduate studies abroad. He/She should have a valid TOEFL/IELTS and GRE/GMAT scores with a age limit of less than (35) years and family income shall be less than Rs.5.00 lakhs per annum from all sources.

Pre Matric Scholarships:

Sanction of Pre-Matric Scholarships to the students from 5th standard to 10th standard to all the students whose parental income is below Rs.44,500/- through ePASS website.

Pre Matric Hostels:

(14) Pre-Matric BC Hostels are functioning in the District, out of which (5) are Girls Hostels and (9) are Boys Hostels. (1977) poor students are staying in these (14) BC Hostels.

Post Matric Hostels:

(10) Post-Matric BC Hostels are functioning in the District, out of which (5) are Girls Hostels and (5) are Boys Hostels. (1734) poor students are staying in these (10) BC Hostels.

MJPTBCWREIS Residential Schools:

Govt. of Telangana considering the need to uplift BC students in Social, Economic and Educational sector and has sanctioned (119) Residential Schools in entire State and (05) Govt. BC Residential Schools are sanctioned to the District. Out of them (3) for Girls and (2) for Boys. Each School is functioning with the strength of (240). Total of (1200) students are studying in these (5) MJPTBCWREIS Schools.

Incentives to intercaste marriages:

Government of Telangana provides an award/honorarium of Rs.10,000/- to the inter caste married couple.

Kalyana Laxmi Scheme to B.Cs & E.B.Cs.

This scheme is dealing with Revenue Department as the Tahsildars will verify the applications and submit the Revenue divisional Officer, the Revenue divisional Officers will sanction as per eligibility after passing of the bills the cheques will be distributed by the Hon'ble M.L.As of the respective constituency. The budget will provided by the B.C. Welfare Department.

Financial Assistance to Advocates:

Government of Telangana provides stipends to trainee B.C. Advocates towards purchase of Book and furniture etc.,

Registration of New B.C. Federations:

Registration-New website is launched for Registration of Primary Cooperative Societies and affiliation of the same to the concerned Federations through online – Site opened **website: <http://tsbcwd.cgg.gov.in>**

Washermen Co-op. Society
Nayee Brahmin Co-op. Society
Vaddera Co-op. Society
Sagara (Uppaar) Co-op. Society
Krishna Balija /Poosala Co-op. Society
Valmiki/Boya Co-op. Society
Battraju Co-op. Society
Vishwabrahmin Co-op. Society
Shalivahana / Kummari Co-op. Society
Medara Co-op. Society
Toddy Tappers Co-op. Finance.

C. Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd.,**Financial Assistance Bankable Subsidy Schemes.****Abhyudaya Yojana for Urban areas.****Margin Money for Rural areas.**

The main aim of Telangana State B.C. Co-operative Finance Corporation to assist the weaker sanctions of B.Cs for their Socio-economic development. The Corporation is extended his service to assist the weaker section of B.Cs for their economic development by way of financial assistance. Arranging Subsidy (80%), (70%), & (60%) from Corporation for Category – I, II, III and (20%), (30%), & (40%) bank loan, subsidy subject only. Unit cost ranges from Rs. 100,000/- to Rs. 10,00,000/-. The average unit cost taken for plan of category wise.

C. Federation (Groups) Financial Assistance through 11 Community Federations Bankable Subsidy Schemes.

- a).Washermen Co-op. Society
- b).Nayee Brahmin Co-op. Society
- c).Vaddera Co-op. Society
- d).Sagara (Uppaar) Co-op. Society
- e).Krishna Balija /Poosala Co-op. Society
- f).Valmiki/Boya Co-op. Society
- g).Battraju Co-op. Society
- h).Vishwabrahmin Co-op. Society
- i).Shalivahana / Kummari Co-op. Society
- j).Medara Co-op. Society
- k).Toddy Tappers Co-op. Finance.

The main aim of Telangana State 11 B.C. Co-operative Societies to assist the weaker sanctions of B.Cs for their Socio-economic development. The Federations are extended his service to assist the weaker section of

B.Cs for their economic development by way of financial assistance. "The Subsidy shall be limited to Rs.1,00,000/- per member of the Society (Society usually have around 15 individuals as members).

The subsidy payable shall be Rs.15,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen lakhs only) or less depending on number of members in the Society). The unit cost will be Rs.2,00,000/- per member and Rs.30,00,000/- lakhs (Rupees Thirty lakhs only) for 15 members group with Bank Loan of 50% i.e. Rs.1,00,000/- per member, for each society at Rs.15,00,000/-.

Construction Dhobhi ghat for the completed for the year 2013-14 to 2014-2015,

14 Dhobhi ghats are functioning in the District for the Group Rajaka Peoples to develop their professional skills and provide them best livelihood. This scheme may be utilized for group of specified professional Community of Rajaka Peoples.

New Modern Mechanized Laundry unit with cost of Rs.30.50 Lakhs for the year 2017-18 construction yet to be started.

Gudumba effected persons rehabilitation sanction of Financial Assistance.

Govt. of Telangana has introduced new scheme i.e. financial assistance to Gudumba (illegal liquor sell) Effected persons rehabilitation. The main aim of Telangana State B.C. Co-operative Finance Corporation to assist the weaker sanctions of B.Cs for their Socio-economic development. The Corporation is extended his service to assist the weaker section of B.Cs for their economic development by way of financial assistance arranging Subsidy 100% to Gudumba Effected rehabilitation Persons.

Driver Empowerment Scheme.

Govt. of Telangana has introduced new scheme driver empowerment during the year 2016-17 to employment generation of unemployed B.C.'s.

Eligible Criteria:

Applicant belongs to Telangana State.

Family annual income should not exceed Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Valid driving license with batch number.

Coaching and Training programmes through B.C.Study Circle for Unemployed Youth

Coaching and Training programmes through B.C.Study Circle for Unemployed Youth like Group-I, Group-II, Sub Inspector of Police, VRO/VRA, TRT and all other competitive exams Including free study material, Tea, Snacks and Lunch.

Skill Development & Motivation programmes

Conducting motivation classes, Career Development classes to the boarders of B.C.College Hostels by giving the special coaching by the subject experts of concerned B.C.Study Circle and Skill Development centre, Mahabubnagar on Verbal, Non-verbal Reasoning, Telangana History as well as on career guidance how to participate in competitive exams and how to be succeed and other skill development courses like beautician, Fashion designing, Call centre executives, emergency medical technicians, security guards along with the provision of placements.

Consumer Affairs, Food & Civil Supplies

Toll Free Services: NFSA:1967 , Consumer Help Line: 1800-425-00333

<http://www.civilsupplies.telangana.gov.in>

At Mandal Level, the Tahsildars are monitoring the distribution of Essential Commodities under Public Distribution System through 804 Fair Price Shops and also identifying the beneficiaries for sanction of LPG connections under Deepam scheme.

The Civil Supplies Department was originally only a regulatory Department. Subsequently, its activities have been diversified to include procurement of food grains under Minimum Support Price (MSP), Aadhaar based distribution of essential commodities viz. Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Kerosene through 804 Fair Price Shops under the Public Distribution System at subsidized rates through Fair Price Shops to the 370043 Food Security card holders , issue of cards, consumer affairs, monitoring of prices of essential commodities, distribution of LPG connections to BPL women (Deepam Scheme) etc.,

Functions:

Ensure for procurement of paddy at MSP by Telangana State Civil Supplies Corporation, etc. Decentralized procurement.

Aadhaar based distribution of essential commodities through e-Pos machines under Public Distribution System as per the guidelines under NFS Act 2013

Arranges supply of sannabiyyam to all Govt., Schools under Mid-Day Meals scheme and all Welfare Hostels and common rice to the Anganwadi Centres under wheat based nutrition programme.

Sanction of Deepam connections to the eligible families.

Arranges Consumer awareness through Consumer Clubs, Consumer Voluntary Organisations, Seminars, workshops and World and National Consumer Rights Days on 15th March and 24th December of every year respectively.

Executes the enforcement activity under various Control Orders issued under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for checking against hoarding, black marketing, diversions. etc. of essential commodities like, edible oils, edible oil seeds, Petroleum Products viz., Kerosene, Diesel, LPG, Petrol etc. and action under Section 6 A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and PDS rice under TS PDS Control Order 2016.

Monitoring of prices of essential commodities and Market Intervention Operations for controlling the open market prices, if need arises.

As convener arranges the meetings of the Price Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector periodically.

Schemes:

1. Distribution of Rice under Public Distribution System:

Total No. of cards	FS cards	AFS cards	AP cards
370043	341776	27997	270
Total allotment of rice in MTs: 353.281 MTs	7370.592 MTs	979.895 MTs	2.700 MTs

Supplying of 360 KLs of kerosene to all BPL card holders @ 1 per ltr per card @ Rs.24/- per Ltr.

2.Sanna Biyyam to Schools and Welfare Hostels:

A quantity of 269.06 MTs of sannabiyyam is supplied to 19687 students of 117 hostels run by the Welfare Departments of SC/ST/BC/WD &CW, Disabled, Minority /Education Department etc.

Under Mid-day Meals Scheme, 391 MTs of sannabiyyam is supplied every month to 1389 Schools covering 1.48 Lakh students.

Supply of 820 qtls of common rice is supplied to 1879 ICDS/ AWC centres covering 51898 children and pregnant women under Wheat based Nutrition programme.

3. Mahabubnagar District has been selected as pilot district for distribution of Essential Commodities through e-pos machines and e-pos machines rolled out in all 804 FP shops and distributing the Essential Commodities from May 2017, which resulted savings of about 1000 MTs of Rice per month an average which values 3 crores per month.

4. 31662 LPG connections were allotted to Mahabubnagar District under Deepam Scheme, a list of 25728 identified beneficiaries has been uploaded in Deepam site, and 13524 LPG connections grounded sofar.

Dairy Development

**TELANGANA STATE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE FEDERATION
LIMITED MAHBUBNAGAR MILK SHED:**

The milk scheme was started in Mahabubnagar District in 1971 as Integrated Milk Project in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh under AP Cooperative Societies Act, 1964.

For TSDDCF at Head Office level. The milk procurement operations are conducted on erstwhile Mahbubnagar District basis.

- Total no.of Mandals covered: 20
- Total no.of Milk routes in operation: 29
- Total no.of Centres: 180
- Total no.of Pourers: 2849
- Milk payment paid to milk producers per month: Rs.2,91,51,370/-
- Cash incentive @ Rs.4/- per litre of milk paid on average per month: Rs.40,50,542/-
- Programs in progress: 1. Ration Balancing Program in 23
- Average milk procured per day: 32,500 Litres.
- New BMCUs proposed: 1. Gandeed (under Rurban Mission)
- Cattle feed sold per month: 30 MT
- More details on website: tsdairy.telangana.gov.in

DRDA
District Rural Development Agency– DRDA

Department Websites :

www.nrega.telangana.gov.in

www.iwmp.telangana.gov.in

<http://bdp.tsonline.gov.in/>

www.aasara.telangana.gov.in

www.serp.telangana.gov.in

<https://www.streenidhi.telangana.gov.in/>

Employment Generation and Marketing Mission

Skill Development Trainings –DRDA, Mahabubnagar

Vision: Sustained elimination of poverty of underprivileged Rural Youth, with a Focus on remote areas.

Mission: Employment/Employability enhancement of BPL Rural Youth through Market driven training.

Objective: Articulated by the community one job for every poor family.

Below given programmes which are running under *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)*

SN o	Major Sectors & Training Partner	Qualificat ion	Ag e	Gen der	Traini ng Period	Course Content
1	English Work Readiness & Computers (EWRC):	SSC and Above (Drop out Candidate s Only)	18 -26	Girls and Boys .	90 Days (75 Days in Mahab ubnagar + 15 Days in Hydera bad	English Communica tion Skills, Computer Fundament als, MS- Office, Typing Skills, Marketing Skills, Personality Developme nt & Internet Concept.
2	Delhi Assam Roadways Company Limited (DARCL – Logistics):	SSC and Above (Dropout Candidate s Only)	18 Ye ars to 35 Ye ars	Girls and Boys .	90 Days.	Documenta tion Assistant (LSC/Q112 2), Computer Fundament als, Ms-

SN o	Major Sectors & Training Partner	Qualificat ion	Ag e	Gen der	Traini ng Period	Course Content
						Office, Typing, Courier Tracking, Documents Dispatching , Domestic Entry And Exit Formalities For Consignme nts, Insurance, Sales Tax and Gst Procedures
3	Micro Irrigation Technician (MI):	SSC and Above.	18 Ye ars to 35 Ye ars . .	Men.	90 Days (75 Days in Amista pur+ 15 Days in Field).	Water Manageme nt, Drip Irrigation, Installation, Fitting, Online Drip Irrigation Filters, Bucket & Drum kit Fustigation, Sprinkler Irrigation, Soft Skills, Basic
4	Agriculture Extension Service Provider (AESP):	Intermedia te and Above.				Soil Condition Test, Uses of fertilizers, Water Manageme nt, Green
5	Ring Spinning and Auto	8 th and Above.	18 Ye	Wo men.	120 Days	Cultivation of Cotton,

SN o	Major Sectors & Training Partner	Qualificat ion	Ag e	Gen der	Traini ng Period	Course Content
	Coner Tenter (RSACT)		ars to 35 Ye ars .		(90 Days in Amista pur + 30 Days On the Job Trainin g).	Simplex, Spinning Process, 5's Importance In Spinning, Auto Coner, Yarn Faults, Operating Auto Coner Machine, Performanc e Criteria, Impotence of Health and Safety, Basic English, Soft Skills and Basic Computers.

Direct Placements :

Providing Local and non local placements as per company requirement through conducting Regular Job Mela. An exclusive Team for Direct Placements is functioning at the District, Continuously talking to the Companies and conducting the Job Mela According to their requirement from time to time.

These Job mela are conducting regularly on weekly basis at EGMM counselling centre., Mahabubnagar. An Mini and Mega Job mela also conducted in Mandal level and District level were 15 to 30 companies are participated Covering all Sectors.

DWCDA

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN, CHILDREN, DISABLED, SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE DEPARTMENT MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT :

In Mahabubnagar District ICDS Projects are (7) functioning with **1889** (Main-1736, Mini-153) Anganwadi Centers.

Arogyalakshmi programme Under Arogyalakshmi programme or One full meal programme in 1889 AWCs of ICDS Projects of Mahabubnagar(R), Mahabubnagar(U), Maddur, Jadchelra, Devarkadra, Makthal, Narayanpet started w.e.f. 01.01.2015. **11180** pregnant and **11751** nursing mothers are provided one full meal spot-feeding with Rice -150 grms, Daal – 30 grms, Oil – 16 grms, Milk – 200ml, Vegetables – 50 grms per day and 30 eggs per month for an amount of Rs.21/- per day per beneficiary.

Balamrutham:- 50811 number of 7 months to 3 years children are provided with Balamrutham of 2½ Kgs packet and 16 Eggs per month per beneficiary.

Hot Cooked Meal :- 37663 Children of 3yrs to 6yrs covered are provided spot-feeding with Rice -75 grms, Daal-15 grms, Oil- 5 grms, Vegetables – 25 grms and Murukulu 20 grms per day per beneficiary and 30 eggs for each beneficiary for one month for an amount of Rs.7.26/- per day per beneficiary.

Children Home:- There are one children home located at Mahabubnagar with sanctioned strength 60 poor orphan and semi-orphan children are provided with food and education with Rs.750/- for 1st to 5th class children. At present strength is 34.

State Home:- There are one State home is running since 1961 with allotted strength of 75 women who are economically poor, destitute women are providing food with an amount of Rs.2000/- (Diet charges) per month for each inmate and cosmetic charges @75/- per month for each inmate. Trainings are given to the inmates tailoring, beautician, embroidery work. And present strength 30.

Working Women's Hostel:- There are one Working women's Hostel running, In WWH Allotted 80 working women, private employees, trainees of B.Ed. and D.Ed trainees are provided food and accommodation with minimum charges. At present 60. Rs.1300/- (per month) are paying by the womens who are residing in the Working Women's Hostel.

DV Act:- Out of 1592 cases 552 cases have been mutually compromised before the Protection Officer and 840 cases are forwarded to concerned courts and 408 got final orders and 432 pending for want of justice under DV Act.

Shishugruha:- Shishugruha started in Mahabubnagar by the District Collector on 16.08.2010. The main objective of Shishugruha is to take care of neglected and abandoned children and provided with shelter, food, medical and different facilities for their survival. Present 14 children admitted in shishugruha. The repairs of shishugruha and children home were taken from the funds were sanctioned by the District Collector.

Integrated Child Protection Services (ICPS):- The District Child Protection unit is started and functioning from 1st December, 2011. DCPU rescues the children from Child Labour, Missing Children, Runaway, Relinquished abandoned, Child Marriages and neglected children and to handedover children to their parents and admitted in Children Homes, KGBVs, Welfare Hostels, Juvenile Homes etc., In this year DCPU rescued 306 children from different areas under smile muskan programme and there are 51 Child marriages were stopped.

One Stop Centres (OSC):- One Stop Centres (OSC) building is sanctioned and construction is going at Govt. Hospital premises. MOU made with Aman vedika, Hyderabad. Recruitment is completed. It will be inaugurated in 2nd week January, 2018

Child Care Institutions:- Out of 9 NGOs for registration 8 registrations were completed.

Welfare of Disabled & Senior Citizen's :

Sanction of Pre-matric scholarships to the disabled students of 1st to 10th

Sanction of Post-matric scholarships to the disabled students for Inter and above courses .

Sanction of Marriage incentive Awards to the persons who married with disabled person.

Sanction of subsidy under Economic Rehabilitation scheme to the disabled persons.

Supply of Aids & Appliances through TSVCC like try-cycles, wheel chairs, crutches, blind sticks, daisy players, laptops and motorized vehicles.

Through TSVCC:- Try-cycles-25, Wheel Chairs-1, Crutches-55, Hearing Aids-7 are distributed.

Proposals were submitted to head office for 16 motorized vehicles, 11 laptops, 8 smart phone, 1 battery wheel chair to distribute to the disabled persons.

Conducted senior citizens day on October month.

District Senior Citizen's Committee constituted.

Local Level Committee constituted.

Maintenance of Tribunals will be constituted shortly.

Sanction of sound library:- The District Collector has sanctioned sound library for VH students. Will be started shortly.

OH Hostel:- 40 students are residing in OH hostel.

SRD:- (14) Gr-IV posts and (7) class-IV posts of backlog under process to fill-up with disabled persons under notification of SRD 2016-17.

Disabled Games:- The games for disabled persons were conducted in view of World Disable Day i.e. 3rd December, 2017. 300 PWD persons participated in 6 events and Distributed prizes to winners and runners.

Orphanage Homes:- 2 Orphanage homes are working under NGOs management. One is at Jadcherla another at Balanagar.

GP Level, Mandal Level and District Level committee were organized for picking up of mentally retarded persons on 21/12/2017 by the District Collector.

The Disable assessment camps are conducting at Mahabubnagar, Devarkadra, Jadcherla, Maddur, Makthal and Narayanpet from 31/01/2018 with the aim of giving Aids and Appliances to need Disabled persons by Alimpc.

The birthday of Louis Braille is celebrated grandly every year.

Forests

Telangana Ku Haritha Haaram Flag Ship program of the Telangana Government by the Forest Department.

For the 2018 Planting Season the government has fixed target of 197.00— lakhs to this district accordingly all the departments have allotted target accordingly. During 2018 we are raising bagplants of 150.00 Lakhs (140.00 Lakhs Teak,— 10.00 Lakhs Forest Species , Conversion -2.70 Lakhs and Left over maintenance was 96.27 lakhs, the total 248.97 Lakhs bag plants are done in 188 Nurseries (DFO-116, DRDO-72). This flagship program was formally launched by Telangana CM— Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao on July 3rd 2015.

During 2016 planting season in Mahabubnagar District total planting was— 58.65 Lakhs out of which 24.65 Lakhs Plants are surviving for 42.00%. During 2017 Planting season i.e., 3rd Phase of the prestigious Telangana— Government flagship program Telangana ku Haritha Haaram has been launched by Hon'ble Ministers on 12th July 2017 in Mahabubnagar district and with the involvement of the Normal Public, Public Representatives, Officials of all departments and Farmers we have achieved progress of 100.78 Lakhs in different locations and total of 57.083 Lakhs are surviving (still some departments survival reports are awaited) and total 91.63 Lakhs have been geo referenced with 90.92% of achievement.

Activities by Forest Department: During 2017-18 Block Plantations were Raised in Vepur and Munimoksham— for 66.60 Ha with 77572 Plants under CAMPA Scheme. Raising of Avenue Plantation on the either sides of the R—&B roads during 2017-18. The work under progress for 68.00 Kms and Planting was completed for 211821 Nos and Planting was completed for 13910 Nos as the work is under progress. With an espacement of 2.00 Meters wise the continuous Pherperal Trench— was dug for 43.00 Kms during 2016-17 and it was stabilized with Gachakaya, Fruit Bearing Species and Bamboo Saplings on the Mound. 52.00 Kms of continuous Pherperal Trench was dug up during 2017-18.— During 2017-18, Maintenance of Plantations was 80.00 Ha under First year— (56.00 Ha) and second year (24.00 Ha) in different schemes; with different methods it has been done.

For Greening of NH44 the Plantation was raised during 2016-17 and they— are maintained during 2017-18 in 57.00 Kms with the 25779 Plants during 2017-18. On R—&B Roads the Avenue Plantation were raised during 2016-17 and they are maintained under First year (34.50 Kms-11200 Plants) and Second year (57.00 Kms-40550 Plants) with Total 91.50 Kms bearing 51750 Plants were maintained during 2017-18. For all the above work the funds have been allotted under different— schemes the major schemes are proposal under CAMPA was submitted for 264.900 Lakhs and till today the funds of 200.550 Lakhs released and expenditure was submitted for 167.257 Lakhs.

Under Afforestation Fund Scheme (Telangana Ku Haritha Haaram) Scheme the proposal submitted for 784.00 Lakhs and till today the funds of 284.85 Lakhs released and expenditure was submitted for 201.47 Lakhs. For raising of nurseries the expenditure was made under MGNREGS scheme and it was monitored by the DRDO, Mahabubnagar.

The Mayuri Eco Park at Appanapally reserve forest which was developed— with the Forest Department funds (Afforestation Fund) was planned for the further development. Till today 50.00 Lakhs has been released for the development of park and expenditure was submitted for 40.168 Lakhs.

Till now we have completed Childrens Park, Currency Park, Kartika Vanam, Nakshatra Vanam, Herbal Gardens, Butterfly Garden, Model statues of Bullock cart with a traditional women watering from a well, Green park, Macaw Enclosure, Canopy Walk, 50 feet s National Flag, Pagodas, Zip Line (For Kids as well as for adults), Wall Climbing, Tyre and Bamboo Bridge, Net Climbing, Zip Cycling(For Kids as well as for adults), Archery, Swan Pond, etc.,

Wild life Census was be done in co-ordination with all the field staff and— this was done for every 4 years. This year on January 22, 2018 it was started. And we have identified some Pug Marks in different location of Mahabubnagar and Mohammadabad Ranges they are sent for estimation.

Handlooms & Textiles

HANLDOOMS AND TEXTILES DEPARTMENT,MAHABUBNAGAR

Department Website : <http://handtex.telangana.gov.in>

Department Activities : Welfare Schemes and Development Schemes are implemented to the Handloom Weavers.

Schemes (PDF 243 KB)

GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME-Application Form (PDF 129 KB)

PMJJBY_PMSBY_APPLICATION FORM (PDF 128 KB)

Revise format for Modified AABY and SSPMJBY (PDF 152 KB)

Chenetha_mithra_application_form (PDF 109 KB)

WELFARE SCHEMES:

1) Thrift Fund cum Saving and Security Scheme:

Under the modified Thrift Fund cum Saving and Security Scheme the member has to declare his— monthly average wages from handloom activity on which the monthly installment i.e., 8% is fixed and debited from his Saving Account to RD1 Account and the Government contribution i.e., 16% will be credited into RD-@2 Account regularly. So that the two RD Accounts have to be opened jointly in the name of beneficiary and Assistant Director (H&T) and after maturity of (36) months the lumpsum amount will be passed on to the beneficiary. It is proposed to cover nearly (500) weavers under the scheme. So far (731) applications are— sent to the Bank and (627) weavers are opened RD-2 accounts and an amount of Rs.15,16,700/- are credited in to the individual RD-2 accounts.

2) Pavalavaddi Scheme:

In the year 2015-16 (5) Primary Weavers Co-op. Societies proposals to the tune of— Rs.5,12,320/- and 2016-17 (3) Primary Weaves Co-op. Society proposal to the tune of Rs.2,50,433/- have been recommended to the Director of Handlooms & Textiles & AEPs, T.S., Hyderabad. The sanctions are awaited.

3) SCHEME FOR TRAINING & INFRASTRUCTURAL SUPPORT TO HANDLOOM SECTOR (CFC):

Under the scheme, the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.106.00 lakhs to the (3)— societies to construct the Common Facility Centers. The Construction of CFCs will take place very soon. The District Collector, Mahabubnagar have entrusted the work to Executive Engineer, Panchayath Raj, Mahabubnagar.

4) CHENETHA MIHRA (Yarn Subsidy Scheme):

The Telangana Government introduced the scheme "Handloom Mitra" to give a Yarn of 40% Subsidy by handloom weavers. Through this scheme, we can use a large amount of handloom weavers and benefit them. The Scheme guidelines are awaited. So far (37) weavers are enrolled in the scheme.

5) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bheema Yojana : Under this scheme total premium is Rs.470/-, out of which GOI contribution is Rs.290/- beneficiary contribution is Rs.80/- and LIC contribution is 100/. During 2016-17 year (1053) Handloom Weavers have been enrolled under the scheme. Moreover the enrolled handloom weaver will get Scholarship to their (2) Children, who are studying from 9th to 12th Class @ Rs. 1200/- per Children per annum. Death claim of Rs.60,000/- for deceased weaver normally and upto Rs.1.50 lakhs for the deceased weaver on Accident will be benefited under the scheme.

HORTICULTURE

SCHEMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

1) Micro Irrigation with NABARD Financial Assistance :

High quality yield with less water, electricity & labour is the main objective of the scheme. Under the scheme all category farmers in revenue village irrespective of their economic status are eligible upto 5.00 ha. or land holding possessed by the farmer in RoR (I B) whichever is less with the following subsidy pattern.

- ✓ All SC/ST farmer are eligible for 100% subsidy.→
- ✓ All BC farmers are eligible for 90% subsidy.→
- ✓ All other category farmers are eligible for 80% subsidy.→
- ✓ Portable sprinklers for all category farmers are eligible for 75%→ subsidy limited to 1.00 ha. unit only.

Sprinkler Irrigation Scheme to be implemented on 75% discount for all

2) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

Under this scheme assistance (40% subsidy) would be provided to farmers for Establishment of new gardens of Mango, Guava, Pomegranate & Apple Ber towards material cost and other inputs for 3years

CREATION OF WATER RESOURCES (FARM POND)

Sl. No.	Size (mts)	Storage capacity in lakh liters	Subsidy (Rs.)
1	10X10X3	1.74	10,875/-
2	15X15X3	4.59	28,687.50/-
3	20X20X3	8.94	75,000/-
4	21X21X4	25.64	1,60,250/-
5	27X27X4	39.08	2,44,250/-
6	35X35X4	61.48	3,84,250/-

3) FLAT ROOF NET HOUSE WITH CABLE PURLIN :

Sl. No.	Component	Unit cost	Pattern of Assistance (95% for SC/ST farmers)
1	Flat Roof Net House (2025 sqmt)	10,89,450/-	10,34,977.50/-
2	Flat Roof Net House (3965 sqmt)	19,34,920/-	18,38,174/-

4) INTEGRATED POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT

Sl. No.	Component	Unit cost	Pattern of Assistance
1	Integrated pack house with facilities for conveyer belt, sorting, grading units, washing, drying and weighing.	Rs. 50.00 lakh per unit with size of 9Mx18M	Credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 35% of the cost of project in general areas and 50% of cost in case Hilly & Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs

Activities of Department Of Horticulture & Sericulture

1. Implementation of various schemes in the district as approved by the govt. for the benefit of the farmers.
2. Providing of technical knowledge/ techniques in raising of fruit orchards, vegetable and floriculture crops, obtaining enhanced produce, productivity and control measures on pest and diseases by the departmental officers and scientists
3. Good marketing methods/procedure to increase economical status and storage facilities.
4. Submitting of proposal to the government for releasing of input subsidy to the crops damaged due to adverse seasonal conditions.
5. Explaining the implementation of crop insurance scheme to the farmers.
6. Obtaining of quality planting material/seedlings/grafts only from the registered/licensed nurseries and implementation of nursery act.
7. Organizing of after sales service campaigns to the beneficiaries in maintaining, usage and taking up compulsory measures for good services of system.
8. Organizing of trainings, awareness for drip irrigation & its benefits.

9. Creating of awareness among the interested farmers by arranging visits to the fields of progressive farmers about good maintenance practices and obtaining more production.
- 10.Exposure visits to the farmers in best cultivation methods in the district level, inter districts and outside state cropping programs.
- 11.Creating of awareness in mulberry cultivation and its benefits.
- 12.Providing of regular advises/directions to the mulberry raising farmers.
- 13.Submitting of proposals to the state level authorities for development of sericulture and to provide basic facilities to farmers.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT:

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES :

- 1) **TS-iPASS** : Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System,2014 has been introduced by the Telangana Government to obtain the Approvals/Clearances required by the entrepreneurs to establish the New Industrial Units. The entrepreneurs has to file their applications through on-line for getting approvals. The District Level Committee under the chairmanship of the District Collector will review the progress every fortnight in the District.
- 2) **UDYOG AADHAR**: Entrepreneurs can obtain the MSME Udyog Aadhar Number/Registration after commencing the production through on-line in web site <http://Udyogaadhar.gov.in>.
- 3) **New Industrial Policy**: The Telangana Government has introduced the **T-IDEA** and **T-PRIDE** schemes for the General and SC/ST entrepreneurs and issued the G.Os.28,29,30 Industries & Commerce which will be in force 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2019 offering various Types of Incentives such as Investment Subsidy, Power Cost Reimbursement, Interest Subsidy, Sales Tax Reimbursement etc. The details can be viewed in web site <http://industries.telangana.gov.in>
- 4) **Availment of Incentives**: After commencing the production the entrepreneurs should apply for various types of incentives within six months through on-line in the web site of TS-iPASS.
- 5) **PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)**: This is an Self Employment Scheme for the un-employed youth introduced by the Central Government from 2008-2009. The candidates have to be apply through on-line in the web site www.kviconline.gov.in

MEDICAL&HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROFILE

S N	Health Institution / Facilities	Govt.	Private	Total
1	District General Hospital(Mahbubnagar)	1		1
2	Specialty Hospitals (Mahbubnagar SVS)	-	1	1
3	Medical Colleges(Mahbubnagar, SVS)	1	1	2
4	Area Hospitals (Narayanpet)	1		1
5	MCH Centres (Mahbubnagar)	1		1
6	Civil Hospitals(CH) (Koilkonda, Kosgi, Makthal)	3		3
7	Community Health Centers TSVVP (Badepally)	1		1
8	PP UNITS (MBNR,NRPT)	2		2
9	Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	28		28
10	UPHCs	6		6
11	Sub Centers	216		216
12	Villages	532		532
13	24X7 PHCs	20		20
14	Non 24X7 PHCs	8		8
15	No.CEMONC Centers (AH Narayanpet,CHC Makthal)	2		2
16	Special New Born Care Unit (SNCU)	1		1
17	Nutrition Rehabilitation Center (NRC)	1		1
18	New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU) (NRPT,Badepally)	2		2
19	Blood Banks (Red cross, SVS, Dist. Hospital)	2	1	3
20	Blood Storage centers (AH Narayanpet)	1		1
21	Ultrasound clinics	2	62	63

RBSK Programme:-

Under RBSK Scheme, since Nov 2016 to December 2017, 12 Health Teams are functioning. In 4769 Schools and Anganwadis, 1, 83,956 students are screened and provided Health Services. Under RBSK Programme 1876 students have referred for Medical care

KCR KIT:-

The State government to launch an exclusive scheme 'KCT Kit' dedicated to women welfare and new born, which envisages taking complete care for every delivered woman in the form of KCR Kit. In this kit 15 items with a value of Rs.2000/- These kits are provided only to who are delivered First/Second delivery in the Government Hospital in four installments an amount of Rs.12000/-male child delivery and Rs.13000/- for female child delivery will be deposited in their Bank Accounts. And Under KCR Kit Scheme 47,327 pregnant women names are entered and updating the details of them in online from 02.06.2017 to 31.01.2018. Amongst them 13,014 have delivered and KCR Kits issued to 8902 eligible beneficiaries.

Family Planning:-

Under Family Planning scheme target for Family Planning Operations (April 2017 to December 2017) is 8500. Till now 6110 operations are conducted and the beneficiaries are paid @ 880/- each

e Hospital :-

e Hospital is Hospital Management Information System(HMIS)- Covered areas like OPD, IPD, Billing and e Blood bank with ORS (Online Reservation System). Future scopes are Clinic and Lab modules. e-Hospital @NIC has adopted Data Standards for

E-Aushadhi:-

The Corporation has adopted the e-Aushadhi Software for the process of Online Indenting, Distribution & Prescription-Audit of Drugs & Surgicals, from Peripheral to State level. The e-Aushadhi project, deals with the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Drugs and Surgicals; has been live at the CMS level at all the District HQs. The system acts as a track-n-trace mechanism for each and every drug/surgical right from procurement to supply to end user . This programme is implementing in 42 Institutions in the District.

Health cube Device : This project is implementing in PHC Marikal and Hanwada and Devarkadra sub centers .Total cases screened -2280 .Malaria 3 positive cases. Blood glucose low38,High -70.HB low-110.Low BP-140,High BP-240.Blood grouping 600 students conducted. Dengue 3 positive cases.

e-Office :

e Office successfully implementing in DM&HO Office, Mahabubnagar. All office superintendents and section clerks and Administrative officer and DM&HO files sending to the Dist. Collector for approval. Public Financial Management System:- This is GOI initiated software for implementing real time expenditure for real time Beneficiary. In Mahabubnagar District we are implementing in 29 Institutions and Dist. Head quarter

ANMOL (ANM ONLINE) :-

A multifaceted mobile tablet based android application for early identification and tracking of the individual beneficiary throughout there productive lifecycle. Orientation and Hands on training completed . This programme is implementing in 216 Sub centers. Data entry started in Month of December-2017.

MISSION FOR ELIMINATION OF POVERTY IN MUNICIPAL AREAS (MEPMA)

A platform of Urban (Women) Self Help Groups (SHGs) for Empowerment.

An overview

The Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) is a Government of AP Society forming part of Department of Municipal Administration & Urban Development. It was launched on **1st September, 2007** by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, UPA Chairperson. Sri. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is the Chairman of Governing body whereas Sri M. Maheedhar Reddy, Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration & Urban Development Department is the Vice Chairman. The Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration, is the chairman of MEPMA's Executive Committee. Mission Director, MEPMA, and his team implement the urban poverty alleviation schemes. The district units are headed by Projects Directors.

Empowerment of urban poor women, especially those residing in slums, is the main objective of MEPMA.

2. Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions of the Department:

Mission Goal:

All the 30 lakh poor families will have improved quality of life by accessing services from all organizations through their own strong self reliant and self managed institutions.

Vision:

All urban poor families will have improved quality of life by accessing services from all organizations through their own strong self reliant and self managed institutions.

Mission:

To enable the urban poor particularly the poorest of the poor to eliminate poverty and vulnerability in a sustainable manner and improve their quality of life in urban areas.

Objectives:

To enable the urban poor particularly the poorest of the poor to eliminate poverty and vulnerability in a sustainable manner and improve their quality of life in urban areas.

To promote, strengthen and nurture self-sustainable institutions of the poor and through them, address all poverty issues like access to credit, financial freedom, health, disability and vulnerability.

S	Key Contact Numbers	NOTE 22/7/19
6	Department Schemes	Activities
i)	Employment through skill training and placement(EST&P)	Provide an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood
ii)	Self Employment Programme (SEP)	Financial assistance to individuals / groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment also support Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor to access easy credit from bank and avail interest subsidy on SHG loans.
iii)	Social Mobilisation and Institutional Development(SMID)	Building Community Institutions - Self Help Groups & Their Federations
		Universal Financial Inclusion
		Revolving Fund Support to SHGs & Their Federations
		City Livelihood Center
		Training for Community Institutions, SHGs and Their Federations
iv)	Support to urban street vendors(SUSV)	Provides a source of self-employment, and acts as a measure of urban poverty alleviation.
v)	Shelter for urban homeless(SUH)	Ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security.
vi)	Capacity building and training programme(CB&T)	Provide high quality technical assistance in the field of livelihood promotion and urban poverty alleviation
vii)	Innovation and Special Projects (ISP)	Implement a time-bound programme to demonstrate an approach that is likely to have wide implications for sustaining urban poverty alleviation efforts

RWS & Sanitation**Activities of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department and****Mission Bhagiratha:**

The RWS&S Department deals with water supply released works in 1305 Rural Habitations of Mahabubnagar. The Department will execute the works like Constructions of OHSR's, Laying of Pipeline, Drilling of Borewells, fixing of Pumpset and erection of RO plants. The Department comprises with on section officer in each mandal called as Assistant Executive/ Assistant Executive Engineer, who monitors the supply of potable water in co-ordination with village Secretary/Surpanch in every constituency of respective habitations (Gram Panchayath). In every Constituency one Deputy Executive Engineer is deployed to supervise over the section officer and to monitor the MVS schemes, SVS schemes in his Jurisdiction.

The RWS&S Department Laboratory Consultant and personals look after the water quality Monitoring of Mahabubangar District.

According to 73 & 74 constitutional Amendment Act the water supply scope divided in 3 categories. MVS (Multi Village Schemes) to be owned operated by the Zilla Praja parishads headed by Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Praja parishad, Mahabubnagar.

(The Single Village Scheme (SVS) are own cooperated by Village (Panchayath) Secretary of concerned Gram panchayath.

The hand Pumps Maintenance lies with concerned MPDO in their Mandal Jurisdiction.

For above 3 category of works the creation of assets will be made by department and Handed over to local bodies and one technical assistance will be given by the concerned RWS&S department official in their Jurisdiction.

Apart from above, the Mission Bhagiratha scheme is a Flagship programme taken up by Government of Telangana to Provide potable Drinking Water to every House hold in 1305 habitations of Mahabubnagar constituency 100 litres per capita per day. The Intra Village works were taken up by the departments and all works are in progress. An action plan were prepared to complete the entire Mission Bhagiratha House Hold connection works by 31st July-2018.

Tap Connections:

In Mission Bhagiratha every House hold will be given the tap connection and if any leftover is there they can approach the village secretary of concerned Gram Panchayath.

Further, for Bulk Supply of water to the Industries, institutions, Residential colonies and private organizations they can apply through online in this website mentioned. <http://missionbhagiratha.telangana.gov.in>

SC CORPORATION WEBSITES

I) Bank linked Scheme: <https://tsobmms.cgg.gov.in>

II) Land Purchase Scheme: <http://lplds.cgg.gov.in>

SC Development

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT:

The Scheduled Caste Development Department is implementing various schemes for the up-liftment of Scheduled Castes students in this District by providing boarding & lodgings to improve the quality of education among them. In additions which the sanction of Post-Matric Scholarships is the most significant scheme apart from maintenance of Govt. Hostels and other various schemes. The details scheme wise as follows:

Sl. no	Name of the institution	No of Institutions -Boys	No of Institutions -Girls	No of Institution-Total	Sacntioned Strengh
1	Pre – Metric Hostels including Ananda Nilayam.	24	8	32	3200
2	College Hostels	2	3	5	500
Total	–	26	11	37	3700

SDHH-Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS, MAHABUBNAGAR, Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP)

Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) was established with effect from 2nd June 2014 upon bifurcation of United State of Andhra Pradesh in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States separately (the Organization was established under an act of legislation enacting an act No.29 of 1986 solely to manage secondary level hospitals in the State. 159 hospitals were developed under World Bank funding during 1995-02. They were provided with new buildings, minor & major equipment. Staff was given training in skill up-dation to better manage the hospitals and provide patient care) Subsequently some Primary Health Centres were transferred to secondary care.

(TVVP for CARE, COMFORT & COURTESY)

TVVP plans, monitors, guides, supports and evaluates both physical and financial aspects in the following areas at all the secondary hospitals that are under its control:

Maintenance of hospital buildings and sanitation

Provision, maintenance & supervision of major & minor equipment

Provision of drugs & consumables

Service Matters of all its employees like, Promotions, Seniority, Transfers & Postings, Trainings, Disciplinary proceedings, etc.

Review of Hospitals performance

Allocating finances

Hospitals' Activities

TVVP hospitals provide the Outpatient services, Inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), Diagnostic services and Laboratory services. Along with the Primary Health Centres and Teaching hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) these hospitals act as a platform for implementation of various National Health Programs like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Family Welfare, AIDS, etc.

The Area Hospitals(AH) provides service with 100 beds with clinical specialties like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, Anes., General Medicine, General Surgery, ENT, Ortho, Ophthal, Pahtalogy and Dental

The *Community Health Centres*(CHC) with 30-50 beds with clinical specialties Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, Anes., General Medicine, General Surgery.

These hospitals are provided with professional Staff (Doctors, Nurses, and paramedics) and medical equipment depending upon their service levels and bed strength. The drugs are provided to all the hospitals by the central drug stores under APHMHIDC as per the requirements specified by TVVP.

S.No	Name of the Unit	Bed Strength
1	Area Hospital, Narayanpet	100
2	CHC, Badepally	30
Total	130	

Tribal Development Department : Activities :

1. T.W Hostels, T.W Ashram Schools – Providing of boarding, mess and other amenities to S.T children from 3rd class to 10th class.
2. T.W College Hostels – Providing of boarding, mess and other amenities to S.T students studying Post-Matric courses.
3. Economic Support Schemes – Providing of financial assistance to S.T's through the banks for their livelihood.
4. Best Available Schools Scheme – Providing of quality and corporate school education along with boarding, mess facilities in Private schools to S.T students.
5. Pre Matric Scholarship – Sanction of Pre-Matric Scholarship to S.T students studying up to 10th class.
6. Post Matric Scholarship – Sanction of scholarship and fees to the S.T students studying Post-Matric courses.
7. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi – Financial assistance for ST Students for pursuing higher studies abroad.
8. Youth Training Center – Conducting of trainings to S.T un-employed.

9. Driver empowerment scheme – Providing of financial assistance S.T's who were having Four wheeler driving license along with batch number with the co-ordination of UBER company.
10. Gudumba effected persons rehabilitation sanction of financial assistance
11. Santhsevalal Jayanthi
12. Tribal Relief Fund .

ST Department Activities.

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11. Santhsevalal Jayanthi
12. Tribal Relief Fund

TSKVID

Telangana State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Mahabubnagar:

The Telangana State Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing Margin Money Scheme under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme a revolutionary decision of the Ministry of MSME, Government of India by merging PMRY and REGP Schemes. This programme is linked with the BANK FINANCE.

Nodal Agency :

Khadi and Village Industries Commission KVIC is the NODAL AGENCY at National Level to implement the scheme across the country.

providing employment as per KVI guidelines and credited to their bank account.

Eligibility Criteria:

This Scheme is applicable for all viable Village Industries except village industries given in the negative list of Village industries as communicated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai.

Village Industry Means:

Any Industry (except those mentioned in the negative list enclosed) located in the rural area which produces any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power and in which the fixed capital investment per head of a full time artisan or worker does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/-.

Rural Areas Means:

- Any area classified as village as per revenue records of the State/U.T. irrespective of population,
- It also includes an area even if classified as town provided its population does not exceed 20,000 (as per 1991 census).

Per Capita Investment:

Should not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- per artisan or worker i.e. Capital Expenditure on building/work shed, machinery & furniture divided by full time employment created by the project should be Rs.1,00,000/- or less.

Age Limit:

Any adult beneficiary above 18 years is eligible for financing under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme. Only one person from one family is eligible for obtaining finance under the Scheme. Land should be owned by the Entrepreneur and the cost of the land

INDUSTRIES UNDER THE PURVIEW OF KVI SECTOR:

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission broadly re-grouped various Village Industries under Seven heads for the purpose of implementation of its programs. The list of industries including the newly added ones is as under:

Group – I: Mineral Based Industry:

(1). Cottage Pottery Industry; (2). Lime Stone, Lime Shell and other Lime Products; (3). Stone cutting, Crushing, carving and engraving for Temples and Buildings; (4). Utility articles made out of Stone; (5). Slate and Slate Pencil making; (6) Manufacturing of Plaster of Paris; (7). Utensil Washing Powder; (8). Fuel briquetting; (9) Jewellery made out of Gold, Silver, Stone, Shell and Synthetic materials; (10). Manufacturing of Gulal, Rangoli; (11). Manufacturing of Bangles; (12). Manufacturing of Paints, Pigments, Varnishes and Distemper; (13). Manufacturing of Glass Toys; (14). Glass Decoration – Cutting, Designing and Polishing; (15) Gem Cutting;

Group – II: Forest Based Industry:

(16). Hand Made Paper; (17). Manufacturing of Katha; (18). Manufacturing of Gums and Resins; (19). Manufacturing of Shellac; (20). Cottage Match Industry, Manufacture of Fire Works and Agarbathis; (21). Bamboo and Cane Work; (22). Manufacture of Paper Cups, Plates, Bags and other Paper Containers. (23). Manufacture of exercise Book, Book binding, envelopes making, register making, including all other stationary items made out of paper. (24). Khus tattis and broom making. (25). Collection, Processing and packing of forest products. (26). Photo framing. (27). Manufacture of Jute Products {under Fibre Industry}.

Group – III: Agro Based and Food Industry:

(28). Processing, Packing and marketing of Cereals, Pulses, Spices, Condiments Masala etc. (29). Noodles making. (30). Power atta chakki. (31). Daliya making. (32). Mini Rice Shelling unit. (33). Palmgur making and other palm products. (34). Manufacture of Cane, Gur and Khandsari. (35). Indian Sweets Making. (36). Rasawanti Sugarcane Juice Catering units. (37). Bee keeping. (38). Fruits and vegetable processing, preservation and canning including pickles. (39). Ghani Oil Industry. (40). Menthol Oil. (41). Fibre, Coir. (42). Collection of Forest plants and Fruits for medicinal purpose. (43). Processing of maize and ragi. (44). Pith work, Manufacture of pith mats and garlands etc. (45). Cashew Processing. (46). Leaf cup making. (47). Milk products making unit. (48). Cattle feed, poultry feed making.

Group – IV: Polymer and Chemical Based Industry:

(49). Flying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same and cottage leather industry. (50). Cottage Soap Industry. (51). Manufacture of Rubber goods (dipped latex products) (52). Products made of Resin PVC etc. (53). Horn and Bone including Ivory products. (54). Candle, Camphor and sealing wax making. (55). Manufacture of packing items of Plastics. (56). Manufacture of Bindi. (57). Manufacture of Mehendi. (58). Manufacture of Essential Oils. (59). Manufacture of shampoos. (60). Manufacture of Hair Oil. (61). Detergents and washing powder making (non-toxic)

Group – V: Engineering and Non Conventional Energy:

(62). Carpentry. (63). Black smithy. (64). Manufacture of Household Aluminum utensils. (65). Manufacture and use of manure and methane (Gobar) Gas from Cow dung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soils etc.) (66). Vermiculture and waste disposal. (67). Manufacture of paper, pins, Clips, Safety Pins, Stove Pins etc. (68). Manufacture of decorative bulbs, bottles, glass etc. (69). Umbrella Assemblies. (70). Sales and service

implements. (71). Manufacture of Handmade utensil made out of copper. (72). Manufacture of Handmade utensils made out of Brass. (73). Manufacture of Handmade utensils made out of Bell metal. (74). Other articles made out of Brass, Copper and Bell metal. (75). Production of Radios. (76). Production of Cassette player whether or not fitted with Radio. (77). Production of cassette recorder whether or not fitted with Radio. (78). Production of Voltage Stabilizer. (79). Manufacture of electronic clocks and alarm timepieces. (80). Carved wood and artistic furniture making. (81). Tin smithy. (82). Motor Winding. (83). Wire net making. (84). Iron grill making. (85). Manufacture of Rural Transport vehicles such as hand carts, bullock carts, small boats, assembly of bicycles, cycle rickshaw, motorized carts, etc. (86). Manufacture of musical instruments.

Group – VI: Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi):

(87). Polyvastra which means any cloth woven on handloom in India from Yarn handspun in India from a mixture of man made fibre with either cotton, silk, or wool or with any two or all of them or from a mixture of man made fibre yarn handspun in India or with any two or all of such Yarn. (88). Manufacture of Lok Vastra Cloth. (89). Hosiery. (90). Tailoring and preparation of Readymade Garments. (91). Batick works. (92). Toys and Doll making. (93). Thread Balls and woolen Balling, Laccni making. (94). Embroidery. (95). Manufacture of Surgical Bandages. (96). Stove wicks. (97). Carpet Weaving. (98). Traditional dresses. (99). Shawl weaving (97 to 99 only for North Eastern Region).

Group – VII: Service Industry:

(100). Laundry. (101). Barber. (102). Plumbing. (103). Servicing of Electronics wiring and electronics domestic appliances and equipments. (104). Repair of Diesel Engines, pump sets etc. (105). Tyre vulcanizing unit. (106). Agriculture servicing for sprayers, insecticides, pump sets etc. (107). Hiring of sound system like loud speakers amplifier, make etc. (108). Battery charging. (109). Art Board painting. (110). Cycle repair shop. (111). Masonry. (112). Band

TSREDCO

“TELANGANA STATE RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TSREDCO):

The Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation Limited (TSREDCO) has nominated as “Nodal Agency” for implementation of New & Renewable Energy Programs in Telangana State.

The sole objectives of TSREDCO are to:

- Generate electricity through renewable sources like wind and solar on decentralized manner
- Conserve energy in rural areas
- Import and adopt viable technology and machinery in the areas of Non-conventional energy sources and ensures post installation service
- Impart training and to promote research and development in the field of Non-conventional energy sources

Vision & Mission :

“To be a pioneer institute in the area of promotion of Non-conventional / Renewable energy projects with state-of-art technologies coupled with experts and technocrats to present highly competitive and efficient products to the consumer”

The mission is to promote, develop, encourage, popularize and carry out consultancy, field research and experiments for implementation of Non-conventional / Renewable energy projects and gadgets sponsored by both State and Central Governments.

Programs & Schemes :

- Solar Energy Program
- Biogas and National Biogas Manure & Management Program
- Energy Conservation Program
- Wind Energy
- Biomass Energy
- Industrial Waste to Energy

Solar Energy Program: –

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India has allocated in principle target to TSREDCO for the year 2016 – 17 for installation of Grid connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants for a capacity of 70.00 MW and Off Grid systems for a capacity of 8.00 MW.

- Solar Grid Connected Rooftop Systems
- Solar Off Grid Rooftop Systems
- Solar Hot Water Systems
- Solar Street Lighting System

Biogas and National biogas and manure management programme: –

The Govt. of India launched National Project on Biogas Development i.e., National Biogas and Manure Management Programme in the year 1981. The programme was included in the Prime Minister’s Twenty Point Programme in view of its importance to the rural areas.

Objectives

- To provide energy in a clean, un polluting form for cooking
- To make available enriched fertilizer as a by – product for supplementing and optimizing the use of chemical fertilizer
- To reduce pressure on dwindling fuel wood supplies and prevent indiscriminate deforestation

To eliminate the smoke-filled cooking environment, reduce drudgery and prevent eye and lung diseases to rural women and children

To bring about improvement in rural sanitation.

Benefits

Tearless cooking and clean environment in the kitchen leading to healthier life for women and children

Provides nutrient rich manure

Saving of fossil fuels generating employment to rural workers

Each Biogas plant of 1 m 3 capacity saves about 1266 kgs of firewood or 222 liters of kerosene or 12 cylinders (174 kgs) of LPG per year

The pre-requisites to construct the Biogas plants to the farmers/beneficiaries are

Space to construct the Plant

Water facility

Cattle.

Energy Conservation Programme: –

The Energy Conservation Act 2001, (Central Act No. 52 of 2001), Government hereby nominate the Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation Limited (TSREDCO) as “State Designated Agency” to coordinate regulate and enforce the provisions of the aforesaid Act, and also for implementation of the Schemes under the said Act within the state of Telangana.

As part of Energy Conservation initiatives and for promotion of Renewable Energy has prepared a plan of action to distribute 9W Self ballasted LED bulbs and other Renewable Energy Products in entire state at subsidized prices and in the first phase 9W self ballasted LED bulbs shall be distributed by TSREDCO to the public @ Rs. 65/- each on behalf of Government of Telangana.

Wind Energy: –

Wind Energy is an indirect form of Solar Energy. About 1% of the total solar radiation that reaches earth is converted into energy of wind. Wind results from differential heating of the earth and its atmosphere by sun.

As the sun heats different parts of the earth at different rates, air circulates from cold to warm areas producing winds. Wind energy has been used for thousands of years to propel sailing ships and for pumping water and grinding grain. The application of wind energy has several advantages like low gestation period, no raw-material cost, non-polluting etc. The development in this sector was accelerated after the formation of Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and later renamed as Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India., which offers policy and financial incentives to projects based on renewable energy sources in the country.

Industrial Waste to Energy: –

TSREDCO is the State Nodal Agency for implementation of Non-Conventional Energy programmes and Projects including Power Projects from Municipal Solid Waste/ Industrial wastes.

KEY CONTACT OF TSREDCO MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT:

- ✓ TSREDCO Official website – tsredco.telangana.gov.in
- ✓ TSREDCO Mahabubnagar email ID – mbnr@tsredco.telangana.gov.in

Youth & Sports

INTRODUCTION OF SPORTS WING:

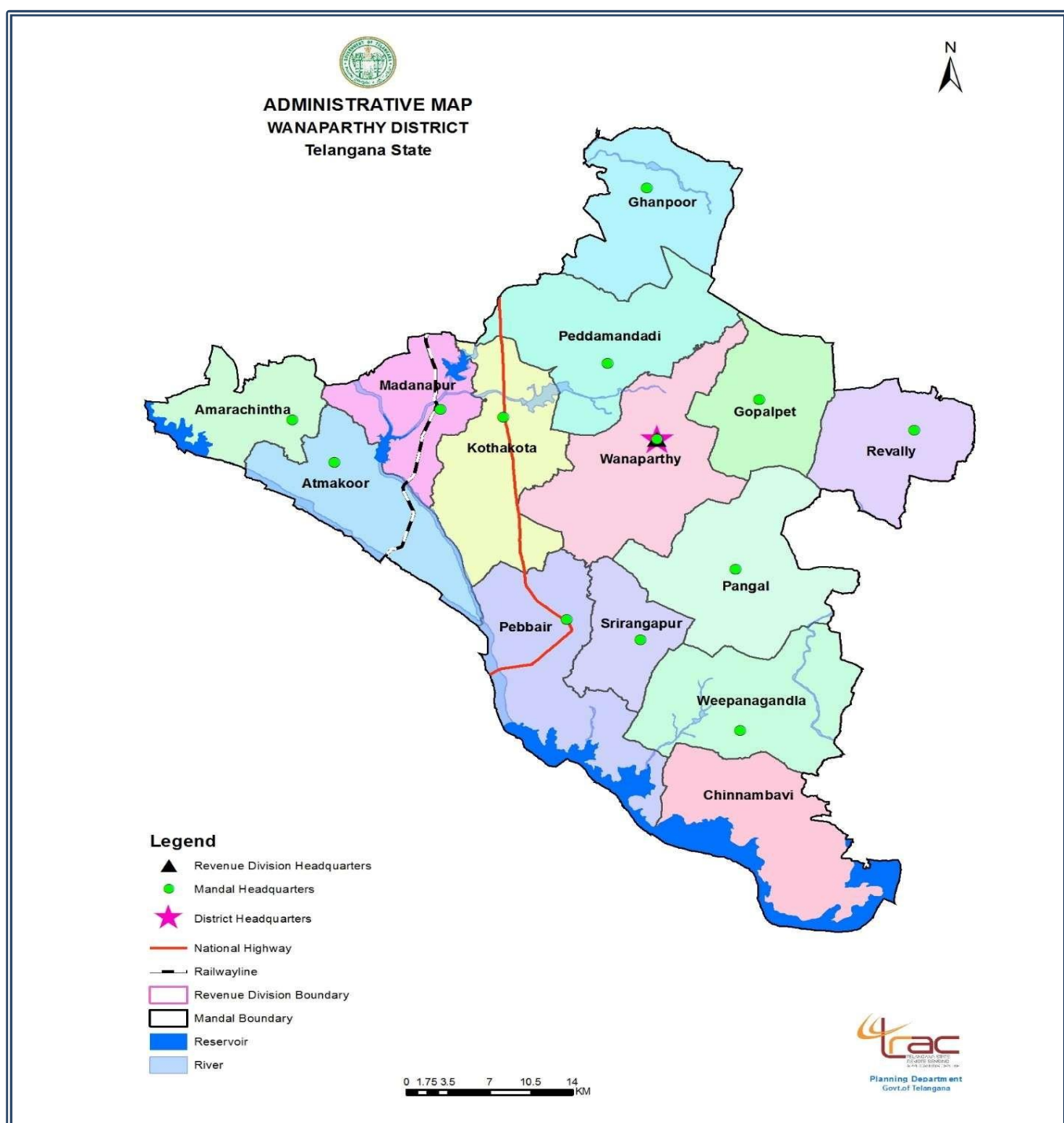
- The increased competition at international level has brought into sharp focus on the talent identification and development.
- Sports performances have reached such high levels that only persons who have talent stand a chance of winning a medal in international competitions.
- The ensure better chances of success the inherited talent has to be developed further through systematic training spread over a number of years.
- The vision of the Government is to use sports as a mean for social reconstruction.
- The best period of development of talent is childhood as a result the systematic sports training in all sports must begin in childhood in order to fully exploit the growth and development period of reating a sound base for achieving high performances in a sport later period of life.
- The Government of Telangana has resolved that sports is an essential element in shaping human personality in maintaining sound body and sound mind, in facilitating social interaction in fostering peace and brotherhood and nation building.

Mahbubnagar district activities 2018-19

Event date	Samithi	Activity Category	Activity Name
3/31/2019	Jadcherla	Nagar Sankirthan	Sai SakutumbaSametha Nagar Sankeerthana
3/31/2019	Mahabubnagar	Others	Career Guidance
3/17/2019	Jadcherla	Nagar Sankirthan	PallakiUregimpu
3/11/2019	Mahabubnagar	Balvikas	పదో తరగతి విద్యార్థులకుఎగ్జామ్స్ పాడ్స్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్
2/25/2019	Mahabubnagar	Narayana Seva	Narayanaseva
12/23/2018	Jadcherla	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	GRAMASEVA MAHAYAGNAM
12/20/2018	Jadcherla	Service	Blankets Distribution to Poor People
12/9/2018	Jadcherla	Balvikas	Walk For Values
11/23/2018	Vennached	Special Programs	
11/23/2018	Makthal	Special Programs	
11/23/2018	Jadcherla	Narayana Seva	
11/23/2018	Jadcherla	Narayana Seva	Swami Prasadam Distribution on 23rd November 2018

11/23/2018	Jadcherla	Narayana Seva	Swami 93rd Birth Day, Laddu Distribution
11/23/2018	Jadcherla	Nagar Sankirthan	Maha Nagar Sankirthan
11/19/2018	Jadcherla	Nagar Sankirthan	Nagar Sankirthan on Mahila Day
11/19/2018	Jadcherla	Pujas &Vrathams	Rudhrabhisheksm
11/19/2018	Jadcherla	Narayana Seva	Narayana seva
10/14/2018	Vennached	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	
10/7/2018	Mahabubnagar	District / State Meetings	District Meeting of Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam
10/6/2018	Mahabubnagar	Swatchatha Se DivyathaTak	
10/2/2018	Vennached	Swatchatha Se DivyathaTak	Swatchatha Se DivyathaTak

WANAPARTHY DISTRICT



We acknowledge the content from
<https://wanaparthy.telangana.gov.in> › document › district-profile

Wanaparthy is a district located in the Southern part of Telangana. It was carved out of Mahabubnagar district. The district is spread over an area of 2152 square kilometres and according to the 2011 Census of India, the district has a population of 5,77,758. The district comprises of one revenue division at Wanaparthy and 14 mandals.

The Raja of Wanaparthy, Rameshwar Rao II, was a vassal of the Nizam of Hyderabad who was in control of the feudatory of Wanaparthy or Wanaparthy Samsthanam. Wanaparthy Samsthanam is one of the oldest

Samsthanams of Telangana. Wanaparthi Palace is located in the heart of Wanaparthi town, covering an area of 640 square miles. It is also known as “Mustafa Mahal”. This palace has been converted later into a Poly Technical University.

Srirangapur, situated nearly 12 km from Wanaparthi town, is home to Sri Ranganayakaswamy temple built in 18th century A.D. It is believed that Vijayanagara ruler Sri Krishnadeva Raya had once visited Srirangam and laid the foundations of Sri Ranganayakaswamy temple here, on the banks of Ratnapushpakarni Lake, in between the hills of Kothakota and Karapakala.

Wanaparthi Mandals

1	Revally	Yedula
2		Bandaraipakula
3		Chennaram
4		Kesampeta
5		Shanaipalle
6		Thalpunur
7		Cheerkapalle
8		Nagapur
9		Revally
10		Vallabhanpalle
11		Konkalapalle

Wanaparthi District

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparthi
I	KEY CHARACTERISTICS		
1	Geographical Area (Sq. Kms.)	112077	2152
2	Administrative Units		
a	Revenue Villages	10859	223
b	Revenue Mandals	584	14
c	Revenue Divisions	68	1
d	Gram Panchayats	8695	185
e	Mandal Praja Parishads	438	9
f	Zilla Praja Parishads	9	0
g	Municipalities (incl. Corpns. & NPs)	73	1
II	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE		
1	Population as per 2011 Census		

	Total	35003674	577758
a	Males	17611633	294833
b	Females	17392041	282925
c	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	988	960
d	Rural	21395009	485470
e	Urban	13608665	92288
f	Rural Population (%)	61.12	84.03
g	Urban Population (%)	38.88	15.97
2	Households	8303612	123544
3	Density of Population (per Sq. Km.)	312	268
4	Child Population (0 - 6 Years)		
	Total	3899166	72377
a	Males	2017935	38040
b	Females	1881231	34337
c	Rural	2369374	62607
d	Urban	1529792	9770
e	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	932	903
5	Literates		
	Total	20696778	281331
a	Males	11701729	168792
b	Females	8995049	112539
6	Literacy Rate		
	Total	66.54	55.67
a	Males	75.04	65.73
b	Females	57.99	45.27

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparth
7	Scheduled Castes Population		
	Total	5408800	93182
a	Males	2693127	47150
b	Females	2715673	46032
c	Sex Ratio	1008	976
8	Scheduled Tribes Population		
	Total	3177940	46062
a	Males	1607656	23538
b	Females	1570284	22524
c	Sex Ratio	977	957
9	Working Population		
	Total	16341942	296149
a	Males	9678177	161465
b	Females	6663765	134684
10	Occupation of Working Population		
a	Cultivators		
	Total	3151389	60914
	i. Males	2009546	38709
	ii. Females	1141843	22205
b	Agricultural Labourers		
	Total	5915151	144713
	i. Males	2532735	59846
	ii. Females	3382416	84867
c	Household Industries		
	Total	776529	8749
	i. Males	271767	4257
	ii. Females	504762	4492
d	Other Workers		
	Total	6498873	81773
	i. Males	4864129	58653
	ii. Females	1634744	23120
e	Non-Working		
	Total	18661732	281609
	i. Males	7933456	133368
	ii. Females	10728276	148241
11	Population as per Samagra Kutumba Survey (SKS)		
a	Households	10395629	134579
b	Total Population	36876544	602522

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparth
c	Scheduled Castes	6444584	106501
d	Scheduled Tribes	3644453	52642
e	Backward Castes	18841009	367565
f	Others	7946498	75814
12	Minorities Population	5372197	37882
III	AGRICULTURE		
1	Land Holdings		
a	Marginal (up to 1 Hect.)	3420202	85944
b	Small (1-2 Hects.)	1318390	31474
c	Semi-Medium (2-4 Hects.)	598145	15557
d	Medium (4-10 Hects.)	165127	4002
e	Large (10 Hects. and above)	15647	350
	Total	5517511	137327
2	Cropped Area (Hects.)		
a	Gross Cropped Area	4893148	297246
b	Net Cropped Area	4174532	259812
c	Gross Irrigated Area	2027663	141042
d	Net Irrigated Area	1486241	105817
3	Area under different Crops (Hects.)		
a	Rice	1471710	62601
b	Jowar	83401	5272
c	Maize	712981	36665
d	Red gram	251121	19306
e	Green gram	95524	205
f	Black gram	31221	891
g	Bengal gram	80766	20335
h	Groundnut	177914	37872
i	Sunflower	17574	548
j	Chillies	82649	9285
k	Sugarcane	34775	2247
l	Cotton	1677492	53146
m	Horticulture	664326	14078
4	Agricultural Marketing		
a	Agricultural Market Committees	180	4
b	Rythu Bazars	36	0
5	Livestock Population		
a	Cattle	4880293	87615
b	Buffaloes	4160419	65143

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparth
c	Sheep	12835761	744137
d	Goat	4575695	73381
e	Others	620723	19970
	Total	27072891	990246
6	Poultry Population	80750833	786832
7	Veterinary facilities		
a	Poly Clinics	8	0
b	Hospitals	100	2
c	Dispensaries	907	19
d	Mobile Clinics	37	1
e	Rural Livestock Units	1102	29
8	Fisheries		
a	Fish Rearing Tanks/Reservoirs	24294	962
	Water spread Area (Hects.)	800269	13972
b	Fishermen Coop. Societies	3867	104
	Members	265071	6456
c	Seed released into Tanks/Reservoirs by Govt.	3824	60
	Seed Released (lakh Nos.)	2616	42.69
d	Estimated Production, 2016-17 (Tonnes)	343447	29800
	i. Fish	334952	29000
	ii. Prawn	8495	800
IV	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE (GOVT.)		
1	Allopathic Hospitals		
a	Health Sub-Centres	4797	99
b	Primary Health Centres	683	12
c	Community Health Centres	98	2
d	Area Hospitals	31	1
e	District Hospitals	6	0
f	Teaching Hospitals	18	0
	Total	5633	114
2	Ayurveda Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	272	11
3	Homeopathic Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	130	2
4	Unani Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	141	7
5	Naturopathy Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	24	0
6	Doctors in all Hospitals	2595	36
7	Beds in all Hospitals	20389	142
V	EDUCATION		
a	Primary Schools	21947	377

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparthi
	Enrollment	1431438	25933
b	Upper Primary Schools	7311	132
	Enrollment	939109	18973
c	High Schools	11803	177
	Enrollment	3689461	52143
	Total Schools	41061	686
	Total Enrollment	6060008	97049
d	Model Schools	192	3
	Enrollment	85687	1371
e	KGBV Schools	391	10
	Enrollment	72583	2029
f	Central Schools	47	0
	Enrollment	27294	0
g	Junior Colleges	2537	47
h	Degree Colleges	1196	15
	Seats	426964	5979
i	Engineering Colleges	219	0
	Seats	104598	0
j	Pharmacy Colleges	123	0
	Seats	9226	0
k	MBA Colleges	305	1
	Seats	32874	120
l	MCA Colleges	37	0
	Seats	2436	0
m	B.Ed. Colleges	217	5
	Seats	19100	500
n	Law Colleges	21	0
	Seats	3190	0
VI	SOCIAL SECURITY		
1	Aasara Pensions		
a	Old Age	1341680	29883
b	Disabled	457087	10010
c	Widow	1326049	26282
d	Weavers	34179	702
e	Toddy Tappers	57349	439
f	Anti-Retroviral Therapy (A.R.T) Patients	30674	0
	Total	3247018	67316
2	FA to Beedi Workers	348763	822

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparthly
3	Public Distribution System		
a	Fair Price Shops	17229	324
b	Food Security Cards	8207431	151668
c	Anthyodaya Food Security Cards	567911	11035
d	Annapoorna Cards	5084	110
	Total	8797655	163137
4	Sada Bainama Regularization		
a	Applications Received	1119203	7434
b	Survey Numbers Covered	1563124	10235
5	2BHK Housing Programme		
a	Houses Allotted	72596	400
	i. Rural	39762	240
	ii. Urban	32834	160
b	Sanctioned	62426	200
6	Assignment of Government Land		
a	Land Assigned (Acres)	2040320	34622
b	Beneficiaries	1332127	29131
VII	POWER		
1	Sub-Stations		
a	33/11 KV	2497	49
b	132/33 KV	203	6
c	220/132 KV	66	3
d	400/220 KV	7	1
	Total	2773	59
2	Electricity Connections		
a	Domestic Connections	9504305	108511
b	Industrial Connections	145707	1194
c	Agriculture Connections	2080706	37317
d	Commercial Connections	1171991	11195
e	Other Connections	189046	2362
	Total	13091755	160579
VIII	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE		
1	Roads & Buildings Department (Length in Kms.)		
	i. State Highways	2731	26
	ii. Major District Roads	13058	452
	iii. Rural Roads	9162	102
	Total	24950	580

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparthly
	Classification of Roads (Length in Kms.)		
	i. Four Lane Roads	648	5
	ii. Double Lane Roads	7419	157
	iii. Intermediate Lane Roads	527	11
	iv. Single Lane Roads	16357	407
	Total	24950	580
2	Panchayati Raj Department (Length in Kms.)		
	i. Black Top Roads	23185	441
	ii. WBM Roads	13118	218
	iii. Gravel Roads	16343	171
	iv. Earthen Roads	18235	462
	v. Others (CC Roads)	2899	50
	Total	73781	1341
3	Gram Panchayats having Road Facility		
a	GPs having BT roads	8231	169
b	GPs to be covered with BT roads	455	15
4	Habitations (other than GPs) having Road Facility		
a	Total Habitations	15738	185
b	Habitations having all weather roads	10204	69
c	Habitations not having all weather roads	5534	116
IX	TRANSPORT		
1	Road Transport		
a	RTC Bus Depots	95	1
b	RTC Fleet of Buses	10482	111
c	Daily Operated Length (Kms.)	3631505	45328
2	Railways		
a	Railway Stations	229	5
b	Track Length (Kms.)	1592	25
X	FOREST		
1	Forest Cover (Sq. Kms.)	26904	118.74
	Percentage of Forest Cover	24.00	5.52
2	Telangana ku Haritha Haram		
	Action Plan for 2017		
a	Nurseries	2843	71
b	Seedlings (lakh Nos.)	4536	88
c	Plantation (lakh Nos.)	4000	80

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparthly
XI	IRRIGATION		
1	Irrigation Projects		
a	Major Projects	26	1
b	Medium Projects	34	0
2	Mission Kakatiya		
a	Minor Irrigation Tanks	46531	1535
b	Sanctions accorded for restoration		
	i. Mission Kakatiya Phase-I	8165	157
	ii. Mission Kakatiya Phase-II	9113	300
XII	RURAL WATER SUPPLY		
a	Hand Pumps	157873	2239
b	Protected Water Supply Schemes	21910	583
c	Comprehensive Protected Water Supply Schemes	5364	34
d	Individual Household Latrines	1663839	13939
XIII	MISSION BHAGHEERATHA		
a	Habitations to be Covered	24248	401
b	Pipeline to be Laid (Kms.)	49286	816
XIV	INDUSTRIES		
1	i. Industrial Units	28515	122
	ii. Employees	605443	1983
	iii. Investment (Rs. Crore)	116022	666
2	TS-iPASS		
	i. Proposed Industries	2926	16
	ii. Proposed Employment	195016	544
	iii. Proposed Investment (Rs. Crore)	49427	158
3	Mines		
a	Mineral Deposits: Road Metal, Quartz, Feldspar, Ordinary Sand		
b	Mines Leased		
	i. Major	104	0
	ii. Minor	2980	74
	Total	3084	74
c	Sand Reaches allotted to TSMDC Ltd.		
	i. Disilting Areas	20	0
	Quantity (CBM)	33911410	0
	ii. Specified Sand bearing Areas	57	0
	Quantity (CBM)	9296724	0
	iii. Pattalands	180	4
	Quantity (CBM)	3840815	70904

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparthi
XV	HANDLOOMS AND POWERLOOMS		
a	Societies	336	10
b	Weavers in Cooperative Fold	82438	2460
c	Weavers outside Cooperative Fold	38002	3825
d	Powerloom Weavers	49112	0
XVI	WELFARE		
1	Scheduled Castes		
a	Colleges attached Hostels	160	4
	Enrollment	19077	491
b	Pre-Matric Hostels	734	18
	Enrollment	59928	2388
2	Scheduled Tribes		
a	Student Hostels (incl. Ashram Schools)		
	Hostels for Boys	324	2
	Hostels for Girls	148	1
	Total	472	3
b	Boarders		
	Boys	65635	452
	Girls	52141	230
	Total	117776	682
3	Backward Classes		
a	Student Hostels (incl. Colleges)		
	Hostels for Boys	474	11
	Hostels for Girls	226	4
	Total	700	15
b	Boarders		
	Boys	44373	965
	Girls	24328	555
	Total	68701	1520
XVII	RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS		
a	Scheduled Castes	262	6
	Students	96039	1368
b	Scheduled Tribes	89	2
	Students	21919	775
c	Backward Classes	23	1
	Students	8282	396
d	Minorities	71	0
	Students	12554	0

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Wanaparthi
XVIII	WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE		
a	ICDS Projects	149	3
b	Anganwadi Centres	35700	586
c	Anganwadi Workers	28669	435
d	Anganwadi Helpers	33248	532
e	Children Enrolled	2427396	39780
XIX	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
a	Self Help Groups	426705	6501
b	SHG Members	4442215	81603
c	SHGs provided with Bank Credit	63049	1076
XX	TAX COLLECTION - LOCAL BODIES		
a	Gram Panchayats	8695	185
	Demand (Rs. lakh)	42797	599
b	Urban Local Bodies	73	1
	Demand (Rs. lakh)	164436	454
XXI	POST OFFICES		
a	Head Post Offices	38	1
b	Sub Post Offices	692	6
c	Branch Post Offices	4143	68
	Total	4873	75
XXII	BANK BRANCHES		
a	Nationalized Banks	3413	29
b	Private Banks	833	6
c	Regional Rural Banks	817	11
d	Cooperative Banks	269	13
	Total	5332	59
e	ATMs	4605	28
XXIII	TELEPHONES		
a	Exchanges	1220	22
b	Telephone Connections	507540	2250
c	Public Telephones	6729	88
XXIV	LAW AND ORDER		
	Police Stations	799	15
XXV	TOURISM AND CULTURE		
a	TSTDC Units	49	0
b	Tourist Spots	464	8
c	TSS Artists	550	7

Wanaparthi, also referred to as Wanaparthy, is a town, situated in the Mahbubnagar District of Telangana. It's main feature is a palace situated in its centre. However, this palace has now been turned into Krishna Devaraya Polytechnic College.

Wanaparthi has religious significance due to the presence of the Venkateshwara Swami Temple in the heart of this town. This temple was started by well-known saint, Sri Pedha Jeeyar Swamiji. Wanaparthi, being a popular holiday destination itself,



There are three main Samasthanams in Telangana which have major role in Telangana history.

They are

- Gadwal Samsthanam
- Jatprole Samsthanam
- Wanaparthi Samsthanam

Among these three, Wanarpathy Samsthanam is the oldest one.

History of Wanaparthi:

When looking back the history of the place, it was invaded way back in 14th century by Delhi Sultanate which lead to the decline of Kakatiya Kingdom. It is said that Muslim Rulers were the people who found that it is good place to make it is as a Samasthanam. Later Raja Rameshwar Rao II of Wanarpathy ruled the place, and he was the vassal of Nizam Of Hyderabad. He was the one who controlled feudatory of Wanaparthi.

Once when Raja passed away (on 22-Nov-1922), his successor Krishna Dev was a minor and he managed as a Ward of Court. During that period, it is said that Krishna Dev died before becoming a major and hence the crown was passed to his son Raja Rameshwar Rao III.

Raja's of Wanaparthi maintained good amount of Infantry (close to 2000 infantry) and Cavalry (approx 2000). This army worked under the orders of Nizam till Hyderabad State got merged with India and later became part of Indian Army.

Wanarpathy Palace:



About Sarala Sagar Dam Project:

Sarala Sagar Dam Project is located in Wanaparthy District of Telangana State. This project is located exactly about 6 Kms away from Kothakota Mandal Head quarters on National Highway No. 7 on the pathway from Hyderabad to Bangalore. Main water source of this irrigation project is from River Krishna.

Founder of Sarala Sagar Project:

This Project was found by Wanaparthy Ruler Raja Rameshwara Rao. He built this project on the name of his mother Sarala. The Technology for this project was brought from California in USA.

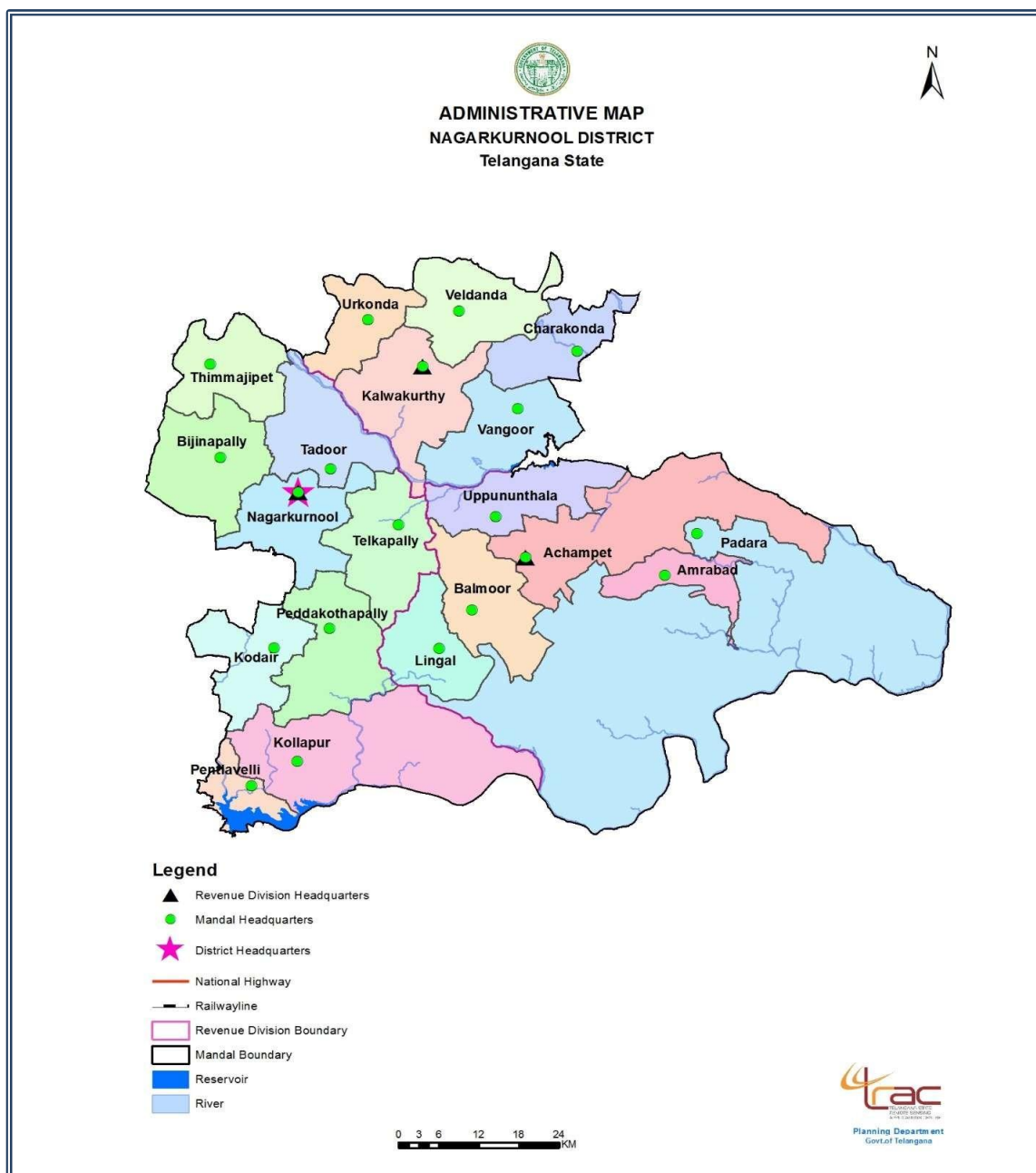
This project was inaugurated by the military Governor of Hyderabad General Sri J.N Chowdary. Foundation of the project was laid on 15th September, 1949. And later, this project was again started in the year 1959. Fortunately an approximate of 4000 Acres of Agricultural land has been brought under irrigation through Sarala Sagar project.



Wanaparthi district activities 2018-19

Event date	Samithi	Activity Category	Activity Name
3/21/2019	Wanaparthi	Inauguration	Bhajan Mandali Opening

Nagarkurnool



We acknowledge the content from
<https://nagarkurnool.telangana.gov.in/document/district-profile>

Nagarkurnool District

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
I	KEY CHARACTERISTICS		
1	Geographical Area (Sq. Kms.)	1120 77	6924
2	Administrative Units		
a	Revenue Villages	10859	349
b	Revenue Mandals	584	20
c	Revenue Divisions	68	3
d	Gram Panchayats	8695	301
e	Mandal Praja Parishads	438	16
f	Zilla Praja Parishads	9	0
g	Municipalities (incl. Corpns. & NPs)	73	4
II	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE		
1	Population as per 2011 Census		
	Total	35003674	861766
a	Males	17611633	437986
b	Females	17392041	423780
c	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	988	968
d	Rural	21395009	773936
e	Urban	13608665	87830
f	Rural Population (%)	61.12	89.81
g	Urban Population (%)	38.88	10.19
2	Households	8303612	196261
3	Density of Population (per Sq. Km.)	312	124
4	Child Population (0 - 6 Years)		
	Total	3899166	107459
a	Males	2017935	56292
b	Females	1881231	51167
c	Rural	2369374	97362
d	Urban	1529792	10097
e	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	932	909
5	Literates		
	Total	20696778	410159
a	Males	11701729	247538
b	Females	8995049	162621
6	Literacy Rate		
	Total	66.54	54.38
a	Males	75.04	64.85

	b Females	57.99	43.64
I. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
7	Scheduled Castes Population		
	Total	5408800	183769
a	Males	2693127	92814
b	Females	2715673	90955
c	Sex Ratio	1008	980
8	Scheduled Tribes Population		
	Total	3177940	106880
a	Males	1607656	55300
b	Females	1570284	51580
c	Sex Ratio	977	933
9	Working Population		
	Total	16341942	456762
a	Males	9678177	245506
b	Females	6663765	211256
10	Occupation of Working Population		
a	Cultivators		
	Total	3151389	154560
	i. Males	2009546	92314
	ii. Females	1141843	62246
b	Agricultural Labourers		
	Total	5915151	190030
	i. Males	2532735	73563
	ii. Females	3382416	116467
c	Household Industries		
	Total	776529	9633
	i. Males	271767	5248
	ii. Females	504762	4385
d	Other Workers		
	Total	6498873	102539
	i. Males	4864129	74381
	ii. Females	1634744	28158
e	Non-Working		
	Total	18661732	405004
	i. Males	7933456	192480
	ii. Females	10728276	212524
11	Population as per Samagra Kutumba Survey (SKS)		
a	Households	10395629	220673
b	Total Population	36876544	921623

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
c	Scheduled Castes	6444584	207011
d	Scheduled Tribes	3644453	121321
e	Backward Castes	18841009	477912
f	Others	7946498	115379
12	Minorities Population	5372197	57058
III	AGRICULTURE		
1	Land Holdings		
a	Marginal (up to 1 Hect.)	3420202	142416
b	Small (1-2 Hects.)	1318390	67658
c	Semi-Medium (2-4 Hects.)	598145	33672
d	Medium (4-10 Hects.)	165127	8563
e	Large (10 Hects. and above)	15647	841
	Total	5517511	253150
2	Cropped Area (Hects.)		
a	Gross Cropped Area	4893148	244232
b	Net Cropped Area	4174532	219797
c	Gross Irrigated Area	2027663	49269
d	Net Irrigated Area	1486241	28954
3	Area under different Crops (Hects.)		
a	Rice	1471710	12752
b	Jowar	83401	2685
c	Maize	712981	67304
d	Red gram	251121	5126
e	Green gram	95524	0
f	Black gram	31221	0
g	Bengal gram	80766	224
h	Groundnut	177914	19158
i	Sunflower	17574	53
j	Chillies	82649	346
k	Sugarcane	34775	42
l	Cotton	1677492	83274
m	Horticulture	664326	21451
4	Agricultural Marketing		
a	Agricultural Market Committees	180	5
b	Rythu Bazars	36	1
5	Livestock Population		
a	Cattle	4880293	239523
b	Buffaloes	4160419	106373

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
c	Sheep	12835761	662717
d	Goat	4575695	195745
e	Others	620723	25090
	Total	27072891	1229448
6	Poultry Population	80750833	1890760
7	Veterinary facilities		
a	Poly Clinics	8	0
b	Hospitals	100	4
c	Dispensaries	907	33
d	Mobile Clinics	37	1
e	Rural Livestock Units	1102	53
8	Fisheries		
a	Fish Rearing Tanks/Reservoirs	24294	136
	Water spread Area (Hects.)	800269	13918
b	Fishermen Coop. Societies	3867	148
	Members	265071	21950
c	Seed released into Tanks/Reservoirs by Govt.	3824	62
	Seed Released (lakh Nos.)	2616	50
d	Estimated Production, 2016-17 (Tonnes)	343447	7530
	i. Fish	334952	7380
	ii. Prawn	8495	150
IV	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE (GOVT.)		
1	Allopathic Hospitals		
a	Health Sub-Centres	4797	179
b	Primary Health Centres	683	24
c	Community Health Centres	98	4
d	Area Hospitals	31	1
e	District Hospitals	6	0
f	Teaching Hospitals	18	0
	Total	5633	208
2	Ayurveda Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	272	21
3	Homeopathic Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	130	5
4	Unani Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	141	9
5	Naturopathy Hospitals (incl. Dispensaries)	24	0
6	Doctors in all Hospitals	2595	33
7	Beds in all Hospitals	20389	330
V	EDUCATION		
a	Primary Schools	21947	646

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
	Enrollment	1431438	38739
b	Upper Primary Schools	7311	234
	Enrollment	939109	31371
c	High Schools	11803	237
	Enrollment	3689461	64774
	Total Schools	41061	1117
	Total Enrollment	6060008	134884
d	Model Schools	192	2
	Enrollment	85687	917
e	KGBV Schools	391	16
	Enrollment	72583	3193
f	Central Schools	47	1
	Enrollment	27294	398
g	Junior Colleges	2537	59
h	Degree Colleges	1196	24
	Seats	426964	7382
i	Engineering Colleges	219	0
	Seats	104598	0
j	Pharmacy Colleges	123	0
	Seats	9226	0
k	MBA Colleges	305	1
	Seats	32874	60
l	MCA Colleges	37	0
	Seats	2436	0
m	B.Ed. Colleges	217	7
	Seats	19100	700
n	Law Colleges	21	0
	Seats	3190	0
VI	SOCIAL SECURITY		
1	Aasara Pensions		
a	Old Age	1341680	45371
b	Disabled	457087	12821
c	Widow	1326049	40980
d	Weavers	34179	257
e	Toddy Tappers	57349	687
f	Anti-Retroviral Therapy (A.R.T) Patients	30674	0
	Total	3247018	100116
2	FA to Beedi Workers	348763	14

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
3	Public Distribution System		
a	Fair Price Shops	17229	556
b	Food Security Cards	8207431	213891
c	Anthyodaya Food Security Cards	567911	17564
d	Annapoorna Cards	5084	49
	Total	8797655	232060
4	Sada Bainama Regularization		
a	Applications Received	1119203	9202
b	Survey Numbers Covered	1563124	12462
5	2BHK Housing Programme		
a	Houses Allotted	72596	2000
	i. Rural	39762	1160
	ii. Urban	32834	840
b	Sanctioned	62426	1200
6	Assignment of Government Land		
a	Land Assigned (Acres)	2040320	98089
b	Beneficiaries	1332127	51908
VII	POWER		
1	Sub-Stations		
a	33/11 KV	2497	68
b	132/33 KV	203	3
c	220/132 KV	66	4
d	400/220 KV	7	0
	Total	2773	75
2	Electricity Connections		
a	Domestic Connections	9504305	123314
b	Industrial Connections	145707	1477
c	Agriculture Connections	2080706	61106
d	Commercial Connections	1171991	13899
e	Other Connections	189046	3276
	Total	13091755	203072
VIII	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE		
1	Roads & Buildings Department (Length in Kms.)		
	i. State Highways	2731	146
	ii. Major District Roads	13058	643
	iii. Rural Roads	9162	346
	Total	24950	1135

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
	Classification of Roads (Length in Kms.)		
	i. Four Lane Roads	648	10
	ii. Double Lane Roads	7419	335
	iii. Intermediate Lane Roads	527	72
	iv. Single Lane Roads	16357	719
	Total	24950	1135
2	Panchayati Raj Department (Length in Kms.)		
	i. Black Top Roads	23185	871
	ii. WBM Roads	13118	557
	iii. Gravel Roads	16343	836
	iv. Earthen Roads	18235	744
	v. Others (CC Roads)	2899	70
	Total	73781	3078
3	Gram Panchayats having Road Facility		
a	GPs having BT roads	8231	288
b	GPs to be covered with BT roads	455	12
4	Habitations (other than GPs) having Road Facility		
a	Total Habitations	15738	397
b	Habitations having all weather roads	10204	173
c	Habitations not having all weather roads	5534	224
IX	TRANSPORT		
1	Road Transport		
a	RTC Bus Depots	95	4
b	RTC Fleet of Buses	10482	314
c	Daily Operated Length (Kms.)	3631505	118289
2	Railways		
a	Railway Stations	229	0
b	Track Length (Kms.)	1592	0
X	FOREST		
1	Forest Cover (Sq. Kms.)	26904	2498.49
	Percentage of Forest Cover	24.00	36.08
2	Telangana ku Haritha Haram		
	Action Plan for 2017		
a	Nurseries	2843	90
b	Seedlings (lakh Nos.)	4536	138
c	Plantation (lakh Nos.)	4000	125

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
XI	IRRIGATION		
1	Irrigation Projects		
a	Major Projects	26	4
b	Medium Projects	34	0
2	Mission Kakatiya		
a	Minor Irrigation Tanks	46531	2022
b	Sanctions accorded for restoration		
	i. Mission Kakatiya Phase-I	8165	122
	ii. Mission Kakatiya Phase-II	9113	413
XII	RURAL WATER SUPPLY		
a	Hand Pumps	157873	4404
b	Protected Water Supply Schemes	21910	1046
c	Comprehensive Protected Water Supply Schemes	5364	56
d	Individual Household Latrines	1663839	20305
XIII	MISSION BHAGHEERATHA		
a	Habitations to be Covered	24248	590
b	Pipeline to be Laid (Kms.)	49286	2644
XIV	INDUSTRIES		
1	i. Industrial Units	28515	357
	ii. Employees	605443	13935
	iii. Investment (Rs. Crore)	116022	3
2	TS-iPASS		
	i. Proposed Industries	2926	22
	ii. Proposed Employment	195016	586
	iii. Proposed Investment (Rs. Crore)	49427	515
3	Mines		
a	Mineral Deposits: Quartz , Feldspar, Stone Metal, Block Granite, Ordinary Sand		
b	Mines Leased		
	i. Major	104	0
	ii. Minor	2980	64
	Total	3084	64
c	Sand Reaches allotted to TSMDC Ltd.		
	i. Disilting Areas	20	1
	Quantity (CBM)	33911410	100000
	ii. Specified Sand bearing Areas	57	0
	Quantity (CBM)	9296724	0
	iii. Pattalands	180	1
	Quantity (CBM)	3840815	31990

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
XV	HANDLOOMS AND POWERLOOMS		
a	Societies	336	10
b	Weavers in Cooperative Fold	82438	2460
c	Weavers outside Cooperative Fold	38002	100
d	Powerloom Weavers	49112	0
XVI	WELFARE		
1	Scheduled Castes		
a	Colleges attached Hostels	160	2
	Enrollment	19077	206
b	Pre-Matric Hostels	734	29
	Enrollment	59928	3549
2	Scheduled Tribes		
a	Student Hostels (incl. Ashram Schools)		
	Hostels for Boys	324	15
	Hostels for Girls	148	9
	Total	472	24
b	Boarders		
	Boys	65635	3710
	Girls	52141	2434
	Total	117776	6144
3	Backward Classes		
a	Student Hostels (incl. Colleges)		
	Hostels for Boys	474	20
	Hostels for Girls	226	8
	Total	700	28
b	Boarders		
	Boys	44373	2529
	Girls	24328	800
	Total	68701	3329
XVII	RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS		
a	Scheduled Castes	262	11
	Students	96039	4151
b	Scheduled Tribes	89	3
	Students	21919	951
c	Backward Classes	23	2
	Students	8282	808
d	Minorities	71	2
	Students	12554	240

Sl. No	Parameters	State	Nagarkurnool
XVIII	WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE		
a	ICDS Projects	149	5
b	Anganwadi Centres	35700	1132
c	Anganwadi Workers	28669	932
d	Anganwadi Helpers	33248	1030
e	Children Enrolled	2427396	76908
XIX	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
a	Self Help Groups	426705	6380
b	SHG Members	4442215	76929
c	SHGs provided with Bank Credit	63049	1558
XX	TAX COLLECTION - LOCAL BODIES		
a	Gram Panchayats	8695	301
	Demand (Rs. lakh)	42797	661
b	Urban Local Bodies	73	4
	Demand (Rs. lakh)	164436	743
XXI	POST OFFICES		
a	Head Post Offices	38	1
b	Sub Post Offices	692	1
c	Branch Post Offices	4143	14
	Total	4873	16
XXII	BANK BRANCHES		
a	Nationalized Banks	3413	38
b	Private Banks	833	5
c	Regional Rural Banks	817	25
d	Cooperative Banks	269	5
	Total	5332	73
e	ATMs	4605	42
XXIII	TELEPHONES		
a	Exchanges	1220	35
b	Telephone Connections	507540	3075
c	Public Telephones	6729	100
XXIV	LAW AND ORDER		
	Police Stations	799	22
XXV	TOURISM AND CULTURE		
a	TSTDC Units	49	3
b	Tourist Spots	464	16
c	TSS Artists	550	13

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE:

INTRODUCTION:-

Nagarjuna Sagar Tiger Reserve is one of the twenty-three Tiger reserves in the country, which is the biggest of all the Tiger reserves. It extends over 3568 Sq.Kms. spreading over five-revenue districts viz. Nalgonda, Guntur, Praksham, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar.

Initially it was declared as a **Wildlife Sanctuary under Section 18 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** by the **Government of A.P. vide G.O.Ms.No.485 Forests and Rural Development (For. III) Department dated 5th July, 1978**. Subsequently this sanctuary was declared as a Tiger reserve in 1983. After bifurcation of the State Andhra Pradesh and formation of a new State of Telangana as the 29th State of India, the Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve also stood bifurcated. As a result a separate Tiger Reserve by name Amrabad Tiger Reserve has been carved out vide GOMS No 3 dated 6/2/2015.

Achampet Wildlife Management Division which came into existence with effect from 1/1/1999 extending over 248749 Ha. The entire area of the Division forms a part of Nagarkurnool and Wanaparthy revenue divisions of Mahabubnagar District. This division lies between 16° 18' 50" and 16° 37' 45" northern latitude and 78° 4' 30" and 78° 58' 50" eastern longitudes.

Amrabad Tiger Reserve with an extent of 1750.00 Sq. Kms in which most of the area falls in Amrabad Forest Block. The total Forest area of the Division is 2,48,749 Ha which is distributed in 15 Forest blocks and divided in to 488 compartments, spread over 7 Revenue Mandals of the district. The jurisdiction of the division extends over 10 Revenue Mandals of the district. This Geographical area of this division is 5,14,736 Ha out of which 2,48,220 Ha is Forest area which is 44.85% of Geographical area.

Forest Block	Area
Amrabad	197,846.00
Ghanpur	4,442.00
Padmaram	462.00
Penimilla	434.00
Ausalikunta	384.00
Bacharam	2,302.00
Kollapur	37,641.55
Kothapet	216.00

Lingal-I	1,532.00
Lingal-II	194.00
Pasupula	314.00
Tirumalampally	706.00
Narsaipally	420.00
Somasila	1,274.00
Yetham	282.00
Vemkal	
Malleshwaram	
Manchalakatta	
Pentlavelly	

There are **100** Nos unemployed Tribal youth are engaged for **Forest Protection** through outsourcing method and wages paid to the Protection watchers @ 12000/- per month under CAMPA scheme

C.B.E.T (Community Based Eco Tourism):-

The areas where the CBET activities are being taken-up comes under Amrabad Tiger Reserve. The noteworthy places for visit are Farhabad view point, Mallelatheertham waterfalls, Akkamahabilam caves, Pratap Rudruni kota, Mallaiah loddi, Saileshwaram, Erradari watch tower, Octopus view point etc.,. These places can be made accessible for promoting Eco-tourism without disturbing the Natural Wildlife habitat and the Biodiversity of the area, provided the activities area regulated and kept within the carrying capacity of the area.

The places of interest mentioned above are located on either side of the main highway leading from Hyderabad to Srisailam and are approachable either on vehicle or on foot. It is proposed to provide

an opportunity to tourists to visit these areas by regulating their movement inside the Forests with the involvement of local guides who belong to the Primitive Chenchu Tribe (PTG).

The facilities like cottages and dormitory for night stay, public convenience like toilet and bath, a fast food centre-cum-restaurant and a landscape garden have been created for the visitors with the involvement of Eco-Development Committees and Common Enterprise Groups.

Activities taken-up:-

At Mannanur CBET:-

The activities here involve the members of Umamaheshwaram Tanda and Ambedkar Colony EDCs of Mannanur Range and Macharam EDC of Amrabad Range. The facilities created are Ten independent cottages out of which (4) A/c cottages and (6) Non A/c cottages, two common dormitories for night stay of travelers, bath and toilet facilities at the visitor's complex, one "Chital" restaurant and common dining hall. The facilities created are already in use and are providing gainful employment to the (20) EDC members working in the visitor's complex. The Environmental Educational Centre it is recently renovated and new compound wall along with landscape garden was established under BIOSAP Scheme.

At Farhabad CBET:-

The Eco-Tourism activities were started at Farhabad from October 2007. Two old Gypsy jeeps available with the Forest Department were put to use to take visitors on safari drive upto Farhabad view point. The visitors are being charged Rs 800/- per trip for a maximum of 6 persons. This activity has taken off very well and so far. A spot where visitors can sit and enjoy the wilderness of the area also will be developed here. At Farhabad view point one shelter is required as there is no protection from sun and rain in that area near Farhabad EDC.

At Mallelatheertham CBET:-

This center started functioning from April 2007 and is managed by E.D.C. members of Sarlapally and Kudichintalabailu. At present entry and parking fee is being collected for vehicles by members of E.D.C. Sarlapally. The entry fee for visitors at Mallelatheertham gate is being collected by the members of Kudichintala bailu EDC.

During 2008-09 we have constructed one complex to house canteen and ticket issue centre at the entrance to the waterfall.

The canteen has started functioning with the involvement of CEG groups of Kudichintalabailu and Sarlapally. The entire visitor area has been fenced with chain link to provide security for vehicle parking and for visitors. Two gates have been setup for entry of vehicles into the parking area and for entry of visitors to the waterfall. A small landscape garden has been put into place. Five sit outs have been constructed for convenience of visitors. The water pool near the waterfall which is very deep and hazardous has been barricaded to prevent accidental fall into the pool. During 2012-13 added the new facilities like construction of "Pagoda, Toilet complex and Water tank" under COP-XI Scheme.

At Domalapenta CBET:-

There is a Forest guest house "Vana Mayuri" which has four twin bedded suites. A landscape garden has been setup. The facilities at Domalapenta are managed by the E.D.C. members of Domalapenta. We are charging Rs 1200/- per suite on the first floor and Rs 800/- per suite in the ground floor. A fully equipped kitchen and dining facility has been put into place. The visitors are provided with food on order near Domalapenta EDC.

At Saileshwaram:-

The Saileshwaram area is opened for public once in a year for (5) days during April. At the time more than a lack of people visit the Temple. The CBET members collect the parking fee and utilize

the same for the Development of road from Farhabad to Saleswaram and also paid the wages for the tribes involved in the maintenance works during Jathara period near Rampur EDC.

Akkamahadevi Caves:-

Akka Mahadevi was a prominent figure of the Veerashiva Bhaktimovement of the 12th Century Karnataka. Her vachanas in Kannada are considered her greatest contribution to Kannada bhakti literature. During the 12th Century A.D. It is believed that Akka Mahadevi did penance in this cave and worshiped the Sivalinga that naturally existed in the deep and dark end of the cave. The A.P. tourism Department has arranged motor boats for visitors to see these caves from Pathalaganga at Srisailem.

Akkamahadevi caves & Kadarivanam tourism route:-

This zone starts from the Srisailem dam by water upto Akkamahadevi caves during distance of 18 Kms from Srisailem back waters, from there follow the trekking paths to reach the Akkamahadevi caves & Kadarivanam. This area falls under Domalapedda EDC.

Influx of Pilgrims:-

A large number of pilgrims from Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra come to Srisailem Temple during Mahasivarathri & Ugadi festivals. The visitors come in thousands on foot and in vehicles. During these festivals and this creates a lot of disturbance to the habitat in the Tiger Reserve.

The main issues associated with this pilgrimage inside the core area and the concerns for the Tiger Reserve Management are,

1. Disturbance to the habitat
2. Disturbance to the animals during night time
3. Littering of wastes inside the Tiger Reserve
4. Coincidence of the pilgrimage times with pinch period
5. Man animal conflict
6. Forest Fires

The passage of pilgrims on foot during important festival has been in vogue for centuries and is linked to religious sentiments. Hence this activity cannot be prevented. But there is a need to regulate the passage of pilgrims to the Tiger Reserve.

A Master Plan of regulation of temple tourism has to be prepared by engaging experts and professionals for the temple tourism. This master plan has to be in accordance with the guidelines given by the NTCA. However, till a master plan is prepared, regulation of the pilgrimage may be done in the following ways.

View Points:-

Viewpoints at the following places with a commanding view of the surrounding localities have to be selected and developed to give the visitor a relief while identifying himself with the nature. Construction of viewpoints / watch towers are recommended

1. Farhabad.
2. Domalapedda.
3. Rusulacheruvu.
4. Behrapur.

Routes identified for Eco tourism (by road):

1. Manannur-Dharavagu-Kollam -Tabelugunda -Bureddipalli-Rollabanda
2. Mannanur- Gundem -Farhabad -Neelagiri Viewpoint -old Shikaragah – Farhabad gate – back Mannanur.
3. Mannanur – Mallapur – Pullaipally- Rampur -Saileswaram valley – Back

Routes identified for Eco tourism (by Boat):-

Srisailem dam site – Patala ganga – Akkamahadevi caves – Kadilivanam – Back Srisailem dam site. It is proposed to launch boat service on these two routes to be managed by Eco tourism committees to be implemented as per established procedure and policies concerned. It is proposed to purchase two motor launch of 40 to 50 capacity and deploy one on each of the above two routes. Boating charges, entry fee etc., may be fixed as per the economics worked out and approval of Chief Wildlife Warden may be taken before fixing the boating charges. The Revenue generated may be deposited in Tiger Conservation foundation and utilized for maintenance of Eco tourism facilities and part conservation of Biodiversity of the Tiger Reserve. All the tourism activities as per the normative guidelines on Eco tourism issued by NTCA.

Tiger Conservation Foundation:-

Recently, Amrabad tiger conservation foundation was formed on the request of National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for conservation of tiger and bio-diversity. This ensures direct transfer of Central funds to 'Project Tiger'. The foundation is empowered to receive grants-in-aid, gifts, donations and contributions.

NAGARKURNOOL DISTRICT INDUSTRIES DETAILS

Nagarkurnool District is located in the southern region of Telangana State at a distance of about 130 kms from the Capital City of Hyderabad. It is situated at a distance of 40 kms Jadcherla, i.e., Hyderabad - Bengaluru National High Way -44)

TS-iPASS

The Government of Telangana has introduced an act **Telangana State Industrial Project Approval & Self Certification System (TS-iPASS)** to provide speedy processing for issue of various licenses, clearances, certificates required for setting up of Industrial Undertakings for the promotion of Industrial Development and to provide Investor Friendly Environment in Telangana State.

Website : <https://ipass.telangana.gov.in>.

Under TS-iPASS, as on today 37 enterprises applied for clearances from various departments for establishment of units with an investment of Rs.604 Crores and generating employment 1300 persons.

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE:

□ **Key Industrial Statistics:**

Sl. No	Type of Industrial Enterprise	No. of Units	Investment in Rs Crs	Employment
1	Large and Medium	3	159.15	846
2	Micro Enterprises	290	95.45	1114
3	Small Enterprises	65	87.00	1074

70 Quarry Leases for Minor Minerals are existing in the district.

Glass Industry and Tiles industries can be established in the district.

Sl. No	Name of the Mineral	No. of Quarries
1.	Quartz and Feldspar	29
2.	Granite	23
3.	Stone and Metal	14

□ ***Industries coming up***

Sl. No	Type of Industrial Enterprise	No. of Units	Investment in Rs Crs	Employment
1	Large	4	308	436
2	Medium	1	6.74	52
3	Small	2	7.08	95

Potential Mineral bearing areas in the district:

The District is also having rich mineral resources for promoting the mineral based industries.

Sl.No	Mineral	Mandals
1.	Quartz and Feldspar	Vangoor, Veldanda
2.	Granite	Telkapally

The average production of **Quartz is 50,000 to 60,000** per year and **Feldspar is 20,000 to 30,000 per year**. Therefore it is suitable to establish one Glass Industry and one Tile & Sanitary ware Industry in the district.

PROJECTS IN NAGARKURNOOL DISTRICT

Nagarkurnool District has potential for many industries depending on the availability of resources as follows:

Sl.No	Type of Industrial Activity	Potential Area
1	Cotton Ginning & Pressing Units Raw Rice and Parboiled Rice Mills	Nagarkurnool Kalwakurthy Kollapur
2	Mineral Based Units	Veldanda Vangoor Telkapally
3	Ground Nut Decorticators Oil Expeller Units	Achampet Bijnepally
4	Fish Processing Units Cold Storages	Kollapur, Bijnepally
5	Milk Chilling Dairy Products	Nagarkurnool Kalwakurthy
6	Solar Power Plants	Achampet, Telkapally, Veldanda

➤ *The following industries can be set up in Nagarkurnool District with employment and investment details as shown below:*

Sl.No	Product	Employment	Skilled	Unskilled	Total Investment in crs	Type of Enterprise	No.of Potentiality
1	Fish Processing Units, cold storage and Ice Plants in Kollapur and Bijinepally, Nagarkurnool Dist	150	50	110	15	Small	5
2	Cotton Ginning & Pressing Units in Kalwakurthy and Nagarkurnool.	350	75	275	100	Medium	4
3	Ground Nut Decorticators & oil expeller units in Achampet, Bijnepally	100	20	80	5	Small	6
4	Rice Mills(Raw and Parboiled) in Kalwakurthy, and Kollapur	200	40	160	20	Small	10
5	Milk Chilling and Dairy Products Units in Nagarkurnool, Kalwakurthy	100	20	80	8	Small	3
6	Solar Power Plants in Achampet.	500	100	400	200	Large	4
7	Stone Crushing and Hot Mix Plants in Nagarkurnool, Thimmajipet and Kollapur	200	40	160	12	Small	8

SINGOTAM-The Digital Village

Singotam is one of the most popular village in kollapur (Mdl), of Nagarkurnool (District).

Singotam is also an felicitous in beauty of its nature. Lord shri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy's temple had brought one of the biggest popularity to the village.

The consumption of alcohol in the village is completely rejected by every individual here, the total population of this village is 4370. The population of male(1683), and female is (1776). Calculatively about the age group of 18-35 in the village are 1200. Literate rate of the population is 50%.

There is 1 Anganvadi school for the education to the children. And the other utility facilities which were created by the human to the village are 7- Saloon shops, 8-Cloth centres, 2- Medical shops, 3-Rice mills, 3- Pesticide shops, 3- Tent houses, 1- ATM, 2- Ration shops, 21-Kiraana shops.

Even though every facility is ready to utilize to the villagers except BANK. Here is no BANK facility to the people. Fortunately if the fellow men are in need of money, they should strictly walk to the other place nearly 10Km if the ATM is empty in the village. So exclusively the singotam village has undertaken to establish a Common Service Centre in need of every individual.

Before the DEMONITISATION there were such problems like travelling to the other places in case to collect the money from the ATM. Though the fellowmen had bank loan usually forget their PIN to draw the money.

AFTER DEMONITISATION:

After the establishment of Common Service Centre in the village with the help of Gram Sarpanch and the villagers everybody got the Bank loan providence with the link of AADHAR. With this providence even the un educated men also can draw the money with the help of FINGER prints. We have been striving strictly to provide Common Service facility atleast for 300 villages as DIGITAL villages. With the help of AEPS approximately distributed 5Crs rupees within 5 months. Recently received SCOTCH AWARD.

Entered Portal :

Soon after starting the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System(AEPS) , Singotam village has performed well in the district.

Aadhaar Enabled Payment System(AEPS) is implemented through CSC in the distrist with an aim to provide cash payments at village level where bank services are not availble. In nagarkurnool district, there are 300 Gram Panchayats in 20 mandals.

In Telangana, Meeseva Centres & CSC centres are more succesful at village level

as most of the village people visit their meeseva centres & CSC for their works like income certificates, land record certificates, PAN cards, Aadhaar seeding, mobile seeding etc. So we found that implementation of AEPS scheme will be more successful if implemented through Meeseva Centres & CSC centres in the villages.

We have given training to 100 Meeseva Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) & 140 CSC VLEs on this AEPS scheme and motivated them to take up the project at grass root level. We have also instructed them to follow "EACH ONE TEACH TEN" rule so that each of these trainees will pass the information about this AEPS scheme to other 10 members.

We also allotted two special officers for each of the 20 mandals (i.e. a total of 40 special officers in the district) who have given training on this project and instructed them to look after the project implementation in all the villages of their jurisdiction.

We have also trained all ANMs of Health Department in the district to promote the digital payments at village level because the rural people are regularly in touch with these ANMs of their villages.

The VLE of Singotam village has a special mention in success of the project because she has paid the pension amount to pensioners by going to each and every household of the village individually. This helped the poor and old-aged people of the village and also helped to promote the scheme. The rural youth, school children of these households also promoted these services.

Soon the AEPS Project/Scheme became successful within 3 months of its implementation. An amount of Rs.3.65 Crores transactions have been done within 3 months in this village which motivated other Meeseva and CSC centres to take up this project in their villages. The VLE of Singotam CSC center has got "BEST VLE IN PERFORMING DIGITAL PAYMENTS" award and stood at first place in the country in making digital payments. The award included Scooty (Two Wheeler), Laptop & Certificate which she received from the hands of Sri. Ravishankar Prasad, Minister for IT, Government of India.

The rural people especially senior citizens, Physically challenged people, Pensioners, Farmers, MGNREGS labour, found it useful to get the cash/money in their villages through these Meeseva & CSC centres. Because in the absence of these CSC centres, the people have to go nearby Nationalised Banks/Rural Banks for getting money from their accounts. Also due to implementation of Noteband by central government, most of the banks have closed their ATMs and have less liquid cash in their banks which made the people to visit the banks 2-3 times for getting their need based money. The rural people can get money till 10pm. in their villages. This made AEPS project successful immediately after implementation.

In the next phase, AEPS services were implemented in 140 Gram Panchayats of the district. Now the VLEs of Meeseva and CSC centres are coming forward to take up the project in their villages.

Another way of implementing digital payments in the district is through Debt cards, POS machines. Under this, ICICI has introduced the digital payments in Gudipally village of

Nagarkurnool constituency. The transaction mode of customers was 100% cash and during demonitisation they have faced many huddles in terms of handling the customer queries and lobby management. Cash deposits increased manifolds and with limited manpower it became very challenging.

After the initiative taken by ICICI Bank Ltd on adopting 100 villages for cashless transactions

The bankers have opened 100% savings account for all the people staying in Gudipalli village and there are 27 merchants in the village. Also, they have opened accounts for all the merchants.

Through EKYC we have enrolled 638 accounts wherein 629 accounts has got activated. We have received 626 Rupay cards, out of that we have distributed 569 cards and pin generated for 567. Through TAB we have opened 164 accounts, out of that 123 accounts have got activated.

Also, we are also promoting digital payments in Electricity bill payments , Fair price shops(PDS), sale of Fertilizers to farmers. POS machines were supplied to 135 retail fertilizer dealers in the district to promote digital payments.

Tourism in Nagarkurnool

Sri Jetprole Group of Temples, Jetprole (V & M)



Sri Jetprole Group of Temples

“Thirumangayalvaru Charitha” a Yakshagana on Lord Sri Venkateswara was written by Kotharu Bhavanacharyalu along with Thirunagari Narasimhaiah. Nine Days Brahmotsavam Festival will be held for Sri Venkateswara Swamy at DevuniThirmalapurVillage and it will be held in the Telugu Month of Maghamasa for Fifteen Days. This festival attracts thousands of Pilgrims from the surrounding villages with sweet shops etc.

Madanagopala Swamy Jatara of Jataprole: Jataprole is known as Jatayuvu Kshetra in Puranic Tales. It has been mentioned in the Madanagopala Mahathmyam of Vishnu Rahasya Khandam of Bhavishyothara Purana.

Jataprole is a small village in the Amanaganti Seema. It was mentioned in a stone inscription during 12th Century A.D. by Malla Naidu who is the son of Recharla Bethi Reddy and Eurka Sanamma who made it a capital of Paragana and wrote it to Kamineni Gopaiah. Vijayanagara Kings gave it to Surabhi Kings during 16th Century. Madhavarayalu of Vijayanagar King constructed Mantapas and Gopuras to the Jataprole and Manchala Katta temples. Lord Sri Krishna who is one of the Ten Incarnations of Lord Vishnu is known as Madana Gopala when he is represented with Rukmini and Satyabhama or otherwise he is known as Venu Gopala Swamy. Famous Krishna Temples in Mahabubnagar District are Kalki Gopala Swamy of Kalwakurthy Mandal, Sri Venu Gopala Swamy of Kesampet Village in Nagar Kurnool Mandal, Santhanam Gopala Swamy in Gadwal, Sri Madana Gopala Swamy of Jataprole of Kollapur Taluka, and Venugopala Swamy temples of Siddapur in Achampet Mandal, Chinchodu of Shadnagar Mandal and Vemula Narvala.

As per the History of Mahabubnagar by B.N. Sastry "Mallanaidu (Kumara Madanaidu) from the 14th Generation of Jataprole Sansthan received it from Anegondi Ramarayalu in 1527 A.D as remuneration and ruled it for some time. He built Madanagopala Swamy temple at Jataprole and started Brahmotsavam and it has 400 years of Glorious history. This temple has beautiful stone sculptures and it was shifted from its original place on 15th February, 1989 and re-constructed it on the banks of Krishna River. Beautiful sculptures could be spot on the top of Gopuram of the temple complex.

2) National Importance

Very few pilgrims from Karnataka and Maharashtra have been visiting this temple due to lack of awareness among the public even though there is good sculpture and heritage importance.

3) Location and Reach

Road: Visitors can reach the destination from Pebber (NH-7) or Kollapur. The temple is located about 36 km from Pebber (NH-7); about 16 km from Kollapur, 158 km from Mahabubnagar and about 85 km from Kurnool.

Rail: The nearest railway station is located at Gadwal, which is about 50 km away from the destination.

Air: The nearest Airport is located at Shamshabad International Airport (Hyderabad).

4) Jurisdiction of the Destination

The Temple is under the jurisdiction of Endowments Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the temple is maintained by Kollapur Raja Samsthan.

5) Road Condition

120' BT Road is available from Hyderabad to Pebber. The road condition is very good and recently the authority is laying down 4 lines road (120'). 12' BT Road with average conditions is available from Pebber to Jetprole.

6) Present Status of Tourist Attractions around the Destination

The following are the main nearest tourist places/attractions available around the proposed destination.

Ø A cluster of 20 Sivalayams (Siva Temples) are located at one place at Jetprole, which are directly under the control of Endowments Department

Ø Krishna River is flowing nearby the temple and famous for river bath and Pushkaramulu

Ø Siva Temple, Sangam (V)-32 km

Sri Rama Temple, Sirisanagundla

This temple is located around 80 Kms from Hyderabad and Mahaboob Nagar and 4 Kms away from Charagonda Village on the way from kalwakurthy to Devarakonda. This is one of the important Srirama Temples in Mahaboob Nagar Districts and it is located on a small hillock. This temple was constructed during 13th and 14th Centuries. Owing to the instructions of Srirama in a dream, the idol of this temple brought from Palvanur near Bhadrachalam. Earlier to this temple, Datthatreya Ashram and Muthyalamma temples were here. This hillock is covered with stone slab to an extent of 60 acres. Before this hillock you can find a small forest spread to an extent of 24 acres with Tamarind and Neem trees. From the top of the hillock you can see the natural beautiful locations in all directions. Srirama Navami will be celebrated in a grand way.



Adisila Kshetram – Modalikallu

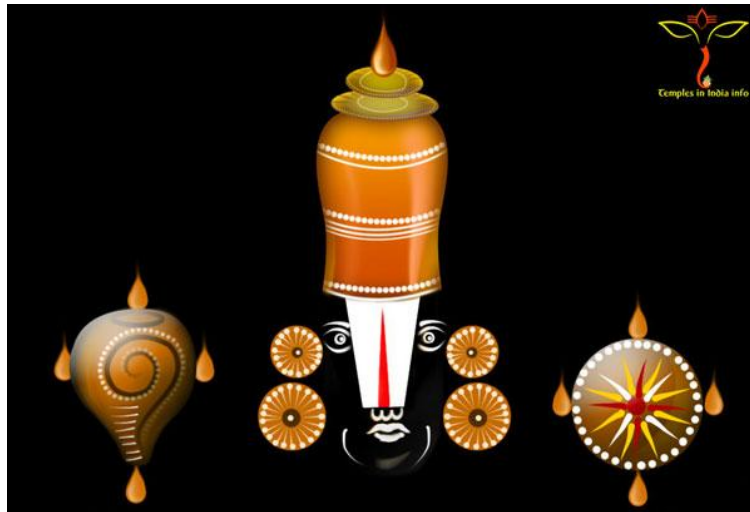
This place is located about 18 Kms away from Gadwal. Sri Venkateshwara Swamy is the main deity here. The literal meaning of Modalikallu is first stone or Adisila in Sanskrit language. This Shrine is also called as Adisila Kshetram, Girishachalam and Rudrachalam. Gradually this Modalikallu has been changed to Madikal. As per place history, Lord Brahma has created a rock from which Sri Laxmi Venkateswara swamy is emanated, so, from that day onwards it is called as Adisila Kshetram.

One can see the idols of Sri Anjaneya Swamy, Narsimhaswamy, Anantha Seyanamurthy, Sridevi, Bhudevi in one rock. Gadwal ruler Sri Pedda Soma Bhopala has reconstructed this Temple. The importance and glory of this place was mentioned in Brahmanda Puranam. The Main Deity is also called as Thimmappa. Sacred water body (Pushkarini) can be seen nearer to the temple. Brahmastavam will be celebrated every year on the day of Margasira Pournami. Pilgrims from Karnataka also visit this Place.

Adisila Kshetram is located in the village named Modalikallu, in the district of Mahaboob Nagar, in the state of Telangana, in South India. It is nearly 18 Kms away from Gadwal. The primary deity of this shrine is Lord Sri Venkateshwara Swamy. In Sanskrit language, the word "Adisila" literally means "the first stone". The same word is translated as Modalikallu in Telugu language. Therefore, this shrine is popularly called as Adisila Kshetram. According to the local legends and religious scholars, during the ancient and medieval period this temple was called as Rudrachalam and Girishachalam. This place is also presently called as Madikal which is a short

form of Modalikallu. It is one of the most sought after and frequently visited Hindu temple in this district by adherent devotees and pilgrims.

Religious significance



As per the history of this particular place, Lord Brahma has largely created a unique rock from which Lord Sri Laxmi Venkateswara swamy is perfectly emanated, so, exclusively from that auspicious day onwards it is known as Adisila Kshetram. At this shrine in one huge rock, one can witness the carving of Bhudevi, Sridevi, Anantha Seyanamurthy, Narsimhaswamy and Sri Anjaneya Swamy. According to the local legends, the Gadwal ruler named Sri Pedda Soma Bhopala has in a successful manner reconstructed this shrine. In Brahmanda Puranam, the significance and glory of this place was largely mentioned. On the other hand, the main deity is also known as Thimmappa. The local people mostly prefer to call this Lord by this particular name more affectionately. There is a sacred water body or Pushkarini nearer to this shrine. The sevās related to this shrine that can largely offered by the adherent devotees and pilgrims are Rice donation for free food supply, free marriage arrangement, prasadam donation and festival expenses.

Architectural Significance

In Adisila Kshetram, the idol of Lord Sri Laxmi Venkateswara swamy is installed on a raised platform in this shrine. The shrine is built as the South Indian medieval Hindu temple architectural styles and patterns with a lot of perfection. It is a moderate in size and structure Hindu temple in this region. It is a highly walled or fortified temple with an entry and exist gateways. The ceiling and flooring of this shrine is very attractive in many aspects. The pillars of

this temple have images of local Gods and Goddesses carved in it to a great extent. This temple has all kinds of modern facilities at the temple premises for the comfort of the visiting adherent devotees.

The tower or vimana of the main temple is moderate in height when compared to other Hindu temples of this region.

Festivals

The Brahmastavam of Adisila Kshetram is celebrated every year on the auspicious day of Margasira Pournami. It is to be highly noted that Pilgrims and adherent devotees from the state of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh also visit this shrine. Most of the Hindu minor and major festivals are marked with special homams and poojas with a lot of perfection. At this particular shrine, devotees and pilgrims indulge in various kinds of religious activities and functions for better health and wealth for personal and professional life. The temple management makes special arrangements in order to meet the crowd of adherent devotee's religious needs and demands on the festive and auspicious days at this shrine. Most of the Hindu major and minor festivals are grandly celebrated in a grand manner at this particular temple with active participation of local people, adherent devotees and pilgrims.

SaneeswaraSwamyTemple

This place is located about 5 Kms from Bijinepalli Mandal head quarters which is about 35 Kms away from Mahaboob Nagar. This is the only Shani temple in the country having 7 ½ feet idol of the God. The idol has been installed along with Jwestha Devi on a vehicle is a very attraction. Special Poojas will be held in this temple on the eve of Shani Thrayodasi. This temple is attracting the pilgrims from the entire South India.



Sri Lalitha Someswara Swamy Temple, Somasila (V & M)

1) Importance of the Destination



Sri Lalitha Someswara Swamy Temple

1. Someswara Swamy Temple is a highly revered shrine in Somasila of Nagarkurnool District. It is believed to have been built during the 7th century. Lord Shiva is the presiding deity here. Mahashivaratri and Karthika Pournami are celebrated here with much religious fervor. A major draw is the festival, which is celebrated here once in 12 years. Pushkara Snanam – a dip in the Krishna River – is considered auspicious on this occasion.

There are 15 temples, all housing Shivalingas where Shivarathri & Karthika Pournami are celebrated with much fervour. The Pushkar Snanam during the Krishna Pushkaram, which occurs once in 12 years, is auspicious. The temple was shifted from old Somasila village to higher land to protect it from being submerged in Krishna waters. With beautiful surroundings, it is also an ideal picnic spot.

Shivling, also spelt shivalinga, is the state of eternity, the symbolic idol of Lord Shiva. Lord Shiva is represented in the phallus form. The term shivling comes from two words that are 'Leen' and 'Gati'. 'Leen' means 'dissolve' and 'Gati' means 'grow'. It means man should dissolve (Leen) in Shiva and then he should grow (Gati).

The shivling symbolizes the primeval energy of the Creator. At the end of all creation, during the great deluge, all the different aspects of God are believed to find a resting place in the shivling. The shivling is also a representation of the infinite Cosmic Column of fire, whose origins, Vishnu and Brahma were unable to trace.

Kollapur is located in Nagarkurnool District and is 180 km southwest of Hyderabad and 110 km north of Kurnool. Kollapur is famous for the temple of Madhava Swamy, which was built by the Jetprole kings during 16th century. This temple is known for its beautiful architecture. Somasila is a nearby attraction.

2) National Importance

Some of the pilgrims from Karnataka and Maharashtra have been visiting this temple since their hereditary. Karnataka State is located nearby this temple. The flow from Karnataka (Raichur, Bellari, Gulbarga, etc) is high to this destination.

3) Location and Reach

Road: Visitors can reach the destination from Pebber (NH-7) or Wanaparthy. The temple is located about 10 km from Kollapur, 65 km from Pebber (NH-7) and 60 km from Wanaparthy. It is about 50 km from Nagarkurnool.

Rail: The nearest railway station is located at Jadcherla , which is about 95 km away.

Air: The nearest Airport is located at Shamshabad (Hyderabad).

Sri MadhavaSwamyTemple, Kollapur

1) Importance of the Destination



Sri MadhavaSwamyTemple

The Madhava Swamy temple at Kollapur was originally built by the Rajas of Jetprole during the 16th century A.D. on the left bank of River Krishna, at Manchalakatta. The architecture of the temple is exceedingly beautiful.

The MadhavaSwamyTemple at Kollapur was originally built by the King Sri Surabhi Madhava Rayalu of Jetprole in the 16th Century A.D on the banks of River Krishna at ManchalakattaVillage.

The Architecture of this temple is extremely beautiful. The walls of this temple complex are having sculptures depicting the stories of Hindu mythology mainly of Lord Vishnu (Lord of Preservation).

All around the temple walls the beautifully carved sculptures depict the 24 aspects of Vishnu and the Dasa-Avatars of Vishnu. Various pillars supporting the Mandapa, the Garudalaya add beauty to the temple complex. Moreover the supporting pillars of this temple complex are the main beauty of the temple complex.

Due to the submergence under the waters of Srisailam Reservoir Project, it was shifted and transplanted in the year 1989 at Kollapur from ManchalakattaVillage. This temple is located 180 kms from Hyderabad and 110 kms from Kurnool & 49 kms from Nagarkurnool Dist.

2) National Importance

Very few pilgrims from Karnataka and Maharashtra visit this temple occasionally due to lack of awareness.

3) Location and Reach

Road: Visitors can reach the destination from Pebber (NH-7). The temple is located 50 km away from Pebber (NH-7).

Rail: The nearest railway station is located at Jadcherla.

Mallela Theertham

Mallelatheertham

This place is located about 9 Kms away from Vatuvarlapalli village on the high way from Hyderabad to Srisailam. There is a direct bus facility from Achampet. Mallelatheertham is the natural water fall in Nallamala Forests. The water falls from a height of Approximately 500 feet and it is beautiful and attractive. All around highest mountains and thick forests adds to beauty of the nature. People believe that in the night Ghandarvas and Kinneras are arriving and singing songs here.

Nagar Kurnool district activities 2018-19

Event date	Samithi	Activity Category	Activity Name
3/5/2019	Kalwakurthy	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	Grama Seva
2/3/2019	Achampet	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	68th Mobile Medical Camp
2/2/2019	Palem	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	Gramaseva
1/21/2019	Kalwakurthy	Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	నగరసంకీర్తన, గృహభజనలు, బాలవికాస్, పల్లకిసేవ
1/20/2019	Kollapur	Bhajans	Pallaki Seva
1/13/2019		Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	Gruha Bhajans
1/13/2019		Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	గ్రామ బాలవికాస్
1/13/2019		Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva MahaYagnam	Medical camp, Saivratham
1/13/2019		Pujas & Vratams	గృహభజనలు 12, స్వామి వారిపల్లకిసేవ, మంగల హారతి
1/6/2019	Achampet	Medical Camps	67th Mobile Medical Camp
1/5/2019	Kalwakurthy	Bhajans	గృహ భజన
1/1/2019		Bhajans	పాత సంవత్సరానికి వీడ్కోలు , నూతన సంవత్సరానికి ఆహ్వానం
12/2/2018		Medical Camps	Launching of medical lab facilities
12/1/2018	Achampet	Medical Camps	Chennaram Cluster

10/7/2018	Achampet	Medical Camps	Chennaram Village
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