



## **NEWLY FORMED TELANGANA STATE – AN OVERVIEW**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Telangana is situated on the Deccan plateau in the central stretch of the eastern seaboard of the Indian peninsula. The state lies between 15, 55' and 19, 56' north latitudes 77, 15' and 80, 46' east longitudes. Telangana is the youngest state in India was the result of a prolonged struggle actively participated by the people cutting across all sections for a new life of hopes and aspirations. The genesis of movement can be traced to a deliberate neglect of Telangana in the combined state of Andhra Pradesh, in most areas such as water resources, finance and employment opportunities popularly known as Nello, Nidhulu, Niyamakalu.

Telangana is the youngest 29<sup>th</sup> state of India, formed June 2<sup>nd</sup> 2014. It is a part of Andhra Pradesh from 1956 with the geographical area of 1, 12,077 sq. kms and population of 3.5 crore, as per census 2011, Telangana is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest state in terms of both geographical area and population in India, the state is formed by the 10 districts but after bifurcation into new districts the state presents 31 districts, the total revenue divisions are 68, the total mandals are 584, the total revenue villages are 10,966, the largest district is Bhadrachalam and smallest district is Hyderabad, the highest population district is Hyderabad lowest is Rajanna Sircilla. The state is geographically bordered by the Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh to the north, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south – east. The state is strategically located in the Deccan plateau region and situated in the middle of the country, the people of the state are predominantly residing in rural areas, as 61.1 percent of

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the total population lives in villages and 38.8 percent are in urban areas. The male - female sex ratio for the state is 988 per 1000 males, according to 2011 Census. The literacy rate in the state as per 2011 census 66.5 percent highest is Hyderabad 83.0 percent and lowest is Kamareddy 48.4 percent. The overall growth of total population during the decade 2001 to 2011 is 13.5 percent as against the national growth of 17.7 percent. The growth of the population in urban areas has been witnessing a significant increase, resulting in Telangana becoming one of the fastest urbanising states in India. Urban population in the State grew by 38.1 percent during the decade 2001 to 2011, as compared with 25.1 percent in the preceding decade. In sharp contrast, rural population in the State grew by a modest 2.13 percent as per the 2011 census. Around 30 percent of total urban population in the state are residing in the capital city of Hyderabad it is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest city in India.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the socio - economic conditions of the people in the state.
2. To study the development and performance of the Telangana economy.
3. To test the developed alternative methods for growing the Telangana state.
4. To examine various structural transformation after formation of the state.
5. To suggest the remedial measures for overall development of the state.

### **HYPOTHESIS**

Hypothesis is usually considered as the principal instruments in research its main function is to suggest new experiments and observations.

1. Emphasis on health and education per capita for human resource development in the state.
2. Programmes supporting vulnerable sections of our population such as young generation and old - age, destitute, etc.
3. Social welfare programmes targeting economically and socially weaker Sections in Telangana.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The present paper is based on the secondary data, which data collected from the various books, journals, publications, articles, magazines, news papers, government web sites, etc. This study is focus on the socio - economic conditions of the people and

developmental process of Telangana Government welfare programmes, and structural transformation of the state.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This study makes a clear picture of after formation of the Telangana state. The economic and socio development process of during the period, the role and importance of government of Telangana for improve their maximum welfare to the poor sections of the society and rural Telangana.

## **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of the study is very wide. For a methodical study of development process and recent trends in the Telangana state. And meaningful research some parameters in relationship between various selected sectors. In this research work, we have tried to measure the economical and social conditions of people in the Telangana state.

### **Sectoral contribution of Gross value added at constant prices in Telangana**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary sector</b>	<b>Secondary sector</b>	<b>Tertiary sector</b>	<b>Total</b>
2011-12	20.2	27.3	52.5	100
2012-13	21.3	23.5	55.2	100
2013-14	20.2	23.2	56.6	100
2014-15	18.7	22.4	58.9	100
2015-16	17.0	22.5	60.5	100

Source: the Telangana statistics 2016.

The about table reflect that is the primary sector share of percent is 20.2 in 2011-12 and it is slowly declined 17 percent in 2015-16. The secondary sector share of percent is 27.3 in 2011-12 it is decreased 22.5 in 2015-16. And the tertiary sector share of percent is 52.5 in 2011-12 it is growing to 60.5 percent in 2015-16 so the tertiary sector (Service sector) share is increased at the same time the remaining sectors percent slowly decreased.

In any agrarian economy, the level of agriculture production, productivity and the overall socio economic development can be highly influenced by the availability of irrigation facilities according to Arthur Levies, the revolutionary change in the farm sector can be obtained only through the provision of adequate irrigation facilities and agricultural inputs.

The main source of irrigation in the state can be explained into four according to 2013-14 (1) canals - 16 percent, (2) wells - 73.8 percent, (3) tanks - 8.94 percent, and (4) other sources - 2 percent. Normal rainfall of Telangana state is about 905.3 mm as against India's normal rainfall of 1083 mm. About 80 percent of the total rainfall in the state is being received during south-west monsoon (June to September). There has been an acute deficiency of rainfall in previous two years, i.e., 2014-15 and 2015-16. The actual rainfall received during south - west monsoon of 2014-15 was 494.7 mm as against the normal rainfall of 713.6 mm, recording a deficit of -31 percent. There was a deficit in rainfall in nine out of ten districts in the state (except in Mahabubnagar) during this period. Deficiency in rainfall in current year 2015-16 continued to persist. The state received an average rainfall of 611.2 mm during the south west monsoon (June - September), as against the normal rainfall of 713.6 mm resulting a deficiency of -14 percent. Government launched five major schemes i micro - irrigation ii green houses/playhouses scheme iii farm mechanisation iv Rs. 4 subsidy per litre milk to dairy farmers, and v power subsidy to poultry farmers. Irrigation is a critical determinant of agriculture productivity, especially in times of drought. In order to increase irrigated agriculture, Government has taken two major initiatives: i launching of 'Mission Kakatiya' to repair and revive the existing tanks to their full potential, and ii according high priority to complete all major irrigation projects to utilise State's water share from major rivers, duly modifying the design wherever necessary, to suit the State's needs. Mission Kakatiya is another flag ship programme of the Government, under which over 45,000 water bodies are planned to be rejuvenated in a phased manner. In the phase I of this Mission over 8200 tanks were taken up for restoration and the work has already been completed on more than 6000 tanks. Now works will be taken up on 9000 tanks under Phase-II in the state of Telangana.

It's a matter of pride for the people of Telangana that within two years and six months, this economy has turned around and is on a high growth trajectory mainly due to initiatives taken by the Government. Telangana is among the fastest growing States in India by registering a growth of 11.7 percent, at current prices, as against national average of 8.6 percent in 2015-16 (Advanced Estimates). The state economy is expected to grow at 9.2 percent at constant 2011-12 prices, as against national average of 7.6 percent during the same period. A stable and high growth in agriculture sector is essential for uplifting the standard of living of rural people.

Agriculture sector has been experiencing negative growth in the last two years, on account of consecutive drought and structural rigidity. In other words, more than half of the state's population is experiencing reduced income. Keeping the drought conditions in mind, Government has prepared an action plan for mitigating adverse impact of drought through provision of input subsidy, augmenting fodder availability, livelihood assistance etc. Government of telangana has given a lot of emphasis on horticulture and animal husbandry. Telangana is a significant contributor in production of horticultural crops such as, mango, red chilli, turmeric, vegetables etc., and production of milk and poultry products. In order to boost growth in these sectors. Accelerating the growth of industrial and services sectors, is vital for employment generation, especially for youth. Higher growth rate in industrial and service sectors (non - agriculture sectors) is possible only through attracting new investments into the State. In this direction, Government enacted 'the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self certification System (TS - iPASS) for speedy processing of applications for issuing various clearances without hassle at a single point and for creating a business - friendly environment. Apart from this, Government of telangana started various incentives for encouraging and strengthening new entrepreneurship. Telangana is one the major exporter of Information Technology enabled services in India.

The Telangana state as social, cultural, and historical entity it has a glorious history of at least two thousand five hundred years or more. Megalithic show that there were human habitations in this part of the country thousands of years ago. The newly state of Telangana has been formed and there is an urgent need for reconstruction for which serious and concerted action is needed for improve standard of living, per capita income of the people and strengthening the agriculture industries and infrastructure sectors. Government has accorded high priority to uplift the weaker sections of the society and to bring them on par with the mainstream through a multi - pronged approach, some of the initiatives under taken in this regard include, Grama jyoti, Mission Kakatiya, Water grid project, Runa mafi, Haritha haram, Arogya Lakshmi, Aasara, Housing for poor, land distribution, Shadi Mubaraq, Kalyana Lakshmi, Rice distribution, and Swatch Telangana, Vontari Mahila Pathakam, etc, for reconstruction of Telangana state.

## **CONCLUSION**

With the formation of Telangana state, The various sectors strengthening by the telangana government for improve the standards of living, per capita income of the people, and reduce poverty unemployment, and Telangana is a agrarian economy agriculture continues to occupies a place of pride in the state agriculture is the main source of employment more than 60 percent of total labour force is engaged in agriculture, therefore it is evident from this fact that other sectors of the economy could not generate enough employment for growing population. Though the feature of telangana industrialisation, the contribution of agriculture could always prove to be vital for making Telangana a powerful and stable economy/state in the feature.

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