

TGPSC

Prelims Cum Mains Based
News Summary (EM)

Current Affairs

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TGPSC News Summary

Telangana Defence MSMEs: Building India's Aerospace and Defence Manufacturing Ecosystem

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC Telangana Economy, Aerospace and Defence Sector, MSMEs, Industrial Parks, Innovation Ecosystem

Important Key Words

Prelims

- Defence MSMEs, Make in India, iDEX, ADITI, T-Works, DRDO, Defence PSUs, Aerospace and Defence Parks

Mains

- Defence indigenisation, MSME-led manufacturing, defence exports, global supply chains, testing and certification infrastructure, self-reliance in defence

Why in News?

Telangana's defence and aerospace MSME ecosystem has expanded rapidly, growing from around **400 MSMEs in 2016** to nearly **1,500-2,000 MSMEs** today. This was highlighted during the **Defence MSME Manufacturers Forum** organised by the **Indian**

Chamber of Commerce under the theme **"Make in India for the World: Empower MSMEs for India's Defence & Aerospace Future."**



Telangana's Defence MSME Growth

Telangana has built one of India's strongest **defence and aerospace ecosystems**, especially around Hyderabad.

The State has moved beyond waiting only for domestic defence orders and has focused on creating a wider industrial ecosystem involving:

- defence MSMEs
- aerospace manufacturers

- global original equipment manufacturers
- DRDO laboratories
- defence public sector units
- start-ups and innovation platforms

The number of MSMEs participating in the sector has increased from around **400 in 2016** to nearly **1,500–2,000** now.

Several global aerospace and defence companies have invested in Telangana, helping create jobs, supplier networks and export opportunities.

Why Telangana is Emerging as a Defence Hub

1. Strong Institutional Base

- Hyderabad has a strong presence of **DRDO laboratories, defence PSUs and research institutions**, which creates a natural ecosystem for defence manufacturing.

2. Global Industry Presence

- Major global companies in aerospace and defence have established operations in Telangana. This helps local MSMEs enter global supply chains.

3. Skilled Engineering Talent

- The State has a strong engineering and manufacturing workforce, which is critical for precision sectors such as aerospace, defence components and advanced materials.

4. Policy Support

- The Telangana government is

identifying dedicated **aerospace, defence and space industrial parks** with common testing facilities.

5. Innovation Platforms

- Schemes and platforms such as **iDEX, ADITI, T-Works and State incentives** can help MSMEs develop new defence products and technologies.

MSMEs and India's Defence Manufacturing

- India's defence manufacturing has expanded significantly in the last decade. Defence production has increased from around **₹46,429 crore in 2014–15** to about **₹1.78 lakh crore in 2025–26**.
- Defence exports have also grown sharply, from around **₹1,941 crore** to **₹38,424 crore**, with Indian defence products reaching more than **80 countries**.
- However, India still contributes only around **0.3–0.4%** of the global defence export market and continues to depend on imports for several critical technologies.
- This shows that MSMEs are essential for the next stage of India's defence growth.

Key areas for MSME participation

- drones
- loitering munitions
- missiles
- radars
- electronic warfare systems

- counter-drone technologies
- secure communication systems
- cyber security
- advanced materials

Conclusion

Telangana's rapid growth in defence MSMEs shows how a State-level ecosystem can support

India's goal of becoming a global defence manufacturing hub. However, the next stage of growth requires stronger testing infrastructure, easier finance, faster procurement and better integration into global supply chains. MSMEs can become the real force multiplier for **Make in India, defence exports and Atmanirbhar Bharat**.

Telangana and India's Floating Solar Push: Opportunity to Catch Up in Renewable Energy

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana Economy, Renewable Energy, Solar Power, Water Resources, Sustainable Development

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- PM Surya Sarovar Yojana | Solar Parks Scheme | Floating Solar Projects | National Institute of Solar Energy | PM-KUSUM

Mains Keywords:

- Clean energy transition | Floating solar potential | Renewable energy governance | DISCOM bottlenecks | State-level energy competitiveness

Why in News?

Telangana remains outside the list of beneficiary States under the Centre's **Solar Parks Scheme**, even as India has approved the **Pradhan Mantri Surya Sarovar Yojana** for

developing **5,000 MW of floating solar projects**. Experts have urged Telangana to tap its floating solar potential in reservoirs such as **Sriramsagar** and **Nagarjunasagar** to avoid falling behind renewable energy leaders like **Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu**.

What is the Issue?

- Telangana has around **5 GW of installed solar capacity** as of October 2025, but it is not among the top solar States and is also absent from the list of States benefiting from the **Solar Parks Scheme**.
- The concern is that while India is expanding solar energy through large solar parks, rooftop solar, agricultural solarisation and floating solar, Telangana's clean energy addition has slowed compared to other southern States.

India's Solar Parks and Floating Solar Push

The **Solar Parks Scheme** has sanctioned **54**

solar parks across 13 States, with a combined capacity of about 39.1 GW.

Key State Comparison

- **Rajasthan and Gujarat** lead India's solar growth.
- **Andhra Pradesh** has secured **five solar parks** with a capacity of **4.2 GW**.
- **Telangana** is missing from the list of Solar Parks Scheme beneficiaries.

The Centre's new push comes through the **Pradhan Mantri Surya Sarovar Yojana**, approved on **31 July 2026**, which aims to develop **5,000 MW of floating solar projects**.

The scheme is based on an assessment by the **National Institute of Solar Energy**, which estimates India's floating solar potential at **102.18 GWp**.

Why Telangana is Lagging Behind

1. Regulatory Bottlenecks

- Delays in clearances and approvals have slowed fresh renewable energy momentum.

2. DISCOM Resistance to Open Access

- Resistance from distribution companies to open access has affected investor confidence and project viability.

3. Land Allocation Delays

- Solar projects require timely land identification and allocation. Delays reduce Telangana's competitiveness compared to neighbouring States.

4. Slow Clean Energy Capacity Addition

- Telangana has reportedly recorded the

lowest clean energy capacity addition among southern States over the past five years.

5. Missed Solar Park Opportunity

- Unlike Andhra Pradesh, Telangana has not secured projects under the Solar Parks Scheme, reducing its visibility in large-scale solar development.

Why Floating Solar Matters for Telangana

Floating solar projects are especially relevant for Telangana because the State has large reservoirs and water bodies.

Potential Sites Mentioned

- **Sriramsagar Reservoir**
- **Nagarjunasagar Reservoir**

Advantages of Floating Solar

- Reduces pressure on land acquisition
- Uses existing reservoirs and water bodies
- Can reduce water evaporation
- Supports clean power generation
- Helps utilise underused water surfaces
- Can improve Telangana's renewable energy ranking

For a State facing land and approval challenges, floating solar can become a practical route to expand clean energy capacity.

Role of Central Solar Schemes

India's solar expansion is being supported by multiple Central schemes.

1. PM Surya Sarovar Yojana

- Aims to add **5,000 MW floating solar**

capacity. It is expected to reduce about **10 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions annually** and generate up to **17,000 jobs**.

2. PM Surya Ghar

- Promotes rooftop solar adoption. It has already covered more than **43 lakh households**.

3. PM-KUSUM

- Promotes solar energy in agriculture. It has benefited more than **21.77 lakh farmers** through solar pumps and feeder-level solarisation.

Conclusion

Telangana has strong solar irradiation and renewable energy potential, but it is currently lagging behind leading solar States. The Centre's **5,000 MW floating solar push** offers Telangana a new opportunity to revive momentum without heavy land dependence. By tapping reservoirs such as **Sriramsagar and Nagarjunasagar**, resolving DISCOM and regulatory bottlenecks, and actively using Central schemes, Telangana can regain its place in India's clean energy transition.

Hyderabad to Host GANSID Congress 2026: Focus on Sickle Cell and Inherited Blood Disorders

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC Public Health, Tribal Health, Health Infrastructure, Medical Research

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- GANSID Congress 2026 | Sickle Cell Disease | Thalassemia | Haemoglobin Disorder | CRISPR Gene Therapy

Mains Keywords:

- Inherited blood disorders | Tribal health vulnerability | Health equity | Science-to-access gap | Public health implementation

Why in News?

Hyderabad will host the **GANSID Congress 2026** from **October 23 to 25, 2026**, at **HICC, Novotel**. The event will be organised in collaboration with **GANSID, USA**, and hosted by the **Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Society, Hyderabad**, as the local partner. The Congress will focus on scientific advances, patient care, access to treatment and implementation challenges in **sickle cell disease and other inherited blood disorders**.

About GANSID Congress 2026

- GANSID** stands for the **Global Action Network for Sickle Cell and Other Inherited Blood Disorders**.
- The **GANSID Congress 2026** will bring

together experts working in the field of inherited blood disorders.

Key Details

Aspect	Details
Event	GANSID Congress 2026
Venue	HICC, Novotel, Hyderabad
Dates	October 23–25, 2026
Collaborating Body	GANSID, USA
Host / Local Partner	Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Society, Hyderabad
Focus Area	Sickle cell disease and other inherited blood disorders

Theme of the Congress

The theme of the Congress is:

“From Innovation to Implementation: Bridging Science and Access in Inherited Blood Disorders.”

What are Inherited Blood Disorders?

Inherited blood disorders are genetic conditions passed from parents to children. They affect the structure, production or functioning of blood cells or haemoglobin.

Important Examples

- **Sickle Cell Disease**
- **Thalassemia**
- Other inherited haemoglobin disorders

These conditions require early diagnosis, lifelong care, genetic counselling, regular monitoring and access to specialised treatment.

About Sickle Cell Disease

- **Sickle Cell Disease** is an inherited haemoglobin disorder.
- It is caused by a genetic mutation that affects red blood cells.
- Normal red blood cells are round and flexible.
- In sickle cell disease, red blood cells become **sickle-shaped or crescent-shaped**.
- These sickle-shaped cells become rigid and do not flow smoothly through blood vessels.
- This can block blood flow and cause pain, anaemia and organ damage.
- As per the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, **marginalised tribal populations** are among the most vulnerable groups affected by sickle cell disease.

Symptoms of Sickle Cell Disease

Common symptoms include:

- **Chronic anaemia**, leading to fatigue, weakness and paleness
- **Painful episodes**, also known as sickle cell crises
- Sudden pain in bones, chest, back, arms and legs
- Delayed growth in children
- Delayed puberty
- Repeated infections
- Organ-related complications in severe cases

Treatment Options

1. Blood Transfusions

- Blood transfusions help relieve anaemia and reduce the risk of severe complications.

2. Hydroxyurea

- Hydroxyurea can reduce the frequency of painful episodes and help prevent some long-term complications.

3. Bone Marrow or Stem Cell Transplantation

- Stem cell transplantation can offer curative potential in selected cases, though access, cost and donor availability remain major challenges.

4. Gene Therapy and CRISPR-Based Approaches

- Newer technologies such as **gene therapy** and **CRISPR** are emerging as

promising treatment options. However, the major challenge is ensuring affordability and access for vulnerable communities.

Conclusion

The **GANSID Congress 2026 in Hyderabad** is significant because it brings global attention to **sickle cell disease and inherited blood disorders**. These diseases are not merely medical conditions; they are linked with **tribal health, equity, access and public health governance**. Scientific innovation must be matched with affordable diagnosis, treatment, counselling and community outreach. The Congress can help bridge the gap between **research, policy and patient care**, making inherited blood disorder management more inclusive and effective.

BharatSHRI Portal: ASI's Digital Archive of India's Inscriptions

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana History, Epigraphy, Cultural Heritage, Digital Archives

Primary historical sources | Cultural documentation | Knowledge democratisation | Public access to archives

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

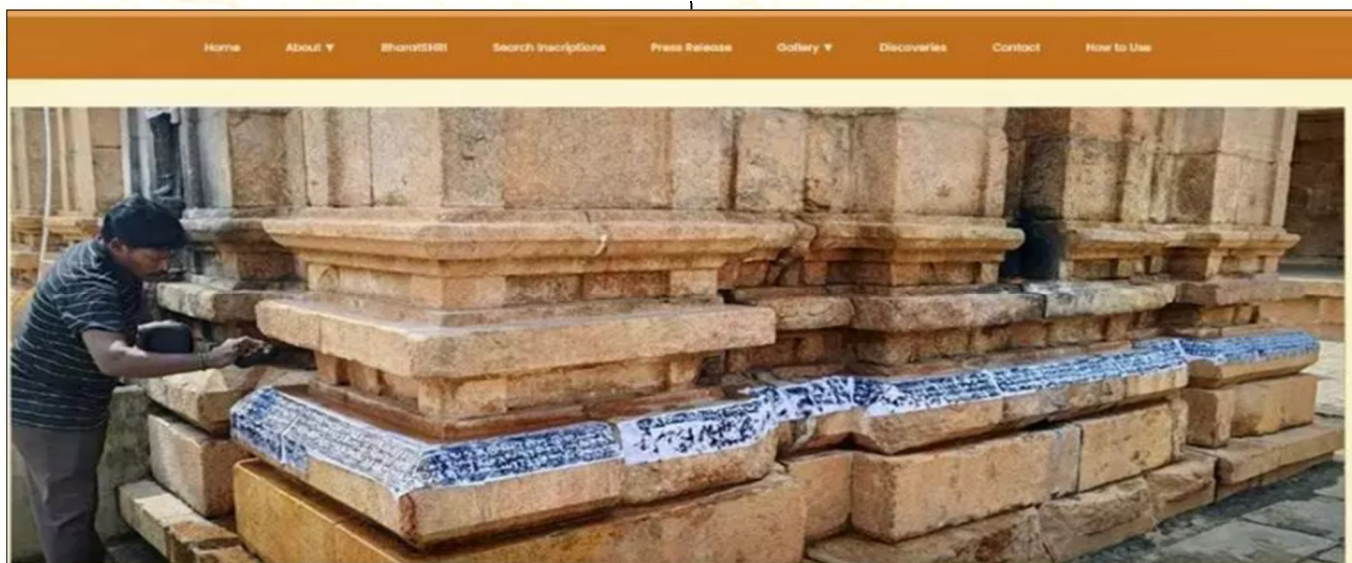
- BharatSHRI Portal | Archaeological Survey of India | Epigraphy | Estampage | Satavahana Period

Mains Keywords:

- Digital heritage preservation |

Why in News?

The **Archaeological Survey of India** has launched the **Bharat Shared Repository of Inscriptions**, known as **BharatSHRI**, to provide free online access to digitised epigraphical records. The portal currently hosts **13,986 metadata records, 9,967 transcripts** and



10,116 digitised estampages of inscriptions. Around **6,000 inscriptions from Telangana**, dating from the **Satavahana period to the medieval era**, are also being digitised.

What is BharatSHRI Portal?

- **BharatSHRI** stands for **Bharat Shared Repository of Inscriptions**.
- It is a digital platform launched by the **Archaeological Survey of India** to provide online access to India's epigraphical records.

The portal allows:

- researchers
- scholars
- students
- historians
- the general public

to access digitised inscriptions free of cost.

Earlier, researchers often had to visit the **ASI office at Mysore** to consult epigraphical records. BharatSHRI reduces this physical

access barrier by making records available online.

Key Features of BharatSHRI Portal

Feature	Details
Launching Institution	Archaeological Survey of India
Full Name	Bharat Shared Repository of Inscriptions
Main Purpose	Free digital access to inscriptions
Metadata Records	13,986
Transcripts	9,967
Digitised Estampages	10,116
Future Target	More than 80,000 inscriptions to be uploaded
Telangana Inscriptions	Around 6,000 being digitised
Telangana Period Covered	From Satavahana period to medieval era

What are Inscriptions?

- **Inscriptions** are writings engraved on durable materials such as stone, metal, pillars, temple walls, copper plates and rocks.
- They are considered **first-hand historical sources** because they come directly from the period they describe.
- They provide information about rulers, administration, grants, religion, society, economy, language and culture.
- Inscriptions are especially useful for reconstructing ancient and medieval Indian history.

What is Epigraphy?

- **Epigraphy** is the study of inscriptions.
- It includes reading, interpreting, dating and analysing inscriptions.
- Epigraphy helps historians understand scripts, languages, political events, social practices and cultural developments.
- It is a major source for studying dynasties, temples, land grants, revenue systems and regional histories.

What are Estampages?

- **Estampage** is an impression or copy of an inscription taken on paper.
- It helps preserve the text of an inscription without damaging the original surface.
- Estampages are useful when original inscriptions are located in remote areas,

damaged sites or protected monuments.

- Digitised estampages allow scholars to study inscriptions from anywhere.

Telangana and BharatSHRI

- Around **6,000 inscriptions** from **Telangana** are being digitised under the BharatSHRI initiative.
- These inscriptions cover a long historical period, beginning from the **Satavahana period** and extending into the **medieval era**.

This is important because Telangana has a rich epigraphical tradition linked with:

- Satavahanas
- Chalukyas
- Kakatiyas
- temple inscriptions
- land grants
- local administration
- irrigation structures
- religious endowments
- regional language and script development

Some Telangana inscriptions have already been made available on the portal, while others will be uploaded in phases.

Conclusion

The launch of **BharatSHRI** is an important step in making India's historical sources more accessible, transparent and research-friendly. Inscriptions are among the most reliable sources for reconstructing India's past, especially political, social, cultural and regional

history. By digitising thousands of inscriptions, transcripts and estampages, ASI is not only preserving heritage but also democratising access to knowledge. The success of the portal

will depend on accuracy, phased expansion, translations, public awareness and continued protection of original inscription sites.

Telangana Tops Cybercrime Response Ranking: Digital Policing and Citizen-Centric Cyber Safety

Source: [The Hindu](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana Policing, Cyber Security Bureau, Technology in Governance

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- I4C | TGCSB | S4C | e-Zero FIR | Sahyog Portal

Mains Keywords:

- Cybercrime prevention | Digital policing | Victim compensation | Inter-State coordination | Cyber governance

Why in News?

Telangana Police has been ranked **first in India** for its overall performance in tackling cybercrime during a nationwide **PRAGATI review** conducted by the **Prime Minister's Office**. The review assessed the use of anti-cybercrime platforms developed by the **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre** under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

What is Cybercrime?

Cybercrime refers to illegal activities committed using computers, mobile phones,

digital networks or the internet.

It includes:

- online financial fraud
- phishing and fake links
- identity theft
- cyber stalking
- social media harassment
- data theft
- online extortion
- unlawful digital content
- investment and loan app frauds
- digital payment frauds

Cybercrime is difficult to tackle because offenders may operate from different States or countries, use fake identities and move stolen money quickly through multiple accounts.

Telangana's National Ranking

Telangana secured the **top position** in the country for cybercrime response and investigation.

The ranking was based on performance across major areas such as:

- cybercrime prevention
- investigation support
- victim assistance
- use of national cybercrime platforms

- capacity building
- public awareness

The State was especially recognised for establishing the country's first **State Cyber Crime Coordination Centre**, implementing **e-Zero FIR**, and using key platforms such as **Samanvaya**, **Sahyog**, **Grievance Redressal Mechanism** and **Money Restoration Module**.

Nine Key Parameters of Assessment

The nationwide review assessed States and Union Territories on nine major parameters.

Parameter	Purpose
State Cyber Crime Coordination Centre	State-level institutional coordination
e-Zero FIR	Quick registration of cybercrime complaints
Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Citizen grievance handling
Money Restoration Module	Restoration of frozen cyber-fraud money
Sahyog Portal	Removal or disabling of unlawful online content
Samanvaya Portal	Inter-State investigation coordination
Cybercrime Hotspot Identification	Mapping areas linked to cybercrime activity
Capacity Building	Training police personnel through

	cyber platforms
Public Awareness	Educating citizens on cyber safety and portals

Important Cybercrime Platforms and Modules

1. I4C

- The **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre** functions under the **Union Ministry of Home Affairs**. It develops national platforms and systems to improve coordination against cybercrime.

2. TGCSB

- The **Telangana Cyber Security Bureau** is the State-level agency responsible for cybercrime prevention, investigation support, grievance handling and citizen awareness.

3. S4C

- The **State Cyber Crime Coordination Centre** strengthens coordination between cyber police units, field officers and national platforms.

4. e-Zero FIR

- The **e-Zero FIR system** enables faster cybercrime complaint registration and response, especially when immediate action is needed.

5. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- The **GRM** helps citizens raise grievances related to cybercrime complaints and follow-up action.

6. Money Restoration Module

- The **MRM** helps victims seek restoration of eligible frozen cyber-fraud money.
- Victims can directly claim refunds of up to **₹50,000 per transaction** without an FIR or court order. Larger claims require both an **FIR** and a **court order**.

7. Sahyog Portal

- The **Sahyog Portal** supports removal or disabling of unlawful online content and flagged URLs.

8. Samanvaya Portal

- The **Samanvaya Portal** helps police agencies coordinate investigation requests across States.

Conclusion

Telangana's first rank in the national cybercrime response review reflects the growing importance of **technology-driven policing, institutional coordination and victim-centred governance**. The State's performance in GRM, MRM, Sahyog and Samanvaya shows that cybercrime management requires more than complaint registration; it needs quick money restoration, unlawful content removal, inter-State coordination and public awareness. However, cyber threats are dynamic and constantly evolving. Long-term success will depend on continuous capacity building, digital forensics, citizen cyber literacy, data protection and strong cooperation between police, banks, technology platforms and the public.

Hariti Sculpture: Telangana Museum's Rare Buddhist Artefact in Global Exhibition

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC Telangana State Museum, Buddhist Heritage, Regional Archaeology

preservation | Motherhood motif |
Buddhist iconography | Cultural
diplomacy

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- Hariti | Buddhist Art | Telangana State Museum | Limestone Sculpture | Humayun's Tomb Museum

Mains Keywords:

- Museum heritage | Cultural

Why in News?

A rare **fourth-century limestone sculpture of Hariti** from the **Telangana State Museum** was displayed at the international antiquities exhibition "**One Mother, Many Mother Tongues**" at the **Humayun's Tomb Museum, New Delhi**. The exhibit will later be showcased at the **National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru**, from **August 20 to September 20**.



About the Hariti Sculpture

- The sculpture was originally discovered at **Takkellapadu near Jaggayyapeta in Krishna district**.
- It shows a **seated female figure holding a child across her lap**, making it an important example of the **mother-and-child motif** in ancient Indian art.
- Although found in the Krishna region, the sculpture is preserved in the **Telangana State Museum**, highlighting the museum's role in conserving rare archaeological objects.

Hariti in Buddhist Tradition

In Buddhist tradition, **Hariti** represents a story of moral transformation. She was initially described as a child-abducting figure, but after being transformed by the Buddha, she became a **protector of children**.

In Buddhist art, Hariti came to symbolise:

- fertility
- maternal care
- protection of children
- well-being
- compassion

Theme of the Exhibition

- The exhibition **"One Mother, Many Mother Tongues"** focused on the theme of **motherhood across cultures**. It brought together artistic traditions from **India and the Mediterranean world**.

The Hariti sculpture was displayed alongside:

Representation	Tradition
Hariti	Buddhist tradition
Mater Matuta	Ancient Italian tradition
Madonna and Child	Italian Renaissance Christian tradition

This comparison shows that motherhood has been a universal theme in different civilisations, expressed through different religions and artistic styles.

Significance of the Exhibit

1. Showcases Telangana's Museum Heritage

- The display gives national and international visibility to rare artefacts preserved by the **Telangana State Museum**.

2. Highlights Buddhist Artistic Legacy

- The sculpture reflects the importance of Buddhist art in the Deccan and Krishna valley region.

3. Promotes Cultural Dialogue

- By placing Hariti beside Mediterranean mother-child representations, the exhibition encourages comparison across civilisations.

4. Strengthens Cultural Diplomacy

- Such exhibitions help India present its

ancient artistic traditions to wider audiences.

5. Supports Heritage Education

- Museum displays allow students and researchers to understand history through material evidence, not only written texts.

Conclusion

The Hariti sculpture is more than a rare

museum object; it represents **Buddhist belief, maternal symbolism and ancient artistic skill**. Its display in an international exhibition gives visibility to Telangana's museum heritage and shows how Indian art can be understood in a global cultural context. India must strengthen museum conservation, digitisation and public outreach so that such artefacts remain accessible, protected and meaningful for future generations.

PM POSHAN in Telangana: Declining Beneficiaries, School Nutrition and the Need for Stronger Implementation

Source: [The Hindu](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana Education, PM POSHAN, School Nutrition, KGBVs

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- PM POSHAN | Mid-Day Meal Scheme | Balvatika | CPI-RL | KGBV

Mains Keywords:

- Child nutrition | School retention | Learning outcomes | Social equity | Human capital formation

Why in News?

The number of children covered under PM POSHAN in Telangana declined from **17.91 lakh in 2021-22** to about **14.5 lakh in 2025-26**, according to data presented by the Union Education Ministry in the Lok Sabha.

About PM POSHAN Scheme

PM POSHAN, formerly known as the **Mid-Day Meal Scheme**, is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** implemented by the **Ministry of Education**.

The scheme provides **one hot cooked meal per school day** to eligible children studying in:

- Balvatikas
- Classes I to VIII
- Government schools
- Government-aided schools

It is implemented across the country without discrimination based on **gender or social class**.

Objectives of PM POSHAN

The scheme aims to:

- improve the **nutritional status** of school-going children
- enhance **enrolment, retention and attendance**



- support children from **disadvantaged backgrounds**
- reduce classroom hunger
- strengthen the link between **nutrition and education**

PM POSHAN is therefore not only a meal programme but also a major intervention in education, health and social equity.

Beneficiary Trend in Telangana

Year	PM POSHAN Beneficiaries in Telangana
2021-22	17.91 lakh
2022-23	21.05 lakh
2023-24	18.88 lakh
2024-25	15.75 lakh
2025-26	14.49 lakh

This decline requires careful examination of enrolment, attendance, migration, school consolidation, data reporting and actual meal delivery.

Nutritional Norms under PM POSHAN

PM POSHAN prescribes both calorie-protein norms and food quantity norms.

Calorie and Protein Norms

Category	Nutritional Norm Per Child Per Day
Primary Classes	450 calories and 12 grams of protein
Upper Primary Classes	700 calories and 20 grams of protein

Food Quantity Norms

Category	Pulses	Vegetables	Oil
Balvatika and	20 g	50 g	5 g

Primary Classes			
Upper Primary Classes	30 g	75 g	7.5 g

These norms are important to ensure that meals are not merely filling but nutritionally meaningful.

Funding Pattern and Cost Indexation

PM POSHAN follows a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funding pattern.

Region / Category	Funding Pattern
States and UTs with Legislature	60:40 between Centre and State/UT
North-Eastern and Himalayan States	90:10
UTs without Legislature	100% Central funding

Measures Taken by Telangana

The Union Education Ministry stated that Telangana has taken several steps to improve meal quality.

Major Measures

- supply of **fine rice** to eligible students
- provision of **eggs three times a week**
- introduction of **Ragi Java three times a week**
- regular monitoring by State, district and mandal-level officials

- periodic inspections for food safety, hygiene and sanitation

These measures improve the protein and millet content of school meals.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in Telangana

The Centre also stated that **736 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas** have been approved for Telangana, including **26 in Medak district**.

- **KGBVs** are important residential schools for girls from disadvantaged sections. Their linkage with nutrition and schooling is significant for improving girls' education and retention.

Conclusion

The decline in PM POSHAN beneficiaries in Telangana is an important governance signal. The scheme plays a crucial role in linking **nutrition, education, attendance and social equity**. Telangana's initiatives such as fine rice, eggs and Ragi Java improve meal quality, but declining coverage and concerns over cooks' honorarium require urgent attention. A strong PM POSHAN system must ensure that every eligible child receives safe, nutritious and regular meals. Strengthening school nutrition is essential for building human capital and reducing educational inequality.

Mulkanoor Inscription: New Evidence of Kalyani Chalukya Links in Telangana

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC Telangana History, Deccan Dynasties, Inscriptions and Heritage

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- Mulkanoor Inscription | Kalyani Chalukyas | Telugu-Kannada Script | Mahasamanta | Land Grant

Mains Keywords:

- Epigraphy | Regional history | Heritage preservation | Temple art | Deccan culture

Why in News?

An inscription belonging to the **Kalyani Chalukya period** was discovered at **Mulkanoor** in **Bheemadevarapalli mandal of Hanamkonda district**, Telangana. It records a **land donation** and gives fresh evidence about the historical links of the Warangal region with the **Kalyani Chalukyas**.

About the Discovery

- The inscription was identified during field exploration by **G. Kishore**, a research member of the **Kotha Telangana Charitrabrundam**.
- It is carved on a rock locally known as **Katamayya rock**, located behind the **Mahila Sahakara Dairy** in Mulkanoor.
- The inscription is written in **Telugu-**

Kannada script and **Kannada language**. However, it is partly damaged and worn out, so only a portion of the text could be deciphered.

What the Inscription Says

- The readable portion suggests that during the rule of the **Kalyani Chalukyas**, a **Mahasamanta**, possibly named **Bijjana**, made a land donation at **Mulkaluru**.
- The donor is said to have held the title "**Samadhigata Pancha Mahashabda**."
- The inscription appears to mention the donation of land with water, referred to as "**neer nelanu**", on the **12th day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra**. The exact year is not clear because the damaged portion cannot be fully read.
- The text begins with the customary "**Swasti**" and ends with an appeal to future rulers to protect the charitable grant.

Sculptures Found at the Site

The same rock also contains sculptures of:

- Ganesha
- Shivalinga
- Nandi
- Mahishasuramardini
- Sun and Moon symbols

Nearby **Naga stones** were also found. These



sculptures are described as belonging to the post-Rashtrakuta style.

Historical Significance

1. Link with Kalyani Chalukyas

- The inscription shows the political influence of the **Kalyani Chalukyas** in the Warangal-Hanamkonda region.

2. Evidence of Land Grants

- It reflects the practice of donating land, often linked with religious or social institutions.

3. Role of Feudatories

- The mention of a **Mahasamanta** shows the importance of local chiefs in medieval Deccan administration.

4. Script and Language Value

- The use of **Telugu-Kannada script** and **Kannada language** reflects cultural

interaction in the Deccan.

5. Religious Heritage

- The presence of Shaivite and other sculptures shows the religious character of the site.

Why Inscriptions Matter

- Inscriptions are **primary historical sources**. They help reconstruct political history, administrative titles, land ownership, religious patronage, language and script usage.
- The Mulkanoor inscription is important because it adds local evidence to Telangana's medieval history.

Conclusion

The Mulkanoor inscription is a valuable epigraphic discovery for Telangana's history. It links the Hanamkonda-Warangal region with

the **Kalyani Chalukyas** and provides evidence of land donation, local administration, script usage and religious culture. Its damaged

condition highlights the urgent need for systematic documentation and preservation of regional heritage.

Historic Forts in Erstwhile Karimnagar Left to Decay

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: **Telangana history, regional heritage, tourism development**

Important Keywords

Prelims:

- Elgandal Fort, Molangur Fort, Ramagiri Khilla, Kakatiyas, Musunuri Nayaks, Recharla Padmanayakas, Satavahanas, Qutb Shahis, Nizams, Manair River

Mains:

- Heritage conservation, adaptive reuse, cultural tourism, regional identity, sustainable tourism, public infrastructure, community participation

Why in News?

- Historic forts in **erstwhile Karimnagar district** are in a neglected condition.
- Elgandal Hill Fort** and **Molangur Fort** are facing decay due to poor maintenance.
- Ramagiri Khilla** is awaiting a tourism facelift after the Telangana government sanctioned **₹5 crore** for its development.
- The issue highlights poor heritage conservation and weak tourism

infrastructure in Telangana's historic sites.

1. Elgandal Hill Fort

Location

- Located near **Elgandal village**.
- Perched on hillocks overlooking the **Manair River**.
- Situated near Karimnagar.

Historical Background

- Built by the **Kakatiya rulers**.
- Later became a stronghold of:
 - Musunuri chiefs**
 - Recharla Padmanayakas**
- Played an important role until **1905**.
- In 1905, the **Sixth Nizam Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan** shifted the district headquarters to Karimnagar.

Tourism Infrastructure Issue

- Tourism Department developed a **sound and light system** in 2017.
- Cost of the project: **₹4.25 crore**.
- The sound and light show has been a **no-show for the past few years**.

2. Molangur Fort

Location

- Located on a hill.



A panoramic view of the historic Elgandal Hill Fort and the landscape surrounding it.



An old gateway and stone walls at Molangur Fort show signs of deterioration.

- About **31 km** from **Karimnagar**.

Historical Background

- Built in the **13th century**.
- Constructed by **Voragiri Moggaraju**.
- He was among the chief officers of

Kakatiya ruler Pratapa Rudra.

- The fort served as a transit halt for Kakatiyas while travelling from:
 - **Warangal Fort**
 - to **Elgandal Fort**



Ramagiri khilla.

3. Ramagiri Khilla

Location

- Located about **6 km from Begampet**.
- Situated in **Peddapalli district**.
- One of the most ancient forts in erstwhile Karimnagar.

Historical Background

- According to historians, Ramagiri is believed to have been established in **4000 BC**.
- Evidence from **Peddabonkur** and **Gunjapadu** inscriptions shows that the region was ruled by Satavahana rulers:
 - **Gautamiputra Satakarni**
 - **Pulomavi**

Conclusion

The forts of erstwhile Karimnagar are important symbols of Telangana's regional history. **Elgandal Hill Fort, Molangur Fort and Ramagiri Khilla** reflect the legacy of powerful dynasties and local rulers. Their neglect shows the need for urgent heritage conservation.

- Protection of these forts should not be limited to repairs. It must include tourism planning, basic facilities, safety, public transport, local participation and historical education. If developed properly, these forts can preserve Telangana's heritage and also promote local economic development.

MCR TIMS Sanathnagar: Telangana's New Tertiary-Care Push in Public Healthcare

Source: [The Hindu](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana Public Healthcare, Hyderabad Health Infrastructure, TIMS, Tertiary Care

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- MCR TIMS | Tertiary Care | ICU Beds | Trauma Care | Medical Tourism

Mains Keywords:

- Public healthcare infrastructure | Universal health access | Specialised medical care | Health workforce | Urban health governance

Why in News?

The Marri Chenna Reddy Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, is ready for operationalisation. As reported, the Chief Minister was scheduled to inaugurate the facility on **17 August 2026**. With **1,082 beds**, it is the biggest tertiary-care government hospital constructed in Telangana since the formation of the State in **2014**.

About MCR TIMS Sanathnagar

- MCR TIMS Sanathnagar has been planned as a major **tertiary-care government hospital** in Hyderabad. It has been conceived as a **Centre of Excellence** for cardiac, renal, transplant



and trauma sciences.

- The project received administrative sanction on **21 April 2022**, and the foundation stone was laid on **26 April 2022**. Actual construction began on **8 February 2023**.
- The hospital is spread across **53.30 acres**, with a built-up area of **11.68 lakh sq ft** and a project value of **₹1,126 crore**.

Key Infrastructure Features

The hospital has a total capacity of **1,082 beds**, including:

- 300 ICU beds
- 400 general beds
- 88 emergency beds
- 30 dialysis beds
- 264 beds under medical tourism, employees, pensioners and other categories
- The emergency block will have **388 beds** and include **15 major operating theatres**, along with trauma and neuro critical-care facilities.
- The outpatient block will include **350 beds**, cath labs, general wards, diagnostic facilities, intervention facilities, endoscopy rooms, bronchoscopy rooms, radiation oncology and nuclear medicine services.
- The inpatient block will have another **300 beds**.

Clinical and Speciality Services

- MCR TIMS is designed to bring advanced medical services under one

roof.

- Its key specialities include:
 - Cardiology
 - Cardiothoracic surgery
 - Vascular surgery
 - Nephrology
 - Urology
 - Dialysis
 - Organ transplantation
 - Gastro sciences
 - Neurology
 - Neurosurgery
 - Orthopaedics
 - General surgery
- The hospital's clinical profile will cover **28 departments** across broad specialities, super-specialities, diagnostics and support services.
- Nine additional departments are also planned, including **medical oncology, surgical oncology, radiation oncology, nuclear medicine, interventional radiology, transfusion medicine and haematology**.

Manpower and Operational Readiness

- A hospital of this scale requires a strong workforce. The government has sanctioned **2,360 posts**, including:
 - 1,633 medical posts
 - 355 allied posts
 - 372 non-medical posts
- The Health Department has also secured **17 key licences and approvals** required

for the facility. These include **Fire NOC, occupancy approval, environmental clearance, drugs and pharmacy approvals, clinical establishments approval and blood bank NOC.**

- This indicates that the project has moved from construction stage towards operational readiness.

Conclusion

MCR TIMS Sanathnagar represents a major step in strengthening Telangana's public

healthcare infrastructure. With **1,082 beds**, advanced specialties, ICU capacity, trauma care and planned super-speciality departments, it can significantly improve access to tertiary care. However, infrastructure alone is not enough. Its real impact will depend on staffing, affordability, referral linkages, equipment maintenance and patient-centred governance. If implemented well, MCR TIMS can become a model for modern public healthcare in Telangana.

Sarvai Papanna: Telangana's Folk Hero and Symbol of Bahujan Assertion

Source: [The Hindu](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana history, Sarvai Papanna, Khillashapur Fort, Goud community, Bahujan leaders

Important Keywords

Prelims Keywords:

- Sarvai Papanna | Papadu | Khillashapur Fort | Bahadur Shah | Goud Community

Mains Keywords:

- Subaltern history | Folk memory | Bahujan assertion | Regional resistance | Social banditry

- The statue is named **Sri Sardar Sarvai Papanna**.
- The event has renewed attention on his role as a **Telangana folk hero, regional warrior and symbol of Bahujan assertion.**



About Sarvai Papanna

- **Sarvai Papanna** was a regional warrior from Telangana.
- He was known as **Papadu** in his time.

Why in News

A statue of **Sarvai Papanna**, also known as **Papadu**, is being unveiled near **Hussainsagar Lake, Hyderabad**.

- He belonged to the **toddy-tapper Goud community**.
- He rose to prominence in the **first decade of the 18th century**.
- He is remembered as a warrior who challenged **Mughal authority** in the Hyderabad-Telangana region.

Resistance Against Mughal Authority

- Papanna reportedly assembled an army of around **12,000 soldiers**.
- His forces carried out attacks on:
 - passing caravans
 - houses of wealthy people
 - fortified towns
 - centres of local nobility
- Mughal historian **Khafi Khan** described his activities from the viewpoint of ruling authority.
- Folk memory, however, presents Papanna as a **Robin Hood-like figure** who redistributed wealth among the poor.
- The contrast shows two images of Papanna:
 - **elite records:** rebel and threat
 - **popular memory:** protector and people's hero

Recognition by Bahadur Shah

- A major event in Papanna's life was his recognition by Mughal emperor **Bahadur Shah**.
- He was reportedly given a **ceremonial robe**.

- This followed his contribution of **₹14,00,000** and provisions for the imperial army.
- This shows that Papanna had gained significant **military, financial and political influence** in the region.

Papanna in Folklore

- Telugu folklore preserved Papanna's memory as a fearless warrior.
- Folk songs describe the terror created by Papanna among enemies.
- One folk stanza says that even animals and children trembled when they heard Papanna was coming.
- Folklore remembers him as:
 - brave
 - rebellious
 - generous to the poor
 - fearless before imperial power
- His story shows how **oral traditions** preserve people's history beyond official records.

Association with Toddy-Tapper Community

- Papanna belonged to the Goud / toddy-tapper community.
- His image is commonly seen on toddy compounds in Telangana.
- He is often painted in a heroic pose with:
 - ornaments
 - a hawk on his hand
 - a confident warrior appearance
- A popular line associated with him says:

"Papadu tagedi kallu, Ye tati, ye tati kalla!"

- It reflects his association with toddy culture and community identity.
- His taste for special toddy is also linked in folklore to his eventual capture and death.

Khillashapur Fort and Regional Base

- **Khillashapur Fort**, about **100 km from Hyderabad**, is closely associated with Papanna.
- It is a mud and granite fort connected with his activities.
- Papanna is believed to have used the fort as a stronghold.
- Hostages from raids on **Warangal** and **Bhongir** were reportedly kept there for ransom.
- The fort remains an important symbol of Telangana's regional resistance history.

Papanna as a Social Bandit

- Historian **Richard M. Eaton** describes Papanna as a **social bandit**.
- A social bandit is:
 - treated as an outlaw by ruling elites
 - remembered as a hero by ordinary people
- Papanna fits this image because:
 - he came from a marginalised community
 - he challenged powerful elites
 - he operated from difficult hill terrain
 - he was celebrated in folk memory

- Areas linked to his activities include:
 - Khillashapur
 - Hasanabad
 - Bhongir
 - Warangal
 - Tarikonda

Bahujan and BC Assertion

- Papanna's identity as a **Goud community leader** has made him an important figure for the **Backward Classes**.
- His army reportedly included members of different social groups, including:
 - Muslims
 - washermen
 - barbers
 - potters
 - basket-weavers
 - other marginalised communities
- He is remembered as a warrior who fought for **people-centred rule**.
- His memory has become part of **Bahujan political and cultural assertion** in Telangana.

Conclusion

- Sarvai Papanna is an important figure in Telangana's regional history. He challenged Mughal authority and became a powerful hero in folk memory. His rise from the **Goud community** highlights the role of marginalised communities in history. His life reflects **regional**

resistance, social assertion and Bahujan identity. His story reminds us that Indian history must include voices from

folk traditions, local struggles and subaltern communities.

Telangana SIR 2026: Why Will Nearly 93 Lakh Electors Receive Notices?

Source: [The Hindu](#)

Relevance: TGPSC Group I: Electoral administration and governance in Telangana

Important Keywords

Prelims:

- SIR, draft electoral roll, Enumeration Form, ERO, BLO, ASDD, Form 6

Mains:

- Electoral inclusion, documentary verification, administrative capacity, claims and objections, voter exclusion

Why in News?

The draft electoral roll prepared under the **Special Intensive Revision 2026 in Telangana** was published on August 17. Around **92.87 lakh electors included in the draft roll** are set to receive notices because of logical discrepancies or failure to establish a link with the 2002 SIR roll.

Progress of Telangana SIR

The revision began on **June 15, 2026**. After ten days of preparation, training and printing of Enumeration Forms, the enumeration phase commenced on June 25.

The initial deadline of July 24 was extended

twice:



- First to August 3
- Subsequently to August 10

The exercise involved:

- 33 District Election Officers
- 119 Electoral Registration Officers
- 892 Assistant Electoral Registration Officers
- 35,985 Booth-Level Officers
- 3,590 BLO supervisors

Enumeration Forms were distributed for **3,38,26,448 electors** included in the 2025 rolls.

Key Electoral-Roll Figures

Category	Number	Share
Electors in the 2025 roll	3,38,26,448	100%
Electors included in draft roll	2,64,87,213	78.3%
Names deleted	73,39,235	21.7%
Electors due for	92,87,577	35% of

notices		draft roll
Notices for anomalies	60,50,918	—
Notices for non-mapping with 2002 SIR	32,36,659	—

- Deletion categories include **absent, shifted, deceased and duplicate electors**, collectively referred to as ASDD, besides other cases.
- A notice does not itself amount to deletion. It initiates further verification by the electoral authorities.

Why Will Electors Receive Notices?

Notices will be issued for two principal reasons:

Logical Discrepancies

- Around **60.50 lakh electors** have inconsistencies involving age, family relationships, names, relative type or documents.

Non-Mapping with the 2002 SIR

- Approximately **32.36 lakh electors** could not be linked with an elector or relative appearing in the 2002 SIR roll.
- Of the unmapped voters, **23,05,799, or 71%**, belong to 24 Assembly constituencies across four districts in the capital region.

Eleven Identified Anomalies

The Chief Electoral Officer listed the following discrepancies:

1. Gap of less than nine months between children
2. Gap of less than 15 years between parent and child
3. Age gap exceeding 50 years between child and parent
4. Gap of less than 40 years between elector and grandparent
5. Parent's name differing from the previous SIR
6. Different relative type in the current and previous rolls
7. Father recorded in the current roll but husband in the previous roll
8. Different father's name in the two rolls
9. Incorrect age difference between the current and previous SIR
10. Submission of zero documents
11. Submission of Aadhaar alone

Name mismatch between the current draft and the 2002 roll is also being treated as a significant discrepancy, although it is not included in the formal list. Even initials appearing in one roll and a full name in another may result in a notice.

Problems in Mapping with the 2002 SIR

Names in the 2002 roll were sometimes shortened or misspelt. Later revisions and the use of full names in Aadhaar resulted in variations between older and current records.

Other difficulties included:

- Errors in names and ages
- Changes in the description of relatives
- Electors entering current EPIC details in

sections meant for 2002 information

- Limited field assistance from BLOs in some urban areas

Rural BLOs were reported to have been more active in helping voters understand the mapping process than their urban counterparts.

ASDD Categories

Absent

- An elector was not found at the recorded address during verification.

Shifted

- The elector was considered to have moved from the registered location.

Deceased

- A total of **9,22,229 deaths** were recorded. These entries are considered relatively reliable because death certificates were uploaded as evidence.

Duplicate

- Duplicate entries were identified through software. However, automated matching may produce errors and therefore requires verification.
- Concerns have arisen over absent and shifted classifications because house-to-house visits were reportedly not conducted consistently in some urban areas. Certain BLOs operated from central locations for the distribution and collection of forms instead of visiting individual households.
- Electors mistakenly placed in ASDD

categories have been advised to approach the authorities for correction.

Notice and Verification Process

The notice phase began on **August 17**, following the conclusion of enumeration.

Procedure

1. Notices will be delivered through BLOs.
2. Electors must submit their replies through the BLO.
3. The ERO or Assistant ERO may contact the elector by telephone if clarification is required.
4. The elector may also be summoned for a hearing.
5. Verification will continue until **October 15**.

This stage gives electors an opportunity to explain discrepancies and establish their eligibility before the final roll is prepared.

Claims and Objections

The claims and objections period extends from **August 17 to September 16**.

During this period, electors can:

- Challenge an incorrect ASDD classification
- Seek restoration of an omitted name
- Submit supporting documents
- Correct errors in personal or family details

Electors whose names were removed during an earlier summary revision and who did not receive Enumeration Forms must apply as new voters using **Form 6**, even if they had voted in

earlier elections.

Activists have demanded that ASDD lists be displayed prominently on the websites of the Telangana Chief Electoral Officer and the ECI.

Documentary Requirements

Indicative Designated Documents

1. Identity card or Pension Payment Order issued to a regular government or PSU employee or pensioner
2. Government, local authority, bank, Post Office, LIC or PSU document issued before July 1, 1987
3. Birth certificate
4. Passport
5. Recognised matriculation or educational certificate
6. Permanent Residence Certificate
7. Forest Rights Certificate
8. OBC, SC, ST or other caste certificate
9. National Register of Citizens, wherever applicable
10. Family Register maintained by government officials under a statutory or administrative regulation
11. Land or house allotment certificate

Aadhaar alone has been included among cases inviting further verification.

Documents Required by Birth Category

Birth Category	Requirement
Born in India before July 1, 1987	Proof of the elector's date and/or place of birth

Born between July 1, 1987 and December 2, 2004

Proof relating to the elector and one parent

Born after December 2, 2004

Proof relating to the elector, father and mother

Born outside India

Proof such as a birth-registration certificate issued by an Indian Mission abroad

Family Registration Certificate Issue

- The Telangana government ordered the issue of **Family Registration Certificates** on July 25 after concerns that genuine electors might lack designated documents.
- The ECI rejected the certificate because applicant data was digitally extracted from ration or Food Security Cards rather than verified through an independent process.
- several thousand people had applied. Errors in the ages of family members were also found in some certificates.

Conclusion

The notice phase is crucial for correcting discrepancies arising from historical rolls, documentation gaps and uneven field verification. Transparent publication, accessible hearings and careful examination of claims are necessary to maintain both the accuracy and inclusiveness of Telangana's electoral roll.

Dundigal Inscription: Evidence of Kalyani Chalukya Rule and Jain Heritage

Source: [Telangana Today](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: History and cultural heritage of Telangana

Important Keywords

Prelims:

- Telugu-Kannada script, Tribhuvanamalla Deva, basadi, Tirthankara, marturu

Mains:

- Epigraphy, religious patronage, land grants, regional administration, medieval Deccan

Why in News?

An 11th-century stone inscription has been discovered on the premises of the Lakshmi Narayana Swamy Temple at Dundigal village in Medchal district, Telangana. It records a land grant made during the reign of Kalyani Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI.



Physical Features

The inscribed pillar was originally brought from an area near a small tank in Dundigal.

- It is broken in the middle.
- The text is engraved on three sides.
- It contains 41 lines.
- Its opening section carries five carved symbols:
 - Moon
 - Sun
 - Jain Tirthankara
 - Cow
 - Calf

The inscription was sent to the Kotha Telangana Charitra Brundam and deciphered by its president, Sriramoju Haragopal.

Date, Script and Language

Feature	Detail
Period	11th century
Script	Telugu-Kannada
Language	Kannada
Dynasty	Kalyani Chalukyas
Ruler	Vikramaditya VI
Number of lines	41

The inscription demonstrates the historical use of Kannada in the Telugu-Kannada script within the medieval Deccan.

Political Context

- The record belongs to the reign of

Vikramaditya VI, who ruled from **1076 to 1126 CE**. He is referred to by the title **Tribhuvanamalla Deva**.

- The inscription was issued while the emperor was camping at **Kalyanapura Nelavidu**, described as a temporary camp.
- It was engraved on the orders of a **Mahamandalesvara** belonging to the **Soma lineage**. His name begins with "Deven...", but its remaining portion is lost because the pillar is damaged. He is praised through several honorific titles.
- The reference to the emperor and his subordinate official places Dundigal within the political sphere of the Kalyani Chalukyas.

Religious and Donation Record

Construction of a Jain Basadi

- The inscription states that **Nalama**, described as resembling Sri Lalana or Sri Lakshmi, constructed a **basadi** out of devotion to Jina.

- A basadi is a Jain religious structure. The record associates it with a **Jain Sasanadevata**.

Land Grant

The Mahamandalesvara donated several **marturus of land** to support the religious establishment.

- One marturu was equal to approximately **one and a half acres**.
- The total area cannot be established because part of the record is missing.

The inscription also mentions **Muppana** as a participant in the event.

Conclusion

The Dundigal inscription is a valuable regional source that connects Kalyani Chalukya administration with Jain patronage and medieval landholding practices. Its careful preservation can help recover parts of Telangana's history that are not adequately represented in literary records.

Telangana Adopts New Telecom Framework and Bars Property Tax on Telecom Networks

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana government policies and infrastructure

Important Keywords

Prelims:

- Right of Way, Telecom e-Services

Portal, BharatNet, Call Before u Dig, composite billing

Mains:

- Regulatory uniformity, digital approvals, critical infrastructure protection, administrative coordination

Why in News?

The Telangana government has adopted the **Telecommunications Act, 2023** and the **Telecommunications (Right of Way) Rules, 2024** through the ITE&C Department's **GO Ms. No. 3**. The new framework supersedes Telangana's 2021 RoW orders and prohibits local authorities from levying property tax, cess or other property-related duties on telecom networks installed on, over or under any property.



Objectives of the New Framework

The orders seek to:

- ensure uniform implementation of the Central telecom law;
- enable time-bound digital processing of RoW applications;
- protect underground telecom infrastructure;
- facilitate BharatNet implementation; and
- strengthen administrative monitoring.

What Is Right of Way?

Right of Way (RoW) refers to permission for installing telecom infrastructure on, over or under public property.

- The State's departments, local bodies, corporations and public-sector units are responsible for processing such applications under the new framework.

Key Provisions

1. Exclusive Digital Processing

All concerned public authorities must:

- nominate nodal officers;
- onboard them on the DoT Telecom e-Services Portal within 30 days; and
- process every RoW application exclusively through the portal.

This creates a uniform and time-bound application system across Telangana.

2. No Property Tax on Telecom Networks

A telecommunication network installed on, over or under a property cannot be treated as part of that property for:

- property transactions;
- property tax;
- levies;
- cess;
- fees; or
- duties.

Municipal corporations, municipalities, gram panchayats and other authorities must exclude such networks from tax assessments.

3. Special Status for BharatNet

BharatNet has been notified as a **special**

project.

Public entities cannot demand the following from its implementing agencies or contractors for infrastructure installed on public property:

- fees;
- rent;
- annuity; or
- bank guarantee.

4. Mandatory Call Before u Dig

The Central government's **Call Before u Dig (CBuD)** application has been made mandatory for all excavation work.

- Its objective is to prevent accidental damage to underground telecom infrastructure by ensuring prior coordination before digging.

Damage to critical telecom infrastructure may attract:

- imprisonment of up to three years;
- a fine of up to ₹2 crore; or
- both.

5. Electricity Connections

Power distribution companies must:

- treat connections for BharatNet and other notified telecom projects as government connections;
- prioritise new electricity connections; and
- introduce composite billing for multi-site operators.

6. Clearance of Pending Applications

All RoW applications pending up to **March 31, 2026** must be cleared by **September 30, 2026**.

Institutional Monitoring

Authority	Responsibility
Special Chief Secretary, ITE&C	State nodal officer
Departments and public entities	Nomination and onboarding of nodal officers
District collectors	Monthly telecom committee reviews
State Broadband Committee	Quarterly progress reviews
Local authorities	Exclusion of telecom networks from tax assessments
Discoms	Priority connections and composite billing

Significance

Uniform Regulation

- A common framework prevents departments and local authorities from following different RoW procedures.

Faster Telecom Expansion

- Portal-based processing and a deadline for pending applications can accelerate infrastructure deployment.

Reduced Financial Burden

- Excluding telecom networks from property taxation provides relief and regulatory clarity to operators.

Support for BharatNet

- Special-project status removes specified

charges on infrastructure established on public property.

Protection of Critical Infrastructure

- Mandatory CBuD use can prevent damage to underground networks during excavation.

Stronger Accountability

- Monthly district reviews and quarterly State reviews establish clear

administrative supervision.

Conclusion

Telangana's new telecom framework combines uniform regulation, digital approvals, tax clarity and infrastructure protection. Effective coordination among public authorities, local bodies, discoms and telecom operators will determine its success.

India Ranks 176th in the 2026 Environmental Performance Index

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana's
environmental and agricultural
sustainability

Important Keywords

Prelims:

- Environmental Performance Index, air pollution, ecosystem vitality, biodiversity, tree-cover loss, waste management

Mains:

- Environmental governance, coal dependence, forest conservation, sustainable land use, pollution control



India's EPI Performance

The Environmental Performance Index was released by Yale University's Centre for Environmental Law and Policy.

It assessed 177 countries through 47 indicators grouped into 12 categories covering environmental health, ecosystem vitality and climate change.

Why in News?

India ranked **176th among 177 countries** in the 2026 Environmental Performance Index. Separately, Telangana emerged as one of the weakest-performing States in the **agriculture-and-land category** of the *State of India's Environment 2026: In Figures* report.

Indicator	India's performance
Overall score	22.46
Overall rank	176th
Environmental health	174th
Ecosystem vitality	171st
Climate change	130th

- Estonia ranked first with a score of 74.79, while Laos ranked last with 21.78.
- India's position was affected by air pollution, coal dependence, forest loss, weak biodiversity protection, inadequate sewage treatment and shortcomings in solid-waste management.

State-Level Environmental Assessment

The **Centre for Science and Environment** and **Down To Earth** released the *State of India's Environment 2026: In Figures* report.

The State-level assessment considered:

- forests and biodiversity;
- climate;
- waste management; and
- water resources.

It demonstrated that environmental performance differs considerably across States and across sectors within the same State.

Telangana's Environmental Performance

- Telangana's performance was **uneven rather than uniformly weak**. It performed comparatively well in some institutional areas but poorly in the agriculture-and-land category.

Areas of Strength

Water-Quality Monitoring

- The State's monitoring mechanisms for water quality were identified as a relative strength.

Industrial Sustainability

- Initiatives aimed at improving

sustainability in the industrial sector contributed positively to Telangana's performance.

Areas Requiring Attention

Sustainable Land Use

- Unsustainable use of agricultural and other land resources emerged as a central weakness.

Agricultural Sustainability

The State's agriculture-and-land performance was affected by:

- weaknesses in farmer welfare;
- dependence on external agricultural inputs; and
- concerns over sustainable land management.

Forest Protection

- Inadequate protection of forests weakened the State's ecological performance.

Waste and Pollution Management

- Gaps in waste management and pollution control continued to affect environmental outcomes.

Core Finding for Telangana

- Telangana's environmental concerns are closely connected to the condition of its agricultural land. Improving monitoring alone will not be sufficient unless it is followed by stronger action on land use, farming practices, forests, waste and pollution.

Performance of Other States

Better-performing States

The following States were placed among the better performers in the overall environment category:

- Goa;
- Assam;
- Andhra Pradesh;
- Tripura; and
- Odisha.

Their inclusion shows that comparatively stronger environmental outcomes are possible across geographically different regions.

Weaker-performing States

The report placed the following among the weakest performers:

- Rajasthan;
- Tamil Nadu;
- Bihar;
- Punjab; and
- West Bengal.

Important Caution

- Telangana's poor position relates specifically to the **agriculture-and-land category**, while the lists of better- and weaker-performing States relate to the broader **environment category**. The two findings should not be treated as identical rankings.

Key Lessons from the State Comparison

Environmental Performance Is Multidimensional

- A State can perform well in monitoring or industrial initiatives while remaining weak in agriculture, forests or waste management.

Agriculture Is an Environmental Issue

- Farmer welfare, external-input dependence and land-use practices directly influence soil quality, water demand and ecological sustainability.

Monitoring Must Lead to Corrective Action

- Telangana's water-monitoring strength must be translated into timely pollution prevention and resource protection.

State-specific Strategies Are Necessary

- Environmental priorities differ across States. Telangana requires particular attention to agriculture and land, while other States may face different combinations of climate, forest, waste or water-related pressures.

Conclusion

Telangana's experience shows that environmental progress cannot be measured through one sector alone. Its strengths in water-quality monitoring and industrial sustainability must be supported by reforms in agriculture, land use, forests, waste management and pollution control. State-specific action is essential for improving both Telangana's environmental performance and India's broader ecological security.

Telangana Plans PPP-Based Development of 11 Historic Forts

Source: [The Hindu](#)

Relevance: TGPSC Telangana history, culture and tourism

Important Keywords:

- Heritage conservation, Public-Private Partnership, Expression of Interest, adaptive reuse, community participation, sustainable tourism, revenue model

Why in News?

The Telangana Tourism Department has invited **Expressions of Interest (EoIs)** from private investors and tourism companies to conserve, develop and operate tourism facilities around **11 historic forts**. The projects are proposed to be implemented through a **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** model. The initiative seeks to combine heritage conservation with private investment, improved visitor experiences, community participation and financially sustainable tourism.

Forts Covered under the Initiative

The Directorate of Tourism has identified the following forts:

- Bhongir Fort
- Devarakonda Fort
- Rachakonda Fort
- Medak Fort

- Khammam Fort
- Kaulas Fort
- Zaffargadh Fort
- Elgandal Fort
- Ramagiri Fort
- Utnoor Fort
- Sarvayi Papanna Fort

The Tourism Department may revise this list according to future requirements.

What Is the Proposed PPP Model?

A **Public-Private Partnership** is an arrangement in which the government and private entities jointly undertake a project. The government generally retains public ownership, while the private partner contributes investment, technical knowledge and operational expertise.

Public Character of Forts

- The proposal does not involve simply transferring the monuments to private companies. The majority of each fort would continue to remain open as a **public heritage space**.

Development around Forts

- Private developers may be allowed to establish suitable tourism infrastructure on available land around the monuments. Such development must remain compatible with the historical and architectural character of the sites.



Fixed Operating Period

- Selected private partners would develop and manage the tourism facilities for a specified period.

Transfer Back to Government

- After the agreed operating period ends, the developed facilities would be transferred back to the government. The arrangement therefore resembles a concession-based PPP model.

What Must Investors Include in Their Proposals?

Private applicants have been given flexibility to suggest their own development concepts. However, every proposal must explain the following:

1. Conservation Approach

- The applicant must state how the fort's historical fabric, architecture and cultural character will be protected.

2. Proposed Tourism Experience

- The proposal should explain how the site would be made more engaging and accessible to visitors.

3. Investment Plan

- Investors must indicate the amount and nature of private investment required for developing the project.

4. Revenue Model

- Applicants must explain how the facilities would earn revenue and remain financially sustainable.

5. Community Participation

- The proposal should identify ways in which nearby communities could participate in and benefit from tourism-related activities.

6. Implementation Timeline

- Investors must provide a clear schedule for conservation, construction and commencement of operations.

Conclusion

Telangana's proposal can connect heritage conservation with tourism-led economic development. Its success, however, will depend on treating forts primarily as public cultural assets rather than commercial properties. A transparent, fort-specific and community-oriented PPP framework can preserve these monuments while creating meaningful visitor experiences and local livelihood opportunities.

Telangana Signs MoU with Korea National Sport University

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana government initiatives

Important Keywords:

- Young India Sports University, Korea National Sport University, high-performance sports, sports science, athlete training, 2036 Olympics

Why in News?

The **Young India Physical Education and Sports University** of Telangana has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the **Korea National Sport University**, one of the leading institutions in high-performance sports. The partnership aims to connect Telangana's athletes with global practices in training, sports science and high-performance education.



Background

- The agreement follows discussions held during the Telangana Chief Minister's earlier visit to South Korea.
- During the visit, the Telangana delegation met senior representatives of the Korea National Sport University, including its president. The two sides discussed cooperation between KNSU and the proposed Young India Sports University.
- The MoU has now formally established this institutional partnership.

About the Partnership

The agreement seeks to create a bridge between:

- Telangana's sporting talent; and
- South Korea's experience in high-performance sports.

It aims to open new learning opportunities for young athletes from Telangana by introducing them to internationally recognised sporting practices.

Major Areas of Cooperation

Athlete Training

- The partnership seeks to improve the quality of training available to young athletes in Telangana.

Sports Science

- Telangana aims to benefit from KNSU's expertise in using scientific knowledge for the development of sportspersons.

High-Performance Education

- The agreement will support specialised education connected with competitive and high-performance sports.

Global Sporting Practices

- Young athletes will receive opportunities to learn from the training culture and experience of an internationally recognised sports institution.

Why Is KNSU Important?

- The Korea National Sport University has an established record in producing

successful athletes.

- KNSU-trained sportspersons won **16 of South Korea's 32 medals at the Paris Olympics**. Thus, athletes associated with the university contributed half of the country's total medal tally.

Telangana aims to introduce this culture of sporting excellence through its partnership with KNSU.

Significance for Telangana

Connecting Local Talent with Global Expertise

- The partnership will link young athletes from Telangana with international practices in sports training and education.

Strengthening Young India Sports University

- The MoU gives the proposed university an opportunity to learn from an institution experienced in developing high-performance athletes.

Opportunities for Rural and Urban Athletes

- The government seeks to support talented sportspersons from villages and towns in their journey towards national and international competitions.

Developing a Culture of Excellence

- KNSU's Olympic record provides Telangana with a model for building a strong and performance-oriented sporting culture.

Link with the 2036 Olympics

- As India looks towards the **2036**

Olympic Games, Telangana intends to strengthen its sporting preparedness.

The State's objective has two dimensions:

- to be prepared to contribute to the hosting of a major international sporting event; and
- to produce athletes capable of representing India and winning recognition at the Olympic level.

The partnership therefore places athlete development at the centre of Telangana's Olympic vision.

Conclusion

The MoU between Young India Sports University and Korea National Sport University marks an important step in Telangana's sports-development efforts. By connecting local talent with global expertise in training, sports science and high-performance education, the State seeks to create a pathway from its villages and towns to the Olympic podium.

11th-Century Telugu-Kannada Inscription Found at Siddheshwara Temple

Source: [Deccan Chronicle](#)

Relevance: TGPSC: Telangana history and regional heritage

Important Keywords

Prelims:

- Nandivanaparti Siddeshwara Temple Inscription | Kalyani Chalukyas | Vikramaditya VI | Tribhuvanamalla | Telugu-Kannada Script | Kannada Language | Shaka Year 998 | Prasasti | Mahamandaleshwar

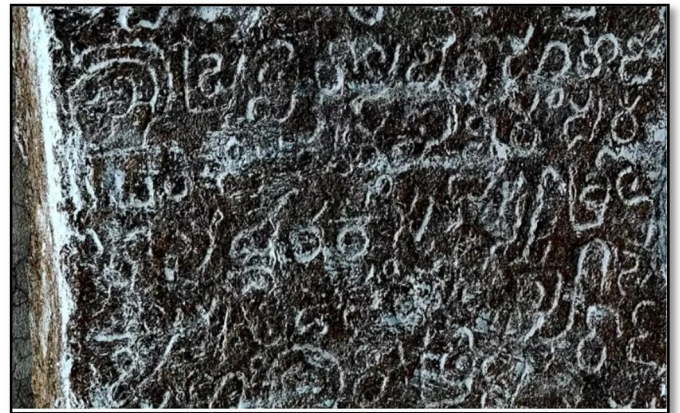
Mains:

- Epigraphical Sources | Regional History | Linguistic Heritage | Political Legitimacy | Temple Patronage | Cultural Symbols | Heritage Conservation | Historical Reconstruction

Why in News?

Researchers have identified an inscription lying on the premises of the **Siddheshwara Temple** at

Nandivanaparti, in Yacharam mandal of Telangana's Rangareddy district, as belonging to the **11th century CE**. The record, now called the **Nandivanaparti Siddeshwara Temple Inscription**, was written in Telugu-Kannada script and records a donation made in 1077 CE during the reign of Kalyani Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI.



Location of the Discovery

The inscription was found at:

- **Temple:** Siddheshwara Temple
- **Village:** Nandivanaparti

- **Mandal:** Yacharam
- **District:** Rangareddy
- **State:** Telangana

Researchers from Ibrahimpatnam examined the inscription. It was deciphered by a professor from the Government Degree College, Ibrahimpatnam, with assistance from the Kotha Telangana Charitra Brundam.

How Was the Complete Inscription Identified?

Initially, only one side of the inscription slab was visible.

When the pillar was turned over:

- the beginning portion of the inscription was discovered on the other side;
- inscriptions were found on both sides of the slab; and
- researchers were able to identify its script, language, date and political context.

However, parts of the record had already been damaged.

Physical Features

The inscription consists of two sides:

Side	Details
First side	Contains 15 visible lines; several portions are damaged
Second side	Contains 20 lines and records a dated donation

The damage has affected the completeness of the historical information, particularly the details of the donated gifts.

Script and Language

The research team confirmed that the inscription was:

- written in **11th-century Telugu-Kannada**

script; and

- composed in the **Kannada language**.

Telugu-Kannada Script

- The term refers to the historical script associated with the development of Telugu and Kannada writing traditions. The inscription shows the linguistic and cultural connections that existed across the Deccan during the medieval period.

Contents of the Inscription

First Side: Royal Eulogy

The first side contains a **prasasti**, or eulogy, of the Kalyani Chalukya emperor:

- **Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI**

It also mentions:

- **Kalyana**, the emperor's capital.

Only 15 lines remain visible because part of this side has been damaged.

What Is a Prasasti?

- A **prasasti** is an inscriptional eulogy praising a ruler. It generally records royal titles, achievements, lineage or authority.
- Inscriptions containing prasastis help historians understand how rulers presented their political status and legitimacy.

Second Side: Donation Record

The second side contains 20 lines. It records a donation made on:

- **Shaka year:** 998
- **Lunar date:** Chaitra Shuddha 12
- **Day:** Friday
- **Equivalent date:** April 7, 1077 CE

The donation was made by:

- Tribhuvanamalla's Mahamandaleshwar,

identified in the inscription as “**Mogata Rasara**”.

The donation was made to:

- “**Iinjakeshvara**”.

The precise details of the donated gifts cannot be identified because that portion of the inscription has broken away.

Symbols Carved on the Inscription

Half-sculptures appearing at the top of the inscription include:

- the Moon;
- the Sun;
- Nandi;
- a Shiva Linga;
- a sword beneath a cow; and
- elephants.

These carvings form part of the inscription’s visual and cultural setting.

Possible Meaning of the Symbols

The inscription clearly records these symbols, although their precise individual meanings are not explained in the surviving text.

Broadly, their presence indicates the close relationship among:

- political authority;
- religious symbolism;
- temple culture; and
- formal donation records.

About Vikramaditya VI in the Inscription

- The inscription identifies the ruler through the title **Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI** and connects him with the Kalyani Chalukya dynasty.
- It also mentions **Kalyana** as his capital. This establishes the political setting in which the donation was made.
- The reference to his Mahamandaleshwar indicates the participation of a subordinate political authority in making the donation.

Conclusion

The Nandivanaparti Siddeshwara Temple Inscription is an important source for understanding 11th-century Telangana. Its reference to Vikramaditya VI, Kalyana, a local Mahamandaleshwar and a dated donation provides evidence of political authority, religious patronage and linguistic development under the Kalyani Chalukyas.

Although parts of the record are damaged, its surviving text and symbols offer a valuable window into the medieval history of the Deccan.