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AUGUST MONTH MAGAZINE











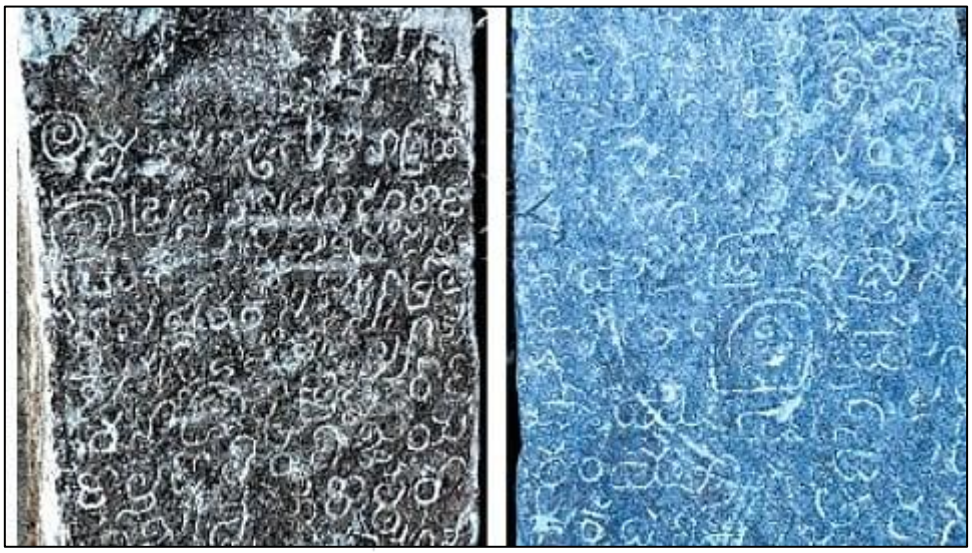
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Telangana Regional Current Affairs

79. Kalyani Chalukya-Era Donation Inscription Discovered in Telangana – Indian Express

Why in News?

- In August 2026, researchers identified an inscription dating to 1077 CE at the Siddheshwara Temple in Nandivanaparti village, Yacharam mandal, Rangareddy district, Telangana.
- The inscription records a religious donation during the reign of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI, a prominent ruler of the Kalyani Chalukya dynasty.



Historical Background: Kalyani Chalukyas

- **Period:** Approximately 10th–12th centuries CE; the dynasty exercised significant influence across the Deccan.
- **Capital:** Kalyana, present-day Basavakalyan in Karnataka.
- **Notable ruler:** Vikramaditya VI (1076–1126 CE), associated with political expansion and cultural patronage.
- **Regional influence:** The dynasty supported temples and religious institutions and relied on powerful regional officials for administration.

What Does the Inscription Reveal?

- **Date:** Shaka year 998, corresponding to 7 April 1077 CE.
- **Language and script:** Kannada language written in the 11th-century Telugu-Kannada script.
- **Royal eulogy:** The first face contains a prasasti praising Vikramaditya VI, listing titles such as Maharajadhiraja and referring to Kalyana as the capital.
- **Religious donation:** The second face records a donation by the ruler's Mahamandaleshvara, identified in the reported reading as Mogata Rasara, to Iinjakeshvara.

- Missing details: Damage to the inscription has obscured the exact nature of the donated gifts.

Historical Significance

- **Political administration:** The title Mahamandaleshvara highlights the role of powerful regional officials under the Chalukyas.
- **Religious patronage:** Documents links between political authorities and local religious institutions.
- **Epigraphical evidence:** Provides primary evidence for reconstructing medieval Telangana's political, religious and cultural history.
- **Conservation:** Further documentation and comparison with contemporary inscriptions could clarify the donor's identity and the endowment's details.

80. Ammannia telanganensis: New Flowering Plant Species Discovered in Telangana – Indian Express

Why in News?

- On 26 August 2026, The New Indian Express reported the discovery of Ammannia telanganensis, a freshwater flowering plant named after Telangana.
- The species was described in the international taxonomy journal Phytotaxa by researchers associated with the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), University of Hyderabad and Andhra University.



Taxonomy and Habitat

- **Family:** Lythraceae.
- **Genus:** Ammannia, comprising herbaceous plants associated with wet and aquatic habitats.
- **Locations:** Rangareddy district and the Amrabad landscape in Nagarkurnool district, Telangana.
- **Type specimen:** Collected near Vatwarlapalle in the Amrabad area on 4 January 2025; additional specimens were collected from Narsingi and Gachibowli.
- **Habitat:** Wet sandy soils along seasonal streams and the margins of water bodies.
- **Flowering and fruiting:** November–February.

Distinctive Botanical Features

- Researchers distinguished the species from related plants, particularly Ammannia cordata and Ammannia prostrata, through field surveys, herbarium comparisons and taxonomic literature.
- Key features include stalked flower clusters (pedunculate cymes), magenta petals, distinctive leaves and bracts, and seeds with a brain-like (cerebriform) surface pattern.
- The findings also raise questions about the identification of some specimens previously classified as A. cordata.

Conservation Significance

- **Conservation status:** Data Deficient (DD), as population size, population trends and threats require further assessment.
- The study reports an estimated extent of occurrence of 2,114.6 sq km and area of occupancy of 16 sq km; these figures alone do not establish the species' overall conservation status.
- Researchers recommend further field surveys and protection of remaining wetlands, seasonal streams and small freshwater habitats, particularly in rapidly urbanising areas.

81. Smart Ration Cards: Statewide Distribution Launched in Telangana – TG State Portal

Why in News?

- On 15 August 2026, Telangana Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy formally launched statewide distribution of new Smart Ration Cards at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Stadium, Sangareddy.
- The programme aims to facilitate welfare delivery and access to subsidised food grains through the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Static Background: Public Distribution System (PDS)

- The PDS distributes essential commodities, particularly food grains, to eligible households through Fair Price Shops.
- The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 provides the statutory framework for subsidised food-grain entitlements to eligible persons.
- In Telangana, the Consumer Affairs, Food and Civil Supplies Department oversees ration-card issuance and implementation of the e-PDS system.

Key Features and Coverage

- **Coverage announced:** Approximately 1.06 crore families, benefiting around 3.42 crore people.
- **Food entitlement:** The launch announcement stated that each beneficiary would receive 6 kg of fine rice per month free of cost.

- **Technology:** Telangana's SMART-PDS platform supports digital transaction records and technology-enabled monitoring. Its stated objectives include reducing food-grain leakage, improving transparency and facilitating access for migrant beneficiaries.

Significance and Implementation Priorities

- **Food security:** Supports access to essential food grains for eligible households.
- **Targeted welfare:** Updated cards can help identify beneficiaries and streamline delivery.
- **Transparency:** Digital records and authentication mechanisms can strengthen monitoring and accountability.
- **Key priorities:** Accurate beneficiary databases, grievance redressal, protection against exclusion errors and reliable food-grain supplies are important for effective implementation.

82. Telangana Receives ₹265.12 Crore for Agricultural Development under PM-RKVY and Krishonnati Yojana - PIB

Why in News?

- On 13 August 2026, Union Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan approved ₹265.12 crore for Telangana under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) and the Krishonnati Yojana.
- The approval followed a review of Telangana's 2026–27 annual action plan, expenditure progress and implementation of agricultural programmes.

Financial Allocation and Expenditure

- **Total allocation:** ₹265.12 crore.
- **PM-RKVY component**: ₹157.66 crore.
- **Krishonnati Yojana component**: ₹107.46 crore.
- The Project Approval Committee approved Telangana's 2026–27 annual action plan of ₹651.06 crore, including a proposed Central share of ₹390.63 crore.
- The first sanction was ₹157.65 crore, issued on 12 May 2026. Telangana had spent ₹96.05 crore, or 60.93%, of this amount at the time of review.

Agricultural Schemes

- **PM-RKVY:** Supports state-level agricultural development interventions, including productivity improvement and agricultural infrastructure, based on approved plans.
- **Krishonnati Yojana (KY):** An umbrella framework supporting agricultural development and productivity through designated schemes and interventions.
- Both programmes involve Centre–State coordination, with funding and implementation monitored through approved action plans and expenditure reviews.

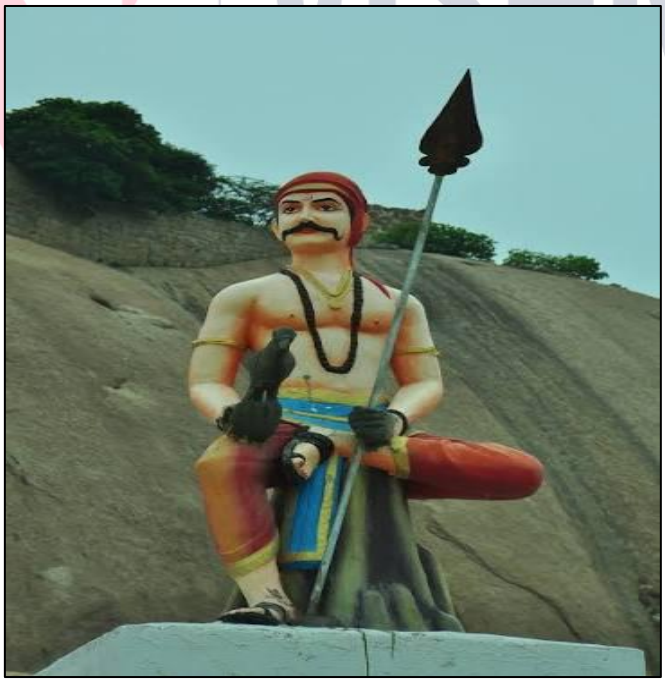
Telangana-Specific Initiatives and Implementation Priorities

- **Farmer ID and fertiliser distribution**: The Union Minister appreciated Telangana's model for improving transparency and efficiency in farmer services.
- **Oilseeds and pulses:** The Centre flagged relatively slower expenditure under these missions and called for closer monitoring of implementation.
- **Centre–State coordination:** The allocation reflects the role of joint planning, expenditure reviews and performance monitoring in agricultural programme implementation.
- **Expected impact:** Timely utilisation can support agricultural productivity, infrastructure development and farmer welfare; actual outcomes will depend on implementation and delivery at the state level.

83. Sardar Sarvai Papanna Goud – Telangana State Portal

Why in News?

- On 18 August 2026, Telangana Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy unveiled Sardar Sarvai Papanna Goud's statue at Tank Bund, Hyderabad, on his 376th Jayanti.



Early Life and Historical Background

- **Period:** Late 17th and early 18th centuries; he lived during the reign of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.
- **Regional association:** Belonged to the historical Telangana region and is associated with present-day Warangal district.
- **Social background:** Remembered as a leader who emerged from a non-royal background and challenged established political and social hierarchies.

- Detailed, verified information about his childhood and formal education is limited in the cited official historical material.

Major Contributions

- **Resistance to Mughal rule:** Challenged Mughal authority in Telangana through military campaigns.
- **Guerrilla warfare:** Organised and trained a small army to conduct guerrilla attacks against stronger opponents.
- **Fort-building:** Established a power base at Khilashapur and constructed or controlled forts at places including Sarvaipeta, Thatikonda, Vemulakonda and Shahpuram.
- **Regional administration:** His control extended across several parts of present-day Telangana, including areas around Bhuvanagiri and Warangal.
- **Development works:** The Telangana SCERT textbook cites an existing check dam at Thatikonda as evidence of development-oriented activity during his rule.

Personality and Legacy

- **Leadership:** Remembered for military organisation, strategic resistance and determination.
- **Social significance:** Commemorated as a symbol of Bahujan identity, self-respect and resistance to oppression.
- **Heritage:** Khilashapur Fort, in Jangaon district, remains associated with his legacy; Telangana's Department of Heritage lists conservation works at the fort.

84. Telangana Irrigation Projects: Environmental Clearances and Inter-State Coordination – Telangana State Portal

Why in News?

- On 5 August 2026, Telangana Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy met Union Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav and sought expedited environmental clearances for the Palamuru–Rangareddy, Gouravelli, Seethamma Sagar and Dindi irrigation projects.
- The Chief Minister also urged Union Jal Shakti Minister C.R. Patil to facilitate Maharashtra's consent to increase the proposed height of the Tummidihatti barrage on the Pranahita River.

River and Projects

- **Pranahita River:** A major tributary of the Godavari River system, associated with the inter-State water interests of Telangana and Maharashtra.
- **Tummidihatti barrage:** Proposed on the Pranahita River; Telangana sought a height of 150–152 metres, compared with the earlier agreed height of 148 metres.
- **Palamuru–Rangareddy:** A lift-irrigation project intended to supply water to drought-prone and upland areas of southern Telangana.

- **Dindi:** A lift-irrigation project intended to improve water availability in parts of the Nalgonda region.
- **Gouravelli and Seethamma Sagar:** Projects intended to strengthen irrigation and water availability in Telangana.

Key Developments and Financial Implications

- The State Government reported expenditure of ₹36,437 crore on Palamuru–Rangareddy, ₹3,187 crore on Dindi, ₹1,835 crore on Seethamma Sagar and ₹1,350 crore on Gouravelli.
- According to the State Government, pending clearances had stalled works and contributed to rising project costs. These figures and assessments were presented by the Chief Minister during the meeting.
- Telangana argued that a 150–152 metre Tummidihatti barrage could enable gravity-based water supply, reducing dependence on pumping and associated electricity expenditure. The State also maintained that the higher height would not significantly increase submergence in Maharashtra.

Environmental and Federal Dimensions

- **Environmental clearance:** Irrigation projects must comply with applicable environmental regulations and approval requirements; requests for expedited clearance do not themselves constitute approval.
- **Inter-State cooperation:** Raising Tummidihatti's height requires consultation with Maharashtra because of potential implications for submergence and water management.
- **Institutional mechanism:** The Union Jal Shakti Minister indicated that discussions would begin between officials of both States under the Central Water Commission (CWC), followed by a meeting of their Irrigation Ministers.
- **Development implications:** Timely decisions could support irrigation expansion, agricultural livelihoods and water access in the erstwhile Adilabad region, while requiring due consideration of environmental safeguards and inter-State concerns.

85. AgriStack Incentives: Telangana's Digital Agriculture Initiative - PIB

Why in News?

- On 31 August 2026, The Times of India reported that Telangana had secured cumulative Central incentives of ₹599 crore under AgriStack-related initiatives, including a fresh ₹175-crore incentive for a digital fertiliser-distribution system.
- Verification note: The specific ₹599-crore cumulative figure and ₹175-crore incentive could not be independently confirmed in the official government sources located. They should therefore be attributed to the newspaper report rather than presented as officially verified figures.

What Is AgriStack?

- AgriStack is a farmer-centric Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) initiative of the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- It aims to create integrated digital records of farmers, landholdings, crops and other agricultural information to facilitate efficient delivery of government services.
- Its three foundational components are:
    - Farmer Registry: Digital identification and profiles of farmers.
    - Geo-Referenced Village Maps: Spatial information relating to village land parcels.
    - Crop Sown Registry: Digital records of crops cultivated.
- State governments and Union Territories create and maintain these registries. Farmer IDs are generated by synchronising farmer details with digitised land records.

Telangana's Initiative and Significance

- **Digital fertiliser distribution:** Linking farmer records with land and crop information can help improve the targeting and monitoring of fertiliser distribution.
- **Transparency:** Digital transaction records can strengthen accountability and help identify irregularities in the distribution chain.
- **Targeted delivery:** Reliable farmer databases can support better coordination of agricultural inputs and welfare schemes.
- **Inclusion concerns:** Tenant farmers, cultivators without updated land records and farmers facing digital-access barriers may require alternative verification and grievance-redressal mechanisms.
- **Data protection:** AgriStack must maintain accurate records, protect personal information and ensure appropriate consent and authorised access. The Union Government has stated that its design incorporates safeguards under the Digital Personal Data Protection framework.

86. Mulkanoor Inscription: Evidence of Kalyani Chalukya Links in Telangana – Deccan Chronicle

Why in News?

- On 14 August 2026, reports highlighted the identification of a partly damaged inscription at Mulkanoor, Bheemadevarapalli mandal, Hanamkonda district, Telangana, associated with the Kalyani Chalukya period.
- The inscription reportedly records a land grant by a feudatory, providing evidence of historical political and administrative connections in the Warangal region. The specific discovery could not be independently verified through an official government announcement.

Kalyani Chalukyas

- **Period:** Approximately 10th–12th centuries CE; the dynasty ruled from Kalyana, in present-day Karnataka.
- **Important ruler:** Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI (1076–1126 CE), one of the dynasty's prominent rulers.
- **Regional administration:** The Chalukyas exercised authority through subordinate chiefs and feudatories, who administered territories and supported religious institutions.
- **Official historical resource:** The Telangana government's Epigraphia Telanganica project documents inscriptions from early Telangana history, including records of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyana.



Inscription: Key Features

- **Location:** Mulkanoor, Bheemadevarapalli mandal, Hanamkonda district.
- **Language and script:** Kannada language written in Telugu-Kannada script, according to the published report.
- The decipherable portion reportedly refers to a land donation by a Mahasamanta (a high-ranking feudatory or subordinate chief).
- **Limitation:** Damage to the inscription has restricted decipherment; its precise date and the full details of the grant remain uncertain in the available report.

Historical Significance

- **Epigraphy:** Stone inscriptions serve as primary sources for reconstructing political, social and economic history.
- **Land administration:** Grant records can reveal landholding arrangements, local authority and patronage of religious institutions.
- **Regional history:** The discovery may add to evidence of Kalyani Chalukya influence in the Warangal region.
- **Heritage documentation:** The Telangana Department of Heritage undertakes inscription studies, archaeological exploration and monument conservation.

87. Gollala Gudi Declared a Monument of National Importance – News on Air

Why in News?

- On 31 August 2026, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), under the Ministry of Culture, notified Gollala Gudi at Palampet, Mulugu district, Telangana, as a Monument of National Importance.
- The declaration was issued through Notification S.O. 4802(E) under Section 4(3) of the Ancient

Gollala Gudi

- **Dynasty:** Associated with the Kakatiya period, known for distinctive temple architecture and stone craftsmanship.
- **Location:** Palampet, Mulugu district, south-west of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple.
- **Architectural type:** Trikutalaya — a temple complex with three sanctums (garbhagrihas) and an east-facing mandapa (pillared hall).



Architectural Features

- **Sculptural decoration:** Parapet sculptures, carved hamsas (swans), and jali (lattice) work on the entablature and doorways.
- **Detached shrines:** Two shrines in front feature carved dvarapalas (guardian figures).
- **Deity sculptures:** Niches contain images of Vishnu, Lakshmi, Ganesha and Mahishasuramardini.
- **Protected area:** The Gazette schedule identifies 0.25 acre in Revenue Survey No. 417/3 (part), Palampet, under ASI ownership.

Significance of the Notification

- **Heritage conservation:** Places the monument under national-level protection and conservation arrangements administered by ASI.
- **Cultural tourism:** Adds another heritage attraction near Ramappa Temple, potentially strengthening tourism in Mulugu district.

- **Historical value:** Supports the documentation and preservation of Kakatiya-era architectural and sculptural traditions.

88. PM Gati Shakti and LEADS Workshop Hosted by Telangana – Invest Telangana

Why in News?

- On 26 August 2026, Telangana hosted the PM Gati Shakti and LEADS 2025 Dissemination Workshop for Southern States and Union Territories, bringing together government officials, industry representatives and logistics stakeholders.
- The workshop was organised by the Government of Telangana, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), and BISAG-N.

PM Gati Shakti and LEADS

- PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan: Launched in 2021, it promotes integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure projects through a geospatial digital platform.
- LEADS: Stands for Logistics Ease Across Different States. It is an assessment initiative of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry that evaluates States and Union Territories on logistics infrastructure, services and operational efficiency.

Key Highlights of the Workshop

- **Regional participation:** Representatives from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep participated alongside Telangana stakeholders.
- **Core discussions:** Integrated infrastructure planning, multimodal connectivity, supply-chain efficiency and inter-State coordination.
- **Telangana's initiatives:** The State highlighted plans for a State Logistics Policy, a State Integrated Logistics Master Plan, and City Logistics Plans for Hyderabad and Warangal.
- **LEADS performance:** Telangana was identified as a High Performer among landlocked States in LEADS 2025.

Significance for Telangana

- **Industrial competitiveness:** Better connectivity can reduce freight delays and logistics costs, supporting manufacturing, exports and investment.
- **Multimodal transport:** Coordinating road, rail, warehousing and logistics parks can improve cargo movement and first- and last-mile connectivity.
- **Implementation priorities:** Effective outcomes depend on interdepartmental coordination, data sharing, timely infrastructure execution and sustainable logistics practices.

89. Telangana's Urban Transformation and Jobs Programme — Proposed ₹4,000-Crore Initiative – Indian Express

Why in News?

- On 8 August 2026, reports stated that the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, had cleared the Project Preparation Report for Telangana's proposed Urban Transformation and Jobs Programme.
- Important verification note: I could not independently locate an official DEA, Telangana Government or World Bank announcement confirming this specific clearance and its financial figures. The details below should therefore be treated as reported, not officially confirmed.

Urban Transformation

- **Urban infrastructure:** Includes water supply, sewerage, stormwater drainage, public spaces and urban mobility.
- **Municipal finance:** Refers to the revenue mobilisation, budgeting and financial management capacity of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
- **City Economic Regions:** A regional-development approach connecting urban centres with surrounding areas to encourage investment, connectivity and employment.

Key Features of the Proposed Programme

- **Estimated outlay:** ₹4,000 crore, equivalent to approximately US$430 million, according to the report.
- **Proposed World Bank contribution:** US$301 million, or approximately ₹2,800 crore.
- **Infrastructure focus:** Improving basic services and developing liveable, climate-resilient Tier-II and Tier-III urban clusters.
- **Governance reforms:** Strengthening municipal finances, digital governance and access to infrastructure financing.
- **Economic development:** Improving regional connectivity, encouraging private investment and supporting job creation.

Significance and Implementation Considerations

- **Economic growth:** Better urban infrastructure can improve productivity, attract investment and support employment.
- **Climate resilience:** Improved drainage and resilient infrastructure can reduce urban flood risks.
- **Fiscal accountability:** Loan terms, counterpart funding, project selection and measurable outcomes will be important.
- **Approval status:** Clearance of a Project Preparation Report is not equivalent to final project approval, loan signing or disbursement.

90. Telangana's August 2026 Monsoon Deficit: Agriculture and Water Management Concerns – Indian Express

Why in News?

- Telangana recorded 134.5 mm rainfall against the normal 215.8 mm in August 2026, representing a 38% monthly deficit, according to figures attributed to the Telangana Development and Planning Society (TGDPS).
- For 1 June–31 August 2026, cumulative rainfall stood at 473.8 mm against the normal 573.5 mm, a 17% seasonal deficit.
- The 38% figure refers to August alone; the 17% figure covers the cumulative June–August period.

Monsoon and Rainfall Monitoring

- **Southwest monsoon:** The principal rainy season for much of India, critical for agricultural operations, soil moisture, reservoir inflows and groundwater recharge.
- **TGDPS:** Telangana Development and Planning Society supports weather monitoring, forecasting and dissemination of real-time weather information through its monitoring network.
- **Rainfall deficit:** The percentage shortfall between actual rainfall and the climatological normal for a specified period.

Agricultural and Geographical Implications

- **Rain-fed agriculture:** Prolonged dry spells can reduce soil moisture, affect crop growth and increase irrigation requirements.
- **Uneven distribution:** State-level averages can conceal district-level shortages, making local rainfall monitoring essential.
- **Reservoir management:** Rainfall forecasts and storage assessments are important for balancing irrigation, drinking-water demand and other uses.
- **Climate adaptation:** Contingency crop planning, micro-irrigation, soil-moisture conservation and timely agricultural advisories can reduce exposure to rainfall variability.

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