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भारत सरकार

Central Ground Water Board

Department of Water Resources, River
Development and Ganga Rejuvenation,

Ministry of Jal Shakti

Government of India

AQUIFER MAPPING AND MANAGEMENT OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES

MEDAK DISTRICT, TELANGANA

दक्षिणी क्षेत्र, हैदराबाद

Southern Region, Hyderabad

**REPORT ON
AQUIFER MAPPING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF
GROUND WATER RESOURCES IN HARD ROCK AREAS OF
MEDAK DISTRICT (ERSTWHILE), TELANGANA STATE**

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AQUIFER MAPPING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF
GROUND WATER RESOURCES IN
MEDAK DISTRICT (ERSTWHILE), TELANGANA STATE

Executive summary

Content

Chapter No.	Content		Page No.
1	INTRODUCTION		1
	1.1	Objectives	1
	1.2	Scope of study	2
	1.3	Area details	2
	1.4	Climate and Rainfall	3
	1.5	Geomorphological set up	4
	1.6	Drainage and Structures	5
	1.7	Land use and cropping pattern (2019-20)	5
	1.8	Cropping Pattern trend	7
	1.9	Soils	9
	1.10	Irrigation	10
	1.11	Prevailing water conservation/recharge practices	11
	1.12	Geology	11
2	DATA COLLECTION AND GENERATION		11
	2.1	Hydrogeological Studies	12
		2.1.1 Ground water Occurrences and Movement	13
		2.1.2 Exploratory Drilling	14
		2.1.3 Ground water yield	14
	2.2	Water Levels	15
		2.2.1 Water Table Elevations (m amsl)	15
		2.2.2 Depth to Water Levels (DTW)	15
		2.2.3 Water level fluctuations (November vs. May)	16
		2.2.4 Long term water level trends (10 yrs)	16
	2.3	Geophysical studies	16
	2.4	Hydro-chemical studies	19
		2.4.1 Pre-monsoon	19
		2.4.2 Post-monsoon	19
3	DATA INTERPRETATION, INTEGRATION AND AQUIFER MAPPING		23
	3.1	Conceptualization of aquifer system in 3D	23
	3.2	Hydro-geological sections	24
		3.2.1 North-West and South-East Section	25

		3.2.2	South-West and North-East Section	25
		3.2.3	West-East Section	25
	3.3	Aquifer characterization		26
		3.3.1	Weathered zone	26
		3.3.2	Fractured zone	28
4	GROUNDWATER RESOURCES (2017)			30
5	GROUND WATER RELATED ISSUES and REASONS FOR ISSUES			32
	5.1	Issues		32
	5.2	Reasons for Issues		33
6	MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES			34
	6.1	Management plan		34
		6.1.1	Supply side measures	34
		6.1.1.1	Mission Kakatiya	34
		6.1.1.2	Mission Bhagiratha	35
		6.1.1.3	Artificial Recharge Structure	35
		6.1.1.4	Other supply side measures	39
		6.1.1.5	Water Conservation Measures	39
		6.1.2	Demand Side Measures	39
		6.1.2.1	Ongoing Micro-irrigation	39
		6.1.2.2	Proposed Micro-irrigation	39
		6.1.3	Impact of Kaleshwaram project	40
		6.1.4	Other Recommendations	41
	6.2	Expected Results and out come		42
	Acknowledgment			42

Figures

Figure-1.1	Location map, Medak district.	2
Figure-1.2	Isohyetal map , Medak district.	3
Figure-1.3	Geomorphology map.	4
Figure-1.4	Drainage and water bodies map. Medak district.	5
Figure-1.5	Land use and land cover of Medak district	6
Figure-1.6a & 1.6b	Cropping pattern in Khariff and Rabi	7
Figure-1.7	Cropping area trend plots	8
Figure-1.8	Soil map, Medak district.	9
Figure-1.9	Irrigation projects with command areas in Medak district	10
Figure-1.10	Geology map, Medak district.	11
Figure-2.1	Hydrogeological data availability map	13

Figure-2.2	Hydrogeology map, Medak district	14
Figure-2.3	Water Table Elevations (m amsl)	15
Figure-2.4	Depth to water levels Pre-monsoon	17
Figure-2.5	Depth to water levels Post –monsoon	17
Figure-2.6	Water Level Fluctuation (m) (Nov vs.May)	18
Figure-2.7	Graphical representation of water level trends (10 yrs)	18
Figure-2.8	Long-term water level trends (Pre and Post-monsoon-10yrs)	19
Figure-2.9	Distribution of Electrical conductivity (Pre-monsoon)	20
Figure-2.10	Distribution of Nitrate (Pre-monsoon)	21
Figure-2.11	Distribution of Fluoride (Pre-monsoon)	21
Figure-2.12	Distribution of Electrical conductivity (Post-monsoon)	22
Figure-2.13	Distribution of Nitrate (Post-monsoon)	22
Figure-2.14	Distribution of Fluoride (Post-monsoon)	23
Figure-3.1	3-D Model for study area	24
Figure-3.2	Layout of hydro geological Sections	25
Figure-3.3a-c	Hydro geological sections in different directions, Medak district	26
Figure-3.4	Thickness of Weathered zone, , Medak district	27
Figure-3.5	Depth wise weathered zone distribution	28
Figure-3.6	Depth of Fractured zone, Medak district	29
Figure-3.7	Depth wise distribution of fractures, Medak district	29
Figure-4.1	Utilizable ground water resources, Medak district (2017)	31
Figure-6.1	Priority-1 area, for sustainable management of ground water Resources, Medak district	37
Figure-6.2	Priority-2 area, for sustainable management of ground water Resources, Hard rock areas, Medak district	38

Table

Table-1.1	Cropping area trend	7
Table-2.1	Brief activities showing data compilation and generations.	11
Table-4.1	Computed Dynamic, In-storage ground water resources, Medak district.	31
Table-6.1	Hydrogeological characteristics of area	36

Annexure-1: Proposed Supply side interventions in Priority-1 area.

Annexure-2: Proposed Supply side interventions in Priority-2 area.

REPORT ON
AQUIFER MAPPING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF
GROUND WATER RESOURCES IN MEDAK (ERSTWHILE) DISTRICT,
TELANGANA STATE

AT A GLANCE

S.No.	Item	Particulars
1	Districts	: Medak (New districts: Medak, Sangareddy, Siddipet (part))
2	Revenue Mandals	: 46 (New mandals:61)
3	Villages	: 1267 Nos
4	Geographical area	: 9699 km ²
5	Mappable area	: 9699 km ²
5	Population (2011 Census)	: 30.31 lakh
6	Density of population (2011 Census)	: 313 persons/km ² .
7	Location	: North latitude 17°25'-18°16' East longitude 77°26'-79°16"
8	Rainfall (Normal)	: ~635-1035 mm (avg: 868 mm) (SW: 78 % & NE: 21 %)
9	Geomorphology	: Pediplain (57 %), pediment (20 %), Dissected plateau (16%), Denudation hills (3 %).
10	Major Rivers	: Manjeera
11	Watersheds	: 53 nos
12	Land Utilization (Ha) (2017-18)	: Forest occupies ~10 % of the total geographical area, barren and uncultivable land is 5.4%, land put to non-agricultural use is 7.3%, cultivable waste is 2%, current fallow lands are 17.8%. 23.4% area out of the cultivated area is under double cropping.
13	Soils	: Sandy loams soils (55 %) and Clayey soils (44%)
14	Cropping Pattern (2017-18) (Gross Area:416705 Ha)	: Crops grown are Cotton (45%) followed by Paddy (19%) during khariff and (62%) during rabi season. Pulses are grown in (10%) during khariff and Sugarcane is grown in (3%) during khariff and (6%) during rabi. The other crops are Millets and oil seeds.
15	Irrigation	: Major project: Singur project on Manjira (Registered ayacut:40000 ha, Mostly used for drinking water supply to Hyd.) Medium Projects: Nallavagu project (ayacut: 6030 ha), Ghanpur Anicut (ayacut: 21625 ha), MI Tanks: 582 (>100 Acres ayacut) and 5174 (<100 Acres ayacut) minor irrigation tanks
16	Prevailing Water	: PT: 1202 and 964 check dams and 994 farm ponds

	Conservation/Recharge Practices		Under Mission Kakatiya (Phase 1 to4) total ~12.08 MCM of silt is removed.
17	Geology	:	Granites: 64 %, BGC: 13%, Basalts : 19%, Laterite :3%.
18	Hydrogeological data points	:	329 hydrogeological data points (Exploration: 245(CGWB: 206 and SGWD: 39), VES: 84 (CGWB).
19	Number of ground water structures	:	As on 31/03/2017, CGWB drilled 206 bore wells Irrigation Wells: 1.52 lakhs (DW:0.15 lakhs and BW: 1.36 lakhs Domestic Wells: 4401 wells
20	Ground water yield (lps)	:	0.1 to 6 lps (Avg:1.2 lps) <0.1 to 6 lps (avg: 1.2 lps) in Granites and <0.1 to 4 lps (avg: 1.0 lps) in Basalts. Deepest Fracture : 198 m at Chinnakondur in Chinnakondur mandal
21	Water Levels Depth to water levels (m bgl)	:	123 wells (CGWB:44, SGWD:79) Water table elevations during pre-monsoon season vary from 326.5 - 628 m amsl and during post-monsoon season vary from 342.6 – 637 m amsl. Pre-monsoon season: 4.3 to 69.3 m bgl (average: 24.26 m bgl) and majority are in the range of 20- 40 m bgl (70 % area) followed by 10-20 mbgl (24% area). Deep water levels (> 40 mbgl) occupy 4% of area. Post-monsoon: 0.1 to 34.91 m bgl (average: 11.16) and majority are in the range of 10-20 m bgl (42% area) followed by 5-10 mbgl (35 % area) , shallow water levels < 5 mbgl (10 % area) and Deep water levels (> 20 m.bgl) occupy 12% of area.
22	Water Level Fluctuations (May vs. November)	:	-0.15 to 41.97 m.bgl. Only one well at Mulug village registered fall in water level
23	Long term water level trends (10yrs) (84 wells)	:	Pre-monsoon: Falling trends: 58 wells (-0.02 m/yr to -3.9 m/yr) Rising trends: 17 wells shows 0.01 to 1.22 m/yr. Post-monsoon: Falling trends: 60 wells (-0.005 m/yr to -4.9 m/yr) Rising trends: 23 wells shows 0.05 to 4.12 m/yr.
24	Geophysical data (down to 200 m)	:	84 VES Weathered granite/Gneiss <100Ω m , Semi-weathered granite/Gneiss 60-350 Ω m, Fractured granite/Gneiss >350 Ω m. and < 250 ohm (Ω) m for the weathered Basalt, 300-1100 Ω m for underlying fractured Basalt and > 1200 Ω m for massive Basalt.
25	Hydrochemistry	:	Total 507 data Pre-monsoon (CGWB:55 nos, SGWD:168 and RWS:103) Post-monsoon (SGWD:129 and RWS:149)
25.1	Electrical Conductivity (μ Siemens/cm)	:	Pre-monsoon: 156-6629 μ Siemens/cm (avg:1168) in 83 % of the area area EC is within 1500 μ Siemens/cm.

			Post-monsoon: 150 - 6091 μ Siemens/cm (avg:1229) in 83 % of the area EC is within 1500 μ Siemens/cm.		
25.2	Fluoride mg/l	:	Pre-monsoon: 0.02- 4.75 mg/L, 7% of area are unfit for human consumptions. Post-monsoon: 0.06- 3.06 mg/L, 8 % of area are unfit for human consumptions.		
25.3	Nitrate mg/l	:	Pre-monsoon: BDL to 230 mg/l and found 15 % of samples are unfit for human consumption Post-monsoon: BDL to 496 and 24% of samples are unfit for human consumption.		
26	Conceptualization		Weathered zone (~20 m).		Fractured zone(20-198m.)
27	Aquifer Characterization	:	Saprolite (~13 m) and lower sap rock (13-20) 10-20 m weathering occurs in 75% followed by < 10 m in 15% of area and deep weathering occurs in 10 % of area.		Majority of fractures ~77% occurs within 100 m depth in Granites and ~70% within 100 m depth in Basalts . Deepest fracture at 198 m at Chinnakondur in Chinnakondur mandal.
27.1	Aquifer wise Ground water yield	:	<0.1 to 3 lps. Lower yields (< 1 lps) occur in most of the area and moderate yields (1-3 lps) occur in central and eastern part and higher yields (> 3 lps) occur in southern and southwestern parts.		Yield varies from 0.01 to 6.7 lps.(avg: 1.2 lps)
27.2	Transmissivity (m^2/day)	:	1- 66 m^2/day and in majority of wells it is <20 m^2/day ,		1- 122 m^2/day and in majority of wells it is <30 m^2/day ,
27.3	Specific Yield	:	< 1 to 2 %		-
27.4	Storativity	:	-		0.00001 to 0.0001
28	Ground water Resources (2017) MCM (As per New Districts and New mandals)	:	Command		Non-Command Total
28.1	Net Dynamic groundwater availability	:	67.26		1019 1086
28.2	Gross GW Draft	:	16.95		792 809
28.3	Provision for Domestic &Industrial (2025)	:	9.01		112.6 121.6
28.4	Average Stage of Ground water development (%)	:	25		77 74
28.5	Net GW Availability for future irrigation	:	48.8		171 220
28.6	In storage GW Resources	:	292.9 MCM (May) Net recharge during monsoon season is 817.7 MCM		
28.7	Categorization of mandals		Mandal wise it varies from 29 % to 127% (OE:11, C:7, SC: 24 and Safe:19)		

29	Major Ground Water Issues Identified	<p>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-exploitation: ~2278 Km² (8% of area) covering 376 villages. • Ground water Pollution: Geogenic:- Fluoride (10 % samples are unfit for human consumptions. Anthropogenic:- Nitrate 20 % samples are unfit for human consumptions). • Deep water levels (> 20 m bgl) are observed during pre - monsoon season in 74 % of area and 12% in post-monsoon. • Declining water levels: Out of 84 wells analyzed, 58wells shown falling trend in pre-monsoon and 60 during post-monsoon season. • Low Sustainability: Low yield (<1 lps) occurs in ~54 % of area and reduction in yield over a period of time. • Water marketing is present in almost all over the area. <p>Change in land use from agricultural land to residential purposes and cropping pattern from traditional crops to Paddy and cash crops (cotton and spices) is observed.</p>
30	Management Strategies	<p>:</p> <p>Supply side measures</p> <p>Ongoing Projects</p> <p>Mission Kakatiya: (Phase-1 to 4): ~12 MCM of silt is removed from 85% of tanks contributing to ~ 4 MCM to groundwater and with this additional ~500 ha land can be brought under irrigated dry (ID) crops under tank ayacut.</p> <p>To be taken up ~ remaining 826 tanks in next phases for de-silting.</p> <p>Mission Bhagiratha:~110 MCM of water will be imported from surface sources this will save ~66 MCM of ground water and from this ~11000 ha of additional land can be brought under ID crops.</p> <p>To be taken up (Artificial Recharge Structure)</p> <p>Priority-1:Over-exploited villages: 457(~2278 km²)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 673 ARS (CD with recharge shafts: 220 and PT:453) • Cost Rs ~123 Crores <p>Priority-2:Other remaining villages:808 (~6531 km²)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2254 ARS (CD with recharge shafts:1006 and PT:1248) • Cost Rs ~400 Crores. <p>Water Conservation measures (WCM) Farm Ponds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of form ponds can be 10 x 10 x 3 m. Total 24306 farm ponds are recommended (20 in each village in 1257 villages) with total cost of 60.76 crores. this can create an

		<p>additional storage of 7.2 MCM</p> <p>Demand side measure</p> <p>Ongoing work: In the area till date a total ~40954 ha area is brought under micro-irrigation saving ~122 MCM of groundwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed micro Irrigation: ~62,850 ha of additional land that can be brought under micro-irrigation Cost: 377 crores. With this ~188 MCM of ground water can be conserved over the traditional irrigation practices. <p>Other Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of Minimum Support Price in advance (before start of season) and improved facilities at procurement centres. • As a mandatory measure, every groundwater user should recharge rainwater through artificial recharge structures in proportionate to the extraction on OE blocks. • Capacity building in power supply regulation (4 hour each in morning and evening) will increase the sustainability of wells • A participatory groundwater management (PGWM) approach in sharing of groundwater and monitoring resources on a constant basis along with effective implementation of the existing 'Water, Land and Trees Act' of 2002 (WALTA-2002). • Laser levelling of irrigated land. • Subsidy/incentives on cost involved in sharing of groundwater may be given to the concerned farmers. • In urban and rural areas the sewerage line should be constructed to arrest leaching of nitrate
31	Expected Results and Out come	<p>: With the above interventions costing Rs 961 crores (excluding the cost involved in Mission Kakatiya and Mission Bhagiratha), the likely benefit would be net saving of 257 MCM of ground water or net reduction of 17% in stage of ground water, i.e., from 74 % to 57 %</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time cost will be ~3 paisa/litre (Rs 27 /m³ of ground water).

ABBREVIATIONS

2D	:	2 Dimensional
3D	:	3 Dimensional
ARS	:	Artificial Recharge Structures
Avg	:	Average
BDL	:	Below Detection Level
BW	:	Bore Well
CD	:	Check dam
CGWB	:	Central Ground Water Board
Cr	:	Crore
DTW	:	Depth to water
DW	:	Dug well
EC	:	Electrical conductivity
EL	:	East Longitude
F	:	Fluoride
FP	:	Farm Pond
GEC	:	Ground Water Estimation committee
GW	:	Ground Water
Ha	:	Hectare
Ha.m	:	Hectare meter
ID	:	Irrigated dry
IMD	:	India Meteorological Department
Km ²	:	square kilometre
LPS	:	Litres per second
M	:	meter
M ³	:	Cubic meter
m bgl	:	Metres below ground level
MCM	:	Million cubic meter
Mg/l	:	Milligram per litre
MI	:	Micro irrigation
Min	:	Minimum
max	:	Maximum
MPT	:	Mini percolation tank
MSP	:	Minimum Support price
NL	:	North Latitude
NO ₃	:	Nitrate
OE	:	Over Exploited
PGWM	:	Participatory ground water management
PT	:	Percolation tank
SGWD	:	State Ground Water Department
S	:	Storativity
Sy	:	Specific Yield
T	:	Transmissivity
WCM	:	Water conservation measures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Medak (erstwhile) district covering an area of 9699 km², receives an average annual normal rainfall of 868 mm of which SW monsoon 78 % and north-east monsoon contributes 21.5 %. During the year 2017-18, the district received 832 mm (4% less) rainfall than normal annual rainfall. Administratively, the area is governed by 46 revenue mandals with 1267 villages. The population of the district is ~ 30.31 lakhs (2011 census) with average density of 313 persons/km².

The area is underlain by Granites (64 %), Banded Gneissic Complex (13%), Basalt (19%). Pediplains are major geomorphic feature (57% of area), followed by pediment (20%), Dissected plateau (16%), Denudation hills (3 %). Most of the area is drained by rivers Manjeera, Maneru, Musi and their tributaries and are divided into 53 watersheds. The soils are sandy loamy (55%) and clayey soils (45%). The gross cropped area (2019-20) during khariff season is 505888 ha and during rabi season is 127035 ha (Total 632923 ha). The net cropped area is 541854 ha. Crops grown are Cotton (45%) followed by Paddy (19%) during khariff and (62%) during rabi season. Pulses are grown in (10%) during khariff and Sugarcane is grown in(3%) during khariff and (6%) during rabi. The other crops are Millets and oil seeds. Long term cropping pattern shows rising trend in Paddy and Cotton cropping areas and fall in Millets, Sugarcane and Pulses cropping areas Over all the cropping area of the district is increasing at a rate of 5374 Ha/Yr.

There is no major irrigation project in the district. Two medium projects namely Nallavagu project and Ghanpur Anicut, with irrigation potential of 6030 and 21625 acres are there in the district. The other minor projects in the district include Rachakattu reservoir, Pallavaram project, Gunduvagu anicut, SMC works and P.R tanks (>100 Acres ayacut) with 582 tanks and P.R tanks (<100 Acres ayacut) with 5174 tanks with combined irrigation potential of 237516 acres. During the year 2017-18, 91675 ha area was irrigated from surface water. Ground water contributes 78 % of irrigation and surface water 22 %. In the area there are ~1202 PT and 964 CD and ~40954 ha of land is brought under MI and ~12 MCM of silt is removed under Mission Kakatiya.

Exploratory results of CGWB (206 no.) wells are analysed of which 53 wells are drilled in Basaltic area and 153 wells in Granitic area. These comprise 01 well of shallow depth (30 m), 44 nos (30-60 m), 33 nos (60-100 m), 25 nos (100-150 m), 103 nos (150-200 m) depth. There

are ~1.65 lakh agricultural wells (Irrigation BW: 1.36 lakhs, Irrigation DW: 0.24 lakh and Domestic wells 4401). Ground water yield varies from <0.1 to 6 lps in Granite/Gneisses and <0.1 to 4 lps in Basalts. Majority of fractures occur within 100 m depth and deepest fracture is encountered at 198 m.bgl at Chinnakondur in Chinnakondur mandal.

Water levels are monitored through 123 Piezometer wells during pre and post-monsoon season. The DTW varies from 4.3 to 69.3 m bgl (average: 24.26) and 0.1 to 35.91 m bgl (average: 11.16) during pre and post-monsoon season respectively. During pre-monsoon season 20-40 m water level range is more predominant (70% of area) followed by 10-20 m (24 % of area), and > 40 m.bgl (4 % of area). During post-monsoon season 10-20 m water level is more predominant (42 % of area), followed by 5-10 m (35 % of area) and < 5 m (10 % of area). Water level fluctuation (Nov Vs. May) data indicates that out of 194 wells, only one well at Mulug village registered fall in water level. Water level fluctuations vary from -0.15 to 41.97 m with average rise of 13.19 m. Long-term water level trends from 84wells during pre-monsoon shows falling trends in 58 wells -0.02 m/yr to -3.5 m/yr (0 to 1 m: 35 wells, 1-2 m: 15 wells and > 2: 8 wells) and 17 wells shows a rising trend in the range of 0.01 to 4.12 m/yr. During post-monsoon season, 60 wells show falling trends in the range of -0.005 m/yr to -4.9 m/yr and 23 wells show rising trends in the range of 0.05 to 4.12 m/yr.

Geophysical data from 84 VES data (CGWB) reveals resistivity < 100 Ohm (Ω) m for the weathered granite, 60-350 Ω m for underlying semi weathered granite, between 180-350 Ω m for fractured granite and > 350 Ω m for massive granite. < 250 ohm (Ω) m for the weathered Basalt (1-20 m), 300-1100 Ω m for underlying fractured Basalt (70-100m) and > 1200 Ω m for massive Basalt.

Total 504 ground water samples (Pre-monsoon:326 and Post-monsoon:278) were analysed for knowing the suitability of ground water for drinking purposes. In 83% of area EC is in the range of < 1500 μ Siemens/cm during pre and post-monsoon seasons. During pre-monsoon season, concentration of NO_3 ranges from BDL to 230 mg/l and found that in 15 % samples beyond permissible limit of BIS (45 mg/l) and F concentration varies from 0.02 to 4.57 mg/l and found 90% of the samples with in permissible limits of BIS (< 1.5 mg/l). During post-monsoon season, concentration of NO_3 ranges from BDL to 496 mg/l and in 20 % of samples it is beyond maximum permissible limit of BIS (45 mg/l). The F concentration varies from 0.03 to 3.06 mg/l and in 22 samples (8%) it is beyond maximum permissible limit of BIS.

Based on 329 hydrogeological data points, aquifers from the area can be conceptualized in to 2 no.s namely 1) weathered zone (~20 m) and 2) fractured zone (20- 198 m). Weathered zone has gone dry in most of the area due to over-exploitation during pre-monsoon season. Weathered zone in the range of < 10 m occurs in 15 % of area, 10-20 m in 75 % of area, and deep weathering (> 20 m) in 10 % of area. Ground water yield of this zone varies from 0.1-3 lps, Transmissivity varies from 1 to 66 m²/day in Granites and upto 14 m²/day in Basalts. Fracturing zone varies from 20 to 198 m (deepest fracture at Chinnakondur mandal). In majority of area (65%) fractures occur within < 60 m depth in Granites and 48% in Basalts. It is observed that 60-100 m. fractures constitute 12 % in Granites and 22% in Basalts, while > 100 m. fractures comprise 23 % in Granites and 31% in Basalts. Ground water yield varies from 0.01 to 6 lps. Transmissivity (T) varies from 1 to 122 m²/day in Granites and 0.1 to 90 m²/day in Basalts.

Net dynamic replenishable ground water availability as on 2017 is 1086 MCM, gross ground water draft is 809 MCM, provision for drinking and industrial use for the year 2025 is 121 MCM and net available balance for future irrigation use is 220 MCM. The stage of ground water development varies from 29% to 127%. The in-storage ground water resources down to the maximum fractured depth (198 m) is 292.9 MCM.

Major issues identified are over-exploitation (2278 km² area covering 376 villages, geo-genic (F), deep water levels (> 20 m bgl) in 73 % of the area during pre-monsoon season and declining water levels in majority of hydrograph stations and sustainability in 54 % of the area. Other issues identified are water marketing, change in cropping pattern etc.

The management strategies mainly include both supply side and demand side. The supply side measure includes ongoing work under Mission Kakatiya where ~12 MCM of silt has been removed from existing 85 % tanks. This will contribute ~3MCM of ground water by recharge, with this additional ~500 ha land can be brought under irrigated dry (ID) crops in tank ayacut. Under Mission Bhagiratha, there is plan to import ~110 MCM of water for drinking purposes which will save the present ~66 MCM of water for drinking and domestic purposes and with this additional ~11000 ha of land can be brought under ID crops.

Construction of 673 ARS with ~123 crores in **priority-1** area (over-exploited 457 villages) and constructions of 2254 ARS with ~400 crores in **priority-2** area (other area) are recommended as supply side measures. Under Water conservation measures, construction of 24306 nos of farm ponds are proposed with a cost of 60.76 crores in all villages.

Demand side measure includes bringing ~62840 ha of land (from 1257 villages @50 ha/village)) under micro-irrigation with total cost of **377** crores. With this 188 MCM of ground water will be saved in both seasons by utilizing same units.

The ongoing Kaleshwaram project is proposed to create ~275784 Ha ayacut, which can irrigate ~55% of gross cropped area in the district.

Other measure includes providing good quality seeds, improved procurement facilities, providing Minimum Support Price, mandatory artificial recharge at every Govt and industrial units. Application of laser levelling technology in irrigated land, Subsidy on cost involved in sharing of ground water, providing proper sewerage system and participatory groundwater management (PGWM) are the other measures recommended.

With the above interventions costing Rs 961 crores (excluding the cost involved in Mission Kakatiya and Mission Bhagiratha), the likely benefit would be the net saving of 257 MCM of ground water. This will bring down the stage of ground water development by 17 % (from 74 % to 57%).

**NUMBER OF DATA POINTS USED FOR PREPARATION OF VARIOUS
MAPS/FIGS- MEDAK DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE**

S. No.	Data	Aquifer	Total Data Points	Source		
				CGWB	SGWD	Well Inventory
1	Panel Diagram (3-D)	Combine	329	Expl:206 VES:84	39	-
2	Hydrogeological Sections	4 no	329	Expl:206 VES:84	39	-
3	Fence/panel Diagrams	1 no	329	Expl:206 VES:84	39	-
4	Depth of weathering	1 no	329	Expl:206 VES:84	39	-
5	Depth of fracturing	1 no	329	Expl:206 VES:84	39	-
6	Groundwater Yield	Weathered zone	329	84	23	102
		Fractured zone	245	125	21	56
7	Transmissivity (m ² /day)	Weathered zone	10	10	0	0
		Fractured zone	52	52	0	0
8	Depth to Water Level Maps	Combine	123	84	108	-
9	Water Level Fluctuation	Combine	123	84	108	-
10	Long term water level trends	Combine	84	52	32	0
11	Water quality Pre Post	Combine	504 Pre:326	55	SGWD:168 and RWS : 103)	0
			Post:278	0	SGWD:129 and RWS : 149)	0

1. INTRODUCTION

Aquifer mapping is a multidisciplinary and a holistic scientific approach wherein a combination of geologic, geophysical, hydrologic and chemical analysis is applied to characterize the quantity, quality and sustainability of ground water in aquifers. In recent past, there has been a paradigm shift from “**groundwater development**” to “**groundwater management**”. As large parts of India particularly hard rocks have become water stressed due to rapid growth in demand for water due to population growth, irrigation, urbanization and changing life style. Therefore, in order to have an accurate and comprehensive micro-level picture of groundwater in India, aquifer mapping in different hydrogeological settings at the appropriate scale is devised and implemented, to enable robust groundwater management plans. This will help in achieving drinking water security, improved irrigation facility and sustainability in water resources development in large parts of rural and many parts of urban India. The aquifer mapping program is important for planning suitable adaptation strategies to meet climate change also. Thus the crux of National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) is not merely mapping, but reaching the goal-that of ground water management through community participation.

Hard rocks (Granites/Gneisses) lack primary porosity, and groundwater occurrence is limited to secondary porosity developed by weathering and fracturing. Weathered zone is the potential recharge zone for deeper fractures and excessive withdrawal from this zone leads to drying up in places and reducing the sustainability of structures. Besides these quantitative aspects, groundwater quality also represents a major challenge which is threatened by both geogenic and anthropogenic pollution. In some places, the aquifers have high level of geogenic contaminants, such as fluoride, rendering them unsuitable for drinking purposes. High utilization of fertilizers for agricultural productions and improper development of sewage system in rural/urban areas lead to point source pollution viz., nitrate and chloride.

1.1 Objectives: In view of the above challenges, an integrated hydrogeological study was taken up to develop a reliable and comprehensive aquifer map and to suggest suitable groundwater management plan on 1: 50,000 scale.

1.2 Scope of study: The main scope of study is summarised below.

1. Compilation of existing data (exploration, geophysical, groundwater level and groundwater quality with geo-referencing information and identification of principal aquifer units.
2. Periodic long term monitoring of ground water regime (for water levels and water quality) for creation of time series data base and ground water resource estimation.
3. Quantification of groundwater availability and assessing its quality.
4. To delineate aquifer in 3-D along with their characterization on 1:50,000 scale.
5. To formulate groundwater management plans.

1.3 Area Details: The Medak district (Erstwhile) having geographical area of 9699 km², lies between north latitude 17°25'26"-18°16'46" and east longitude 77°26'49"-79°16'59". It is part of the river Godavari basin (**Fig.1.1**). Out of total area, the non-command area is 83 % and command area (17%) and hilly area is 9%. Administratively the district is governed by 46 revenue mandals (61 new mandals) with 1011 Panchayats and 1267 villages with a population of ~30.31 lakhs (2011 census), Population wise Regode Mandal has lowest population (33,056) and Siddipet mandal has highest population (152365).

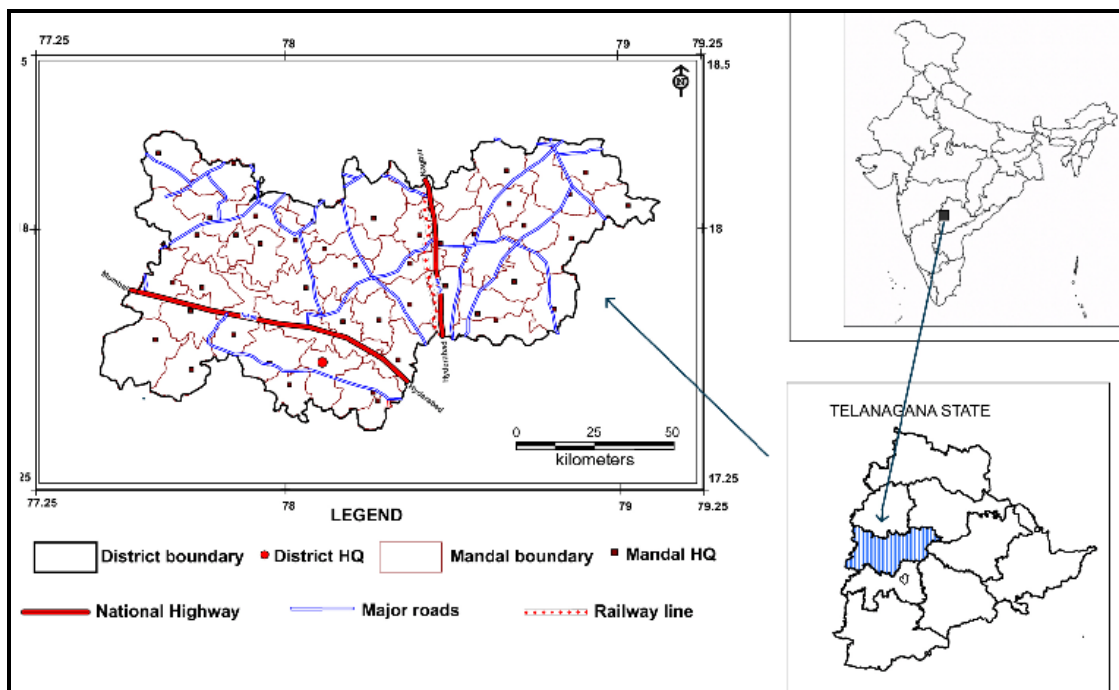


Fig.1.1: Location map of Medak district (Erstwhile).

1.4 Climate and Rainfall: The climate of the district is characterised by hot summer and generally dry weather except during S-W monsoon season. The normal mean daily minimum and maximum temperatures are 26 °C and 40 °C during May and 13°C and 28.2 °C during December. Normal annual rainfall varies between 635 mm (Kondapak) and 1035 mm (Medak) with average of 868 mm (**Fig. 1.2**). ~ SW monsoon contributes 78%, NE monsoon contributes 21.5% while the rest by winter and summer rainfall. Rainfall increases from west to central part and from east to central part and then decreases further south-east. As per the IMD rainfall data, during the year 2019, it received 832 mm of rainfall (-4% less than normal rainfall).

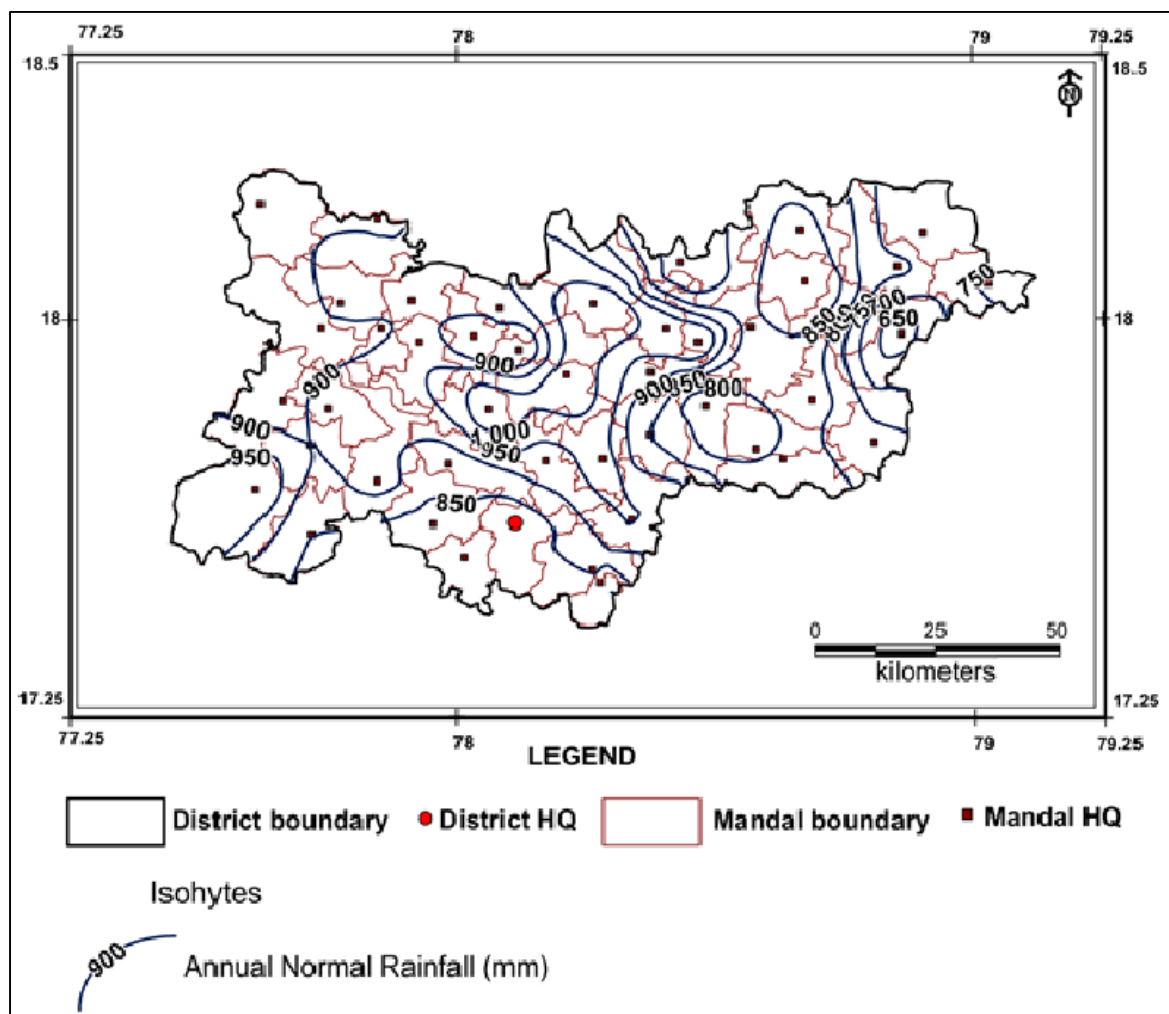
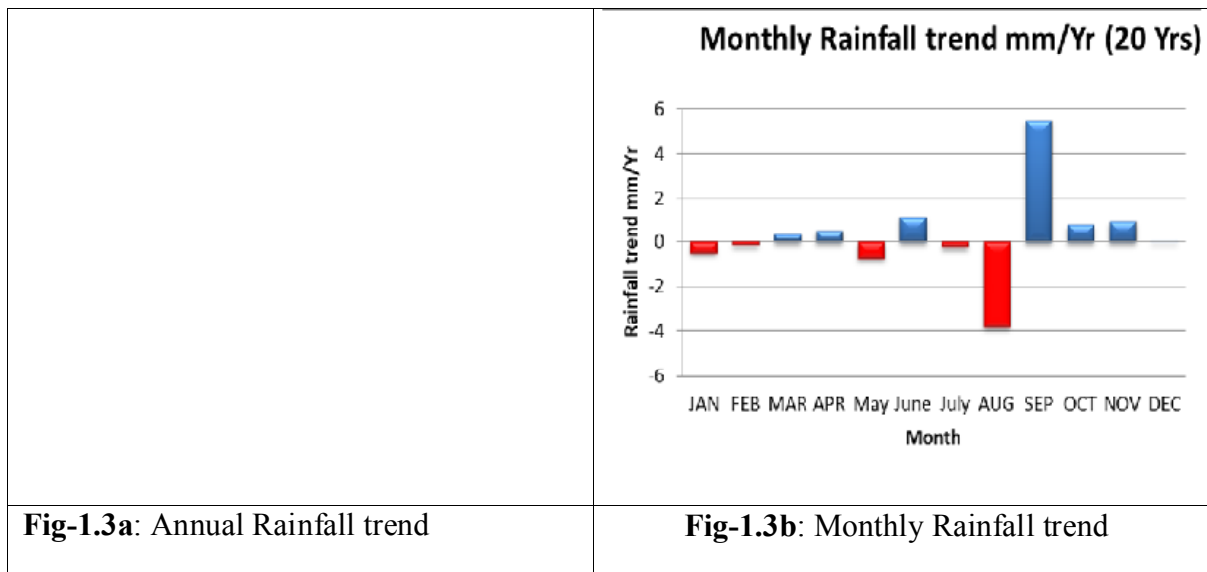


Fig.1.2: Isohyetal map of Medak district.

Analysis of long term rainfall data of 20 years shows very little change in annual rainfall, with rise of 3.8 mm/yr. The monthly rainfall trend shows major change in rainfall distribution, decline in rainfall trend is observed in monsoon months of July and August, upto

4 mm/year and rise in rainfall is observed in June, September, October and November months (Fig-1.3a & 1.3b).



1.5 Geomorphological Set up: Pediplain is the major landform covering about 5540 km² (57%) area. The other landforms observed are Pediment (20%), Dissected Plateau (16%), Denudation hills (03%), Flood plain, Residual hill, Channel fill, etc. (Fig.1.3).

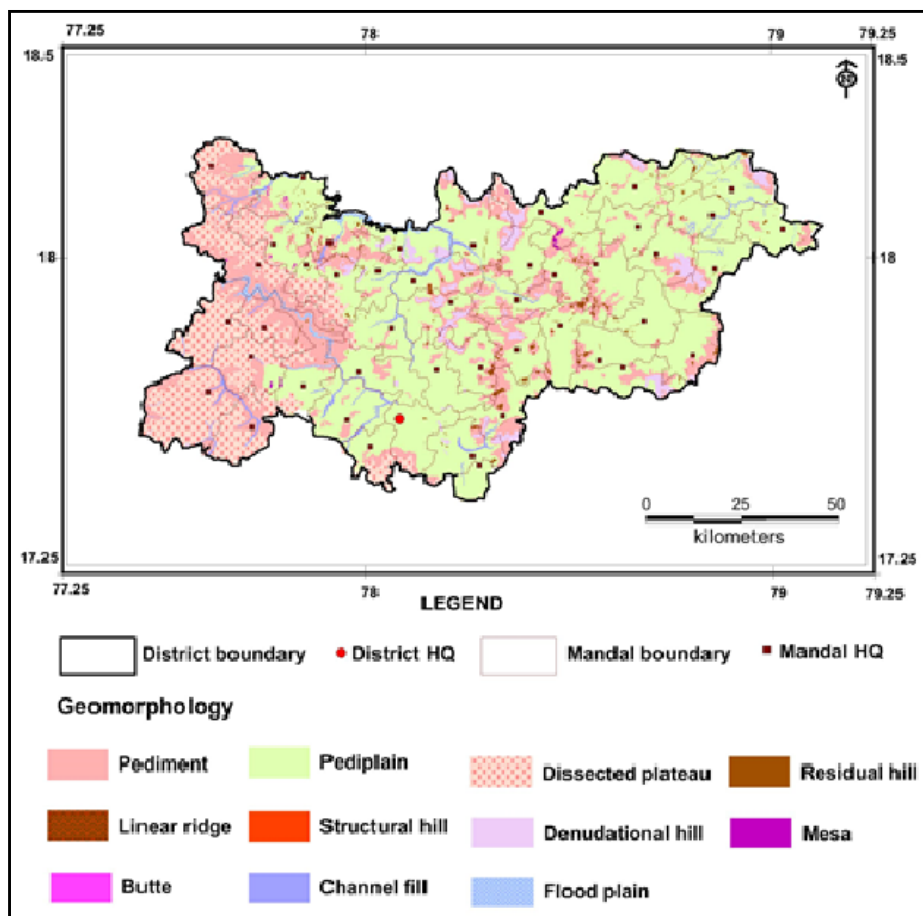


Fig.1.3: Geomorphology of Medak district.

1.6 Drainage and Structures: Major part of the district falls under Godavari basin. The District is divided into two major drainage basins namely Godavari & Krishna and sub basins of major rivers with their tributaries, Majeera, Maneru and Musi. These sub basins are further sub divided into 53 groundwater watersheds. No major rivers are flowing across the district. But, the “Manjeera”, tributary of Godavari river, originates in Bidar district and enters Medak district in the southeastern direction. It flows for about 96 Km. in the western and northwestern mandals of Narayankhed, Zaheerabad, Sangareddy, Narsapur and Medak. Other small rivers like Haldi Vagu, Nalla Vagu, Naranja Vagu and Kudleru Vagu flows through the district. Lineaments trend along E-W, NE-SW, N-S and NW-SE directions. Map depicting drainage, water bodies, lineaments and watershed boundaries is presented in **Fig.1.4**.

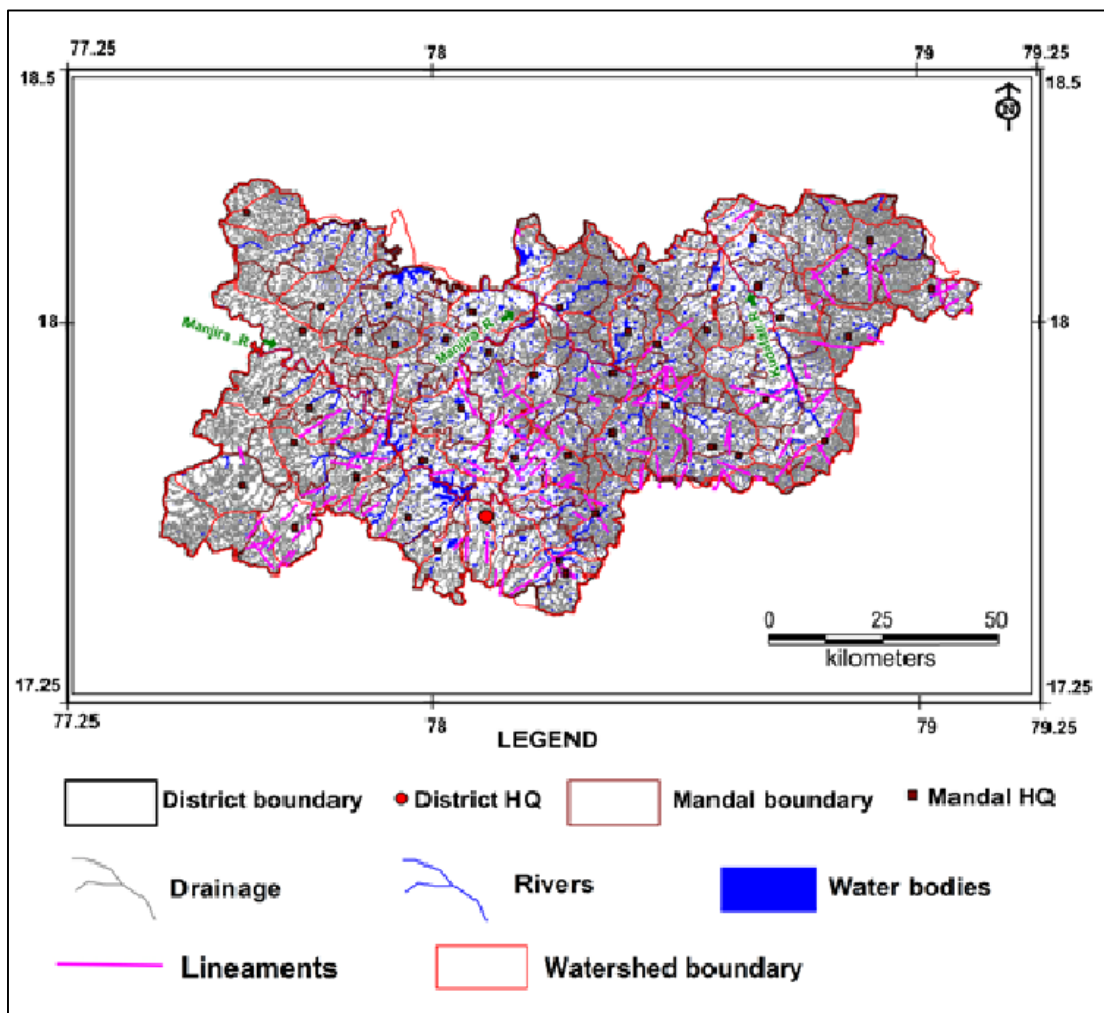


Fig.1.4: Drainage, lineaments and watershed boundaries.

1.7 Land use and cropping pattern (2019-20): In the area, the land use can be grouped into 11 classes (**Fig.1.5**). Forest occupies ~10 % of the total geographical area, barren and uncultivable land is 5.4%, land put to non-agricultural use is 7.3%, cultivable waste is 2%,

current fallow lands are 17.8%. Nearly 4.23 lakh hectare is under cultivation, while 23.4% (1.00 lakh hectares) area out of the cultivated area is under double cropping.

The gross cropped area (2019-20) during khariff season is 505888 ha and during rabi season is 127035 ha (Total 632923 ha). The net cropped area is 541854 ha. Main crops grown are Cotton 227801 ha (45%) followed by Paddy 97778 ha (19%) during khariff and 78442 ha (62%) during rabi season. Pulses are grown in 52212 ha (10%) during khariff and Sugarcane is grown in 14355 (3%) during khariff and 7404 ha (6%) during rabi. The other crops are Millets and oil seeds. Season wise cropping pattern is given in **Fig.1.6a** and **Fig.1.6b**.

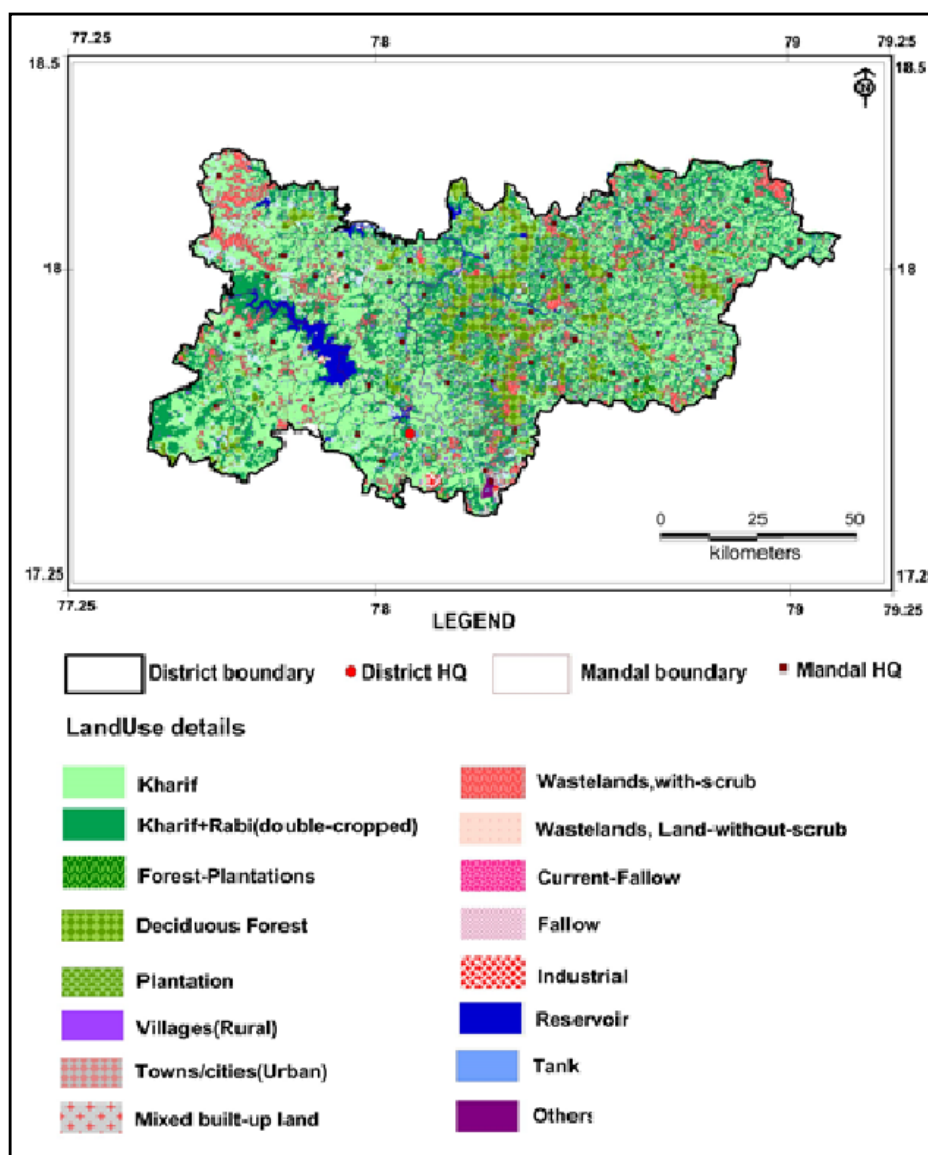
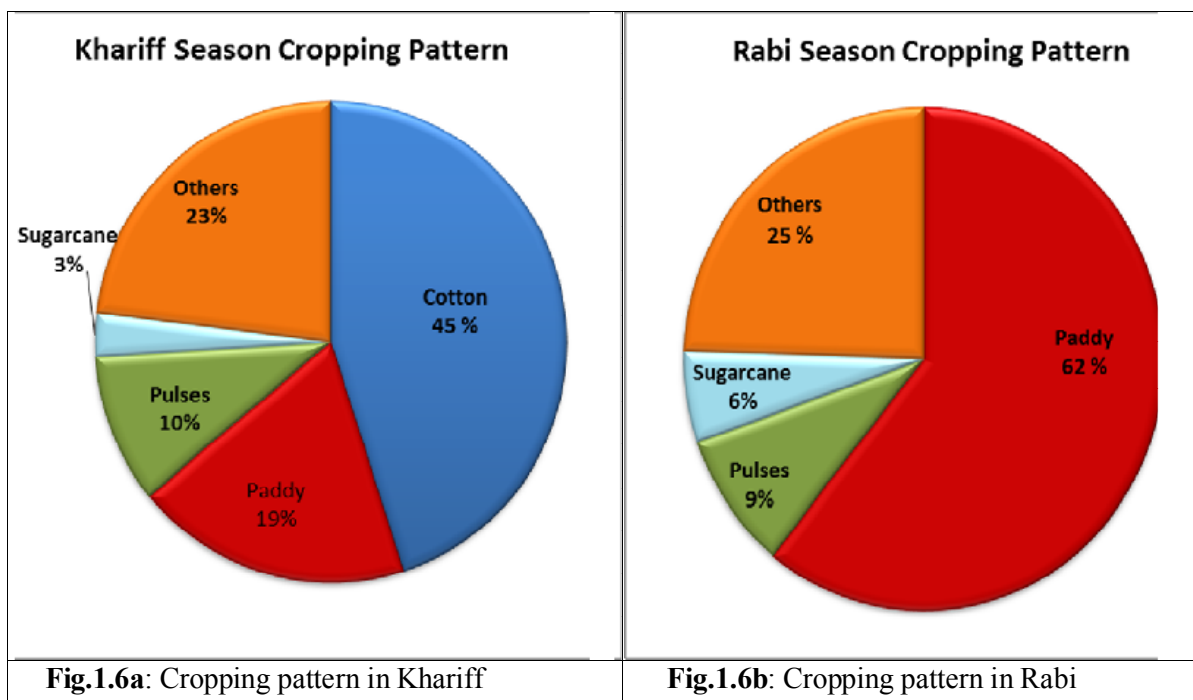


Fig.1.5: Land use and land cover of Medak district.



1.8 Cropping Pattern trend:

To understand the long term cropping pattern changes, 20 years data of cropping pattern is analysed. It is observed from the cropping area trend (**Table- 1.1**) that the cropping areas of Paddy and Cotton are rising and the cropping areas of Millets, Sugarcane and Pulses are falling. Over all the cropping area of the district is increasing at a rate of 5374 Ha/Yr. The plots for cropping area trends is given in **Fig-1.7**.

Table-1.1 : Cropping area trend

Crop	Trend Ha/Yr
Paddy	3331
Cotton	11175
Millets	-4062
Sugarcane	-358
Pulses	-5241
Total	5374

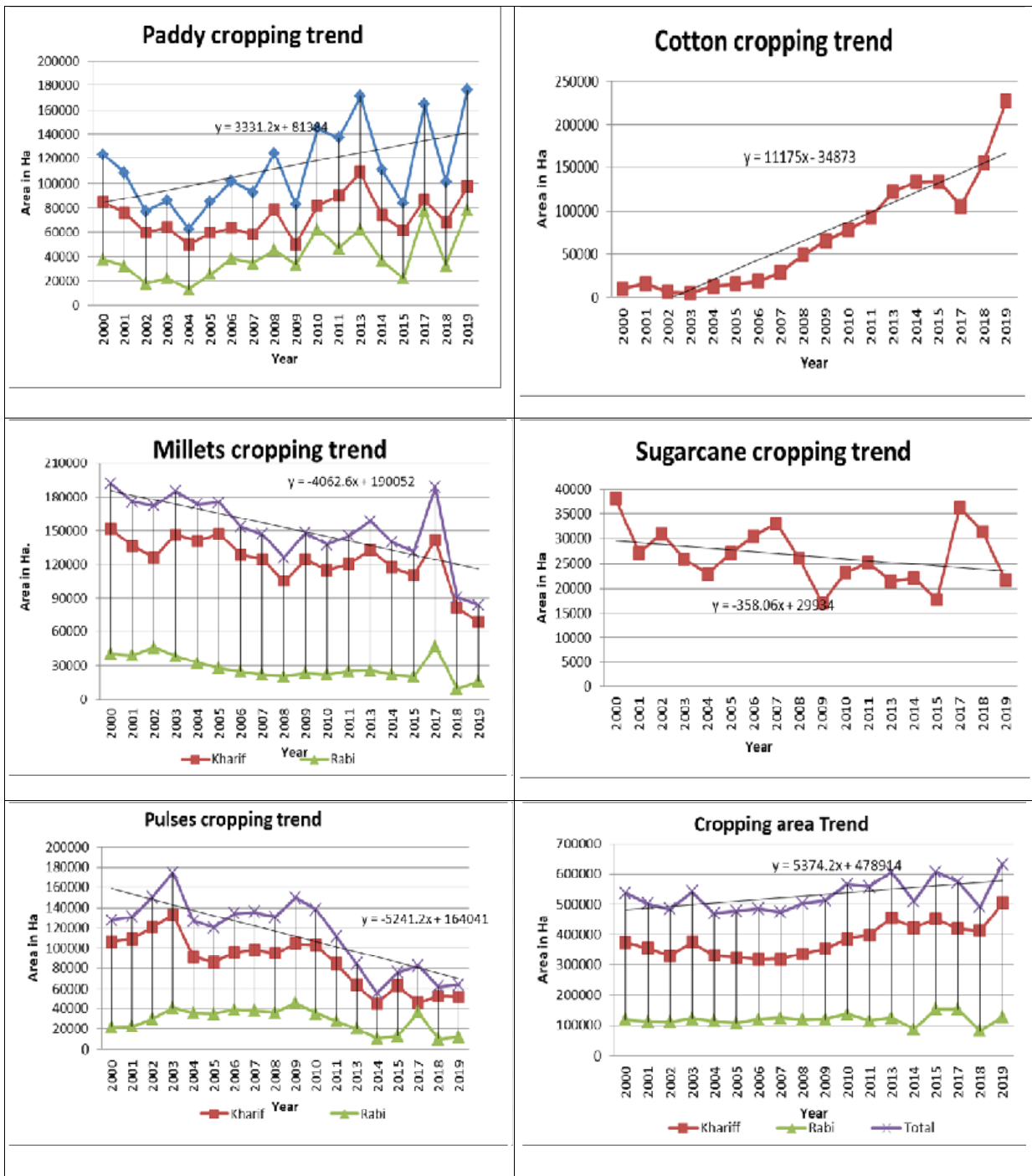


Fig-1.7: Cropping area trend plots

The observations made from the analysis are given below.

- There is a gradual change in cropping pattern in the past 20 years.
- The extent of Paddy and Cotton in gross cropped area is increasing for past 20 years whereas the extent of Millets and Pulses is decreasing during the same period.

The cropping trend data for paddy indicate irrigation requirement of 36.64 MCM/Yr (~3% of Dynamic ground water resources available in the district), which is mostly met by the ground

water in the district. The ID crops such as Millets and Pulses are showing falling trend. If the Paddy growth rate is reduced to zero, 36.64 MCM/Yr water can be saved.

1.9 Soils: The area is mainly occupied by Sandy loams (55%), (red and sandy soils, which are shallow with low water holding capacity), Clayey soils (44 %) (deep, gravelly clay with low available water content (AWC)) and laterite (1%). Red laterite soil is predominant in Zahirabad and Kohir mandals. Black cotton soils, comprising of clay loams, clay and silt clay, are found in Sangareddy, Sadasivapet, Kondapoor, Munipally, Pulkal, Shankarampet (A), Alladurg, Jogipet, Regode, Narayankhed, Manoor, Kangti , Kalher , Narsapur, Kowdipally, Shivampet , Hathnoora and Jinnaram mandals. (Fig.1.8).

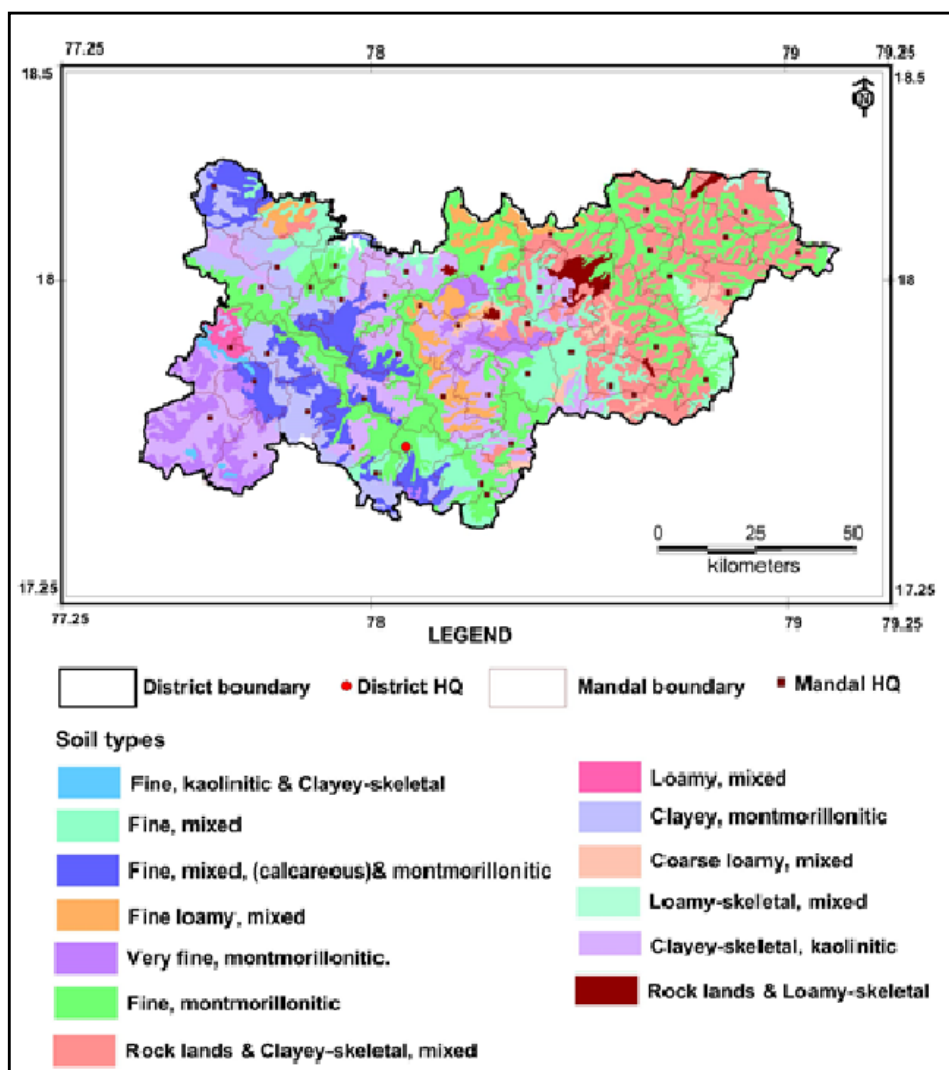


Fig.1.8: Soil map of Medak district.

1.10 Irrigation:

River Manjeera a tributary to the River Godavari, originates in Bidar district and enters Medak district in the southeastern direction, It flows for about 96 Km. in the western and north-western mandals. Other small Rivers like Haldi Vagu, Nalla Vagu, Naranja Vagu and Kudleru Vagu passes through the district. There is no major irrigation project in the district. One major project, Singur project on Manjira River at Singur village is dedicated to drinking water supply to Hyderabad city. Two medium projects namely Nallavagu project and Ghanpur Anicut, with irrigation potential of 6030 and 21625 acres respectively in the district. The other minor projects in the district include Rachakattu reservoir, Pallavaram project, Gunduvagu anicut, SMC works and 582 P.R tanks (>100 Acres ayacut) and 5174 P.R tanks (<100 Acres ayacut) with combined irrigation potential of 237516 acres. Irrigation projects location with command area is given in **Fig.1.9**. There are 138943 bore wells and 9416 dugwells with an average command area of only 0.4 ha for each borewell and dugwell.

During the year 2017-18, 91675 Ha area was irrigated from surface water (22%) while ground water contributes 78% of irrigation.

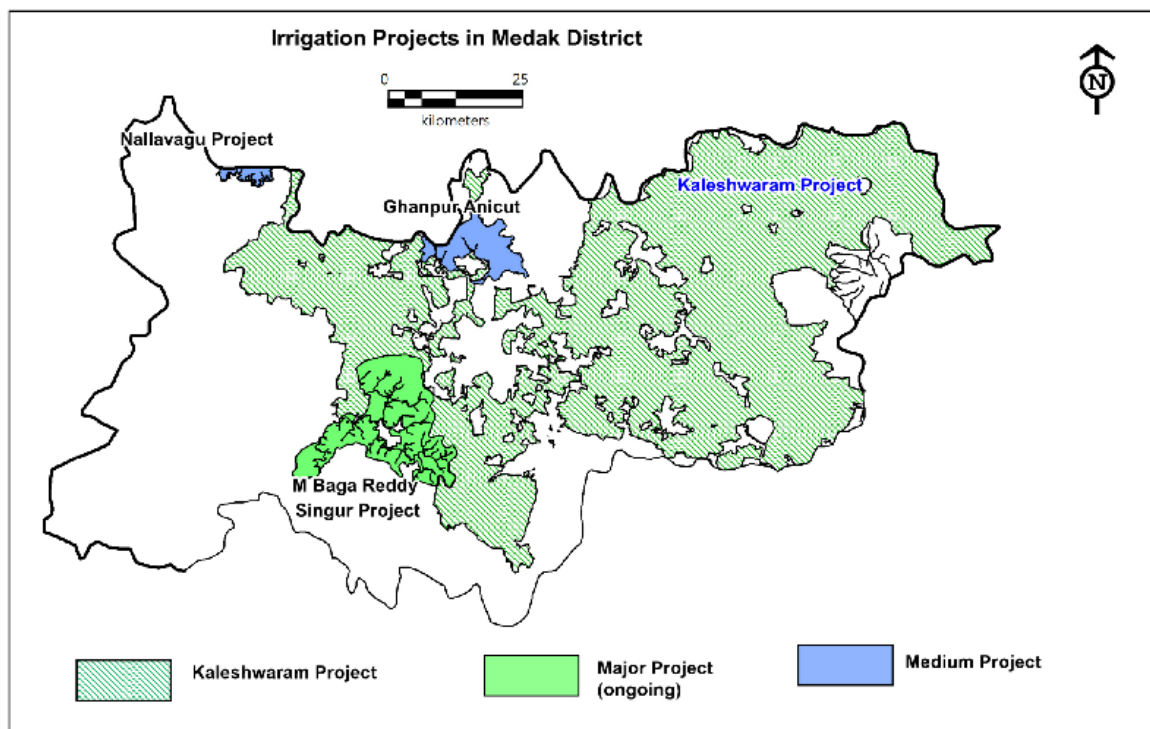


Fig.1.9 : Irrigation projects with command areas in Medak district
(Source: Major & Medium Irrigation projects, I&CAD)

1.11 Prevailing Water Conservation/Recharge Practices: In the district there are ~1202 percolation tanks, 964 Check dams and 994 farm ponds with gross storage of 99 MCM. Under Mission Kakatiya (Phase 1 to 4) 4930 tanks have been undertaken under RRR (Repairs, restoration and Rejuvenation) schemes.

1.12 Geology: The area is underlain by crystalline rocks, namely Granites (64%), Banded Gneissic Complex (13%), of Archaean to Proterozoic age and volcanic Basalt rocks (Deccan Traps) (19 %) of late Cretaceous to early Eocene age. (**Fig1.10**). The Deccan Trap formations occur in the northwestern part of the district. They are mostly remnants of huge lava flows that poured out from extensive fissures. They form flat-topped hills with step-like trappean topography, the common rock is Basalt. Seven Deccan Trap flows with unweathered outcrops and two completely lateritised flows have been differentiated. The laterites occur in the southwestern and southern part of the district.

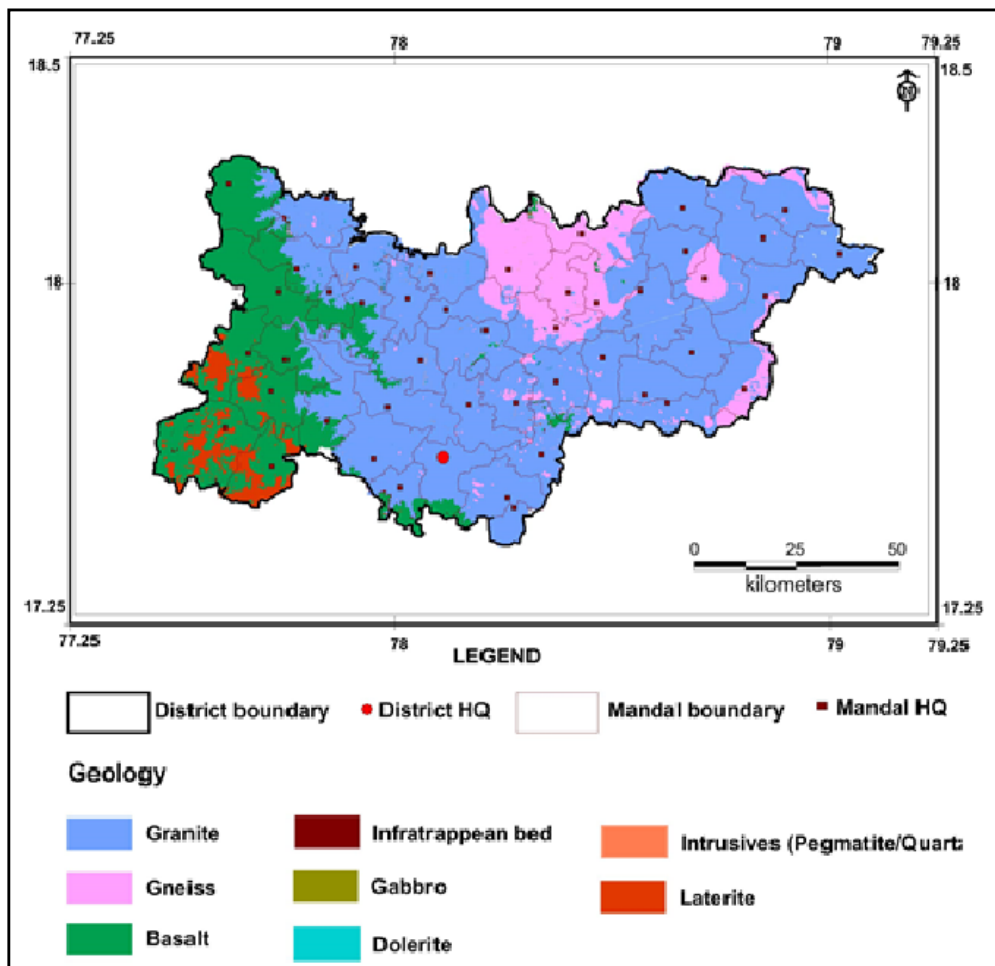


Fig.1.10: Geology of Medak district.

2. DATA COLLECTION AND GENERATION

Collection and compilation of data for aquifer mapping studies is carried out in conformity with Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) document of XII plan of CGWB encompassing various data generation activities (**Table-2.1**).

Table-2.1: Brief activities showing data compilation and generations.

S. No.	Activity	Sub-activity	Task
1	Compilation of existing data/ Identification of Principal Aquifer Units and Data Gap	Compilation of Existing data on groundwater	Preparation of base map and various thematic layers, compilation of information on Hydrology, Geology, Geophysics, Hydrogeology, Geochemical etc. Creation of data base of Exploration Wells, delineation of Principal aquifers (vertical and lateral) and compilation of Aquifer wise water level and draft data etc.
		Identification of Data Gap	Data gap in thematic layers, sub-surface information and aquifer parameters, information on hydrology, geology, geophysics, hydrogeology, geochemical, in aquifer delineation (vertical and lateral) and gap in aquifer wise water level and draft data etc.
2.	Generation of Data	Generation of geological layers (1:50,000)	Preparation of sub-surface geology, geomorphologic analysis, analysis of land use pattern.
		Surface and sub-surface geo-electrical and gravity data generation	Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES), bore-hole logging, 2-D imaging etc.
		Hydrological Parameters on groundwater recharge	Soil infiltration studies, rainfall data analysis, canal flow and recharge structures.
		Preparation of Hydrogeological map (1:50, 000 scale)	Water level monitoring, exploratory drilling, pumping tests, preparation of sub-surface hydrogeological sections.
		Generation of additional water quality parameters	Analysis of groundwater for general parameters including fluoride.
3.	Aquifer Map Preparation (1:50,000 scale)	Analysis of data and preparation of GIS layers and preparation of aquifer maps	Integration of Hydrogeological, Geophysical, Geological and Hydro-chemical data.
4.	Aquifer Management Plan	Preparation of aquifer management plan	Information on aquifer through training to administrators, NGO's, progressive farmers and stakeholders etc. and putting in public domain.

2.1 Hydrogeological Studies

Hydrogeology is concerned primarily with mode of occurrence, distribution, movement and chemistry of ground water occurring in the subsurface in relation to the geological environment. The occurrence and movement of water in the subsurface is broadly governed by geological frameworks i.e., nature of rock formations including their porosity (primary and secondary) and permeability. The principal aquifers in the area are granites, gneisses and basalts and the occurrence and movement of ground water in these rocks is controlled by the degree of interconnection of secondary pores/voids developed by fracturing and weathering. Based on 329 hydrogeological data points (**Fig.2.1**) hydrogeological map is prepared. The depth of contact between Basalts and Granites varies from 42 m.bgl (Nagwar) to 146 m.bgl (Buchanhally). The Infra-trappeans are noticed upto a maximum depth of 164 m.bgl at Govindpur. Laterites are mostly found in Zaheerabad mandal and its surroundings.

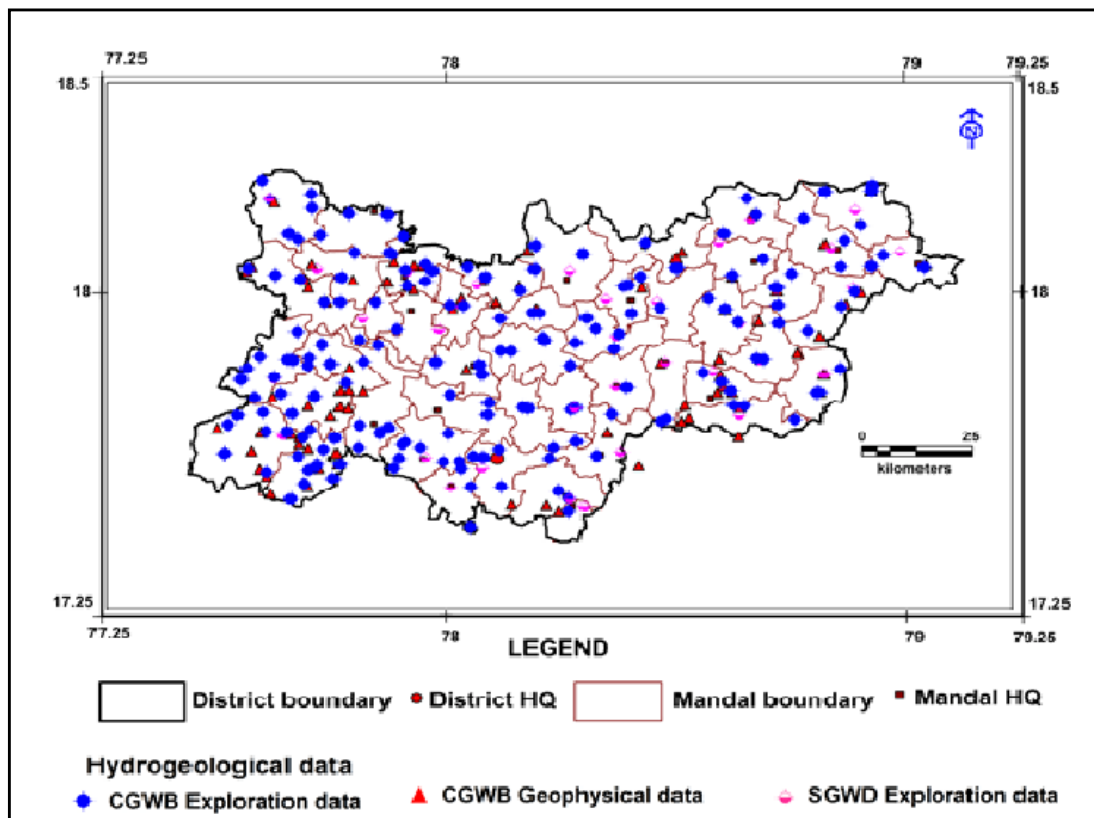


Fig. 2.1: Hydrogeological data availability.

2.1.1 Ground water occurrences and movement: Ground water occurs under unconfined and semi-confined/confined conditions and flows downward from the weathered zone into the fracture zone. The main aquifers constitute the weathered zone at the top, followed by a discrete anisotropic fractured/fissured zone at the bottom, generally extending down to 200 m

depth. The storage in Granitic rocks is primarily confined to the weathered zone and its overexploitation, mainly for irrigation purpose, has resulted in desaturation of weathered zone at many places. In Basaltic terrain, vesicular basalt is the main aquifer, in all 53 borewells were drilled in the area with maximum drilled depth of 193.5 m.bgl. At present, extraction is mainly through boreholes of 60-100 m depth, with yield between <0.2 and 7 litres/second (lps). ~ 96 % of fractures occur within 100 m depth and the deepest fracture is encountered in Granites at a depth of 198 m.bgl (Chinnakondur) and in basalts at a depth of 164 m depth (Govindapur). The hydrogeological map of the area is presented in **Fig. 2.2**.

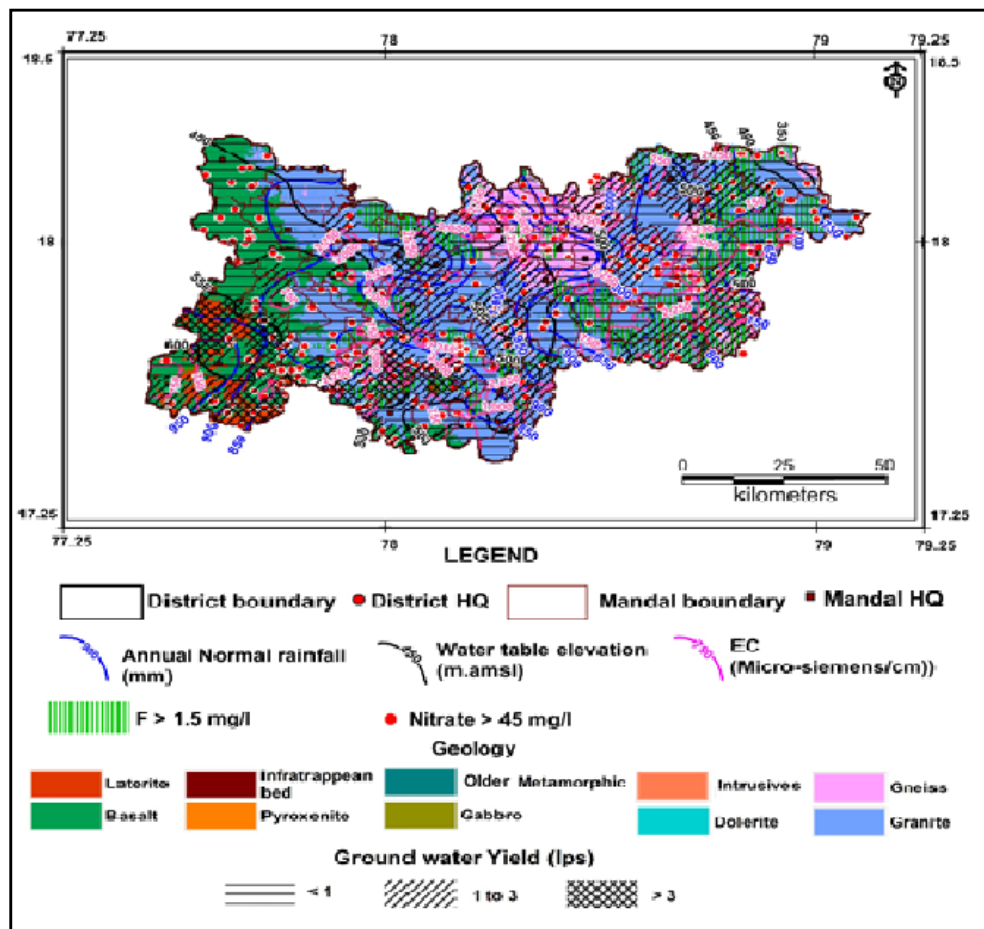


Fig.2.2: Hydrogeological map of Medak district.

2.1.2 Exploratory Drilling: As on 31/03/2018, CGWB drilled 206 bore wells (exploratory, observation and piezometers), 53 wells in basaltic area and 153 wells in granitic area and SGWD drilled 39 wells in the district. Data analysed from CGWB wells indicates, 01 well of shallow depth (30 m), 44 wells of 30-60 m depth, 33 wells of 60-100 m depth, 25 wells of 100-150 m depth and 103 wells of 150-200m depth. Deepest fracture encountered at 198 m.bgl at Chinnakondur in Chinnakondur mandal. In the district, there are 1,65,384

existing wells (Irrigation: 1,60,983 wells (DW: 24,420 and BW:1,36,563) and domestic: 4401 wells (HP: 2792 and BW with PP: 1609).

2.1.3 Ground water Yield: Ground water yield of Granitic aquifers varies from <0.1 to 6 lps (avg: 1.2 lps) and Basaltic aquifers varies from <0.1 to 4 lps (avg: 1.0 lps). Wells located in the command area have higher yield (1-3 lps) and sustain for more hours of pumping as compared to non-command area where yields are relatively low with sustainability for 2-3 hrs (**Fig.2.2**).

2.2 Water Levels: Ground water levels from 123 piezometers (CGWB:44 and SGWD: 79) were analyzed for pre-monsoon and 113 piezometers (CGWB:44 and SGWD: 69) for post-monsoon seasons respectively.

2.2.1 Water Table Elevations: During pre-monsoon and post-monsoon season (May and November), the water-table elevation ranges from 326.5 - 628 and 342.6-637 meter above mean sea level (m amsl) respectively and general ground flow is towards river Manjira and towards river Godavari from southwest to north-east part of district (**Fig.2.3**).

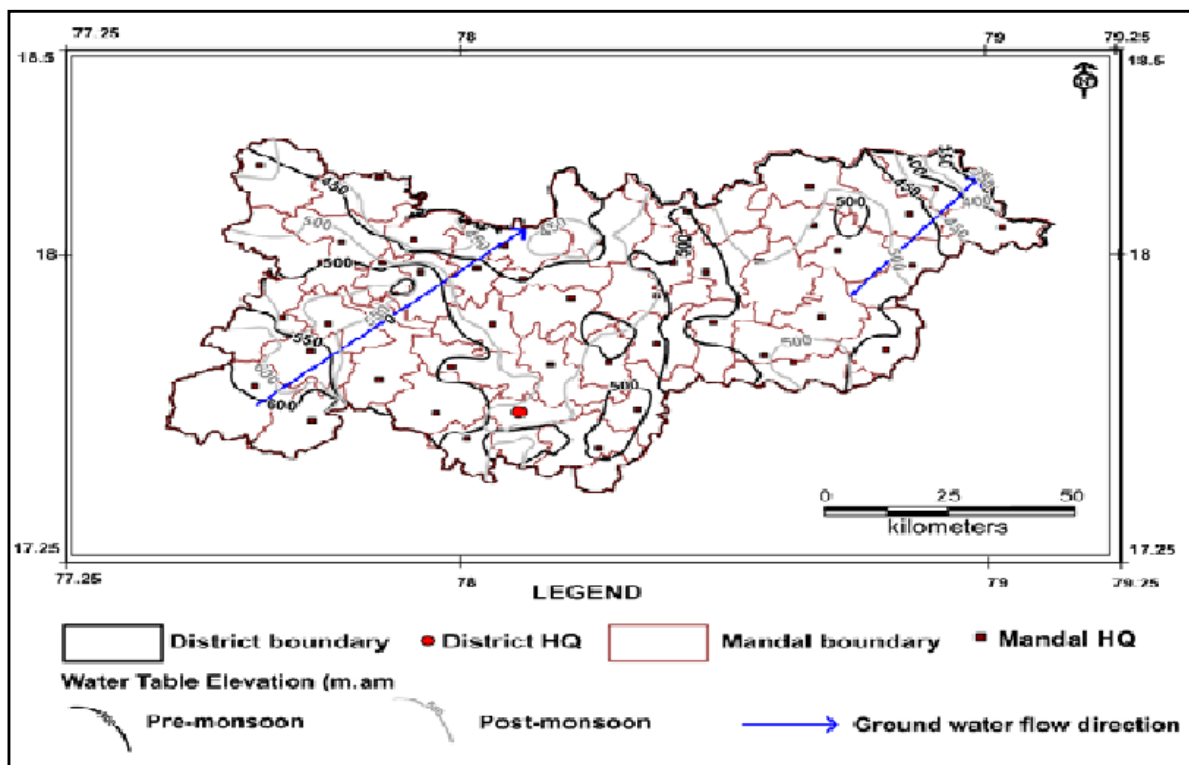


Fig.2.3: Water table elevations (m amsl) during pre and post-monsoon season

2.2.2 Depth to Water Levels (DTW): The DTW varies from 4.3 to 69.3 meter below ground level (m bgl) (average: 24.26 m bgl) and 0.1 - 35.91 m bgl (average: 11.16) during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon season respectively.

Pre-monsoon season: Majority of the water levels during this season are in the range of 20-40 m covering 70 % of the area, followed by 10-20 m bgl (24%). Deep water levels in the range of > 40 m bgl occupy about 4% of the area falling in parts of Danur, Doultabad, Kulcharam, Medak, Narayankhed and Raikod mandals (**Fig.2.4**). Shallow water levels (< 10 mbgl) occupy about 2% of the area in Alladurg, Shankarampet and Zahirabad mandals.

Post-monsoon season: Majority of the water levels during this season are in the range of 10-20 m bgl, covering 42 % of the area, followed by 5 to 10 m.bgl water levels with 35% of the area. Shallow water levels < 5m.bgl cover 10% of the area and Deep water levels (> 20 m) cover 12% of the area spreading in parts of Doultabad, Gajwel, Kowdipalli, Kulcharam, Medak, Narsapur, Sangareddy, Wargal and Zahirabad mandals (**Fig.2.5**).

2.2.3 Water Level Fluctuations (May vs. November): The water level fluctuations vary from -0.15 to 41.97 m with average rise of 13.19 m (**Fig.2.6**). Only one well at Mulug village registered fall in water level and remaining all wells show rise in water levels. Rise in water levels in the range of 10 to 20 m. cover 56% of area followed by 5 to 10 m, covering 26% of area. Water level rise of < 5 m. is observed in Jinnaram, Mulug, Pulkal and Regode mandals.

2.2.4 Long term water level trends: Trend analysis for the last 10 years is studied from 84 hydrograph stations of CGWB and SGWD. It is observed that during pre-monsoon season, 58 wells show falling trend (0-1:35, 1-2: 15 and >2 m: 8 wells) (max fall: 3.95 m/yr) and 17 wells shows rising trend (0-1.22 m/yr). During post-monsoon season 60 wells show falling trend (0-1m.:46, 1-2 m: 9 and >2 m: 5 wells) (maximum fall: 4.99 m/Yr) and 23 wells shows rising trends (0-4.12 m/yr). The graphical representation of fall and rise is shown in **Fig 2.7** and spatial distribution of long term water level trend shown in **Fig 2.8**.

2.3 Geophysical Studies:A total of 84 VES data is interpreted, which reveals resistivity < 100 ohm (Ω) m for the weathered granite (1-30 m), 60-350 Ω m for underlying fractured granite with maximum thickness of 84 m and > 350 Ω m for massive granite. It also reveals resistivity < 250 ohm (Ω) m for the weathered Basalt (1-20 m), 300-1100 Ω m for underlying fractured Basalt (70-100m) and > 1200 Ω m for massive Basalt.

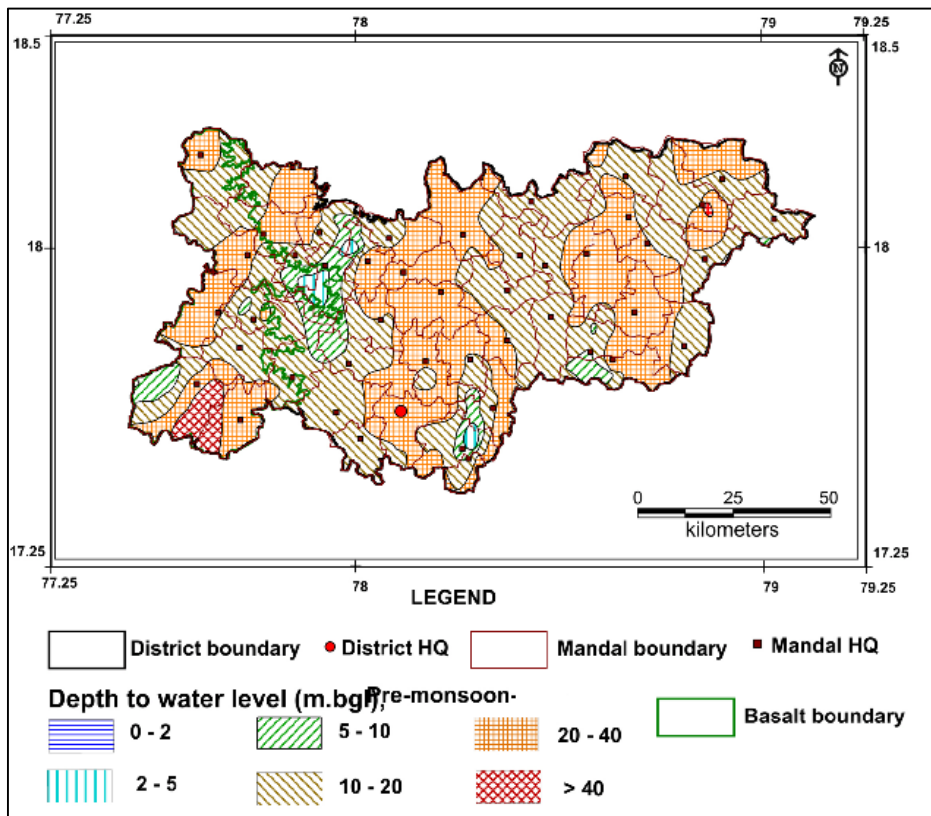


Fig.2.4: Depth to water levels Pre-monsoon

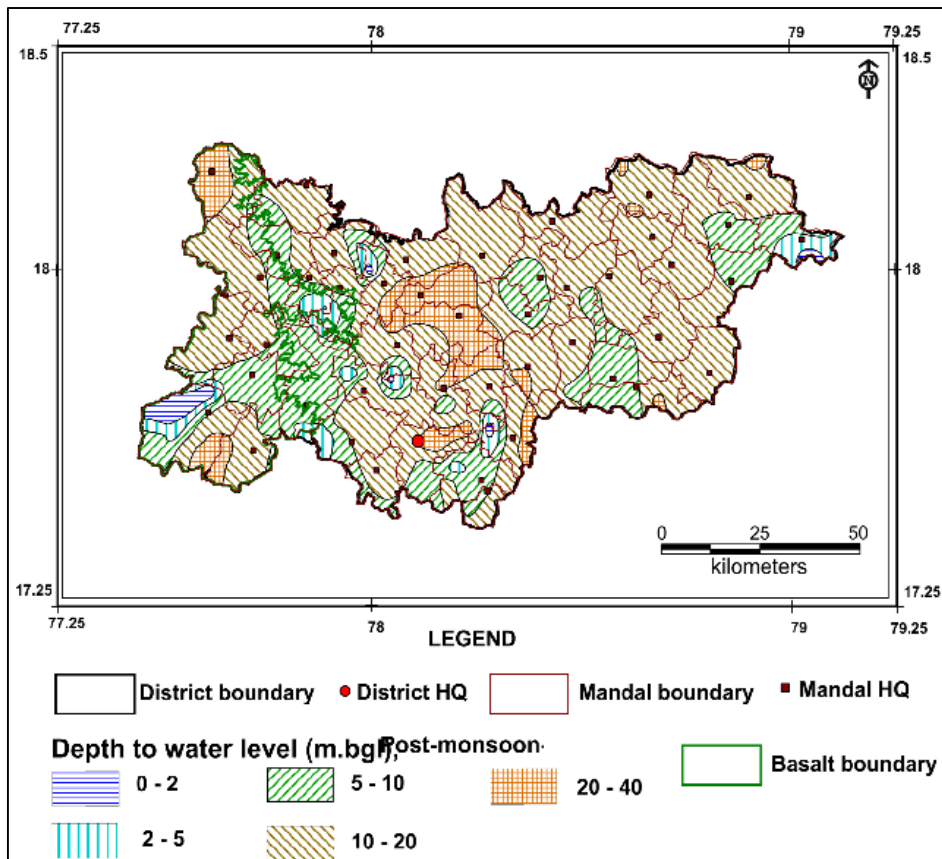


Fig.2.5: Depth to water levels Post-monsoon.

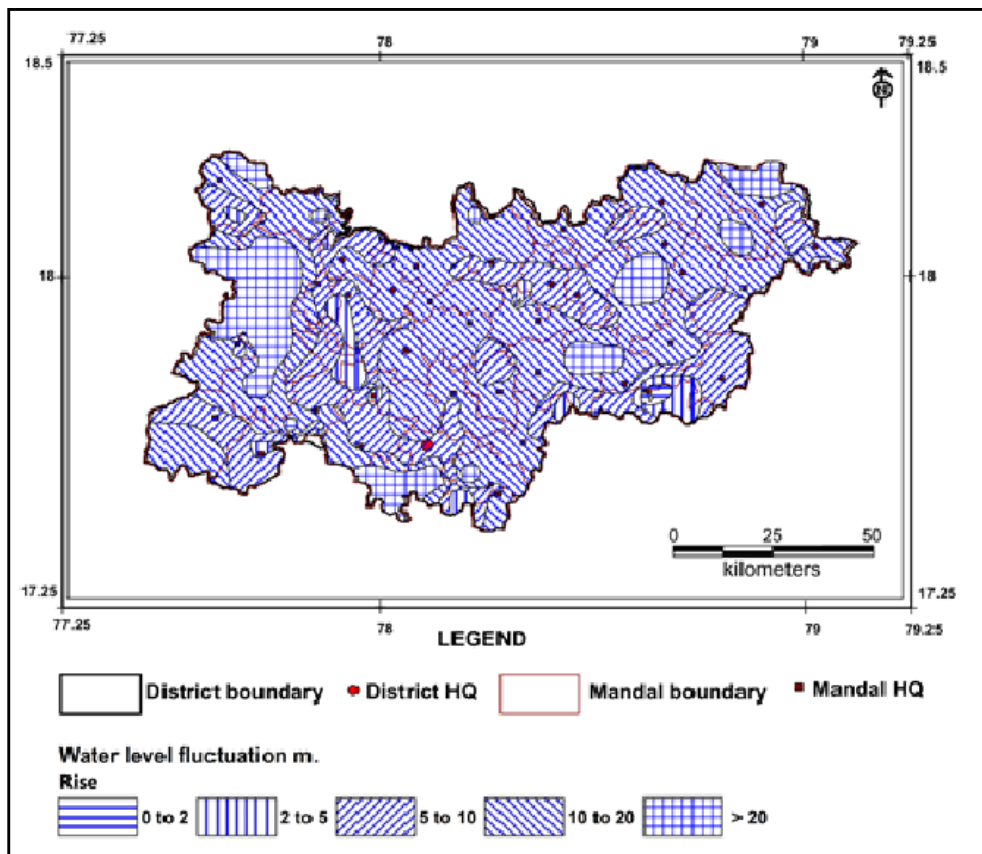


Fig.2.6: Water Level Fluctuations (m) (Nov with respect to May).

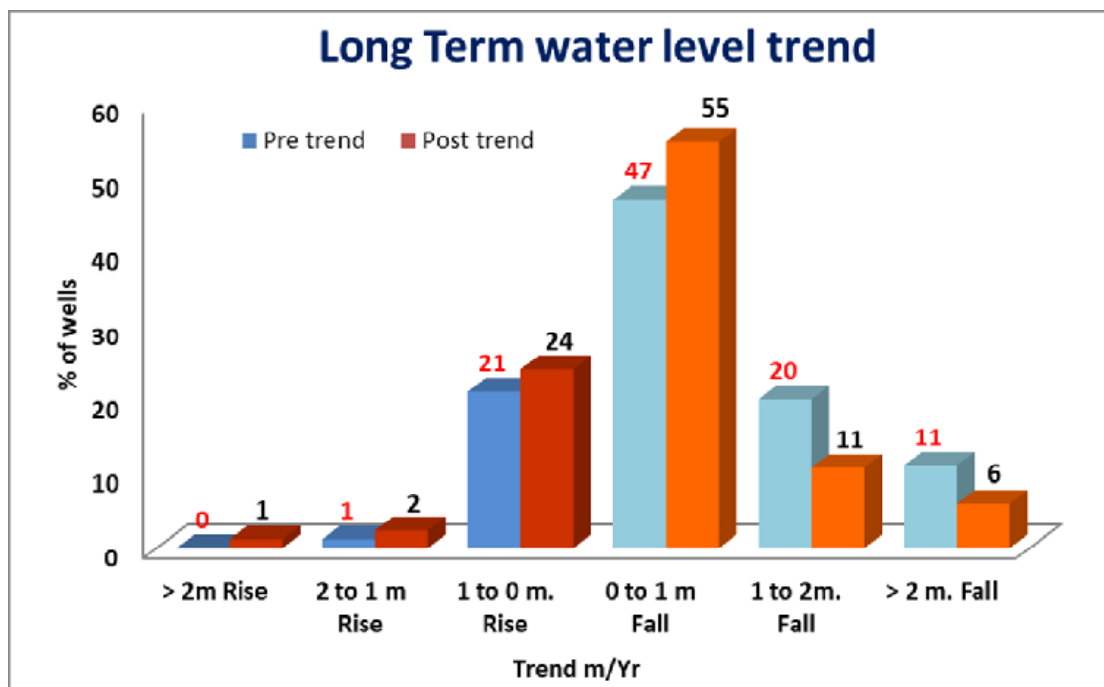


Fig. 2.7: Graphical representation of water level trends

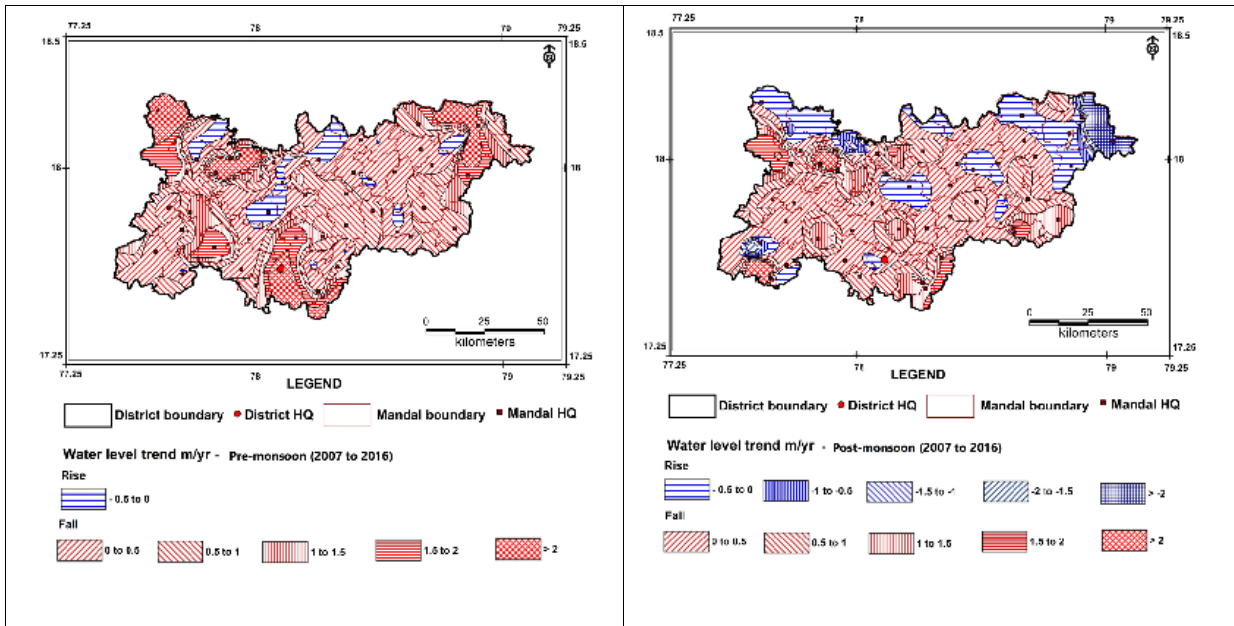


Fig. 2.8: Long-term water level trends

2.4 Hydro chemical Studies

To understand chemical nature of groundwater, total 504 data is utilized from ground water monitoring wells of CGWB, SGWD and RWS wells (Pre-monsoon:326 and post-monsoon:278) (mostly tapping combined aquifers Aq-1 and aq-2) during the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon season. Parameters namely pH, EC (in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25°C), TH, Ca, Mg, Na, K, CO_3 , HCO_3 , Cl, SO_4 , NO_3 and F were analyzed.

2.4.1 Pre-monsoon (May)

Groundwater is mildly alkaline to alkaline in nature with pH in the range of 6.48-8.94 (Avg: 7.65). Electrical conductivity varies from 156-6629 (avg: 1168) $\mu\text{Siemens}/\text{cm}$. In 83% of area EC is within 1500 $\mu\text{Siemens}/\text{cm}$, in 13% area, it is 1500-3000 $\mu\text{Siemens}/\text{cm}$ and in 04% area, it is > 3000 $\mu\text{Siemens}/\text{cm}$ (**Fig.2.9**). Average concentration of TDS is 728 mg/L and NO_3 ranges from 1-230 mg/L. Nitrate concentration in 15% of samples is beyond permissible limits of 45 mg/L (**Fig.2.10**). Fluoride concentration varies from 0.02-4.57 mg/L (**Fig 2.11**) and 90% of samples it is within permissible limits of BIS and rest is beyond permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L. High fluoride concentration is observed mostly in Mulug, Sadasivpet mandal and in most of the eastern part and scattered parts in central and northern aprts of the district.

2.4.2 Post-monsoon (November)

Groundwater from the area is mildly alkaline to alkaline in nature with pH in the range of 6.6-9.19 (Avg: 7.54). Electrical conductivity varies from 150-6091 (avg: 1229) μ

Siemens/cm. In 83% of area EC is within 1500 μ Siemens/cm, in 16% of area EC is 1500 to 3000 μ Siemens/cm and in 1% area it is > 3000 μ Siemens/cm falling in command area mostly in Wargal and Sadasivpet mandals(**Fig.2.12**). Average concentration of TDS is 787 mg/L. NO₃ ranges from <1-496 mg/L. and in 24% of samples it is beyond permissible limit of 45 mg/L (**Fig.2.13**). Fluoride concentration varies from 0.06-3.06 mg/L (**Fig 2.14**) and 92% of area is within permissible limit of BIS and rest is beyond permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L. High fluoride concentration is observed in 8 % of samples. Over all 66% of samples are unfit for human consumption from the district.

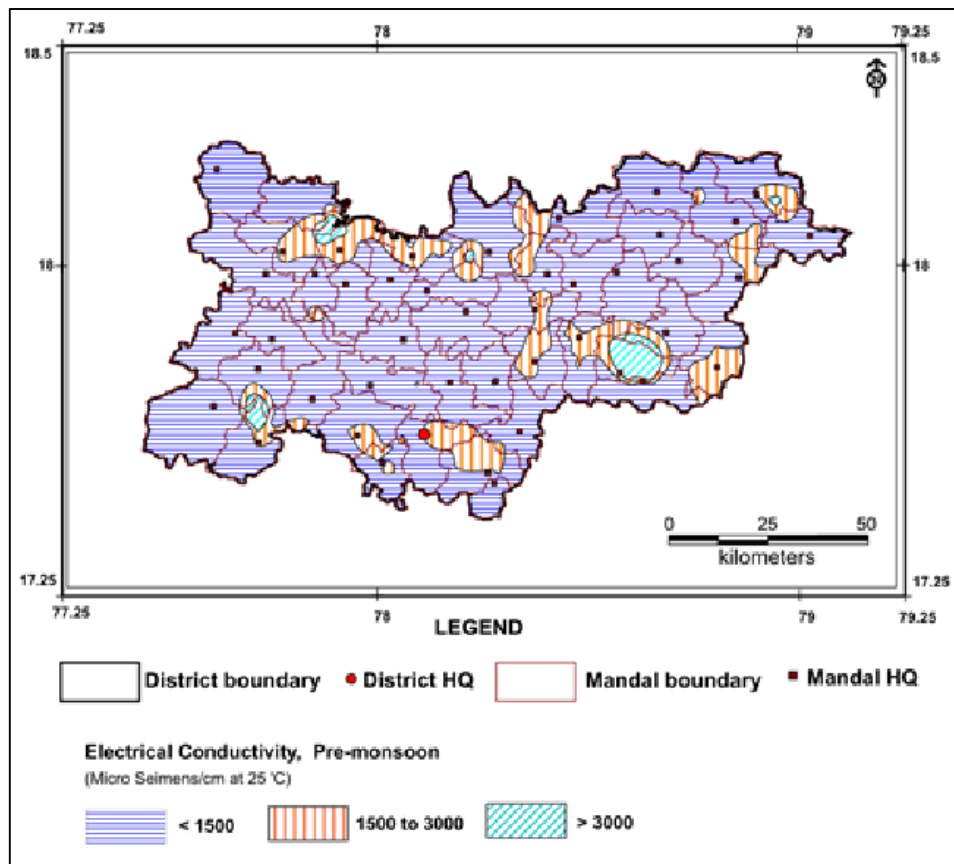


Fig.2.9: Distribution of Electrical conductivity (Pre-monsoon).

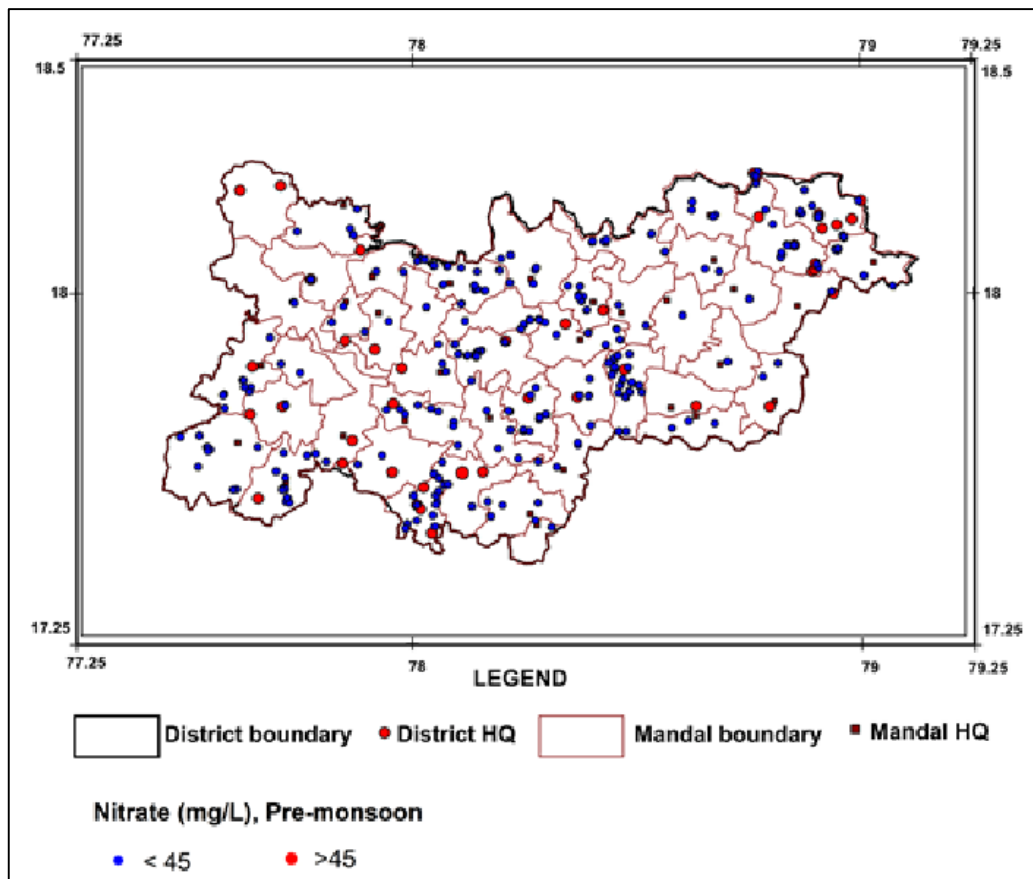


Fig.2.10: Distribution of Nitrate (Pre-monsoon).

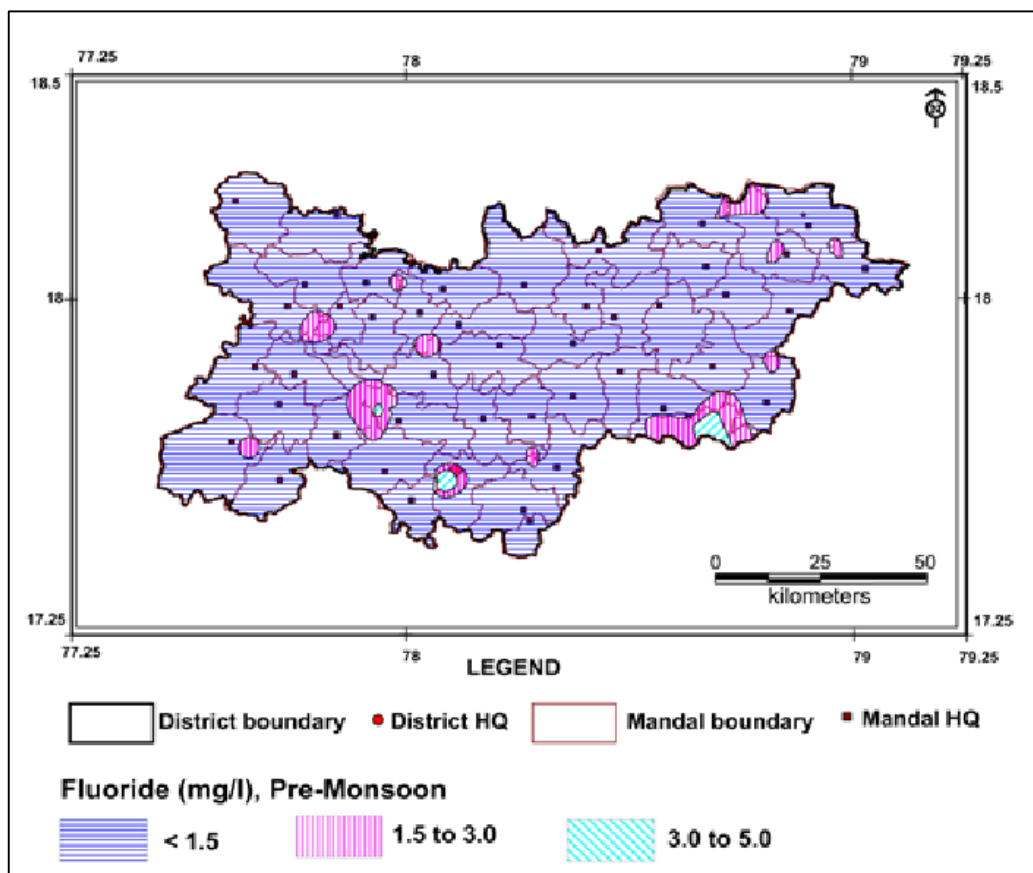


Fig.2.11: Distribution of Fluoride (Pre-monsoon).

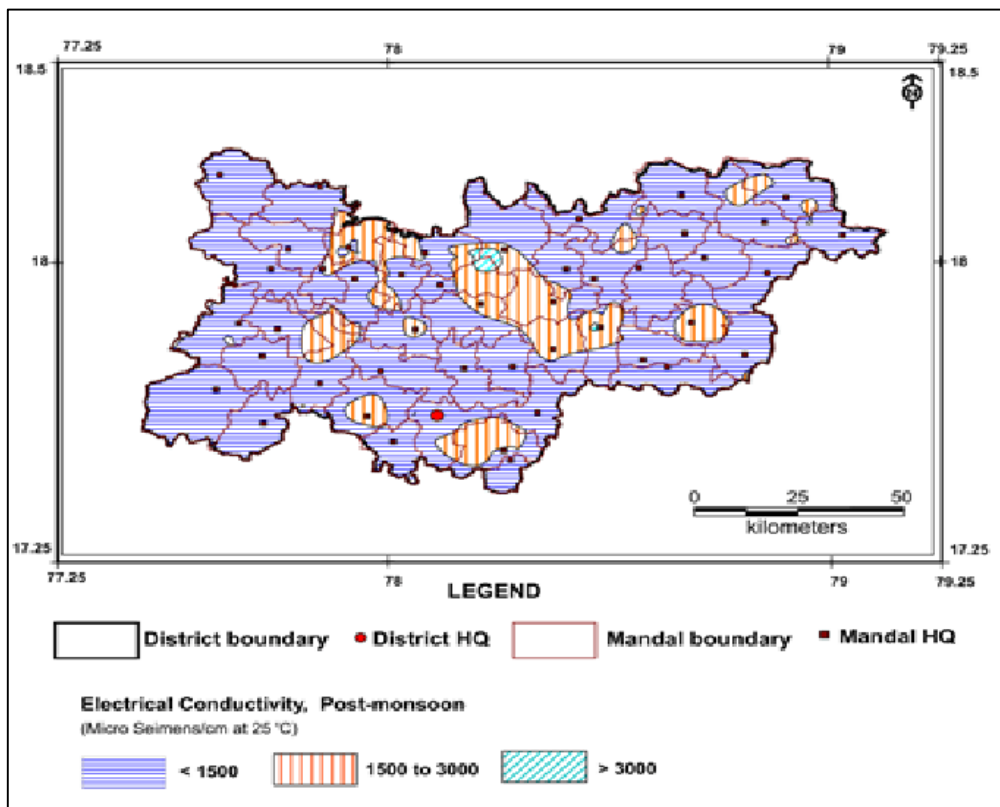


Fig.2.12: Distribution of Electrical conductivity (Post-monsoon).

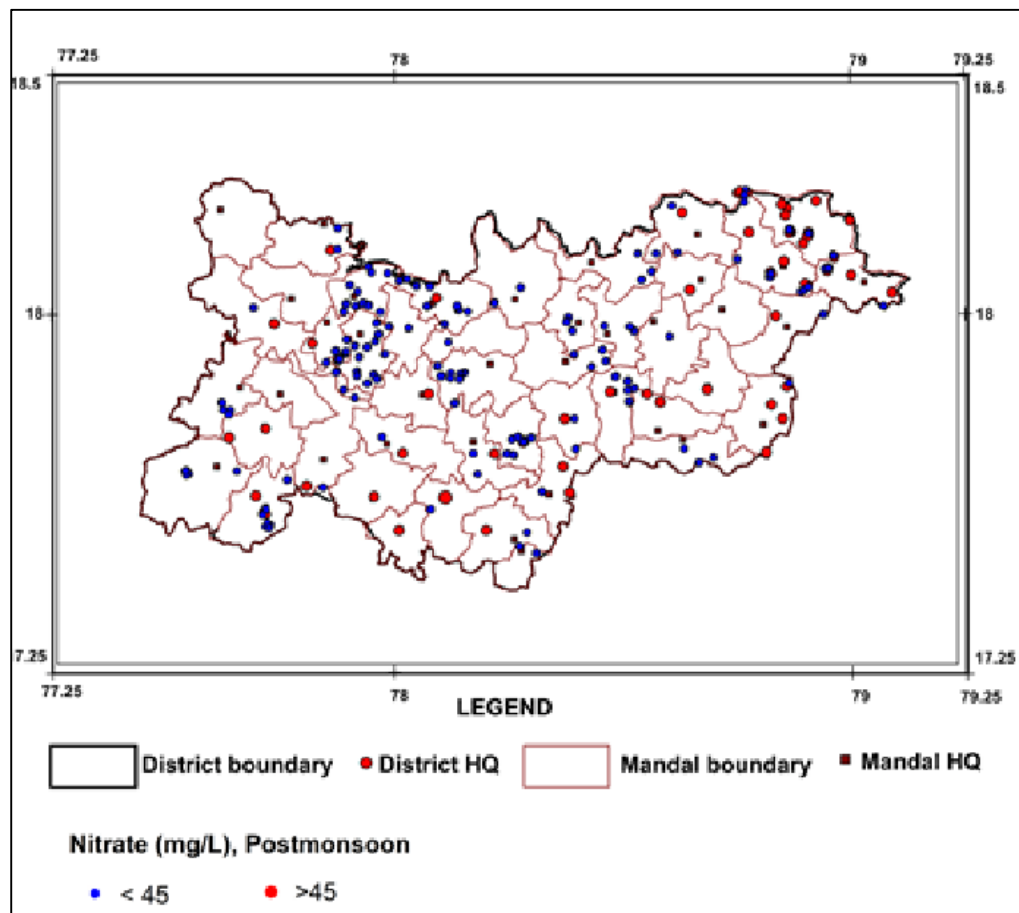


Fig.2.13: Distribution of Nitrate (Post-monsoon).

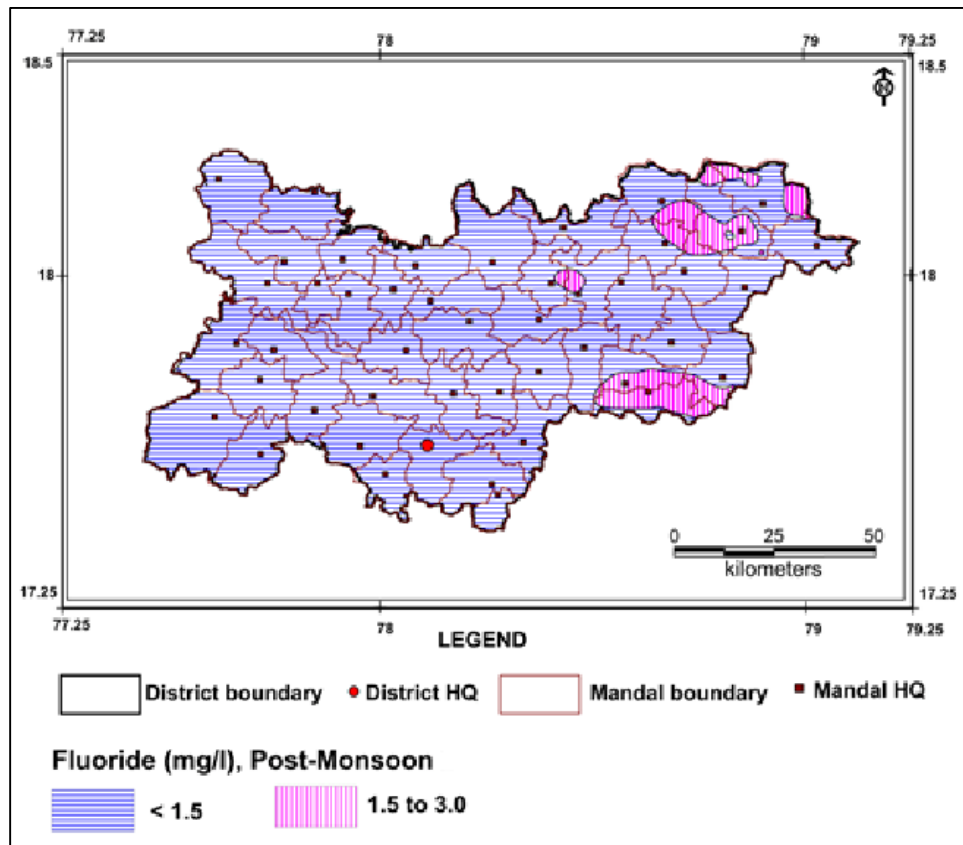


Fig.2.14: Distribution of Fluoride (Post-monsoon).

3. DATA INTERPRETATION, INTEGRATION AND AQUIFER MAPPING

Conceptualization of 3-D hydrogeological model was carried out by interpreting and integrating representative 329 data points (both hydrogeological and geophysical down to 200 m) for preparation of 3-D map, panel diagram and hydrogeological sections. The data (**Fig.2.1**) is calibrated for elevations with Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data. The lithological information was generated by using the RockWorks-16 software and generated 3-D map for Medak district (**Fig.3.1**) and hydrogeological sections.

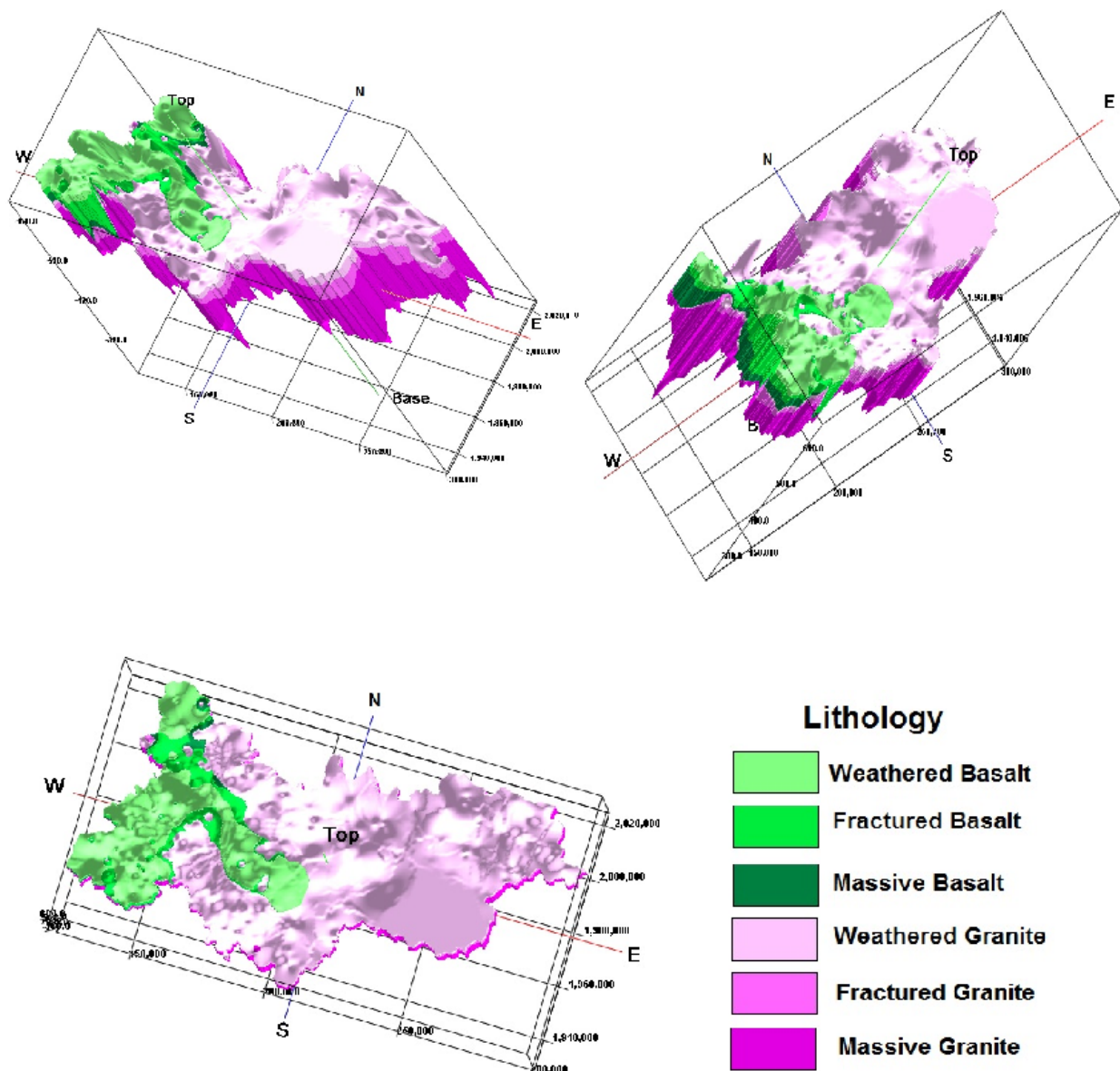


Fig.-3.1: 3-D Model for study area.

3.1 Conceptualization of aquifer system in 3D

Aquifers were characterized in terms of potential and quality based on integrated hydrogeological data and various thematic maps. Weathered zone is considered up to the maximum depth of weathering and first fracture encountered (below weathered depth) generally down to ~20 m depth and the fractured zone (fractured granite) is considered up to the depth of deepest fracture below weathered zone (~20-198 m).

3.2 Hydrogeological Sections

Hydrogeological sections are prepared in NW-SE, SW-NE and W-E directions (**Fig. 3.2**).

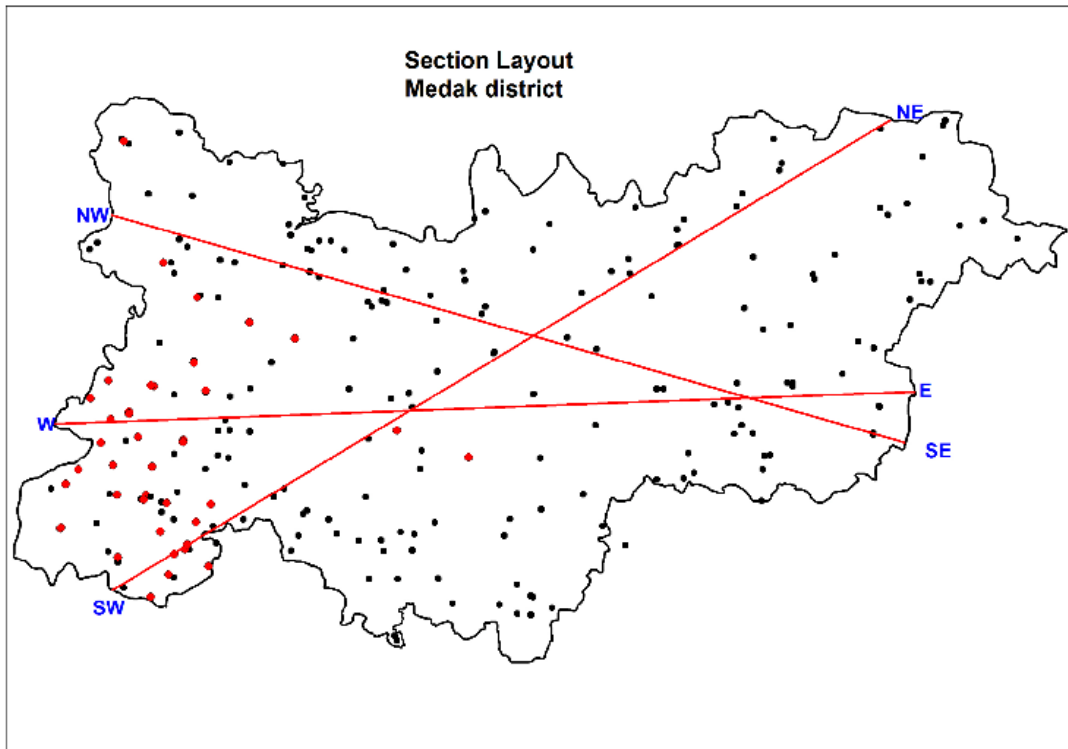


Fig.-3.2: Map showing orientation of hydrogeological Sections

3.2.1 North-West and South-East Section: The section is drawn along the NW-SE direction covering distance of ~140 kms (**Fig.3.3a**). It depicts thick weathered zone and fractured zone in south-eastern part and thick fractured zone in north-western part adjacent to Basalt. Basalts extend upto ~15 km into the district from NW boundary and the depth of Basalt occurrence gradually decreases from NW –SE direction.

3.2.2 South-West and North-East Section: The section is drawn along the SW-NE parts covering distance of ~155 kms (**Fig.3.3b**). It depicts thick weathered zone in the central part and thin fracture zones in the central part with thick fractured zone on both sides. Basalts extend upto ~25 km into the district from SW boundary and thin isolated Basalt layers are observed in central part.

3.2.3 West-East Section: The section drawn horizontally along the West-East direction covering distance of ~145 kms (**Fig.3.3c**), depicts thick weathered zone in eastern and western part and thin fracture zones in the central part with thick fractured zone on both sides. Basalts extend upto ~22 km into the district from SW boundary and thin isolated basalt layers are observed in central part. Thick fractured basalt zone is observed in the western part.

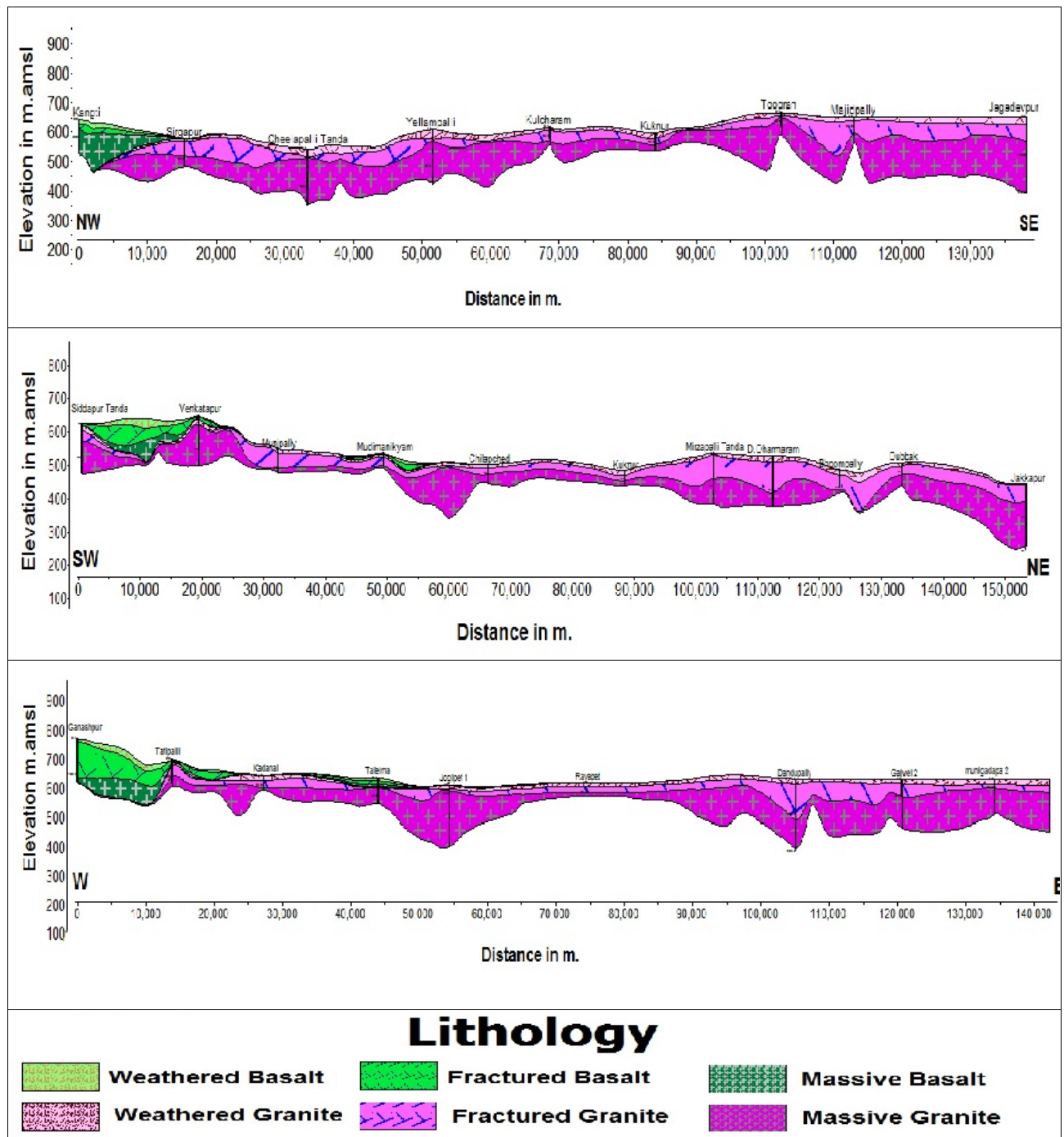


Fig.3.3 (a-c): Hydrogeological profile in different directions in Medak district.

3.3 Aquifer Characterization

3.3.1 Weathered zone: The Weathered zone (~25 m) varies from meagre to 20 m.bgl in Granitic formation and meagre to 25 m. in Basalts. It has gone dry in considerable part due to over-exploitation (excluding command area). Dug wells, which were in existence, have now

become defunct and presently located only in command area with water column. Spatial distribution of weathering depth zone map is given in **Fig.3.4**. Thickness of weathered zone is in the range of 10-20 m in most part of area covering 49% of area. Shallow weathering (< 10 m) occurs in 37% of the area and deep weathering (> 20 m) occurs in rest of the area (**Fig.3.5**).

Ground water yield from weathered granite/gneiss aquifer varies from <0.1 to 3 lps (avg: 0.6 lps) in granites and from 0.01 to 2 lps (avg: 0.4 lps) in basalt aquifer. The transmissivity varies from 1 to 14 m²/day in basalts and upto 66 m²/day in weathered granite/gneiss aquifer.

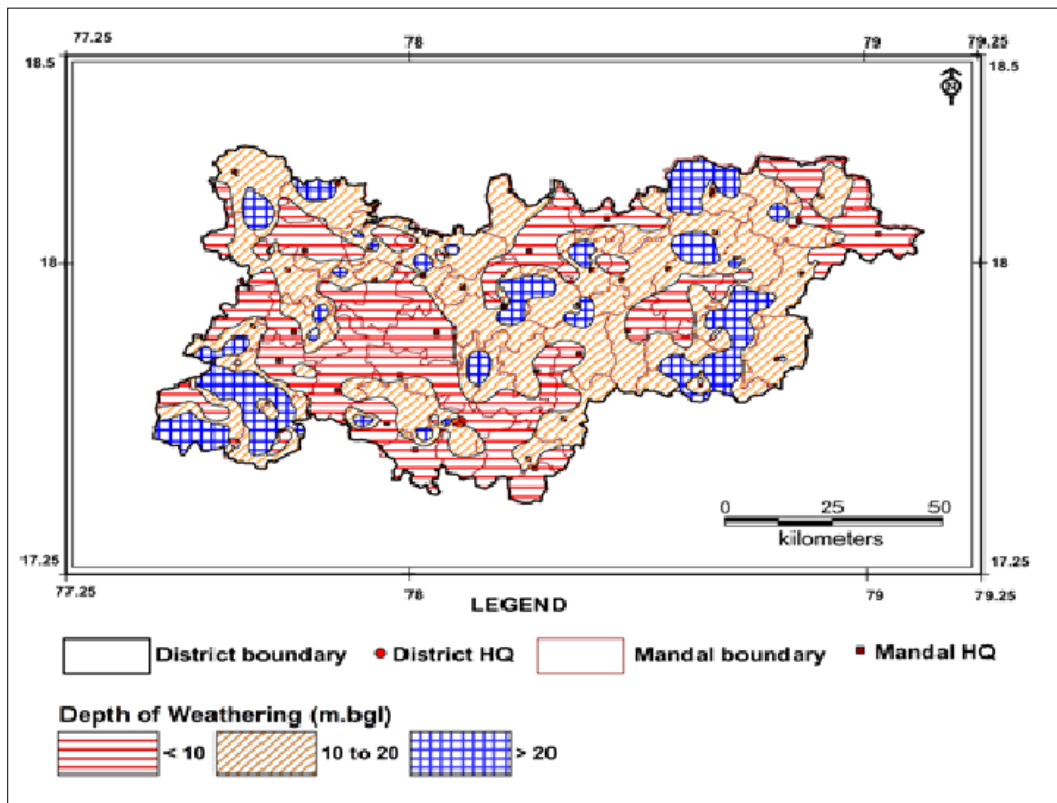


Fig.3.4: Thickness of Weathered zone - Medak district.

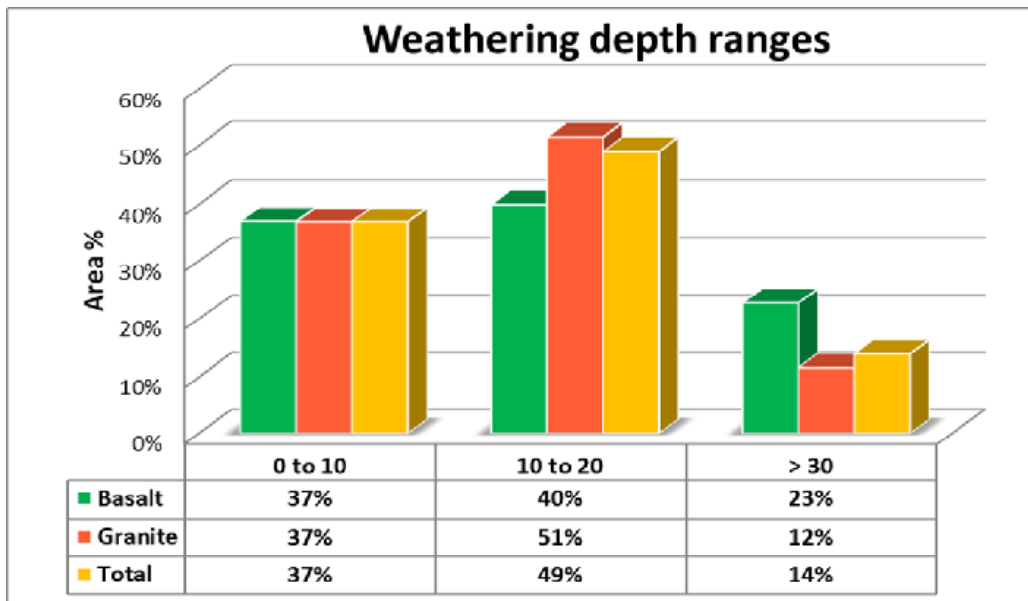


Fig.3.5: Depth wise weathered zone distribution

3.3.2 Fractured zone: Ground water is extracted mainly through bore wells of 20 to 100 m depth from fractured zone (~20 to 198 m). Based on CGWB data, it is inferred that fractures in the range of < 60 m depth are more predominant (76 % of the area), 60-100 and 100-150 fractures occur in 18 % and 6% of area respectively and deep fractures in the range of 150-198 m occur in Narayankhed, Nayalkal and Kondapaka mandals (**Fig.3.6**). Analysis of occurrence of fractures (446 nos from 320 wells) reveal that majority of fractures (~75 %) occur within 100 m depth (**Fig. 3.7**).

In fractured granite/gneiss yield varies from 0.01 to 6.7 lps (avg: 1.2 lps). Wells located in the command area have higher yield (1-3 lps) and sustains for more hours of pumping as compared to non-command area where yields are relatively low and sustains for 2-3 hrs. The deepest fracture encountered is at 198 m.bgl. The transmissivity varies from 1-122 m²/day. Stotativity of the fracture zone varies from 0.0001 to 0.00001. In Basaltic terrain, yield varies from 0.01 to 4.4 lps (avg: 1 lps). The deepest fracture encountered is at 164 m.bgl. Transmissivity varies from 0.1 to 90 m²/day.

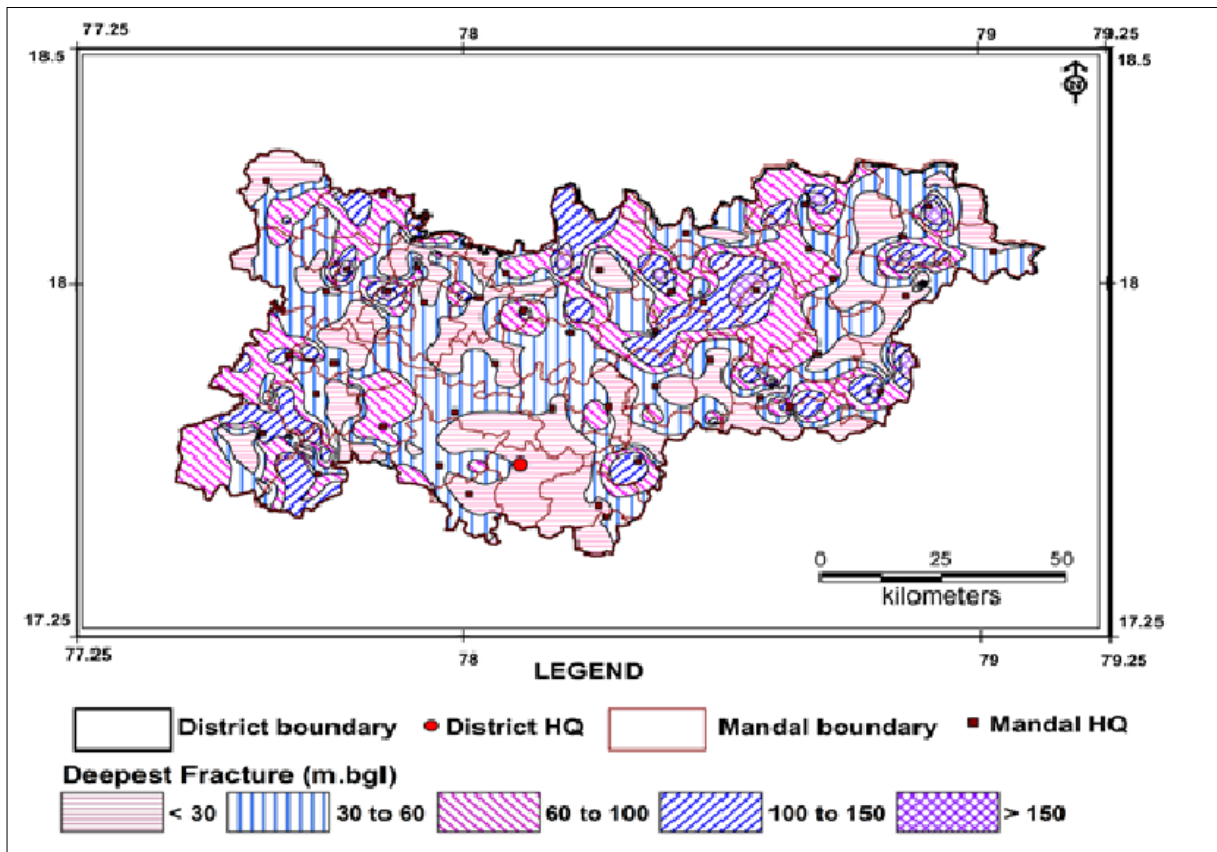


Fig.-3.6: Depth of Fractured zone (Maximum depth) (m bgl).

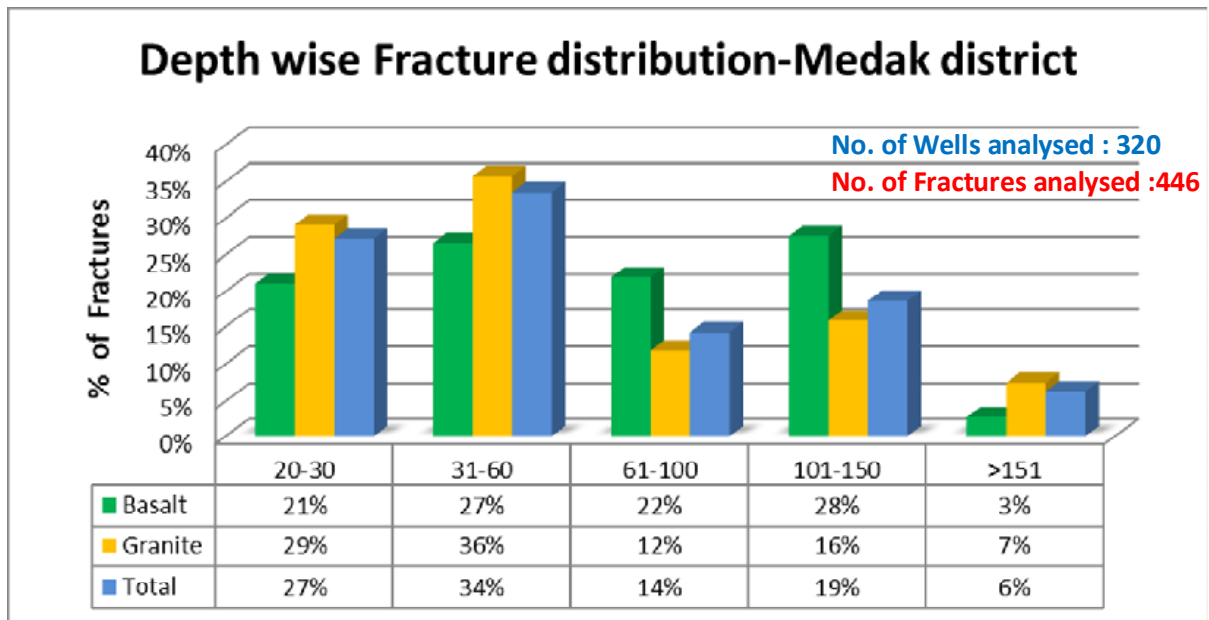


Fig.-3.7: Depth wise distribution of fractures.

4. GROUND WATER RESOURCES (2017)

In hard rocks, for practical purpose it is very difficult to compute zone wise (aquifer wise) ground water resources, because the weathered zone (WZ) and fractured zone (FZ) are interconnected with fractures/joints and fractured zone gets recharged through weathered zone. Therefore it is very difficult to demarcate the boundary between two aquifers; hence the resources are estimated considering entire area as a single aquifer system. Village wise dynamic and in-storage ground water resources are computed as per the guidelines laid down in GEC methodology.

While computing the in-storage resources, the general depth of deepest fractures in the area, pre-monsoon water levels and 2 % of granular zone (depth below pre-monsoon water level and down to deepest fracture depth in the village) is considered. Summarized command/ non-command area and mandal wise resources are given in *Table-4.1*.

As per 2017 GEC report, the net dynamic replenishable groundwater availability is 1086 MCM, gross ground water draft for all uses 809 MCM, provision for drinking and industrial use for the year 2025 is 121 MCM and net annual ground water potential available for future irrigation needs is 220 MCM. 11 mandals (Ameenpur, Jarasangam, Nyalkal, Patancheru, Zaheerabad, Kondapak, Markook, Mirdoddi, Mulugu, Nanganur, Wargal) falls in over-exploited category, 7 (Nizampet, Kelher, Doullhabad, Dubbak, Jagdevpur, Raipole, Siddipet Urban) in critical category, 24 mandals fall in semi critical category and remaining 19 mandals fall in safe category. Mandal wise stage of ground water development varies from 29% (Singapoor mandal) to 127% (Nyalkal mandal) with average of 74%. Based on 2017 resources, village wise utilizable ground water resource map is prepared and presented in **Fig. 4.1**.

The instorage was calculated for saturated weathered zone and the saturated fractured zone to the depth of deepest fracture encountered. The total instorage groundwater resources estimated for Medak district is 292.9 MCM, 31.85 MCM is from command area and 261 MCM from non-command area.

Table-4.1: Computed Dynamic, In-storage ground water resources, Medak district.

Parameters	Command	Non-command	Total
As per GEC 2017	MCM	MCM	MCM
Dynamic (Net GWR Availability)	67.26	1019	1086
• Monsoon recharge from rainfall	13.11	685.7	688.8
• Monsoon recharge from other sources	17.91	111	128.9
• Non-Monsoon recharge from rainfall	0.8	140	141
• Non-monsoon recharge from other sources	42.9	194.4	237.3
Gross GW Draft	16.95	792	809
• Irrigation	16.64	720	737
• Domestic and Industrial use	0.3	71.5	71.8
Provision for Drinking and Industrial use for the year 2025	9.01	112.6	121.6
Net GW availability for future irrigation	48.8	171	220
Stage of GW development (%)	25%	77%	74%
Mandal wise it varies from 29 % (Singapoor) to 127 % (Nyalkal)			
In-storage GW Resources (down to the maximum depth of fractures)	31.85	261.1	292.9

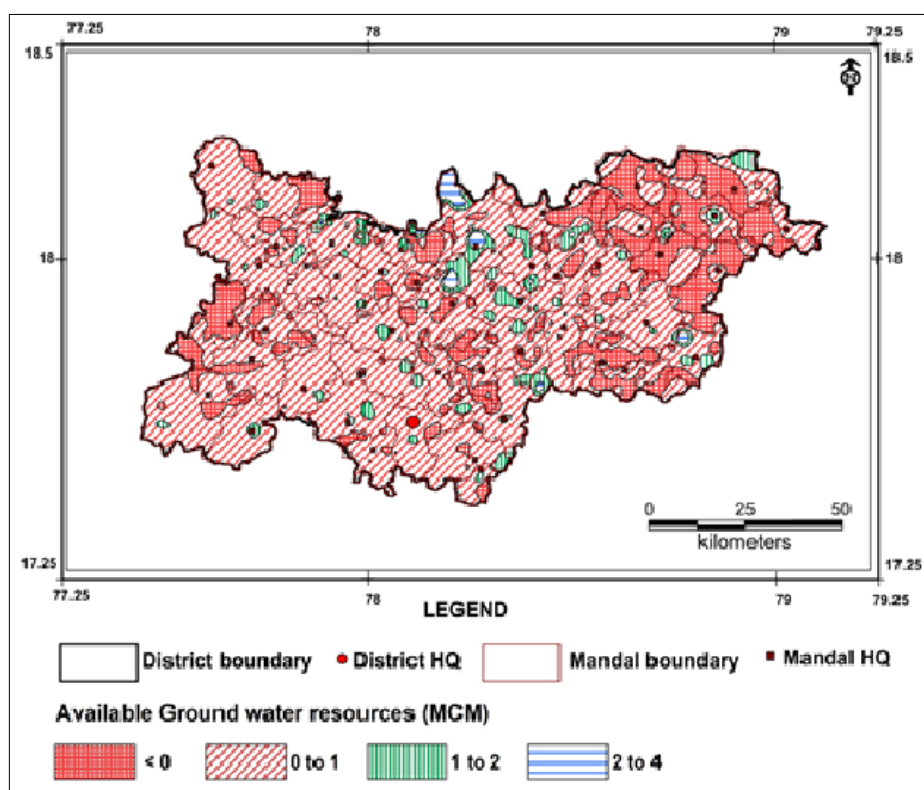


Fig.4.1: Utilizable ground water resources (2017).

5. GROUND WATER RELATED ISSUES AND REASONS FOR ISSUES

5.1 Issues

Over-exploitation

- ~2278 Km² area covering 376 villages are categorized as over-exploited where ground water balance for future irrigation is zero or negative.

Deep water levels

- Deep water levels (> 20 m bgl) are observed during pre and post-monsoon season in 73 % and 12 % of the area respectively.
- Out of 84 wells analysed, 58 wells during pre-monsoon 60 wells during post-monsoon shown falling trend in the last 10 years (@-0.02 to -2.98 m/yr and -0.04 to -2.05 m/yr) respectively.

Low Sustainability

- Low yield (<1 lps) occurs in ~54% of area covering entire district. The yield from bore wells have reduced over a period of time and some bore wells which used to yield sufficient quantity of water have gone dry due to low rainfall.

Pollution (Geogenic and Anthropogenic)

- Few mandals are fluorosis endemic where fluoride (geogenic) as high as 4.57 mg/L during pre-monsoon and 3.06 mg/L during post-monsoon season is found in groundwater. The high fluoride concentration (>1.5 mg/L) occur in 7% and 6% of the area during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon season respectively.
- High nitrate (> 45 mg/L) due to anthropogenic activities is observed in 43 samples (15%) and 65 samples (24%) during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon season covering command and urban areas.

Water Marketing and other Issues

- Water marketing is present in almost all over the area and people are buying bottled water from the market for drinking purposes as there is no sufficient supply of surface water.
- Change in land use from agricultural land to residential purposes and cropping pattern from traditional crops to cash crops (spices, cotton) is observed.
- Based on ground water paddy is grown during rabi season in non-command area leading to heavy withdrawal of ground water during non-monsoon period.

5.2 Reasons for Issues

Over-exploitation and Deep water levels

- Over-extraction, paddy cultivation during rabi season (62% to total crops) ground water mining, limited artificial recharge measures etc.

Low Sustainability

- Absence of primary porosity, negligible development of secondary porosity, low rainfall, desaturation of weathered zone and urbanization.

Geo-genic pollution (Fluoride)

- Higher concentration of fluoride in ground water is attributed due to source rock, rock water interaction where acid-soluble fluoride bearing minerals (fluorite, fluoro-apatite) gets dissolved under alkaline conditions.
- Higher residence time of ground water in deeper aquifer.

Anthropogenic pollution (Nitrate)

- Higher concentration is due to unscientific sewage disposal of treated and untreated effluents in urban and rural areas. Use of NPK fertilizers and nitrogen fixation by leguminous crops.

6. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

High dependence on groundwater coupled with absence of augmentation measures has led to a steady fall in water levels and desaturation of weathered zone in some parts, raising questions on sustainability of existing groundwater structures, food and drinking water security. The occurrence of fractures is very limited in extent, as the compression in the rock reduces the opening of fractures at depth and the majority of fractures occur within 100 m depth (75%) (**Fig.3.7**). Higher NO_3^- concentrations ($> 45 \text{ mg/L}$) in weathered zone is due to sewage contamination and higher concentration of F^- ($>1.5 \text{ mg/L}$) in weathered zone and fractured zone is due to local geology (granite/gneiss rock), high weathering, longer residence time and alkaline nature of groundwater.

6.1 Management plan

The uneven distribution of groundwater availability and its utilization indicates that a single management strategy cannot be adopted and requires integrated hydrogeological aspects along with socio-economic conditions to develop appropriate management strategy.

In the district 72789 MCM of un-saturated volume (below the depth of 5 m) is available during post-monsoon season having 1455 MCM of recharge potential (2%). This can be utilized for implementing management strategy.

The study suggests notable measures for sustainable groundwater management, which involves a combination of various measures given below. State Governments initiatives in groundwater recharge were also considered.

1. Supply side measures
2. Demand side measures
3. Regulatory measures
4. Institutional measures

6.1.1 Supply side measures:

Ongoing Projects

6.1.1.1 Repair Renovation and Restoration of existing tanks (Mission Kakatiya):

- De-silting of existing minor tanks (4930 no) was taken under state Govt. sponsored Mission Kakatiya-Phase-1, Phase-2, Phase-3 and Phase-4 to remove 12.08 MCM of silt and this has created additional surface storage. This will contribute ~ 4 MCM to

groundwater and with this additional ~500 ha land can be brought under irrigated dry (ID) crops in tank ayacut.

- There is need to take remaining tanks (~826 MI tanks) in next phases for de-silting, this will greatly help in stabilisation of tank ayacut and ground water augmentation.

6.1.1.2 Mission Bhagiratha:

- Under Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project (TDWSP) also known as Mission Bhagiratha, all the villages and towns are proposed to be covered from the water grid with intake from Manjira river at Singur (Segment-8, 9 and 10A) covering entire district to provide protected water from surface reservoirs. The scheme is to enhance the existing drinking water scheme and to provide 100, 135 and 150 lpd/person of water in rural, municipal and municipal corporation respectively.
- The total water requirement as per 2011 census is 110 MCM and this imported water from surface sources will reduce the present utilized ~66 MCM of ground water (considering 60 lpcd). This can be effectively utilized to irrigate ~11000 ha of additional land under ID crops.

6.1.1.3 Artificial Recharge structures:

Construction of 2927 artificial recharge structures (ARS) 673 in priority-1 (over-exploited) and 2254 in priority-2 (other areas) are suggested by following standard methodology.

While formulating the village wise groundwater management plan, the unsaturated volume of aquifer is estimated by multiplying the area with specific yield and unsaturated thickness (post-monsoon water levels below 5 m). Initially village wise dynamic groundwater resources of 2017 are considered (**Fig.4.1**). Potential surface run off is estimated by following standard procedures. On conservative side 20% run off yield is considered as non-committed yield for recommending artificial recharge structures in intermittent areas 50% of yield is considered and remaining 50% is recommended for implementing water conservation measures in recharge areas through MGNREGS.

The pre-monsoon groundwater quality is considered for categorising contaminated area ($F > 1.5$ mg/l & $EC > 3000$ μ S/cm). Nitrate is not considered here because it is point source pollution and localized. Based on above criteria, the area is prioritized into **Priority-1 (over-exploited)** which needs immediate intervention and **Priority-2**. Based on

hydrogeological characteristics, the area is further sub-divided into following 8 categories (Table-6.1).

Table-6.1: Hydrogeological characteristics of area.

Category	Hydrogeologic characterizations
1	High EC with additional scope for artificial recharge.
2	High EC with no additional scope for artificial recharge.
3	High F with additional scope for artificial recharge.
4	High F with no additional scope for artificial recharge.
5	High EC and F with additional scope for artificial recharge.
6	High EC and F with no additional scope for artificial recharge.
7	Groundwater quality within permissible limits for drinking and irrigation with scope for artificial recharge.
8	Groundwater quality within permissible limits for drinking and irrigation with no scope for artificial recharge.

Priority-1 (Area where groundwater development > 100 %)

Area consisting of 457 villages covering ~2580 Km² (Fig.6.1) is considered as Priority-1 where 373 MCM recharge potential and 95 MCM utilizable yield is available. This requires immediate intervention as the stage of groundwater development is > 100%. For sustainable development and management of the groundwater resources the following recommendations are made and summarised in Annexure-1.

- 1076 artificial recharge structures (557 CD's and 519 mini PT's) exist in the area.
- In addition to the existing structures, 673 artificial recharge structures (220 CD's with shafts and 453 mini PT's with shafts) with a total cost of **123** crores (@ 15 Lakh/CD and 20 Lakh/PT) can be taken up.
- After effective utilization of this yield, there will be 14 MCM of ground water recharge with new structures.
- All existing artificial recharge structures are to be desilted and maintained properly.

- Roof top rainwater harvesting structures should be made mandatory to all Government buildings (new and existing).

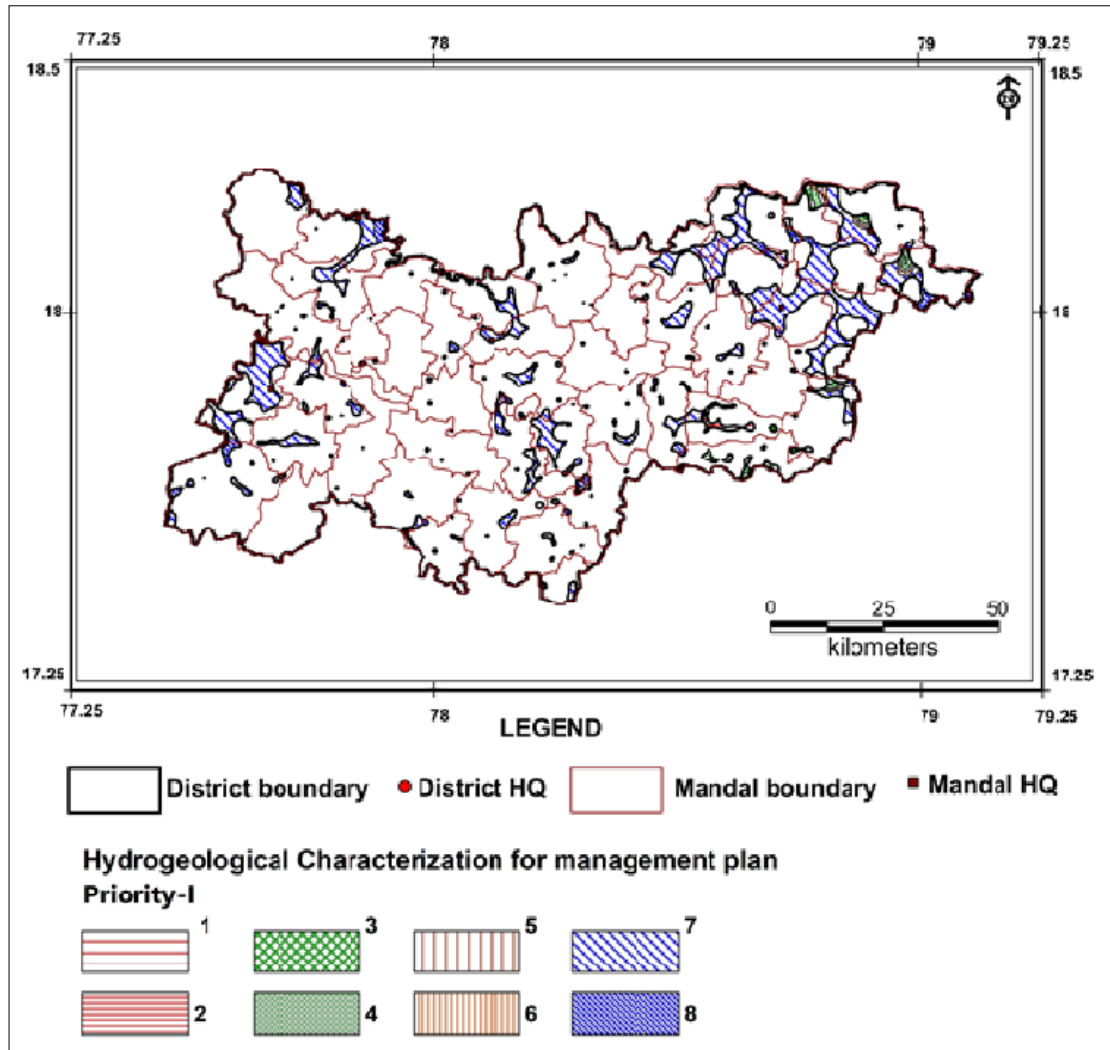


Fig.6.1: Priority-1 area (Over-exploited)

Priority-2 (Area where groundwater development <100 %)

Area consisting of 808 villages with ~6531 Km² rechargeable area (**Fig.6.2**) is considered as Priority-2, where 1083 MCM recharge potential and 289 MCM utilizable yield is available. For sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, the recommendations are made and summarised in **Annexure-II**.

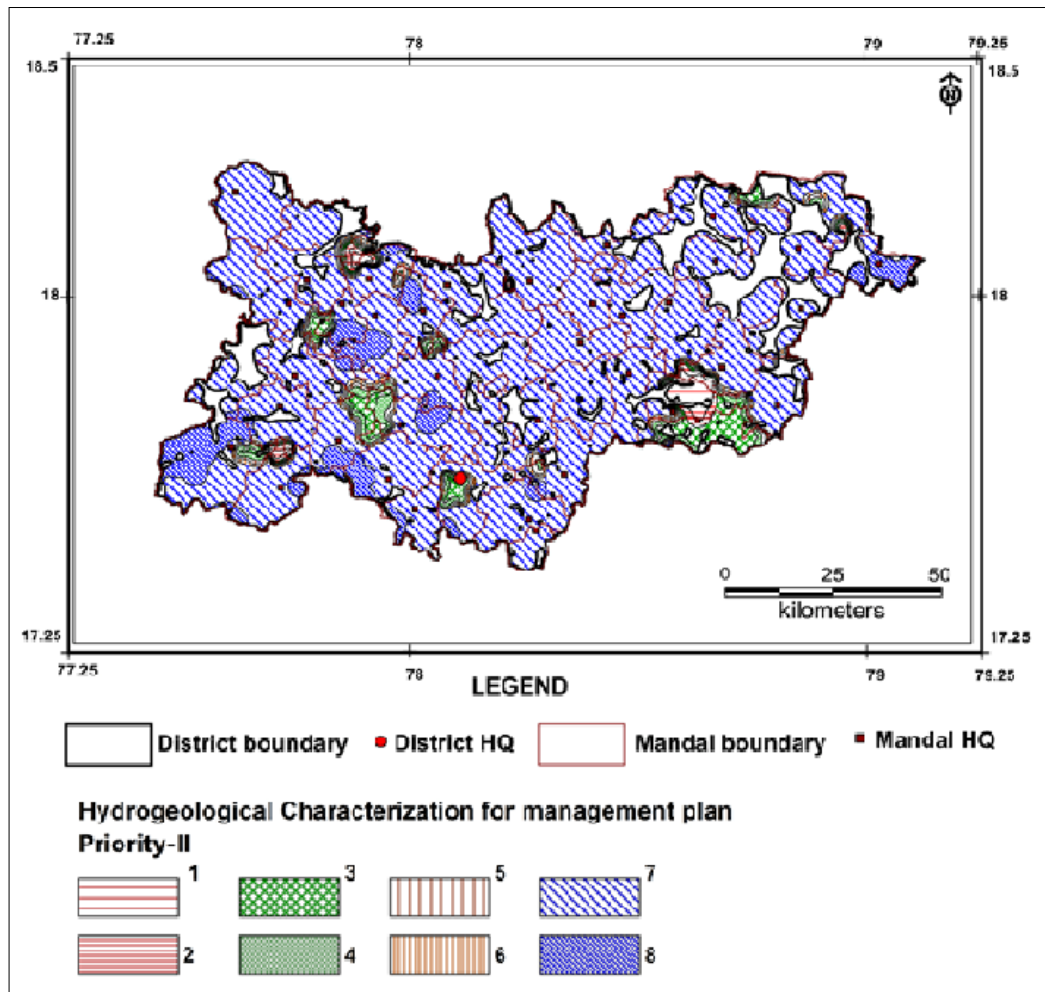


Fig.6.2: Priority-2 area.

- 1098 artificial recharge structures (670 CD's and 428 mini PT's) exist in the area.
- In addition to the existing structures, 2254 artificial recharge structures (ARS) (1006 CD's with shafts and 1248 mini PT's with shafts) can be taken up with a cost estimate of **400** crores.
- After effective utilization of this yield, there will be 55 MCM of ground water recharge with new structures.
- All existing artificial recharge structures are to be desilted and maintained properly.
- Roof top rainwater harvesting structures should be made mandatory to all Government buildings.

6.1.1.4 Other supply side measures:

- Existing ARS like percolation tanks and check dams and dried dug wells can be de-silted involving people's participation through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (NREGA 2005). This will also help in sustainable management of groundwater resources.
- Some of de-silted tanks along river Manjira and river Godavari may be filled up with river water during lean monsoon period.

6.1.1.5 Water Conservation Measures (WCM) (Farm Ponds):

- The farm ponds are the ideal water conservation structures, which are constructed in the low lying areas of the farm. The size of farm ponds can be 10 x 10 x 3 m. In the district total 994 farm ponds exist in 197 villages and additional **24306** farm ponds are recommended (20 in each village in 1257 villages) with total cost of **60.76** crores.

6.1.2 Demand side measures: In order to manage the available resources more effectively the following measures are recommended.

6.1.2.1 Ongoing Work

- In the area till date drip and sprinklers are sanctioned for ~40954 ha under ID crops saving ~122 MCM of groundwater from the basin.

6.1.2.2 Proposed Work

- ~62,850 ha of additional land that can be brought under micro-irrigation (@50 ha/village in 1257 villages) costing about 377 crores (considering 1 unit/ha @0.6 lakh/ha). With this 188 MCM of ground water can be conserved over the traditional irrigation practices (considering 0.003 MCM/ha for ID crops against 0.006 MCM/ha).
- Change in cropping pattern from water intensive paddy/spices (turmeric) to irrigated dry crops like pulses and oil seeds are recommended, particularly in water stress/Over-exploited/Critical areas. If necessary some regulatory rules may be framed and implemented.
- Paddy cropping area is to be reduced as it is increasing by 3331 Ha/Yr, creating additional stress of 36.6 MCM/Yr on ground water.

- To avoid the interference of cone of depression between the productive wells, intermittent pumping of bore wells is recommended through regulatory mechanism.
- Power supply should be regulated by giving power in 4 hour spells two times a day in the morning and evening by the concerned department so that pumping of the bore well is carried out in phased manner to allow recuperations of the aquifer and increase sustainability of the bore wells.
- As a mandatory measure, every groundwater user should recharge rainwater through artificial recharge structures in proportionate to the extraction.

6.1.3 Impact of Kaleshwaram Project: The Kaleshwaram project command area covers 7 districts with 95 mandals covering 1581 villages, to create an additional ayacut of 18.25 lakh acres of land in Telangana state. Medak district will be highly benefited as most of the area in the district fall under command area.

The ongoing Kaleshwaram project is proposed to create ~275784 Ha ayacut, which can irrigate ~55% of cropped area in the district.

- With the implementation of proposed project, additional ground water recharge will take place due to infiltration from tank storage, canal seepage and return irrigation.
- The proposed project will also help in reducing stress on ground water and increasing the water table wherever they are deep.
- The Kaleshwaram project, apart from directly irrigating 2.75 lakh Ha, aims to recharge groundwater by filling tanks, and other water bodies.
- Continuous supply of water to village tanks and other water bodies will replenish the ground water significantly.
- Strict implementation of Conjunctive use of surface and ground water is needed to reduce the stress on ground water.

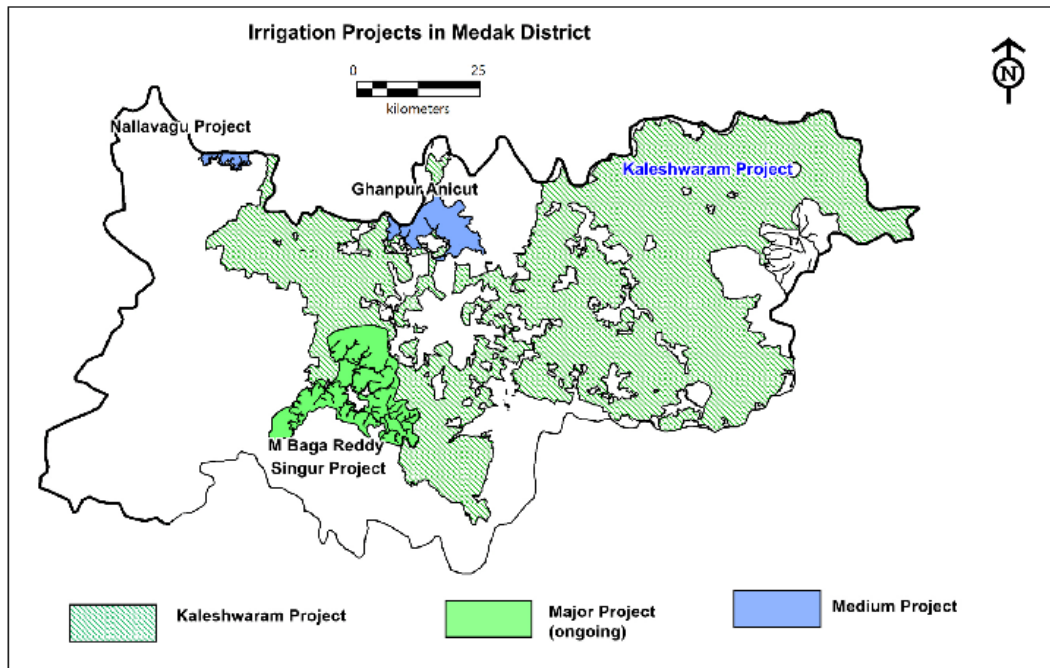


Fig- 6.3: Kaleshwaram Project proposed command area

If 55% of the paddy cropped area of the district is irrigated by Kaleshwaram project water, it can substitute ~557 MCM of irrigation requirements and similarly reduce stress on groundwater. The impact of Kaleshwaram project will be more than the proposed interventions for ground water management.

6.1.4 Other measures

- Declaration of Minimum Support Price in advance (before start of season) and improved facilities at procurement centres.
- Subsidy/incentives on cost involved in sharing of groundwater may be given to the concerned farmers.
- A participatory groundwater management (PGWM) approach in sharing of groundwater resources and monitoring on a constant basis along with effective implementation of the existing 'Water, Land and Trees Act' of 2002 (WALTA-2002) are the other measures suggested. Subsidy/incentives on cost involved in sharing of groundwater may be given to the farmers involved.
- In urban and rural areas the sewerage line should be constructed to arrest leaching of nitrate.

6.2 Expected Results and Out come

With the above interventions costing Rs 961 crores (excluding the cost involved in Mission Kakatiya and Mission Bhagiratha), the likely benefit would be the net saving of 327 MCM of ground water. This will bring down the stage of ground water development by 17% (from 74% to 57%). The other benefits will be more distribution of income among farmers. The onetime cost will be ~3paise/litre (Rs 27 /m³ of ground water).

Acknowledgment

The author thanks Sri K.C.Naik, Chairman, Dr.E.Sampath Kumar, Member (South), of the Central Ground Water Board, Govt. of India, Sri D.Subba Rao, Regional Director, Dr. P. N. Rao and GRC Reddy of CGWB, for their encouragement and guidance. The author acknowledges State Ground Water Department and Rural Water Supply department, Govt of Telangana for making available of field data. Author also thanks the Executive Engineer and his drilling crew of CGWB, for carrying out the exploration activity.

Proposed supply side interventions in Priority-I area

Annexure-I

S.No	Mandal	Village	Area [Sq.Km]	EC Microsiemens / cm	F mg/L	Volume of Runoff considered for Recharge MCM	Proposed CDs	Proposed PTs	Total Cost (Lakh Rs)
1	Andole	Brahampally	2.08	1050	0.8	0.030	0	3	60
2	Andole	Kansanpally	4.46	1075	1	0.065	1	2	55
3	Andole	Rollapahad	3.14	675	1.6	0.046	1	0	15
4	Andole	S.R.M.Pally	2.58	1075	1	0.038	0	3	60
5	Chegunta	Ananthasagar	4.84	800	1.5	0.066	0	2	40
6	Chegunta	Ibrahimpur	20.70	1000	1	0.281	3	0	45
7	Chegunta	Kasanpally	3.65	675	1.2	0.050	0	1	20
8	Chegunta	Polampally	3.74	875	1.4	0.051	1	1	35
9	Chegunta	Pothampally	5.27	625	1.3	0.072	0	3	60
10	Chegunta	Rampur	9.02	750	1.3	0.122	1	4	95
11	Chegunta	Reddipally	4.43	850	1.5	0.060	0	2	40
12	Chegunta	Rukmapur	3.92	850	1.4	0.053	0	1	20
13	Chegunta	UlliThimmaipally	2.54	825	1.5	0.034	0	3	60
14	Chegunta	Valbbhapur	4.69	900	1.2	0.064	1	2	55
15	Chinnakodur	Gangapur	7.05	875	0.8	0.038	0	1	20
16	Chinnakodur	Jakkapur	22.69	700	1.1	0.122	1	2	55
17	Doulthabad	Arepally (S.J)	3.38	775	0.8	0.031	0	1	20
18	Doulthabad	ChinnaMasanpally	2.19	600	0.8	0.020	0	2	40
19	Dubbak	Cheekode	23.29	1450	0.6	0.211	2	2	70
20	Dubbak	Habisipur	9.97	800	1	0.090	1	0	15
21	Dubbak	Hasan Mirapur	3.21	1350	1	0.029	0	1	20
22	Dubbak	Pothareddypet	18.65	1125	1	0.169	2	0	30
23	Dubbak	Rajakkapet	4.25	1175	1.5	0.038	0	1	20
24	Hathnura	Chanadapur	4.11	550	1.2	0.052	1	0	15
25	Hathnura	Cheekmaddur	4.48	1000	0.9	0.057	1	2	55
26	Hathnura	Devulapalli	3.37	825	1.5	0.042	1	0	15
27	Hathnura	Gundlamachanur	8.49	1325	1.1	0.107	0	3	60
28	Hathnura	Kodapak	5.07	950	1.4	0.064	0	2	40
29	Hathnura	Konyal	8.29	1050	1.1	0.104	2	2	70
30	Hathnura	Lingapur	4.57	925	0.9	0.058	1	2	55
31	Hathnura	Madhura	3.61	950	1.4	0.046	1	0	15
32	Hathnura	Malkapur	1.87	525	1.3	0.024	0	2	40
33	Hathnura	Nasthipur	3.33	750	1.4	0.042	1	0	15
34	Hathnura	Reddykhanapur	7.13	525	1.3	0.090	2	1	50
35	Hathnura	Royyapalli	1.74	675	1.4	0.022	0	2	40
36	Hathnura	Taherkhanpet	0.91	700	1.2	0.011	0	1	20
37	Jagdevpur	AngadiKistapur	4.61	975	1.2	0.028	0	1	20
38	Jagdevpur	Kondapur	2.70	1875	1.2	0.016	0	1	20
39	Jagdevpur	Rayavaram	4.96	750	1.1	0.030	0	1	20
40	Jagdevpur	Vardarajpur	5.44	2250	1.2	0.033	0	1	20

41	Jagdevpur	Wattipally	5.83	1475	1.4	0.035	0	3	60
42	Jharasangam	Bardipur	4.11	950	0.3	0.041	1	0	15
43	Jharasangam	Bopanpalle	4.31	975	0.4	0.043	1	0	15
44	Jharasangam	Boregaon	5.94	950	0.4	0.059	1	2	55
45	Jharasangam	Islampur	2.88	875	0.5	0.028	0	3	60
46	Jharasangam	Jharsangam	6.02	1000	0.3	0.059	1	2	55
47	Jharasangam	Krishnapur	3.19	950	1.1	0.032	0	3	60
48	Jharasangam	Kuppanagar	10.64	1050	0.3	0.105	2	2	70
49	Jharasangam	Medpalle	5.95	1125	0.3	0.059	1	2	55
50	Jharasangam	Pyarawaram	2.62	1025	0.4	0.026	0	2	40
51	Jinnaram	Amdoor	7.84	1375	0.6	0.099	1	2	55
52	Jinnaram	Anantharam	4.26	950	0.5	0.054	1	1	35
53	Jinnaram	Madhavaram	4.36	1225	1.1	0.055	1	1	35
54	Jinnaram	Palem	1.24	1025	1.2	0.016	0	1	20
55	Jinnaram	Puttuguda	2.79	1325	1	0.035	0	3	60
56	Kalher	Bachepally	15.77	1375	1.3	0.169	4	1	80
57	Kalher	Gosaiipally	0.88	875	0.7	0.009	0	1	20
58	Kalher	Kalher	12.70	850	1.5	0.136	3	1	65
59	Kalher	Malharpur	0.90	1875	0.5	0.010	0	1	20
60	Kalher	Mardi	11.73	900	1.2	0.126	2	4	110
61	Kalher	Masanpally	4.48	825	1.5	0.048	1	1	35
62	Kalher	Meerkhanpet	4.80	1050	0.9	0.051	1	1	35
63	Kalher	Nagdhar	23.03	1575	0.8	0.247	5	4	155
64	Kalher	Raparthi	12.23	1050	0.9	0.131	3	1	65
65	Kangti	Banswada	6.06	1150	0.5	0.060	1	0	15
66	Kangti	Jumgi.B.	7.09	1175	0.4	0.070	1	0	15
67	Kangti	Jumgi.K	4.37	1175	0.4	0.043	1	0	15
68	Kangti	Tadkal,	10.94	1200	0.4	0.108	2	3	90
69	Kangti	Valmoor	3.71	1175	0.4	0.037	0	3	60
70	Kondapak	Mangole	8.26	1075	1.4	0.035	0	1	20
71	Kondapak	Marpadga	29.89	1550	1.1	0.126	0	2	40
72	Kondapak	Mathpalle	4.70	1100	1.4	0.020	0	1	20
73	Kondapak	Singaram	4.65	925	1.1	0.020	0	1	20
74	Kondapur	Garakurthy	5.01	1775	0.7	0.037	0	3	60
75	Kondapur	Girmapur	1.83	1400	0.7	0.014	0	1	20
76	Kondapur	Gopularam	1.87	1350	0.6	0.014	0	1	20
77	Kondapur	Haridasapur	3.27	800	0.7	0.024	0	2	40
78	Kondapur	Mallepally	5.37	1075	0.8	0.040	1	0	15
79	Kowdipally	Antharam	3.36	1075	0.6	0.052	1	1	35
80	Kowdipally	Chandur	7.61	1075	1	0.119	2	3	90
81	Kowdipally	Gangavaram	3.74	925	0.7	0.058	1	2	55
82	Kowdipally	Jaggampet	4.13	975	0.7	0.064	1	2	55
83	Kowdipally	Kanchanpalli	10.62	700	1	0.166	0	4	80
84	Kowdipally	Kannaram	5.73	1125	0.5	0.089	2	1	50
85	Kowdipally	Kowdipally	2.01	1125	0.5	0.031	0	3	60

86	Kowdipally	Md. Nagar	8.53	1150	0.5	0.133	3	1	65
87	Kowdipally	Mutturajpally	5.80	850	0.7	0.090	2	1	50
88	Kowdipally	Seri Faizabad	1.04	1000	0.6	0.016	0	1	20
89	Kowdipally	Tunki	10.96	1125	0.8	0.171	0	1	20
90	Kulcharam	Appajipally	0.84	1400	0.9	0.009	0	1	20
91	Kulcharam	Ch.Ghanapur	14.29	1125	1	0.153	3	3	105
92	Kulcharam	Paithra	7.88	1075	0.8	0.085	2	0	30
93	Kulcharam	Rangampet	8.19	725	0.8	0.088	2	1	50
94	Kulcharam	Thukkapur	2.17	1175	0.8	0.023	0	2	40
95	Kulcharam	Tummaipally	1.76	625	1.2	0.019	0	2	40
96	Manoor	Dawoor	6.39	400	0.5	0.063	1	2	55
97	Manoor	Dosapally	4.40	400	0.5	0.043	1	0	15
98	Manoor	Keshwar	4.82	550	0.5	0.048	1	1	35
99	Manoor	Maqudumpur	5.10	525	1.3	0.050	1	1	35
100	Manoor	Pusalpad	5.97	525	0.5	0.059	1	2	55
101	Manoor	Thumnoor	3.48	500	1.3	0.034	0	3	60
102	Medak	Aurangabad	4.03	900	0.9	0.063	1	2	55
103	Medak	Byathole	4.75	1275	0.9	0.074	0	3	60
104	Medak	Fareedpur	4.69	675	1	0.073	0	3	60
105	Medak	Komtoor	2.52	1375	1.2	0.039	1	0	15
106	Medak	Lingasanpally	4.23	1175	0.9	0.066	0	2	40
107	Medak	Maddulwai	1.99	875	0.9	0.031	0	3	60
108	Medak	Maqdumpur	4.05	2150	0.7	0.063	0	2	40
109	Medak	Pashapur	1.75	1750	1.4	0.027	0	2	40
110	Medak	Shalipet	2.70	925	0.9	0.042	1	0	15
111	Mirdoddi	Chepial	12.89	1200	0.8	0.127	0	2	40
112	Mulugu	Achajpally	2.44	575	2.3	0.018	0	2	40
113	Mulugu	Bahilampur	4.71	575	3.3	0.035	0	1	20
114	Mulugu	Bandamailaram	5.44	450	0.8	0.041	1	0	15
115	Mulugu	Cheelasagar	15.75	475	2.9	0.118	0	3	60
116	Mulugu	ChinnaThimmapur	2.84	575	2.5	0.021	0	2	40
117	Mulugu	Kothur	4.74	500	1.3	0.035	0	3	60
118	Mulugu	Laxmakkapally	2.89	700	2.2	0.022	0	2	40
119	Mulugu	Narsapur	1.94	600	2.2	0.015	0	1	20
120	Mulugu	Singannaguda	2.65	550	2	0.020	0	2	40
121	Mulugu	Srirampur	1.74	575	2.2	0.013	0	1	20
122	Munipally	Magdempally	1.40	1450	0.5	0.014	0	1	20
123	Munipally	Takkadpally	2.47	750	1.1	0.024	0	2	40
124	Nanganur	Palamukula	11.99	1425	1.7	0.081	1	0	15
125	Narayankhed	Allapur	2.58	650	0.6	0.028	0	2	40
126	Narayankhed	Anthwar	2.26	1500	0.5	0.024	0	2	40
127	Narayankhed	Bhanapur	0.89	1625	0.4	0.010	0	1	20
128	Narayankhed	Gangapur	10.60	1025	0.6	0.114	2	3	90
129	Narayankhed	Jagannathpur	1.85	1250	0.4	0.020	0	2	40
130	Narayankhed	Jujalpur	1.42	1300	0.4	0.015	0	1	20

131	Narayankhed	Kondapur	4.62	1600	0.5	0.050	1	1	35
132	Narayankhed	Mansurpur	2.61	1500	0.5	0.028	0	2	40
133	Narayankhed	Narsapur	3.67	2175	0.5	0.039	1	0	15
134	Narayankhed	Paidipally	3.59	1150	0.8	0.039	0	3	60
135	Narayankhed	Ryakal	1.51	1125	0.6	0.016	0	1	20
136	Narayankhed	Sanjeevanraopet	12.57	1600	0.6	0.135	3	1	65
137	Narayankhed	Venkatapur	2.27	1800	0.5	0.024	0	2	40
138	Narsapur	Admapur	6.58	1200	1	0.089	2	1	50
139	Narsapur	Awancha	3.27	1050	0.8	0.044	1	0	15
140	Narsapur	CC.Kunta	5.87	975	0.7	0.080	2	0	30
141	Narsapur	Chippalthurthi	6.08	1300	1	0.082	2	0	30
142	Narsapur	Gollapally	1.76	925	0.7	0.024	0	2	40
143	Narsapur	Ibrahimabad	7.98	1025	1	0.108	2	3	90
144	Narsapur	Jakkapally	3.34	1300	1	0.045	1	0	15
145	Narsapur	K.Maddur	4.78	1000	1.4	0.065	0	2	40
146	Narsapur	Kondapur	2.00	975	0.9	0.027	0	2	40
147	Narsapur	Mohammadabad	4.09	1300	1	0.056	1	1	35
148	Narsapur	Moosapet	6.31	1200	0.9	0.086	2	0	30
149	Narsapur	Nagulapally	4.67	1225	0.9	0.063	0	1	20
150	Narsapur	R.C.Pur	2.48	1075	0.8	0.034	0	1	20
151	Narsapur	Reddypally	4.00	1475	0.7	0.054	1	1	35
152	Narsapur	Rustumpet	6.34	1375	0.9	0.086	1	0	15
153	Narsapur	Tujalpur	6.70	750	0.8	0.091	2	1	50
154	Narsapur	Tuljarampet	1.03	1100	0.8	0.014	0	1	20
155	Narsapur	Yellapur	3.39	1150	0.9	0.046	0	1	20
156	Nyalkal	Ameerabad	4.13	575	0.4	0.041	1	0	15
157	Nyalkal	Atnur	4.80	925	0.8	0.047	1	1	35
158	Nyalkal	Basanthpur	2.90	350	0.3	0.029	0	3	60
159	Nyalkal	Chalki	8.23	500	0.4	0.081	2	0	30
160	Nyalkal	Cheekurthi	8.31	675	0.5	0.082	2	0	30
161	Nyalkal	Chingepally	6.75	900	0.7	0.067	1	2	55
162	Nyalkal	Dappur	11.04	750	0.6	0.109	2	3	90
163	Nyalkal	Gangwar	3.92	325	0.3	0.039	0	3	60
164	Nyalkal	Ganjoti	6.53	575	0.7	0.065	1	2	55
165	Nyalkal	Humnapur	2.97	500	0.4	0.029	0	3	60
166	Nyalkal	Hussain nagar	8.39	700	0.5	0.083	2	0	30
167	Nyalkal	Kakaijanwada	5.02	475	0.4	0.050	1	1	35
168	Nyalkal	Khaleelpur.M	3.84	425	0.3	0.038	0	3	60
169	Nyalkal	Malgi	7.20	675	0.5	0.071	1	3	75
170	Nyalkal	Malkanpahad.	1.42	350	0.4	0.014	0	1	20
171	Nyalkal	Mamidgi	10.04	350	0.4	0.099	2	2	70
172	Nyalkal	Mariampur	7.19	750	0.5	0.071	1	3	75
173	Nyalkal	Metalkunta	6.92	325	0.3	0.068	1	3	75
174	Nyalkal	Mirzapur.B.	3.51	400	0.3	0.035	0	3	60
175	Nyalkal	Mirzapur-N	3.65	1075	0.4	0.036	0	3	60

176	Nyalkal	Mungi	8.47	700	0.4	0.084	2	0	30
177	Nyalkal	Murthuzapur	4.14	475	0.4	0.041	1	0	15
178	Nyalkal	Naimatabad	6.71	325	0.4	0.066	1	2	55
179	Nyalkal	Nyalkal	14.15	1025	0.8	0.140	3	2	85
180	Nyalkal	Raghapur	4.92	575	0.4	0.049	1	1	35
181	Nyalkal	Rajola	4.05	375	0.4	0.040	1	0	15
182	Nyalkal	Ramtirth	5.03	650	0.8	0.050	1	1	35
183	Nyalkal	Ratnapur	8.92	725	0.5	0.088	2	1	50
184	Nyalkal	Rukmapur	3.69	425	0.4	0.036	0	3	60
185	Nyalkal	Shamshallapur	4.74	525	0.5	0.047	1	1	35
186	Papannapet	Ablapur	2.72	1450	1.3	0.032	0	3	60
187	Papannapet	Annaram	5.93	1425	0.9	0.069	1	3	75
188	Papannapet	Doulapur	5.19	1725	1.2	0.060	1	2	55
189	Papannapet	Ellapur	4.34	2625	0.6	0.050	1	1	35
190	Papannapet	Enkepally	2.58	1325	0.8	0.030	0	3	60
191	Papannapet	Kothapally	3.61	1925	1.2	0.042	1	0	15
192	Papannapet	Lingaipally	9.53	1900	1.2	0.111	2	3	90
193	Papannapet	Minpur	4.26	1925	1.4	0.050	1	1	35
194	Papannapet	Muddapur	1.63	1400	1.1	0.019	0	2	40
195	Papannapet	Nagsanpally	13.25	1275	1	0.154	3	3	105
196	Patancheru	Bachaguda	2.31	2200	0.9	0.021	0	2	40
197	Patancheru	Chitkul	8.48	2225	1	0.077	2	0	30
198	Patancheru	Chitkul	8.48	2225	1	0.077	2	0	30
199	Patancheru	Ilapur	5.11	1125	1.1	0.046	1	1	35
200	Patancheru	Kardanur	3.93	800	1.1	0.036	0	3	60
201	Patancheru	Pocharam	5.12	1900	1	0.046	1	1	35
202	Pulkal	Gangojipet	3.01	650	0.7	0.030	0	3	60
203	Pulkal	Kudur	5.88	525	0.9	0.058	1	2	55
204	Pulkal	Pulkal	10.34	450	0.9	0.102	2	2	70
205	Raikode	Chimnapur	3.25	1075	0.3	0.035	0	3	60
206	Raikode	Dharmapur	6.01	925	0.3	0.065	1	2	55
207	Raikode	Hasnabad	9.93	925	0.8	0.107	2	3	90
208	Raikode	Itkepally	7.36	625	0.9	0.079	2	0	30
209	Raikode	Jamalur	2.35	750	0.8	0.025	0	2	40
210	Raikode	Khudavandapur	5.86	925	0.9	0.063	1	2	55
211	Raikode	Kodoor	9.81	975	0.9	0.105	2	2	70
212	Raikode	Madhapur	1.42	850	0.6	0.015	0	1	20
213	Raikode	Mahabhatpur	2.80	800	0.7	0.030	0	3	60
214	Raikode	Mamidipally	4.98	1125	0.4	0.053	1	1	35
215	Raikode	Moratga	2.75	1125	0.4	0.029	0	3	60
216	Raikode	Musthafapur	2.36	1050	0.5	0.025	0	2	40
217	Raikode	Naganpally	6.54	975	0.5	0.070	1	3	75
218	Raikode	Nagwar	5.31	800	0.5	0.057	1	2	55
219	Raikode	Pampad	8.15	675	1.4	0.088	2	0	30
220	Raikode	Shapur	2.69	725	1.1	0.029	0	3	60

221	Raikode	Singitham	16.49	825	0.4	0.177	4	1	80
222	Raikode	Yenkepally	2.95	875	0.5	0.032	0	3	60
223	Raikode	Yousufpur	5.62	875	0.3	0.060	1	2	55
224	Ramayampet	Laxmapur	4.51	1725	0.8	0.030	0	3	60
225	Ramayampet	Nandigaon	5.51	1400	0.9	0.037	0	1	20
226	RC Puram	Bandalguda	1.37	1225	1.1	0.011	0	1	20
227	RC Puram	E.N.pally	5.32	575	0.7	0.044	1	0	15
228	RC Puram	Osman Nagar	2.97	825	1.2	0.024	0	2	40
229	RC Puram	Tellapur	12.84	875	1.2	0.106	2	3	90
230	Regode	M.Venkatapur	2.26	750	0.9	0.022	0	2	40
231	Regode	Sinddole	0.97	625	2.4	0.010	0	1	20
232	Sadasivpet	Enkepally	3.49	1325	1.1	0.029	0	3	60
233	Sadasivpet	Istritabad	1.95	1625	0.9	0.016	0	1	20
234	Sadasivpet	Kambalpally	3.31	1100	0.7	0.027	0	1	20
235	Sadasivpet	Rejintal	4.12	1325	0.7	0.034	0	3	60
236	Sadasivpet	Siddapur	5.30	1800	0.8	0.044	1	0	15
237	Sangareddy	Chiduruppa	6.03	1775	0.6	0.045	1	0	15
238	Sangareddy	Irrigipally	2.48	750	0.9	0.019	0	2	40
239	Sangareddy	Kashipur	2.54	500	1.1	0.019	0	1	20
240	Sangareddy	Mamidipally	6.63	1600	1.4	0.050	1	1	35
241	Shankarampet -A	Moosapeta	1.79	1400	1.3	0.021	0	2	40
242	Shankarampet -R	Kaslapur	2.03	950	0.9	0.028	0	2	40
243	Shankarampet -R	Siripally	2.58	1075	1	0.035	0	3	60
244	Shivampet	Bijilipur	4.77	800	0.8	0.051	1	1	35
245	Shivampet	Chennapur	2.18	1650	0.8	0.023	0	2	40
246	Shivampet	Gangaipally	3.53	750	0.7	0.038	0	3	60
247	Shivampet	Gomaram	7.60	925	1.1	0.082	1	0	15
248	Shivampet	Gundlapalli	4.79	900	0.5	0.051	1	1	35
249	Shivampet	Lingojigudam	1.54	975	0.8	0.017	0	1	20
250	Shivampet	PeddaGotimukla	7.60	1350	0.9	0.082	2	0	30
251	Shivampet	Shivampet	8.11	1975	0.5	0.087	2	0	30
252	Shivampet	Usrikapally	5.65	1825	0.8	0.061	0	2	40
253	Siddipet	Narayanraopet	24.66	725	2.2	0.150	1	1	35
254	Tekmal	Achannapally	3.46	1450	0.9	0.031	0	3	60
255	Tekmal	Malkapur	1.76	625	1.5	0.016	0	1	20
256	Thoguta	Lingapur	8.52	725	0.8	0.064	1	0	15
257	Thoguta	Zapthilingareddipally	4.62	975	1	0.035	0	1	20
258	Toopran	Dharmarajpally	1.48	825	0.4	0.011	0	1	20
259	Toopran	Gundareddypalli	8.39	1375	1.1	0.063	1	2	55
260	Toopran	Hussainpur	1.27	2475	0.4	0.010	0	1	20
261	Toopran	Imanpur	2.39	1575	0.8	0.018	0	2	40
262	Toopran	Konaipally (PT)	1.92	850	0.4	0.014	0	1	20
263	Toopran	Kondapur	2.97	475	0.9	0.022	0	2	40

264	Toopran	Muppireddipally	3.65	525	0.4	0.027	0	2	40
265	Toopran	Nagulapally	3.25	1625	0.6	0.024	0	2	40
266	Toopran	Padalpally	2.20	2350	0.7	0.016	0	1	20
267	Toopran	Ramaipally	2.03	1600	0.7	0.015	0	1	20
268	Toopran	Ravelly	4.78	1775	1.4	0.036	0	3	60
269	Toopran	Venkatapally	3.09	1975	0.9	0.023	0	2	40
270	Toopran	Venkatapur	8.70	600	0.5	0.065	1	2	55
271	Wargal	Amberpet	1.80	3925	0.7	0.012	0	1	20
272	Wargal	Ananthagiripalle	6.22	2300	0.6	0.042	1	0	15
273	Wargal	Chandapur	3.40	3825	0.6	0.023	0	2	40
274	Wargal	Girmapur	2.38	5175	0.7	0.016	0	1	20
275	Wargal	Gouraram	7.33	5300	1.1	0.050	1	1	35
276	Wargal	Jabbapur	3.04	4800	0.8	0.021	0	2	40
277	Wargal	Majidpally	6.32	4225	0.7	0.043	1	0	15
278	Wargal	Nemtoor	13.18	4875	0.7	0.089	2	1	50
279	Wargal	Pamulaparathi	21.41	1175	2.4	0.145	1	0	15
280	Wargal	Ramachandrapur	1.31	2125	0.5	0.009	0	1	20
281	Wargal	Shakaram	3.16	5250	0.7	0.021	0	2	40
282	Wargal	Singaipalli	1.68	5225	0.9	0.011	0	1	20
283	Wargal	Sitarampalle	1.31	3225	0.6	0.009	0	1	20
284	Wargal	Veluru	11.94	2675	0.5	0.081	2	0	30
285	Wargal	Wargal	26.65	6375	0.8	0.180	4	1	80
286	Yeldurthy	Domararncha	2.53	575	0.7	0.029	0	2	40
287	Yeldurthy	Peddapur	1.07	1650	0.8	0.012	0	1	20
288	Zaheerabad	Auranganagar	3.58	375	0.3	0.045	1	0	15
289	Zaheerabad	Gousabad	4.91	350	0.3	0.062	1	1	35
290	Zaheerabad	Hothi - K	13.37	400	1.1	0.168	3	4	125
291	Zaheerabad	Huggelli	13.84	975	1.7	0.174	4	1	80
292	Zaheerabad	Hyderabad	4.45	300	0.6	0.056	1	1	35
293	Zaheerabad	Raipalle (PD)	3.38	3675	0.8	0.043	1	0	15
294	Zaheerabad	Tamadpalle	2.55	600	1.1	0.032	0	3	60
							220	453	1236 0

Proposed supply side interventions in Priority-II area

Annexure-II

S.No	Mandal	Village	Area [Sq.Km]	EC Microsiemens/cm	F mg/L	Volume of Runoff considered for Recharge MCM	Proposed CDs	Proposed PTs	Total Cost (Lakh Rs)
1	Alladurg	Alladurg	9.51	775	0.9	0.11	2	3	90
2	Alladurg	Appajipally	5.63	825	1	0.07	1	2	55
3	Alladurg	Bairandibba	4.99	725	0.9	0.06	0	2	40
4	Alladurg	Bijilipur	4.42	1175	0.6	0.05	0	1	20
5	Alladurg	Buddaipally	1.92	1075	0.8	0.02	0	1	20
6	Alladurg	Chevella	5.48	725	0.8	0.06	0	2	40
7	Alladurg	Chilver	8.41	700	1	0.10	2	2	70
8	Alladurg	G.Peddapur	20.90	875	1	0.24	0	3	60
9	Alladurg	Gowthapur	3.70	1325	0.6	0.04	1	0	15
10	Alladurg	Keroor	4.69	1200	0.7	0.05	0	1	20
11	Alladurg	Mahamamdapur	5.75	700	1	0.07	1	3	75
12	Alladurg	Marvelli	7.12	1300	0.5	0.08	2	0	30
13	Alladurg	Mupparam	6.12	750	0.9	0.07	0	2	40
14	Alladurg	Muslapur	11.34	725	1	0.13	0	1	20
15	Alladurg	Palwatla	4.84	1350	0.3	0.06	1	1	35
16	Andole	Aksanpally	8.16	1075	1	0.12	2	3	90
17	Andole	Almaipet	10.38	1100	0.7	0.15	3	3	105
18	Andole	Ananthasagar	5.73	475	0.7	0.08	2	0	30
19	Andole	Andole	14.18	1250	1	0.21	4	4	140
20	Andole	Chinthakunta	7.89	525	1.5	0.11	2	3	90
21	Andole	Dakoor	19.89	875	0.9	0.29	6	4	170
22	Andole	Danampally	2.20	525	1.2	0.03	0	3	60
23	Andole	Jogipet	7.19	1100	1	0.10	2	2	70
24	Andole	Kichannapally	1.77	600	1.6	0.03	0	2	40
25	Andole	Kodikal	6.18	650	0.8	0.09	2	1	50
26	Andole	Mansanpally	4.37	575	1.8	0.06	1	2	55
27	Andole	Mansanpally	6.24	1175	1.1	0.09	2	1	50
28	Andole	Nadlapur	3.11	825	0.8	0.05	1	0	15
29	Andole	Neradigunta	6.68	1075	0.9	0.10	2	2	70
30	Andole	Pasanipet	6.01	875	0.9	0.09	2	0	30
31	Andole	Ramsanipally	6.32	750	1.4	0.09	0	1	20
32	Andole	Saibanpet	5.19	1075	0.8	0.08	1	3	75
33	Andole	Sangupet	5.71	1025	0.8	0.08	2	0	30
34	Andole	Talelama	9.61	1200	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
35	Andole	Thadmanoor	8.66	975	1.1	0.13	2	4	110
36	Andole	Yerraram	9.49	925	1	0.14	3	2	85
37	Chegunta	Bheemraopally	7.88	850	1.4	0.11	2	3	90
38	Chegunta	Bonala	10.13	1075	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
39	Chegunta	Chandaipet	8.28	625	1.3	0.11	0	3	60

40	Chegunta	Chegunta	4.28	850	1.5	0.06	0	2	40
41	Chegunta	Chetlathimmaipally	9.27	525	1.3	0.13	0	4	80
42	Chegunta	Chinnashivanoor	7.73	650	1.2	0.10	0	2	40
43	Chegunta	Gollapally	5.19	675	1.3	0.07	0	3	60
44	Chegunta	Makkarajpet	11.84	625	1.3	0.16	2	3	90
45	Chegunta	Narsampally	7.60	900	1	0.10	2	2	70
46	Chegunta	Narsingi	10.89	975	1	0.15	3	2	85
47	Chegunta	Peddashivanoor	10.93	625	1.3	0.15	1	2	55
48	Chegunta	Vallur	5.11	850	1.5	0.07	1	3	75
49	Chegunta	Wadiaram	10.13	800	1.4	0.14	1	2	55
50	Doulthabad	Appajipally	20.59	2475	0.8	0.19	4	2	100
51	Doulthabad	Begumpet	6.10	2750	0.8	0.06	1	1	35
52	Doulthabad	Godugupally	7.69	600	1.2	0.07	0	3	60
53	Doulthabad	Indupriyal	11.74	625	1	0.11	0	1	20
54	Doulthabad	Konapur	3.16	550	0.9	0.03	0	1	20
55	Doulthabad	Lingaaarajupally	3.65	675	0.7	0.03	0	1	20
56	Doulthabad	Lingareddypally	3.42	675	0.8	0.03	0	1	20
57	Doulthabad	Mubaraspur	11.88	525	0.7	0.11	0	1	20
58	Doulthabad	Narsampally(P.D)	3.55	625	1.2	0.03	0	3	60
59	Doulthabad	Rangumpet	3.64	1450	0.8	0.03	0	3	60
60	Doulthabad	Waddepally	14.00	1550	0.9	0.13	2	4	110
61	Doulthabad	Yelkal	3.15	2950	0.8	0.03	0	3	60
62	Dubbak	Dubbak	24.97	750	1.4	0.23	1	0	15
63	Gajwel	Bangal Venkatapur	8.85	3050	0.8	0.07	1	2	55
64	Gajwel	Dharamareddypally	9.55	1925	0.8	0.07	0	1	20
65	Gajwel	Kyasaram	4.09	650	0.9	0.03	0	1	20
66	Gajwel	M.Masanpally	3.49	3900	0.8	0.03	0	2	40
67	Gajwel	Sangapur	5.13	3050	0.8	0.04	0	2	40
68	Gajwel	Seripally	4.14	750	0.9	0.03	0	1	20
69	Hathnura	Borpatla	10.81	575	1.3	0.14	3	1	65
70	Hathnura	Chintalcheru	16.35	1450	0.4	0.21	3	4	125
71	Hathnura	Govindarajpalli	5.32	950	1.1	0.07	1	3	75
72	Hathnura	Hathnoora	17.14	875	1.5	0.22	3	0	45
73	Hathnura	Kasala	14.82	675	1.4	0.19	4	2	100
74	Hathnura	Mangapur	10.13	875	1.3	0.13	2	4	110
75	Hathnura	Naguladevpalli	8.76	1050	1.1	0.11	2	3	90
76	Hathnura	Palpanoor	4.15	1000	1.2	0.05	1	1	35
77	Hathnura	Panyal	10.75	1200	1.1	0.14	3	1	65
78	Hathnura	Sikindarpur	10.81	1150	1.1	0.14	3	1	65
79	Hathnura	Sirpuram	19.94	925	0.7	0.25	5	4	155
80	Hathnura	Turkalakhanapur	7.18	625	1.2	0.09	1	1	35
81	Hathnura	Yellammaguda	8.03	1150	0.9	0.10	2	0	30
82	Jagdevpur	Erravalli	11.11	2025	1.4	0.07	0	2	40
83	Jagdevpur	Gollapally	7.01	1725	1.3	0.04	1	0	15
84	Jagdevpur	Munigadapa	16.21	1525	1.4	0.10	2	2	70

85	Jagdevpur	Theegul	35.59	500	0.7	0.22	2	0	30
86	Jharasangam	Ananthasagar	2.10	1325	0.5	0.02	0	2	40
87	Jharasangam	Bidekanna	12.54	2275	0.9	0.12	2	4	110
88	Jharasangam	Chilemamidi	7.03	1125	0.4	0.07	1	3	75
89	Jharasangam	Chilkepalle	6.81	3725	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
90	Jharasangam	Chillepalle	7.55	900	0.3	0.07	1	3	75
91	Jharasangam	Devarampalle	3.35	1050	0.4	0.03	0	3	60
92	Jharasangam	Edakulapalle	17.77	900	0.4	0.18	4	1	80
93	Jharasangam	Edulapalle	9.87	1775	0.4	0.10	2	2	70
94	Jharasangam	Gangapur	2.65	1100	0.3	0.03	0	2	40
95	Jharasangam	Giniarpally	4.64	1650	0.4	0.05	1	0	15
96	Jharasangam	Guntampalle	5.61	850	0.4	0.06	1	1	35
97	Jharasangam	Jeerlapalle	6.79	900	0.4	0.07	1	3	75
98	Jharasangam	junegaon	3.66	850	0.5	0.04	0	3	60
99	Jharasangam	Kakkerwada	6.53	1000	0.3	0.06	1	2	55
100	Jharasangam	Kamalpalle	3.31	875	0.4	0.03	0	3	60
101	Jharasangam	Kappad	4.13	850	0.4	0.04	1	0	15
102	Jharasangam	Kollur	6.30	975	0.3	0.06	1	2	55
103	Jharasangam	Machnoor	12.27	925	0.7	0.12	2	4	110
104	Jharasangam	Narsapur	2.74	950	0.4	0.03	0	2	40
105	Jharasangam	Sangam-K	2.48	975	0.4	0.02	0	2	40
106	Jharasangam	Siddapur	4.13	775	0.3	0.04	1	0	15
107	Jharasangam	Tummanpalle	3.97	900	0.4	0.04	1	0	15
108	Jharasangam	Vanampalle	5.66	925	0.3	0.06	1	1	35
109	Jharasangam	Yelgoi	14.35	600	0.3	0.14	3	2	85
110	Jinnaram	Annaram	7.82	875	0.8	0.10	2	2	70
111	Jinnaram	Bollaram	9.37	925	1.2	0.12	0	3	60
112	Jinnaram	Bonthapally	9.30	1000	0.5	0.12	2	3	90
113	Jinnaram	Ch.Potharam	2.55	900	1	0.03	0	3	60
114	Jinnaram	Dacharam	2.76	775	0.6	0.03	0	3	60
115	Jinnaram	Domadugu	5.20	950	0.6	0.07	1	2	55
116	Jinnaram	Gaddapotharam	2.44	900	1	0.03	0	3	60
117	Jinnaram	Gummadidala	13.12	875	0.4	0.17	3	4	125
118	Jinnaram	Jinnaram	14.18	1050	1.1	0.18	4	1	80
119	Jinnaram	Kanukunta	21.93	875	0.9	0.28	6	2	130
120	Jinnaram	Khajipally	4.95	950	1.1	0.06	1	2	55
121	Jinnaram	Kistaipally	3.68	950	1.1	0.05	1	1	35
122	Jinnaram	Kodakanchi	8.11	1350	1	0.10	2	2	70
123	Jinnaram	Kothapally	5.06	1050	0.8	0.06	0	2	40
124	Jinnaram	Laxmapur	4.29	875	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
125	Jinnaram	Mambapur	11.05	450	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
126	Jinnaram	Mangampet	3.75	925	1.3	0.05	1	1	35
127	Jinnaram	Nallapally	8.51	700	0.9	0.11	2	3	90
128	Jinnaram	Nalthur	8.43	1125	1.1	0.11	2	3	90
129	Jinnaram	Ootla	9.30	925	1.3	0.12	1	3	75

130	Jinnaram	Pyaranagar	2.91	675	0.7	0.04	0	3	60
131	Jinnaram	Wailal	10.00	1000	1	0.13	2	4	110
132	Kalher	Antergaon	7.31	1000	0.7	0.08	2	0	30
133	Kalher	Bibipet	10.23	950	0.9	0.11	2	3	90
134	Kalher	Bokkasagaon	4.03	875	0.7	0.04	1	0	15
135	Kalher	Fathepur	3.52	950	1	0.04	0	3	60
136	Kalher	Kadpal	19.12	800	0.7	0.21	4	4	140
137	Kalher	Khajapur	5.86	800	0.8	0.06	1	2	55
138	Kalher	Khanapur.K.	3.25	900	1	0.03	0	3	60
139	Kalher	Krishnapur	9.47	900	1	0.10	2	2	70
140	Kalher	Mungepally	14.42	3575	0.9	0.15	0	3	60
141	Kalher	Murbarakpur	4.80	825	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
142	Kalher	Pochapur	4.96	950	0.8	0.05	1	1	35
143	Kalher	Ramreddypet	20.80	1525	1.4	0.22	5	2	115
144	Kalher	Sirgapur	21.08	750	0.7	0.23	5	2	115
145	Kalher	Sultanabad	3.52	825	0.7	0.04	0	3	60
146	Kangti	Bheemra	8.82	1025	0.7	0.09	1	0	15
147	Kangti	Borgi.A	14.12	1100	0.6	0.14	3	2	85
148	Kangti	Chapta.B	8.21	1175	0.5	0.08	2	0	30
149	Kangti	Chapta.K.	10.73	1125	0.5	0.11	2	1	50
150	Kangti	Cheemalpad	3.46	775	0.7	0.03	0	3	60
151	Kangti	Chowkanpally	14.75	1075	0.6	0.15	3	2	85
152	Kangti	Damargidda P.M.	8.21	1100	0.5	0.08	2	0	30
153	Kangti	Degulwadi	15.21	1050	0.7	0.15	3	3	105
154	Kangti	Enkenmori	9.74	925	0.7	0.10	2	2	70
155	Kangti	Gajulpad	8.33	975	0.6	0.08	1	0	15
156	Kangti	Garidegaon	3.20	775	0.7	0.03	0	3	60
157	Kangti	Goudgaon.K.	4.69	825	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
158	Kangti	Kangti	17.04	1050	0.7	0.17	3	4	125
159	Kangti	Naganpally	6.79	825	0.7	0.07	1	3	75
160	Kangti	Nagoor.B.	10.45	1000	0.7	0.10	2	2	70
161	Kangti	Nagoor.K.	5.88	1000	0.7	0.06	1	2	55
162	Kangti	Potpally	6.39	850	0.7	0.06	1	2	55
163	Kangti	Ramtirth	4.62	950	0.7	0.05	1	0	15
164	Kangti	Rasole	3.53	1025	0.6	0.03	0	3	60
165	Kangti	Sangam.	2.59	800	0.7	0.03	0	2	40
166	Kangti	Sidhangarga	9.98	925	0.7	0.10	2	2	70
167	Kangti	Sukkaltirth	9.57	1000	0.7	0.09	2	1	50
168	Kangti	Turkwadgaon	18.70	1000	0.7	0.18	4	0	60
169	Kangti	Wangdhal	9.37	850	0.7	0.09	2	1	50
170	Kangti	Wasar	14.87	875	0.7	0.15	3	2	85
171	Koheer	Badampet	12.76	875	0.5	0.12	2	3	90
172	Koheer	Bilalpur	15.38	675	0.5	0.14	3	2	85
173	Koheer	Chinthalghat	7.75	1450	0.9	0.07	1	3	75
174	Koheer	Digwal	11.93	5600	0.2	0.11	2	3	90

175	Koheer	Godgarpally Pattiiko	4.95	775	0.5	0.04	1	0	15
176	Koheer	Gurujwada	7.46	1025	0.4	0.07	1	3	75
177	Koheer	Kaveli	12.74	2450	0.7	0.12	2	3	90
178	Koheer	Khanapur	4.73	750	0.4	0.04	1	0	15
179	Koheer	Kohir	26.86	1875	0.2	0.24	5	3	135
180	Koheer	Kothur D	4.72	900	1.4	0.04	1	0	15
181	Koheer	Kothur K.	4.68	750	0.4	0.04	1	0	15
182	Koheer	Machireddypally	6.26	850	0.4	0.06	1	2	55
183	Koheer	Madri	8.24	2200	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
184	Koheer	Maniyarpally	12.17	800	0.5	0.11	2	3	90
185	Koheer	Nagireddypally	6.39	500	0.5	0.06	1	2	55
186	Koheer	Paidigammail	17.39	500	0.5	0.16	3	3	105
187	Koheer	Parsapally	9.06	650	0.4	0.08	2	0	30
188	Koheer	Pitcharagadi	13.17	800	0.6	0.12	2	3	90
189	Koheer	Rajnelli	3.56	875	0.4	0.03	0	3	60
190	Koheer	Sajjapur	5.46	825	0.4	0.05	1	1	35
191	Koheer	Venkatapur	8.88	1600	1	0.08	2	0	30
192	Kondapak	Kondapak	28.90	1425	1.1	0.12	0	1	20
193	Kondapak	Tipparam	8.13	925	1.1	0.03	0	2	40
194	Kondapur	Aliabad	4.26	1675	0.6	0.03	0	3	60
195	Kondapur	Anathasagar	11.36	1125	0.7	0.08	2	0	30
196	Kondapur	Ch. Konapur	5.94	1325	0.6	0.04	1	0	15
197	Kondapur	Gadi Malkapur	3.27	1325	0.6	0.02	0	2	40
198	Kondapur	Gangaram	8.27	625	0.7	0.06	1	2	55
199	Kondapur	Gollapally	8.22	1025	0.8	0.06	1	2	55
200	Kondapur	Gunthapally	5.83	975	0.9	0.04	1	0	15
201	Kondapur	Kondapur	9.37	1275	0.7	0.07	1	3	75
202	Kondapur	Malkapur	12.14	1025	1.2	0.09	2	1	50
203	Kondapur	Mansanpally	5.98	1400	0.6	0.04	1	0	15
204	Kondapur	Marepally	11.10	1225	0.7	0.08	2	0	30
205	Kondapur	Mohamdpur	6.30	850	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
206	Kondapur	Munidevunipally	9.21	1425	0.6	0.07	1	3	75
207	Kondapur	Qutubshapet	1.83	1100	0.6	0.01	0	1	20
208	Kondapur	Terpole	10.93	1950	0.5	0.08	2	0	30
209	Kondapur	Togarpally	9.30	1550	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
210	Kowdipally	Ajamari	6.52	1025	0.8	0.10	2	2	70
211	Kowdipally	Banda Pothigal	4.32	1025	0.8	0.07	0	3	60
212	Kowdipally	Bujrampet	13.82	800	0.8	0.22	5	1	95
213	Kowdipally	Chilipched	8.14	1225	0.8	0.13	2	4	110
214	Kowdipally	Chitkul	8.35	1025	0.9	0.13	3	1	65
215	Kowdipally	Devulapalli	5.77	1025	0.6	0.09	2	1	50
216	Kowdipally	Dharmasagar	5.18	1075	0.6	0.08	2	0	30
217	Kowdipally	Faizabad	9.01	1050	0.7	0.14	3	2	85
218	Kowdipally	Gowthapur	9.89	1025	1.2	0.15	3	3	105

219	Kowdipally	Kukatpally	8.45	950	0.7	0.13	3	1	65
220	Kowdipally	Mangalparthi	19.02	900	0.9	0.30	6	4	170
221	Kowdipally	Nagsanpally	4.20	1000	0.6	0.07	1	2	55
222	Kowdipally	Raheemguda	1.85	1025	0.6	0.03	0	3	60
223	Kowdipally	Railapur	11.04	1025	0.7	0.17	4	1	80
224	Kowdipally	Rajpet	8.47	775	0.8	0.13	3	1	65
225	Kowdipally	Salabathpur	12.73	1075	0.6	0.20	4	3	120
226	Kowdipally	Sommakkapet	6.85	1100	0.6	0.11	2	3	90
227	Kowdipally	Timmapur	7.79	925	0.7	0.12	2	4	110
228	Kowdipally	Venkatapur - B	5.50	800	0.8	0.09	2	0	30
229	Kowdipally	Venkatapur - V	5.50	725	0.8	0.09	2	0	30
230	Kowdipally	Yelmakanna	14.30	725	1	0.22	5	2	115
231	Kulcharam	Amsanpally	15.96	775	1.2	0.17	4	1	80
232	Kulcharam	Kangode	7.03	675	0.8	0.08	1	3	75
233	Kulcharam	Kistapur	2.28	2850	0.6	0.02	0	2	40
234	Kulcharam	Konapur	3.93	800	0.9	0.04	1	0	15
235	Kulcharam	Kulcharam	18.11	1175	0.9	0.19	4	3	120
236	Kulcharam	N.Jalalpur	8.21	625	0.9	0.09	2	1	50
237	Kulcharam	Pothanshettypally	9.58	1775	0.8	0.10	2	2	70
238	Kulcharam	Pothireddypally	3.86	725	1.3	0.04	1	0	15
239	Kulcharam	Rampur	9.21	2775	0.6	0.10	2	2	70
240	Kulcharam	Wariguntham	12.31	1025	0.8	0.13	3	1	65
241	Kulcharam	Y.mahammadapur	4.92	700	1.1	0.05	1	1	35
242	Kulcharam	Yanigandla	13.25	775	1.1	0.14	3	2	85
243	Manoor	Athmial	7.82	450	0.4	0.08	2	0	30
244	Manoor	Audathpur	7.01	850	0.6	0.07	1	3	75
245	Manoor	Badalgaon	4.66	425	0.5	0.05	1	1	35
246	Manoor	Bellapur	10.38	475	0.9	0.10	2	2	70
247	Manoor	Borancha	16.39	600	2	0.16	3	3	105
248	Manoor	Dhanwar	6.19	800	1.8	0.06	1	2	55
249	Manoor	Doodgonda	5.48	575	2	0.05	1	1	35
250	Manoor	Enakpally	8.11	800	0.6	0.08	2	0	30
251	Manoor	Erakpally	15.27	850	0.6	0.15	3	3	105
252	Manoor	Gatlingampally	4.17	775	1.4	0.04	1	0	15
253	Manoor	Gondegam	4.22	700	0.5	0.04	1	0	15
254	Manoor	Gudoor	5.43	600	0.5	0.05	1	1	35
255	Manoor	Islampur	2.45	1025	1.3	0.02	0	2	40
256	Manoor	Kamalapur	1.93	825	0.5	0.02	0	2	40
257	Manoor	Karamungi	15.89	775	0.6	0.16	3	3	105
258	Manoor	Karasguthi	13.70	800	0.6	0.14	3	1	65
259	Manoor	Maikode	7.19	450	0.9	0.07	1	3	75
260	Manoor	Manoor	8.43	400	0.5	0.08	2	0	30
261	Manoor	Mavinhally	9.64	725	0.6	0.10	2	2	70
262	Manoor	Morgi	8.13	675	0.5	0.08	2	0	30
263	Manoor	Mukthapur	6.01	475	0.5	0.06	1	2	55

264	Manoor	Nadigadda Hurkrana	5.70	625	0.5	0.06	1	1	35
265	Manoor	Nagalgidda	7.42	575	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
266	Manoor	Ootpally	6.58	775	0.6	0.07	1	2	55
267	Manoor	Pulkurthy	8.89	450	0.4	0.09	2	0	30
268	Manoor	Raipally	4.85	1225	0.6	0.05	1	1	35
269	Manoor	Ranapur	5.56	475	1.2	0.05	1	1	35
270	Manoor	Shaligira	6.33	575	0.5	0.06	1	2	55
271	Manoor	Sharidamargidda	9.65	675	0.5	0.10	2	2	70
272	Manoor	Shikarkhana	5.97	825	0.6	0.06	1	2	55
273	Manoor	Thimmapur	3.01	650	0.5	0.03	0	3	60
274	Manoor	Thornal	7.19	550	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
275	Manoor	Usrikpally	5.77	1350	0.5	0.06	1	2	55
276	Manoor	Vallor	5.56	500	0.5	0.05	1	1	35
277	Manoor	Yelgoi	21.91	450	0.4	0.22	5	1	95
278	Manoor	Yerraboguda	3.84	625	0.5	0.04	0	3	60
279	Manoor	Yesgi	6.29	850	0.6	0.06	1	2	55
280	Medak	Ananthasagar	7.29	1325	0.9	0.11	0	3	60
281	Medak	Ausulapally	6.09	925	0.8	0.10	2	2	70
282	Medak	B.Bhoopathpur	7.24	925	0.9	0.11	0	3	60
283	Medak	Balanagar	5.21	700	0.8	0.08	2	0	30
284	Medak	Burugpally	30.13	975	0.9	0.47	10	5	250
285	Medak	Chityal	13.86	700	0.6	0.22	4	1	80
286	Medak	Gangapur	9.83	1525	0.8	0.15	3	3	105
287	Medak	Haveli Ghanapur	9.85	975	0.9	0.15	0	3	60
288	Medak	Khajipally	10.47	1525	1.3	0.16	3	3	105
289	Medak	Kuchenpally	5.26	1200	0.9	0.08	2	0	30
290	Medak	M.Bhoopathpur	5.35	1200	1	0.08	2	0	30
291	Medak	Medak	30.09	1000	1	0.47	10	5	250
292	Medak	Mirugudpally	2.47	925	0.9	0.04	0	3	60
293	Medak	Muthaipally	3.99	925	0.9	0.06	0	2	40
294	Medak	Nagapur	6.88	1050	0.9	0.11	0	2	40
295	Medak	Pathur	12.11	1400	0.8	0.19	4	2	100
296	Medak	Peroor	3.21	3275	0.5	0.05	0	1	20
297	Medak	Rajpally	7.11	925	0.9	0.11	2	3	90
298	Medak	Rajpet	25.84	975	0.9	0.40	5	5	175
299	Medak	Rayalamadugu	10.40	2725	0.6	0.16	3	3	105
300	Medak	Rayanpally	15.01	1525	0.9	0.23	5	2	115
301	Medak	Sardhana	15.93	800	1	0.25	4	4	140
302	Medak	Shamnapur	7.50	1475	0.8	0.12	2	3	90
303	Medak	Thimmaipally	5.60	1175	0.9	0.09	2	0	30
304	Medak	Thogita	11.54	875	0.9	0.18	1	1	35
305	Medak	Venkatapur	12.12	1400	1.2	0.19	4	2	100
306	Mirdoddi	Mirdoddi	30.41	1100	1	0.30	4	1	80
307	Mirdoddi	Mothey	11.42	1075	0.9	0.11	0	1	20

308	Mirdoddi	Rudraram	12.72	1300	0.7	0.13	0	2	40
309	Mulugu	Banda Thimmapur	3.05	500	1.3	0.02	0	2	40
310	Mulugu	Baswapur	3.20	525	1.7	0.02	0	2	40
311	Mulugu	Damarakunta	17.31	1575	2	0.13	0	2	40
312	Mulugu	Karkapartla	10.83	700	3	0.08	1	0	15
313	Mulugu	Kokkkonda	10.83	550	1.8	0.08	2	0	30
314	Mulugu	Mulugu	19.24	3200	1.5	0.14	3	2	85
315	Mulugu	Narsampally	8.96	375	3.3	0.07	0	3	60
316	Mulugu	Tanedarpally	4.13	1225	2.9	0.03	0	1	20
317	Mulugu	Tunki Bollaram	11.75	1025	2.1	0.09	2	0	30
318	Mulugu	Zapthi singaipally	4.57	525	2.6	0.03	0	3	60
319	Munipally	Allapur	2.67	750	1.2	0.03	0	2	40
320	Munipally	Antharam	3.89	825	0.5	0.04	0	3	60
321	Munipally	Beloor	6.56	900	1.6	0.06	1	2	55
322	Munipally	Bodepally	4.47	775	0.9	0.04	1	0	15
323	Munipally	Bodishettipally	3.91	900	0.4	0.04	0	3	60
324	Munipally	Busareddypally	12.17	750	2.2	0.12	2	4	110
325	Munipally	Chellapally	7.17	850	1.6	0.07	1	3	75
326	Munipally	Chelmedakurd	8.80	825	0.5	0.09	2	0	30
327	Munipally	Chinnachemada	11.29	775	0.8	0.11	2	3	90
328	Munipally	Garilapally	8.06	775	1.3	0.08	2	0	30
329	Munipally	Hydlapur	2.33	750	1	0.02	0	2	40
330	Munipally	Kallepally	6.58	875	1.6	0.06	1	2	55
331	Munipally	Kamkole	10.89	2150	0.8	0.11	2	3	90
332	Munipally	Khamampally	9.86	775	0.7	0.10	2	2	70
333	Munipally	Lingampally	8.95	900	0.3	0.09	2	0	30
334	Munipally	Lonikalan	7.09	800	0.8	0.07	1	3	75
335	Munipally	Lonikud	8.44	775	0.9	0.08	2	0	30
336	Munipally	Maktyakysaram	7.76	775	1.8	0.08	1	3	75
337	Munipally	Mallikarjunpally	7.71	750	1.4	0.08	1	3	75
338	Munipally	Mansanpally	4.66	800	0.6	0.05	1	1	35
339	Munipally	Melasangam	5.92	900	0.4	0.06	1	2	55
340	Munipally	Munipally	16.62	750	0.8	0.16	3	3	105
341	Munipally	Polkempally	3.84	800	0.7	0.04	0	3	60
342	Munipally	Ramchandrapur(UT)	4.34	750	2.7	0.04	1	0	15
343	Munipally	Rekulpahad UT	2.24	800	1.8	0.02	0	2	40
344	Munipally	Thatpally	6.60	825	0.6	0.07	1	2	55
345	Narayankhed	Abbenda	15.05	625	0.6	0.16	3	3	105
346	Narayankhed	Ananthasagar	12.89	1100	0.7	0.14	3	2	85
347	Narayankhed	Chand Kanpally	2.61	1675	0.4	0.03	0	2	40
348	Narayankhed	Chandapur	2.11	1450	0.6	0.02	0	2	40
349	Narayankhed	Chaptka-K	7.10	700	0.7	0.08	1	3	75
350	Narayankhed	G.Hukarana	3.71	925	0.5	0.04	1	0	15
351	Narayankhed	Hangarga-B	4.78	675	0.6	0.05	1	1	35

352	Narayankhed	Hangarga-K	9.01	700	0.6	0.10	2	2	70
353	Narayankhed	Hanmathraopet	1.47	1875	0.6	0.02	0	1	20
354	Narayankhed	Jukal	9.55	1675	0.5	0.10	0	2	40
355	Narayankhed	Kamjipur	6.58	1900	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
356	Narayankhed	Lingapur	2.10	1725	0.5	0.02	0	2	40
357	Narayankhed	Madhwar	12.78	1750	0.6	0.14	3	1	65
358	Narayankhed	Nagapur	3.72	675	0.6	0.04	1	0	15
359	Narayankhed	Namalimet	5.34	2500	0.6	0.06	1	0	15
360	Narayankhed	Narayankhed	7.51	1700	0.4	0.08	2	0	30
361	Narayankhed	Nizamapet	20.98	4075	0.9	0.23	4	2	100
362	Narayankhed	Panchagoan	3.95	1200	0.6	0.04	1	0	15
363	Narayankhed	Pipri	3.65	950	0.5	0.04	1	0	15
364	Narayankhed	Rudrar	5.15	750	1.4	0.06	0	1	20
365	Narayankhed	Sathagoan	5.69	1225	0.7	0.06	1	0	15
366	Narayankhed	Ujalampad	6.07	750	0.7	0.07	1	2	55
367	Narsapur	Achampet	2.81	1100	0.6	0.04	0	3	60
368	Narsapur	Ahmed Nagar	9.36	1125	0.7	0.13	2	4	110
369	Narsapur	Brahmanpally	5.00	1025	0.7	0.07	1	3	75
370	Narsapur	Hanumanthapur	3.44	850	0.6	0.05	1	1	35
371	Narsapur	Khazipet	12.82	775	0.8	0.17	4	1	80
372	Narsapur	Lingapur	6.00	975	0.7	0.08	2	0	30
373	Narsapur	Madapur	4.20	1250	1.2	0.06	1	2	55
374	Narsapur	Malparthi	2.26	850	0.6	0.03	0	3	60
375	Narsapur	Manthoor	4.50	900	0.7	0.06	1	2	55
376	Narsapur	Narayanpur	3.50	875	0.6	0.05	1	1	35
377	Narsapur	Narsapur	22.64	1525	0.8	0.31	7	1	125
378	Narsapur	Nathnaipally	4.82	775	1.4	0.07	1	2	55
379	Narsapur	P.C.Kunta	5.50	1350	1.1	0.07	1	3	75
380	Narsapur	Tirumalapur	2.31	800	0.8	0.03	0	3	60
381	Nyalkal	Ganeshpur	4.94	400	0.4	0.05	1	1	35
382	Nyalkal	Handnoor	14.45	325	0.5	0.14	3	2	85
383	Nyalkal	Husselli	5.70	450	0.5	0.06	1	1	35
384	Nyalkal	Ibrahimpur	7.18	800	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
385	Nyalkal	Kalbemula	9.48	350	0.4	0.09	2	1	50
386	Nyalkal	Rejintal	15.81	575	0.3	0.16	3	3	105
387	Nyalkal	Tatpally	2.85	1175	0.3	0.03	0	3	60
388	Nyalkal	Tekur	4.32	1050	0.3	0.04	1	0	15
389	Nyalkal	Waddi	7.64	575	0.5	0.08	1	3	75
390	Papannapet	Arkela	8.71	1700	1.2	0.10	2	2	70
391	Papannapet	Bacharam	6.35	1600	1.1	0.07	1	3	75
392	Papannapet	Cheekode	5.94	2000	1.4	0.07	1	3	75
393	Papannapet	Chitriyal	7.64	1475	0.8	0.09	2	1	50
394	Papannapet	Ellapur	4.34	2625	0.6	0.05	1	1	35
395	Papannapet	Gandarpally	9.83	875	1	0.11	2	3	90
396	Papannapet	Kodapak	14.62	1100	1	0.17	4	1	80

397	Papannapet	Kompally	4.56	1950	0.5	0.05	1	1	35
398	Papannapet	Kurtiwada	19.36	1700	1.3	0.23	5	2	115
399	Papannapet	Mallampet	12.36	2800	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
400	Papannapet	Namapur	6.07	1550	0.9	0.07	1	3	75
401	Papannapet	Narsingi	6.30	1650	1.2	0.07	1	3	75
402	Papannapet	Papannapet	10.66	1700	1.3	0.12	2	4	110
403	Papannapet	Podchanpally	13.50	1350	0.9	0.16	3	3	105
404	Papannapet	Ramthirtham	5.29	1300	1.1	0.06	1	2	55
405	Papannapet	Tammaipally	4.31	1800	1.2	0.05	1	1	35
406	Papannapet	Yousufpeta	8.59	1925	1.2	0.10	2	2	70
407	Patancheru	Ameenpur	18.05	925	1.2	0.16	3	3	105
408	Patancheru	Bhanoor	14.12	450	0.5	0.13	2	4	110
409	Patancheru	Chinnakanjarla	10.85	1725	0.7	0.10	0	2	40
410	Patancheru	Indresham	7.90	2075	0.6	0.07	0	3	60
411	Patancheru	Inole	5.51	2050	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
412	Patancheru	Isnapur	9.02	1900	0.9	0.08	2	0	30
413	Patancheru	Kistareddypet	2.60	1475	0.9	0.02	0	2	40
414	Patancheru	Kyasaram	7.88	425	0.4	0.07	1	3	75
415	Patancheru	Lakdaram	17.10	2125	1	0.15	0	3	60
416	Patancheru	Muthangi	8.06	1800	1.1	0.07	1	3	75
417	Patancheru	Nandigoun	13.27	500	0.6	0.12	2	4	110
418	Patancheru	Part Ghanpur	12.37	600	0.8	0.11	2	3	90
419	Patancheru	Pashamailaram	8.45	500	0.5	0.08	1	3	75
420	Patancheru	Patancheru	15.42	1000	1.2	0.14	3	2	85
421	Patancheru	Patelguda	1.97	1775	0.7	0.02	0	2	40
422	Patancheru	PeddaKanjarla	11.63	1925	0.7	0.11	1	2	55
423	Patancheru	Rameshwaranmbanda	6.34	2025	0.5	0.06	1	2	55
424	Patancheru	Rudraram	16.85	650	0.6	0.15	3	3	105
425	Patancheru	Sultanpur	11.21	1150	1.1	0.10	2	2	70
426	Patancheru	Wadakpally	3.38	1600	0.8	0.03	0	3	60
427	Pulkal	Baswapur	11.41	325	1.2	0.11	2	3	90
428	Pulkal	Chekriyal	6.78	675	0.6	0.07	1	3	75
429	Pulkal	Chowtkur	25.08	1375	0.7	0.25	5	4	155
430	Pulkal	Gongloor	18.63	625	0.7	0.18	4	2	100
431	Pulkal	Hunnapur	5.41	775	2.8	0.05	1	1	35
432	Pulkal	Isojipet	7.08	600	0.8	0.07	1	3	75
433	Pulkal	Korpole	18.31	800	0.9	0.18	4	2	100
434	Pulkal	Lingampally	3.38	650	1.1	0.03	0	3	60
435	Pulkal	Manthoor	9.61	850	2.5	0.09	2	2	70
436	Pulkal	Minpoor	15.56	475	0.9	0.15	3	3	105
437	Pulkal	Muddaipet	5.18	500	1.3	0.05	1	1	35
438	Pulkal	Mudimanik	13.98	175	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
439	Pulkal	Pocharam	7.52	675	2.2	0.07	1	3	75
440	Pulkal	Raipahad	3.20	850	1.9	0.03	0	3	60
441	Pulkal	S.Itikyal	6.60	350	0.9	0.07	1	2	55

442	Pulkal	S.R.Guda	1.44	650	0.6	0.01	0	1	20
443	Pulkal	Sarefpally	2.44	575	0.7	0.02	0	2	40
444	Pulkal	Shivampet	10.68	750	0.6	0.11	2	3	90
445	Pulkal	Sulthanpur	5.29	600	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
446	Pulkal	Taddanpally	3.60	600	0.6	0.04	0	3	60
447	Pulkal	Vendikole	8.45	950	0.8	0.08	2	0	30
448	Pulkal	Venkata kistapur	3.37	650	0.7	0.03	0	3	60
449	Raikode	Allapur	3.79	1075	0.3	0.04	1	0	15
450	Raikode	Auranganagar	6.71	875	0.6	0.07	1	3	75
451	Raikode	Doultabad	3.53	1100	0.5	0.04	0	3	60
452	Raikode	Hulgera	6.49	1150	0.4	0.07	1	3	75
453	Raikode	Indoor	12.37	1100	0.5	0.13	3	1	65
454	Raikode	Jamge (K)	6.08	825	0.4	0.07	1	2	55
455	Raikode	Karchal	5.41	1100	0.4	0.06	1	2	55
456	Raikode	Khanjamalpur	5.17	625	0.6	0.06	1	1	35
457	Raikode	Kushnoor	5.71	900	0.3	0.06	1	2	55
458	Raikode	Matoor	5.80	575	0.4	0.06	1	2	55
459	Raikode	Mohammadapur	3.60	825	0.3	0.04	0	3	60
460	Raikode	Nallampally	5.98	825	0.3	0.06	1	2	55
461	Raikode	Peapalpally	11.02	950	0.4	0.12	2	3	90
462	Raikode	Raikode	11.46	800	0.3	0.12	2	4	110
463	Raikode	Raipally	6.95	875	0.4	0.07	1	3	75
464	Raikode	Sangapur	6.50	825	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
465	Raikode	Shamshuddinpdur	4.35	1225	0.3	0.05	1	1	35
466	Raikode	Sirur	4.65	850	0.8	0.05	1	1	35
467	Ramayampet	Akkannapet	10.68	1875	0.8	0.07	1	3	75
468	Ramayampet	Chelmeda	17.71	1300	0.8	0.12	0	1	20
469	Ramayampet	Dantheppally	6.05	1450	0.8	0.04	1	0	15
470	Ramayampet	J.Lingapur	9.05	1700	0.8	0.06	1	2	55
471	Ramayampet	Katriyal	8.27	1600	0.8	0.06	1	1	35
472	Ramayampet	Parvathapur	10.66	1425	0.9	0.07	1	3	75
473	Ramayampet	Sadashivnagar	2.34	1800	0.8	0.02	0	1	20
474	Ramayampet	Tonigandla	10.33	1825	0.8	0.07	1	3	75
475	RC Puram	Kachireddypally.	3.39	850	1.2	0.03	0	2	40
476	RC Puram	Kolluru	12.47	675	1	0.10	2	2	70
477	RC Puram	Manmole	13.90	850	1.2	0.11	2	3	90
478	RC Puram	R.C.puram	6.93	875	1.3	0.06	1	2	55
479	RC Puram	Velmela	11.77	650	0.9	0.10	2	2	70
480	Regode	Buranwadi	1.44	575	0.9	0.01	0	1	20
481	Regode	Chowdarpally	4.78	625	0.9	0.05	1	1	35
482	Regode	Jangiryal	3.68	650	0.8	0.04	0	3	60
483	Regode	Khadirabad	25.26	1150	1.3	0.25	5	4	155
484	Regode	Kondapur	3.74	600	0.9	0.04	0	3	60
485	Regode	Kothwalpally	4.84	825	0.8	0.05	1	1	35
486	Regode	Marpally	4.96	550	0.9	0.05	0	1	20

487	Regode	Nirjipla	8.40	1300	0.8	0.08	2	0	30
488	Regode	Paladgu	4.79	1475	0.3	0.05	1	1	35
489	Regode	Pocharam	1.76	575	1.6	0.02	0	2	40
490	Regode	Pyararam	4.36	575	1.4	0.04	1	0	15
491	Regode	Regode	7.65	575	0.9	0.08	0	3	60
492	Regode	T.Lingampally	5.37	625	2.5	0.05	1	1	35
493	Regode	Tatpally	3.33	675	2.3	0.03	0	3	60
494	Regode	Thimmapur	4.84	1000	0.8	0.05	1	1	35
495	Sadasivpet	Ankenpally	6.02	625	0.9	0.05	1	0	15
496	Sadasivpet	Atmakur	13.79	850	1.4	0.11	2	3	90
497	Sadasivpet	Babilgoan	8.28	775	1.9	0.07	1	2	55
498	Sadasivpet	Chandapur	4.32	825	1.2	0.04	0	2	40
499	Sadasivpet	Ettigaddasangam	5.70	750	2.3	0.05	1	1	35
500	Sadasivpet	Kolkur	10.15	650	1	0.08	2	0	30
501	Sadasivpet	Machireddipally	8.24	850	1.1	0.07	1	3	75
502	Sadasivpet	Maddikunta	15.92	900	0.7	0.13	3	0	45
503	Sadasivpet	Malaphad	2.78	725	2.9	0.02	0	2	40
504	Sadasivpet	Mubarakpur	10.31	850	0.8	0.08	2	0	30
505	Sadasivpet	Nagulapally	7.69	675	1	0.06	1	1	35
506	Sadasivpet	Nandikandi	13.25	1700	0.8	0.11	2	3	90
507	Sadasivpet	Nizampur	16.66	750	0.9	0.14	3	1	65
508	Sadasivpet	Peddapur	13.74	1075	0.9	0.11	2	2	70
509	Sadasivpet	Pottipally	6.11	600	1.3	0.05	1	1	35
510	Sadasivpet	Sadasivpet	19.50	1875	0.8	0.16	3	3	105
511	Sadasivpet	Veltoor	18.43	1125	0.9	0.15	3	2	85
512	Sadasivpet	Venkatapur	8.33	1475	1	0.07	1	2	55
513	Sadasivpet	Yawapur	1.66	1550	0.7	0.01	0	1	20
514	Sadasivpet	Yellaram	4.97	850	1.3	0.04	1	0	15
515	Sangareddy	Arutla	9.81	1975	0.9	0.07	1	3	75
516	Sangareddy	Byathole	5.55	2075	0.9	0.04	1	0	15
517	Sangareddy	Cheriyal	12.31	400	0.6	0.09	2	1	50
518	Sangareddy	Chinthalpally	3.05	875	1	0.02	0	2	40
519	Sangareddy	Eddumailaram	6.21	625	0.5	0.05	1	1	35
520	Sangareddy	Fasalwadi	10.61	1825	1.1	0.08	2	0	30
521	Sangareddy	Indrakaran	17.22	425	0.4	0.13	2	4	110
522	Sangareddy	Ismailkhanpet	12.93	2375	1.1	0.10	2	2	70
523	Sangareddy	Julkal	11.26	750	0.5	0.08	2	0	30
524	Sangareddy	Kalabgur	11.62	675	0.8	0.09	2	0	30
525	Sangareddy	Kalivemula	11.87	500	0.7	0.09	2	0	30
526	Sangareddy	Kalwakunta	6.76	1125	3.7	0.05	1	0	15
527	Sangareddy	Kandi	17.90	775	2.6	0.13	3	0	45
528	Sangareddy	Kothulapur	9.08	850	2	0.07	1	2	55
529	Sangareddy	Kulabgur	5.75	1550	1.3	0.04	1	0	15
530	Sangareddy	Maktha Alloor	4.71	675	0.8	0.04	0	2	40
531	Sangareddy	Nagapur	2.55	1675	0.8	0.02	0	2	40

532	Sangareddy	Pothireddypally	6.52	925	4.4	0.05	1	0	15
533	Sangareddy	Sangareddy	7.55	900	2.4	0.06	1	1	35
534	Sangareddy	Tadlapally	4.90	800	1.2	0.04	0	2	40
535	Sangareddy	Uttarpally	13.07	925	0.8	0.10	2	1	50
536	Shankarampet -A	Baddaram	3.61	1750	0.7	0.04	1	0	15
537	Shankarampet -A	Burugupally	8.34	1000	1.3	0.10	2	2	70
538	Shankarampet -A	Ch. Laxmapur	6.06	3325	0.7	0.07	1	3	75
539	Shankarampet -A	Cheelapally	7.37	3225	0.8	0.09	2	0	30
540	Shankarampet -A	Danampally	2.20	1450	1.3	0.03	0	2	40
541	Shankarampet -A	Gottimukula	8.37	1300	0.7	0.10	2	2	70
542	Shankarampet -A	Jambikunta	12.04	3625	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
543	Shankarampet -A	Jukal	13.97	1925	1.2	0.16	3	3	105
544	Shankarampet -A	K.Venkatapur	6.74	1800	0.6	0.08	2	0	30
545	Shankarampet -A	Kamalapur	2.38	2875	0.7	0.03	0	2	40
546	Shankarampet -A	Kollapally	3.63	1775	0.7	0.04	1	0	15
547	Shankarampet -A	Kothapet	2.98	2050	1.1	0.03	0	3	60
548	Shankarampet -A	M. Laxmapur	12.95	1500	0.9	0.15	3	3	105
549	Shankarampet -A	Malkapur	3.55	1725	0.7	0.04	1	0	15
550	Shankarampet -A	Ramajpally	3.57	1825	1.1	0.04	1	0	15
551	Shankarampet -A	Shankarampet-A	4.39	2175	0.6	0.05	1	1	35
552	Shankarampet -A	Sivaipally	1.77	1525	1.3	0.02	0	2	40
553	Shankarampet -A	Tenkati	12.04	3525	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
554	Shankarampet -A	Tirmalapoor	4.51	2275	0.6	0.05	1	1	35
555	Shankarampet -A	Uthloor	6.44	1975	1	0.07	1	3	75
556	Shankarampet -A	Virojipally	7.33	1900	0.9	0.09	2	0	30
557	Shankarampet -R	Ambojipet	2.57	925	1.2	0.03	0	3	60
558	Shankarampet -R	Chandampet	7.97	1000	0.9	0.11	2	3	90
559	Shankarampet -R	Chandapur	4.66	1225	0.6	0.06	1	2	55
560	Shankarampet -R	Dharipally	7.33	1900	0.8	0.10	2	2	70
561	Shankarampet -R	Gajagatlapally	6.58	1500	0.8	0.09	2	1	50
562	Shankarampet -R	Gavvallapally	8.26	1150	1.1	0.11	2	3	90

563	Shankarampet -R	Jangarai	6.84	1300	0.7	0.09	2	1	50
564	Shankarampet -R	Jangarai	13.54	1300	0.7	0.18	4	2	100
565	Shankarampet -R	Kamaram	6.35	1025	1.1	0.09	2	0	30
566	Shankarampet -R	Khajapur	11.15	1550	0.8	0.15	3	3	105
567	Shankarampet -R	Korvipally	4.99	1900	0.5	0.07	1	3	75
568	Shankarampet -R	Madur	18.39	1300	0.9	0.25	5	4	155
569	Shankarampet -R	Mirjapally	6.89	1100	1	0.09	2	1	50
570	Shankarampet -R	S.Kondapoor	9.85	1675	1.1	0.13	3	1	65
571	Shankarampet -R	Shankapur	8.53	1225	0.8	0.12	2	3	90
572	Shankarampet -R	Shankarampet-R	9.00	975	1.1	0.12	2	4	110
573	Shankarampet -R	Suraram	16.49	1450	0.7	0.22	5	2	115
574	Shankarampet -R	T.Mandapoor	8.58	1875	1.5	0.12	2	3	90
575	Shankarampet -R	Zaptishivnoor	7.04	950	0.8	0.10	2	2	70
576	Shivampet	Allipur	7.26	950	0.9	0.08	2	0	30
577	Shivampet	Chandi	8.50	900	0.9	0.09	1	1	35
578	Shivampet	Chinnagotimukla	5.06	1750	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
579	Shivampet	Donthi	7.86	1200	0.6	0.08	1	0	15
580	Shivampet	Edulapalli	4.55	1850	0.7	0.05	0	1	20
581	Shivampet	Kothapet	11.36	1200	0.8	0.12	2	4	110
582	Shivampet	Nawabpet	14.14	925	1.2	0.15	2	3	90
583	Shivampet	Pambanda	12.15	1825	0.8	0.13	3	1	65
584	Shivampet	Parkibanda	11.76	775	0.6	0.13	2	4	110
585	Shivampet	Pillutla	8.37	1225	0.8	0.09	2	1	50
586	Shivampet	Potharam	3.61	600	0.3	0.04	0	3	60
587	Shivampet	Pothulabguda	4.48	1700	0.8	0.05	1	1	35
588	Shivampet	Ratnapur	11.46	1450	0.8	0.12	2	4	110
589	Shivampet	Shabashpally	6.08	775	0.5	0.07	0	2	40
590	Shivampet	Sikindlapur	9.30	850	1	0.10	1	2	55
591	Shivampet	Timmapur	3.37	1900	0.7	0.04	0	3	60
592	Siddipet	Pullur	19.76	650	1	0.12	0	1	20
593	Siddipet	Raghavapur	18.15	1400	0.9	0.11	0	1	20
594	Tekmal	Bardipur	7.84	650	1.1	0.07	1	3	75
595	Tekmal	Bodmatpally	4.62	675	1	0.04	1	0	15
596	Tekmal	Dadaipally	3.14	675	1.5	0.03	0	3	60
597	Tekmal	Eklaspur	2.91	700	0.8	0.03	0	2	40
598	Tekmal	Elkurthi	9.08	1050	0.7	0.08	2	0	30
599	Tekmal	H.M. Pally	5.04	1000	0.7	0.05	1	0	15
600	Tekmal	Kadloor	8.84	700	0.8	0.08	2	0	30

601	Tekmal	Korampally	7.02	800	0.9	0.06	0	2	40
602	Tekmal	Kusangi	5.58	575	1.8	0.05	1	1	35
603	Tekmal	Tekmal	22.43	775	0.6	0.20	3	4	125
604	Tekmal	Yallupet	8.39	1250	1.4	0.08	1	3	75
605	Tekmal	Yellampally	6.13	825	0.7	0.06	1	0	15
606	Thoguta	Palepahad	9.59	1000	1.1	0.07	0	2	40
607	Thoguta	Vemulghat	22.56	975	1.1	0.17	1	0	15
608	Toopran	Allapur	6.52	2000	0.9	0.05	1	1	35
609	Toopran	Brahamanpalli	3.77	725	0.4	0.03	0	2	40
610	Toopran	Chetla Gouraram	3.74	675	0.4	0.03	0	2	40
611	Toopran	Datarpally	4.69	775	1.3	0.04	0	3	60
612	Toopran	Datarpally	4.69	775	1.3	0.04	0	3	60
613	Toopran	Ghanpur	9.97	2400	0.7	0.07	1	3	75
614	Toopran	Islampur	11.12	450	1.3	0.08	2	0	30
615	Toopran	Jeedipaly	6.04	950	0.6	0.05	1	0	15
616	Toopran	Kallakal	13.91	425	0.4	0.10	2	2	70
617	Toopran	Kistapur	2.78	1975	0.9	0.02	0	2	40
618	Toopran	Konaipally (PB)	4.43	1250	1	0.03	0	3	60
619	Toopran	Kucharam	7.30	800	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
620	Toopran	Lingareddypet	8.21	1675	0.9	0.06	1	2	55
621	Toopran	Malkapur	7.77	1675	1	0.06	1	2	55
622	Toopran	Manoharabad	10.62	1375	0.7	0.08	2	0	30
623	Toopran	Palat	4.64	575	0.2	0.03	0	3	60
624	Toopran	Rangaipally	4.84	625	0.5	0.04	0	3	60
625	Toopran	Toopran	14.06	2475	0.9	0.11	2	2	70
626	Toopran	Vattur	3.51	625	0.4	0.03	0	2	40
627	Toopran	Venkatapur	1.79	675	0.2	0.01	0	1	20
628	Toopran	Yawapur	6.69	2275	0.7	0.05	1	1	35
629	Wargal	Govindapur	2.79	5475	0.7	0.02	0	2	40
630	Wargal	Kondaipally	1.25	4275	0.9	0.01	0	1	20
631	Wargal	Madharam	4.64	4475	0.7	0.03	0	3	60
632	Wargal	Mailaram	9.34	5425	0.8	0.06	1	2	55
633	Wargal	Meenjipeta	10.22	1475	0.6	0.07	1	3	75
634	Wargal	Nacharam	6.73	2575	0.7	0.05	1	0	15
635	Wargal	Narsampally	6.74	2550	0.8	0.05	1	0	15
636	Wargal	Tunkikhalasa	16.77	2825	1	0.11	2	3	90
637	Yeldurthy	Achampet	7.22	1775	0.8	0.08	2	0	30
638	Yeldurthy	Andugullapally	8.14	550	1.1	0.09	0	1	20
639	Yeldurthy	Bandaposanpally	5.70	1050	1	0.07	1	2	55
640	Yeldurthy	Dharmaram	3.24	500	1.1	0.04	0	3	60
641	Yeldurthy	Edullapally	7.85	1225	1	0.09	0	1	20
642	Yeldurthy	Hasthalpur	12.32	1175	0.8	0.14	3	2	85
643	Yeldurthy	Koppulapally	4.61	475	0.8	0.05	1	0	15
644	Yeldurthy	Kukunoor	17.05	525	1.1	0.20	4	3	120
645	Yeldurthy	Lingareddypally	1.90	675	1.1	0.02	0	2	40

646	Yeldurthy	M. Jalalpur	7.89	500	1.1	0.09	0	1	20
647	Yeldurthy	Manepally	13.01	575	1	0.15	2	3	90
648	Yeldurthy	Mangalparthy	13.74	600	1	0.16	3	1	65
649	Yeldurthy	Masaipet	17.30	800	0.7	0.20	2	3	90
650	Yeldurthy	Settipally(K)	18.71	725	0.8	0.22	5	1	95
651	Yeldurthy	Uppulingapur	9.45	1525	0.9	0.11	2	3	90
652	Yeldurthy	Yeldurthy	29.27	1625	0.8	0.34	4	4	140
653	Yeldurthy	Yeshwantharaopet	8.70	650	1.1	0.10	2	1	50
654	Zaheerabad	Allipur	3.79	475	1.6	0.05	1	1	35
655	Zaheerabad	Anegunta	9.86	475	0.5	0.12	2	4	110
656	Zaheerabad	Gudpalle	29.63	375	0.3	0.37	8	2	160
657	Zaheerabad	Hothi - B	26.47	300	0.3	0.33	7	3	165
658	Zaheerabad	Malchelma	12.26	500	0.5	0.15	3	3	105
659	Zaheerabad	Malkapur (JADI)	8.77	500	0.5	0.11	2	3	90
660	Zaheerabad	Mogdampalle	42.42	325	0.2	0.53	11	9	345
661	Zaheerabad	Parvathapur	6.08	400	0.4	0.08	1	3	75
662	Zaheerabad	Pastapur	5.29	625	1.5	0.07	1	2	55
663	Zaheerabad	Ranjole	15.49	525	1.8	0.20	4	3	120
664	Zaheerabad	Sarjaraopet	8.12	425	0.4	0.10	2	2	70
665	Zaheerabad	Shaikapur	18.75	375	0.5	0.24	5	3	135
666	Zaheerabad	Zahirabad - R	21.27	400	1	0.27	6	1	110
							1006	1248	40050