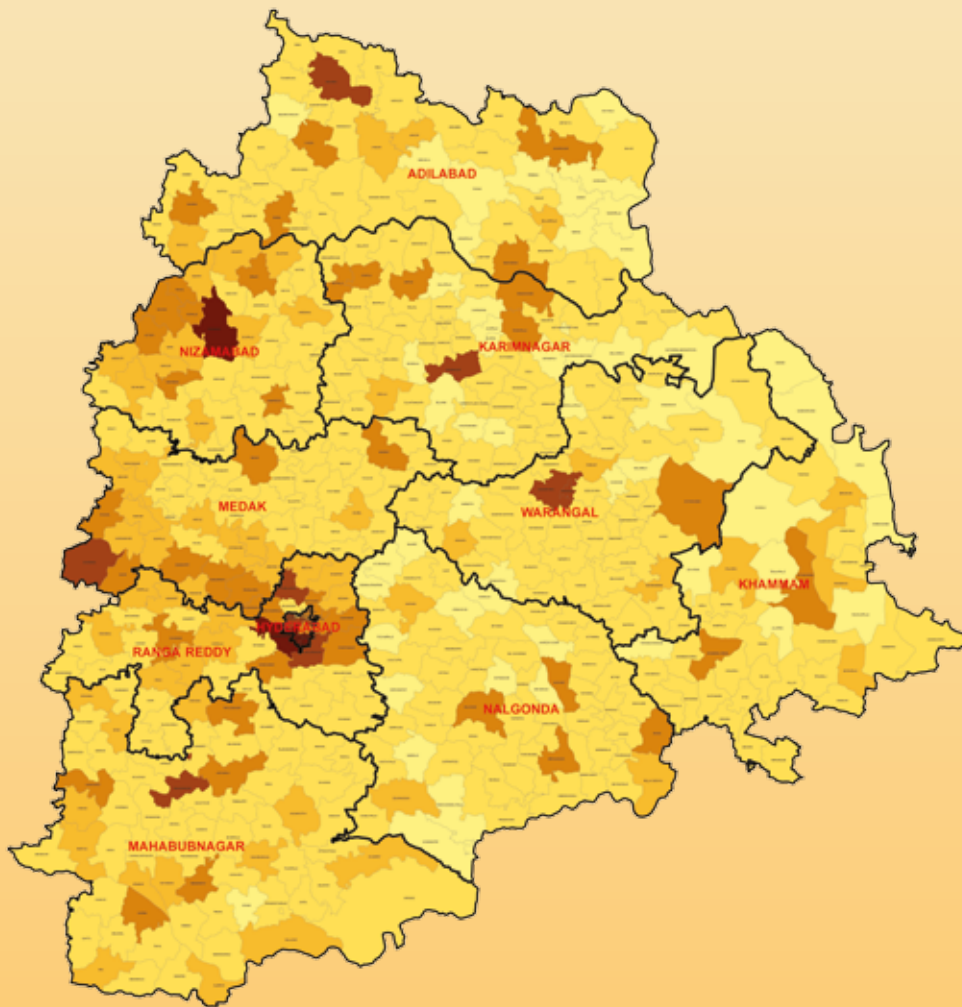




**Report of the
Commission of Inquiry
on
Socio-Economic and Educational
Conditions of Muslims
Government of Telangana**

August 2016



**Presented by
Shri G. Sudhir, I.A.S (Retd)
Chairman**



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Shri G. Sudhir, I.A.S. (Retd)

Shri M.A. Bari,

Dr. Amir Ullah Khan

Prof. Abdul Shaban

Chairman

Member

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Commission of Inquiry
on
Socio economic and educational Status of Muslims

Shakar Bhavan, Second Floor
Fateh Maidan Road, Hyderabad

August 12, 2016

Hon'ble Chief Minister,

The **Commission of Inquiry on Socio economic and educational Status of Muslims in Telangana** has pleasure in submitting herewith its final Report prepared in the context of the Terms of Reference indicated vide G.O.Ms.No.5, Minorities Welfare (OP & Budget) Department, dated:3rd March, 2015 published in Notification No. 84,dated: 4th March, 2015.

The notification mandated the Commission to study the Socio-Economic and Educational Conditions of Muslims in the State in G.O. Ms. No. 5, Minorities Welfare Department, dated 3-3-2015. The Commission of Inquiry was constituted to submit a Report to enable the Government to formulate suitable policies for the amelioration and upliftment of Muslims and to bring them on par with other sections of the society. The Commission was requested to submit its report within a period of 6 months from the date on which it commences the Inquiry. After identification of suitable office space in Shakar Bhavan, Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad, the T.S. Minorities Welfare Department issued orders to the Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation to get the place refurbished for setting up the office and also issued orders deputing skeletal staff to enable the office to be set up. The office became functional by the end of June, 2015.

The Committee would put on record its acknowledgement and sincerely thank the Government of Telangana for extending the period till the 30th of September 2016 for submission of the final report. The extension was necessitated due to the detailed primary survey required and the difficulties in obtaining department wise data from across the state.

Keeping in view the urgency of the task, the Committee started functioning immediately after the notification and chalked out a strategy taking a five pronged approach: (a) analysis of the latest data available in published or unpublished form (b) visiting the districts and interacting with the officials in the implementing agencies (c) Obtaining the perceptions and feedback on the policies and programs through public hearings, as per the terms and reference of the Committee, and by issue of Press notification calling for suggestions (d) commissioning a set of experts to write background papers; key issues and (e) engaging the Centre for Good Governance to conduct a large sample size survey across the state.

The members of the Committee visited all districts and interacted with the public, NGOs, leaders and Government departments associated with the task of administering welfare schemes being implemented by the Government of Telangana State, to evaluate their functioning. The Committee also received views from a cross-section of society.

The members of the Commission place on record their deep appreciation for the kind personal support received from you on a regular basis and all your officials. We have also benefited from the patronage and help provided by Shri Mohammed Mahmood Ali, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Revenue.

Particular mention must be made of the enthusiastic support received from the Chief Secretary Dr. Rajiv Sharma, IAS., Principal Secretary Finance, Shri K.Ramakrishna Rao, IAS., and Shri Syed Omer Jaleel, IAS., Secretary, Minorities Welfare Department without whose strong commitment for the work of the Commission it would have been impossible to bring out the Report in a short time assigned for this challenging task. The assistance provided by the other officials of the Department of Minorities Welfare and Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation to the Commission is also acknowledged.

The information and other materials collected by the Commission from various stake holders and other agencies will be kept in the office of the Commissioner for Minorities Welfare after the submission of the final report for future reference.

It is hoped that this report would be of use to the Government for taking measures for the upliftment of the socially and educationally backward communities among Muslims.

We have great pleasure in presenting the final report to you.

With best regards

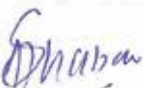
Yours sincerely,



1. G. Sudhir, Chairperson



2. Mr. M A Bari, Member



3. Prof Abdul Shaban, Member



4. Dr. Amir Ullah Khan, Member

Acknowledgements

The Commission of Inquiry is very grateful to Shri. K. Chandrasekhar Rao Garu, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Telangana State for giving this opportunity to undertake a very important study and submit a report. The Commission is also grateful for his valuable support by providing requisite staff and funds for the Commission.

The Commission is also grateful to Shri Mohammed Mahmood Ali Garu, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Revenue for his patronage and support to the Commission.

The Commission is very thankful to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Hon'ble MLAs, and Hon'ble MLC's who have given their valuable suggestions to the Commission in the course of the public hearings, visits to various places and also in response to the letters addressed to them.

The Commission of Inquiry also places on record its deep appreciation of the support extended by Dr. Rajiv Sharma, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, The Commission is also grateful to Shri S. Narsing Rao, IAS, Principal Secretary to Chief Minister and Shri K. Bhoopal Reddy, IFS, (Retd), Special Secretary to Chief Minister for their support in the work of the Commission.

The Commission is very thankful to Shri K. Ramakrishna Rao, IAS, Principal Secretary Finance Department, Shri Syed Omer Jaleel, IAS, Secretary, Minorities Welfare Department, Shri M.J. Akbar, IFS, former Commissioner of Minorities Welfare Department, Shri M. Shafiullah, IFS, Managing Director of Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation and Prof. M.A. Shukur, Director, Urdu Academy who also extended their support to the Commission. The Commission places on record its thanks to Shri Somesh Kumar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Backward Classes Welfare Department (FAC) and Smt. G.D. Aruna, IAS, Commissioner, Backward Classes Welfare Department for providing copies of various reports, court judgements, etc. required for the inquiry.

The Commission of Inquiry places on record the valuable guidance it received from the study of the report of Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic & Educational Status of Muslim Community of India, popularly known as the Sachar Committee (2006) which covered all the states of the country. The Commission of Inquiry attempted a detailed study of the social, educational and economic conditions of Muslims in the twenty ninth state of India and other aspects per the terms of reference. The Commission has also referred to the data on various aspects contained in the above report.

The Commission of Inquiry has also studied the report of the Post- Sachar Evaluation Committee headed by Prof. Amitabh Kundu and has obtained information on the action taken by the Government of India and the State Governments on the report.

The Commission of Inquiry is also grateful to all the members of the Advisory Board for agreeing to be associated with the study and attending its meetings held on 17-11-2015, 5-2-2016 and 1-8-2016 for their valuable suggestions/comments on the background papers study papers and also the methodology, questionnaire for Sample Survey conducted by the Centre for Good Governance. The Commission of Inquiry is also grateful for the comments/suggestions of the Advisory Board on the findings of the study and the recommendations of the Commission.

The Commission is very thankful to Shri Abid Rasool Khan, Chairman Minorities Commission and Members for providing reports on the work of the Commission which provide an insight into the problems of the Muslims in the State.

The Commission of Inquiry is also grateful to all the researchers who agreed to prepare study papers/background papers on various aspects of the Inquiry. Their papers have enabled the Commission of Inquiry to obtain information on the current situation/status on various aspects. The Commission of Inquiry is also thankful to the experts who gave valuable comments and suggestions on the background papers. These papers will be published as an edited volume in collaboration with CGG by Orient Blackswan, and will be disseminated for wider debate.

The Commission is also thankful to Dr. B.M. Naidu, Associate Director, Centre for Good Governance and his team for their unstinted efforts in conducting the Sample Survey in all districts of State and submitting the survey report. The Commission is thankful to the Centre for Good Governance for their help in getting the report & tables formatted through M/S New Concept.

The Commission of Inquiry is also grateful to all the District Collectors and other district officers who made excellent arrangements for the visits to the districts and public hearings which drew large number of men and women from different walks of life who gave their suggestions for improving the conditions of Muslims in the State of Telangana. We are grateful for their active participation and valuable suggestions.

The Commission is also thankful to all the Departments of the State Government, the Deputy Director Census Operations, Hyderabad, the Registrar Administration of the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana and State of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and Legislature Secretariat for furnishing the information sought from them.

The Commission is also thankful to the Telangana Remote – Sensing Applications Centre, Hyderabad for their help in preparation of maps indicating distribution of population, literacy, etc.

The Commission of Inquiry is also thankful to the print and electronic media including numerous TV Channels which gave wide coverage to the work of the Commission particularly to the visits to all the districts of the State and the public hearings conducted in the course of the Inquiry.

The Commission is also thankful to SB Technologies, Hyderabad for their help in designing and maintaining the website of the Commission which has helped to keep the people informed about its work.

The Commission is also thankful to the Telangana State Technology Services Ltd. for their help in getting the Report printed in a short time.

The Commission of Inquiry is also grateful to the Research Assistants Dr. Kirtti Ranjan Paltasingh and Shri D P Priyadarshi Joshi for their painstaking work in preparation of the report.

The Commission is thankful to “The Plaza”, Begumpet, Hyderabad a hotel of Telangana Tourism Development Corporation for the arrangements made for the conduct of meetings of the Advisory Board held on 17-11-2015, 5-2-2016 and 1-8-2016.

The Commission is also thankful to the Director of Sugar and Cane Commissioner, Government of Telangana for providing space at very short notice in “Shakar Bhavan”, Basheer Bagh for setting up the office.

The Commission of Inquiry also acknowledge the hard work put up in by Shri V. Kumar, Secretary and all the staff of the Commission and also the Officers on Special Duty viz. S/Shri M.A. Nabi, Joint Director (Retd) Planning Dept, A. Laxmaiah, Assistant Secretary to Govt. (Retd.) Home Dept., P. Balakrishna, Assistant Secretary to Govt. (Retd.), Agriculture & Co-operation Dept., and K.V. Govardhan Rao, Section Officer (Retd.), General Administration Dept. of Telangana Secretariat who brought to bear their rich experience of work in Government to speed up the work of the Commission in a short span of time.



Abbreviations

15PP	: 15 Point Programme
AHS	: Annual Health Surveys
AMA	: Assessment and Monitoring Authority
ANBC	: Adjusted Net Bank Credit
ANC	: Ante-natal Care
ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	: Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI	: Archaeological Survey of India
BADP	: Backward Areas Development Programme
BAMS	: Bachelor of Ayurveda, Medicine and Surgery
BCs	: Backward Castes
BCG	: Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
BDS	: Bachelor of Dental Surgery
BHMS	: Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery
BNYS	: Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yoga Science
BRGF	: Backward Region Grant Fund
CEC	: Commerce, Economics and Civics
CGG	: Centre for Good Governance
CHBS	: Child Health Baseline Survey
COI	: Commission of Inquiry
CRISIL	: Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CSR	: Child-Sex Ratio
CWR	: Child Women Ratio
DHS	: Demographic and Health Surveys
DLHS	: District Level Household & Family Survey (Conducted under the Reproductive & Child Health Project (RCH) by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
DLHS	: District Level Household Surveys
DPT	: Diphtheria, Pertusis and Tetanus
EAG	: Empowered Action Group
ECP	: Emergency Contraceptive Pills
EOC	: Equal Opportunity Commission
GHMC	: Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

GOI	: Government of India
HEC	: History, Economics and Civics
IAS	: Indian Administrative Service
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Programme
IFS	: Indian Forest Service
IHSDP	: Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme
IHFW	: Indian Institute of Health & Family Welfare
IIPS	: Indian Institute of Population Studies
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
IPS	: Indian Police Service
ITI	: Industrial Training Institute
IUD	: Intra-Uterine Device
JNNURM	: Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JSCR	: Justice Sachar Committee Report is the report of Prime Minister's High level Committee on social, economic and educational status of the Muslim Community of India in Nov 2006.
JSY	: Janani Suraksha Yojana
KCC	: Kisan Credit Card
LHV	: Lady Health Visitor
MAEF	: Maulana Azad Educational Foundation
MBBS	: Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MCD	: Muslim Concentration Districts
MEPMA	: Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas
MFC	: Minorities Finance Corporation
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Rate
MOHFW	: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoMA	: Ministry of Minority Affairs
MPCE	: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
MPCE MRP	: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Mixed Recall Period
MPC	: Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry
MPP	: Mandal Praja Parishad
MPDO	: Mandal Parishad Development Officer
MRO	: Mandal Revenue Officer
MSDP	: Multi- Sectoral Development Plan for the Welfare of Muslims
MTF	: Maintenance Fee
NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAWADCO	: National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.
NBFC	: Non-Banking Financial Company
NBCFDC	: National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
NMDFC	: National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation
NCRLM	: National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities also referred as

Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report (RCMR)

NCM	: National Commission for Minorities
NDB	: National Development Bank
NFHS	: National Family Health survey (conducted in the years 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2004-05)
NMDFC	: National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation
NNMR	: Neo Natal Mortality Rate
NRDWP	: National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRHM	: National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	: National Sample Survey Organisation
OBC	: Other Backward Castes
OBC-E	: Other Backward Castes-E
OBE	: Off-balance Sheet Exposure
PFAA	: Prevention of Food Adulteration Act
PMRY	: Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
PSL	: Priority Sector Lending
PSU	: Public Sector Undertakings
RBI	: Reserve Bank of India
RDO	: Revenue Divisional Officer
RSBY	: Rashtriya Swastha Beema Yojana
RSVY	: Rashtriya Sram Vikas Yojana
RTF	: Reimbursement of Tuition Fee
SBH	: State Bank of Hyderabad
SCs	: Scheduled Castes
SCA	: State Channelising Agencies
SGSY	: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	: Self-Help Groups
SIDBI	: Small Industries Development Bank of India
SJSRY	: Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SLBC	: State Level Bankers' Committee
SMDFC	: State Minority Development Finance Corporation
SRCs	: Socio-religious Categories
STs	: Scheduled Tribes
TFR	: Total Fertility Rate
TOSS	: Telangana Open School Society
TSMFCL	: Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited
U5MR	: Under-5 Mortality Rate
UIDSSMT	: Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
UIG	: Urban Infrastructure and Governance Scheme
VTC	: Vocational Training Centres
WPR	: Work Participation Rate
ZPP	: Zilla Praja Parishad

Executive Summary

Background

Telangana is the newest state in India. Its population according to the Census of 2011 is 3.51 crores of which 12.68% are Muslims (44.64 lakhs). One of the major concerns raised during the formation of this new state was inclusive development of its marginalized populations. A key proposal was the introduction of reservations for Muslims in educational institutions and the work force in proportion to their population. Towards this, the Government of Telangana constituted a Commission of Inquiry (COI) to study the Socio-Economic and Educational Conditions of Muslims in the State in G.O. Ms. No. 5, Minorities Welfare Department, dated 3-3-2015 under Shri G. Sudhir, Retired Special Chief Secretary as Chairman and Shri M. A. Bari as Member. Subsequently Dr. Amir Ullah Khan and Prof. A. Shaban were appointed as Members on 30-07-2015.

Detailed terms of reference were issued asking the COI to prepare a comprehensive study on the Social, Educational and Economic Status of Muslims. This report would analyze data on income and education levels, educational indicators, health outcomes, employment figures in the private and public sectors, access to credit, infrastructure concerns and welfare mechanisms. This analysis would then be used to generate a set of immediate, medium term and long term recommendations that would outline the measures to be taken by the Government.

People

A high level Advisory Board was set up to guide the COI. This included Prof. Amitabh

Kundu who headed the Post Sachar Evaluation Committee, Dr. A. K. Shiva Kumar of Harvard University and UNICEF, Prof. Faizan Mustafa, Vice-Chancellor of NALSAR, Hyderabad, Prof. Shanta Sinha, Magsaysay Award winner, Shri P C Mohanan, formerly D.G. of the NSSO, Prof. Rafat Mobeen of ASCI, Prof. Suleman Siddiqi former Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University and Prof. Jeemol Unni, Director of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Prof. Meena Hariharan, Prof. Sheela Prasad and Prof. I. Ramabrahmam of the University of Hyderabad, Prof. Amit Bubna of the Indian School of Business, Hyderabad, Prof N Banik of Bennett University, Greater Noida, Prof Mohammad of MANUU, Prof Sanjay of GITAM, Prof A Ali of Osmania University and Prof Galab of CESS.

Methodology adopted

The COI undertook five major steps to complete its study. 1. The Centre for Good Governance was given the task of conducting a large sample study covering a detailed set of parameters required by the Commission. 2. A set of eminent academics and researchers were commissioned to write a series of study papers on the various issues under consideration. These papers were presented in two seminars conducted by the COI 3. The Commission undertook field trips to all districts and held intensive discussions with local leadership, the public, Government officials and civil society members. 4. Representations were requested for, both online and in person and were then collected and analysed. 5. The findings and suggestions made were then discussed with the Advisory Board over three consultative sessions and distilled into a set of policy recommendations.

The case for reservations: Arguing for extending this facility for Muslims

The Commission analyzed various studies that used Government data to show how Muslims have been left behind because the reservation policy has not included them.

Evidence from NSSO data shows that although Hindu OBCs started off marginally lower than the average citizen in 1999, they are almost on par with the upper castes now. However, Muslims who were on par with OBCs then have fallen way behind. They were at the average forty years ago but now are behind everyone including the SCs and STs in some aspects.

Between 1999 and 2011, the least change in per capita incomes was seen among the Muslims. This is half the rate for SCs and STs and OBCs. While the Constitution had said that reservations would only be for social and economically backward classes, the Mandal recommendations were based on caste. A large number of Hindu castes got included and non Hindu minorities were not included. The criteria for inclusion of castes in the lists of backward classes varied from state to state. The Hon'ble Supreme Court framed certain guidelines in the Indra Sawhney case. However, number of legal experts have argued that it is time to re visit these criteria and include the most vulnerable sections of society in reservations.

The Post Sachar Evaluation Committee was headed by Prof. Amitabh Kundu. In 2014, the Committee highlighted that the literacy rate of Muslims (70%) was below that of Hindu OBCs (74%) and "General Hindus" (86%). The most disturbing point is that while the monthly per capita expenditure of Muslims has increased by 60% between 2004-05 and 2011-12 according to the National Sample Survey Organisation, it has increased by 69 % for Hindu STs, 73% for Hindu SCs, 89% for Hindu OBCs and 122% for "UC Hindus". The gap is broadening, especially in urban India, where the proportion below the poverty line is now higher among Muslim OBCs than among Hindu SCs.

Justice Shri Gogoi and Justice Shri Nariman (2015, in Jat reservation case) have pointed out that, to identify new backward classes that are not necessarily caste groups.... "Backwardness is a manifestation caused by the presence of several independent circumstances, which may be social, cultural, economic, educational or even political. New practices, methods and yardsticks have to be continuously evolved, moving away from a caste-centric definition of backwardness. This alone can enable recognition of newly emerging groups in society, which would require palliative action." That is why this COI report recommends reservation for the vulnerable sections among Muslims in Telangana to be fixed at 12 per cent or a minimum of 9 percent due to their backwardness. Legal experts may be consulted to draft an Act as per the existing law in Tamil Nadu.

Educational backwardness

STs and Muslims top the list of large populations that have never attended any school. STs (17%) and Muslims with (16%) have never attended any educational institution.

In the age groups of 18-20 years and 21-29 years, 7% and 9% of Muslims fall under the never attended category. The State's literacy rate is lagging behind the national average. Literacy rate across SRCs reveals that Muslims are marginally better off compared to other SRCs. But they are worse off in higher education. Dropout ratio is very high among Muslims and when it comes to higher education, Muslim proportions are abysmally small. There are many reasons for discontinuing education. Most prominent reason is poor financial condition. There also exist wide rural-urban gaps and gender disparities in education across SRCs. Data collected from the Universities in Telangana shows a really low number of Muslim students across all courses.

Women

There is a huge gender disparity in education across all SRCs. But, gender disparity among Muslims is lower than among Hindus. Among

Muslims, the drop-out rates for women are high within these two age groups 21-29 and 18-20 (71.5% and 52.8% respectively). But, the contrast is noticed that while male drop-out ratio outnumbered the female drop-out ratio in the age group of 21-29 years, the opposite happens in the age group of 18-20 years where female drop-out ratio is greater than male drop-out ratio. It is observed that in the age group of 21-29 years, the Muslims women top the list with 85.2 % of drop-out ratio, followed by other minorities (82.3%). Muslim women drop out from educational institutions on a large scale.

A majority of rural Muslim women are engaged in tailoring activities. Muslim female populations are engaged in craft and related trade, agriculture and fishery, etc. In the urban areas also craft and related trade works dominate the occupations for Muslim females. Very few of the female workforce are engaged as professionals and technicians. Access to housing, health facilities, to secondary and high schools and to institutions of higher learning are what Muslim women almost unanimously demand.

Health status

Health outcomes among Muslim children are definitely better than other Socio religious groups. This is primarily because of the better treatment of the girl child which means lower Infant Mortality Rates, lower Maternal Mortality Rates and better nutritional levels. However these early advantages get dissipated when adult health is analyzed. This is on account of poor access to health facilities, poverty and slum like conditions of living. As a result of these factors, anaemia among pregnant women is higher among Muslims (66 per cent) as compared to Hindus (62 per cent), Christians (49.6 per cent) respectively.

The study found that Muslim women are more aware of family planning practices and contraception methods than others. Among children the level of wasting, stunting and malnutrition are lower among Muslims. Muslims prefer Government hospitals over private

healthcare providers. Muslim males suffer more from high sugar conditions than other SRCs. It is in housing however where Muslims suffer the most. A large percentage (43%) lives in rented accommodation. There is a strong feeling of discrimination in the housing market and this is one policy aspect that needs to be looked at closely.

Employment and economic conditions

Work participation of urban male is lowest among Muslims as compared to all Hindus and other Minorities in urban Telangana. This is due to lowest participation rate among Muslim upper caste population. It is only 64 percent among Muslim upper caste. The female work participation is only 8 percent among Muslims, lowest among SRCs in urban areas. More than one third of female are participating in economic activity among SCs, STs and other Minorities.

61 percent of all Hindus work as regularly employed. 26.5% of the Muslim households members work as casual labour in the non-agriculture sector. 26.4% and 26.8% of the Muslim BCs and Muslim others respectively are casual workers. The proportion of male workers working in the public sector is lowest among all Muslims both in rural and urban areas. Only 19.2% of the Muslims are regular salaried and 16.4% of the Muslim workers are self-employed in non-agricultural activities.

Access to credit

The problems with credit availability were reported by the most number of people who met the Commission. Lack of access to formal institutions, apathetic banks, a poorly staffed and inadequately funded Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation, lack of availability of start-up capital etc were given as the reasons for the large number of Muslim entrepreneurial ventures facing hardships or failing to scale up. The average amount loan borrowed by the Muslim households in Telangana is Rs 80,178 of which 22% is repaid and remaining 78%

(Rs 62294) is outstanding. This amount is far less than for Hindus and other groups at both Telangana and all India levels. 48% of total loans borrowed by the Muslims are at higher interest rates i.e. simple (60.5%) followed by compound interest rate of 21.5%.

Our survey shows that 40.6% of the Muslim households have no savings at all and this figure is far lower than any other group. The average asset value of a Muslim household (Rs 5479) in bank is relatively less than that of the Hindu (Rs 9937) at both state and all India levels. Loan amounts from the money lenders (agricultural and professional) are very high for the Muslims in Telangana in comparison to the National average. Muslim households in the state even when compared to Muslims in other states, receive relatively lesser amount of loan from institutional sources (banks, co-operatives, SHGs) and higher amount from non-institutional sources (moneylender – agricultural & professional).

Key Recommendations for immediate implementation

1. Telangana state should be the first to appoint an “Equal Opportunity Commission” (EOC) to oversee recruitment and training and other developmental programmes. This Commission will ensure that all communities in the state have equal opportunities in all fields, both in the private and the public sector. The Commission would be an independent body that would look into any possibility of bias or prejudice against any group, be it social, religious, caste, linguistic or any other. The Commission recommends that the EOC should cover all levels of education, employment, housing, healthcare and access to development schemes; all other issues and provide remedies. This will address the feeling that exists, of being discriminated in the credit, housing and the education markets, etc.
2. The Government should implement the ‘diversity index’ already suggested by Sachar Committee (2006) and Kundu Committee (2014). The Telangana Government should be the first to set up a Committee to suggest how best the diversity index can be implemented. Any institution within the state would be evaluated for its diversity and given a ranking according to the diversity its human resource composition displays. The Commission recommends that the Diversity index should cover all institutions and establishments within the state. The Diversity index works in a secular fashion giving all vulnerable groups an assurance that their representation in various spheres will eventually be proportional to their population figures, without disturbing any existing scheme. Affirmative actions have helped disadvantaged sections to develop fast and have contributed to greater diversity in the various institutions, places of work, etc.
3. The Indra Sawhney criteria have been laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court to determine backwardness and recommend reservations. However, these conditions laid down 24 years ago need to be reviewed given the tremendous strides that have been made by way of development and growth of the Indian economy. While there is still wide prevalence of inequality, the deviations from state averages are no longer at a high of more than 25%. Hugely deprived communities too are closer to the mean than before, including the Scheduled tribe and Scheduled Caste populations. Work force participation rates have changed dramatically in all communities. Female work participation particularly has plummeted. The Government should appoint an expert group to study or revise those criteria for assessing the backwardness of a community.
4. Certain Muslim communities like Mehtar should be included in the Scheduled Castes (SCs) list and can be given reservation under the SC status. These communities continue to do work that is done by their SC Hindu counterparts and continue to be acutely discriminated in the society.

5. Urdu-medium schools are badly staffed. The quality of teaching is poor. Students in Urdu schools should be given the option of learning English as a language paper. This way a growing number of students who switch their medium of instruction at the high school level will not face severe problems they face today. A quick step that the Government can take is to fill all vacancies for Urdu language teachers and take steps to appoint Urdu teachers where posts are lying vacant on account of the inability to find teachers among the SC/ST category. These posts should then be filled through increasing numbers among teachers in other subjects.
6. There is need for more effective steps for the implementation of Urdu as second official language. A simple a quick step that can be taken is to ensure that Government published material on available schemes is published in Urdu. In Government offices, like in the Warangal Collectorate, large and clear signboards in English, Telugu and Urdu should be put up. This simple step goes a long way in making government machinery inclusive and friendly for Muslims who feel overawed walking into formidable and unfriendly institutions. In Anganwadis, simple books in Urdu, handbooks on maternal health in Urdu would make women more comfortable and welcome.
7. The Government should put in place a 'Sub-plan' for Muslims to be prepared as part of the state budget to ensure that all departments provide adequate funds for welfare of Muslims and to prevent diversion of funds to departments. This again will not entail a greater expenditure but will convince the larger population that the Government does not want to save on allocated funds nor does it want to divert funds under Minorities welfare into other schemes.
8. As a large number of Muslims are small entrepreneurs, a small start-up fund must be allocated that will rotate its capital, provide collateral free investments, help and mentor small businesses and leverage the start-up culture that exists among the very poor.
9. Scholarships have helped students from poorer sections to access higher education and in reducing dropout rates. However, they are still difficult to access and are often hostage to budgetary constraints and cut backs from Finance department. The Government should provide scholarships to Muslims on demand by making adequate provision in the budget. Like what is applicable for SCs and STs, Muslim students should also get cashless admission and Government should release the fee in a timely manner to educational institutions. Insistence of some of the managements on Muslim students to pay the fees and seek reimbursement causes hardship to the students.
10. One heart-warming learning from the study has been that the Telangana Muslim population trusts the police and the security institutions. To improve upon this situation and leverage it to its potential, Government should take steps to sensitize the Police on the need to avoid indiscriminate arrests of Muslim youth on suspicion of being involved in terrorism and other crimes. Government should take positive steps and confidence building measures to maintain communal harmony in the state, particularly in the capital city of Hyderabad.
11. The data gathered by the Commission shows that among the criteria the Indra Sawhney case looks at, Muslims are below the state average in many of them and are socially and educationally backward and severely deprived. Therefore, Government may provide reservation to them. Given that more than 81 per cent of the Muslim population is already categorized as backward, there may be an increase in the reservation percentage to 12 percent or a minimum of 9 per cent based on their social and educational backwardness and deprivation. The Government can do this quickly as about four fifths of the Muslim populations already have been placed in the BC-A, BC-B and BC-E categories.

A suitable law may be passed on the lines of Act No. 45 of 1994 of Tamil Nadu and the matter taken up with Government of India for necessary Constitutional amendment on the lines of the Constitution (Seventy Sixth Amendment) Act 1994.

Medium term Recommendations

Education

- There is a special need to improve quality of education in schools. Models like the Gyan Shala can be brought in to help primary schools achieve quality education TOSS is a successful model that should be scaled up.
- More schools to be set up and Urdu teachers appointed, with educational inspectors and administrators, who know Urdu and can supervise the schools.
- Recognise Madarasas as schools by inducting them into the mainstream school systems without interference in their core syllabi in collaboration with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan on a voluntary basis. A Madarsa Board could be set up.
- Mid-day meals schemes must be rigorously implemented and monitored. Mid-day meals must be provided to all students, whether in recognized or non-recognized schools, mainstream or community institutions.

Higher Education

- Higher education must be incentivized through providing larger number of scholarships at the MPhil and PhD levels.
- Both Public and Private Universities must recruit larger number of Muslims in their higher education programmes.

Health

- More Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) should be hired from among Muslims and given proper training
- Interventions are required to reduce the incidence of anaemia among the whole

population with particular attention to Muslims.

- Increase reach of Rashtriya Swastha Beema Yojana (RSBY) in both rural and urban areas.
- Proper monitoring of vaccination rates and programmes in Muslim areas.
- In the current health insurance schemes, medication for blood pressure and sugar may be added as this drug required recurring expenditure considering the growing number of people developing these problems.
- More Aanganwadis may be established in areas inhabited by Muslims.
- Universalization of access to drinking water and toilet facilities has to be achieved by 2020.

Economy and Employment

- Skill development programmes for Muslim clusters with private sector participation must be encouraged.
- The wage differential among the Muslims with other religious groups is high. The Muslims have to be protected with minimum wage laws in the state being implemented.
- The manufacturing groups where Muslim groups are working should have insurance cover paid for by the state.
- The enterprise should ensure fair wages as well as other benefits like health cover, provident fund, educational allowance etc.
- SETWIN which has been running skill development and training programmes in Hyderabad should be extended to all the districts.

- The National Academy of Construction has been running some training programmes to impart skills required for the construction industry. Such centres may be opened in all districts to increase employment opportunities for youth.

Entrepreneurship Development

- Government may extend incentives and subsidies as per the Industrial policy, 2014 to the units promoted by Muslim entrepreneurs on par with SCs/STs including allotment of 12% industrial plots through TSIIC.
- Similar provisions may be made to ensure that at least 12% of funds as incentives for industries earmarked for the units set up by Muslims.
- Special training programmes may be conducted for Muslim youth and students for development of entrepreneurship.

Housing

- Government have issued orders reserving 12 % of houses in urban areas and 7% of houses in rural areas for Muslims. But as we have witnessed a huge proportion of Muslims live in rented houses (43%) in urban areas and face discrimination in the housing market. There should be a proper mechanism to monitor this as there have been lapses in the past as the stipulated coverage had not been achieved. Government may consider increasing the reservations to 20% in urban areas 10 % in rural areas.

Credit and Financial Inclusion

- There shall be group lending approach to Muslims who mostly work in informal sectors and seek petty loans.
- SHGs should be formed by small businessmen/entrepreneurs/artisans and promoted with finance and productive skills also.
- Access to credit remains the biggest problem for Muslim households and entrepreneurs. The distortion in priority sector lending must be corrected.
- Special steps need to be taken to increase the coverage of Muslim under MUDRA scheme of commercial banks

- Coverage of SHG's of women should be increased.
- 'STREENIDHI' (a co-operative federation with Government grants) may also step up lending to women self-help groups.
- Organize the intensive training programmes for Muslims youth for imparting the productive skills and financial awareness to increase the demand for credit from within the community.

Muslim Women

- Urgently enact the ESI services in factories where Muslim women work and have ESI dispensaries.
- The Government should establish specialized skill development centres with private sector and NGO participation in order to train Muslim women for employment.
- Rural development programmes must address gender discrimination in wages and access to livelihood assets.
- Have a centre for information dissemination. This centre can provide information related to various health and other schemes of the Government to Muslim households. Because, complete and correct information about Government schemes are currently not available.
- Some working models like the DEF's CIRC's and Sochna Seva Kendras must be replicated

Govt. Employment

- To overcome the under-representation of Muslims in administrative services like IAS, IPS and IFS, attempts should be made to fill the gap through promotion from state services.
- In selection panels, there should be adequate representation or at least one member from Muslim community for direct employment. A senior academic person should be appointed into that panel.

- Again, in the case of departmental promotion, Govt. may consider nominating one Muslim member in the case of promotion of Muslim employees to ensure that their cases are considered fairly.
- There is need to promote good quality and intensive coaching to Muslim candidates preparing for various competitive exams like UPSC, TSPSC, Banking Services Recruitment Board, Railways Recruitment Board, etc. For all competitive exams, there should be a screening test and the meritorious Muslim students should be allowed to choose the coaching centres on their own from the list of reputed coaching institutions.

Affirmative Actions

- There is a need for enhancement and optimum utilization of allocations of Minorities Welfare Department.
- Focus on poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of minorities with special emphasis on Muslim women.
- Need to provide land for landless Minorities in rural areas.
- There is need for extending own your Auto scheme to all districts.
- Residential Minority Study Circles should be promoted.
- Govt. should appoint Urdu Officer/ Translators and Urdu Computer Operators. Computer Centers can also be used as Training and Information Centers:
- Promote Urdu libraries as coaching centers and reading rooms
- Muslims in general live in overcrowded places in urban areas. So many do not have land assets. Due to this, they face enormous difficulties in securing burial ground. Therefore, it is recommended that the Govt.

should allocate land for burial ground within 3 km range of Muslims settlements with greater than 100 households

- Waqf as a subject was not in the TORs but given its importance, the COI recommends the setting up of a Special Commission to look into Waqf properties

Other Long-term Recommendations

Education

- The Government should establish primary, middle and high schools for girls in all areas with high Muslim populations. Because a major disincentive for students to continue studies is that secondary schools are far fewer than primary schools
- Government need to set up a large number of high schools and junior colleges for girls through English medium because the percentage of Muslims girls in higher education is distressing.
- The Government should establish new models of ITIs in order to train Muslim youth for employment. However, before providing training, their requirements skills, etc should properly be studied and then accordingly training could be provided.

Health Status and Living Conditions

- Improvement of public health facilities by setting up more sub-centres and hospitals in the Muslim dominated localities is a necessity.
- Collect weight at birth and monitor the same through pre-school and high school.
- Recruit more ASHAs, Anganwadi workers and Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives from Muslims and deploy them in areas with large concentration of Muslim population.
- There is a need to open more Anganwadis in localities with large Muslim population.

- Parks, playground and sidewalks are required for inculcating healthy lifestyle of the population in urban areas.
- Lead Bank Model shall be followed in Muslim majority areas to cater the local credit needs.

Economy and Employment

- Most of the Muslims in the state are engaged in self-employment activities and their participation in agricultural activity is very low. So, policies for employment generation within the Muslims should target non-agricultural sectors.
- The consumption expenditure of the Muslims is high accompanied by low monthly income. So policies should aim at increasing income through some measures like access to institutional credit.
- State may launch a special credit scheme for Muslims with special focus on women in the field of handicraft, artisan, transport business, mechanics at workshops, small businesses, animal husbandry, etc.
- Strengthening of Minorities Welfare department is very essential. Govt. may appoint Assistant Minorities Welfare officers in every Mandal and provide necessary supporting staff. The head office is also badly in need of additional staff.

Credit Accessibility

- Strengthening the Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation (TSMFC) as a main partner with formal credit agencies-banks, co-operatives, investment banks etc. It requires reforms in TSMFC to ensure community participation.
- The corporation needs to be strengthened and its branches opened in all the municipal towns and Revenue divisional headquarters.
- Social audits through grants in aid must be ensured through civil society that would monitor credit availability, evaluate the MSDP and the Prime Minister's 15 point program.

Muslim Women

- Local medical workers who are the lifeline for the poor inhabitants could be given special training at periodic intervals so that they provide better services.
- The Government should establish primary, Middle and High schools for girls in all areas with a high density of the Muslim community.

Govt. Employment

- Ensure adequate representation for Muslims in Government Services and educational institutions, including admission in education.
- There is also a need to increase the share of Muslim women in Government employment.

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

The Government of Telangana constituted the Commission of Inquiry to study the Socio-Economic and Educational Conditions of Muslims in the State in G.O. Ms. No. 5, Minorities Welfare Department, dated 3-3-2015. The Commission of Inquiry was mandated to carry out a detailed study of the Socio-Economic and Educational and other Conditions of Muslims in the State and submit a Report to enable the Government to formulate suitable policies for the amelioration and upliftment of Muslims and to bring them on par with other sections of the society.

The Commission was asked to submit its report within a period of 6 months from the date on which it commences the Inquiry. After identification of suitable office space in Shakar Bhavan, Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad, the T.S. Minorities Welfare Department issued orders to the Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation to get the place refurbished for setting up the office and also issued orders deputing skeletal staff to enable the office to be set up. The office became functional by the end of June, 2015. Initially, the Chairman Mr G Sudhir and one Member, Mr M A Bari of the Commission were appointed. Subsequently, vide G.O. Ms.No.36, Minorities Welfare Department, Dt.30-7-2015 Government appointed Dr. Amir Ullah Khan, Development Economist & Visiting Professor at the Indian School of Business and Dr. Abdul Shaban, Professor & Deputy Director of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai and Director of Tuljapur Campus as Members of the Commission.

Following the establishment of the office, the work of the Commission of Inquiry began from the last week of June, 2015. The Commission of Inquiry started its work and held a number of meetings with the officials of various Departments at the State level. The Commission also visited all the Districts to hold meetings with the Collectors, and all District officials concerned, visited various habitations and localities, schools, anganwadies, primary health centres, residential schools, hostels, etc., and also held discussions with a number of self-help groups of women, street vendors etc.

The Commission also held public hearings in all the district headquarters and few other places as well and gathered the suggestions and views of a wide cross-section of society. As the process needed time, the State Government was requested to extend the time for submission of report. Government considered the matter and extended the term of the Commission upto 31-3-2016. Though the process of inquiry made good progress, a number of critical activities had to be completed. Hence, the Commission apprised the Government of Telangana about the progress of the inquiry the work done so far and requested for another 6 month's time to complete the inquiry and submit its report. Accordingly, Government having examined the matter, issued the orders vide G.O. Ms. No.08 Minorities Welfare (OP & Budget) Department, Dt: 28-03-2016 to extend the term of the Commission by another 6 months i.e., upto 30-9-2016.

1.2 Terms of Reference

The Commission of Inquiry was set up with the following terms of reference:-

- (a) To prepare a comprehensive report on the Social, Educational and Economic Status of Muslims in the Telangana State
- (b) Obtain information from State and Central Government Departments, Agencies/ Institutions
- (c) Collate data, Conduct Intensive Study/ Survey on the Social, Educational, Economic conditions of the Muslims in Telangana State
- (d) Report on the income levels and educational levels across the State,
- (e) Report on the Educational Indicators like, literacy rate and health indicators, MMR & IMR compared with other sections of society
- (f) Percentage of Muslims in employment in the Government/Quasi Government/Private Sector employment
- (g) Report on the access of Muslims to banking credit and allied services provided by the Govt., compared with other communities
- (h) Report on the availability of Govt. welfare infrastructure and institutional mechanism for implementation of Govt. welfare schemes in Muslim dominated areas
- (i) Consolidate the information through its study and survey and analyse the data gathered and submit a report to the Government duly recommending the steps to be taken to remove the impediments to the improvement of the overall social, educational, economic conditions of Muslim community and to provide for reservations in education and employment to poor deserving Muslims of Telangana State, wherever necessary.

Muslims constitute 12.68% of the total population as per the census in the year 2011 and are the

largest group of minorities in the State, vis-a-vis Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains etc., account for 85.11 percentage of total minorities. It is also to be noted that the proportion of Muslims amongst the poor, and the deprived sections/ weaker sections is much larger. In other words, the degree of deprivation to which the Muslims are subjected to, is very high. It is also important to note that the efforts for improving the standing of the State on Human Development Indicators have to address the Socio-Economic & Educational problems of the Muslims and include measures for their economic upliftment.

1.3 Chairman and Members

G. Sudhir, Chairperson of the Commission was born and brought up in Hyderabad. He had his school and college education in Hyderabad. He graduated from Nizam College with his BA in 1973. He then went to the Jawaharlal Nehru University to do his MA in Political Studies. He was appointed to the IAS in 1977 and allotted the Andhra Pradesh cadre. He then served in the Krishna, Ranga Reddy and Vizianagram districts. He then went to Delhi for his stint with the Government of India where he was PS to a Union Minister, and then for 4 years was the Additional Development Commissioner, Handicrafts. He returned to the state in 1994 and served as Secretary Panchayat Raj and as Secretary in the Revenue department. He was Principal Secretary Higher Education, then as Principal Secretary, Cooperation and Agricultural Marketing, then Tourism and Culture followed by his stint in the Revenue (Commercial Taxes and Excise). Mr Sudhir was Special Chief Secretary Finance and Special Chief Secretary Medical and Health from where he retired in June 2012.

M. A. Bari Saheb was born in Medak and brought up in Hyderabad. He had his school education in Medak and college education in Hyderabad. He did his B.Sc. with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry from Osmania University in 1973. He then did his M.A. and B. Ed with Mathematics from Osmania University in 1976. He is a retired Lecturer and Educationist and has since long been involved in Social activities to help the weaker sections of the Society in Old

City of Hyderabad and other areas of Telangana State. He worked as Rector for group of Colleges managed by Khoja Organisation, Dar-es-Salam; Tanzania East Africa. He has been conducting medical camps especially Eye camps and has so far conducted around 150 camps in which 4750 cataract operations are carried out free of cost with free food and accommodation to the patients. Apart from that, he has helped a number of people in getting old age, handicapped and widow pension sanctions. He has been arranging seminars in Hyderabad and different places of Telangana to bring awareness in youth to build their career in this competitive world. He has been motivating students to prepare themselves for competitive exams of the T.S.P.S.C and U.P.S.C. He is a known Social Activist and Social Worker.

Abdul Shaban has a Master's Degree in Geography from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, and M.Phil. and Ph.D. from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mumbai. He has published 3 books and over 35 papers in various refereed journals and edited books. Shaban has been Visiting Professor at the Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication, Erasmus University, The Netherlands; Department of Geography, University of Paris- 7, Paris, France, and at University of Masaryk (Brno) and Palacky University, Olomouc, Czech Republic. He has also been Fellow at the Department of Geography and Environment, LSE, London. He was Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellow at Cities Programme, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), London during 2011-12. He was a member of the Mahmoodur Rahman Committee set up by Government of Maharashtra, and the Post-Sachar Evaluation Committee, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Presently, he is Deputy Director TISS Tuljapur Campus, Osmanabad, Maharashtra, and Professor at School of Development Studies, TISS, Mumbai. Chairperson, International Relations Office (IRO), TISS, Mumbai.

Amir Ullah Khan is a Development Economist and Policy Advisor to the Bill and Melinda Gates

Foundation. Amir is also Visiting Professor at the Indian School of Business and at the Manipal Institute of Technology. He is co-founder and Research Director at Aequitas Consulting. Amir graduated from the College of Engineering, Osmania University and then studied at the Institute of Rural Management in Anand. He has a PhD from the Jamia Milia Central University in New Delhi. Amir is on the Governing boards at Presidency University, Gyan Shaala, Welhams Girls School, the Digital Empowerment Foundation, Pahle India Foundation, Education and Health Foundation, ACCESS ASSIST and the India China Economic Council. He has been Deputy Director at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Director at the India Development Foundation, Deputy Director General at the PHD Chamber of Commerce, Adjunct Professor of Law and Economics at the Edith Cowan University in Perth and Executive Director and Editor at Encyclopaedia Britannica.

1.4 Approach to the Inquiry

The Commission of Inquiry examined the matter in the light of the terms of reference and conditions prevailing in the State and decided to have meetings with all the Departments concerned, gather information about various development programmes, and other issues connected with them. Commission also decided to have wide ranging consultations with a cross section of the society, to elicit their suggestions on the terms of the reference of the Commission and the measures required for the betterment of the conditions of Muslims in the State.

The Commission also examined the reports of other Commissions like Rajendra Sachar Committee Report, Justice Ranganatha Mishra Commission Report on conditions of Religious and Linguistic Minorities which studied similar issues in great detail at the national level. The Commission also examined reports of the Commissions appointed by the Government in the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh like the Anantharaman Commission, Justice Dalavai Subrahmanyam (Retd.) Chairman, A.P.B.C. Commission, the report submitted by Sri P.S. Krishnan, Adviser, Backward Classes Welfare

Department (formerly, Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) in the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh. Commission also referred to certain Judgments of the Hon'ble High Court and also the Hon'ble Supreme Court pertaining to various cases filed on reservations for Backward Classes and other Communities such as Muslims, Jats, Marathas, etc.

1.5 Methodology Adopted

Taking into account the terms of reference of the Commission and also having referred to the studies conducted by other Commissions in the past, as well as various Court judgments, the Commission of Inquiry has taken the following steps for its inquiry.

The Commission held a number of meetings with all the Departments concerned and also with other subject experts. All the Departments were requested to furnish the information required by the Commission of Inquiry such as the achievements during the past few years, details of all the employees in the Department and the number of Muslims among them. (List of meetings held with various Departments may be seen at Annexure-I).

With a view to seek the information from the general public and the interested persons, the Commission has also published a Notification in the widely circulated Newspapers in the State of Telangana on 17.9.2015 inviting suggestions from the public within forty-five days from the date of publication, which ended on 31.10.2015. Subsequently, time had been extended up to 30.11.2015 for submitting representations and it was extended upto 15.03.2016. It was further extended upto 30.07.2016.

Further, to make the public aware of the activities of the Commission, a website was also been launched i.e., <http://coi4muslims.telangana.gov.in>. Provision was made for submitting suggestions/views or to make representations on this also. In the Advisory Board meeting held on 17.11.2015, the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister Sri Mohammed Mahmood Ali also launched the social media accounts i.e., Facebook and twitter

on the Commission's website. Subsequent to the launching of the website, the Commission's activities have been made closer to the netizens with latest updates.

The Commission of Inquiry has also addressed all the Hon'ble MLAs/Hon'bleMLCs and Hon'ble Members of Parliament of Telangana and requested them to give their suggestions on Terms of Reference. The Commission received detailed representations from a number of influential civil society leaders and leaders of all major parties in the state.

Considering the complex nature of the Inquiry, the Commission felt that it would be appropriate to have the benefit of advice and guidance from eminent academicians and experts so that the Study would be based on sound Methodology, its findings and recommendations based on sufficient empirical data.

1.6 Members of Advisory Board

In the Advisory Board formed by the Commission, Prof. Amitabh Kundu who headed the Post Sachar Evaluation Committee, Dr.A.K. Shiva Kumar of the Harvard University and UNICEF, Advisor and former member of the National Advisory Council, Prof. Faizan Mustafa Vice-Chancellor of NALSAR, Hyderabad, Prof. Shanta Sinha Retired Professor, University of Hyderabad and Magsaysay Award winner, Prof. Rafat Mobeen of ASCI, Prof. Suleman Siddiqi former Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University and Prof. Jeemol Unni, Director of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat were among the members. Apart from them, Prof. Meena Hariharan, Prof. Sheela Prasad and Prof.I. Ramabrahmam of the University of Hyderabad, Prof. Amit Bubna of the Indian School of Business, Hyderabad joined as members.

Shiva Kumar A. K. earned his Postgraduate Diploma in Management from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and his MA in Economics from Bangalore University. He also holds a Master's degree in Public Administration and a PhD in Political Economy and Government from Harvard University.

Shiva Kumar teaches Economics and Public Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School and serves on the Academic Council of Ashoka University where he teaches in the Young India Fellowship programme. Shiva Kumar is also a member of the Executive Board of the Centre for Science and Environment. He has been a regular contributor to the global and national human development reports. Shiva Kumar has co-edited the Oxford Handbook of Development and the Oxford Handbook of Population and Development.

Mohd Akhter Ali teaches at the Dept. of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad 500007. He has Ph.D (Osmania University) Geography after having obtained his M.A. (Osmania University) Geography, 2001. He teaches courses in Resource Management; Information Systems and Management, Principles of GPS, Remote Sensing and GIS, Terrain & Soil Analysis, Web GIS, Cartography, Urban Geography. He has delivered lectures in Turkey, Syria, Dubai, South Korea, Afghanistan, SriLanka, Indonesia, Tajikistan.

Nilanjan Banik was a faculty member at Mahindra Ecole Centrale, Hyderabad. He has moved recently to the Bennett University at Greater Noida, U.P. He has a PhD in Economics from Utah State University, USA, and holds a Master's Degree in Economics from Delhi School of Economics. Dr. Banik's work focused on application of econometrics in issues relating to international trade, market structure, and development macro-economics. He has written a book titled, *The Indian Economy: A Macroeconomic perspective*, Sage Publication Pvt. Ltd. Additionally, he has published articles in internationally reputed journals, and has consultancy experience with multilateral organizations such as ADB, WTO, UNESCAP, AUSAID, Laffer Associates, and KPMG.

Amit Bubna is Visiting Professor of Finance at the University of Maryland, College Park. He obtained his Bachelors and Masters degrees in Economics from Presidency College, Kolkata, and Cambridge University, U.K, and graduated from Stanford University, U.S., with a Ph.D in Economics. He has taught Economics and

Finance at a number of institutions, including the Indian School of Business (ISB), the Wharton School and the University of California at Berkeley. His research interests include venture capital and entrepreneurship, microfinance, IPOs, consumer credit card and digital technology. His research has been published in top-tier journals, such as the Journal of Financial Intermediation and Review of Finance. Prior to academia, he was a Senior Managing Economist at LECG, Inc, a leading economic consulting services firm that provides complex economic and financial analysis.

Sanjay Ch. joined GITAM University as a Founder Director on June 2009. He is a Certified Corporate Director of World Council for Corporate Governance – UK. He has visited all South Asian Countries for Research, having total 24 years of experience from Industry & Research. He has worked as an Associate Professor of Manufacturing Engineering at Government Universities in Malaysia and Singapore. Prof. Ch. Sanjay has received Dr. Radha Krishnan Gold Medal Award (2015), Outstanding Faculty Award (Engineering) (2015), Dr. Abdul Kalam Life time Achievement National Award (2015), Indira Gandhi Sadbhawana Award (2014), Gem of India /Arch of Excellence Award (2014), Engineering Educators Award (2014), ISTE P. Punnaiah Award for Best Engineering College Principal of AP State (2013), South Asia Best Academic Administrator Award (2012), Bharat Shiksha Ratna Award (2012), Rajiv Gandhi Seva Ratna (2012), Bharat Excellence Award (2011), Recipient of Educational Excellence Award (2011), India International Achievers Award (2011), ISTE Best Chapter Award (2008) and many other awards.

Meena Hariharan is Professor and Head in the Centre for Health Psychology, University of Hyderabad. She is the Founder Head of the Centre for Health Psychology. She has published 100 empirical research papers in national and international journals. She has authored three books published by Allied Publishers (2006), Sage Publications India Pvt. Limited (2008), and Global Vision Publishers (2010). Her book 'Coping with Life Stress: The Indian Experience'

published by Sage has received international acclaim. Besides this, Prof. Hariharan has completed about 30 research projects funded by national and international agencies. She has produced 18 audio visual programmes on topics related to Psychology. She is also a Member of Board of Studies in different Indian Universities and Member of Ethics Committee of Corporate Hospitals in Hyderabad. Her focus area of research is Behavioral Cardiology, ICU Trauma and Resilience Studies. She is Founder President of Association of Health Psychologists (AHP) and Executive Member of National Academy of Psychology (NAOP).

Ramabrahmam I. obtained his Ph.D from the University of Hyderabad and M.Phil from Osmania University in Political Science and Public Administration respectively and has worked in the area of Educational Policies, Governance and Public Policy. He held the positions of Registrar, Controller Examination and Director of Academic Staff College and Director of Distance Education in University of Hyderabad and published in national and International journals. He has guided students for M.Phil and Ph.D.

Amitabh Kundu is Senior Fellow at Delhi Policy Group and Visiting Professor at the Institute for Human Development India. He has been Professor at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development and the Dean of the School of Social Sciences at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has served as a member of National Statistical Commission during 2006-08 and Chairperson of Post Sachar Evaluation Committee. He has been a Visiting Professor at the University of Amsterdam, Sciences Po and Maison des Sciences de L'homme in Paris, University of Kaiserslautern and University of Wuerzburg in Germany.

P C Mohanan retired from the Indian Statistical Service in 2015. He worked in many capacities in the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Central Statistical Organisation. He also headed the Secretariat of the first National Statistical Commission. He also served as member of several committees including the

Post Sachar Evaluation Committee, Expert Committee on Agricultural Statistics, Technical Group on Housing Shortage, Committee for the formulation of Slum Index, etc. He has worked extensively on NSS data and published papers on Survey methodology, Employment-unemployment, Housing, Literacy, Child Labour, Unorganized Sector, Migration, etc. He has also done consultancy assignments with ILO, ADB and UNDP.

Faizan Mustafa is the Vice-Chancellor of NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. He was the founder Vice-Chancellor of National Law University, Orissa. He has also served as Dean, Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University and Registrar of AMU. Prof. Mustafa has authored seven books and has about hundred national and International papers to his credit. He has worked in unexplored areas like Copyright Law, HIV Law, Art.356, Strict Liability Law, Freedom of Information Law, Religious Conversion Laws etc. He is also recipient of Commonwealth British Scholarship (1991) SAARC Law Teacher Award (2014). He regularly writes in national dailies.

Sheela Prasad is Professor and Head, Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad. Her training is in the discipline of Geography and she has done her M.Phil. and Ph.D. from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her research interests are interdisciplinary in nature and include : Urban and Regional Geography, Health, Environment and Gender Issues. Dr. Sheela Prasad has a number of publications to her credit in leading journals in the areas of Health, Population Control Policies and Urban studies. She is actively involved with NGOs in Hyderabad working in the areas of Gender, Environment and Minorities.

Mubeen Rafat started her career in the Treasury Department of National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd, Mumbai, and headed the Finance and Accounting function at Intergraph Consulting Private Ltd, Hyderabad. She obtained a Master's in Management Studies (MMS) JBIMS, Mumbai, with specialisation in Finance, Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) with specialization in Statistics. She is now Professor - Money,

Banking, Corporate Finance & Governance Area, at Administrative Staff College of India and an Independent director on the Board of VST Industries Ltd. She has been a finance faculty for the Goldman Sachs sponsored training programmes at ISB for women entrepreneurs. She is visiting faculty at Reserve Bank of India Staff Training College and the Indian School of Business.

Galab S is Director at Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS). He is a Professor of Economics and has a PhD from the Andhra University. He teaches Rural development, Labour and credit markets and has a keen interest in dry land agriculture.

Mohammed Suleman Siddiqi is a renowned scholar of Sufism in the Deccan, From 2005-08, he was Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University, and held concurrent responsibilities at various times for Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University; Mahatma Gandhi University; and Telangana University. He has been a member of several university academic and administrative panels, and at present is a member of the Executive Council of Haryana Central University. As an academic, his pioneering research showed that, contrary to established assumptions, the Junaidi Order was active in 13th and 14th century Deccan. Prof Siddiqi has a number of publications to his credit in leading national & international journals.

Shantha Sinha has a PhD from the Jawaharlal Nehru University and studied Political Science at the Osmania University. She is Secretary - Trustee, M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation, Hyderabad and is Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad. She is Member of several National Committees of the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Planning Commission on Issues relating to Child Labour, Universalisation of Elementary Education and Rural Development, Govt. of India and at the State level, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Shantha Sinha is Receptient of several National and International; Awards such as Padmashri awarded by Government of India, Albert Shanker International Educational

Award, the U.S. International Fellow and the Ramon Magsaysay Award.

P. H. Mohammad is Professor and the Head, Department of Sociology in Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad. He is an active social researcher and has a formal training in anthropology with a Doctorate degree in Social Anthropology from the University of Hyderabad. He had been associated with different significant institutes, before joining MANUU, working on several assignments funded by various overseas agencies like the UNDP, World Bank, ILO, ESRC, etc., covering various sociological issues. He joined MANUU in 2007, in the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP) and headed the Centre as its founder Director (I/C) and contributed enormously towards the institution building of the Centre carving out it be one of the best such Centres in the country. He has a sound exposure to the issues relating to the aspects of social inequality, education, Grassroot level Governance, Religion, Minorities, Occupational groups, Entrepreneurship and social change, etc.

Jeemol Unni is Director and Professor of Economics at Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA). She was Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Chair Professor, IRMA and Professor at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad. She holds a Ph.D and M.Phil in Economics. She was a post-doctoral Fellow at the Economic Growth Center, Yale University, Visiting Faculty at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and International Center for Research on Women, Washington DC. She was Consultant with the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, and Sachar Committee and member of Post Sachar Evaluation Committee.

Background papers

The Commission decided to appoint Subject Experts to prepare a number of Study Papers and Background papers on important aspects of the Inquiry. These papers are reviewed by members of the Advisory Board as Mentors and finalised under their super vision.

Name of the Study / Background paper writers with mentors given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Study Paper writer	Advisory Board Member / Mentor	Subject
1	Dr. K. Balasubramanian Consultant, Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad.	Prof. Ramabrahmam	Demographic Profile of Muslims in Telangana State
2	Dr. Khwaja Mohd Ziauddin Assistant Professor, Al-beruni Centre for Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, MANUU, Hyderabad.	Prof. Sheela Prasad	Living Environment and Infrastructure
	Dr. S. Abdul Thaha Assistant Professor, Al-beruni Centre for Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, MANUU, Hyderabad.	Prof. Sheela Prasad	
3	Dr. Syed Najjullah Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Public Administration, MANUU, Hyderabad.	Prof. Ramabrahmam	Telangana Government policies for Muslims
	Mr. Md. Abdul Raheem Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. Of Public Administration, MANUU, Hyderabad.	Prof. Chintakindi Sanjay	
4	Dr. Ch. Shankar Rao Asst. Professor, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad.	Prof. Amit Bubna	Access to Banking Facilities and Credit to Muslims in Telangana State
5	Prof. Farida Siddiqui Head- Department of Economics, MANUU, Hyderabad.	Prof. Amit Bubna	Financial inclusion in Telangana: The status of Muslims in Hyderabad
6	Dr. R.B. Bhagat Professor and Head, M.A., PhD (Bom), IIPS, Deonar, Mumbai.	Prof. Shanta Sinha	Emigration and Health Status: The Context of Muslims in Telangana.
7	Prof. Satyasekhar Indian Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Hyderabad.	Prof. Amitabh Kundu	Health & Nutrition - Malnutrition Anaemia
8	Prof SayeedUnisa Professor M.Sc., M.Ed., M.Phil.), IIPS, Deonar, Mumbai	Prof. Meena Hari Haran	Health and Nutrition Status: The Context of Muslims in Telangana
9	Dr. Perumalla Gopinath Associate Professor , Chairperson, Centre for Study of Developing Economies, School of Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai	Prof. Nilanjan Banik	Financial Inclusion and Muslims in Telangana State
10	Dr. Mohammed Irfan Researcher, Hyderabad.	Prof. Jeemol Unni	Status of women in Telangana - Socio economic situation
11	Dr. P. Aparna Assistant Professor, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, N.O. Campus, Hyderabad.	Prof. Rafat Mubeen	Educational Conditions of Muslims & Structure of Employment among Muslims in Telangana
	Dr. P. Aparna Assistant Professor, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, N.O. Campus, Hyderabad.	Prof. Amitabh Kundu	Economic and Social issues
12	Dr. C. Ravi Centre for Economic and Social Studies, N.O. Campus, Hyderabad.	Prof. Chintakindi Sanjay	Education - Income levels
13	Dr. Anant Maringanti Executive Director, Hyderabad Urban Lab, Hyderabad.	Prof. Nilanjan Banik	Spatialities of Muslim Socio Economic Conditions Hyderabad Urban Lab

Sl. No.	Name of the Study Paper writer	Advisory Board Member / Mentor	Subject
14	Prof. Aftab Alam Asstt. Professor, Dept. Of Political Science, ZakirHussain Delhi College	Prof.A.Kundu	Reservation Policy of India
15	Prof. Tanveer Alam Delhi	Prof.A.Kundu	Contemporary Muslim Challenge in India
16	Prof. Abu Saleh Shariff	Prof.A.Kundu	Telangana District Diversity Index
17	Prof. Ayesha Rubeena CEO - Centre for Social Sciences, Hyderabad.	Prof.A.Kundu	Mainstreaming Muslims into Economy - Strengthening Muslim Entrepreneurship

The Commission also decided to get a Sample Survey conducted in all the 10 Districts of the State and gather first-hand information from households in all the 10 Districts of the State.

1.7 Sample Survey

It was decided to entrust the Sample Survey to the Centre for Good Governance a registered society under the Government of Telangana. The Centre for Good Governance has wide experience in the field of public policy and governance issues and has conducted several consultancy and training programmes. The officials of the CGG undertook the Sample Survey drawing investigators from institutions such as Moulana Azad National Urdu University and University of Hyderabad. (Details of the Survey Methodology are presented in Annexure-I of the report)

These two important activities have been carried out after detailed discussions in the meetings of the Advisory Board held on 17-11-2015 and 05-02-2016 at Hyderabad. The sample survey which is undertaken by the Centre for Good Governance is supervised by Shri P.C. Mohanan, former Director General of the National Sample Survey Organisation.

1.8 Visits to the Districts

Meetings with District Collectors & district officials concerned, visits to various institutions & Public Hearings:

Commission felt it imperative to travel to all the Districts of the State and obtain first-hand information about the conditions of the Muslims and other Weaker Sections and also to gather information on various development programmes. Commissions held meetings with each of the District Collectors and also other District Officers concerned with the problems of Muslims. Commission also visited Schools, Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Residential Schools of various Departments like Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, B.C.s Welfare and also Minorities Welfare to see the conditions/facilities themselves. Commission also held meetings with Women's Self Help Groups to get their suggestions for improving the various schemes for Women and Children.

It was also felt desirable to hold and conduct Public Hearings in all the Districts to elicit suggestions and opinions of persons in various walks of life. The Commission began visiting Districts in the first week of September, 2015, with a visit to Medak district. Thereafter, programmes of all the other Districts were also chalked out. The Commission visited Mahabubnagar and Nizamabad in September 2015, Adilabad, Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad in October 2015, Warangal in December 2015, Khammam, Nalgonda and Karimnagar in January 2016. Public hearings were held in all the District headquarters and also a few other places like Siddipet in Medak, Khanapur and Nirmal in Adilabad district and Tandur in Ranga Reddy District.

The Visits to the districts and the public hearings gave the Commission a very good opportunity to have direct and frank discussions about the problems and difficulties being experienced by most of the poor people and the problems encountered often by the Muslims in the State. These problems were also mentioned in various written representations submitted to the Commission during visits to the various habitations and localities, public Hearings and also in response to the Notification requesting for views and suggestions from the general public to submit their views and suggestions.

The meetings with the District Collectors and concerned district officers were very useful to understand the various schemes being implemented to the welfare of the Muslims and also the constraints they are facing in practice. The details of the visits to the districts of the State, the meetings held with District Officers and the public hearings conducted along with problems and issues frequently raised therein are dealt with in a separate chapter No 10 on Public Hearings and Representations.

Details of the Districts, Places visited and Public Hearings conducted may be seen in Table 10.1.

It is worth noting the issues raised, grievances, suggestions and demands put forth in the public hearings which are discussed separately in Chapter 10. (Details of the total number of representations received during the visits may be seen in Table 10.2).

1.9 Recommendations

The recommendations/suggestions are subdivided into three parts as key recommendations for immediate implementation, mid-term recommendations and long-term recommendations. Key recommendations, are cited here on specific aspects.

1) Appoint an Equal Opportunity Commission

Telangana state should be the first to appoint an “Equal Opportunity Commission” to oversee recruitment and training and other developmental programmes. This Commission

will ensure that all communities in the state have equal opportunities in all fields, both in the private and the public sector. The Commission would be an independent body that would look into any possibility of bias or prejudice against any group, be it social, religious, caste, linguistic or any other. The Commission recommends that the EOC should cover all levels of education, employment, housing, healthcare and access to development schemes; all other issues and provide remedies. This will address the feeling that exists, of being discriminated in the credit, housing and the education markets, etc.

2) Develop a diversity index

The Government should implement the ‘diversity index’ already suggested by Sachar Committee (2006) and Kundu Committee (2014). The Telangana Government should be the first to set up a committee to suggest how best the diversity index can be implemented. Any institution within the state would be evaluated for its diversity and given a ranking according to the diversity its human resource composition displays. The Commission recommends that the Diversity index should cover all institutions and establishments within the state. The Diversity index works in a secular fashion giving all vulnerable groups an assurance that their representation in various spheres will eventually be proportional to their population figures, without disturbing any existing scheme. Affirmative actions have helped disadvantaged sections to develop fast and have contributed to greater diversity in the various institutions, places of work, etc.

3) Review of the conditionalities laid down in the Indra Sawhney case

The Indra Sawhney criteria have been laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court to determine backwardness and recommend reservations. However, these conditions laid down 24 years ago need to be reviewed given the tremendous strides that have been made by way of development and growth of the Indian economy. While there is still wide prevalence of inequality, the deviations from state averages are no longer at a high of more than 25%. Hugely deprived communities too are closer to the mean than before, including the Scheduled tribe

and Scheduled Caste populations. Work force participation rates have changed dramatically in all communities. Female work participation particularly has plummeted.

The Government should appoint an expert group to study or revise those criteria for assessing the backwardness of a community.

4) Extend Scheduled Castes (SCs) status to some acutely discriminated groups that perform the same occupation as some SC groups do.

Certain Muslim communities like Mehtar should be included in the Scheduled Castes (SCs) list and can be given reservation under the SC status. These communities continue to do work that is done by their SC Hindu counterparts and continue to be acutely discriminated in the society.

5) Improve standards of educational institutions

Urdu-medium schools are badly staffed. The quality of teaching is poor. Students in Urdu schools should be given the option of learning English as a language paper. This way a growing number of students who switch their medium of instruction at the high school level will not face severe problems they face today. A quick step that the Government can take is to fill all vacancies for Urdu language teachers and take steps to appoint Urdu teachers where posts are lying vacant on account of the inability to find teachers among the SC/ST category. These posts should then be filled through increasing numbers among teachers in other subjects.

6) Urdu signboards and IEC material in the Urdu language

There is need for more effective steps for the implementation of Urdu as second official language. A simple a quick step that can be taken is to ensure that Government published material on available schemes is published in Urdu. In Government offices, like in the Warangal Collectorate, large and clear signboards in English, Telugu and Urdu should be put up. This simple step goes a long way in making Government machinery inclusive and friendly for Muslims who feel overawed walking

into formidable and unfriendly institutions. In Anganwadis, simple books in Urdu, handbooks on maternal health in Urdu would make women more comfortable and welcome.

7) Sub-plan for Muslims

The Government should put in place a 'Sub-plan' for Muslims to be prepared as part of the state budget to ensure that all departments provide adequate funds for welfare of Muslims and to prevent diversion of funds to departments. This again will not entail a greater expenditure but will convince the larger population that the Government does not want to save on allocated funds nor does it want to divert funds under Minorities welfare into other schemes.

8) A small start up fund provision

As a large number of Muslims are small entrepreneurs, a small start up fund must be allocated that will rotate its capital, provide collateral free investments, help and mentor small businesses and leverage the start up culture that exists among the very poor.

9) Scholarships to be enhanced and expanded

Scholarships have helped students from poorer sections to access higher education and in reducing dropout rates. However, they are still difficult to access and are often hostage to budgetary constraints and cut backs from Finance departments. The Government should provide scholarships to Muslims on demand by making adequate provision in the budget. Like what is applicable for SCs and STs, Muslim students should also get cashless admission and Government should release the fee in a timely manner to educational institutions. Insistence of some of the managements on Muslim students to pay the fees and seek reimbursement causes hardship to the students.

10) Promote an atmosphere of trust and harmony

One heart-warming learning from the study has been that the Telangana Muslim population trusts the police and the security institutions. To improve upon this situation and leverage it to its potential, Government should take steps to sensitize the Police on the need to avoid

indiscriminate arrests of Muslim youth on suspicion of being involved in terrorism and other crimes. Government should take positive steps and confidence building measures to maintain communal harmony in the state, particularly in the capital city of Hyderabad.

11) The data gathered by the Commission shows that among the criteria the Indra Sawhney case looks at, Muslims are below the state average in some of them and are socially and educationally

backward and severely deprived. Therefore, Government may provide reservation to them. Given that more than 81 per cent of the Muslim population is already categorized as backward, there may be an increase in the reservation percentage to 12 percent or a minimum of 9 per cent based on their social and educational backwardness and deprivation. The Government can do this quickly as about four fifths of the Muslim populations already have been placed in the BC-A, BC-B and BC-E categories.



Demographic Profile

2.1 Introduction

Muslim population in India was 17.22 crores in March 2011, accounting for 14.23% of the total population (Census of India, 2011). Muslims constitute the largest religious minority in the country. Other religious minorities are Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jain. Hindus are the largest religious community with 79.8% of the population share. Christians constitute the second largest religious minority with 2.3% of the total population.

Telangana's population stood at 3.51 crores in the year 2011 of which 44.64 lakhs are Muslims, constituting 12.68% of the total population. Across India, the Muslim population is distributed unevenly. The highest share of Muslim population is in Jammu and Kashmir

(68%) and is followed by Assam (34.22%), West Bengal (27.01%), Kerala (26.56%), Uttar Pradesh (19.26%) and Bihar (16.87%). These seven states have higher Muslim shares than the average. On the other hand, the share of Muslim population is very low in Punjab (1.93%), Chhattisgarh (2.02%), Orissa (2.17%), Himachal Pradesh (2.18%), Tamil Nadu (5.86%) and Haryana (7.03%).

2.2 Population Size and Growth

Of the total Muslim population in India, around 2.6% live in Telangana State. In 1961, the total population of Telangana state was 1.27 crores of which the Muslim population was 13 lakhs. In 2011, the Muslim population in the state has increased to 44.64 lakh. The growth rate of population in Telangana is already much below the national average.

Table 2.1: Growth rate (%) of population across district and religions

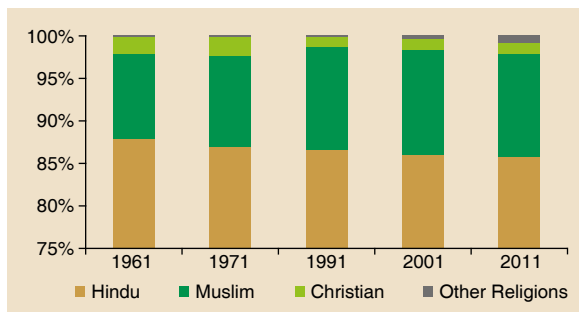
Districts	Total		Hindu		Muslim		Christian	
	1991-2001	2001-2011	1991-2001	2001-2011	1991-2001	2001-2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
Hyderabad	1.97	0.29	1.57	-0.36	2.42	0.83	2.37	-0.6
Nizamabad	1.41	0.84	1.34	0.68	1.64	1.45	3.47	1.93
Ranga Reddy	3.37	3.93	3.29	3.75	3.11	4.14	7.04	4.71
Medak	1.62	1.28	1.65	1.22	1.26	1.44	1.94	-0.1
Adilabad	1.78	0.97	1.73	0.83	2.07	1.53	2.48	0.44
Mahbubnagar	1.33	1.43	1.34	1.4	0.09	1.18	1.8	1.27
Karimnagar	1.39	0.78	1.32	0.71	2.23	1.35	3.15	1.94
Nalgonda	1.3	0.72	1.28	0.66	1.23	1.01	2.06	0.76
Warangal	1.41	0.79	1.38	0.78	1.27	1.08	3.9	-61
Khammam	1.52	0.81	1.6	0.76	0.33	1.44	0.09	0.84
Telangana	1.72	1.27	1.64	1.17	1.99	1.47	3.19	1.51

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

Note: Growth rate is calculated using exponential growth rate formula $P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$. Here P_t is the population in time 't' and P_0 is the population in the initial period '0'.

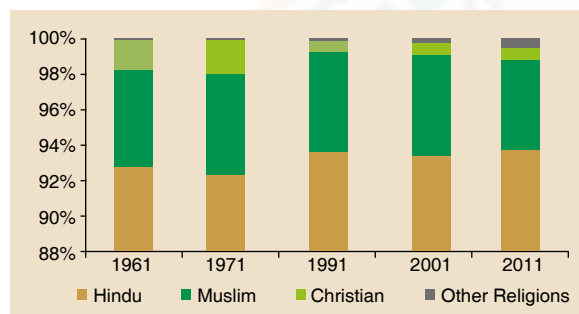
Telangana experienced a rapid population growth over the decades after Independence.

Figure 2.1: Trends in population share in Telangana, 1961-2011



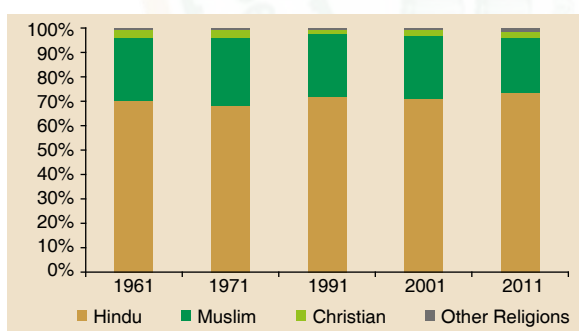
Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1991, 2001 & 2011

Figure 2.2: Trends in share in rural population in Telangana, 1961-2011



Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1991, 2001 & 2011

Figure 2.3: Trends in share in urban population in Telangana, 1961-2011



Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1991, 2001 & 2011

The growth rate has slowed down considerably in the last two decades. The decadal growth rate of the population in Telangana was 1.78% during 1991 to 2001 which this slowed down to 1.27% during 2001 to 2011. In the same time period, the Muslim population in the state grew at 1.99% per annum and then slowed down to 1.47% per annum. The rate of growth among the Christian community is marginally higher than the Muslim population growth rate that is higher than the growth rate of Hindus.

Christians constitute a very small proportion of the population (1.25% in 2011). Other religious groups like Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs have negligible presence in the State. The rural-urban distribution shows large portion of the Muslims live in urban areas. Among the urban population, about 24% of the population belongs to Muslim community where as only 5.05% of the rural population are Muslims (Census of India, 2011).

Household Size

According to Census 2011, there are 83,29,655 households in the state. The Survey conducted by CGG for the COI surveyed 8546 households of which 4348 households are Muslim. The total population covered in the study is 42,918. The total surveyed Muslim population is 23,881 of which 17,686 are from urban areas and the remaining from rural area. From the Survey, we find that the average household size in the state is 5. The household size of the Muslim community is 5.4 and 5.5 in the rural and urban areas respectively. The household size of the Muslims in the state is larger than other SRGs (See Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Average household size by locality and religion

	SCs	STs	Hindu-BCs	Hindu-UCs	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-UCs	Muslim -All	Other minorities	All
Rural	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.8
Urban	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	4.4	5.2
All	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.0

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Sects and Castes among Muslims

Table 2.3 gives the section-wise break-up among the Muslim community of the state. Sunnis are the dominant section of the Muslim community, comprising 99.3% of Muslim households. The sect-wise rural and urban break up also gives the same distribution of households.

Table 2.3: Sects of Muslims (in percentage)

Locality	Section of Muslim religion	Caste		Total
		M-BC-E	M-OTH	
Rural	Sunni	99.1	98.1	99.0
	Shia	0.9	1.9	1.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Sunni	99.6	98.6	99.4
	Shia	0.4	1.4	0.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Sunni	99.5	98.5	99.3
	Shia	0.5	1.5	0.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The category-wise breakup of the Muslims in the state is also estimated from the survey. Among the total Muslim population, 73.3% falls under BC-E category (Table 2.4), while 2.1 come under BC-B category, while other Muslims (not covered by any reservation) constitute 24.6% of the total state population. Shaik/Sheikhs are the most populous group among Muslims in Telangana. They form around 66.2% of the total Muslim population. Syeds (11.5%) and Pathans (6.12%) are the other notable groups among Muslims in the state. The Rural-Urban breakup of the

Muslim population also shows the same picture. (For details see Table A2.2 in Annexure II)

Table 2.4: Rural-urban distribution of Muslim population in Telangana by category

Locality	Muslim BC-E	Muslim BC-B	Other Muslims	Total
Rural	74.7	4.2	21.1	100.0
Urban	72.8	1.4	25.8	100.0
Total	73.3	2.1	24.6	100.0

Source: Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

2.3 Spatial Distribution

Muslims in the Telangana state reside across all districts, but their concentration varies substantially. The total share of Muslim population in the state is 12.7% but Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts have higher shares than the statewide average. Of the total district population in Hyderabad, 43.4% are Muslims. In Nizamabad district, 15.35% of the total population is Muslim. The Muslim population share is lowest in the Nalgonda district at 5.41% (See, Table 2.5). A close geographical distribution reveals that the concentration of Muslim Population is high in the Western and north Western region of the state and the concentration of Muslims declines as we move towards the eastern districts (Map 2.1). The majority of the Muslim population in the state lives in two districts namely, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy, constituting around 50.1% of the state's total Muslim population.

Table 2.5 Share of Muslim population across districts

	Total	Muslim	Share of Muslims(%)
Hyderabad	3943323	1713405	43.45
Nizamabad	2551335	391596	15.35
Ranga Reddy	5296741	617518	11.66
Medak	3033288	342449	11.29
Adilabad	2741239	275970	10.07
Mahbubnagar	4053028	334172	8.24
Karimnagar	3776269	244723	6.48
Khammam	2797370	158887	5.68
Warangal	3512576	197333	5.62
Nalgonda	3488809	188646	5.41
Telangana	35193978	4464699	12.69

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Map 2.1: District-wise Muslim population (in percentage)

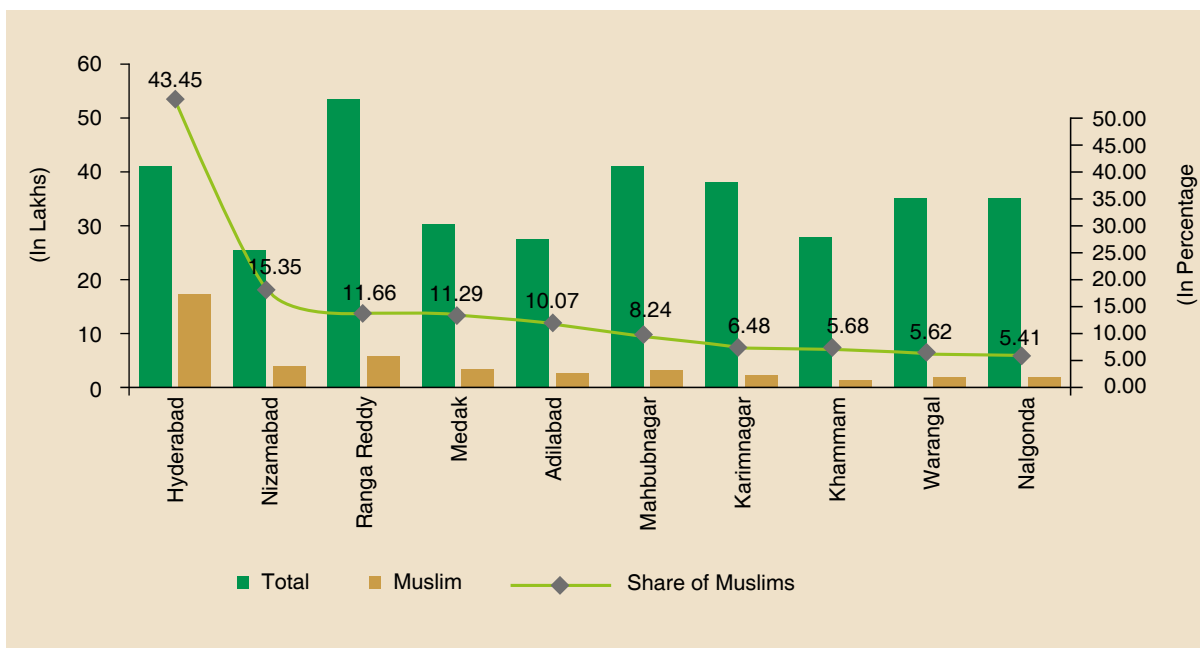


2.3.1 Rural-urban distribution

Of the total urban population of the state around 24% of the population is Muslim whereas in the rural areas they constitute only 5.05%. Hyderabad consists of only urban population and 43.4% of the total Hyderabad population is Muslims. Apart from Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts have high concentration of Muslims in urban areas. 35.6% and 24.3% of the urban population are Muslims in these two districts respectively.

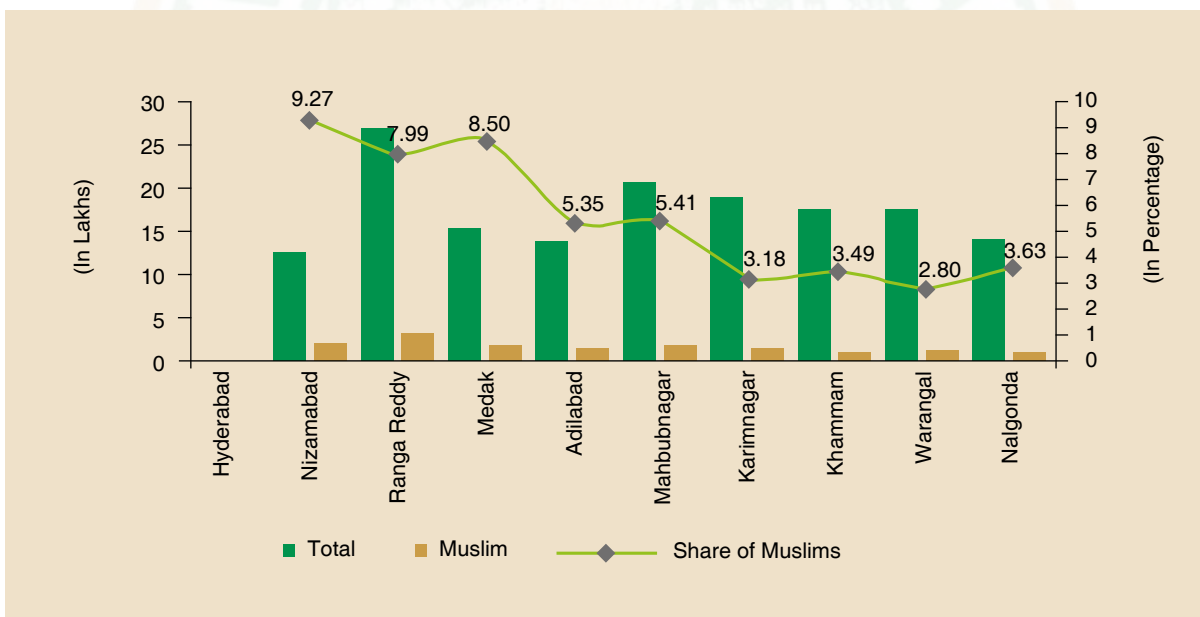
Adilabad, Karimnagar and Medak districts have also considerable share of Muslim population among their urban population. Muslims constitute 22.35% of the urban population in Adilabad district. In Karimnagar and Medak districts their share is 16.29% and 20.12% respectively. The share of Muslims in the rural population is higher than in the state average in Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Mahbubnagar districts. (For details see Fig. 2.4, Fig. 2.5 and Fig. 2.6).

Figure 2.4: Muslim population in different districts of Telangana (Total) 2011



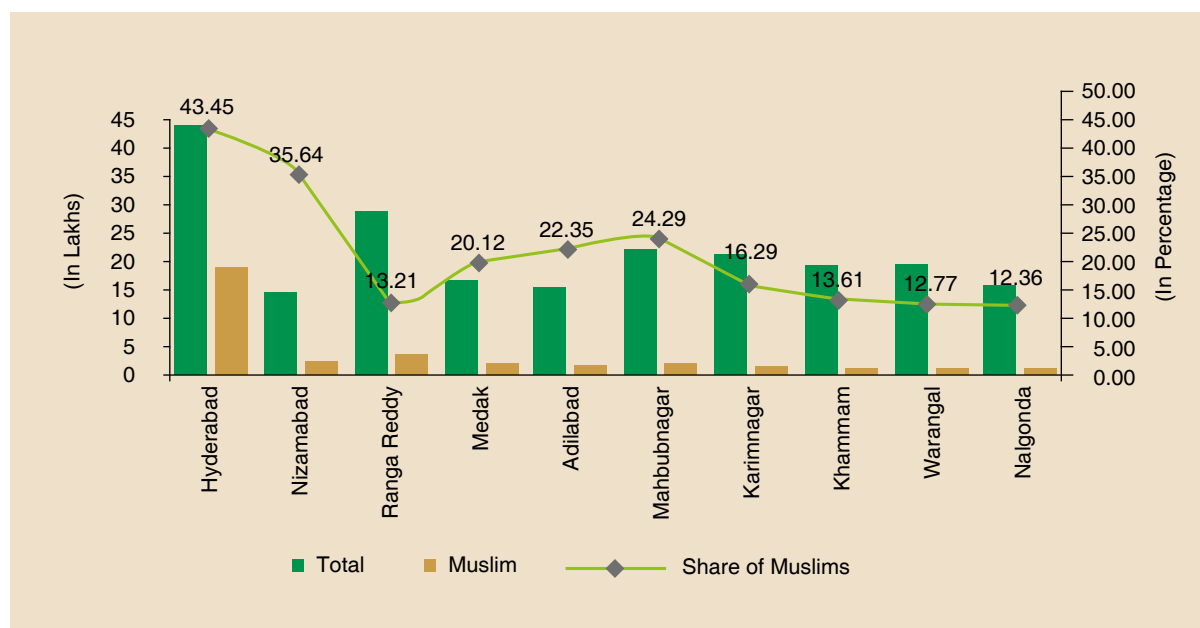
Source: Census in India, 2011.

Figure 2.5: Muslim population in different districts of Telangana (Rural) 2011



Source: Census in India, 2011.

Figure 2.6: Muslim population in different districts of Telangana (Urban) 2011



Source: Census in India, 2011.

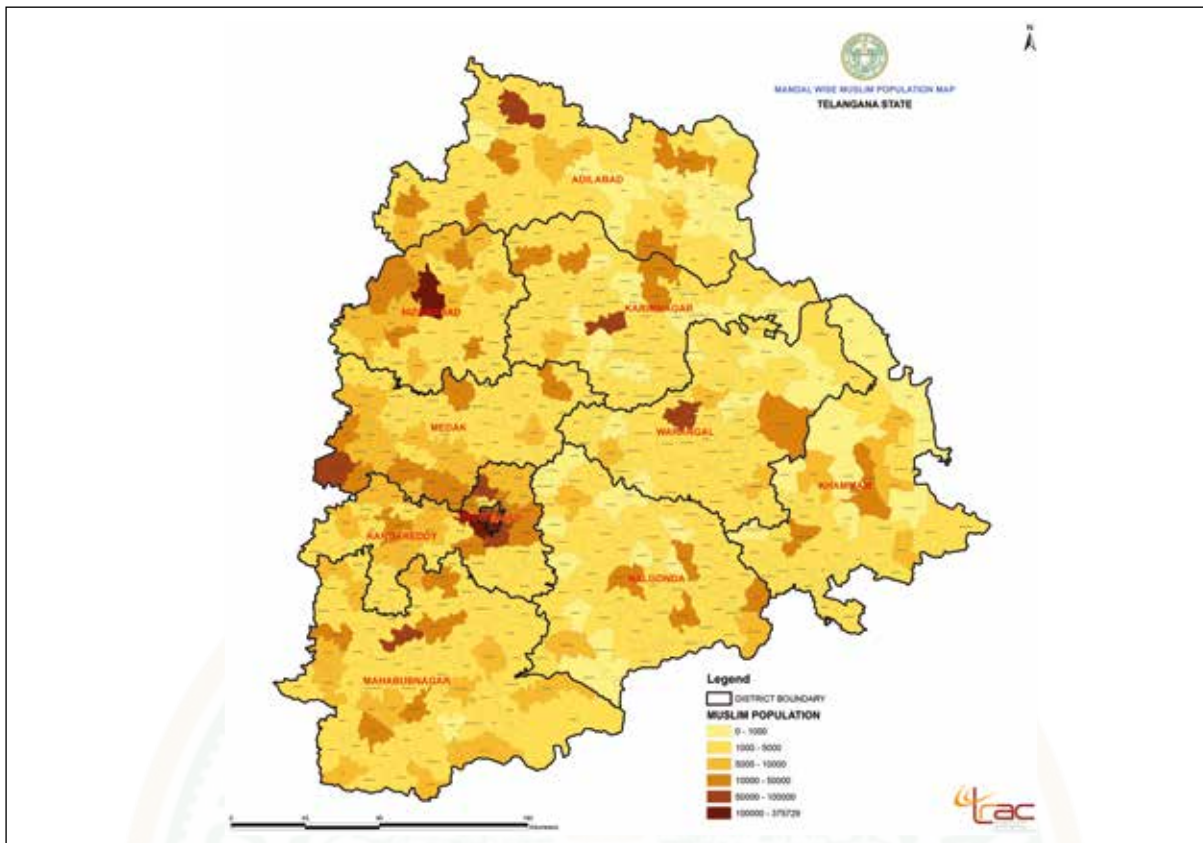
2.3.2 Variations across Mandals

A large variation in the Muslim population can be seen across mandals of different districts. There are 462 mandals in total across 10 districts (Map 2.2). It is only in 8 mandals that the Muslim population exceeds one lakh. The highest Muslim population is registered at Bahadurpura Mandal in Hyderabad district. The Muslim population here is around 3.76 lakhs. Other Mandals with over one lakh Muslim population are Asifnagar, Bandlaguda, Charminar, Saidabad, Golconda, Rajendranagar and Nizamabad. Except Nizamabad Mandal, all other mandals mentioned above come under Hyderabad District. There are 12 mandals with more than 50000 & less than 100000 Muslim population. Muslim population in this range falls in Adilabad District (1 mandal), Karimnagar (1), Medak (1), Hyderabad (3), Ranga Reddy (3), Mahbubnagar (1) and Warangal (2). The number of Mandals goes on increasing as we go to a lesser population range. There are 60 mandals

where the Muslim population is even less than 1000. In 273 mandals the Muslim population ranges between 1000 to 5000. The mandals with low Muslim population are in large numbers in Nalgonda, Khammam and Warangal.

There are only two mandals with more than 75% of Muslim population (Map 2.3 and Table 2.6). The mandals are Bahadurpura and Charminar. 80.26% and 89.09% of the population are Muslims in these two mandals respectively. There are 4 mandals (all come under Hyderabad District) having Muslim population within the range of 50 to 75%. The mandals are Asifnagar, Golconda, Bandlaguda and Saidabad. 248 mandals have less than 5% of Muslim population; 125 mandals have less than 10% but more than 5% Muslim population. 13 mandals distributed across Adilabad (2 mandals), Nizamabad (4), Medak (2), Hyderabad (3), Ranga Reddy (1) and Mahbubnagar (1) have Muslim population greater than 25% and less than 50%.

Map 2.2: Mandal-wise Muslim population in Telangana, 2011



Map 2.3: Mandal-wise Muslim population (in percentage) in Telangana, 2011

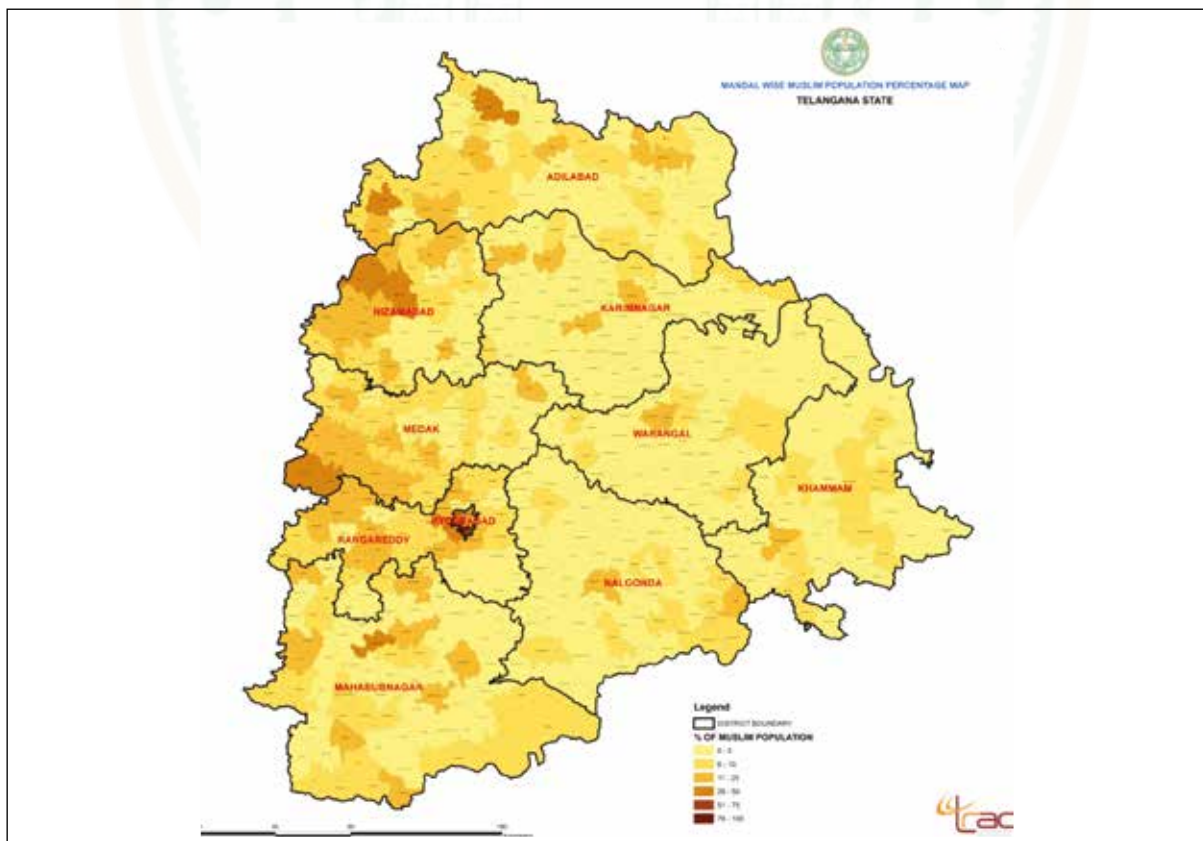


Table 2.6: Number of mandals by Muslim population size and concentration in Telangana, 2011

Muslim Population in Mandals	Number of Mandals	Percentage of Muslims in Total population in Mandals	Number of Mandals
More than 100000	8	Greater than 75%	2
More than 50000 less than 100000	12	Greater than 50% but less than 75%	4
More than 10000 less than 50000	50	Greater than 25% but less than 50%	13
More than 5000 less than 10000	59	Greater than 10% but less than 25%	72
More than 1000 less than 5000	273	Greater than 5% but less than 10%	125
Less Than 1000	60	Less than 5%	246

Source: Census of India, 2011.

2.4 Age-Sex Composition

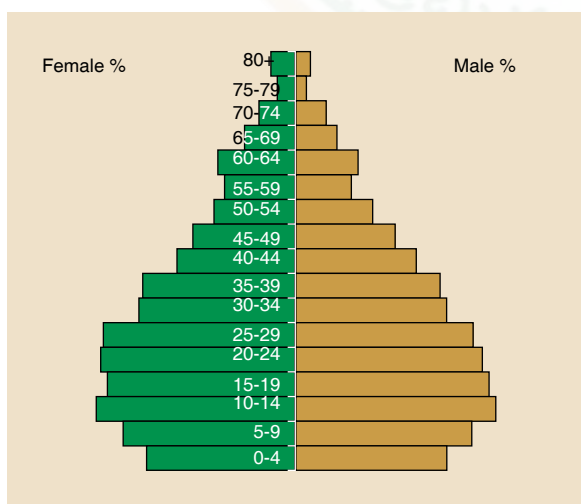
2.4.1 Age Structure:

Around 7.64% of the total population in Telangana lies in the age group 0 to 4 years. A total population of 46.12% lies in the age group 0 to 24 years. In the working age group i.e. between 15 to 60 years, 62.67% of the population lies. The age sex pyramid for Telangana population suggests a younger population in the state in 2011 (see Fig. 2.7).

The age structure of the Muslims shows that there is comparatively higher share of younger age group. According to census 2011, 52.5% of the Muslim population in the state lies in the age group of 0-24 years. The total Muslim population within the age group of 0 to 4 years is 9.27%. 10.34% and 11.09% of the

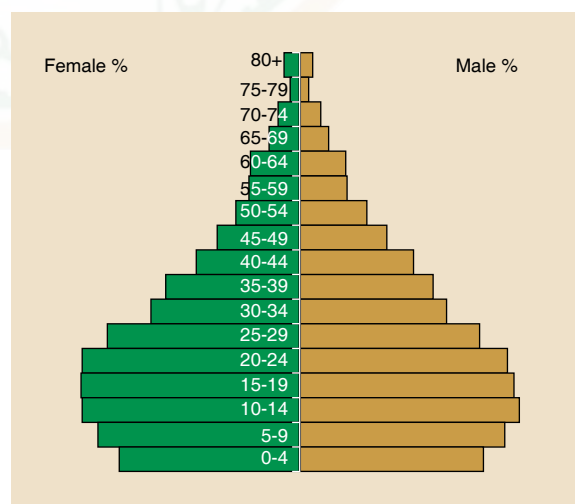
Muslim population lies in the age group 5 to 9 years and 10-14 years respectively. 30% of the total Muslim population in the state is below working age. Of the total Muslim in the state, only 6.21% are within the age group of 60 to 80+. As such, around 64% of the Muslim population in the state lies within the working age group 15 to 60 years. The age structure clearly depicts in the years to come the percentage of working age population will grow as there will be more entrants in to the age group and rather a low exit from the group. The clear picture that emerges from the age structure is that the Muslim population is comparatively young and a lot of the population falls in the working age group. This is a positive sign and proper employment generation for the Muslims will lead to a better future for them (see Fig. 2.8 and Table 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Age-Sex distribution of population in Telangana, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011.

Figure 2.8: Age-Sex distribution of Muslims in Telangana, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 2.7: Age-sex distribution across religions, Telangana 2011

	All religions %			Hindu %			Muslims %			Christians %			Other religions %		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
0-4	7.64	7.84	7.43	7.37	7.58	7.15	9.27	9.36	9.17	7.27	7.54	7.01	8.46	8.76	8.15
5-9	8.88	9.10	8.66	8.66	8.89	8.44	10.34	10.46	10.23	8.03	8.36	7.72	9.05	9.38	8.72
10-14	10.15	10.34	9.95	10.01	10.21	9.81	11.09	11.18	11.00	8.97	9.07	8.87	9.38	9.65	9.11
15-19	9.72	9.97	9.47	9.54	9.84	9.24	11.01	10.92	11.09	8.70	8.68	8.73	9.41	9.51	9.32
20-24	9.73	9.64	9.82	9.56	9.50	9.62	10.84	10.58	11.11	9.71	9.08	10.31	9.39	9.38	9.40
25-29	9.41	9.14	9.69	9.41	9.14	9.68	9.42	9.14	9.71	10.10	9.65	10.53	8.94	8.76	9.13
30-34	7.83	7.82	7.83	7.87	7.87	7.86	7.52	7.50	7.53	8.76	8.86	8.66	7.99	7.94	8.04
35-39	7.55	7.46	7.64	7.67	7.56	7.78	6.82	6.83	6.80	8.23	8.39	8.09	7.25	7.16	7.35
40-44	6.08	6.30	5.85	6.17	6.39	5.95	5.50	5.78	5.21	6.55	6.93	6.18	5.98	6.05	5.90
45-49	5.13	5.22	5.05	5.26	5.34	5.19	4.30	4.46	4.13	5.59	5.71	5.48	5.06	5.15	4.97
50-54	4.01	4.05	3.97	4.11	4.15	4.08	3.34	3.44	3.25	4.46	4.53	4.39	4.02	4.01	4.03
55-59	3.21	2.95	3.48	3.32	3.02	3.62	2.49	2.46	2.53	3.61	3.52	3.70	3.03	2.92	3.15
60-64	3.55	3.30	3.80	3.73	3.45	4.01	2.44	2.38	2.50	3.27	3.18	3.35	3.14	2.95	3.33
65-69	2.34	2.23	2.45	2.47	2.35	2.59	1.52	1.50	1.55	2.12	2.05	2.20	2.15	2.00	2.31
70-74	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.44	1.42	1.47	1.55	1.41	1.70
75-79	0.74	0.71	0.77	0.78	0.75	0.81	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.71	0.69	0.72	0.81	0.74	0.88
80+	0.96	0.84	1.08	1.00	0.88	1.13	0.70	0.62	0.78	0.91	0.78	1.03	0.95	0.83	1.08
Age not stated	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.25	1.26	1.24	1.85	1.87	1.83	1.57	1.56	1.57	3.42	3.40	3.44
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

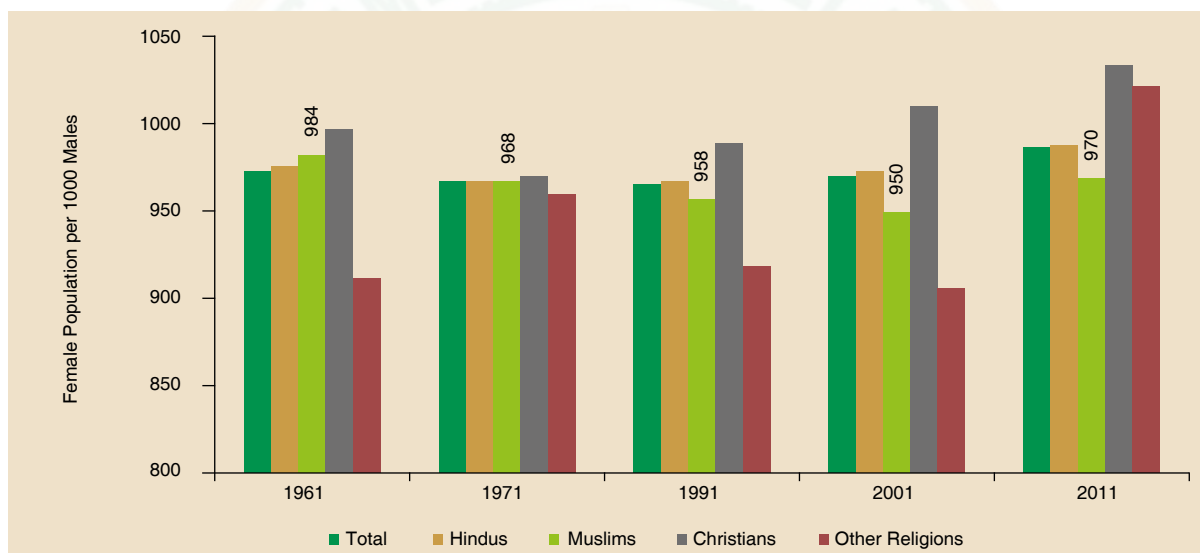
Source: Census of India, 2011

2.4.2 Sex- Ratio

Sex ratio is an important aspect of demography, especially for a country that does poorly on most gender indices. In India, the average sex ratio was 943 females per thousand males in 2011. The sex ratio is found to be better for the Muslims at the national level at 951 females for 1000 males in comparison to 939 females per thousand males for Hindus in the same year. The sex ratio is high among the Christian community at 1023 females per thousand males. The trend in sex ratio from 1961 to 2011 shows that the figure hovers around 930 during the periods. However, Muslim population at the all India level maintains an increasingly better sex ratio than the general population (Sachar Committee Report, 2006).

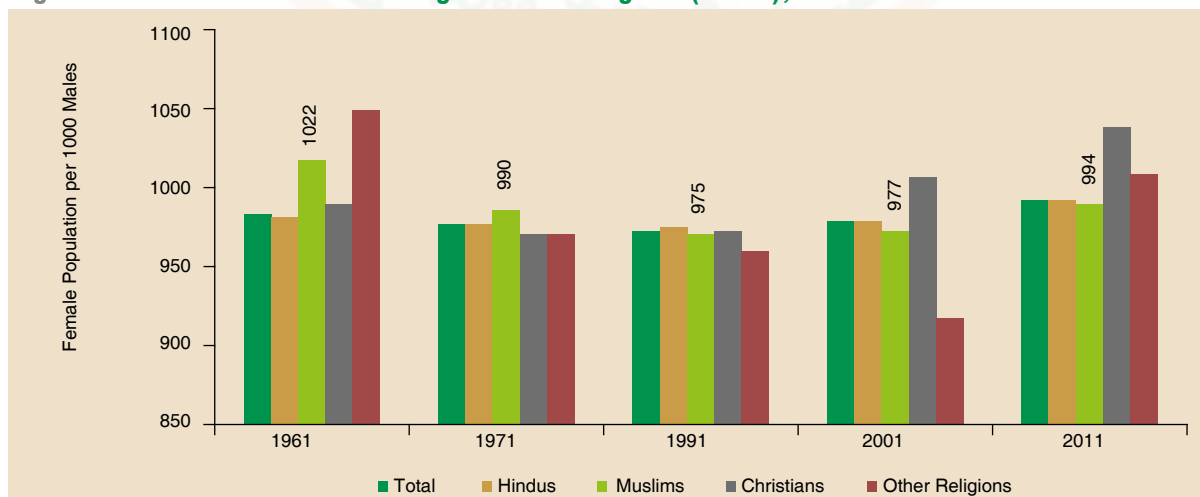
The sex ratio in Telangana is much better than the national average. The figure of sex ratio for all religions in 2011 was 987 in comparison to 943 at the national level. The ratio was 975 in the year 1961 and through the years it declined slightly to 971 in 2001. Then the situation improved in the next decade. The sex ratio for Telangana (Rural) is found to be higher than the overall. It was 997 females per thousand males in rural Telangana in 2011 and the figure is persistently better than the overall figure throughout the period 1961 to 2011. In contrast to the rural area figures, the sex ratio in Telangana urban is lower to the overall state figure but of course the trend of urban sex ratio also shows signs of improvement.

Figure 2.9: Sex ratio across religions in Telangana (Total), 1961- 2011



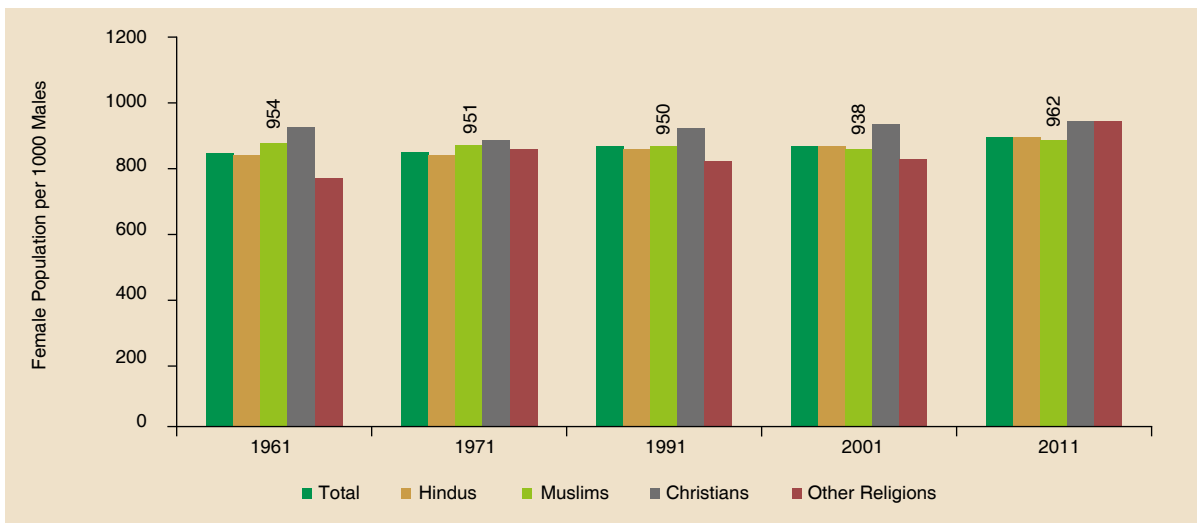
Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1991, 2001 & 2011

Figure 2.10: Sex ratio across religions in Telangana (Rural), 1961-2011



Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1991, 2001 & 2011

Figure 2.11: Sex ratio across religion, Telangana (Urban), 1961-2011



Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1991, 2001 & 2011

The sex ratio for the Muslim population in the state was found to be 970 in 2011 which was less than the state figure. The sex ratio was 984 in 1961 which declined to 950 in 2001. In the last decade, the sex ratio improved. The sex ratio among Muslims in rural Telangana was 994 females per thousand males. The figure was 1022 in 1961 which declined drastically to 977 in the year 2001. In urban areas, sex ratio for Muslims was 954 in 1961 and improved to 962 in 2011.

2.4.3: Child Sex Ratio (CSR)

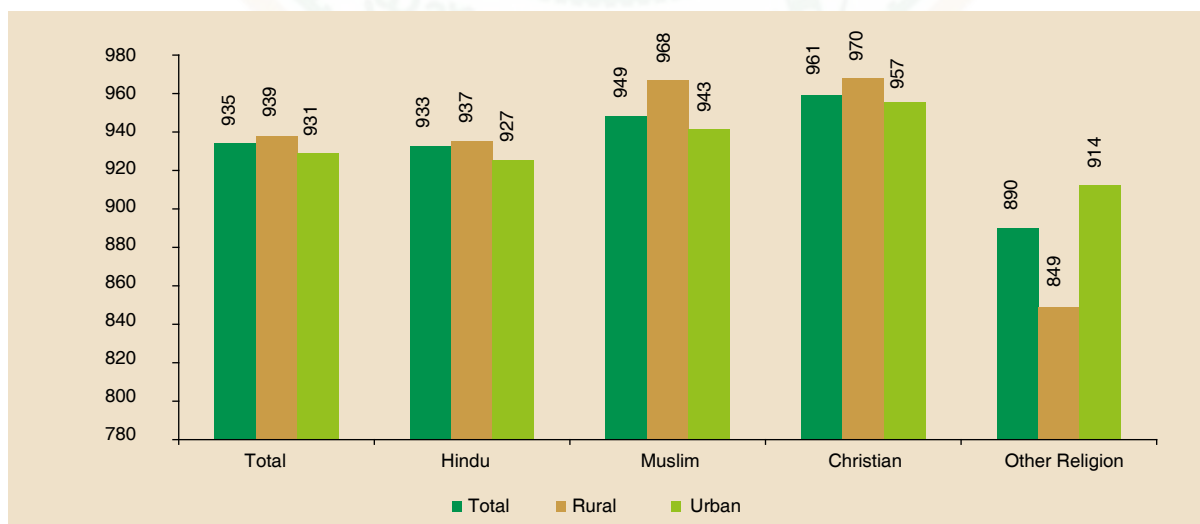
Child sex ratio gives the number of female children per thousand of male children under

the age of five. The overall child sex ratio in the country has been declining from 976 in 1961 to 927 in 2001 and then further declined to 918 in 2011 (Sachar Committee Report, 2006: 33; Census 2011). Two factors that caused the decline in the child sex ratio is higher female infant mortality rate and practice of female foeticide.

In comparison to the national figure on child sex ratio, the figure for Telangana is much higher. The child sex ratio in the state was 935 in the year 2011. The figure for the rural Telangana was 939 and that of the urban Telangana was 931 in the year 2011. The child sex ratio for the Muslims

Figure 2.12: Child-Sex ratio by religion in Telangana, 1961-2011

(female aged 0-5 years per 1000 males aged 0-5 years)



Source: Census in India, 2011.

in the state was 949 and was much better than the state figure. In the rural areas the child sex ratio for Muslims was 968 and that of for the urban was 943. The child sex ratio is high among the Christians in the state (See Fig. 2.12).

District-wise child sex ratio shows Medak, Khammam and Nizamabad district have high child sex-ratio where as Hyderabad has

the lowest figure. Apart from the above three districts, the child sex ratio was higher than the state average in Karimnagar district. Medak had the highest child sex ratio of 995 for Muslims also. In all the districts, except Hyderabad and Khammam, the child sex ratio is higher than the state average for the Muslims. Hyderabad had the lowest figure of 917 for Muslims in the year 2011 (Tables 2.8, 2.9, and 2.10).

Table 2.8: Child Sex ratio by religion in Telangana (total), 2011

Districts	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Other Religions
Hyderabad	911	910	917	927	904
Nizamabad	954	949	976	971	919
Ranga Reddy	932	928	964	957	922
Medak	960	954	995	1004	903
Adilabad	937	934	966	895	826
Mahbubnagar	934	930	963	1015	1102
Karimnagar	938	936	955	977	910
Nalgonda	927	922	993	1020	1123
Warangal	924	922	961	927	661
Khammam	959	959	948	968	1213
Telangana	935	933	949	961	890

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 2.9: Child Sex ratio by religion in Telangana (Rural), 2011

Districts	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Other Religions
Hyderabad					
Nizamabad	947	946	957	913	972
Ranga Reddy	938	933	987	989	976
Medak	960	955	1009	924	1031
Adilabad	938	939	956	1024	792
Mahbubnagar	932	931	951	992	1000
Karimnagar	939	939	959	909	811
Nalgonda	922	919	969	1036	872
Warangal	919	918	942	905	703
Khammam	961	962	932	1020	1250
Telangana	939	937	968	970	849

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 2.10: Child Sex ratio by religion in Telangana (Urban), 2011

Districts	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Other Religions
Hyderabad	911	910	917	927	904
Nizamabad	973	960	992	1095	886
Ranga Reddy	930	925	958	953	915
Medak	958	950	977	1092	786
Adilabad	934	918	973	775	941
Mahbubnagar	943	926	979	1054	1476
Karimnagar	934	927	952	1064	975
Nalgonda	946	933	1019	986	1577
Warangal	937	932	971	947	644
Khammam	951	950	963	890	1148
Telangana	931	927	943	957	914

Source: Census of India, 2011.

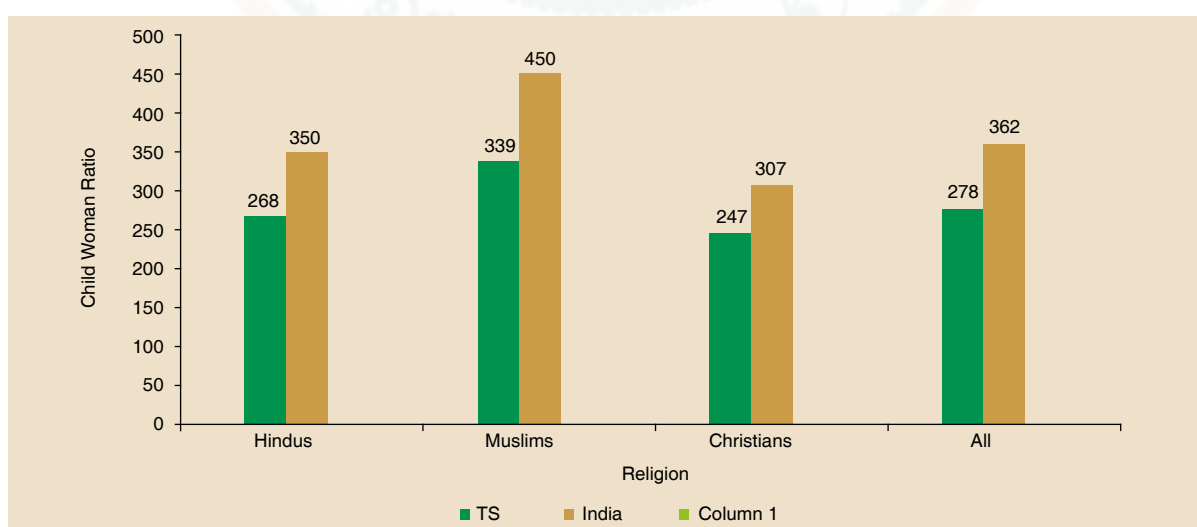
2.4.4 Child Woman Ratio (CWR)

The child woman ratio or fertility ratio, defined as the number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 women in reproductive ages 15-49 years, is a measure of population structure but it can also be used as a measure of fertility when direct fertility indicators such as the crude birth rate and the total fertility rate are not available. CWR is affected to some extent by coverage errors of net omissions and age misreporting of children under 5 years of age in the census enumeration. If a significant percentage of children less than five years of age is omitted from the census count, the CWR may be affected unless the net omission of women in

the age group 15-49 offset the effect of omission of children in the age group 0-4 years. The ratio can also be affected by the relative differentials in levels of infant and child mortality.

In 2011, at the State level, Muslim group has the highest CWR of 339 while the Christian group has the lowest (247). The CWR for Hindus is 268 and the ratio of the entire population of Telangana state is 278. At the national level, Muslims again show the highest CWR (450), followed by all religions combined (362), Hindus (350) and Christians (307). Another noteworthy observation is that the level of fertility measured by CWR is considerably lower in Telangana State

Figure 2.13: Child Woman ratio in Telangana and India, 2011



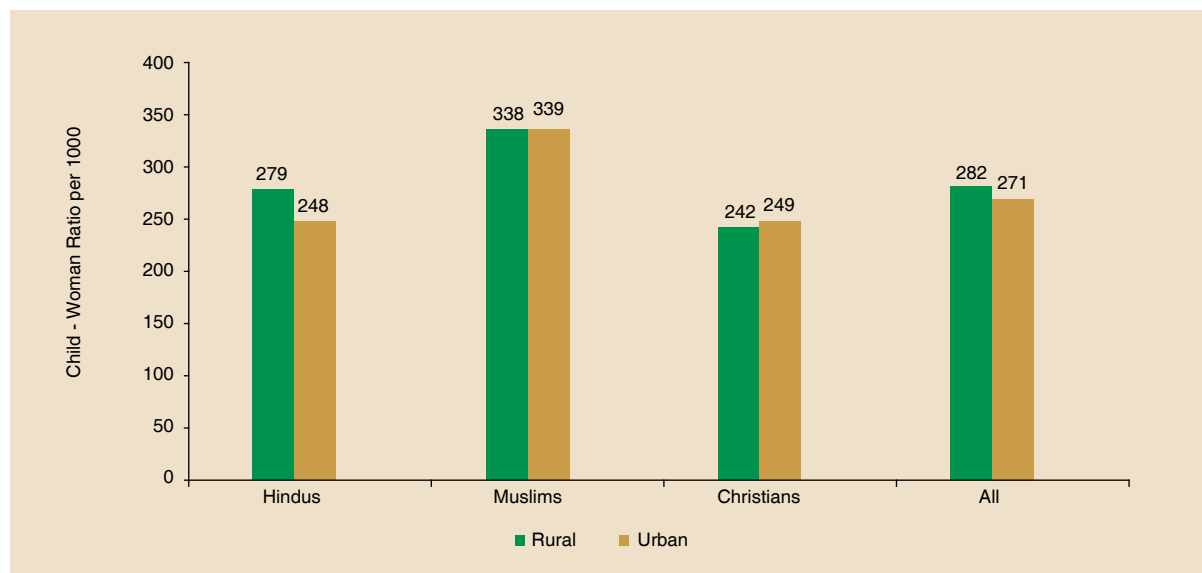
Source: Census in India, 2011.

as compared to the level observed in India as whole (Figure 2.13).

In the case of Telangana state, religious differentials in CWRs by place of residence are

rather weak or negligible (Figure 2.14). Muslims living in rural areas have the same level of fertility as their counterparts in urban areas. Fertility decline has spread to rural and urban areas of the state cutting across religious groups.

Figure 2.14: Child - Woman ratio by place of residence in Telangana, 2011

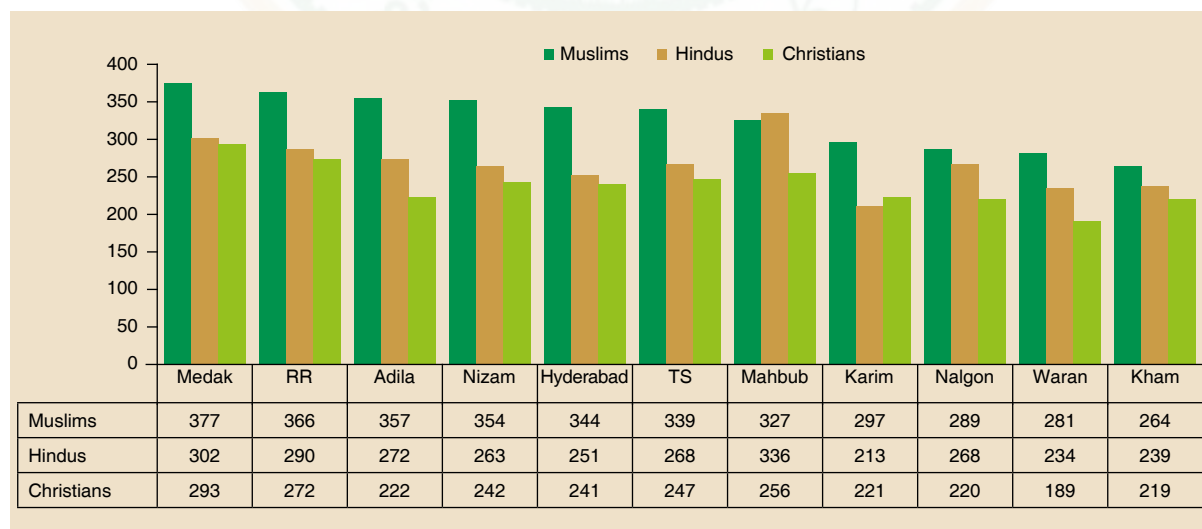


Source: Census in India, 2011.

In all the districts of Telangana State (with the exception of Mahbubnagar) Muslims recorded the highest CWR, followed by the Hindus, Christians and all religious groups combined. The CWR for Muslims varies from a low of 264 in Khammam district to a high of 377 in Medak district. In the district of Hyderabad where the

Muslims account for about 44% of the total population, the CWR for Muslims is 344 as against 251 for Hindus and 241 for Christians. In Ranga Reddy district where Muslims comprise about 12% of the total population of the district, the CWR for Muslims is 366 as against 290 for Hindus and 272 for Christians (Figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15: CWR for districts by religion, Telangana 2011



Source: Census in India, 2011.

2.5 Fertility Rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Hindus and Muslims is derived from the 2001 Census. The data indicates that for Telangana State the estimates of TFR for Muslims and Hindus in 2001 were 2.99 and 2.51 respectively. The TFR estimates were higher for Muslims than for Hindus in 7 districts of the State (Table 2.11). District level estimates of TFR derived from 2011 census data are also available. The TFR for the State of Telangana estimated from the 2011 census data was 1.86. The estimated TFR for the Muslims in 2011 (2.21) is about 20% higher than the TFR for the Hindus (1.85). With the exception of Mahbubnagar district, the level of fertility of Hindus has reached the below-replacement level in all the districts of TS. On the other hand, the TFR of Muslims has reached below-replacement level in the districts of Karimnagar (1.91), Nalgonda (1.87), Warangal (1.6) and Khammam (1.6). Unlike the Muslims of India, the Muslims of Telangana are undergoing a faster pace of fertility transition and the total fertility rate is approaching the replacement level.

2.6 Urbanisation

Urbanisation is an important aspect of demographic transition. A total of 37.7 crores population in India lives in urban areas in 2011. Around 68.9% of the total population were still residing in the rural areas. So India's population is predominantly rural. In 2001, only 27.8% of the total population lives in urban areas (Sachar Committee Report, 2006: 35). Around 60% of the total Muslim population in the country lived in the rural areas in 2011. The urbanisation level of the Muslim population in the country is thus higher in comparison to national level as well as to that of the Hindus.

Telangana had an urbanisation level of 36.89% in 2011. Around 1.4 crore population live in the urban areas. Hyderabad district has 100% urban population.¹ Apart from that, Ranga Reddy has higher urbanisation level. Mahbubnagar district has the lowest urbanisation level as only 14.99% of the total district population lives in urban areas.

Table 2.11: Total Fertility rate in Telangana district-wise

Districts	TFR in 2001			Total Fertility Rate in 2011		
	Hindus	Muslims	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	All Religions
Adilabad	2.7	3.6	2.7	2	2.67	2
Nizamabad	2.4	3.4	2.5	1.73	2.45	1.8
Karimnagar	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.57	1.91	1.5
Medak	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.05	2.66	2.2
Hyderabad	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.6	2.36	1.6
Ranga Reddy	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.92	2.61	2
Mahbubnagar	3	2.9	3.1	2.32	2.24	2.4
Nalgonda	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.73	1.87	1.8
Warangal	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Khammam	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.67	1.6	1.6
Telangana	2.51	2.99	2.52	1.85	2.21	1.86

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

In contrast to the national figures, around 73.5% of the Muslims in the state lived in the urban areas in 2011. Hyderabad has 100% urbanisation level for Muslims. Ranga Reddy districts also shows high Muslim urbanisation level (Refer to Table 2.12 and Map 2.4). The lowest urbanisation of Muslims was in the Medak district and even there 42.8% of the Muslim population lived

in the urban areas. In districts like Medak, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda there is less than 50% urbanisation level among Muslims. The high urbanisation level among the Muslims is because of the high concentration of Muslim population in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts; and also high urbanisation of Muslim population as found in these two districts.

Map 2.4: Urbanisation Level of Muslims in Telangana

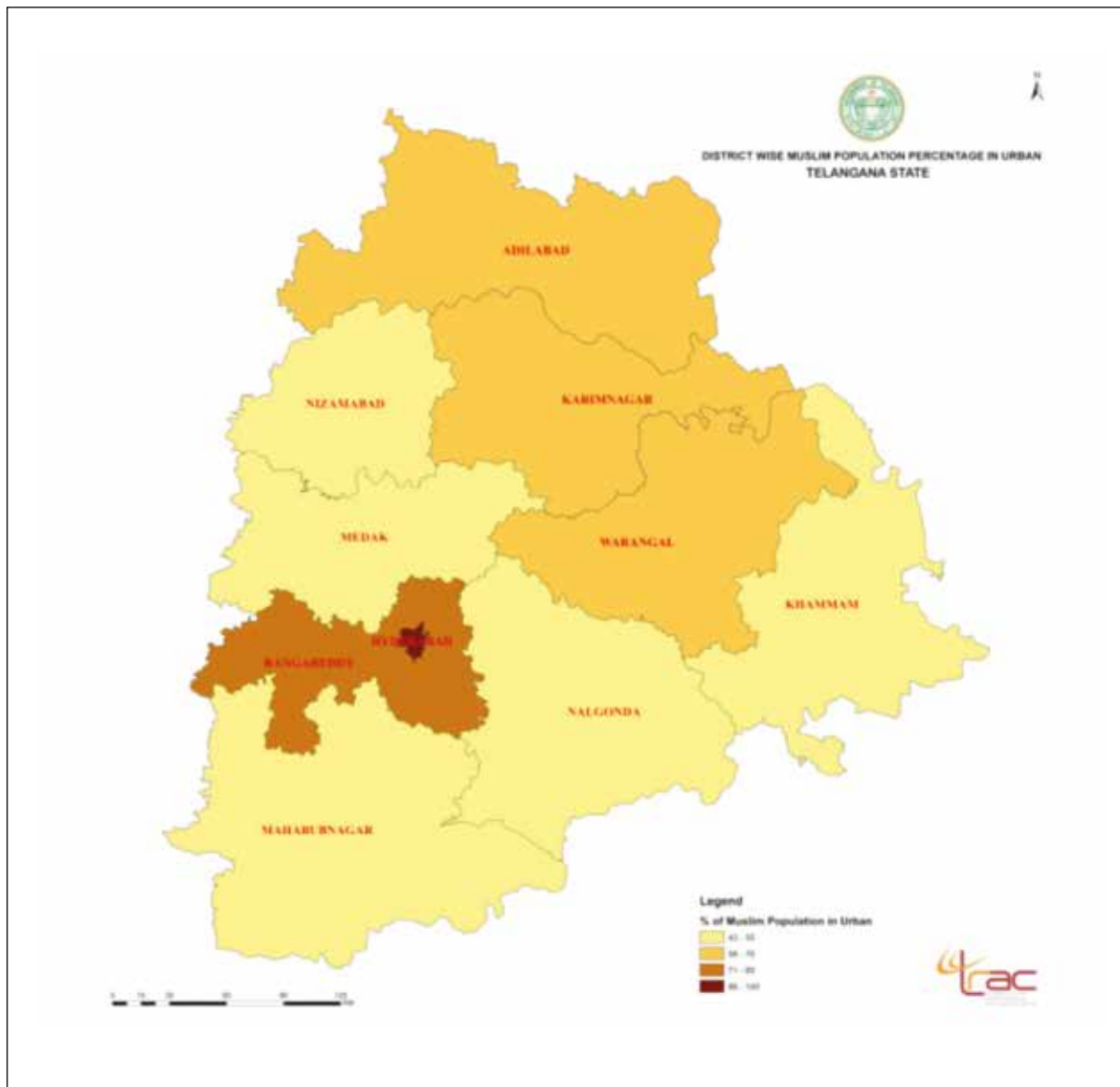


Table 2.12: Urbanisation rate (%) among religions across districts in Telangana, 2011

Districts	Total			Hindus			Muslims			Christians			Other Religions		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Hyderabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nizamabad	23.06	23.33	22.80	17.21	17.31	17.11	53.54	53.95	53.14	36.34	36.29	36.38	36.75	37.68	35.85
Ranga Reddy	70.22	70.34	70.08	67.96	68.15	67.76	79.58	79.64	79.51	90.39	90.50	90.29	88.04	87.26	88.77
Medak	24.00	24.31	23.68	21.10	21.42	20.78	42.77	42.83	42.70	47.77	47.70	47.83	43.98	44.49	43.48
Adilabad	27.73	28.06	27.41	23.67	23.98	23.37	61.57	61.91	61.22	53.41	53.47	53.36	27.93	27.83	28.04
Mahbubnagar	14.99	15.02	14.97	12.16	12.18	12.14	44.17	44.44	43.90	41.65	41.54	41.77	19.22	19.00	19.45
Karimnagar	25.19	25.46	24.92	22.35	22.60	22.11	63.32	63.79	62.85	42.94	42.75	43.12	34.03	34.72	33.37
Nalgonda	18.99	18.87	19.11	17.17	17.08	17.26	47.79	47.62	47.95	29.58	28.92	30.21	25.28	23.44	27.01
Warangal	28.25	28.35	28.16	25.81	25.91	25.70	64.23	64.37	64.09	50.41	49.66	51.10	48.36	49.64	47.06
Khammam	23.45	23.31	23.59	21.54	21.38	21.69	52.04	51.21	50.86	39.84	40.24	39.48	26.28	25.66	26.88
Telangana	36.89	37.19	36.59	31.07	31.33	30.80	73.53	73.84	73.21	66.16	66.32	66.00	62.19	62.02	62.36

Source: Census of India, 2011.

2.7 Growth Projection

The average annual exponential growth rate of Muslim population declined from 2.00% during the decade 1991-2001 to 1.47% during the decade 2001-2011, amounting to 26.5% decline in the growth rate during this period. Two sets of projections have been carried out on the basis of alternative assumptions on the future course of population growth.

Projection 1: The observed exponential rate of population growth of the Muslim population during 2001-2011 decade (1.47% per year) is assumed to remain constant till the projection period.

Projection 2: With further anticipated decline in fertility rate, the growth rate of the population is expected to decline in future. It is assumed that the pace of decline in the growth rate of population recorded between 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 decades would continue during the projection period 2011-2016. This means that the growth rate of the population would decline to 1.27% (observed rate of growth of population of all religious groups of the state during 2001-2011) during 2011-2016, 1.10% during 2016-2021, and 0.9% during 2021-2026 (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Projection of Muslim population in Telangana, 2011-2026

Projection	Mid-year population estimates		
	2011	2016	2021
Projection 1	44,83,481	48,25,430	51,93,458
Projection 2	44,83,481	47,77,415	50,47,533

The population projections of Muslim population in the state of Telangana for 2011-2021 under these two variants are given in Table 2.13. Projection 1 (high variant), with the assumption of continuation of growth rate of 1.47% per annum during the period of the projection, gives a population of 51.9 lakh by 2021. On the other hand, projection 2 (low variant), with the assumption of a steady decline in population growth rate during the period of

projection as mentioned above, the population of Muslims in the state would be 50.47 lakh.

2.8 Summary

Numbering 44.6 lakh in 2011, Muslims are a major religious community accounting for 12.68% of the State population. Although Muslims are spread out in all the 10 districts of Telangana, over half of them are concentrated in the two districts namely of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy. The population growth of Muslims in Telangana has declined from an average annual exponential rate of 2% during 1991-2001 decade to 1.47% during 2001-2011 decade. Gender ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for the Muslim population in Telangana is 970, lower than that for the Hindus (990) and Christians (1033). By district, the sex ratio of the Muslims ranges from 947 in Hyderabad district to 1007 in Khammam district. Urban-rural differences in the sex ratio by religion are observed with rural areas showing higher sex ratio than urban areas. The CSR for Muslims in Telangana is 968 in rural and 943 in urban areas. The CWRs have declined for Muslims as well as for other religious groups, both in rural and urban areas during 2001-2011 decade, suggesting that fertility declines have occurred both in rural and urban areas of Telangana State and that rural areas have experienced somewhat larger decline in fertility than urban areas. The age pyramid of Muslim population of Telangana reveals that 31.3% of the population are below 15 years of age and 6.3% are above 59, with the remaining 62.4% in the age group 15-59 years. The level of urbanization among the Muslims of Telangana is very high. About three-fourths of them live in urban areas.

The major feature of the Muslim demography in the state is the high proportion of the young age population both in female and male category. This aspect of the population is very essential for a sustainable growth as it will provide adequate labour supply. The high level of urbanisation of the community calls for non-farm employment programme for the youth of the community.

Footnote

¹ Hyderabad only consists of urban areas. So the total population of Hyderabad will come under urban population.

Educational Status

3.1 Introduction

Education plays an important role in social and economic progress of society/community. Realising the importance of education in socio-economic development of the nation, the Right to Education was enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Constitution of India under Article 45 enjoins that “*the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years*”.

The Right to Education Act, 2009 also makes the Indian state responsible for providing mandatory elementary education to children till they complete fourteen years of age. Articles 29, 30 and 350A of Indian Constitution¹ seek the effective protection and educational development of minorities² so that there will be an egalitarian development of Indian society. The Sachar Committee (2006) and the Kundu Committee (2014) endorsed the importance of human capital and its augmentation for a nation’s development. “Improvements in the functional and analytical ability of children and youth through education open up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Improvement in education

Table 3.1 Literacy rates across SRCs in Telangana, 2011

State	Location	Gender	Total	SCs	STs	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Others
Telangana	Rural	Total literacy	57.25	53.90	47.10	56.67	66.10	67.61	62.62
		Male literacy	67.48	63.60	57.20	66.96	75.33	75.06	73.11
		Female literacy	47.11	44.40	36.90	46.46	56.86	60.55	52.15
		Gender gap	20.4	19.2	20.3	20.50	18.47	14.51	20.96
	Urban	Total literacy	81.09	74.20	69.60	81.05	80.58	86.52	83.20
		Male literacy	86.65	81.70	78.10	87.32	84.25	89.91	88.06
		Female literacy	75.39	66.80	60.80	74.64	76.77	83.25	78.21
		Gender gap	11.3	15	17.3	12.68	7.48	6.66	9.85
	Total	Total literacy	66.46	58.90	49.50	64.64	76.89	80.65	77.78
		Male literacy	74.95	68.00	59.50	73.69	82.01	85.33	84.08
		Female literacy	57.92	49.90	39.40	55.57	71.63	76.15	71.40
		Gender gap	17.0	18.1	20.1	18.12	10.38	9.18	12.68
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total literacy	23.84	20.30	22.50	24.38	14.48	18.91	20.57
		Male literacy	19.17	18.10	20.90	20.36	8.92	14.85	14.95
		Female literacy	28.28	22.40	23.90	28.18	19.91	22.70	26.06
		Gender gap	-9.11	-4.30	-3.00	-7.82	-10.99	-7.85	-11.11

Source: Census of India, 2011.

is not only expected to enhance efficiency and thereby earnings, but also augment democratic participation, upgrade health and quality of life” (Sachar Committee Report, 2006; p. 47).

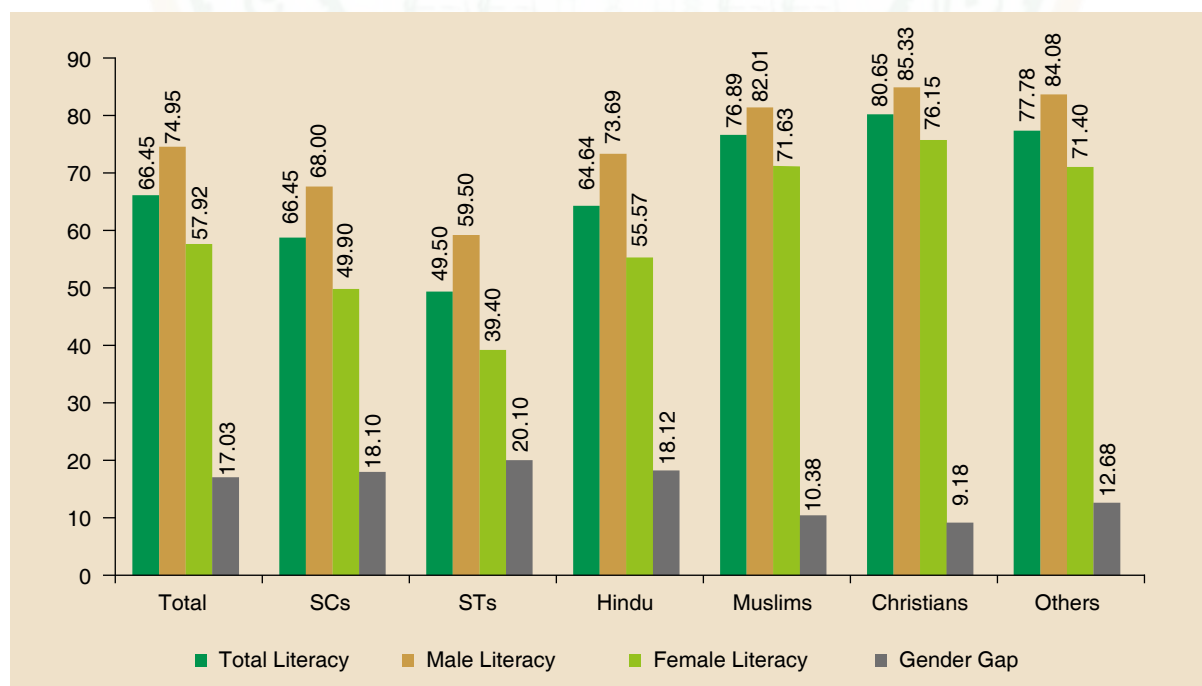
In spite of clear constitutional and legal provisions, the state has not succeeded in providing compulsory and equitable education to all. The developmental deficit among various strata of Indian society is reflected in the inequalities evident in their educational attainments (Dreze and Sen, 1995; Desai and Kulkarni, 2010). Against this backdrop, this chapter talks about the educational status of different socio-religious communities (SRCs) as a whole and Muslims in particular in Telangana State. It focuses on differences in the level of educational achievements of Muslims in comparison to other SRCs.

3.2 Literacy Rate in Telangana

Muslims in Telangana have a higher than average basic literacy but do worse than all other communities on graduate and post graduate education. Their drop out rates are also the highest. Despite its inadequacies, literacy rate remains the most widely used indicator of

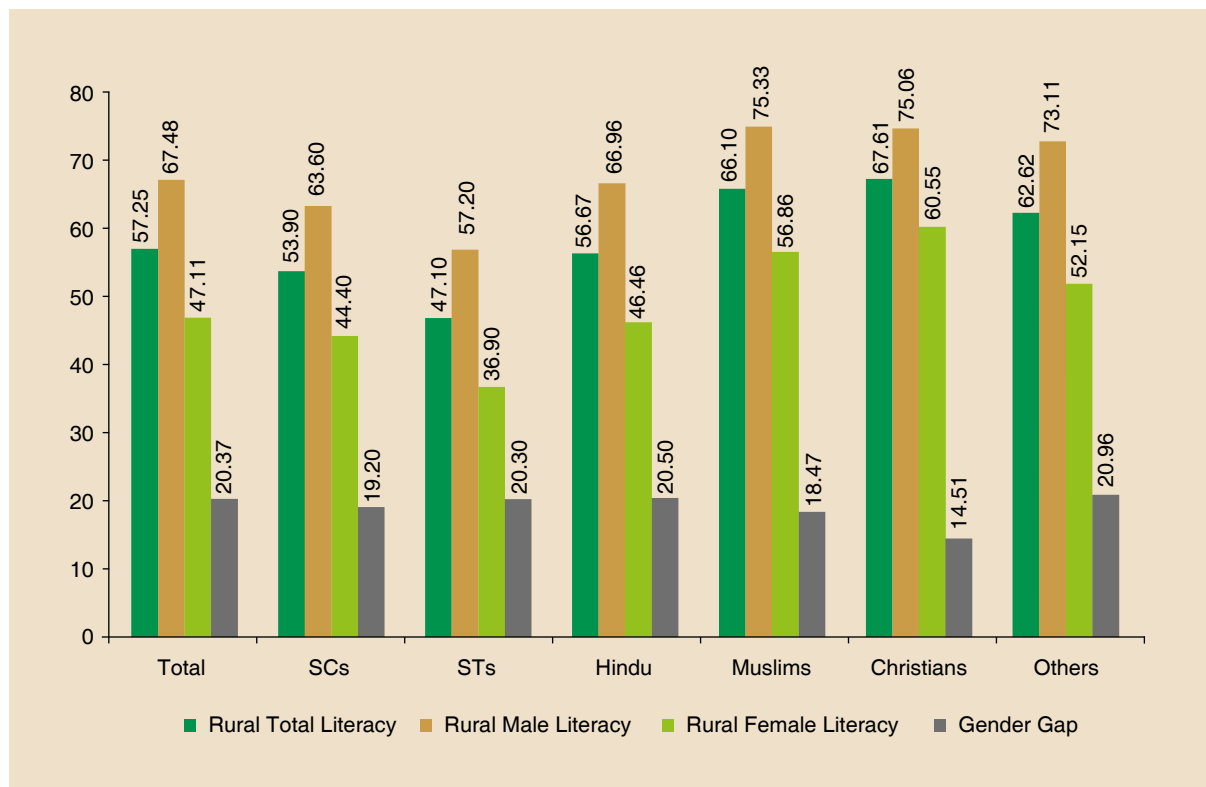
educational achievement. The Census measures literacy rates in terms of the percentage of persons aged 6 years and above, who can read and write. Table 3.1 gives the literacy rate figures. The overall literacy rate in Telangana as per the Census, 2011 assessment is 66.46 per cent, which is much below the national literacy rate of 74.04 per cent. The Muslim community’s literacy rate is 76.89 per cent which is little higher than the national literacy rate and much higher than the SCs (59 per cent), STs (50 per cent) and Hindus (64.64 per cent). The other religious minority, i.e., the Christian community has registered a higher literacy rate (80.65 per cent). Muslims, Christians and others minorities have recorded higher literacy rates as compared to the overall national figure and SCs, STs and Hindus. In the other Muslim dominated states we have total literacy rates as follows: J&K (67.16 per cent), Kerala (94 per cent), U.P. (67.68 per cent), Bihar (61.80 per cent) and West Bengal (76.26 per cent) and Maharashtra (82.34 per cent). The Muslim community does better on literacy rates in comparison to Hindus only in Maharashtra and is almost equivalent to Hindus in Kerala. In the rest of the Muslim dominated states, Muslims are worse off in comparison to Hindus (Table A3.1).

Figure 3.1: Literacy rate across SRCs in Telangana, 2011



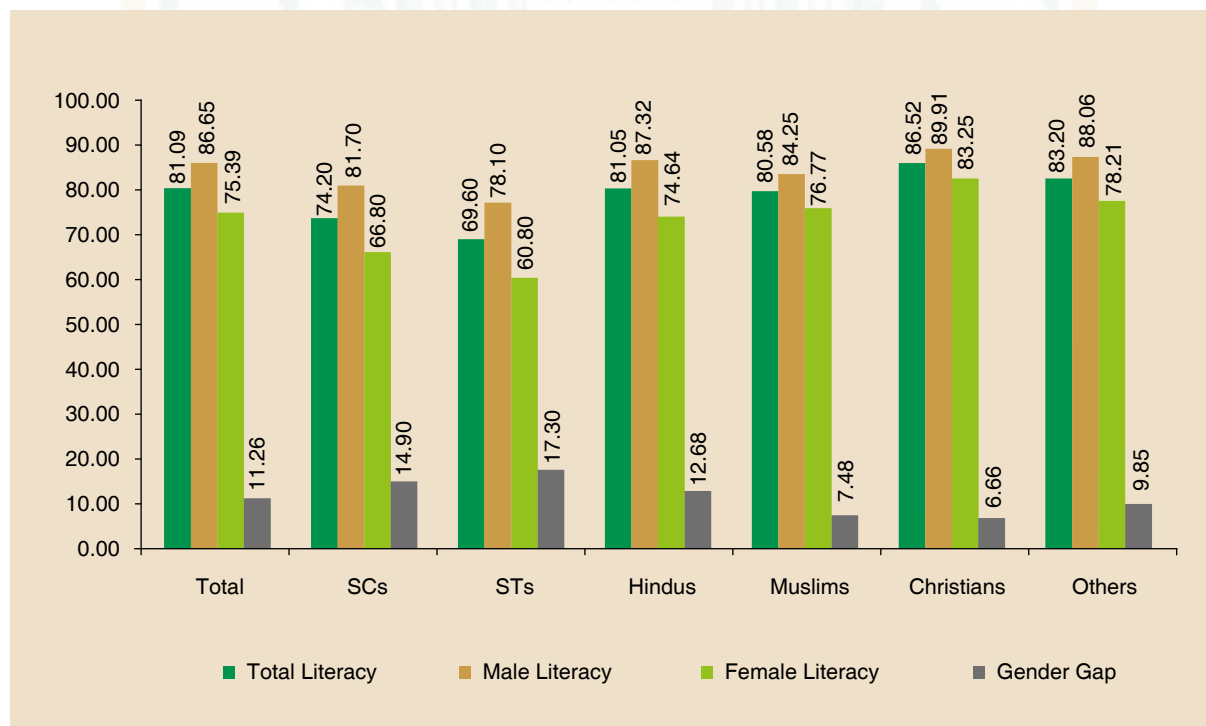
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Figure 3.2: Literacy rate across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011.

Figure 3.3: Literacy rate across SRCs in urban Telangana, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011.

3.2.1 Rural-Urban Gap in Literacy Rate

The comparison of literacy rates of different SRCs on the basis of place of residence shows that literacy rate in Telangana state is better in urban areas than in the rural areas. The rural-urban gap is similar across SRCs. Table 3.1 as well as Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 show these comparisons. For Hindus, the urban literacy rate is 81.05 per cent while the rural literacy rate is 56.67 per cent. The SCs and STs have recorded a similar trend where the urban literacy rates are 74 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. But, their rural literacy rates are 54 per cent and 47 per cent. The Muslim community does better on the urban literacy rate (80.58 per cent) while its rural literacy rate plummets to 66.10 per cent. For Hindus as a whole, the rural-urban gap is 24.38 per cent but for SCs and STs, it is 20 per cent and 23 per cent. Among the Muslim community this gap is the least at 14.48 per cent. Even for other communities like Christians (18.91 per cent) and others (20.57 per cent), the gap is much more. This might be the reason for a higher overall literacy rate for Muslim as compared to all Hindus.

3.2.2 Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate

Gender difference in level of literacy is central for knowing whether the women and men are treated equally in a society or not. Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 to Figure 3.3 provide data on gender disparity in literacy rate. At the aggregate level, the gender difference in literacy rate is 17 per cent. The male literacy is higher than female literacy across all the SRCs. In the case of Hindus, the gender gap in literacy rate is 17 per cent. It is higher in rural areas (20.37 per cent) and lesser in urban (10.26 per cent). In the case of SCs and STs, the gender gaps are 18 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. once again it is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For Muslims, the same stands at 18.47 per cent and 7.48 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively while the overall gender gap is 10.38 per cent. However, there is a bigger gender difference in literacy among the Hindus than the Muslims. Again, in the case of both communities, bigger gender disparity prevails in rural areas. Some other states like Uttar Pradesh (20 per cent),

Bihar (20 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (22 per cent) have huge gender disparity in literacy rate while states like Kerala (4 per cent), Tamil Nadu (13 per cent) West Bengal (11 per cent) and Maharashtra (12 per cent) have recorded less disparity, comparatively.

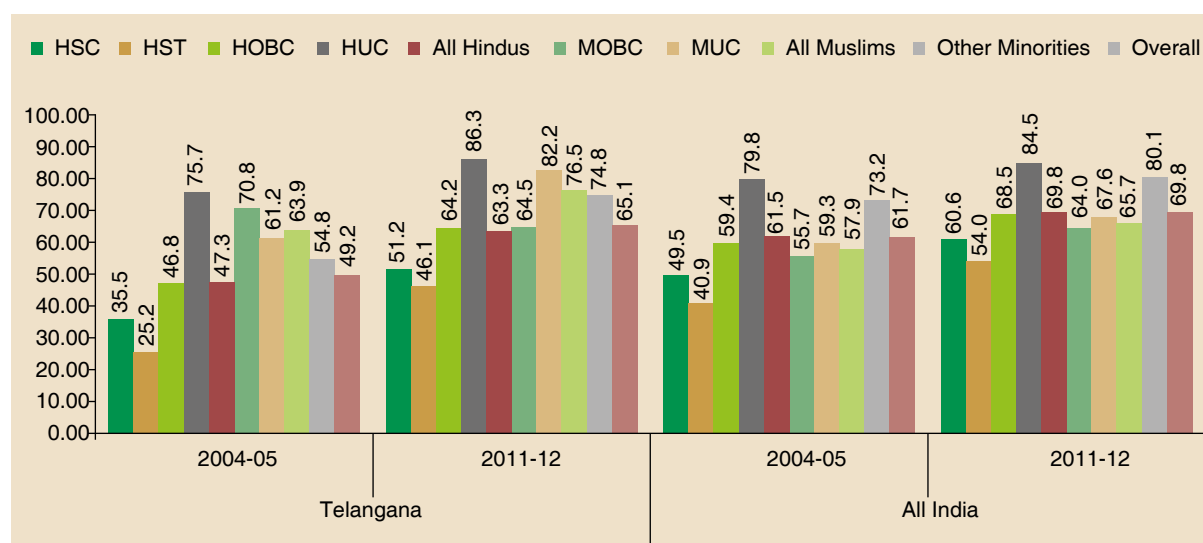
3.3 Changes in Literacy Rate Over the Periods

Literacy rate in Telangana was below the national average both during 2004-05 and 2011-12. Around 70 per cent of population of 15 years and above were literate in India during 2011-12 while it was 65 per cent in Telangana (Fig 3.4 and Table A3.2 and Table A3.3). However, the improvement in literacy between 2004-05 and 2011-12 was two times higher in Telangana (16 percentage points) than that of all-India (8 percentage points).

Low literacy among SCs, STs and Muslims was observed at the all-India level during both the periods. In Telangana, the literacy levels of SCs and STs were far lower than that of other SRCs in the state and SCs and STs of all-India. The improvement in literacy between 2004-05 and 2011-12 was higher among STs and Muslim-UCs. Further, the literacy rate among Muslims-UCs was below Hindu UCs during 2011-12 with 82.2 and 86.3 percent respectively. The status of Muslim-OBCs was same as that of Hindu-OBCs during 2011-12.

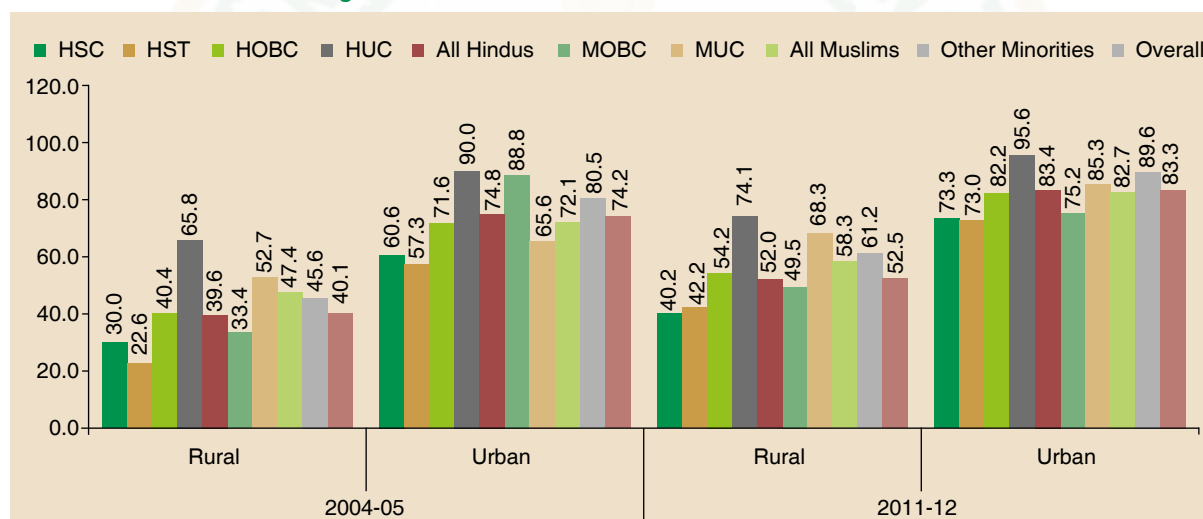
However, the results of the COI survey conducted in 2016 on the percentage population ever attended schools across the SRCs is shown in Table 3.2. It indicates that 83 per cent of Hindu UCs have attended schools while 79 per cent of Muslims have ever attended schools. Of the total Hindu population attending schools, we observe that Hindu UCs have 83 per cent, followed by Hindu BCs 74 per cent, Hindu SCs 71 per cent and the STs having 70 per cent. Similarly, the total 79 per cent of Muslims population is translated into 81 per cent attendance of Muslim UCs and 73 per cent attendance of Muslim BCs. Compared to Census, 2011 figures, there have been some marginal improvements.

Figure 3.4: Percentage of literates across SRCs (15 years and above population) in Telangana and all India for 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Figure 3.5: Percentage of literates across SRCs (15 years and above population) in Rural and Urban areas of Telangana for 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

3.3.1 Changes in Rural-Urban Gap in Literacy

Literacy rates in urban areas were higher than that of rural areas for all SRCs at all-India as well as at the state level. However, improvement in literacy between 2004-05 and 2011-12 was higher in rural than in urban areas except for STs and Muslim-UCs in Telangana. There is a huge gap in literacy between rural and urban areas and this has been a persistent feature in India. The rural-urban gap in literacy was the lowest among Muslims-UCs during both the periods in Telangana as well as at the all-India level. However, the gap increased in 2011-12 in the state. Since, more than 74 per cent

of Muslim population live in urban areas, lowest gap between rural and urban areas shows poor performance in urban areas. The rural-urban gap in literacy crossed 30 percentage points in the case of SCs and STs in the state while it was below 25 percentage points at all-India level (Fig 3.5).

Currently there is a 8 percentage rural-urban gap among Hindus (71 per cent rural and 79 per cent urban among all-Hindus) and 10 percentage gap among Muslims (72 per cent rural and 82 per cent urban among all Muslims). Among Hindus, SCs have the highest rural-urban gap (around 11

percentage points), followed by Hindu-UCs (10 percentage points), STs (7 percentage points), Hindu-OBCs (6 percentage points). Similarly, among Muslims, Muslim-UCs have the highest gap of 13 percentage points which is lesser than Muslim-OBCs (9 percentage points).

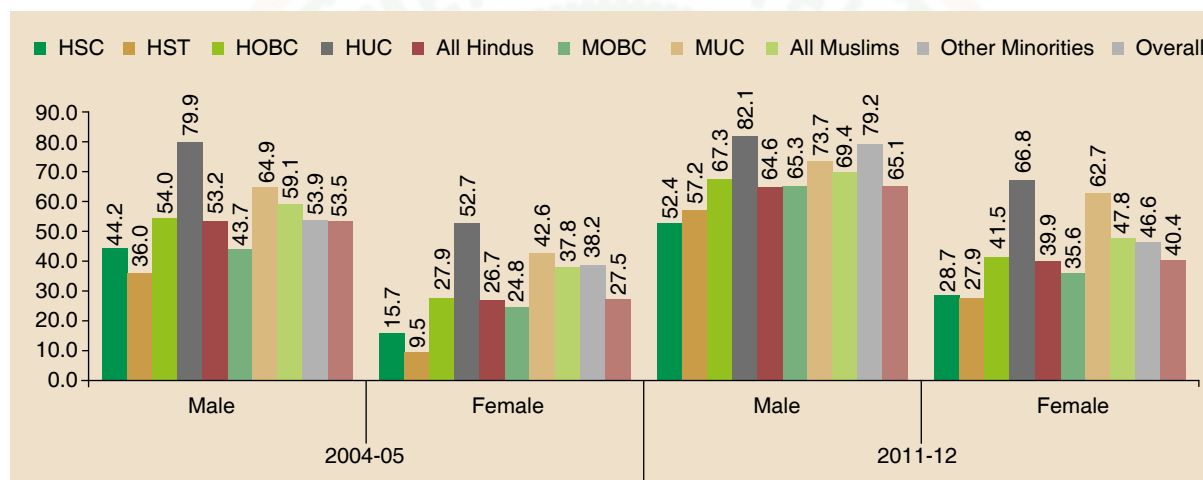
3.3.2 Changes in Male-Female Gap in Literacy

Literacy among males was higher than that for females across all SRCs at all-India as well as at the state level (Fig 3.6 and Fig 3.7). The gap is observed in the male-female literacy across SRCs at all-India level. The gender gap in literacy is declining as one moves from SCs,

STs, Hindu-OBCs to Hindu-UCs. Similarly, the gap was higher among Muslim-OBCs as compared to Muslim-UCs. Though, the gender disparity was higher among Muslim-OBCs, STs and other Minorities during 2011-12, the gap for Muslim-OBCs and Muslim-UCs in the state was lower than SCs, STs, Hindu-OBCs and other Minorities. The male-female gap in literacy was higher in rural areas than in urban for all SRCs during both the periods.

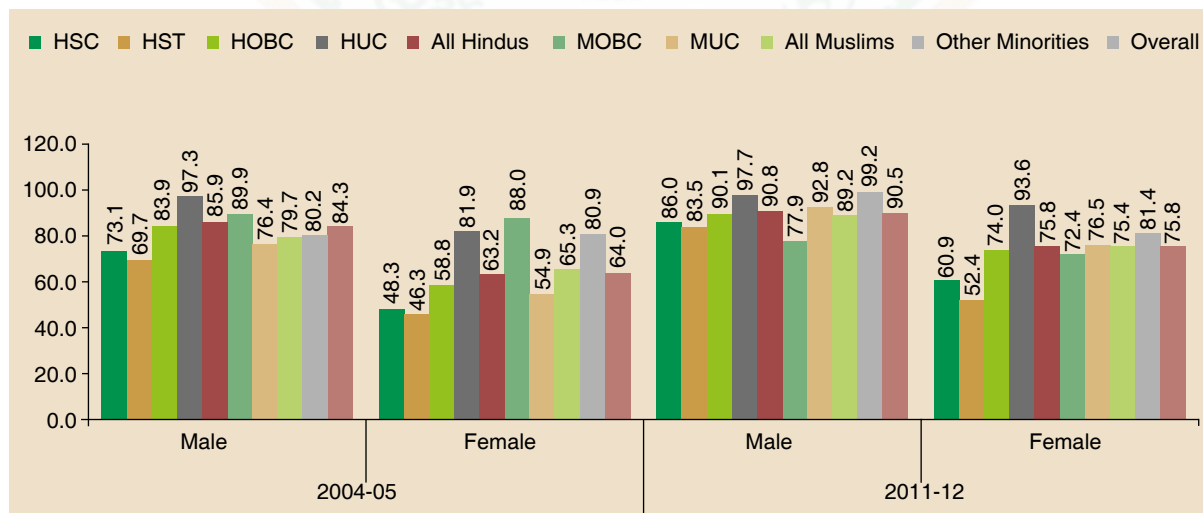
Currently from COI survey data in 2016, it is found that there is an overall gender gap of 11 percentage points (Table 3.2). That is segregated

Figure 3.6: Percentage of literates across SRCs (15 years and above population) in Rural areas of Telangana for 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Figure 3.7: Percentage of literates across SRCs (15 years and above population) in urban areas of Telangana for 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

into 15 percentage gap in rural areas and 8 percentage gap in urban areas. A closer look at the gender gap across various SRCs both in rural and urban Telangana shows that in rural Telangana there is a huge gender gap among SCs (18 percentage points), followed by STs (17 percentage points), Hindu-OBCs (16 percentage

points). Similarly, among Muslims it is observed that both Muslim-OBCs and Muslim-UCs have a comparatively less gender gap (12 percentage points. Among Muslims, it is observed that Muslim-OBCs have a greater gender gap (7 percentage points) than Muslim-UCs (5 percentage points).

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of household members ever attended school across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			All (%)		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SCs	75.6	57.4	66.6	86	70.6	78.4	79.7	62.6	71.2
STs	77	59.6	68.2	80.9	68.4	75	78.3	62.3	70.4
Hindu-BCs	79.5	63.4	71.6	85.2	70.6	78	81.4	65.8	73.8
Hindu-UCs	88.2	72.4	80.5	96.5	85.1	90.8	90.3	75.9	83.2
Hindu - All	79.5	62.8	71.3	85.9	71.5	78.8	81.7	65.8	73.9
Muslim-BC-E	77.5	65.3	71.6	84.1	77.5	80.9	82.2	74.2	78.3
Muslim-UCs	76.8	64.8	71	86	81.1	83.6	83.8	77.4	80.7
Muslim -All	77.3	65.2	71.5	84.5	78.4	81.5	82.6	75	78.9
Other minorities	74.7	61.2	67.9	86.7	77.3	82	82	70.9	76.4
All	78.2	63.5	71	85	76.9	81.1	82.2	71.5	76.9

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

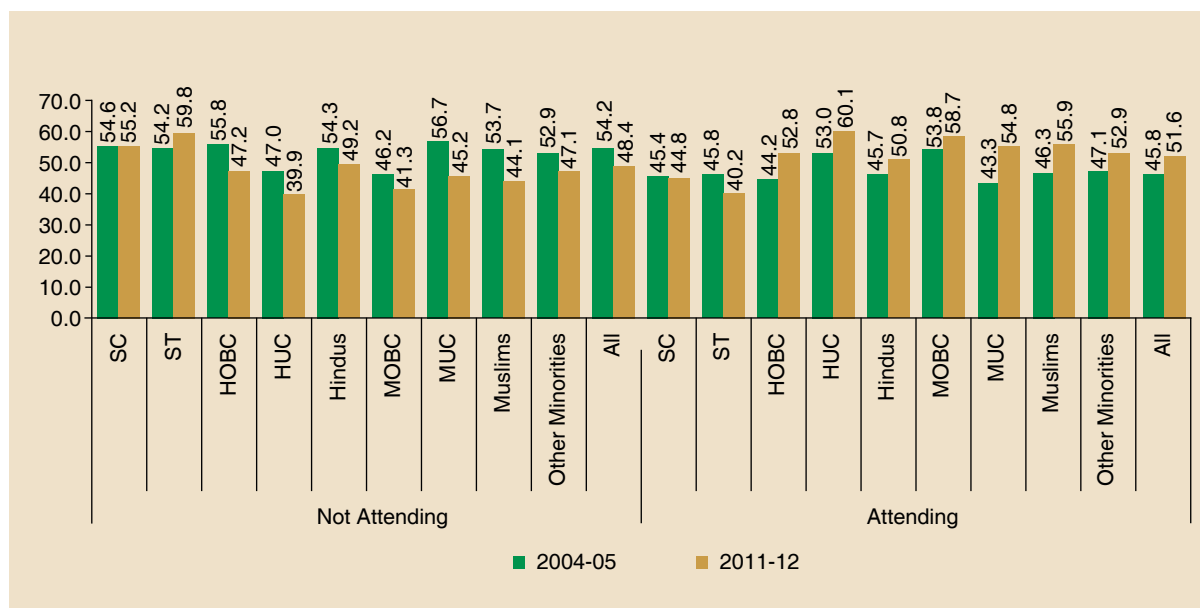
3.4 Age-Group Wise Current Attendance and Drop-Out Ratio

The percentage of population currently going to any educational institution in the age group of 5-24 years for the current year of 2016 is given in the Table 3.3. It shows that the percentage of Muslims (67 per cent) currently going to any educational institutes is far below than that of Hindus (74 per cent) and others SRCs except STs (64 per cent) among the surveyed households. There exists a gender disparity in children currently going to any educational institution across all SRCs. It is more pronounced in rural areas than urban areas. The change in status of current attendance of persons in the age group of 0 to 29 years across SRCs is examined for two time points i.e. 2004-05 and 2011-12 to know the improvements with the help of NSSO data. (Table 3.4 to Table 3.6). At the state level, the percentage of population in this age group not attending any educational institution declined from 54.2 percent in 2004-05 to 48.4 per cent

in 2011-12. It declined across all the SRCs except among SCs and STs. The percentage of not attending any educational institution was the lowest among Hindu-UCs (40 per cent) and Muslim-BCs (41 per cent) during 2011-12 (Fig 3.8). In other words, this indicates an increase in the percentage of population in the age group of 0-29 years attending educational institution. The data show that there has been improvements in the percentage of population in the age group of 0-29 years attending any educational institutions across all SRCs between 2004-05 and 2011-12 except for SCs and STs for both male and female and among Muslim-BCs for female (see Table 3.4 to Table 3.6).

In rural areas, the percentage of population attending any educational institutions declined in 2011-12 among STs (45 per cent in 2004-05 to 42 per cent in 2011-12) and Muslim-UCs (41 per cent in 2004-05 to 36 per cent in 2011-12). It happened for both male and female in the

Figure 3.8: Percentage of population in the age group of (0-29 years) by the status of Current Attendance in Educational Institutions across SRCs



Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

case of STs and for only male in the case of Muslim-UCs.

In urban areas, the decline in the percentage of persons attending educational institution was higher than that of rural areas for both male and female among SCs and STs (see Table 3.5 and Table 3.6). Along with SCs and

STs, Muslim-BCs and other Minorities also exhibited a decline in the percentage of those attending any educational institution. Overall, the performance of Muslim-BCs and Muslim-UCs was better than SCs, STs and Hindu-OBCs. However, in urban areas, the performance of Muslim-BCs (50 per cent) was lower than that of Hindu-BCs (55 per cent).

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of household members (5-24 years) currently going to any educational institution, 2016

SRCs	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SCs	39.6	35.5	75.1	36.7	35.1	71.8	38.4	35.4	73.8
STs	31.7	30.7	62.4	35.7	31.6	67.3	33	31	64
Hindu OBCs	39.3	33.5	72.8	40	36.4	76.4	39.5	34.5	74
Hindu UCs	42.8	36.8	79.6	43.3	40.4	83.7	42.9	37.8	80.7
Hindu - All	39.2	34	73.2	39.1	36	75.2	39.2	34.7	73.9
Muslim-BC-E	34	28.6	62.6	35.4	32.8	68.2	35	31.7	66.7
Muslim-UCs	35.9	29.2	65.2	35	33.6	68.6	35.2	32.6	67.8
Muslim -All	34.4	28.7	63.1	35.3	33	68.3	35.1	31.9	67
Other minorities	36.2	35.6	71.8	39.6	38.8	78.4	38.2	37.5	75.7
All	37	32.1	69.1	36.4	34.1	70.5	36.6	33.3	70

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table 3.4: Changes in status of current attendance percentage between 2004-05 and 2011-12 across SRCs for the age group 0-29 years in Telangana (Rural + Urban)

SRCs	Male				Female				Persons			
	Not Attending		Attending		Not Attending		Attending		Not Attending		Attending	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
SCs	50.0	51.3	50.0	48.7	58.9	58.7	41.1	41.3	54.5	55.2	45.5	44.8
STs	44.9	55.4	55.1	44.6	63.0	65.6	37.0	34.4	54.1	59.8	45.9	40.2
Hindu-OBC	52.0	40.6	48.0	59.4	59.5	54.2	40.5	45.8	55.7	47.2	44.3	52.8
Hindu-UCs	45.3	32.7	54.7	67.3	48.3	47.9	51.7	52.1	46.8	39.9	53.2	60.1
All Hindus	49.9	43.3	50.1	56.7	58.4	55.5	41.6	44.5	54.2	49.2	45.8	50.8
Muslim-OBCs	58.9	41.0	41.1	59.0	37.6	41.7	62.4	58.3	46.2	41.3	53.8	58.7
Muslim-UCs	54.3	46.7	45.7	53.3	58.9	43.7	41.1	56.3	56.6	45.2	43.4	54.8
All Muslims	55.5	44.9	44.5	55.1	52.0	43.1	48.0	56.9	53.6	44.1	46.4	55.9
Other Minorities	48.6	35.0	51.4	65.0	55.8	57.4	44.2	42.6	52.9	47.1	47.1	52.9
All	50.6	43.4	49.4	56.6	57.6	53.8	42.4	46.2	54.2	48.4	45.8	51.6

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Table 3.5: Changes in status of current attendance percentage between 2004-05 and 2011-12 across SRCs for the age group 0-29 years in Telangana (Rural Areas)

SRCs	Male				Female				Persons			
	Not Attending		Attending		Not Attending		Attending		Not Attending		Attending	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
SCs	49.2	42	50.8	58	59.2	54.5	40.8	45.5	54.3	48.4	45.7	51.6
STs	45.3	50.8	54.7	49.2	64.1	65.3	35.9	34.7	54.8	57.3	45.2	42.7
Hindu-OBC	52.3	41.3	47.7	58.7	61.4	56.5	38.6	43.5	56.8	48.6	43.2	51.4
Hindu-UCs	49.9	24.2	50.1	75.8	47.8	44.9	52.2	55.1	48.8	33.4	51.2	66.6
All Hindus	50.5	41.5	49.5	58.5	60.1	56.4	39.9	43.6	55.3	48.6	44.7	51.4
Muslim-OBCs	67.2	20.1	32.8	79.9	67.3	34.7	32.7	65.3	67.2	26.2	32.8	73.8
Muslim-UCs	51	77.7	49	22.3	65.8	49.1	34.2	50.9	58.8	63.9	41.2	36.1
All Muslims	55.7	46.2	44.3	53.8	66.2	42.1	33.8	57.9	61.2	44.4	38.8	55.6
Other Minorities	49.2	42	46	58	59.2	54.5	39.4	45.5	54.3	48.4	42	51.6
All	50.8	41.6	49.2	58.4	60.7	55.9	39.3	44.1	55.8	48.4	44.2	51.6

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

The percentage of persons not attending educational institutions is analysed into never attended and drop-outs percentages for the

period 2011-12 using NSSO data. Further the status of current attendance is analysed for different age groups covering 0 to 29 years.

Table 3.6: Changes in status of current attendance percentage between 2004-05 and 2011-12 across SRCs for the age group 0-29 years in Telangana (Urban Areas)

SRCs	Male				Female				Persons			
	Not Attending		Attending		Not Attending		Attending		Not Attending		Attending	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
SCs	53.6	67.7	46.4	32.3	57.6	65.5	42.4	34.5	55.7	66.6	44.3	33.4
STs	38.4	71.2	61.6	28.8	41.2	67.2	58.8	32.8	39.8	69.9	60.2	30.1
Hindu-OBCs	50.9	39.3	49.1	60.7	52.1	50.3	47.9	49.7	51.5	44.8	48.5	55.2
Hindu-UCs	39.6	38.2	60.4	61.8	49.0	49.6	51.0	50.4	44.1	43.8	55.9	56.2
All Hindus	48.0	46.4	52.0	53.6	52.1	54.0	47.9	46.0	50.0	50.2	50.0	49.8
Muslim-OBCs	52.9	53.8	47.1	46.2	24.3	45.9	75.7	54.1	34.7	50.5	65.3	49.5
Muslim-UCs	56.0	41.4	44.0	58.6	54.8	42.7	45.2	57.3	55.4	42.0	44.6	58.0
All Muslims	55.3	44.5	44.7	55.5	44.4	43.4	55.6	56.6	49.4	44.0	50.6	56.0
Other Minorities	36.5	45.7	63.5	54.3	44.1	36.4	63.5	54.3	40.9	41.2	63.5	54.3
All	50.1	45.9	49.9	54.1	49.4	51.1	50.6	48.9	49.8	48.4	50.2	51.6

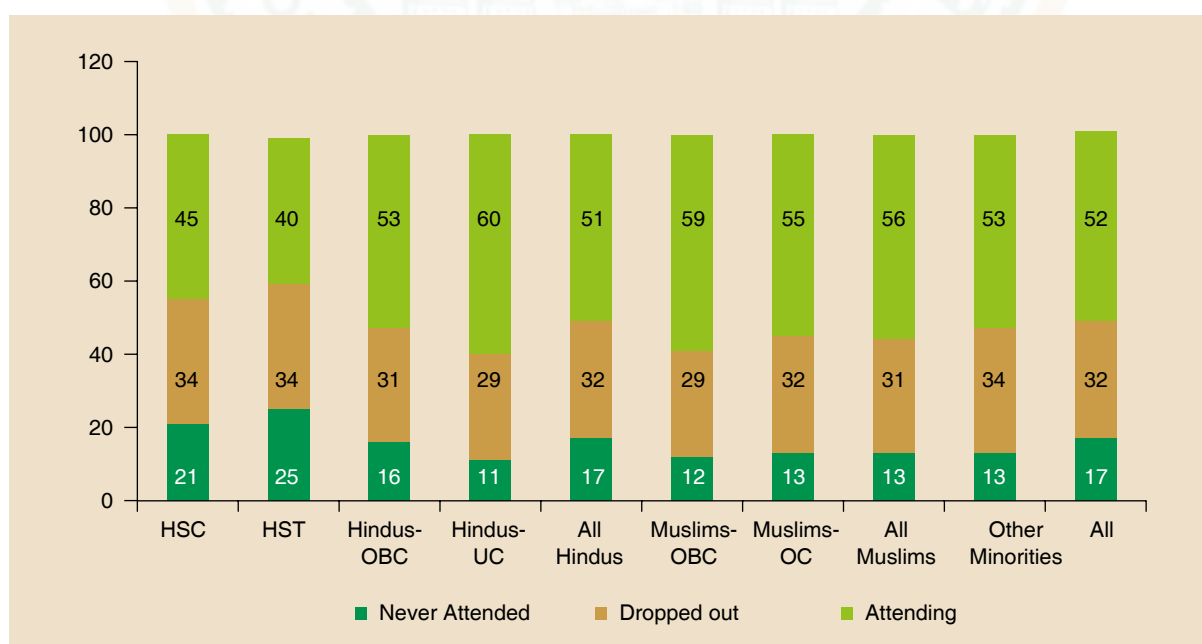
Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

The percentage of those who have never attended the school was 17 per cent in Telangana (see Fig 3.9 and Table A3.4). It was higher among STs (26 per cent) and SCs (21 per cent) compared to the other SRCs. The percentage of never attended school was the lowest among Hindu-UCs (11 per cent), Muslim-OBCs (12 per cent) and Muslim-UCs (13 per cent) during 2011-12.

The percentage of dropouts is also the least among Muslims as compared to other SRCs. The dropout percentage is highest among SCs and STs, (34 per cent), during 2011.

The pattern of the status of attendance by age-groups shows that the percentage of never attended children was high among the

Figure 3.9: Percentage distribution of population in the age group of 0-29 years by status of current attendance across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12



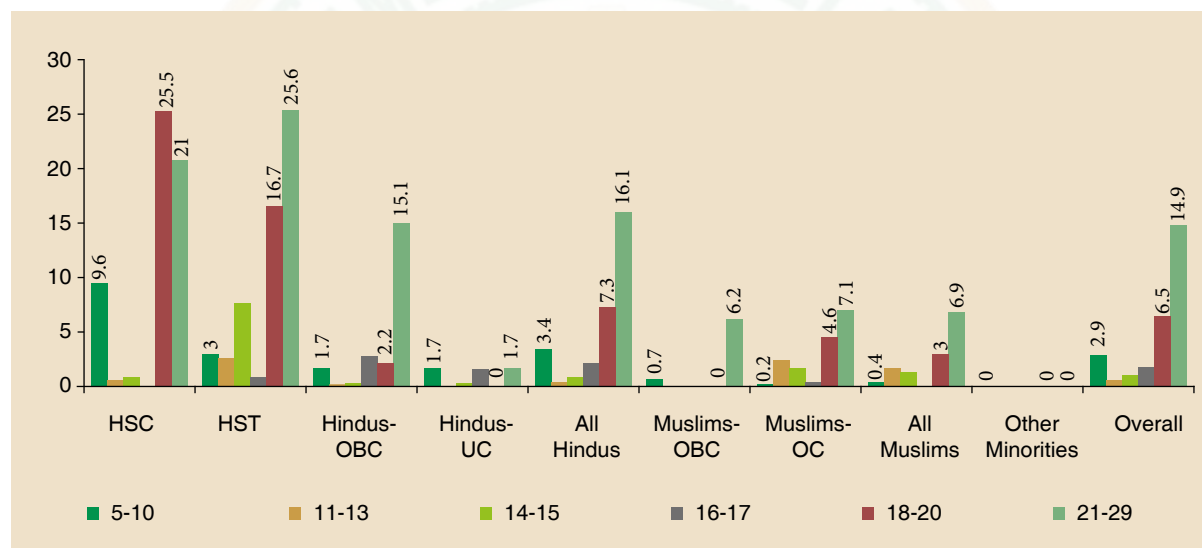
Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

children of 0-4 years, particularly among STs and Muslim-UCs. This feature is quite common among children of this age. But, this ratio was higher among persons in the age group of 18-29 years belonging to SCs and STs (Fig 3.10 and Table A3.5).

The percentage of dropouts was higher among the children in the age group of 18 years and above. In the age group of 18-20 years, the percentage of dropouts was the higher among Muslim-UCs (61 per cent) and Muslim-OBCs (52 per cent) (see Fig 3.11 and Table A3.5). This is higher in urban areas than that of rural areas for both male and female (Table A3.6 to Table A3.13).

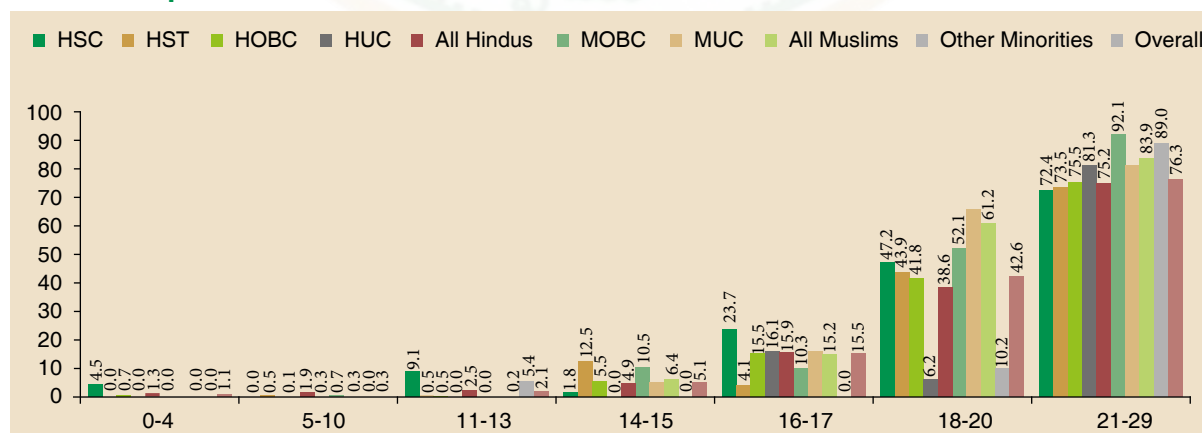
Thus, the percentage of children attending educational institutions was high in the age group of 5-10 and 10-13 years across all SRCs (Fig 3.12). More than 90 per cent of children in these age groups were attending educational institutions across all SRCs. This percentage was the highest among Muslim-OBCs and Muslim-UCs. This indicates that enrolment in the elementary education is in the direction of reaching 100 per cent particularly among Muslims. However, the percentage of attendance declined gradually as the age increases especially among SCs and Muslims, specifically for male in urban areas. Thus, attendance in higher education was lower among these categories.

Figure 3.10: Percentage distribution of never attended school by age group across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12



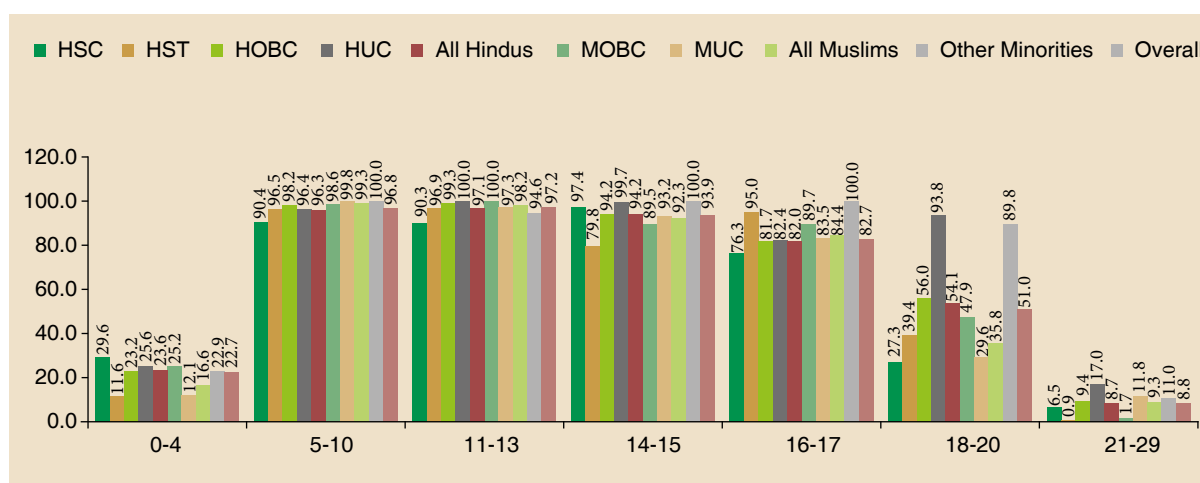
Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Figure 3.11: Percentage distribution population by age group across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12 Dropouts



Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Figure 3.12: Percentage distribution of population by age group across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12 (currently attending)



Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of People (5-24) currently going to any educational institution in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	5-10 yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21-24yrs	All
SCs	100	95.7	67.4	26.1	76.2
STs	100	94.7	49.4	16.4	67.8
Hindu -BCs	99.8	96.3	63.9	25.7	76.2
UCs	100	98.9	81.6	25.8	80.9
Hindu - All	99.9	96.3	65.2	25.2	76.1
Muslim BC(BC-E)	98.8	90.6	48.1	18.6	69.9
Muslim-UCs	98.9	89.8	50.1	18.4	71.0
Muslim -All	98.8	90.4	48.5	18.6	70.1
Other Minorities	99.6	96.1	68.9	31.4	78.1
All	99.2	92.7	55.8	22.2	72.8

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

For the year 2016, the age group wise percentage of population attending any educational institutions from the survey data presented in Table 3.7 reveals that there is a tendency towards universalization of primary education (5-10 years) where the figures are impressive across all SRCs. However, in other age groups of 16-20 year and 21-24 years, current attendance is very low. It means that the current attendance ratio at primary level is not getting translated into subsequent higher levels of education.

3.4.1 Gender Disparity in Drop-out and Never-Attended Ratio

The comparison of male-female percentage in the categories of never attended and drop-out ratio is done here (see Table A3.6 and Table A3.7). It shows that in the case of male, the drop-out ratio is quite high in the age group of 21-29 followed by 18-20. The respective figures are 81.5 per cent and 31.6 per cent for male. In the case of female population also the drop-out ratio is high for these two age groups (71.5 per

cent and 52.8 per cent respectively). But, the contrast is noticed here in the sense that while male drop-out ratio outnumbers the female drop-out ratio in the age group of 21-29, the opposite happens in the age group of 18-20 that female drop-out ratio is greater than male drop-out ratio pertaining to that age group. Looking at the comparison across the SRCs in the case of male, we observed that the other Minorities have the highest dropout ratio (98 per cent) in the 21-29 age groups followed by Muslim-BCs (92 per cent), STs (87 per cent), and SCs (83 per cent). However, within the age group of 18-20, Muslims UCs have the highest drop-out ratio (56 per cent) followed by SCs (48 per cent), Muslim BCs (44 per cent), STs (41 per cent). In this case, the Hindu UCs have the lowest figure followed by Hindu-OBCs (22 per cent)

In the case of female population, it is observed that in the age group of 21-29, the Muslims top the list with 85.2 per cent of drop-out ratio, followed by other minorities (82.3 per cent), Hindus (69.6 per cent). In the case of Hindus, the Hindu-UCs have the highest dropout rate (84 per cent), followed by Hindu-OBCs (72 per cent), SCs (63 per cent) and STs (52 per cent). In the age group of 18-20 where Hindu-UCs outnumber all others with the highest 88 per cent of dropout ratio. It is followed by Muslim-UCs (74 per cent), SCs and STs (each 47 per cent). Muslim women dropout from education institutes on a really large scale.

STs and Muslims top the list of those who have large populations that have never attended any educational institution. The STs have the highest 17 per cent of male population that never attended any educational institution in the age group of 0-29 years. Out of that, 10 per cent and 11 per cent are from the age group of 18-20 years and 21-29 years respectively. Muslim-UCs have the second highest percentage (16 per cent) of male population who have never

attended any educational institution, followed by SCs (15 per cent) and both Hindus-BCs and Hindu-UCs (12 per cent) pertaining to the age group of 0-29 years.

In terms of the gender analysis of those who never attended school, 9.5 per cent of Muslim women have never attended any institutions (Table A 3.6). The STs (37 per cent) lead this list and SCs (27 per cent) and Hindu-BCs (20 per cent) and Hindu-UCs (10 per cent) follow STs. Similarly, in age groups of 18-20 years and 21-29 years, 7 per cent and 9 per cent Muslims fall under the never attended category. Within the age group of 18-20 years, the SCs have the highest percentage of female population (37 per cent) while the STs top the list in the age group of 21-29 years having a ratio of 47 per cent of never attended female population.

3.5 Mean Years of Schooling

The analysis on current attendance discussed in the above section shows that the percentage of children attending school is the highest in the age groups of 5-10 years and 11-13 years for both male and female and for all SRCs. It indicates that the mean years of schooling for the persons would be 6-7 years of education.

On an average a child in the age group of 7-16 years went to school for 4.8 years during 2004-05 in Telangana. The average years of schooling was higher in urban areas at 5.3 years as compared to that of rural areas with 4.6 years in 2004-05. Thus, the average schooling was higher in urban areas especially among girls (5.5 years) in 2004-05. In rural Telangana Muslim-OBCs fare worse than SCs in terms of average years of schooling. In urban Telangana, across the SRCs, Muslim-OBCs do better. Further, the average number of years of schooling was higher among girls than that of boys only among both Muslim-OBCs and Muslim-UCs (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Mean years of schooling across SRCs in Telangana (7-16 Years)

SRCs	All		Male		Female	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
SCs	4.3	5.6	4.6	5.8	4.0	5.4
STs	3.4	5.3	3.8	4.8	2.8	6.0
Hindu-OBCs	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.8
Hindu-UCs	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.1
All Hindus	4.7	5.6	4.9	5.6	4.5	5.7
Muslim-OBCs	6.4	5.4	4.5	5.2	7.1	5.6
Muslim-UCs	4.8	5.8	4.6	5.4	5.0	6.2
All Muslims	5.3	5.7	4.6	5.4	5.9	6.1
Other Minorities	3.4	5.3	4.2	5.5	2.9	5.0
All	4.8	5.6	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.8

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Table 3.9: Mean years of schooling across SRCs in rural Telangana (7-16 Years)

SRCs	All		Male		Female	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
SCs	4.2	5.5	4.4	5.8	3.9	5.3
STs	3.3	5.3	3.7	4.6	2.6	6.2
Hindu-OBCs	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	4.8	6.0
Hindu-UCs	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8
All Hindus	4.6	5.6	4.9	5.3	4.4	5.8
Muslim-OBCs	4.0	5.6	4.0	5.3	3.9	6.0
Muslim-UCs	4.6	7.6	4.8	7.8	4.3	7.5
All Muslims	4.5	6.3	4.7	5.9	4.2	6.7
Other Minorities	3.4	7.6	3.8	8.0	3.2	4.8
All	4.6	5.6	4.8	5.4	4.3	5.9

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Table 3.10: Mean years of schooling across SRCs in urban Telangana (7-16 Years)

SRCs	All		Male		Female	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
SCs	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	4.2	5.6
STs	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.9	3.5
Hindu-OBCs	5.4	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.4	5.4
Hindu-UCs	5.0	5.8	5.2	6.1	4.8	5.3
All Hindus	5.2	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.4
Muslim-OBCs	6.9	5.2	4.7	5.2	7.8	5.2
Muslim-UCs	4.9	5.6	4.5	5.3	5.3	6.0
All Muslims	5.7	5.6	4.6	5.2	6.5	5.9
Other Minorities	3.3	4.3	5.0	3.3	2.4	5.1
All	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.6

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

The low mean years of schooling among Hindus (4.7 years) in 2004-05 was mainly due to low participation of children belonging to SCs (4.3 years) and STs (3.4 years) in education.

The average years of schooling has increased to 5.6 during 2011-12. It has increased across all SRCs for both male and female. Muslims have shown the highest years of schooling (6.3 years) as compared to other SRCs in rural areas only (Table 3.9). It is due to low mean years of schooling among Muslim-OBCs (5.2 years), the overall mean years of education was low (5.6 years) in urban areas for this community in 2011-12. In fact in Urban area, for Muslim-OBCs, the average years of schooling declined from 6.9 years in 2004-05 to 5.2 years (Table 3.10). The reason may be the high dropout ratio in the secondary level due to poor quality of education, understaffed secondary schools, job seeking behaviour and the pressure to earn livelihoods.

On an average, a child in the age of 7-16 years had completed 5 to 6 years of schooling during 2011-12. It is expected that a child in the age group of 7-16 years should have completed secondary level of education i.e. matriculation or 10 years of education. The average schooling for this age group is a slightly higher than half of the expected 10 years of schooling. This shows that the level of education for this age group has not crossed primary level. That is the reason for a growing demand that primary schools be converted onto secondary schools at most locations.

3.6 Differentials in Educational Attainment

For analysing the attainment of education levels by age across SRCs, NSSO data has been used. Following the methodology adopted by Sachar Committee, the educational attainment is examined for four categories.

- Persons of age 12 years and above with at least five years of education is categorised as attainment of primary education.

- Persons of age 15 years and above with at least eight years of education is categorised as attainment of elementary education.
- Persons of age 17 years and above with ten years of education is categorised as attainment of secondary education.
- Finally, persons of age 19 years and above with 12 years of education is categorised as attainment of higher secondary education.

The analysis from the above section clearly shows that the attendance in educational institutions in the age group of 5 to 15 years was higher across all SRCs as compared to the population higher than 16 years old. This indicates that the educational attainment is not much beyond the secondary level for all the SRCs. This is mainly true for Muslims in urban areas.

The educational attainment for all the SRCs is analysed for both the periods i.e. 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Table 3.11 to Table 3.12). There has been a significant improvement in the attainment of higher education during 2004-05 and 2011-12 across all the SRCs. Differentials in educational attainments are significant at higher levels of educations for all SRCs during both the time periods. Among the SRCs in rural Telangana, the attainment is higher for all Hindus. Of which the SCs registered an increase of 8 percentage points in attendance in higher secondary followed by STs (5 percentage points increase), OBCs (5 percentage points increase). The Muslim community as a whole recorded a 8 percentage points increase in attendance in higher education from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Of that Muslim-OBCs registered the highest increase, i.e., 9 percentage points.

In urban areas the improvements during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12 of overall Muslims at different levels of education is lower than that of SCs (Fig 3.13 and Fig 3.16). Even for males, the educational attainment has declined from 39 per cent in 2004-05 to 37 per cent in 2011-12 in the category of secondary education (17 years and more) and also from 24 per cent in 2004-05 to 16.5 per cent in 2011-12 in the category of higher secondary and more level of education (19 years and more).

Table 3.11: Percentage of educational attainment across SRCs in rural Telangana

SRCs	12Yrs+ & Primary+		15Yrs+& Elementary+		17Yrs+& Secondary+		19+&Higher Secondary+	
	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011
SCs	27.0	39.5	19.9	29.1	11.4	20.4	3.0	11.1
STs	17.7	34.6	9.7	25.9	4.6	15.0	2.0	6.8
Hindu-OBCs	35.7	49.5	25.0	40.1	14.1	28.0	5.7	11.1
Hindu-UCs	56.1	62.7	46.2	52.3	27.7	42.2	13.0	24.4
All Hindus	34.5	47.0	24.9	37.4	14.2	26.3	5.7	11.9
Muslim-OBCs	22.7	50.8	15.1	38.2	7.4	27.0	1.5	10.5
Muslim-UCs	39.4	66.6	28.9	63.3	13.5	41.7	3.1	11.3
All Muslims	35.0	58.1	25.2	50.0	11.7	33.8	2.6	10.9
Other Minorities	37.2	54.9	30.9	50.8	21.0	32.7	6.0	28.1
All	34.5	47.7	25.0	38.3	14.2	26.8	5.5	12.1

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table 3.12: Percentage of educational attainment across SRCs in urban Telangana

SRCs	12Yrs+ & Primary+		15Yrs+& Elementary+		17Yrs+& Secondary+		19+&Higher Secondary+	
	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011
SCs	56.8	72.8	48.3	66.1	33.0	50.9	22.9	34.1
STs	50.9	67.4	43.4	60.3	30.6	42.9	18.3	30.4
Hindu-OBCs	61.9	75.9	51.6	67.6	38.0	58.3	23.7	42.0
Hindu-UCs	84.2	92.3	78.1	87.2	71.8	81.9	55.9	67.8
All Hindus	67.2	78.8	58.5	71.4	47.2	61.8	33.3	46.1
Muslims-OBCs	86.0	60.6	73.8	43.5	61.5	31.7	49.2	14.6
Muslim-UCs	56.3	77.7	45.2	62.9	30.8	53.2	15.3	34.9
All Muslims	65.5	73.5	53.2	57.9	38.7	47.3	23.0	29.2
Other Minorities	51.3	78.5	39.7	54.6	39.8	44.6	25.5	33.0
All	66.5	77.5	56.8	68.1	44.9	58.4	30.6	42.2

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table 3.13: Percentage of educational attainment across SRCs in Telangana: Male

SRCs	12Yrs+ & Primary+		15Yrs+& Elementary+		17Yrs+& Secondary+		19+&Higher Secondary+	
	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011
SCs	44.0	61.6	35.7	53.0	20.2	41.0	7.2	24.6
STs	29.7	55.2	19.0	44.3	8.7	29.4	4.5	16.1
Hindu-OBCs	51.6	69.2	39.9	60.5	26.1	49.1	14.5	30.0
Hindu-UCs	79.0	87.1	70.8	83.2	57.8	75.6	42.4	60.2
All Hindus	52.3	69.0	42.2	60.7	28.7	49.5	17.0	32.1
Muslim-OBCs	66.8	68.5	47.8	49.1	39.1	37.4	23.9	16.5
Muslim-UCs	57.7	78.1	47.6	67.2	31.1	58.0	15.8	38.1
All Muslims	60.1	75.1	47.7	61.7	33.2	51.4	17.8	31.2
Other Minorities	55.2	76.3	45.1	58.5	32.5	50.5	15.7	37.3
All	53.2	69.9	42.8	60.8	29.2	49.8	17.1	32.0

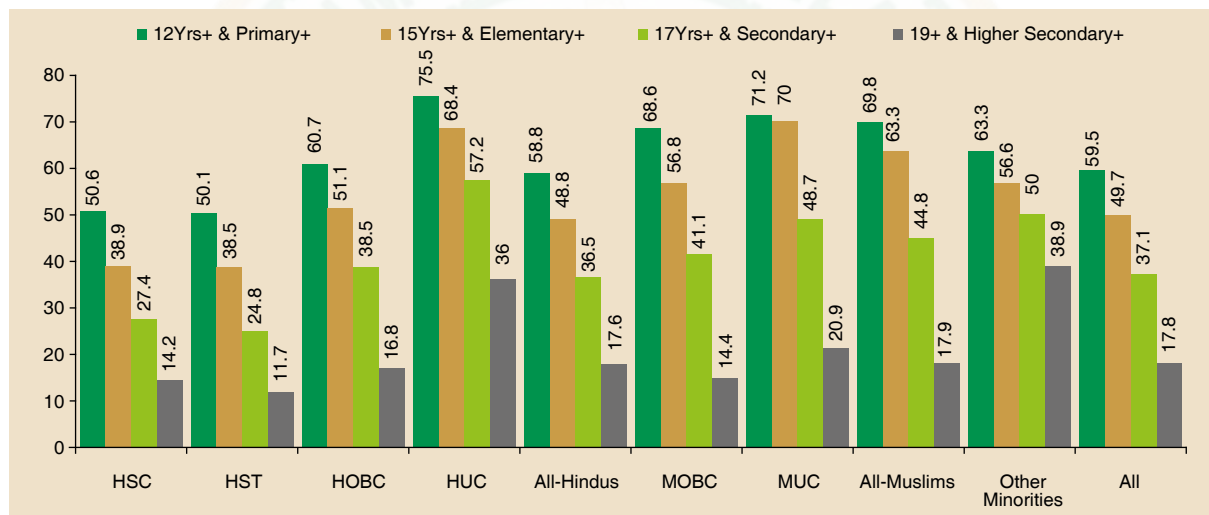
Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Table 3.14: Percentage of educational attainment across SRCs in Telangana: Female

SRCs	12Yrs+ & Primary+		15Yrs+ & Elementary+		17Yrs+ & Secondary+		19+ & Higher Secondary+	
	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011	2004	2011
SCs	20.3	39.4	14.1	30.0	10.2	20.9	5.8	13.6
STs	9.9	21.7	5.5	15.5	4.2	7.1	1.7	2.7
Hindu-OBCs	30.4	48.1	21.4	39.4	12.1	28.7	4.5	14.7
Hindu-UCs	55.6	72.6	47.3	61.5	33.9	54.4	18.8	37.8
All Hindus	30.6	47.6	22.7	38.7	14.5	29.1	6.7	16.8
Muslim-OBCs	68.5	44.8	59.8	33.8	44.1	22.8	35.0	9.9
Muslim-UCs	43.9	73.5	32.4	58.1	19.4	43.1	7.2	21.9
All Muslims	51.8	64.0	40.6	49.7	26.1	35.6	14.3	17.5
Other Minorities	28.0	59.4	21.1	47.7	19.1	29.3	6.2	25.0
All	33.0	49.9	24.7	40.2	15.8	29.8	7.5	17.0

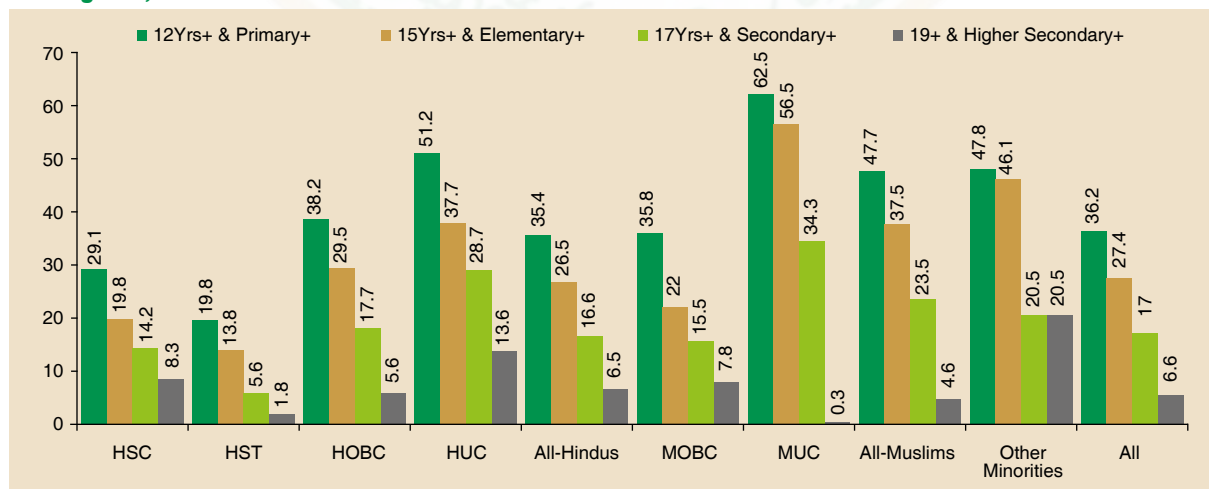
Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Figure 3.13: Differentials in educational attainment of rural male across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12



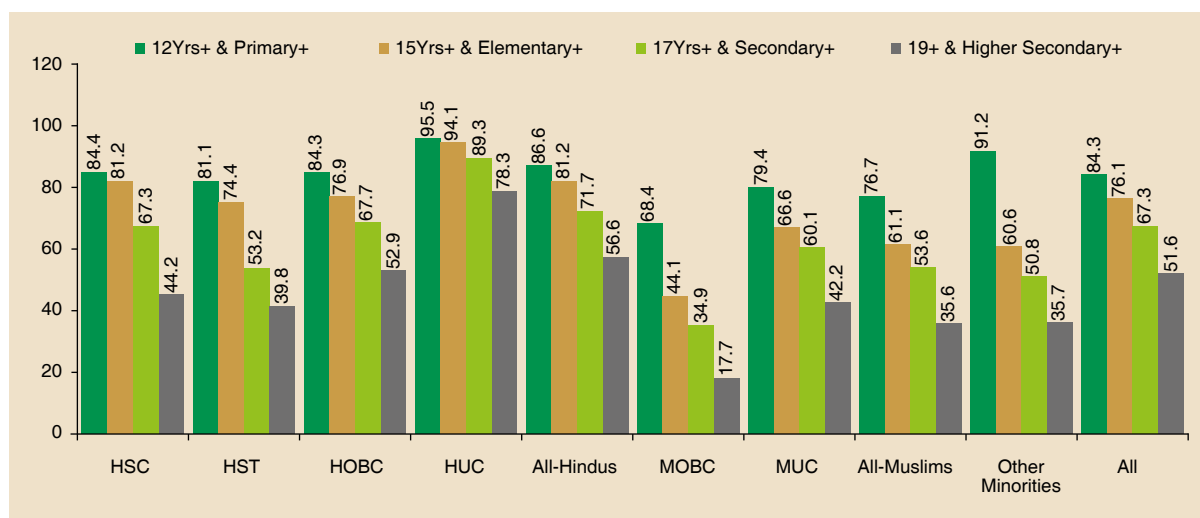
Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12.

Figure 3.14: Differentials in educational attainment of rural female across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12.

Figure 3.15: Differentials in educational attainment of urban male across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12



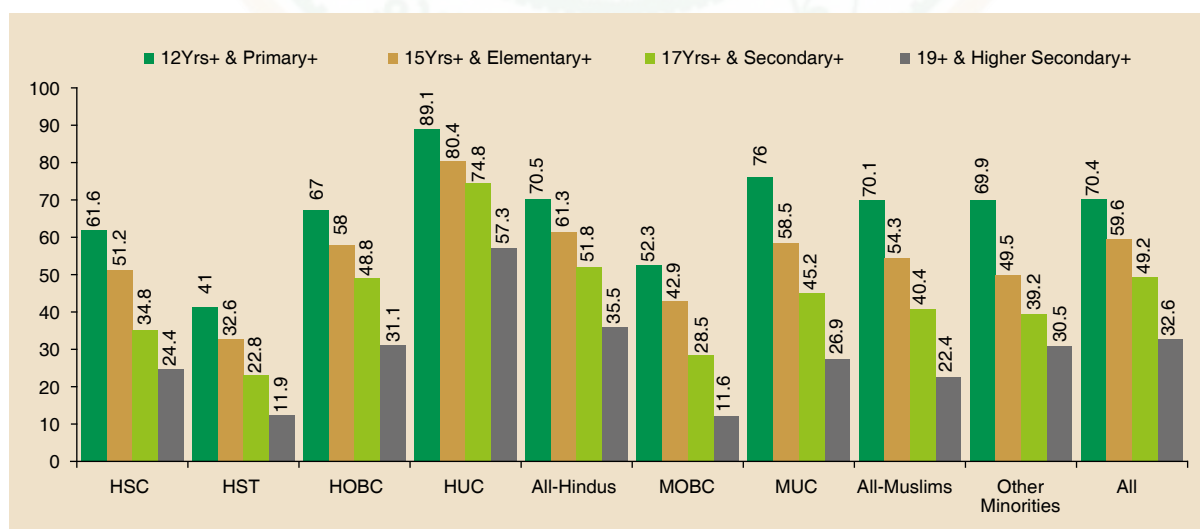
Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12.

In urban Telangana, there has been increase in attendance percentage at all levels except for Muslim-OBCs. Muslim-OBCs have registered a decline in attendance ratio in primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary. This reduces the overall performance of Muslim community in this regards. In contrast, the Hindu-OBCs have witnessed an increase in attendance at all the levels (Table 3.12)

Looking at gender-wise performance in Telangana, we observe that there has been an increase in attainment ratio in all the study

programmes by SCs, STs, Hindu-OBCs and Hindu-UCs. But it is Muslim-OBCs that did not perform well during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12. In fact, in most of study programmes, their attainment ratio decreased. Examining female attainment ratio across SRCs in different study programmes, we observe that Muslim-OBCs have performed very badly. In fact their attainment declined drastically in different study programmes within the period of six years from 2004 to 2010. However, in the case of Hindu community as a whole, we observe that the STs have made less improvements as compared

Figure 3.16: Differentials in educational attainment of urban female across SRCs in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12.

to other sub-categories of Hindu community. The other minorities have shown tremendous

achievements (Table 3.13 and 3.14 and Fig 3.15 and 3.16)

Table 3.15: Percentage distribution of household members (24 years and above) highest level of education across SRCs.

Education	SCs	STs	Hindu BCs	Hindu UCs	Hindu - ALL	Muslim-BCs(E)	Muslim UCs	Muslim -ALL	OTH	All
Rural										
Primary	24.5	20	22.7	13	21.5	24.2	24.2	24.2	21.4	22.3
Secondary	44.6	46.3	54.6	51.8	52.3	59.8	63.7	60.5	48.1	54.5
Intermediate	13.9	16.8	10.4	17.7	12.3	8.1	5.1	7.5	14	10.9
Graduation	13	10.5	8.6	13.5	10.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	12.2	8.9
Post Graduation	4	6.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.3	1.1	2.1	4.3	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban										
Primary	16.2	11.9	16.1	9.6	15.4	18.6	15.4	17.8	10.4	16.4
Secondary	53.6	54.2	52.1	59.6	53.2	58.1	59.7	58.5	42.7	55.4
Intermediate	15.7	16.9	14.3	13.5	14.7	9.5	11.1	9.9	20.1	12.2
Graduation	11.5	15.3	12.7	16	12.8	10.6	11.1	10.7	20.3	12.4
Post Graduation	3	1.7	4.7	1.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	3	6.3	3.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All										
Primary	20.5	16.9	20.2	12	19.2	19.8	16.9	19.1	13.7	18.5
Secondary	49	49.4	53.7	54.1	52.7	58.5	60.4	58.9	44.3	55.1
Intermediate	14.8	16.9	11.9	16.5	13.2	9.2	10.1	9.4	18.3	11.8
Graduation	12.2	12.3	10.1	14.3	11.1	9.5	10.2	9.7	18	11.1
Post Graduation	3.5	4.5	4	3.1	3.9	3	2.4	2.8	5.7	3.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

For the year 2016, the survey data (Table 3.15) reveals that Muslim households suffer badly on higher education. Among household members aged 24 years and above, among Hindus, around 19 percent have primary level of education, 53 per cent are secondary level educated and the higher education percentage varies between 3-10 percent from intermediate to post graduation. Among Muslims, overall 60 per cent population of age 24 years and above are secondary level educated, followed by 19 per cent primary educated. Only 2 per cent have any

post-graduation degree. If we compare rural-urban gap that currently exists, we observe a very small gap between them for both Hindus and Muslims. However, for Muslim-UCs, there is a huge gap for intermediate and graduation levels. Similar trend in household members education level is observed across all SRCs in the sense that more percentage of people are secondary level educated while least percentage are having post-graduation or above. But, in rural areas at intermediate and graduation level, Hindus are better off as compared to Muslims.

Table 3.16: School enrolment ratio across SRCs in Telangana

SRCs	2012-13 (%)		2013-14 (%)		2014-15 (%)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
SCs	15.52	15.57	15.32	15.40	14.85	14.90
STs	11.24	10.67	11.01	10.46	10.54	9.95
Hindu BCs	42.55	42.02	42.29	41.58	42.26	41.54
Hindu-UCs	19.83	20.01	20.05	20.33	20.75	20.93
Muslims	10.86	11.73	10.71	11.51	11.20	12.04
Christians	NA	NA	0.37	0.42	0.35	0.35
Others	NA	NA	0.25	0.31	0.23	0.28

Source: Director of School Education, Hyderabad

Table 3.17: Intermediate course enrolment ratio across SRCs in Telangana, 2014-15

Name of the Subject	Total No. of Students		SCs (%)		STs (%)		Hindu-BCs (%)		Muslims (%)		Others (%)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MPC	103852	76711	12.0	12.7	6.9	5.4	51.3	55.5	4.3	1.8	25.6	24.6
BPC	28024	61261	23.0	22.9	14.1	10.2	50.4	48.6	2.4	5.2	10.0	13.0
CEC	88580	63944	20.4	20.6	8.7	7.5	53.8	52.9	8.0	7.9	9.2	11.0
HEC	13682	9929	28.4	25.6	19.1	19.4	47.6	41.5	1.6	6.8	3.3	6.7
MEC	13169	12484	11.0	12.4	2.4	2.2	51.8	49.7	3.4	2.7	31.4	33.0
Other	226	674	12.8	26.4	14.2	3.3	34.1	33.7	9.3	12.6	29.6	24.0
Vocational Subject	21470	12801	25.7	33.7	14.5	22.8	48.3	35.9	6.4	4.1	5.1	3.5
Total	269003	237804	17.8	19.1	9.2	8.5	51.6	51.0	5.3	4.8	16.1	16.5

Source: Secretary, Board of Intermediate Education, Telangana State.

Note: MPC-Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, BPC-Botany, Physics and Chemistry, CEC-Commerce, Economics and Civics, HEC-History, Economics, Civics, MEC-Mathematics, Economics and Commerce

3.7 Enrolment in Various General Study Programmes

In this section we have analysed the enrolment ratio in various study programmes. Table 3.16 shows the enrolment ratio in schooling (1-10th Class). This shows Muslim students constitutes 10 to 12 per cent of total school enrolment. However, the Muslim girls outnumber the Muslim boys consistently. In the intermediate education in Telangana, the Muslim students constitutes a meagre percentage even less than the SCs and STs. Muslim boys and girls are relative more concentrated in the CEC course and are scarce in HEC course. But, the boys are

more scarce in HEC while girls are less in number in MPC course (Table 3.17). Coming to university education, we find a meagre percentage of Muslim students, even lesser than the percentage of intermediate level. It seems that the number of students after intermediate do not continue their study. University-wise information in Telangana shows that the Muslim students prefer Osmania University and Dr B R Ambedkar Open University more for higher studies (Table 3.18). However what is noticeable is that even with Muslims population that is nearly 44 per cent of the population in the city, Osmania University has less than 12 per cent Muslims at the graduate level and less than 6 per cent at the post graduate level.

Table 3.18: University enrolment ratio of Muslim students in Telangana, 2014-15

University	Graduates			Post Graduates			Graduates & Post Graduates		
	Total No. of Students	Muslim Students	per cent of Muslim Students	Total No. of Students	Muslim Students	per cent of Muslim Students	Total No. of Students	Muslim Students	per cent of Muslim Students
Osmania University	82551	9717	11.77	14488	812	5.60	97039	10529	10.85
Telangana University, Nizamabad	9339	289	3.09	1302	80	6.14	10641	369	3.47
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	66331	6708	10.11	8619	658	7.63	74950	7366	9.83
Prof. Jaya Shankar Agricultural University	639	20	3.13	NA	NA	NA	639	20	3.13
Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar	498	31	6.22	NA	NA	NA	498	31	6.22
Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	852	29	3.40
Kakatiya University, Warangal	23573	NA	NA	2746	NA	NA	26319	NA	NA
Satavahana University, Karimnagar	9970	NA	NA	1434	NA	NA	11404	NA	NA

Note: Data is related to all mentioned universities as other universities did not submit their data to the Commission.

Source: All concerned Universities and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Table 3.19: Enrolment ratio in various professional study programmes at Osmania University, 2014-15

Name of the Course	Total No. of Students		Out of Them									
			SCs		STs		Hindu BCs		Muslims		Christians	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
L.L.B (3 years)	1605	537	9.35	10.61	2.24	1.86	30.3	26.3	4.9	7.6	1.00	1.49
L.L.B (5 Years)	263	162	12.93	15.43	3.04	3.09	26.6	21.6	5.7	5.6	0.00	0.00
L.L.M	372	215	10.22	9.30	4.03	3.72	29.3	29.8	10.5	12.1	1.61	1.40
M.C.A	890	569	2.58	3.34	0.56	0.18	35.1	32.0	2.1	2.8	0.00	0.00
M.B.A	14096	8683	5.90	7.94	1.17	0.73	35.6	33.1	10.7	10.3	0.77	0.67

Source: Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Table 3.20: Students enrolment in Medical courses in Telangana, 2014-15

Course	Total No. Of Students	SCs	STs	BCs	Muslims	Others	% of Muslims
MBBS	1949	300	122	891	105	531	5.38
BDS	612	92	37	299	32	152	5.23
BAMS	95	15	7	60	2	11	2.1
BHMS	89	14	7	51	5	12	5.62
BNYS	21	5	1	7	0	8	0
TOTAL	2766	426	174	1308	144	714	5.2

Note: MBBS-Bachelor in Medicines and Bachelor in Surgery, BDS-Bachelor in Dental Surgery, BAMS-Bachelor of Ayurveda, Medicines and Surgery, BHMS-Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery, BNYS-Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yoga Science.

Source: NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada.

Table 3.21: Students allotted to the Engineering and Pharmacy courses pertaining to Convenor quota, 2015-16

SRCs	Eamcet - (Engineering)			B. Pharmacy		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
SCs	3799	2311	6110	466	927	1393
STs	2155	892	3047	236	249	485
BCs	13376	8625	22001	848	1744	2592
Muslims	3921	1151	5072	275	906	1181
Christians	239	171	410	4	58	62
Sikhs	13	6	19	0	1	1
Others	7880	7230	15110	215	677	892
Total	31383	20386	51769	2044	4562	6606
Share of Muslim Students (%)	12.49	5.64	9.8	13.45	19.85	17.87

Source: Convenor, EAMCET and Commissioner of Technical Education, Hyderabad.

Table 3.22: Students Enrolment in Polytechnic course, 2015-16.

Type of Polytechnic	Total No. of Students	SCs	STs	BCs	Muslims	Others	% of Muslims
Government	11141	2334	879	6108	723	1097	6.49
Private	27340	5308	2951	14017	1357	3707	13.56
Total	38481	7642	3830	20125	2080	4804	12.48

Source: Commissioner of Technical Education, Hyderabad.

Table 3.23: Students Enrolment in B.Sc. (Agriculture) at Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, 2014-15

Course	Total No. of Students	SCs	STs	OCs & BCs	Muslims	Christians	% of Muslim Students
B.Sc. (Agriculture)	338	35	19	284	11	3	3.25
B.Sc. (CABM)	47	3	1	43	2	0	4.26
B.Tech (Agri. Engineering)	60	9	5	46	2	0	3.33
B.Sc. (Hons) Home Science	116	19	14	83	3	1	2.59
B.Sc. Food Science & Nutrition	43	7	5	31	1	0	2.33
B.Sc. Fashion Technology	35	6	1	28	1	0	2.86
Total	639	79	45	515	20	4	3.13

Source: Registrar, Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

The enrolment in various professional courses in Osmania University is presented in Table 3.19. It is found that share of Muslim male and female in both the 3 years LLB and 5 Years LLB is less than 8 per cent. However, their shares rise in LLM are 10.5 per cent for male and 12.1 per cent for female respectively. In MBA, the share of Muslim male and female students is about 10 per cent each while their share in MCA is less than 3 per cent each. Similarly, in most of the Medical courses we observed that the share of Muslim students in 2014-15 was around 5 per cent except in BAMS (2.1 per cent) and BNYS (nil) (Table 3.20). In Engineering, share of Muslim students in total student allotment is 9.8 per cent. The share of Muslim boys is 12.49 per cent while Muslim girls have 5.64 per cent. In Pharmacy, the overall share of Muslim students in total allotted students is 17.87 per cent. The Muslims boys (13.45 per cent) have lower share than the girls (19.85 per cent) (Table 3.21). Table 3.22 reveals the share of Muslim students in Polytechnic course. The share stands at 12.48 per cent in 2015-16. However, it is more in private course (13.56 per cent) than Government course (6.49 per cent). Muslim students enrolment in various courses of Agricultural Sciences varies in-between 2-3 per cent except in Agri-Business course, it is 4.26 per cent (Table 3.23). In ITI, we found that only 4 per cent students are Muslims, out of 34,622 total students.

3.8 Isolated Illiteracy

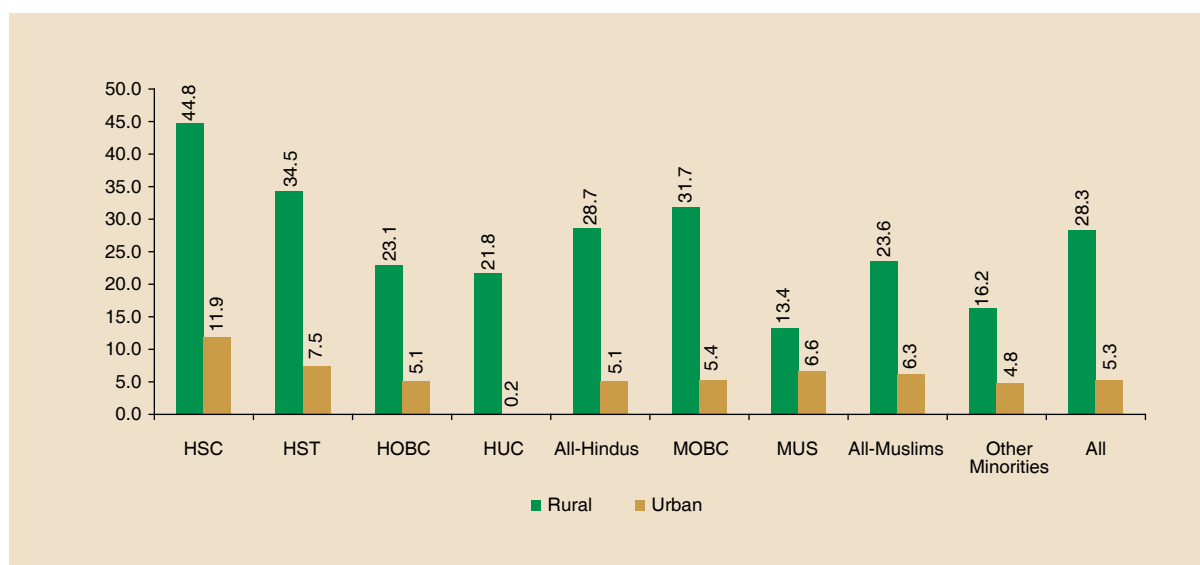
Illiteracy at the household level is a more serious problem than illiteracy at the individual level. If at least one member in the household is literate, it will benefit the other members in the household. Basu and Foster (1998) distinguish between proximate illiteracy and isolated illiteracy. Proximate illiteracy is a situation in which at least one member of a household is literate. Isolated illiteracy is a situation in which all the adult members of a household are illiterates. This distinction is important to take steps for the improvement of first time learners. With the help of the unit level data from the National Sample Survey, the incidence of isolated illiteracy can be identified.

The unit record data of the NSS on employment and unemployment for the year 2011-12 is used to estimate isolated illiteracy in different SRCs in rural and urban areas. At the state level, 18.9 per cent of the households were isolated illiterates in the sense that all the adult members in these households were illiterates. The proportion was the highest among ST and SC households at 30.5 and 34.5 per cent respectively. It was only 11 per cent among other Minorities and among Muslims, it was the lowest of all SRCs. However, the percentage of no adult literate households was high among Muslim OBCs (17.2 percent), that was third highest next to SCs and STs (Table A3.18).

There are significant differences between rural and urban areas in the percentage of isolated illiteracy. Around 45 per cent of SC, 35 per cent of ST and 32 per cent of Muslim-OBC households in rural areas were categorised as isolated literacy households as compared to 12 per cent, 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively in urban areas (Fig 3.12). One striking point is that the position of Muslim-upper caste is worse than that of Muslim OBCs in urban areas with 6.6 per cent of households falling this category.

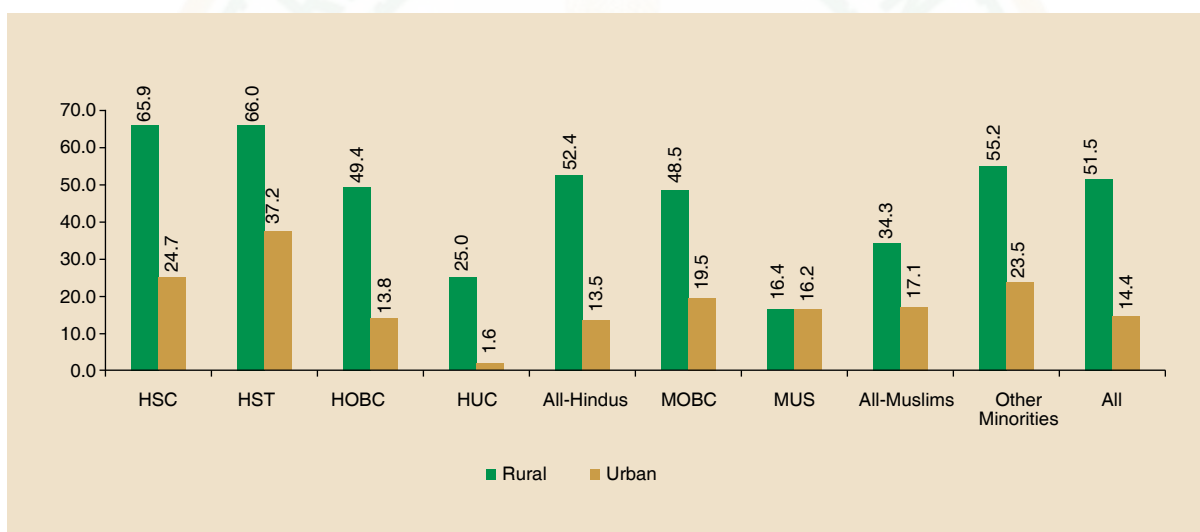
Isolated illiteracy among females is found to be significantly higher than overall isolated illiteracy. It is found that 37.3 per cent of the households have no adult female literates (Table A3.18). This percentage among Muslim upper caste was 16 per cent; the second lowest among SRCs, next to Hindu upper caste. There are significant differences between rural and urban areas in this percentage of female isolated illiteracy. Around 52 per cent of rural households had no adult female literates in the state. Around 66 per cent of households from SCs and STs had no adult female literates in their households in rural Telangana. This was about 49 per cent among Muslim OBCs. Though the percentage was lower in urban areas as compared to that of rural areas, the pattern across all SRCs remains the same.

Figure 3.17: Percentage of households with no literate adult member in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12.

Figure 3.18: Percentage of households with no female literate adult member in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12

3.9 District-wise Analysis of Literacy among Religions in Telangana

Data related to literacy for 2011 show that it is higher among other Minorities and Muslims both in rural and urban areas and also both in the case of male and female. The condition of Muslims was not worse than that of SCs and STs. Moreover it is better than all Hindus. However, they are lagging behind other Minorities in urban areas. Muslim population is concentrated in Hyderabad where Muslim population constitute 44 per cent of total population. Nizamabad,

Ranga Reddy, Medak and Adilabad are the other districts which have around 11 to 15 percent of Muslim population.

The pattern across the district is same as observed at the state level (Table A3.19 to Table A3.21). The percentage of literate population was higher among Muslims and other Minorities as compared to other religions and SCs and STs. However, in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts, the percentage of literates among Muslims was lower than other Hindus and other minorities. But it is relatively better than SCs and STs.

Table 3.24: Percentage of distribution of household members educated in different media of instruction in Telangana, 2016

Locality	Medium of instruction	SCs	STs	Hindu BCs	Hindu UCs	Hindu – All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-UCs	Muslim -All	Other minorities	All
Rural (%)	Urdu	0	0	0	0	0	31.9	36.6	32.7	0	11.7
	Hindi	0.6	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
	English	17.9	18.4	23.5	33.1	23.2	17.8	18.5	17.9	21.7	21.2
	Telugu	80.1	80.3	75.5	65.7	75.5	49.1	43.4	48	77.9	66
	Any other*	1.3	1	1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8
Urban (%)	Urdu	0	0	0	0	0	31.2	31.5	31.2	0	21.7
	Hindi	0.5	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.9	0.7	1	0.8	1.1	0.8
	English	34.5	37.2	35.3	39.2	35.5	46.7	52.2	48	45.4	45.4
	Telugu	63.8	59.6	62.6	56.2	62.3	20.9	14.8	19.5	52.5	31.3
	Any other*	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
All (%)	Urdu	0	0	0	0	0	31.3	32.5	31.6	0	18
	Hindi	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	1	0.7	0.8	0.6
	English	25	24.9	27.7	34.8	27.7	39.5	45.6	40.9	37.1	36.3
	Telugu	73.1	73.1	70.9	63	70.7	27.9	20.4	26.2	61.4	44.4
	Any other*	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

3.10 Medium of Instruction and Type of Institutions

The survey data presented in Table 3.24 reveals that in rural areas Telugu is the major medium of instruction among Hindus, though the percentage declines gradually if one moves across SRCs starting with SCs. English is the second major language as medium of instruction. In urban areas also, there is the same trend. But, there is a bigger gap between percentage of students studying in Telugu medium and English medium in rural area as compared to urban area. Among Muslims, there is a different story. In rural areas, Telugu is the major medium of instruction and Urdu is the second major language as medium of

instruction. But, in urban areas, English is the major medium of instruction followed by Urdu. In both areas, Urdu is second major language for medium of instruction. English seems to be the preferred medium of instruction among Muslims.

The type of institutions that the household educated members have studied shows that Government funded institutions are the major ones among all SRCs in Telangana (Table 3.25). However, the share of private institutions is also picking up in both rural and urban areas, though they play more conspicuous role in urban areas. Inter-SRCs comparison shows that Muslims preference for private educational institutions is more as compared to Hindus.

Table 3.25: Percentage distribution of household members' education by type of institutions in Telangana, 2016

Locality	Type of Institution	SCs	STs	Hindu BCs	Hindu UCs	Hindu All	Muslim BC-E	Muslim UCs	Muslim All	Other Minorities	All
Rural (%)	Private	19.2	21.1	27.7	38.7	27.0	22.4	24.0	22.7	21.0	24.8
	Govt.	80.6	78.9	72.1	61.2	72.8	77.3	75.5	77.0	78.4	74.9
	Aided	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
Urban (%)	Private	34.6	39.1	40.7	45.7	39.5	47.0	50.7	47.9	45.7	46.1
	Govt.	65.1	57.1	58.8	53.2	59.8	52.2	48.5	51.3	53.2	53.1
	Aided	0.4	3.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8
All (%)	Private	25.8	27.3	32.3	40.7	31.6	40.9	45.5	41.9	37.1	38.1
	Govt.	73.9	71.3	67.3	58.9	68.0	58.5	53.8	57.4	62.0	61.3
	Aided	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table 3.26: Percentage distribution of different reasons for discontinuing education/not going to school in Telangana across SRCs, 2016

Reasons for discontinuing studies	SCs	STs	Hindu BCs	Hindu UCs	Hindu - All	Muslim BC-E	Muslim UCs	Muslim -All	Other Minorities	All
Monetary problem	29.9	23.9	26.2	12.7	26.0	28.3	34.1	29.6	26.4	28.3
Any other*	14.9	16.3	16.5	35.2	17.3	24.9	25.6	25.1	18.1	22.4
Had to work	18.0	27.2	20.6	16.9	20.3	15.9	14.7	15.6	20.5	17.3
Marriage	17.2	12.0	19.3	26.8	18.7	11.9	10.2	11.5	17.1	13.9
Unable to cope up with study	9.2	9.8	7.6	1.4	7.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.5	6.9
Distance problem	1.9	1.1	2.8	1.4	2.4	5.4	3.4	4.9	1.6	4.0
Health Problem	5.0	6.5	3.4	1.4	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	5.2	3.3
Attendance problem	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.8
No facility for further education	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
No Urdu medium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6
No girls school	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Vocational training	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: *Any other: Got some kind of job. Also some felt though they study, there are no jobs; hence stopped.

Source: Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

3.11 Reasons for Discontinuing Education/Not Going to School

The household survey data presented in Table 3.26 shows that first five reasons are major reasons for discontinuing education or not going to school across the SRCs. The monetary problem or the poor economic condition is stated as the first major reason followed by the compulsion of working and earning a living, marriage and other reasons. The other reasons include getting some kind of job, no better future even if they study more, and so on. This reason for scepticism is a second major reason among Muslims next to poor economic conditions. Some other reasons which are not major reasons are like not able to cope with study, distance from home, health problem and so on.

3.12 Problems of Urdu Medium Schools in Old City in Hyderabad

A survey carried out by AP Urdu Academy in 2007, shows that there are 131 Government Urdu primary schools in Hyderabad mainly located in old city area with total strength of 21,899 Muslim students.³ This shows nearly 10 per cent of Muslim children in Hyderabad study in Government Urdu primary schools.

The survey of AP Urdu Academy throws light on the depressing conditions in which this 10 per cent Muslim primary student population try to get education. According to this survey, of the total 21,899 students, 8,366 are boys and 13,533 are girls. Out of these 131 Government Urdu primary schools, 85 schools don't have proper electricity, and 100 schools lack drinking water facility, 73 Primary Schools are in rented rooms, there are only 3339 benches to facilitate more than 21,000 students, and only 293 black

boards in 131 schools. This survey also reports that there is an urgent requirement of at least 194 primary school teachers, and construction of 310 toilets in Urdu primary schools. In the case of all Upper Primary and High Schools, Muslim students are 1,44,682 in which 66,321 are boys and 79,361 are girls. According to the Urdu Academy survey, there are 15,225 Muslim students in Government Urdu upper primary and high schools, in which 4,733 are boys and 10,492 are girls. This statistics shows that nearly 15 per cent of high school Muslim students study in Government Urdu High Schools. And this also shows that in Government Urdu high schools more girls study than the boys.

Another study by Shri Penumalli Madhu in 2008 on educational conditions of Muslims in Hyderabad delineates and analyses the situation. It says that though the number of Muslim students in old city are more⁴, education is in a bad shape. For the last ten years, 75 percent of sanctioned posts for aided schools have not been filled till date.

3.13 Summary

This chapter analysed literacy rate, changes in literacy rate over the periods and other indicators across SRCs. From the analysis it is revealed that the state's literacy rate is lagging behind the national average. Literacy rate across SRCs reveals that Muslims are marginally better off compared to other SRCs. But, they are worse off in higher education. Drop out ratio is very high among Muslims and when it comes to higher education, Muslim proportions are abysmally small. There are many reasons for discontinuing education. Most prominent reason is poor financial condition. There also exist wide rural-urban gaps and gender disparities in education across SRCs.

Footnote

¹ **Article 29** (Protection of interest of minorities) says (1) "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same." (2) "No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

Article 30 (Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions) says (1) "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice." (1A) "In making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority, referred to in clause (1), the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause." (2) "The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language."

Article 350A (Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage) says "It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities."

² The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) looks after the minority communities of India under National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. According to Government of India, six religious communities, viz: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains have been notified as minority communities in India.

³ http://twocircles.net/2012jul04/dying_urdu_education_hyderabad

⁴ http://archives.peoplesdemocracy.in/2008/0427_pd/04272008 article by Penumalli Madhu, 'Neglect of Education in Old city of Hyderabad', Peoples Democracy, Vol. XXXII, No. 16, April 27, 2008



Health Status and Living Conditions

4.1 Introduction

Health and wellness of people today are outcomes of a number of steps that the state and the private sector have taken in various fields of Public health, sanitation, drinking water, nutrition, women and child development, etc. The two committees set up to look into socioeconomic conditions of Muslims at the all India level the Sachar Commission (2006) and Kundu Committee (2014), reported slightly better health conditions for Muslims compared to other SRCs. The Mahmoodur Rahman Committee (2013) also found that Muslims fare better on health status in Maharashtra. However, there is clear indication that show Muslims fare better on health outcomes because of a number of factors like higher urban population, better access to health facilities, higher gender equality, hygiene and sanitation, etc. In this chapter we look into different aspects of health and living conditions of Muslims in Telangana.

4.2 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant and child mortality rate is an important indicator that measures socio-economic conditions and quality of life of people. In the absence of reliable data on age-specific death rates by religion, one is constrained to look at the differentials in early childhood mortality from available estimates based on surveys and Census based estimates. According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), Telangana state recorded an infant mortality rate of 28 per 1000 live births, however a 15 point variation was reported between urban (20 per 1000 births) and rural (35 per 1000 births). No separate estimates for Telangana state are

available for previous years by the Registrar General, Census Operations. Re-working the IMR estimates for Telangana state from the Reproductive and Child Health-Baseline Survey (IIHFW, 2007) indicated 49 per 1000 live births in 2006. Considering this estimate as a base, IMR declined by 21 points (from 49 to 28 per 1000 births) in a 9-year period, indicating a decline of 2.3 points per annum.

Available data from NFHS-3 for the year 2005-06 show that Muslims in the undivided Andhra Pradesh had lower child mortality rate compared to other SRCs. Muslims recorded an IMR of 52.2, which is 16 points lower than the state aggregate (68.4 per 1000 live births). Both neo-natal mortality rate (NNMR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) among Muslim children too was lower compared to other religious groups. During the twelve-year period between the NFHS-1 and NFHS-3 surveys in the undivided AP state, U5MR remained stagnant around 60 per 1000. Recent estimates of NFHS-4 for 2015-16 show that U5MR for Telangana state has reached 32 per 1000 births (38 in rural areas and 25 in urban areas).

4.3 Incidence of Anaemia

The presence of anaemia is characterized by a low level of haemoglobin in the blood. It is widespread in India. Anaemia can result in weakness, reduced physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity and mortality, impaired cognitive development and performance. Anaemia has detrimental effects on the health of both women and children. Anaemia among pregnant women may increase the risk of premature delivery, maternal mortality and

prenatal mortality. In this section, anaemia among children 6-59 months, school going children/adolescent of age 6-19 years, adults of age 20 and above years are discussed.

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 present religion and gender wise differences in anaemia level. Among children between 6-59 months in Telangana, 71 per cent children are anaemic. Women suffer from severe anaemia much more than men. The percentage among females (14 per cent) is higher than for males (12.7 per cent). Differences in degree of anaemia among females across SRCs

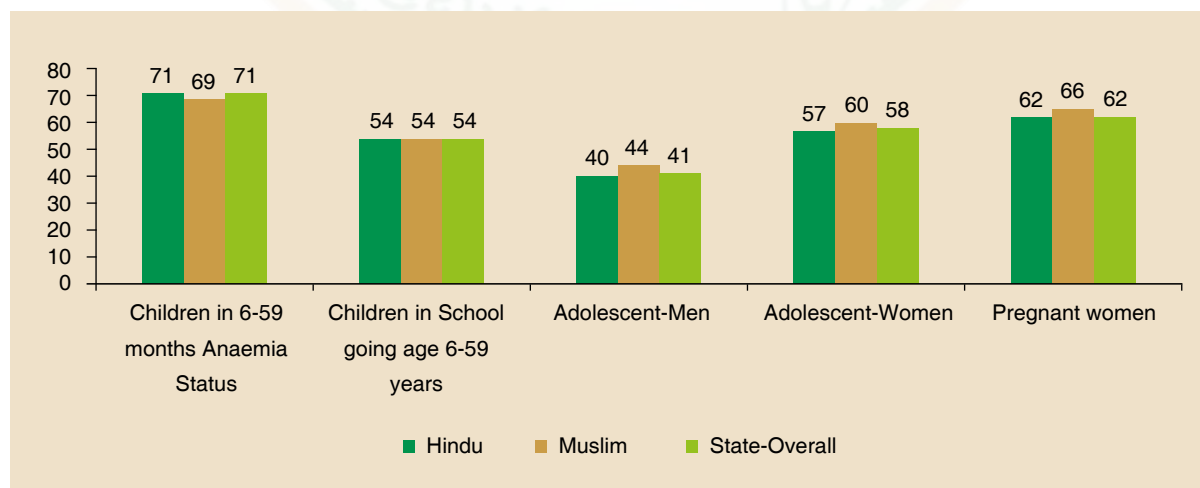
are negligible whereas Muslim male children are better off as to Hindu male children. Any anaemia (<11 g/dl) among 6-19 years of male is around 50 per cent whereas it is 59 per cent for female. Comparison of anaemia level across SRCs for 6-19 years old shows that Muslim population has slightly higher percentages of moderate and severe anaemia levels. Among pregnant women, differences are wide in between these two SRCs with 13 per cent severe cases among Muslims and 8 per cent in Hindus. The overall difference is 4 per cent between them, i.e., Muslims (62 per cent) and Hindus (66 per cent).

Table 4.1: Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, school going children/ adolescent age 6-19 years classified as having anaemia across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13

Age group and level of anaemia	Males having anaemia (%)			Females having anaemia (%)		
	Muslims	Hindus	All Religions	Muslims	Hindus	All Religions
Anaemia among children 6-59 months						
Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)	9.4	13.6	12.7	15.2	14.1	14.0
Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	34.4	43.0	42.5	42.4	41.1	41.5
Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	21.9	15.4	16.1	14.1	15.0	15.0
Any Anaemia (< 11 g/dl)	65.6	71.4	71.4	71.7	70.3	70.5
Anaemia among 6-19 years						
Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)	6.7	5.1	5.2	7.0	6.8	7.0
Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	27.6	27.1	27.2	37.0	33.1	33.5
Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	17.8	16.7	17.0	12.5	19.1	18.3
Any Anaemia (< 11 g/dl)	52.2	48.8	49.5	56.5	59.0	58.8

Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of anaemia status across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13



Source: District Level Household and Family Survey-4, 2012-13.

A marginal variation in anaemia among children is reported across religious groups: 69 per cent among Muslim children in 6-59 months as compared to 71 per cent in children belonging to Hindu community. The adolescent females are reported to have 17 per cent higher (58 per cent) anaemia prevalence compared to adolescent men (41 per cent). In the case of women aged 20 years and above, three out of five Muslims (59.6 per cent) reported anaemia as compared to 57 per cent Hindu adolescents. Anaemia (below 11.0 g/dl) among pregnant women was higher among Muslims (66 per cent) as compared to Hindu (62 per cent), Christians (49.6 per cent) respectively. Thus, anaemia status among Muslim children (6-59 months) recorded lower proportion than the state aggregate. However, in other categories, Muslims recorded above average figure.

Table 4.2 shows the anaemia level for adults (20 years and above) across SRCs by different characteristics. As per international standards, the level of anaemia for males is 13 HB g/dl and for females, it is 12 HB g/dl.¹ The degree of anaemia among females is higher than the males across all SRCs. In the case of males in Telangana, the prevalence of anaemia increases with age except in the case of Muslims. In the case of Muslims, younger people are more anemic than the middle aged people. For young females, it is high when they are having children and menstruation. In the age group 50-59, when women are in post menopause period, anaemia level is lower in comparison to younger ages.

However, for age 60 and above the prevalence is again increasing. Looking at the prevalence

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of adults (age ≥ 20 years) anaemic across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13

Characteristics	Prevalence of any anaemia (<13 g/dl) among males (%)				Prevalence of any anaemia (<12 g/dl) among females (%)			
	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	HinduUCs	Muslims	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslims
Age Group								
20-29	68.3	62.8	63.5	70.8	76.9	72.0	73.3	78.0
30-39	68.3	66.7	69.3	74.3	72.6	72.1	71.3	74.0
40-49	75.4	67.1	71.4	65.0	71.5	72.5	72.8	75.8
50-59	70.8	71.4	76.1	71.2	73.3	69.0	73.4	67.7
60+	79.1	76.8	80.0	80.0	79.3	75.0	73.4	76.0
Tobacco Use								
No	71.6	68.7	72.1	71.5	75.6	72.5	72.8	74.8
Yes	72.8	65.7	69.5	72.3	66.2	66.1	72.6	74.7
Smoking								
No	71.9	68.6	72.0	72.2	75.0	72.0	72.4	74.9
Yes	71.4	67.1	70.8	69.6	67.0	76.6	(100)	70.9
Alcohol								
No	71.9	70.1	73.0	73.2	74.8	72.0	72.3	74.9
Yes	71.6	65.1	69.3	68.2	74.5	73.8	90.2	68.8
Place of Residence								
Rural	72.5	68.3	69.8	69.5	74.2	71.4	71.4	76.8
Urban	69.7	68.2	73.5	72.7	76.5	73.3	74.1	73.8
Total	71.8	68.2	71.7	71.6	74.8	72.1	72.8	74.8

Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13.

of anaemia by different habits like smoking, tobacco, and drinking alcohol, it is observed that there is no specific pattern in the case of both males and females. Pattern of rural-urban difference in anaemia for Muslims is quite different. In the case of Muslim males, it is higher in urban areas whereas it is higher for Muslim women in rural areas. Prevalence of anaemia among rural Muslim women and SC/ST women in urban areas is worst in all socio-economic groups.

District wise prevalence of anaemia for adults (20 years and above) across SRCs is presented in Table 4.3. Muslim males living in Warangal, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Khammam have higher prevalence in comparison to all other groups. Similarly, Muslim women living in Khammam, Karimnagar, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Adilabad have higher rates in comparison to other groups. A majority of Muslims live in the districts of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy and are anaemic.

Table 4.3: District wise adults (age ≥ 20 years) anaemic across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13

District	Prevalence of any anaemia (<13 g/dl) among males (%)				Prevalence of any anaemia (<12 g/dl) among females (%)			
	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslim	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslim
Adilabad	73.4	68.2	67.9	68.4	66.9	65.4	71.7	76.5
Nizamabad	58.8	59.6	54.9	63.8	75.0	74.7	73.3	71.3
Karimnagar	62.8	72.3	77.6	61.1	78.6	77.8	69.7	82.7
Medak	66.7	59.2	72.0	59.5	72.9	69.6	69.1	60.0
Hyderabad	70.7	66.4	74.6	82.1	70.3	69.7	73.2	79.6
Ranga Reddy	72.7	65.5	63.6	80.9	75.5	74.0	70.5	77.0
Mahabubnagar	77.6	65.4	68.8	69.5	70.7	65.7	61.2	64.0
Nalgonda	71.9	72.9	77.6	70.8	78.8	75.3	73.6	77.4
Warangal	76.9	74.3	81.7	85.3	77.3	75.3	73.1	75.3
Khammam	78.5	74.6	77.6	79.8	84.0	77.8	83.9	83.5
Total	71.8	68.2	71.7	71.6	74.8	72.1	72.8	74.8

Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13.

Table 4.4: Percentage of children under age five years classified according to three anthropometric indices across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13

Nutritional status	-2sd (per cent)				-3sd (per cent)			
	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslims	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslims
Stunting	23.0	24.3	26.0	21.1	12.9	13.9	16.0	12.1
Wasting	27.9	32.0	22.8	23.7	16.9	19.6	12.0	17.3
Underweight	30.6	29.3	21.9	27.8	13.2	13.8	11.4	11.1

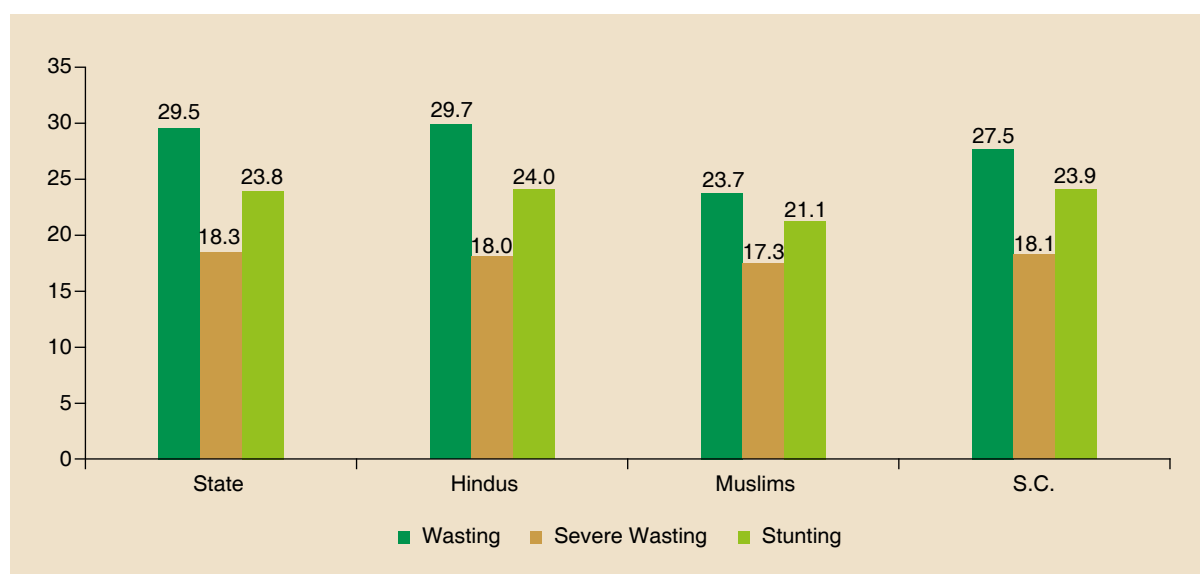
Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13.

4.4 Nutritional Status

Nutritional status is usually measured through three indicators: (a) weight for age (underweight), (b) height for age (stunting) and (c) weight for height (wasting). According to DLHS-4 survey in 2012-13, incidence of

wasting (weight-for-height) among children was the highest in rural Telangana (32 per cent) as compared to urban Telangana (27 per cent). Muslim children below 5 years reported lower prevalence (24 per cent) of wasting as compared to the SC (27 per cent) and ST children (30 per cent) respectively.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of malnutrition across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13



Source: District Level Household and Family Survey-4, 2012-13.

4.4.1 Incidence of Stunting

The incidence of stunting is also low among Muslim children (21 per cent) as compared to Hindu children (24 per cent) and the aggregated State average (23 per cent). The incidence of under-weight children below five years is reported as 30 per cent at state level. The Christian community (38 per cent) recorded the highest percentage followed by Hindu community (29 per cent) and lowest among Muslims (28 per cent) respectively (Figure 4.2). Muslim children experienced a significantly lower risk of being under weight or stunted than a child belonging to other SRCs in the state.

4.4.2 Incidence of Wasting

The incidence of wasting (weight for height) for children below six years is recorded as 30 per cent in 2012-13 for Telangana State. Out of that Muslim children reported 24 per cent which is six percentage points lower than the state average. For Hindu children, the incidence of wasting is

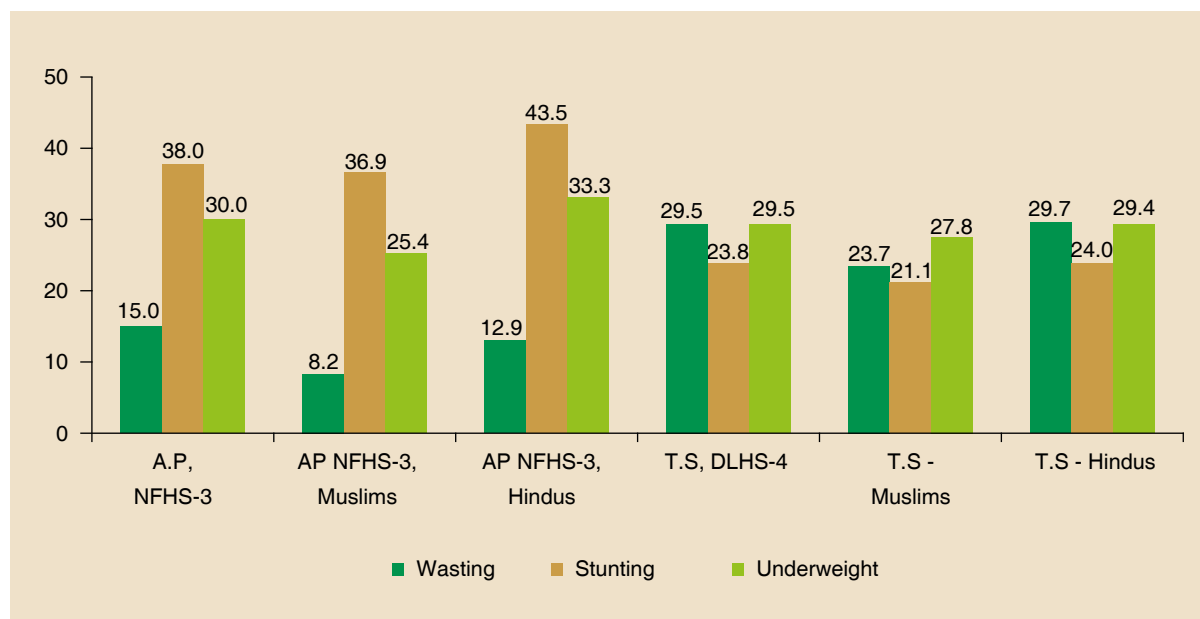
recorded as 29.7 per cent which is slightly above the state's average.

4.4.3 Incidence of Underweight

Underweight is a composite index of both stunting and wasting indicators. The underweight children remained around 30 per cent in the recent DLHS-4 survey for Telangana State. The Muslim community (27.8 per cent) fares slightly better than the Hindu community (29.4 per cent).

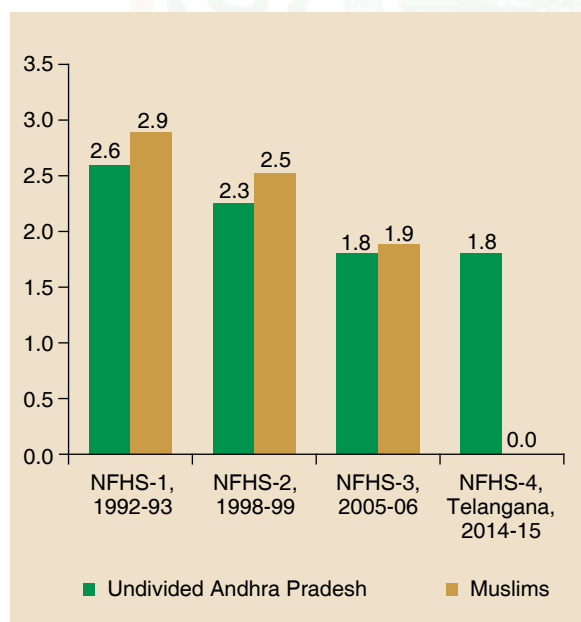
Thus, the comparison between two communities on the basis of two nutritional related indicators related to children below 6 years, i.e., prevalence of anaemia (among children 6-59 months) and nutritional indicators (wasting, stunting and under weight), reveals that Muslim children are showing lower incidence than Hindu children and the state's average of all-SRCs. Muslim children are less likely to be under weight as compared to Hindu children.

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of nutritional status across SRCs in Telangana, 2005-06 and 2012-13



Source: National Family and Health Survey-3, 2005-06 and District Level Household and Family Survey-4, 2012-13.

Figure 4.3a: Total fertility rate in undivided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (children per women)



Source: Various rounds of National Family and Health Survey (NFHS).

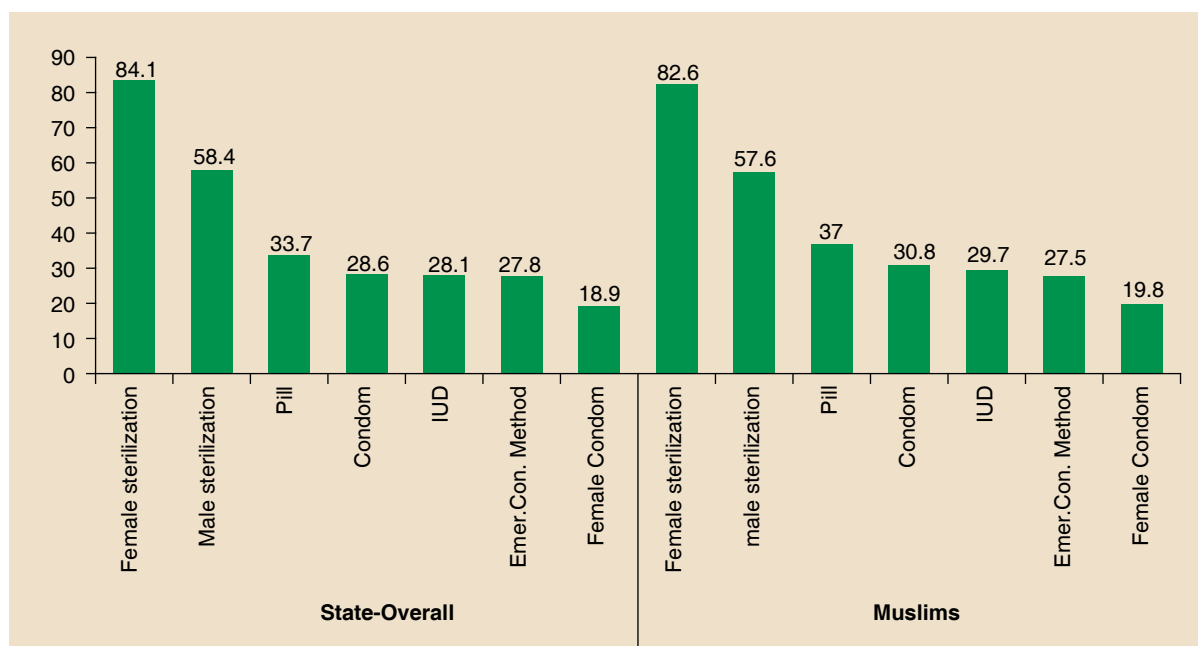
4.5 Fertility and Contraception

At current fertility levels, a woman in Telangana would have an average of 1.8 children in her life time, which is below replacement level of fertility (NFHS-4, 2014-15). Fertility decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2; it decreased more rapidly (by 0.5 children) during 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 2005-06 (NFHS-3). Fertility among Muslims is marginally higher than overall fertility. However, higher decline is recorded among Muslims by 0.36 and 0.64 children as compared to overall aggregate (Figure 4.3a).

4.5.1 Use of Contraceptive Methods

Contraception usage is encouraged to promote a healthy married lifestyle and for population stability. There are various forms of contraception available to men and women in Telangana for limiting and spacing childbirth (Figure 4.4). 'Modern' contraceptive methods

Figure 4.4: Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among married women (%) in Telangana, 2012-13



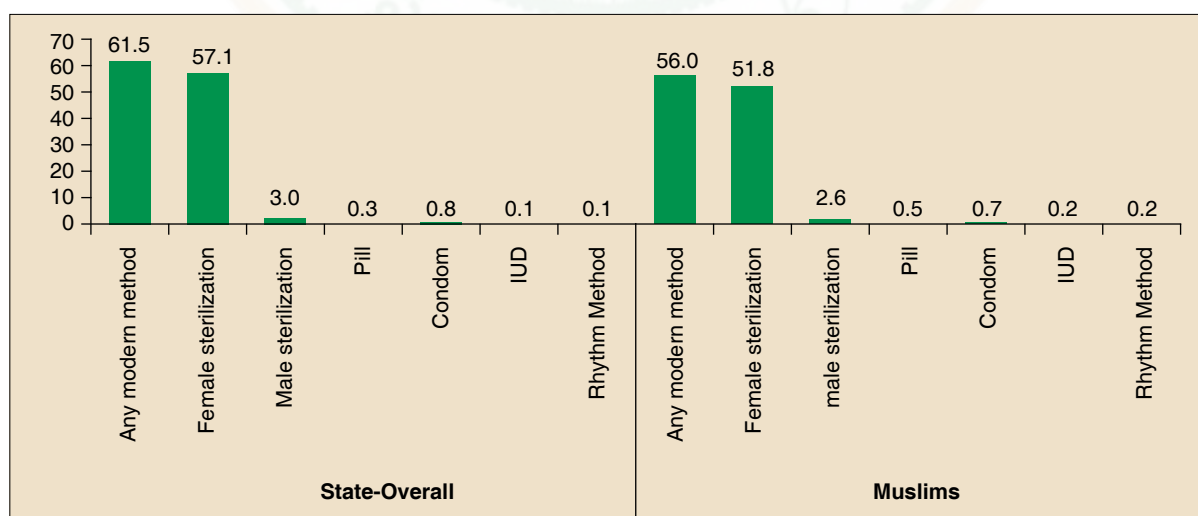
Source: National Family and Health Survey-4, 2014-15.

include the Intrauterine device (IUD), Pills, Emergency contraceptive pills (ECP), injectables, condoms, female condoms and sterilization. Other methods of contraception include rhythm method and withdrawal.

Eight out of ten Muslim married women have an awareness of contraception in Telangana (IIPS, 2015). In 2012-13, the Government family planning programmes promoted three

temporary methods – pill, IUD, condom and female condom and emergency contraceptive method usage (DLHS-4). Marginal variations were reported across religious and caste groups (Figure 4.5). There was awareness to the extent of 83 per cent about female sterilization but male sterilization was known to only 58 per cent and the condom, IUD and emergency contraceptive methods were known only to a quarter of Muslim women.

Figure 4.5: Percentage of utilization of contraceptive methods in Telangana, 2012-13



Source: National Family and Health Survey-4, 2014-15

In terms of utilization, female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 57 per cent currently married women in 15-49 years in the state. Female sterilisation is used by 56 per cent Muslim women in the same age group. Male sterilization remained below 3 per cent across religion and caste groups. In 2015-16, over half (57 per cent) used any modern contraception, and 54 per cent married women opted for female sterilization followed by 1.6 per cent male sterilization method (IIPS, 2016). Only 17 per cent of Muslim women and 22 per cent women at state level avail Government facility for spacing methods. Thus, Muslim women reported marginal variations in knowledge and utilization of these contraceptive methods compared to others.

4.6 Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in India decreased from 254 to 167 deaths per 100,000 live births (SRS, 2014) between the period 2004-05 and 2012-13. In the undivided Andhra Pradesh state, it declined from 154 to 92 in the same period. Improvements in maternal health services, pregnant women undergoing ante-natal care and preference of delivery in health institutions under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) helped the steep reduction of MMR by 87 points at all-India level and 62 points for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Ante-natal care is considered one of the important components of maternal health care for early birth planning and identification of high risk pregnancy. According to NFHS-4 (2015-16) in Telangana State, 83 per cent mothers availed ante-natal care in the first trimester and three-fourth mothers (75 per cent) availed at least four ante-natal care visits. Seven out of ten (72 per cent) mothers availed ante-natal care from private health institutions as compared to 40 per cent in Government health facilities (DLHS-4, 2012-13). Despite 75 per cent of mothers availing the prescribed four or more ANC check-ups, only 42 per cent received full ante-natal care (four ANC visits by a health personnel, two doses TT injection, consumption of 100 IFA tablets) during 2015-16 (NFHS-4). The low coverage of full ante-natal care remained around 40 per cent among Muslims and all-groups. Muslim mothers on par with state aggregate received 74 per cent of prescribed two TT injections. However, consumption of IFA tablets/syrup by mothers during pregnancy remained around 40 per cent across all religious and across caste groups - which is responsible for lower full ante-natal care in the state.

4.6.1 Ante-natal Care (ANC) Checkups

During ANC check-ups, health workers (ANM/ASHA) monitor pregnant woman's weight, blood pressure, urine test, blood test, examination of abdomen and sonography. Mothers belonging to Muslim community availed above seven check-ups higher than other SRCs (DLHS-4, 2012-13).

Table 4.5: Health facility visited for delivery in last five years by households in Telangana

SRCs	Government Health Facility (%)	Private Health Facility (%)	Home Delivery (%)	Total
SCs	55.1	40.6	4.3	100
STs	51	34.7	14.3	100
Hindu BCs	39.7	56.5	3.8	100
Hindu UCs	18.2	72.7	9.1	100
Hindu - All	42.6	52.6	4.8	100
Muslim-BC-E	44.4	51.7	3.9	100
Muslim-Others	45.3	53.1	1.6	100
Muslim-All	44.6	52	3.3	100
Other Minorities	55.6	40.5	3.9	100
All	45.1	51	3.9	100

Source: Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.6.2 Delivery Care

In India, an immense thrust was given to delivery care, which ensures child deliveries under proper hygienic conditions. The domiciliary (non-institutional) deliveries in Telangana state declined from 23 per cent in 2007-08 (DLHS-3) to 8.5 per cent in 2015-16 (NFHS-4). However, according to DLHS-4 survey, domiciliary deliveries are lower among Muslim (3.9 per cent) compared to Hindus (5.5 per cent), Scheduled Caste (5 per cent) respectively. In the state, institutional deliveries increased from 77 per cent in 2007-08 to 91 per cent in 2014-15 (94 per cent in DLHS-4). Ninety-six per cent of institutional and domiciliary deliveries were conducted by skilled health personnel (Table 4.5). In the state, 62 per cent pregnant women preferred delivery at private institutions in 2012-13 and this increased to 69 per cent by 2015-16 (NFHS-4). According to DLHS-4 survey, pregnant women preferring private institutions varied from 73 per cent for Hindu women, 72 per cent for Muslim women and 56 per cent for SC women. Across all SRCs, the mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery has been bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor and cart. The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) financial assistance for institutional delivery availed by Muslim mothers was lower (17 per cent) compared to all-groups (20.5 per cent) in the state. The Commission's survey data in 2016 shows that 95 per cent deliveries are taking place in either private or Government hospitals. Except SCs and STs, others (both Hindu BC's and UCs and also Muslims) prefer private hospitals over government hospitals (Table 4.5).

The overall coverage of JSY has increased but access to the scheme has been very poor among Muslim households as only one-fourth (24.6 per cent) had access to the scheme (Table 4.6). The utilization was better among SCs and STs with 40.6 per cent and 35.7 per cent respectively. Interestingly, utilization of JSY scheme was better among rural households (32.9 per cent) as compared to the households in urban areas (22.1 per cent).

Table 4.6: Percentage of households received Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) benefits in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	All (%)
SCs	37.4	45.1	40.6
STs	42.3	25	35.7
Hindu-BCs	27.5	32.4	29.1
Hindu-UCs	14.3	20	16
Hindu - All	29.4	34.9	31.4
Muslim-BCs(E)	32.2	21.6	23.7
Muslim-UCs	31.6	23.5	27.9
Muslim-All	32.9	22.1	24.6
Other minorities	42.6	34.7	37.5
All	31.9	26	28.3

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.6.3 Post-natal Care

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur within 48 hours of the delivery. Hence safe delivery programmes have increasingly been emphasized in the post-natal care, recommending that all women receive checks up within two days of delivery. According to the NFHS-4, majority of women (82 per cent) received post-natal care from doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel within the two days of delivery.

The DLHS-4 (2012-13) reports that around 71 per cent women receive post-natal checkup within 48 hours after delivery and 75 per cent of the women within two weeks of delivery. About 77 per cent of Muslim women received post-natal care within two days after delivery compared to Hindus (71 per cent), Christian (69 per cent) and Scheduled caste (70 per cent) communities respectively.

4.7 Child Immunization

The vaccination of children against six serious but preventable diseases (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles) has received maximum attention in recent

child health care programmes in India. The percentage of children who were fully vaccinated against prescribed vaccines decreased from 72.2 per cent in 2007-08 (by aggregating 10 district information of Telangana) to 47.5 per cent in 2012-13 and reached 68.1 per cent by 2015-16.

According to DLHS-4, 2012-13, 93 per cent of Muslim children received BCG vaccine, and 79 per cent received at least three doses of Polio vaccine. However, 84 per cent were vaccinated against measles, and only 62 per cent received three doses of DPT. The corresponding figures for all groups are 92 per cent, 76 per cent, 83 per cent and 64 per cent respectively. No wide variations are reported in terms of child immunization across socio-religious communities. Between DLHS surveys, the possession of immunization card shown to the investigator by mother declined from 44 per cent to 20.6 per cent. Out of that, 20 per cent Hindu mothers and 20 per cent Muslim mother possessed immunization card (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Percentage of children within the age group of 12-23 months receiving all vaccinations across SRCs in Telangana

SRCs	Children with all vaccines (%)	No vaccination (%)	Mothers showed Immunization Card (%)
Hindus	47.3	2.8	20.2
Muslims	48.2	2.6	20.4
Christians	44.8	0.0	29.5
Total	47.5	2.6	20.6

Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13.

Note: All vaccinations include BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccines (excluding Polio 0).

4.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to tackle public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. In 1988, the *Prevention of Food Adulteration Act* was amended to fix the minimum iodine content of salt at 30 parts per million (ppm) at the manufacturing level and 15 ppm at the consumer level (MOHFW, 1994). According to

the DLHS-4 (2012-13) survey, more than half (56 per cent) households used salt with adequate iodine content. Urban households are more likely to use iodized salts than rural counterparts (61 per cent and 52 per cent respectively). Households with Muslim heads are more likely to use iodized salt (63 per cent) than households with Hindu (55 per cent) or Christian (59 per cent) heads. The three NFHS surveys in the undivided Andhra Pradesh and the DLHS-4 (2012-13) for Telangana State give an idea about the utilization of iodized salt which increased from 31 per cent in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) to 56 per cent in 2012-13 (Table 4.8). During the period of six years from 2005-06 to 2012-13, the iodized salt utilization is higher among Muslim households.

Table 4.8: Percentage households tested by content of iodine in salt consumption by SRCs in Telangana and undivided Andhra Pradesh

SRCs	Below 15 PPM (%)	Adequate (15 + PPM)* (%)	Total
Telangana State for 2012-13			
Hindus	45.2	54.8	100
Muslims	37.3	62.7	100
Christians	40.8	59.2	100
Total	44.3	55.7	100
Andhra Pradesh for 2005-06			
Hindus	69.7	30.3	100
Muslims	63.6	36.4	100
Christians	67.4	32.6	100
Total	69	31	100

Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13 for Telangana and National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)-3, 2005-06 for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Note: PPM stands for parts per million

4.9 Prevalence of Blood Pressure and Blood Sugar

In Table 4.9, we present two classes namely no blood pressure (systolic > 129) and any blood pressure (Diastolic > 84) from DLHS-4 (2012-13). Similarly, for random blood sugar, only two categories are considered normal (when the value is up to 140) and sugar when the value is above 140. In Table 4.9, the prevalence of blood pressure and sugar across SRCs by different

characteristics are presented. Prevalence of blood pressure among Hindu-UCs is higher than Muslims and other groups like SCs/STs and Hindu-OBCs for all age groups. Prevalence of blood pressure among Muslims is similar to Hindu-OBCs. It is interesting to note that from the age groups of 20-29 years to 30-39 years, the prevalence of blood pressure increases by 14 percentage points among Muslims males

whereas in the case of Hindu-UCs, it is 12 percentage points and for Hindu-OBCs, it increased by 10 percentage points. This shows that transition of adults from the age group of 20-29 to 30-39 age groups is very crucial and shows a spurt in the prevalence of blood pressure. Blood pressure among females is found higher for Hindu-UCs followed by Hindu-OBCs and Muslims.

Table 4.9: Prevalence of blood pressure and sugar level among adults(age ≥ 20 years) across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Blood Pressure (%) Systolic >129 and Diastolic > 84				Blood Sugar level >140 (%)			
	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslims	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslims
Age Group								
20-29	16.2	16.9	19.7	17.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.4
30-39	24.0	26.9	31.5	31.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	5.2
40-49	30.7	35.1	42.8	37.9	7.6	7.5	10.5	12.6
50-59	32.5	42.8	47.6	43.7	9.4	10.9	12.5	17.4
60+	41.3	47.2	57.5	47.5	9.8	13.1	15.9	20.3
Sex								
Females	22.5	26.9	33.4	25.8	5.7	6.1	7.6	9.2
Males	31.1	35.3	43.2	37.3	5.9	7.3	8.9	8.9
Tobacco Use								
No	24.6	29.6	37.4	29.3	5.7	6.7	8.3	8.9
Yes	38.2	40.4	45.2	45.8	6.6	6.1	7.7	10.0
Smoking								
No	25.1	29.6	37.2	29.9	5.7	6.6	7.9	8.8
Yes	35.0	38.6	44.8	41.7	6.3	7.0	10.9	10.9
Alcohol								
No	24.7	29.0	36.4	29.3	5.8	6.5	7.7	8.9
Yes	34.6	38.4	45.7	41.6	5.8	7.2	10.5	10.0
Place of Residence								
Rural	26.1	30.6	40.1	30.2	5.5	6.3	6.8	5.6
Urban	27.5	31.2	36.2	31.8	6.8	7.3	9.6	10.7
Total	26.4	30.8	38.1	31.2	5.8	6.6	8.2	9.0

Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13.

Prevalence of blood sugar among Muslims is higher than in the case of other SRCs. The lowest prevalence is found in the age group of 20-29 for Hindu-UCs. As age increases, the prevalence of blood sugar (>140) also goes up (Table 4.9). In the case of Muslims, and Hindu-UCs, prevalence of blood sugar increases rapidly as age rises. Among Hindus-UCs and Muslims, those who smoke have three to two per cent

higher prevalence compared to those who do not smoke. Prevalence of blood sugar by other personal habits does not show substantial differences across SRCs. The rural-urban difference in the prevalence of blood sugar level among Muslims is quite significant with 5 percentage points higher rates in urban areas. It may be due to the lack of physical activity among Muslims living in crowded urban areas.

Table 4.10: Districts wise prevalence of blood pressure and sugar level among adults (age ≥ 20 years) across SRCs in Telangana, 2012-13.

District	Blood Pressure (%) Systolic > 129 and Diastolic > 84				Blood Sugar level >140 (%)			
	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslims	Hindu SCs/STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslims
Adilabad	22.5	28.9	32.0	29.9	5.4	5.4	9.0	7.4
Nizamabad	21.7	32.2	50.0	35.7	8.5	7.2	13.2	12.6
Karimnagar	24.6	28.2	44.3	29.8	5.3	7.2	8.3	15.3
Medak	29.4	28.6	39.4	35.2	5.2	4.9	7.9	5.1
Hyderabad	35.7	33.3	31.3	28.6	6.2	5.9	3.7	10.4
Ranga Reddy	31.8	35.6	49.1	36.5	7.9	6.4	12.0	8.3
Mahabubnagar	28.6	32.6	40.5	27.5	6.3	7.5	6.6	8.0
Nalgonda	23.0	26.8	30.4	22.4	5.7	6.8	10.7	11.6
Warangal	30.9	36.0	39.8	37.1	5.1	7.4	7.5	8.4
Khammam	25.0	26.5	29.1	26.9	4.3	10.1	10.1	12.6
Total	26.4	30.8	38.1	31.2	5.8	6.6	8.2	9.0

Source: District Level Household and Family Survey (DLHS)-4, 2012-13.

Prevalence of blood pressure and blood sugar at the district level is presented in Table 4.10. In the case of Hindu-UCs, blood pressure level is higher than other SRCs in all districts except in Hyderabad. Among Muslims, the prevalence of blood pressure is lower as compared to Hindu-UCs but higher than SCs/STs and Hindu-OBCs in most of the districts. In the case of SCs/STs and Hindu-OBCs, the prevalence of blood pressure is higher in the district of Hyderabad compared to other groups, and it may be because of adjustment problems in urban areas.

Prevalence of blood sugar among Muslims in most districts is higher than other SRCs. In the districts of Karimnagar, Khammam, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, and Hyderabad, more than 10 per cent adults suffer from problem of high blood sugar. Among Hindu-UCs, the prevalence of blood sugar is more than 10 percentage points in the district of Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Khammam. The districts of Nizamabad, Khammam, Nalgonda and Karimnagar have a high concentration of sugar blood cases.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of households' preference for different types of health facilities in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			All (%)			
	Private Health facility	Govt Health facility	Medical shop	Private Health facility	Govt Health facility	Medical shop	Private Health facility	Govt Health facility	Medical shop	Total
SCs	50.4	49.6	0	38.6	61	0.4	45.7	54.2	0.2	100
STs	34.7	65.3	0	58.8	41.2	0	43.2	56.8	0	100
Hindu BCs	58.6	41.2	0.2	50.1	49.3	0.6	55.8	43.8	0.3	100
Hindu UCs	69.5	30.5	0	65.8	34.2	0	68.5	31.5	0	100
Hindu - All	57	42.9	0.1	48.8	50.7	0.5	54.2	45.5	0.3	100
Muslim-BC-E	49.4	50.4	0.2	46	53.7	0.3	46.9	52.8	0.3	100
Muslim -UCs	52.8	47.2	0	43.8	55.3	0.9	45.8	53.5	0.7	100
Muslim -All	50	49.8	0.2	45.5	54.1	0.4	46.7	52.9	0.4	100
Other minorities	41.9	57.6	0.5	47.2	52.3	0.5	45.2	54.4	0.5	100
All	53.1	46.7	0.2	46.4	53.1	0.4	49.3	50.4	0.3	100

Source: Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.10 Preference for Health Facilities

The CGG COI household survey data reveals the preferences among health facilities and medical treatment in Telangana in 2016 (Table 4.11). Government hospitals and private facilities are the choices available. The preference differs across SRCs among Hindus but not among Muslims in rural areas. Around 70 per cent Hindu UCs prefer private health care facilities followed by 59 per cent of Hindu BCs, 50 per cent of SCs and 35 per cent of STs. Among Muslims, around 47 per cent prefer private and 53 per cent prefer Government health facilities.

Among Muslims overall there is not much difference in preference between private and

Government hospitals in rural areas. But, in urban areas, 9 per cent more people prefer Government hospitals (54 per cent) as compared to private hospitals (45.5 per cent). However, in rural areas Muslims do prefer private hospitals (53 per cent) to Government hospitals (47 per cent). In urban areas again, there is a variation in people's preference for medical facilities across SRCs. The SC community which equally preferred the private and public facilities in rural areas mostly prefers Government hospital facility in urban areas. Similarly, for STs the private - government gap in preference of hospital facilities is reversed in urban areas and for OBCs the gap declines in urban area. The trend remains more or less similarly for STs and UCs in the sense that they prefer private facilities more.

Table 4.12: Percentage of household members' treatment seeking behavior across SRCs by institutions, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			All (%)			
	Private	Govt.	No treatment	Private	Govt.	No treatment	Private	Govt.	No treatment	Total
SCs	33.8	65.7	0.5	41.3	53.5	5.2	37.2	60.2	2.6	100
STs	50	50	0	25	71.9	3.1	40.5	58.3	1.2	100
Hindu BCs	26	72.7	1.3	29.8	68.1	2.2	27.4	71	1.6	100
Hindu UCs	15.7	82.4	1.9	23.3	76.7	0	17.4	81.2	1.4	100
Hindu - All	27.6	71.3	1.1	32.1	65	2.9	29.3	68.9	1.8	100
Muslim-BCs-E	30.1	67.7	2.2	34.5	62.7	2.8	33.3	64	2.7	100
Muslim-UCs	32.5	60.4	7.1	38.4	58.5	3.1	37.2	58.9	3.9	100
Muslim-All	30.6	66.3	3.1	35.4	61.7	2.9	34.2	62.9	3	100
Other Minorities	28.8	67.4	3.7	29.4	67.6	2.9	29.2	67.5	3.3	100
All	28.8	69	2.2	34.2	62.9	2.9	32.1	65.3	2.6	100

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

When we look at actual health seeking behavior (Table 4.12), it is found that people in rural areas actually seek treatment from Government health facilities. However, STs prefer both Government and private equally. Muslims mostly take

treatment from Government hospitals in both rural and urban areas. But, in urban areas, the ST figure is reversed: most of them get treated in Government hospitals.

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of households by reasons for not approaching Govt. health facilities

Reasons	SCs	STs	Hindu BCs	Hindu UCs	Hindu - All	Muslim-BCs E)	Muslim UCs	Muslim -All	Other Minorities	All
Health personnel often absent	54.9	47.6	51.5	56.1	52.5	46.8	44.9	46.4	52.2	49.5
Poor quality of care	23.2	23.8	20.8	16	20.8	30.6	36.6	32	20.7	26.2
Waiting time too long	10.1	14.3	10.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	7.2	9.5	13.4	10.5
No nearby facility	8.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.5	6	5.4	5.9	7.5	7.5
Facility timing not convenient	2	1.6	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.2
Others	1.3	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Others include no effective medicine, required medicine not available, no infrastructure, bad impression on Govt. hospitals, multi-specialty services not available

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The reasons for not preferring Government facilities are analyzed in Table 4.13 from the household survey data, 2016. It shows that absence of health personnel is the major reason followed by poor quality of health care, waiting times to meet doctors, nonexistence of Government health facilities nearby and other reasons like no effective medicines, unavailability of effective medicines, inadequate infrastructure and the lack of multi-specialty services and so on. The reasons are ranked in a similar manner by all SRCs.

4.11 Health Insurance Coverage

The current coverage of health insurance in Telangana in 2016 shows that SCs, STs and Hindu-BCs have more than 80 per cent coverage in both rural and urban areas, though SCs in urban area have slightly lesser coverage of 77 per cent. Hindu-UCs have 76 and 71 per cent cover respectively in rural and urban areas which is less than the coverage by SCs, STs and Hindu-BCs. Among Muslims, we find that more than 87 per cent have insurance coverage in rural areas but in urban area the coverage is down to 71 per cent. In urban areas, Muslim BCs have 72 and Muslim UCs have 67 per cent coverage. Overall, 75 per cent of Muslims have health insurance coverage. It shows that people in rural areas are

more aware of insurance cover than those in urban areas (Table 4.14).

Coming to coverage of different insurance schemes (Table 4.15), it is found that Arogyasri insurance scheme has the highest percentage coverage (95 per cent) among both Hindus and Muslims. The next scheme that has sizeable coverage is the one that is being provided by the employers. Other schemes have just meager presence. Arogyasri is the most popular scheme that has covered both Hindus and Muslims.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of households having health insurance across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	All (%)
SCs	88.1	77.3	83.8
STs	84.2	80.4	82.9
Hindu-BCs	88	82.5	86.2
Hindu-UCs	76	71.2	74.7
Hindu - All	86.7	80.3	84.5
Muslim-BCs(E)	85.9	71.7	75.6
Muslim -UCs	89.8	67.2	72.3
Muslim -All	86.6	70.7	74.9
Other Minorities	85.7	74	78.4
All	86.6	73.2	78.9

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table 4.15: Percentage distribution of coverage of households by types of health insurance in Telangana, 2016

Types of health insurance	SCs	STs	Hindu BCs	Hindu UCs	Hindu - All	Muslim-BCs(E)	Muslim-UCs	Muslim -All	Other minorities	All
Aarogyasri	94.2	92.6	95.7	93.6	95.1	95.3	94.7	95.1	87.7	94.2
Health insurance provided by employer	7.2	6.6	4.8	6.4	5.5	5.2	4.4	5.0	12.7	6.2
Private Health Insurance	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9
Medical Reimbursement from Employer	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	3.9	1.8
Others	1.4	2.5	3.4	5.9	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.9	2.8

Note: Since we observed multiple answers, total does not add to 100per cent.

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.12 Living Conditions

In this section the living conditions of people across SRCs is analysed. It includes the type of

houses they live in, drinking water, toilet and sanitation facilities they used.

Table 4.16: Ownership of houses across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			All (%)		
	Owned	Rented	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
SCs	95.7	4.3	100	76.5	23.5	100	88	12	100
STs	93.7	6.3	100	78.4	21.6	100	88.4	11.6	100
Hindu BCs	93.4	6.6	100	72.5	27.5	100	86.5	13.5	100
Hindu UCs	94	6	100	67.1	32.9	100	86.8	13.2	100
Hindu - All	93.9	6.1	100	73.4	26.6	100	86.9	13.1	100
Muslim-BC-E	90.5	9.5	100	58.9	40.2	100	67.7	31.7	100
Muslim UCs	91.2	8.8	100	48.4	51.6	100	60.3	41.9	100
Muslim -All	90.6	9.4	100	57.2	42.8	100	66	34	100
Other Minorities	92.6	7.4	100	69.4	30.6	100	78.3	21.7	100
All	92.7	7.3	100	62.3	37.7	100	75.2	24.8	100

Source: Sample survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.12.1 Ownership and Type of Houses

Table 4.16 reveals the percentage of houses owned or rented across SRCs. It shows that in rural areas more than 90 per cent of people own the house they live in. But, in urban areas, it comes down to around 73 per cent among Hindus and 57 per cent among Muslims. Sizeable populations in urban Telangana do live in rented houses (38 per cent). Table 4.17 indicates the types of houses that the people live in. It reveals that among Hindus, 55 per cent of Hindu-UCs lives in pucca houses, followed by Hindu BCs (47 per cent), SCs (41 per

cent) and STs (36 per cent). Among Muslims, we find that only 31 per cent live in pucca houses. Thus, it shows that a lot less Muslim households live in pucca houses. Around 53 per cent of them live in semi-pucca houses. Among Hindus around 49 per cent live in semi-pucca houses. The percentages of SCs, STs and BCs living in semi-pucca houses are 53 per cent, 52 per cent and 49per cent respectively. So the housing condition of Muslims is worse than SCs, STs and Hindu BCs, whose living condition is worse than the Hindu-UCs (Table 4.17).

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of types of houses that people live across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			All (%)			Total
	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Katcha	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Katcha	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Katcha	
SCs	40.5	53.4	6.1	48.9	50	1.1	43.9	52	4.1	100
STs	35.8	51.6	12.6	52.9	47.1	0	41.8	50	8.2	100
Hindu-BCs	46.5	48.7	4.9	50.3	48.1	1.6	47.7	48.5	3.8	100
Hindu-UCs	54.5	42.5	3	78.1	21.9	0	60.8	37	2.2	100
Hindu - All	45.6	49.1	5.3	52	46.7	1.3	47.8	48.3	3.9	100
Muslim-BCs (E)	31.6	53.2	15.2	40.1	57.7	2.1	37.8	56.5	5.7	100
Muslim-UCs	26.9	54.3	18.8	39.8	57.9	2.3	36.8	57.1	6.1	100
Muslim-All	30.6	53.4	16	40.1	57.8	2.2	37.6	56.6	5.8	100
Other minorities	40.6	52	7.4	65.2	32.8	2	55.9	40.1	4	100
All	40.3	50.8	8.9	46	52	1.9	43.6	51.5	4.9	100

Source: Sample survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table 4.18: Percentage distribution of households having toilet facilities across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Overall (%)
SCs	37.2	62.1	47.2
STs	41.1	82.4	55.5
Hindu-BCs	54.3	72.4	60.3
Hindu-UCs	79	82.2	79.9
Hindu - All	52.8	71	59
Muslim-BCs (E)	63	70	68.1
Muslim -UCs	60.4	66.5	65
Muslim -All	62.4	69.1	67.4
Other minorities	45.1	71.4	61.4
All	55	69.8	63.6

Source: Sample survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.12.2 Toilet Facilities

Table 4.18 from survey data reveals toilet facilities across the SRCs in rural as well as urban Telangana. In rural Telangana, among Hindus, the Hindu-UCs has the highest percentage of households having toilet facilities while the Hindu-BCs are the next to them. The SCs (37 per cent) and STs (41 per cent) are lagging behind them. In the case of the Muslim community, it is observed that around 60 per cent of them in rural area have toilet facilities. While the figures

depict that they are little better compared to SCs and STs and BCs, they are severely compared to Hindu UCs. In urban Telangana, SCs are severely lagging behind having only 62 per cent while there has not been much difference among others. Muslims however, are still lagging behind Hindus in urban areas. Overall, Muslims are slightly better off as compared to SCs and STs and BCs but worse off in comparison to Hindu UCs.

Table 4.19: Percentage of households having access to protected drinking water in Telangana across SRCs, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	All (%)
SCs	87.1	75.4	82.4
STs	77.9	60.8	71.9
Hindu-BCs	74.8	78.5	76.1
Hindu-UCs	65	74	67.4
Hindu-All	76.3	76.6	76.4
Muslim-BC(E)	88.7	83.2	84.9
Muslim-UCs	88.4	85.4	86.4
Muslim-All	88.6	83.7	85.2
Other Minorities	82.8	73.5	77.3
All	81	80.8	81

Note: Protected drinking water: Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

Source: Sample survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.12.3 Drinking Water Facilities

The household survey data, 2016, (Table 4.19) reveals a rather different picture. SCs (82 per cent) have more access to safe drinking water as compared to Hindu UCs (67.4 per cent). The access is higher in rural areas (87 per cent) than in urban areas (75 per cent). The STs (72 per cent) and BCs (76 per cent) have high percentages of population with access to drinking water. Overall 76 per cent Hindus have access to protected drinking water. More than 85 per cent of both Muslim BCs and Muslim UCs have access to drinking water. However, there is not much rural-urban gap except for SCs and STs. Coming to adequate drinking water (Table 4.20); it is observed that around 50 per cent Hindus and 58 per cent Muslims have access to adequate drinking water. Among Hindus, UCs have the highest percentage (57 per cent in rural and 62 per cent in urban areas), followed by OBCs (49 per cent in rural and 51 per cent in urban areas), SCs (45 per cent in rural and 51 per cent in urban) and then STs (39 per cent in rural and 26 per cent in urban areas). Among Muslims, both groups have around 60 percentage of population having access to adequate drinking water. There is not much rural urban gap existing among them.

Table 4.20: Percentage distribution of households having access to adequate drinking water across SRCs, 2016

SRCs	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	All (%)
SCs	45.1	51.1	47.5
STs	38.9	25.5	34.2
Hindu-BCs	48.9	50.7	49.5
Hindu-UCs	57	61.6	58.2
Hindu - All	48.5	50.4	49.2
Muslim-BC-E	59.7	56.4	57.3
Muslim -UCs	58	60.1	59.6
Muslim -All	59.3	57.3	57.8
Other minorities	43.6	57	51.9
All	51.4	55.8	53.9

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

4.13 Summary

Muslims are the second largest religious group with 12.68 per cent of state population. Muslims constitute about 40 per cent of Hyderabad Urban district and below 10 per cent in the remaining nine Telangana districts. Recent estimates for Telangana State reported a total fertility rate of 1.8 below replacement level of fertility; under-five mortality rate of 32 (25 per urban and 38 in rural) per 1000 births and infant mortality rate of 28 (20 in urban and 35 in rural) per 1000 births.

Available data for the state of Telangana shows that nutrition status of children based on anthropometric measures has been better for Muslims in comparison to Hindus. Other studies have also exhibited the advantages of Muslim children in mortality. Children nutritional advantages pass to adult health if conducive environments are available. Muslims face the double burden of malnutrition (thin and overweight) for women in the reproductive ages. Moreover, Muslims living in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy district have a higher prevalence of anaemia in comparison to SC/ST, OBCs and Hindu-UCs, and these districts account for 50 per cent of all Muslims in Telangana. Hypertension among Muslims is not significantly different from other groups after controlling for age and other lifestyle factors. However, Muslims and other Hindus are experiencing a sudden rise of blood pressure in the age group of 30-39. The age of 30-39 is crucial as most of the people like to settle down with jobs and family.

The maternal and child immunization indicators report that Muslim minority are on par with urban households in accessing various health services and are far ahead of SCs and STs. Higher proportion of pregnant women of Muslim community prefer private health institution for delivery care than other religious groups. The decline in home deliveries was the highest among STs and SCs and least among Muslims. Muslim women availed higher rate of ante-natal care during pregnancy than SCs and other SRCs. Higher utilization of six types of ANC tests by Muslim pregnant women and higher child immunization preferred from

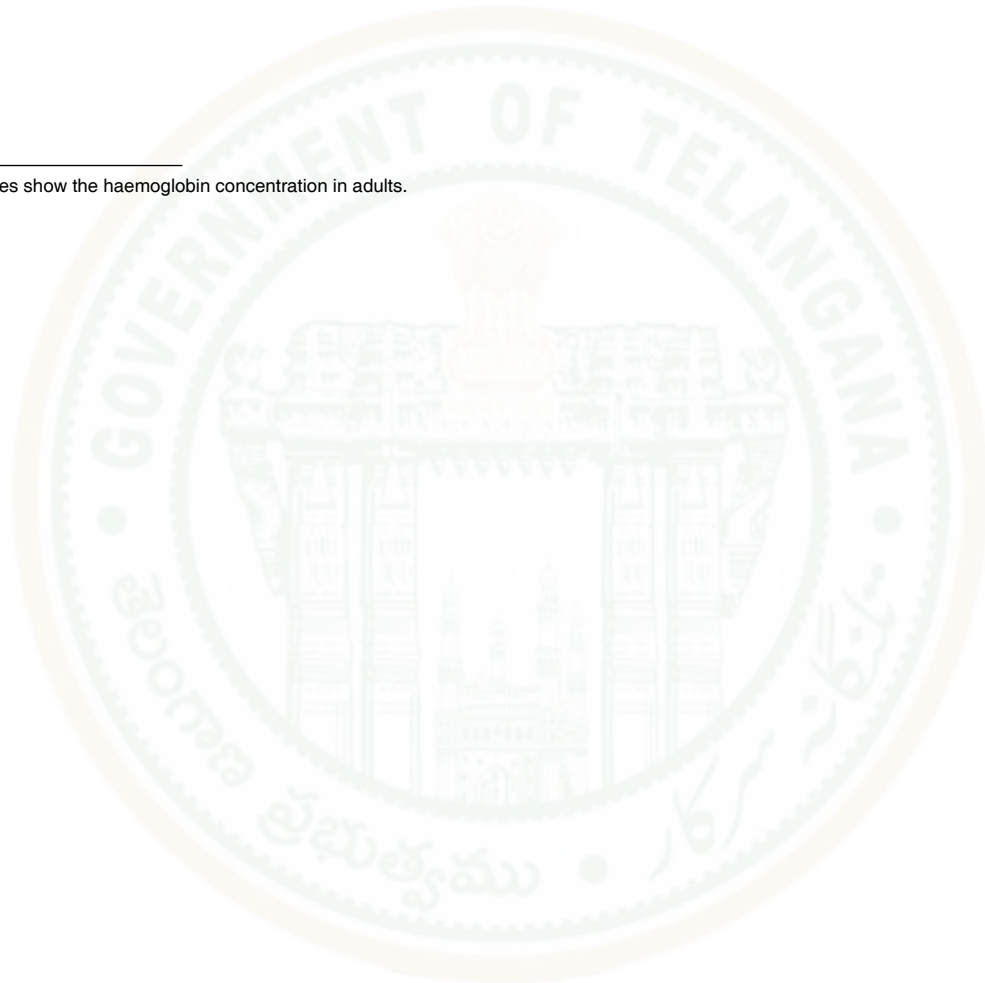
Government sector indicates better health seeking behavior of Muslims on par with other religious and caste groups.

The magnitude of the difference of blood sugar between Muslims and all castes and tribe groups of Hindu community is significantly high. Controlling for tobacco chewing, smoking and alcohol (health behaviors that religion prohibits or discourage), wealth (housing condition), and residence, Muslims still have a sizeable disadvantages over Hindus in the case of the prevalence of blood sugar. A

Muslim male performs religious activity in the form of five times prayer outside the house in the mosque, Muslim females have sedentary life style. Moreover, the habit of eating unhealthy food may be one of the causes of high blood sugar among Muslims. Moreover, medical insurance among the Muslims is less in comparison to other groups despite different health insurance schemes operated by the Government. In the case of Muslims blood pressure and blood sugar is starting at an early age. It may lead to the prolonging of the out of pocket expenditure for persons.

Footnote

¹ These figures show the haemoglobin concentration in adults.



Economic Conditions

5.1 Introduction

There may be sense of insecurity among Muslims in some parts of the Country. What is heartening is that, in Telangana, the sense of physical insecurity does not exist. There is faith in the police and the law and order situation is considered satisfactory by most of the Telangana Muslims. However a sense of economic insecurity looms large. There are very few jobs being created and there is an allegation of bias against Muslims in these jobs, both in the private and the public sectors. Often this is due to the lack of pertinent skills, educational and professional qualifications and even the inability to access information regarding vacancies.

“Availability of employment provides an individual and her family with purchasing power, enabling her to acquire subsistence as well as consumption goods to satisfy the basic needs, comforts and leisure” (Sachar Committee Report 2006: 87). The heterogeneity among different religions and also within religion itself calls for inclusive growth models to ensure no persons are left behind. The economic condition of Muslims in India is very grim and several policies are devised to uplift the Muslims. The nature of employment for the Muslims is a cause of concern. The consumption level of the Muslims in the State is comparatively low and there is high probability that the Muslims can fall into the trap of poverty in the State. This chapter analyses the structure of employment and economic status of the Muslims in Telangana State.

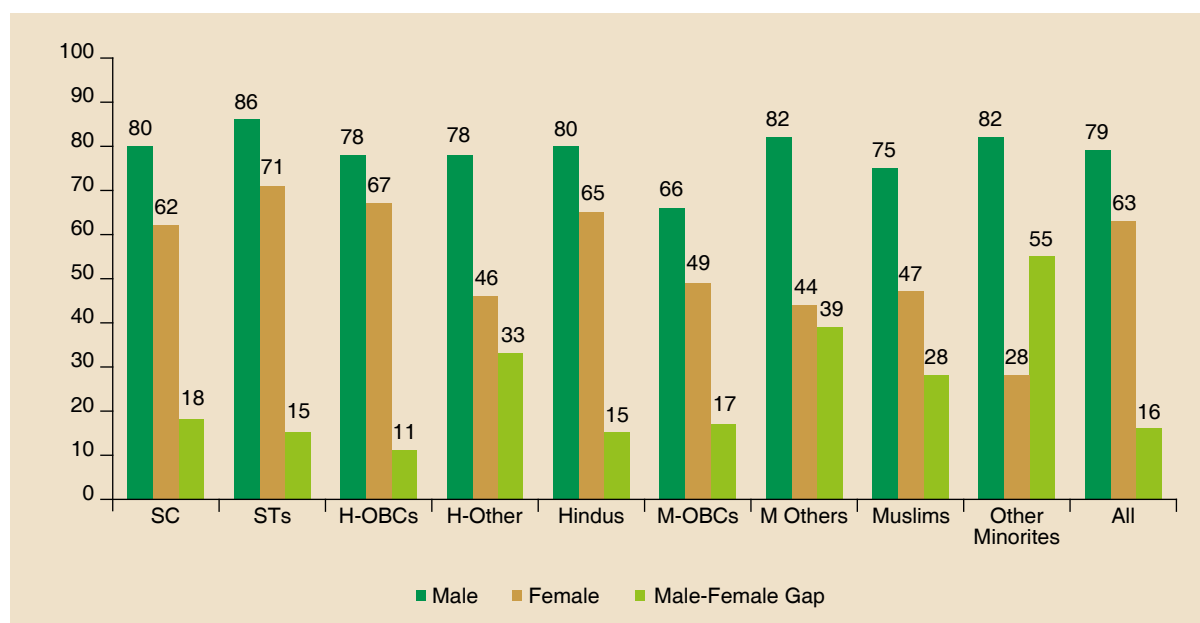
The data for the analysis are taken from National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

Employment and Unemployment Surveys for three time points i.e. 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2011-12. Both usual principal and subsidiary status workers are considered. Workers for the age group 15 to 64 are taken for the analysis. The analysis on consumption levels and poverty is based on NSSO unit level data of household consumption expenditure for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12. Apart from this, the district-wise analysis is given basing on Primary Census Abstract of Religions from 2011 Census data. The data collected from Sample Survey of total 8546 households conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry on Socio-Economic and Educational Conditions of Muslims in 2016 are also incorporated in the analysis of the chapter. Seven Socio Religious Groups (SRGs) are formed based on social and religious status of each sample household, they are, 1) Scheduled Castes (SCs), 2) Scheduled Tribe (STs), 3) Hindu Other Backward Classes (H-OBCs), 4) Hindu Others (H-OTH), 5) Muslim OBC (M-OBC), 6) Muslim Others (M-OTH) and 7) Other Minorities.

5.2 Work Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate

Around 79 percent of rural male participated in economic activities in rural Telangana during 2011-12. Across the Socio-Religious Groups (SRGs), the work participation rates were more than 80 percent for SC (Scheduled Caste), ST (Scheduled Tribe), Muslim Upper Caste and Other Minorities. Male work participation in Hindu OBCs and Hindu upper caste is 78 percent each. The male work participation rate is lowest among Muslim OBCs (66%) (Fig 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Work Participation Rates (15-64 years) across Socio-religious Groups: Rural Telangana: 2012-13 Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status

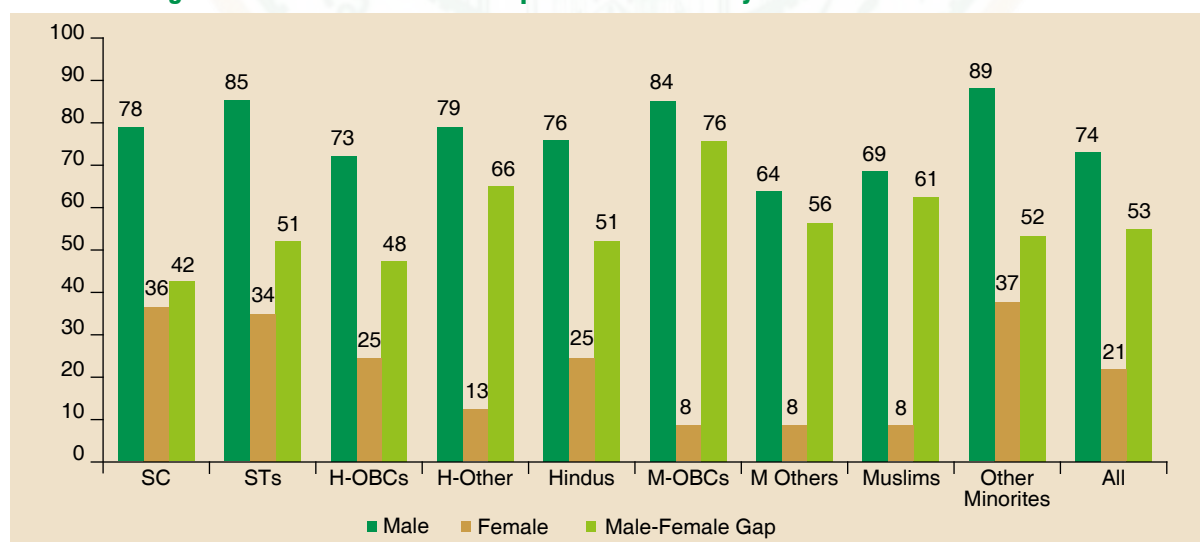


Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

The female work participation rate is lower than that of male in rural Telangana during 2011-12. Around 63 percent of female are working and the gender gap in work participation is 16 percentage points (Fig 5.1). Across the SRGs the highest female work participation rate is found among STs (71%). The work participation rates are 67 and 62 percent among Hindu OBCs and SCs respectively. Less than 50 percent of female

are engaged in economic activity among Hindu upper caste and Muslim upper caste groups. The female work participation is below 30 percent among other minorities. The gender gap is more than 30 percentage points in the former group while it is 55 percentage points in the case of latter. The gender gap in work participation is below 20 percentage points in the remaining SRGs.

Figure 5.2: Work Participation Rates (15-64 years) across Socio-religious Groups: Urban Telangana: 2012-13 Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status



Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

The work participation of urban male is lowest among Muslims compared to all Hindus and other Minorities in urban Telangana. This is due to lowest participation rate among Muslim upper caste population. The work participation rate exceeds 80 percent among Muslim OBCs, third highest among SRGs, next to STs (85%) and other Minorities (89%). It is more than 70 percent among other SRGs. It is only 64 percent among Muslim upper caste (Fig 5.2).

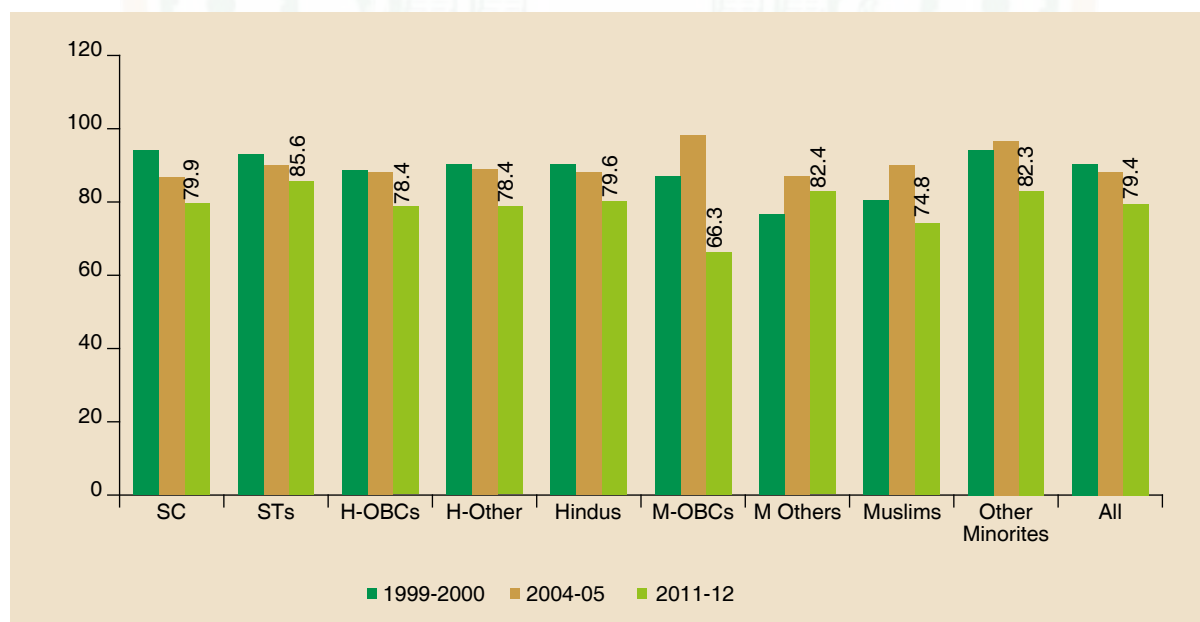
The female work participation rate is very low in urban areas as compared to their counterparts in rural areas and male population in urban areas across all SRGs. Female constitute almost fifty percent of total population across all the religious groups. The proportion of urban population is very high among Muslims (75%). The low work participation of female especially among Muslims is a matter of serious concern. The female work participation is only 8 percent among Muslims, lowest among SRGs. More than one third of female are participating in economic

activity among SCs, STs and other Minorities. The male-female gap in employment exceeds 50 percent across all the SRGs except SCs and OBCs (Fig 5.2).

Trends in work participation rates (15 – 64 age) for Muslim OBCs, Muslim upper caste and other minorities showed an upward movement during 1999-2000 and 2004-05 and showed a decline during the subsequent period i.e. between 2004-05 and 2011-12. There is a declining trend in work participation rates across other SRGs during the two time periods (Fig 5.3).

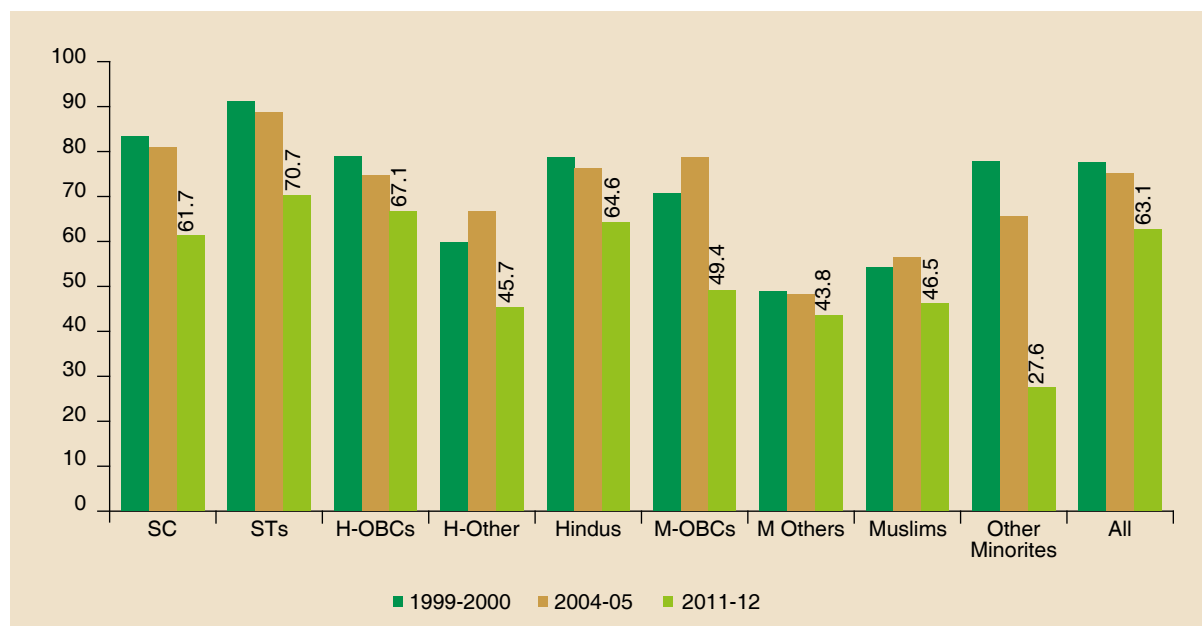
The decline in work participation is more prominent among the younger age population (15-19 and 20-24 years) than among 25-59 and 60-64 years across all the SRGs for rural male. Increase in participation education is the main reason for this decline. However, unemployment among 20-24 years is found to be higher among SCs and Muslim OBCs (Table A5.1).

Figure 5.3: Male Work Participation Rate Trends (15-64 years): Rural Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status)



Source: NSSO 68th Round, 61st Round and 55th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

Figure 5.4: Female Work Participation Rate Trends (15-64 years): Rural Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status)

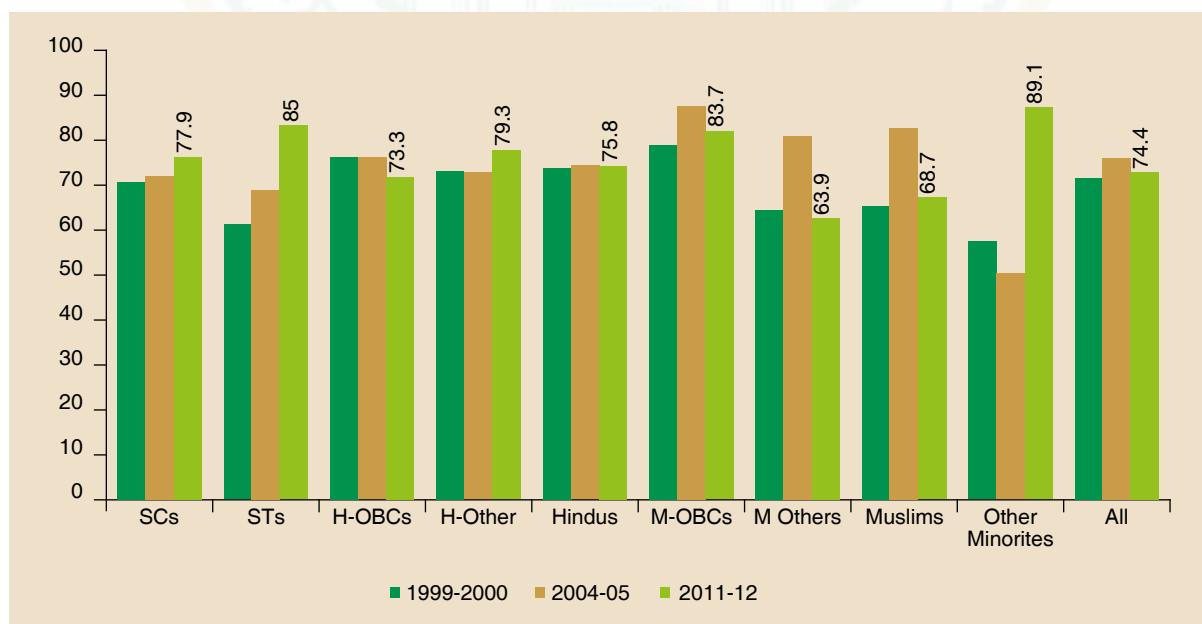


Source: NSSO 68th Round, 61st Round and 55th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

There has been continuous decline in female work participation rates since 1999-2000 across all SRGs except among Hindu upper caste and Muslim OBCs whose participation rates increased during the period between 1999-2000 and 2004-05 and declined during the period between 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Fig 5.4).

Like rural male, the decline in work participation rates for rural female is higher among younger age population i.e. 15-19 and 20-24 years. Increasing participation in education is the main reason for this decline of work participation for the age group 15-19 years. Unemployment may have caused a decline in work for the age

Figure 5.5: Male Work Participation Rate Trends (15-64 years): Urban Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status)



Source: NSSO 68th Round, 61st Round and 55th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

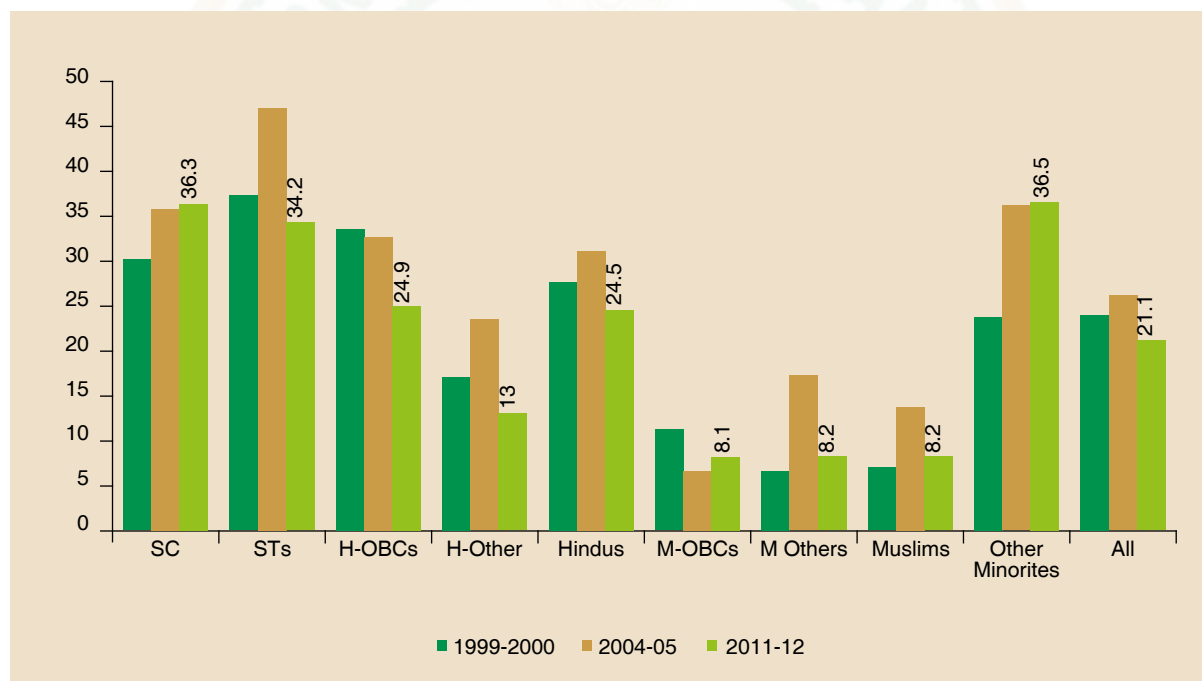
group 20-24 years especially among SCs, STs and OBCs. A greater percentage of women in the age group of 25-59 years are engaged in domestic work and as a result there is a decline in the work participation across all SRGs for this age group (Table A5.2).

The trends in work participation rates for urban male show that during the period between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, the rates have declined for OBCs, Hindu Upper caste and other Minorities. During the later period i.e. between 2004-05 and 2011-12, the rates have declined severely for Muslim OBCs and Muslim upper caste groups. There has been rapid improvement in the case of other Minorities (Fig 5.5). Decline in work

participation is found among younger age population for all SRGs. Increasing participation in education and seeking work or available for work i.e. unemployment may have caused a decline in work participation (Table A5.3).

There has been a decline in work participation rates of urban female across all SRGs between 2004-05 and 2011-12 except for SCs and Muslim OBCs. There has been only slight improvement in work participation rates in the case of SCs and Muslim OBCs during this period (Fig 5.6). The distribution of female population according to the principal activity for three time periods shows decline in work participation across all age groups especially among 15-19 and 20-24 years.

Figure 5.6: Female Work Participation Rate Trends (15-64 years): Urban Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status)



Source: NSSO 68th Round, 61st Round and 55th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

5.3 Distribution of Workers by Activity Status

Rural Telangana

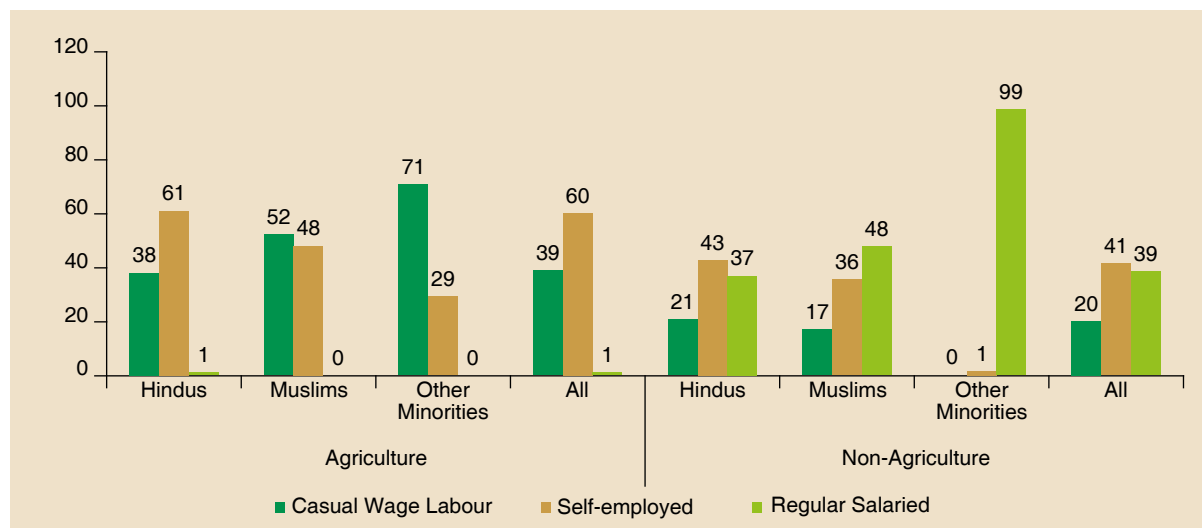
Agriculture is the dominant sector of employment for male among all Hindus and other Minorities while non-agriculture is the main source of employment among all Muslims in rural areas of Telangana state. Own

cultivation i.e. self-employment is the kind of employment found among all Hindu (Males) at 61 percent while 38 percent depend on agriculture as casual labour in this community. Casual/wage employment is the dominant nature of employment among all Muslims (Males) (Fig 5.7). 52% of the male workforce in agriculture of the Muslim community is casual wage labour and 48% of them are self-

employed. The proportion of casual labour in agriculture is 71% among other communities (Male) in rural Telangana. Non-agriculture sector provides regular employment to almost all the workers from other Minorities, to about

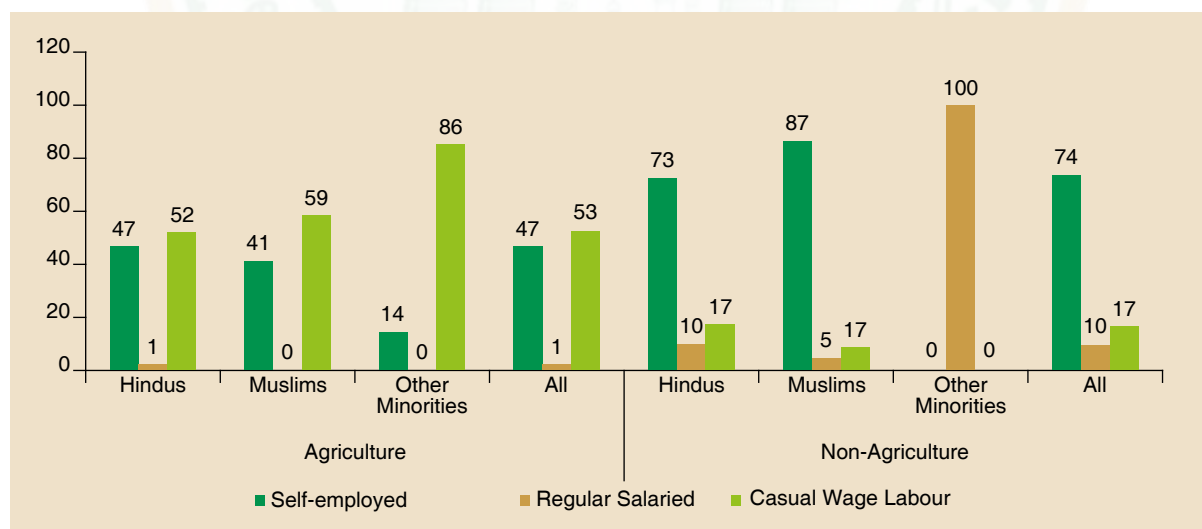
half of all Muslims (48 %) and to 37 percent of workers from all Hindus. 36% of the non-agricultural Muslim work force (male) are self-employed which is slightly less than the state average.

Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Male Workers by Nature of Employment by Broad Sectors across Religions in Rural Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status - 15-64 age Workers)



Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Figure 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Female Workers by Nature of Employment by Broad Sectors across Religions in Rural Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status - 15-64 age Workers)



Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Female workers from all Hindus and all Muslims categories work as casual/wage labour in agriculture sector while self-employment is the dominant nature of employment in non-agriculture sector. A greater portion of female workers participate in agriculture as casual labour and as regular workers in non-agriculture sector in rural Telangana (Fig 5.8).

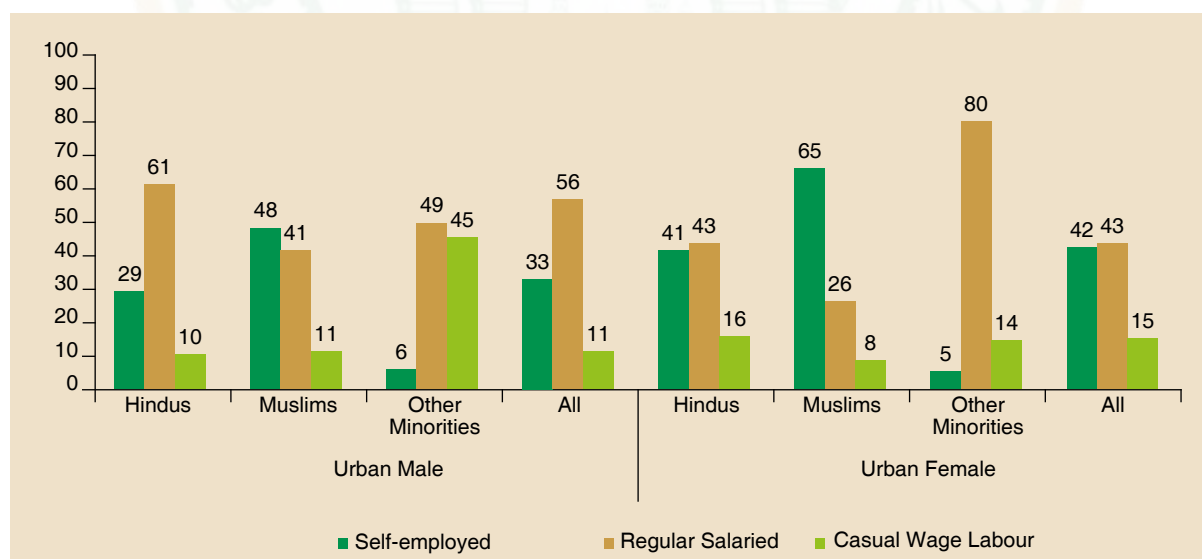
Urban Telangana

Though non-agriculture is the main source of employment in urban areas both for male and female, the nature of employment differ across religions and between male and female. In the case of male from all Hindus and other Minorities, majority of workers work as regular/salaried. Around 61 percent of all Hindus work as regular employed while 49 percent of workers from other Minorities work as regular workers. For Muslims (Male) more than 80 percent of workers work as self-employed (48%) and regular employment (41%). Among the Muslim males in the urban areas 11% of them work as casual labour. The share of casual labour is 45 percent for workers from other Minorities (Fig 5.9).

About 42% of the urban female workforce are self-employed and 43% of them are regular salaried. 65% of the Muslim females workforce in the urban area are self-employed followed by 26% of them are regular employed. The percentage of self-employed among the Muslim women workforce is very high. The regular salaried female proportion for the other minorities is around 80%. (See Fig. 5.9)

Table 5.1 reflects the nature of employment in the state for different SRGs. The table is based on the data collected from the sample survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance for the commission of Inquiry. The table suggests 26.5% of the Muslim households members are working as casual labour in the non-agriculture firm. 26.4% and 26.8% of the Muslim BCs and Muslim others respectively are casual worker in the non-farm activities. Only 19.2% of the Muslims are regular salaried and 16.4% of the Muslim workers are self-employed in non-agricultural activities. 14% of the Muslim labour force is other non-workers. 4.9% of the Muslim workers are casual labour and 9.6 % of the household members are pensioners.

Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Workers by Nature of Employment across Religions in Urban Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status - 15-64 age Workers)



Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Table 5.1: Percent distribution of household members by activity and religion

	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Casual labour in non-agriculture	23.1	23.8	18.8	7.3	19.0	26.4	26.8	26.5	20.7	23.1
Regular salaried	18.9	13.7	14.8	17.7	15.9	19.1	19.5	19.2	26.8	18.8
Self employed in non-agriculture	6.9	7.8	12.5	14.6	11.3	16.5	15.8	16.4	7.9	13.5
Casual labour in agriculture	22.4	20.4	18.5	7.4	18.5	5.2	3.6	4.9	15.6	11.2
other non-workers	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	13.5	15.9	14.0	6.2	9.9
Pensioner/rentiers	10.1	5.9	8.7	10.1	9.0	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.4
Self employed in agriculture	8.4	19.1	16.9	30.4	16.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	7.6	9.1
Seeking and available for work (Unemployed)	3.1	2.3	2.6	4.0	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.3
Unpaid work in household establishments	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
Household activities	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

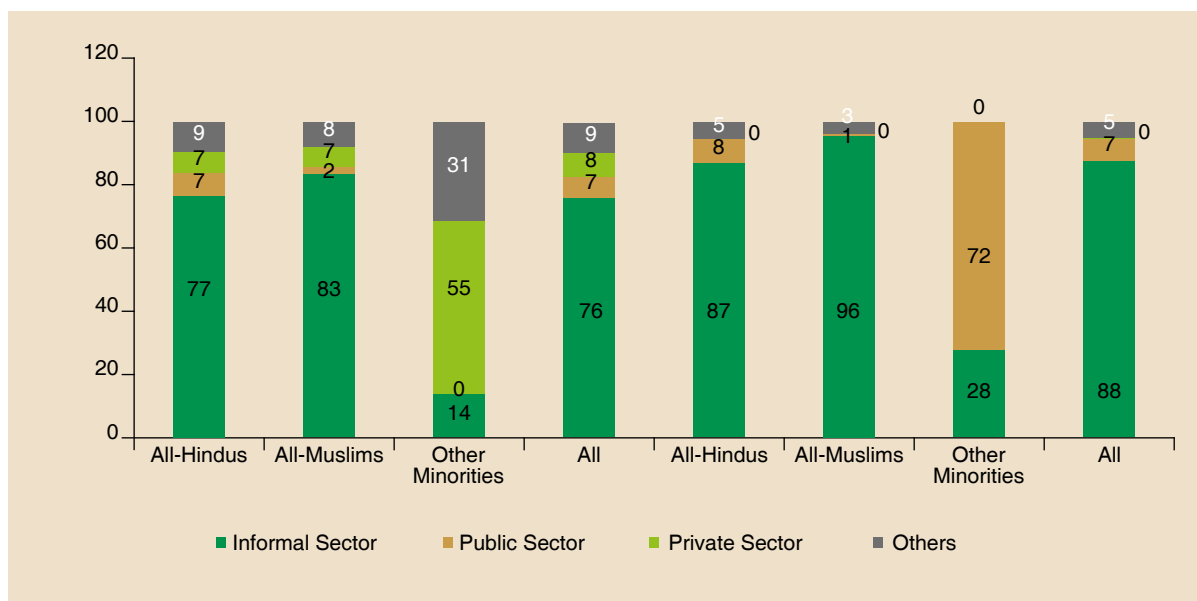
5.4 Distribution of Workers by Enterprise-Type and Location of Work

NSSO provides estimations of non-agricultural workers by the type of enterprise into proprietary-male, proprietary-female, partnership with members from same household, partnership with member from other households, public sector, private sector, co-operative societies, trusts etc and private households employing workers. All those who are working in male proprietary, female proprietary and partnership firms are categorised as informal workers. Thus, the enterprises are classified into informal sector, public sector, private sector and others (including co-operatives, trusts, non-profit organisations, households employing servant maids, cooks etc). According to this classification, the informal workers constitute 76 percent of rural male and

88 percent of rural female. This percentage of workers is highest among all Muslims for both male and female. The percentage of workers in the informal sector is 68 per cent and 65 per cent in urban areas for male and female respectively. The composition of informal workers across the religions is same as that of rural areas with more percentage of them are from all-Muslims (Fig 5.10 & 5.11). The proportion of male workers working in the public sector is lowest among all Muslims both in rural and urban areas. The proportion of female workers working in public sector is almost nil both in rural and urban areas. However, the participation of Muslim workers in the private sector is slightly better in urban areas compared to rural areas especially among male workers.

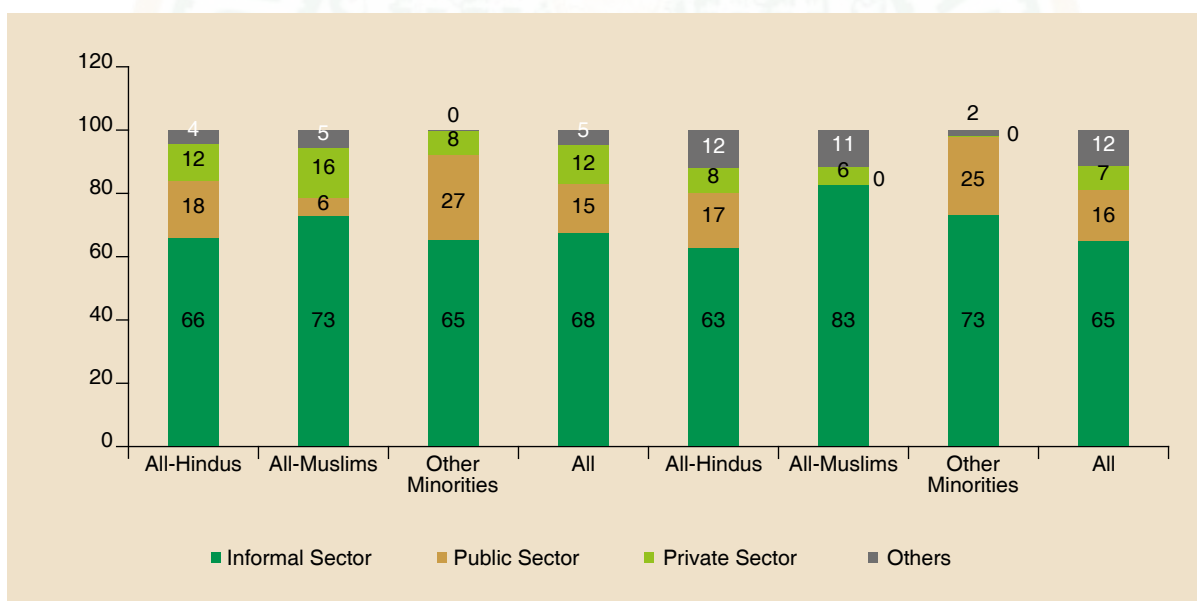
The location of the enterprise explains the economic viability of the enterprises. In rural

Figure 5.10: Distribution of Non-agricultural Workers (15-64 years) by type of Enterprise: Rural Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal Status)



Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Figure 5.11: Distribution of Non-agricultural Workers (15-64 years) by type of Enterprise: Urban Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal Status)



Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

areas, a majority of rural female (84.5%) from Muslim community work in enterprises that are running their business within the home premises. While most of the male (53%) are working at employer's place. These percentages are higher than other SRGs for both male and female. In urban areas, one third of female

are working in employer's place while this proportion is 56 percent among men (Table 5.2 and Table 5.3). Around 12 percent of male work with no fixed location in urban areas and this percentage among other Minorities is 22.5% and among all Muslims is 18.5%.

Table 5.2: Location of Enterprise for Rural Workforce

Location of Enterprise	Rural Male				Rural Female			
	All Hindus	All Muslims	Other Minorities	Total	All Hindus	All Muslims	Other Minorities	Total
Work Place in Rural Areas								
Own Dwelling	17.2	14.8	0.0	16.8	67.1	84.5	0.0	68.3
Away from Own Dwelling	10.4	9.6	1.5	10.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	2.5
Employers' Place	36.5	53.0	96.6	38.8	17.8	5.7	100.0	17.0
Street with fixed Location	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction Site	12.8	5.1	0.0	11.9	3.2	9.3	0.0	3.7
Others	12.4	8.0	0.0	11.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.1
Work Place in Urban Areas								
Own Dwelling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Away from Own Dwelling	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Employers' Place	4.2	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.9
Street with fixed location	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction Site	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2				
No Fixed Workplace	3.2	8.3	1.9	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Table 5.3: Location of Enterprise for Urban Work Force

Location of Enterprise	Urban Male				Urban Female			
	All Hindus	All Muslims	Other Minorities	Total	All Hindus	All Muslims	Other Minorities	Total
Work Place in Rural Areas								
Own Dwelling	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.4	0.0	2.4
Away from Own Dwelling	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Employers' Place	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.2
Street with fixed Location	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction Site	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Work Place in Urban Areas								
Own Dwelling	7.6	8.7	4.5	7.8	31.6	51.4	5.3	32.5
Away from Own Dwelling	13.8	13.4	1.3	13.5	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.5
Employers' Place	55.3	37.3	56.2	51.2	49.3	34.0	89.3	49.3
Street with fixed location	1.0	6.9	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.2
Construction Site	4.1	9.3	15.6	5.5	3.1	0.8	5.4	3.0
Others	1.2	4.7	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7
No Fixed Workplace	10.3	18.5	22.5	12.4	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

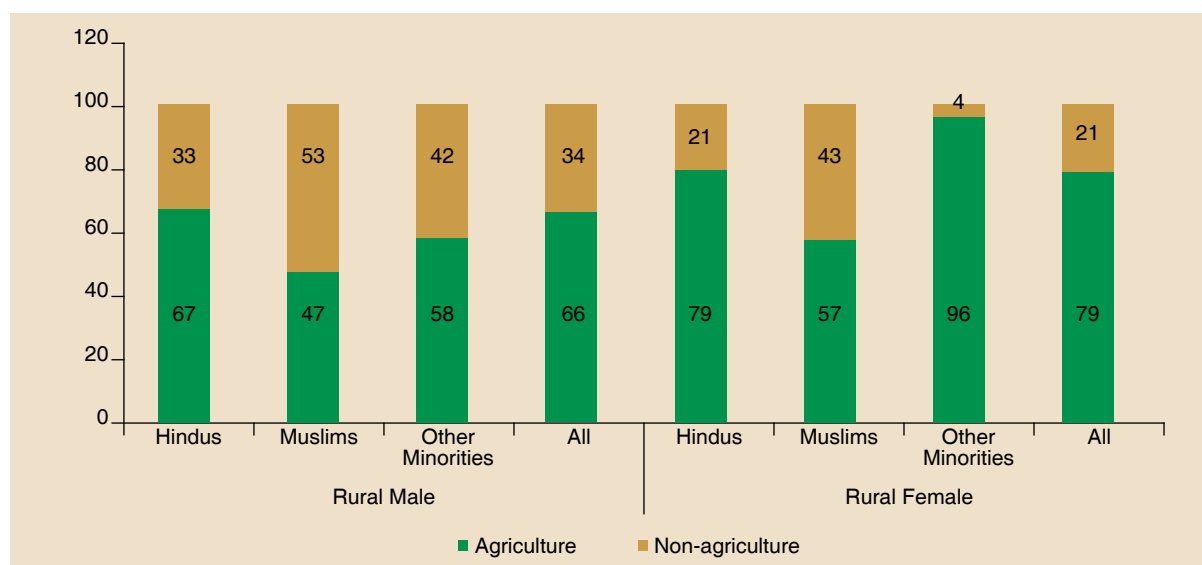
Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

5.5 Distribution of Workers by Industry Groups

In the case of rural male workers, the share of agriculture is 66 percent. This percentage is highest among Hindus at 67 percent and lowest among Muslims at 47 percent. The percentage share of workers depend on agriculture is 58 percent in the case of other Minorities. Thus,

for rural male workers belong to all Muslims, both agriculture and non-agriculture are the principal sources of income while for all Hindus; agriculture is the primary source of income. In the case of rural female, the share of workers depend on agriculture is higher than that of male across all religions especially other Minorities and all Hindus (Fig 5.12).

Figure 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Workers by Sectors across Religions in Rural Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status - (15-64 age Workers)



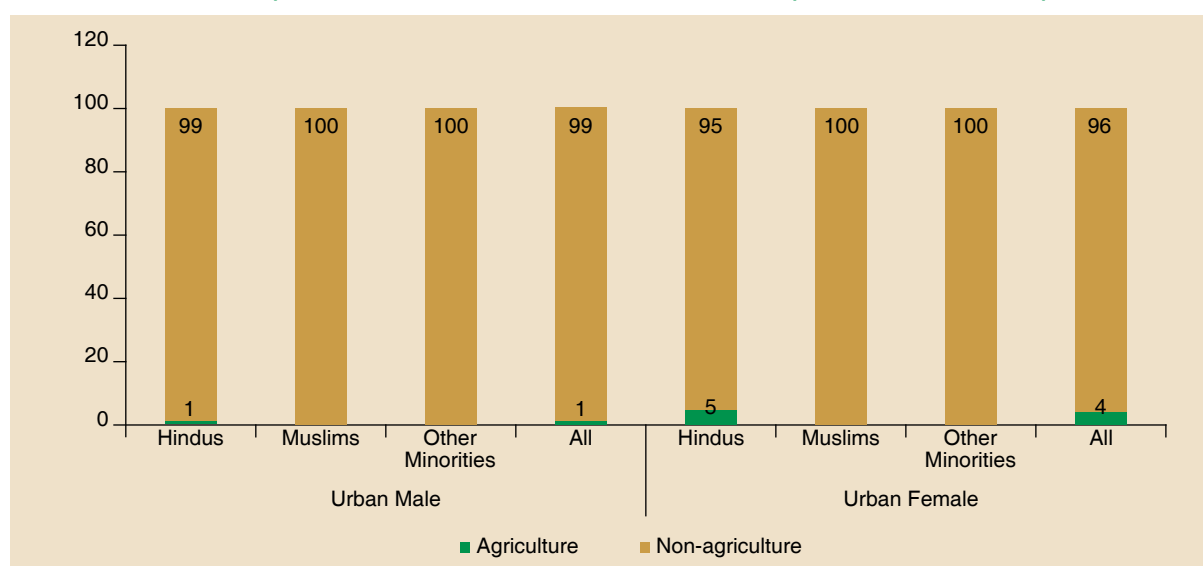
Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

In urban areas, for both male and female and for all religions, non-agricultural sector is the main source of employment (Fig 5.13). All the Muslim males as well as Muslim female workforce in the urban areas work in the non-agricultural sector. The same situation prevails also for the other minorities. The table shows the dependency of the Muslim workforce in the non-agricultural sector for employment. In the rural area also the Muslims are mostly working in the non-agricultural sector. So the non-agricultural sector has to be nurtured well to accommodate the Muslim youth.

Sub-sectoral distribution of workers in the non-agriculture sector differs between rural and urban areas for rural female especially among all Hindus and other Minorities. For rural male, among all Hindus, except construction sector, the share of workers in other sectors is around

20 percent each while around 37 percent of them are working in other services in urban areas. In the case of other Minorities other services is the dominant sector for rural male while construction is absorbing more workers from this group in urban areas. Trade & hotels and transport-storage-communication are the important sectors both in rural and urban areas for male belong to all-Muslims category (Table A5.5). For female workers, manufacturing and trade are the important sectors for all-Hindus and all Muslims in rural areas while manufacturing and other services are the important sectors for urban female. Women from other minorities are engaged mainly in other services both in rural and urban areas. Thus training and credit to manufacturing sector would benefit mostly women from all Hindus and all Muslims categories both in rural and urban areas.

Figure 5.13: Percentage Distribution of Workers by Sectors across Religions in Urban Telangana, 2011-12 (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status - (15-64 age Workers)



Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Table 5.4: Percent distribution of HH members kind of work by religion

	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Other works	26.8	20.3	23.5	19.0	23.7	31.0	32.1	31.2	26.8	27.7
Agriculture	34.0	43.7	39.2	43.3	38.7	11.8	8.8	11.2	26.4	23.8
Business/Trade	5.0	4.2	7.9	13.4	7.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	5.9	11.6
Manufacturing	6.8	8.2	10.8	6.7	9.5	11.9	11.6	11.9	5.8	10.2
Transport	5.7	8.2	4.2	3.2	4.6	13.1	13.6	13.2	5.4	8.9
Construction	11.5	7.3	6.2	2.3	7.1	4.9	6.6	5.3	10.7	6.6
Government	4.8	4.5	2.8	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	8.3	4.3
Office work	3.0	2.3	2.7	4.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	6.3	3.3
Education	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.3	1.9
Hotels/restaurant	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Other works: Pensions, Labour work

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The survey data shows only 11.2% of the Muslim household members are working in agriculture. 11.9% are in manufacturing work and 16.3% are in business and trade. Among the Muslims 71.6% of the Muslim workforce are working in the service sector. The table also reflects very less Government servants (only 4%) in the Muslim workforce of the state. Majority of Muslim workforce resort to other works (31.2%).

From the survey it is also found that regular employment is highest in the other works. 30.1%

of the regular salaried workers are engaged in 'other works'. It is followed by office work, transport and Government. Among the Muslims also regular salaried persons engaged in 'other works' constitute 31.9% followed by transport and office work. In the rural and urban break up also shows that Muslim regular-salaried are engaged in other works followed up by transport and office work. (For details refer to Table A5.6)

Business and trade is the main source of self-employment in the state as 45.8% of the self-

employed are working in this sector. For the Muslims also business and trade constitute the main source of self-employment followed by Transport. The same characteristics of self-employment can also be seen both in Rural and Urban areas. In the urban areas 53.2% of the self-employed depended on Business and Trade (For details see Table A5.7).

5.6 Distribution of Workers by Occupational Status

In rural Telangana, more than 80 percent of male workers are engaged in any of the following four occupations: skilled agriculture and fishery (39.6%), craft and related trade (8.9%),

plant and machine operations and assembling (8.2%) and elementary occupations (30.5%). The occupational structure among SCs, STs, OBCs and Muslim OBCs is similar to that of the state aggregate level (Table 5.5). Among Hindu upper caste, 76 percent of the workers engaged in service and trade and skilled agriculture and fishery occupations. Among Muslim upper caste workers, service and trade related occupation is also an important occupation along with the above dominant four activities. The occupational structure among rural female is similar to that of male (Table 5.6). The percentage of senior officials is higher among Muslim OBCs and Hindu upper caste in the case of male while it is higher among Hindu upper caste in the case of female.

Table 5.5: Occupational Status Rural Male, 2011-12

Occupation	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	MOBC	MUC	Other Minorities	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	2.1	1.2	2.0	6.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
Professionals	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.3	0.9	2.9	13.8	2.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	7.2	0.5	1.3
Clerks	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	2.5	2.2	7.1	18.9	0.8	17.9	0.0	6.6
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	26.3	40.9	43.2	57.3	39.4	10.8	16.8	39.6
Craft and related Trades Workers	10.8	2.8	10.3	4.2	16.2	7.0	3.8	8.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.7	3.9	8.9	4.4	15.9	10.9	0.8	8.2
Elementary Occupations	44.4	46.6	25.0	2.4	18.6	43.4	64.2	30.5
All Workers	99.6	99.9	99.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Table 5.6: Occupational Status Rural Female, 2011-12

Occupation	SCs	STs	H-OBC	H-Others	MOBC	MUC	Other Minorities	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	2.0	0.7	1.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Professionals	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.2	0.2	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.9
Clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	0.9	0.8	4.0	7.2	3.2	1.3	2.9	3.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	28.2	38.1	36.0	66.9	25.9	22.5	13.8	36.3
Craft and related Trades Workers	5.0	2.5	14.7	10.8	29.8	46.7	0.0	11.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Elementary Occupations	59.8	57.8	41.2	7.7	39.5	29.5	82.2	44.6
All Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Among the usual principal status male workers in urban areas, craft and related trade, Service workers and shop & market and sales, plant and machine operators and assemblers and professionals each had a share of more than 12 percent of workers. Among SCs, STs and Muslim OBCs, craft and related trade, service

and sales, plant and machine operators and elementary occupations are the important activities comprises of more than 75 percent of total workers. Apart from these activities, professionals and senior managers are also the important occupations among the other SRGs (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Occupational Status Urban Male, 2011-12

Occupation	SCs	STs	H-OBC	H-Others	MOBC	MUC	Other Minorities	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	2.2	0.0	8.8	16.2	5.8	11.5	7.8	9.1
Professionals	5.4	1.1	12.6	24.8	3.4	7.6	21.1	12.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	8.2	0.0	7.4	10.0	0.3	6.2	5.2	7.0
Clerks	7.7	0.0	5.2	9.8	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.3
Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	9.3	40.6	19.8	18.7	25.7	22.8	4.5	19.6
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	1.4	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Craft and related Trades Workers	32.3	29.3	21.3	13.6	20.0	18.4	26.3	21.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	22.7	11.1	14.7	4.3	23.8	28.6	24.5	16.8
Elementary Occupations	10.8	14.0	9.6	2.1	19.3	3.1	10.6	8.3
All Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Among the usual principal status female workers in urban areas, service workers and elementary occupations are the dominant occupations among SCs, STs and Muslim upper caste. Along with these occupations, technicians and professionals are also found among Muslim

OBCs and other Minorities. Service workers, technicians, professionals and senior managers comprise of 90 percent of women workers from Hindu upper caste community in urban areas (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Occupational Status Urban Female, 2011-12

Occupation	SCs	STs	H-OBC	H-Others	MOBC	MUC	Other Minorities	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	3.1	0.0	1.8	13.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.2
Professionals	5.1	0.0	6.8	15.0	11.0	5.8	8.2	7.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.7	0.4	7.2	22.3	6.4	8.5	17.6	7.5
Clerks	2.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6
Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	12.9	20.6	19.8	39.0	6.4	11.6	0.0	18.7
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	2.5	11.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Craft and related Trades Workers	12.3	30.5	41.6	7.8	54.3	58.4	5.4	31.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.6
Elementary Occupations	60.6	37.2	15.0	0.7	21.9	13.9	63.0	26.2
All Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

5.7 Earnings and Aspects of Employment Security

Wage differentials across casual and regular workers are examined for urban workers for all SRGs in Telangana for the year 2011-12. The per day wage gap between regular/salaried and casual labour is Rs.159 for urban male workers. The gap is highest among Hindu upper caste at Rs.421. The gap is more than Rs.100 among SCs, OBCs and other Minorities. The difference is lower than Rs.100 for Muslim OBCs and Muslim upper caste workers (Table 5.9). Regular/salaried employment is not giving them higher earnings for these categories. This is due to a greater

percentage of them work in informal sector and wages of regular/salaried workers working in public limited or private limited companies are higher than that of working in the informal sector (Table A5.8). Moreover, whether they work as casual labour or regular/salaried workers, the remuneration does not differ much between these two types of employment if they work in informal sector (Table 5.10). Thus, better wage earnings depend on the type of organisation i.e. informal (proprietary and partnership) or formal (public limited or private limited companies) rather than on the nature of employment i.e. casual or regular/salaried especially for Muslim communities and STs.

Table 5.9: Daily Wage Earnings (Rs.) of Casual and Regular/Salaried (15-64 years) in Non-agriculture Sector: Urban Telangana-2011-12

SRG	Male			Female		
	Casual	Regular	Gap	Casual	Regular	Gap
SCs	161	304	143	106	96	-10
STs	173	195	22		144	144
H-OBCs	209	347	139	141	231	90
H-Others	178	599	421	171	159	-12
MOBC	218	271	53		133	
MUC	183	266	83	100	203	103
Other Minorities	162	353	191	171	137	-34
All Groups	194	353	159	138	169	31

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Table 5.10: Daily Wage Earnings (Rs.) of Casual and Regular/Salaried (15-64 years) in Informal Non-agriculture Sector: Urban Telangana-2011-12

SRG	Male			Female		
	Casual	Regular	Gap	Casual	Regular	Gap
SCs	161	304	143	119	206	87
STs	173	195	22	150	52	-98
H-OBCs	209	347	139	128	256	128
H-Others	178	599	421	171	488	317
MOBC	218	271	53	150	132	-18
MUC	183	266	83	167	216	49
Other Minorities	162	353	191	127	195	68
Total	194	353	159	129	254	125

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

The earnings of female workers show similar pattern across SRGs for casual and regular employment. Further, wage rates are higher for casual workers than that of regular workers in the case of Muslim OBCs and STs.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Non-agricultural Workers by Conditions of Employment in Urban Telangana: 2011-12

Condition of Employment	Urban Male				Urban Female			
	Type of Job Contract							
	All Hindus	All Muslims	Other Minorities	All	All Hindus	All Muslims	Other Minorities	All
No Written Contract	82.9	88.1	97.3	84.2	76.9	100.0	83.4	78.6
Written Contract	17.1	11.9	2.7	15.8	23.1	0.0	16.6	21.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Availability of Social Security Benefits								
Yes	41.8	22.7	14.3	37.6	29.3	5.7	16.6	27.2
No	53.0	72.6	85.7	57.4	70.0	88.8	83.4	71.8
Not Known	5.2	4.7	0.0	5.0	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of Payment								
Regular Monthly Salary	81.3	76.9	73.2	80.3	81.8	86.9	84.9	82.3
Other Methods	18.7	23.1	26.8	19.7	18.2	13.1	15.1	17.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid-Leave								
Yes	47.4	36.7	27.7	45.0	40.5	14.3	16.6	37.6
No	52.6	63.3	72.3	55.0	59.5	85.7	83.4	62.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

5.8 District-wise Employment Variation

According to Primary Census Abstract of Religions 2011, Muslim population constitute 12.7 percent of total population in Telangana. In urban Telangana, they account for 24.5 percent of total population while their share in rural areas is only 5.3 percent (Chapter 2). Muslim population in rural Telangana are concentrated in Nizamabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar districts. In urban Telangana, Muslim population are concentrated in Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts. The other Minority

religions population in rural Telangana are concentrated in Adilabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Khammam districts while in urban Telangana other Minority religions population are concentrated in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts. The work participation rates of male are higher among Hindus and other Minorities as compared to Muslims both in rural and urban areas. The work participation rates of females are also higher among Hindus and other Minorities than that of Muslims in rural areas of Telangana. However, in urban areas, the female participation rates are higher among other Minorities than that of Hindus and Muslim.

Table 5.12: Male Work Participation Rates across Religions in Telangana: 2011-12

District	Hindus			Muslims			Other Minorities			All		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	55.3	56.7	51.0	50.3	52.6	48.8	52.6	53.3	51.3	54.7	56.3	50.4
Nizamabad	55.6	55.9	53.8	50.7	53.7	48.1	52.4	53.6	50.7	54.7	55.7	51.6
Karimnagar	56.2	57.0	53.3	51.3	54.9	49.3	54.5	56.2	52.6	55.8	56.9	52.6
Medak	55.7	55.8	55.1	50.6	52.5	48.0	54.9	56.1	53.7	55.0	55.5	53.4
Hyderabad	56.5		56.5	46.5		46.5	56.4		56.4	51.8		51.8
Ranga Reddy	55.9	55.6	56.1	50.8	53.3	50.1	55.7	54.9	55.8	55.1	55.3	55.0
Mahbubnagar	56.0	56.6	51.6	52.4	55.1	49.1	54.9	57.4	51.4	55.6	56.4	50.9
Nalgonda	55.6	56.3	52.3	54.3	57.2	51.1	54.5	55.4	52.3	55.5	56.3	52.1
Warangal	54.9	56.0	51.7	51.5	55.0	49.6	52.8	55.8	50.0	54.6	55.9	51.3
Khammam	57.9	58.9	54.3	55.4	58.2	52.8	55.1	58.3	50.3	57.7	58.9	54.0
Telangana	55.9	56.6	54.6	49.6	54.4	48.0	55.0	55.5	54.8	55.0	56.4	52.8

Source: Census, 2011

Table 5.13: Female Work Participation Rates across Religions in Telangana: 2011-12

District	Hindus			Muslims			Other Minorities			All		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	44.2	51.6	20.0	22.7	36.3	14.2	40.5	48.9	26.0	41.9	50.6	18.8
Nizamabad	48.2	52.1	29.5	23.4	34.8	13.3	36.2	43.6	25.6	44.3	50.4	23.7
Karimnagar	45.1	50.7	25.3	24.2	37.0	16.7	37.4	46.3	26.6	43.6	50.2	23.9
Medak	42.6	48.0	22.1	20.7	28.1	10.8	36.8	48.1	24.6	40.0	46.3	19.9
Hyderabad	22.8		22.8	14.0		14.0	26.7		26.7	19.1		19.1
Ranga Reddy	28.7	44.5	21.1	17.4	30.8	13.9	27.6	35.8	26.7	27.2	43.3	20.4
Mahbubnagar	48.9	52.1	26.0	27.4	37.2	14.7	42.2	48.7	32.8	47.1	51.2	23.3
Nalgonda	45.4	50.0	23.3	26.3	39.4	12.1	41.4	47.6	27.5	44.3	49.6	21.8
Warangal	43.9	51.8	21.0	21.3	38.4	11.7	35.0	46.8	24.5	42.5	51.3	19.9
Khammam	44.3	51.0	19.9	26.4	40.1	13.2	37.8	47.2	23.5	43.2	50.6	19.2
Telangana	41.4	50.5	22.4	19.3	34.9	13.8	32.7	46.3	26.5	38.4	49.6	20.4

Source: Census, 2011

Across districts of Telangana, in rural areas, the male participation rates are highest in Khammam district for all religions. However, in the case of rural female, participation rates are higher in Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts for Hindus, Khammam district has highest participation of Muslim female and Mahbubnagar district has highest participation of female workers of other Minorities.

In urban areas, across the districts, the male participation rates are highest in Hyderabad among Hindus and other Minorities. While the

male participation rate of urban Muslims is highest in Khammam district. The urban female participation rates across religions show that Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar districts have the highest participation among Hindus, Muslims and other Minorities respectively.

5.9 Income and Expenditure

Daily wages was the major source of income for 55.3% Muslim households followed by salary (35.6%) and the same pattern was observed

for SCs also. While in case of STs and OBCs, major sources of income were found to be daily wages, agriculture and salary. Muslim BC-Es and Muslim Others also have the similar pattern. 46.8% of the Muslim households also have source of income from business, pensions etc

(see Table 5.14). In the rural areas daily wages are the major source of income for the Muslims followed by agriculture. But in urban areas daily wages and salary form the major two sources of income for the Muslims. (For details see Table A5.13).

Table 5.14: Distribution of HH by major sources of income and religion

	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Agriculture	24.7	35.6	37.8	56.4	36.6	10.7	9.2	10.4	20.0	21.1
Salary	35.2	28.8	29.6	32.6	31.0	35.5	36.0	35.6	45.5	35.2
Daily wages	70.7	70.5	68.3	29.7	65.5	55.6	54.2	55.3	54.4	58.9
Rents	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8
Gulf	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.5	0.6	2.0
Bussiness	7.7	7.5	14.5	19.0	13.1	19.4	18.1	19.1	10.0	15.8
Pensioner	30.8	27.4	26.5	19.4	26.8	22.0	19.4	21.4	23.1	23.6
Tailoring	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.6
Transport	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	1.9	2.8
From parents	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Note: The column sum may not add up to 100 as there may be one or more sources of income for a household.

About 48% Muslim households reported a monthly income of less than Rs10,000/- and more than one third (36.9%) had monthly income between Rs. 10,000 and Rs 20,000. Only

6.1% of the households had monthly household income more than Rs30,000. Around 56.8% of the Hindu-SCs, 45.9% of Hindu STs and 54.8% of the Hindu BCs have monthly income less than Rs 10,000. The survey data shows higher proportion of Muslim BC-Es and Muslim others have higher monthly income than the Hindu SCs, STs and Hindu BCs (Refer to Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: Percent distribution of HHs by monthly income and religion

	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Less than 10000/-	56.8	45.9	54.8	42.5	53.7	48.73	46.44	48.2	44.1	49.7
10000 to 20000	33.5	40.4	36.4	41.4	36.4	36.48	38.18	36.9	38.2	36.9
20000 to 30000	5.3	8.2	5.5	8.8	5.9	8.65	9.31	8.8	9.8	7.8
30000 to 40000	2.1	2.1	2	4.4	2.2	3.42	3.03	3.3	3.6	3
40000 and above	2.3	3.4	1.3	2.9	1.8	2.72	3.03	2.8	4.3	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	11536	12587	11228	13868	11587	12712	13329	12848	13821	12507
Median	9000	10000	9167	10833	9250	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

In the rural areas 60.2% of the Muslim household have less than Rs 10000 monthly income and 31.6% had monthly income between Rs 10,000 to 20,000. Around 57.6% of the Hindu families earn in this lower range. The mean income among the Muslim household is Rs 10,372 whereas the corresponding figure for the Hindus is Rs 10,887. While in the urban areas 43.9% of the Muslim households have monthly income lower than Rs 10000 and 38.8% of the households have income in the range Rs 10,000 to 20,000. 46.2% of the SCs and 41.2% of the STs Household in the urban areas have monthly income lower than Rs 10,000. The mean income for the Muslim household in the urban areas is Rs 13,742. (For details see Table A5.14)

Table 5.16 represents the monthly expenditure across SRGs. It is found that the mean monthly expenditure of Muslims in the state is higher than the average of the state and Hindu community. 53.9% of the Muslim household have a monthly expenditure in the range 5000 to 10000. Whereas only 38.9% of the Hindu households spend in this range. 29.3% of the Muslim household spend less than Rs 5000 per month in comparison to 55.1% of the Hindu household. Among the Muslim BC-Es 53.7% of the household spend in between Rs 5000 to Rs 10000. Among the SCs and STs, more than half of the households spend less than Rs 5000. The monthly expenditure of the households is also lower than the Muslims households.

Table 5.16: Distribution of HH by monthly expenditure and religion

Monthly expenditure	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
less than 5000	57.3	52.7	56.6	40.4	55.1	30.2	26.1	29.3	46.9	41.0
5000 – 10000	36.0	41.1	38.5	47.8	38.9	53.7	54.6	53.9	41.5	46.8
10000 - 20000	6.5	6.2	4.5	11.1	5.6	14.1	17.7	14.9	10.7	10.9
20000 and above	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Expenditure (Mean)	4819	5016	4800	5696	4892	6513	6940	6615	5552	5847
Expenditure (Median)	4000	4250	4000	5000	4000	6000	6000	6000	5000	5000

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

In the rural areas 49% of the Muslim households have less than Rs 5000/- monthly expenditure whereas 42.1% falls in the range of Rs 5000 to Rs 10000. The survey shows 64.9% of the Hindu household have less than Rs 5000 monthly expenditure and 31.3% have expenditure in between Rs 5000 to Rs 10000. The mean expenditure for the Muslim household is Rs 5,295 in comparison to Rs 4,400 for the Hindu household in the rural areas. In the urban areas, 58.1% of the Muslim households have monthly expenditure in between Rs 5000 to Rs 10000. The mean expenditure for the Muslim household is Rs 7,086 per month in comparison to Rs 5,838 by the Hindu household in the urban areas. (For details see Table A 5.15)

5.10 Differentials in level of Consumption Expenditure

Average MPCE by different SRG in rural and urban areas for 2004-05 and 2011-12 are presented in Table 5.17. As can be seen, the MPCE levels are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all SRGs. Also, inter group variations in MPCE are more in urban areas than in rural. As expected, the H-OTH group had highest MPCE over all other groups in rural and urban areas in both the years. Between 2004-05 and 2011-12, the average MPCE in rural areas, experienced a growth rate of 3.9% per annum. Compared to the H-OTH, the groups ST, SC, M-OBC, had higher growth rate in MPCE. But the growth rate for M-OTH is

modest at 1.4% pa. All the sub-groups in urban areas had improvements in MPCE during this period. Overall, the urban areas had a growth rate of 3.6% per annum, marginally lower than the rural growth. The two Muslim sub groups, MOBC and MOTH experienced growth of 3% and 6% pa respectively.

The percentage gap between MPCE of MOBC and state average in rural areas was 8% in 2004-05 and declined marginally to 5% in 2011-12.

Corresponding gap for urban areas was high at 20% in 2004-05 and increased to 23% in 2011-12. In case of M-OTH the gap increased from 8% to 23% between 2004-05 and 2011-12 in rural areas but in urban areas it reduced from 30% in to 16% between these years. The SRG level MPCE estimates show that though the intergroup inequalities reduced over time, but the relative deprivation of Muslim groups are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 5.17: Average MPCE of Different SRG

SRGs	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
STs	477	706.9	749	915.9
SCs	516	707.5	944	1192.5
H-OBC	604	766.7	1043	1441.6
H-Others	816	1039.6	2045	2351.4
MOBC	545	732.4	937	1155.1
MOTH	542	597.1	809	1244.9
OTH	549	763.1	1240	1533.6
Total	592	772.7	1164	1490.5

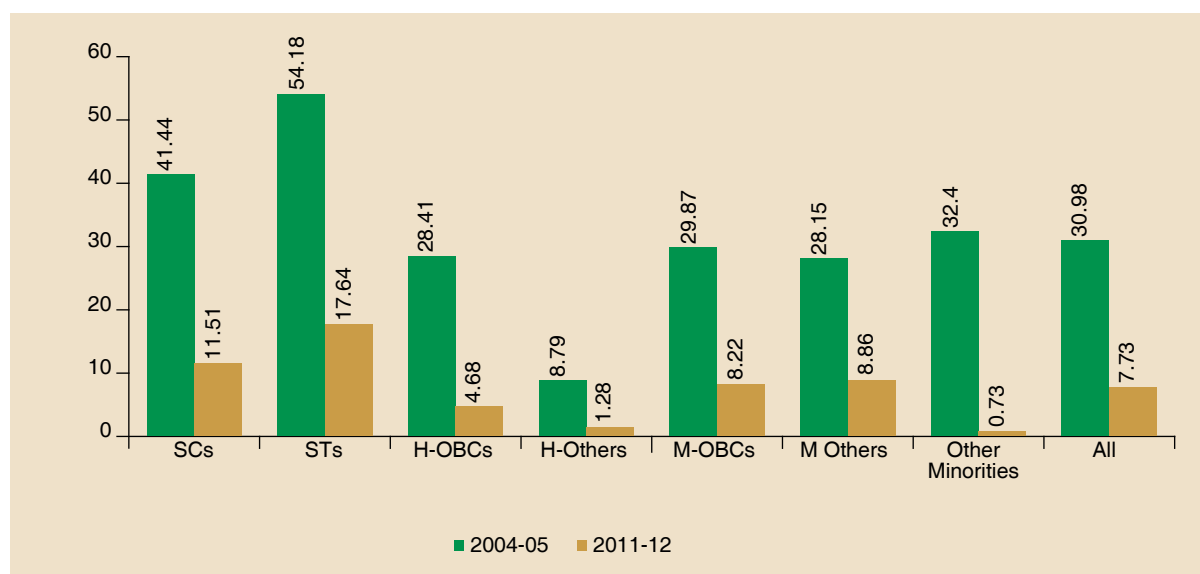
Source: NSSO 68th Round, 61st Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

5.11 Poverty Estimates

The poverty estimates presented here are based on the proposition that the living standard of a household depends on the commodities consumed by them. It should be noted that poverty is not simply a matter of inadequate income but also a matter of low literacy, short life expectation and lack of basic needs such as adequate shelter, clothing and safe drinking water. The income poverty line may not make adequate provision for the fulfilment of some of the basic needs. The present official estimates of Poverty have been criticized on various grounds by several scholars. However in the absence of alternative methodology, this paper uses the estimates of poverty based on the poverty lines

suggested by erstwhile Planning Commission of India. It may be noted that as poverty line is not separately available for Telangana, the poverty line of combined Andhra Pradesh is used. The idea is only to present how the relative economic deprivations across different SRG have been during the years considered. Figure 5.14 presents the rural and urban combined poverty head count ratio (PHCR) for different SRGs in the state. As can be seen the overall PHCR declined from 31% to 8% between 2004-05 and 2011-12- at the rate of about 3.7 percentage points per annum. A noteworthy feature of trends in figure 1 is that all the SRGs experience this sharp decline in poverty. In both the years, SC, ST, M-OBC and M-OTH had higher PHCR than the state average.

Figure 5.14: Poverty Head Count Ratio (Rural and Urban Combined)



Source: NSSO Survey on Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table 5.18 represents the PHCR for rural urban areas respectively. In rural areas PHCR declined from 34% to 10% at the rate of 3.5 percentage points per annum, while in urban areas it declined from 21% to 5% at the rate of 2.5 percentage points per annum. In 2004-05, ST had the highest poverty ratio in rural areas followed by HSC, and OTH (others) in that order.

M-OBC and M-OTH, on the other hand had lower poverty than the state average. However, the poverty levels of M-OTH declined marginally to 24% by 2011-12 because of low growth in its MPCE. As a result, the M-OTH turnout to be poorest groups in rural areas in 2001-12, followed by ST, M-OBC and SC in that order.

Table 5.18: Poverty Head Count Ratio

SRGs	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
STs	54.52	18.13	49.69	12.3
SCs	43.91	11.96	31.32	10.22
H-OBC	30.72	5.93	20.09	2.47
H-Others	11.36	1.58	4.9	0.96
MOBC	33.08	17.48	21.57	2.7
MOTH	27.37	25.63	28.6	5.58
OTH	38.57	1.58	12.36	0.17
Total	34.38	9.79	21.07	4.67

Source: NSSO Survey on Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05 and 2011-12.

In urban areas, the average PHCR declined from 21% to 5% between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The rankings of SRG with respect to urban poverty remained more or less stable between the two years. In both the years, Muslim subgroups followed HST and HSC in poverty levels. The levels of poverty in both rural and urban areas

suggest that Muslims have not gained much from the growth in recent years.

5.12. Risk of Falling into Poverty Trap

The ratio of the PHCR of a group to the average PHCR reflects the risk of a person group falling

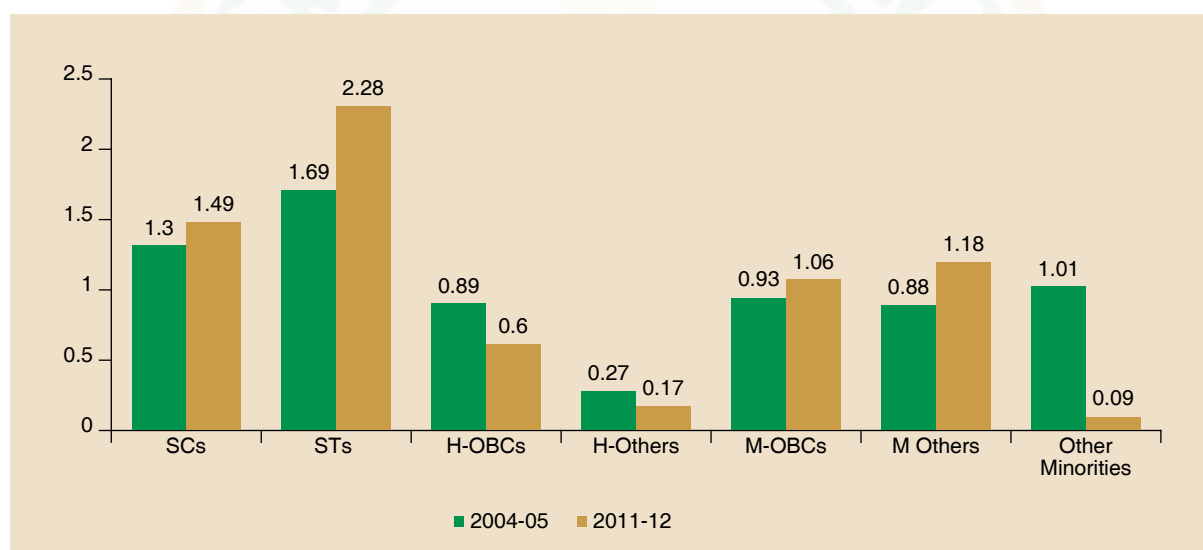
into poverty. For example, the ratio 2.28 for ST indicates that a person belonging to ST has 128% higher risk of falling into poverty than any person in the state (Fig 5.15). The ratios presented in figure 5.15 indicate that the risk of poverty has increased for ST, SC, M-OBC and M-OTH between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Persons belonging to M-OTH have 18% higher chances of falling into poverty compared to an average person in the state. The monthly income of the Muslims in the state has been particularly low and the monthly expenditure is quite high in comparison to their counterparts (See section 5.9). The health status of the Muslim household are also low but the coverage of health expenditure under insurance is a cause of concern (refer to Chapter 4). It is also found that the coverage of insurance and access to

credit for the Muslim households are lower in comparison to other SRGs. For the Muslims, these compositely cause increased risk of falling into poverty trap.

The situation is worse in rural areas where the risk of being poor has actually increased for the Muslim sub groups (Table 5.19). In 2011-12 an M-OBC person had 162% higher chance of falling into poverty than rural person. This is higher than the even STs and SCs.

In this regard the urban Muslims are better placed, in that the risk of poverty declined for both the groups between 2004-05 and 2011-12. But the M-OTH still have about 20% higher chances of falling into poverty than a person at overall level in urban areas.

Figure 5.15: Risk of Poverty by SRGs



Source: NSSO Survey on Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table 5.19: Risk of Poverty by SRGs

SRGs	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
STs	1.59	1.85	2.36	2.64
SCs	1.28	1.22	1.49	2.19
H-OBC	0.89	0.61	0.95	0.53
H-Others	0.33	0.16	0.23	0.21
MOBC	0.96	1.79	1.02	0.58
MOTH	0.8	2.62	1.36	1.19
OTH	1.12	0.16	0.59	0.04

Source: NSSO Survey on Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table 5.20: Distribution of Poorest 20% across SRGs

SRGs	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
STs	22.43	16.65	6.64	5.69
SCs	20.80	25.30	20.38	14.37
H-OBC	46.36	47.66	37.39	33.98
H-Others	3.03	1.24	4.66	3.08
MOBC	1.06	2.68	1.58	11.70
MOTH	2.84	5.81	27.73	29.36
OTH	3.49	0.65	1.60	1.81
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Source: NSSO Survey on Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table 5.20 presents the composition of poorest of 20% of the population of the state by different SRG in rural and urban areas separately. In 2004-05, the M-OBC and M-OTH together accounted for nearly 4% of the poorest 20% of the rural population of the state. By 2011-12, the corresponding share increased to more than 8%. This rise in the share of Muslim groups in poorest 20% is understandable as the relative growth of M-OTH during this period was modest. Urban areas present sharper rise in the share of Muslims in the poorest 20% of the urban population. For M-OBC, the share increased from about 2% to as high as 12% and for M-OTH share remained at about 28%. The sharp rise in the share of Muslims in the poorest 20% urban population indicates that the poorer sections

among Muslims may not have benefitted from the growth in urban areas.

5.13 Asset Holding

Table 5.21 present the average per capita value of assets in 2003 and 2013 respectively. In 2003, Muslims as a whole had the lowest assets among SRGs in the rural areas. The average asset value for Muslims in rural areas was Rs 15988. SCs and STs were the next two lowest groups. The value of the assets possessed by Muslims was 50% lower than the rural average. By 2013, the relative position of the Muslims moved up. It formed the group with third least asset base, after SCs and OTH (others). The average asset holding increased to Rs 11,8131.

Table 5.21: Average Per Capita Asset Value in 2003 and 2013

	2003		2013	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
STs	21718	10458	170802	125813
SCs	17853	31386	102099	161273
H-OBC	29983	64527	204067	289950
H-Others	77453	265786	385702	1671914
MSLM	15988	45643	118131	275437
OTH	23112	95238	108663	294452
Total	31734	107736	184446	513027

Note: 1) The asset values are current prices

2) As the scope and valuation of assets differ between 2003 and 2013 differ, the values cannot be compared

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO.

In urban areas, the relative position of the SRGs remained stable between the two years. The average per capita asset value of the Muslim group was third lowest among the six groups in both the years. But the gap between the average urban asset value and that of Muslim's reduced from 57% to 46%. The average asset value was Rs 45,643 in 2003 which increased to Rs 2,75,437 in 2013.

The survey conducted by CGG for Commission of Inquiry found only 37.6% Muslim households had pucca house and the situation seem to be poor compared to the HHs belonging to SC, ST

and OBC communities of Hindu religion and other religious minorities as well. Only 56.6% of the Muslim household in the state are living in semi-pucca houses. The living condition of the Muslims in the state is worse than Hindus and Other religions in the state (Refer to Table 4.17). 90.6% of the Muslim household have their own house in the rural area and only 57.2% of the Muslim household in the urban area have their own house. The numbers in Table 5.22 suggests the ownership of house among the Muslims in the State is lower than the other SRGs. Around 42.8% of the Muslim household have rented house.

Table 5.22: Percent distribution of HHs home ownership by locality and religion

Locality	ownership of house	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
Rural	Own house	95.7	93.7	93.4	94.0	93.9	90.5	91.2	90.6	92.6	92.7
	Rented house	4.3	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	9.5	8.8	9.4	7.4	7.3
Urban	Own house	76.5	78.4	72.5	67.1	73.4	58.9	51.2	57.2	69.4	62.3
	Rented house	23.5	21.6	27.5	32.9	26.6	40.2	51.6	42.8	30.6	37.7
All	Own house	88.0	88.4	86.5	86.8	86.9	67.7	60.3	66.0	78.3	75.2
	Rented house	12.0	11.6	13.5	13.2	13.1	31.7	41.9	34.0	21.7	24.8

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

In the rural Telangana 73.3% of the ownership of houses are in the name of male members of the household among the Muslims. 25.6% of Muslim owned houses are in the name of female members of the household. The gender differential in house ownership improves for the Muslims in the urban area. 59.8% of the Houses

are registered in the name of male members of the household and 38.3% of the houses are registered in the name of female. The gender differential in ownership is worse in case of Hindus and even worse in case of Hindu-STs. (See Table 5.23)

Table 5.23: Percent distribution of HHs by registration of house, locality and religion

House registered in the name of:	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Male (Rural)	68.7	67.0	73.8	82.7	73.3	74.0	70.3	73.3	70.2	73.0
Female (Rural)	29.6	29.5	25.1	16.2	25.4	24.9	28.7	25.6	28.7	25.8
Both (Rural)	1.7	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Male (Urban)	63.0	86.8	70.4	68.9	69.2	60.2	57.9	59.8	60.8	62.4
Female (Urban)	35.9	13.2	28.6	28.9	29.7	37.9	39.8	38.3	38.0	36.0
Both (Urban)	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table 5.24: Percent distribution of HHs having agriculture land and registration by religion

Availability of agriculture land	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Possessed agriculture land	38.1	53.4	48.9	64.5	48.2	16.4	13.3	15.6	29.6	29.3
Land registered in name of ...										
Male member	73.8	78.9	80.4	75.9	78.7	81.9	81.8	81.7	76.3	79.2
Female member	23.0	9.2	15.2	12.6	15.9	14.3	13.1	14.2	21.1	16.1
Both	3.2	11.8	4.4	11.5	5.4	3.9	5.1	4.1	2.6	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The survey suggests 15.6% of the Muslim households in the state possessed agriculture land. 81.7% of the agriculture land possessed by the Muslims is in the name of Male member of the household and Female member owned only

14.2% of the agricultural land. Muslims mostly resorted to non-farm activities in the state so their possession of agricultural land is very low in comparison to their Hindu counterparts (Table 5.24).

Table 5.25: Percent distribution of HHs by extent of agriculture land (in acres) owned and religion

Extent of ownership	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Less than 1 acre	22.4	6.4	14.3	1.7	13.7	13.3	7.3	12.1	21.6	14.3
1 - 2 acres	34.8	19.2	29.2	12.5	27.7	29.9	32.8	30.5	34.9	29.4
2 - 3 acres	19.2	19.2	24.2	14.8	22.0	23.7	20.4	23.0	22.5	22.4
3 - 4 acres	8.8	14.1	12.2	14.2	11.9	11.1	15.3	11.9	9.5	11.6
4 or more acres	4.8	12.8	9.2	14.8	9.3	9.1	8.8	9.0	6.3	8.8
Acres (Median)	2.2	4.1	2.5	5.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.8	2.7

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The survey data also shows that 29.4% of the households have ownership of 1-2 acres of agricultural land. The mean extent of ownership in the state is 2.7 acres. Among the Muslim households 30.5% have land ownership between 1-2 acres. 22.4% of the Muslim households have more than 4 acres of land ownership. The mean of the extent of agricultural land ownership is 2.8 acres. For the Hindus the average land ownership is 2.9 acres (Refer to Table 5.25)

5.14 Migration

Migration among Muslims in search for better jobs, better education and living condition is a common phenomenon. The survey conducted by CGG suggests around 14.6% of the Muslims have changed their place of residence. 14.9% of the households in the state changed their place of residence. Around 23% of the other minorities have migrated.

Table 5.26: Percent distribution of HHs by change in place of residence and religion

	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Others	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
Changed place of residence	14.1	20.5	11.1	13.9	12.4	15.0	13.4	14.6	23.1	14.9

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Among the Muslim households migrated, 33.5% of them have come down to city or town. 10.6% of the migrated Muslims fled to cities and towns in Andhra Pradesh and other state. 38.7% of the

migrated Muslim household in the state have moved to other villages in Telangana and the remaining moved to villages in Andhra Pradesh and other states.

Table 5.27: Percent distribution of HHs by place where they moved from and religion

Place HHs moved from	SCs	STs	H-BCs	H-Others	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
City/Town in Telangana	15.1	3.3	15.4	10.5	13.9	31.6	41.4	33.5	16.2	24.2
City/Town in AP/other states	1.1	0.0	5.3	2.6	3.6	9.7	14.1	10.6	7.3	7.8
Village in Telangana	72.0	93.3	65.8	65.8	69.4	40.6	31.3	38.7	52.2	50.7
Village in AP/other states	11.8	3.3	13.6	21.1	13.1	18.1	13.3	17.2	24.3	17.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Seeking employment is the major cause for the Muslim to migrate. Around 86.2% of the migrated Muslim household did so to get employment. 5.8% of the migration happened because of security reasons. Only 5.4% migration happens

because of better education facility to their children in comparison to 11.3% of migration in case of Hindu community for the same purpose. Only 2.5% of the migration happens due to business, family problems, tenant problems etc.

Table 5.28: Distribution of HH by reasons for changing place of residence and religion

Reasons for changing place of residence involuntarily	SCs	STs	H-BCs	H-Others	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
Due to employment	87.5	94.1	84.7	66.7	84.4	86.6	84.6	86.2	92.5	87.0
Due to children's education	5.4	5.9	10.9	33.3	11.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.1	7.2
Due to safety reasons	3.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	6.3	3.8	5.8	2.0	3.5
Others*	3.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.6	1.8	5.8	2.5	1.4	2.3

*Business purpose, for agriculture, family problems, tenant problems

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The survey also found that 3.3% of the Households with members working in the Gulf Countries among Muslims in the state. Overall,

2.4% of the households in Telangana have at least one members working in Gulf Countries.

Table 5.29: Percentage distribution of HHs with members working in other countries by religion

	SCs	STs	H-BCs	H-Others	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
Gulf countries	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	0.7	2.4
Other countries	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
All	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.4	3.7	4.5	3.8	0.9	2.9

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Summary

The work participation rate among the Muslims in the state is lower in comparison to other SRGs. The difference in WPR among the Muslim male and Muslim Female is higher. The WPR among Muslim male is lower in the rural areas in comparison to urban areas. The WPR for the urban female is particularly very low. Activity status show that most of the Muslims are self-employed both in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Again casual labour is an important issue among the Muslim community in the state as around 32% of the Muslim workforce comes under this category. The distribution of workers by type of enterprise shows that there is dominance of informal employment in the Muslim workforce both in rural and urban areas and both for male and female. The location of work for the Muslim community suggests domestic workplace dominance among the female while 53% of the males work at the employer's place. The Muslim

workforce is tilted towards non-agricultural sector and the survey shows around 76% of the Muslim workforce are engaged in service sector. Daily wage is the major source of income for the Muslims in the state as it comes out in the household survey. Around 50% of the Muslim household has a monthly income of less than Rs 10,000 and majority of the Muslim household has expenditure in between Rs 6000 to Rs 10000. It is also found that the consumption expenditure of the Muslim subgroups have a large differential by rural and urban. The analysis also shows a slow growth in the consumption expenditure. The poverty head count ration has declined for the Muslims in the state for both rural and urban areas but the risk of falling into the poverty trap has increased during the period. The asset holding of the Muslims in the state clearly shows low asset ownership by the community. There is high migration among the Muslims as comes out in the survey. The major reason behind migration is seeking better job opportunity.

Access to Credit and Financial Inclusion

6.1 Introduction

Among all the issues that were raised across the public meetings held in the state, the issue of credit availability was repeated the most often. Lack of access to formal institutions, apathetic banks, a poorly staffed and inadequately funded Minority Finance Corporation, lack of availability of start-up capital, etc were given as the reasons for the large number so Muslim entrepreneurial ventures facing hardships or failing to scale up.

“Access to credit is critical for individuals, households and firms for consumption, production and investment needs. Iniquitous access to public and private banking institutions across Socio-Religious Communities (SRCs) can perpetuate disparities.” (Sachar Committee Report 2006: 123). One of the major problems that Muslims entrepreneurs face is inadequate credit facilities not only from private and public sector banks, but also from Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). It was also observed that several areas with Muslim concentration are marked as “negative” or “red” by the banks (where giving loans is not advisable, presumably because of low recovery).¹ Such attitude of the banking institutions adversely affect entrepreneurs of the community. Moreover, the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) which are meant to extend loans to the disadvantaged for economic ventures, have not been of much help to Muslims (Shah, 2007).

In India, Muslims have 12.2% of total bank accounts having the share of 4.6% of total outstanding credit. In combined Andhra Pradesh, these figures stand at 7.5% of total bank accounts having the share of 2.8% of total outstanding credit (average of 2001-05) (Sachar Committee Report, 2006). The outstanding loans to minorities amounted to Rs 8,936 crore in Telangana at the end of 2014-15 financial years. As against the target of 10% earmarked for minorities under the PSL, the achievement was only 8.02% in Telangana. Similarly, up to March 2015, the loan outstanding to minorities came to a merely 2.52% of the total advances in the state. Most of the banks, including SLBC Telangana convener - the State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) – could not provide credit to minorities as per the target under PSL (Jafri, 2015).

However, there has been dearth of information on the status of Muslims in credit and banking facilities at state levels including Telangana which was formed state in 2014. It is in this context, this paper attempts to study the conditions of accessibility banking facilities and credit to Muslim groups in the new born state of Telangana which has significant share of Muslim population (12.68% as per Census 2011).

Quantitative information about the access to banking facilities and credit to Muslims in Telangana and all India has been obtained from the unit level data from Debt and Investment Survey of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 70th Round – 2013. The total household sample size of Telangana state under NSSO 70th round –Debt and Investment Survey is 2654 out

of which 2322 (87.5%) samples are from Hindu religion, 264 (10%) are from Muslim and 68 (2.5%) are from other. The data collected from Sample Survey of total 8546 households conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry on Socio-Economic and Educational Condition of Muslim in 2016 are also incorporated in the analysis of the chapter.

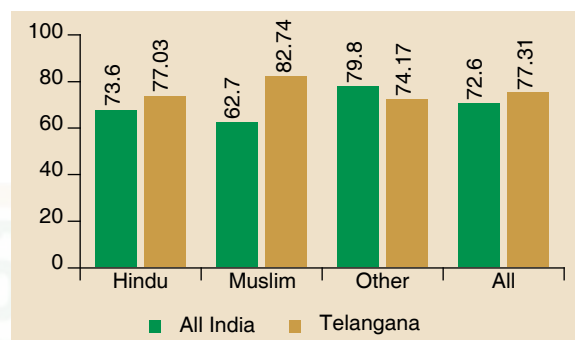
6.2 Access to Bank and Financial Institutions

6.2.1 Bank Accounts

Having bank account is essential for availing any banking services and also to receive the Government subsidies and wages under different Government schemes that are being made through direct payment method. About 83% of Muslim households have the bank account in

Telangana state which is slightly higher than the Hindu households and also significantly greater than that for the all India level Muslims (Figure 6.1). 77% of the Hindu households have bank accounts. The access to bank in general is higher in the case of Telangana in comparison to All India.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of Households having Bank Accounts



Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table 6.1: Percentage of households having accounts in different Credit Agencies

Credit Agency	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Bank	73.6	62.7	79.8	72.6	77.0	82.7	74.2	77.3
Post office	14.1	8.7	14.2	13.5	15.4	3.8	1.8	14.2
Other Deposit Enterprises	9.7	9.7	12.0	9.8	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5
KCC	5.3	3.1	2.9	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Muslims have less proportion of accounts in post office and other deposit enterprises when compared to Hindus. These figures are much lower than the figure for the Muslims at all India level (See Table 6.1). The difference in the bank account holders and post office account holders may be a reflection of spatial distribution of Muslims, i.e, urban orientation.

The accounts in the other Deposit Enterprises are very low in Telangana in comparison to the

National average. 3.5% of the Muslim households have accounts in different credit agency. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for agricultural credit purposes is also nil among Muslims in the state compared to all India level Muslims that may be due to their engagement in agriculture is relatively less. The education level is the key factor in having bank account by all the religious groups that is evidenced by the fact that the proportion of households having bank accounts increase as the education levels increases (Table A6.2).

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of households having bank account by religion

	SCs	STs	H-BCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Rural	99.2	98.9	99.1	100.0	99.2	97.4	95.9	97.1	99.0	98.5
Urban	97.0	98.0	98.7	100.0	98.3	96.3	94.8	95.9	95.6	96.4
All	98.3	98.6	99.0	100.0	98.9	96.6	95.1	96.2	96.9	97.3

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The Sample survey data also backs the NSSO findings. 97.3% of the households have bank accounts in the state. Among the Muslims, 96.2% of households have bank accounts. The survey also found that the percentage of household having bank account is 96.6 among Muslim BCs and 95.1% among Muslim others. 98.9% of the Hindu households have bank accounts. The figures for SCs and STs are higher than that of the

Muslims in the state. In the rural areas 98.5% of the households have bank accounts. Among the rural Muslim households 97.1% have bank accounts in comparison to 99.2% of the Hindu households. Among the Muslims, 95.9% of the households in the urban areas have bank accounts. The table 6.2 reflects slightly low holding of bank accounts by the Muslim households in the state in comparison to other SRGs.

Table 6.3: Distribution of households not having bank accounts by religion

	SCs	STs	H-BCs	H-Others	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
Lengthy procedure (%)	18.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	8.8	7.0	8.0	7.3	6.1	7.4
No proof of documents (%)	27.3	0.0	38.1	0.0	35.3	19.3	34.0	23.8	30.3	26.4
No banks nearby the HH (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.0	3.7	3.0	3.0
No required so far (%)	36.4	0.0	47.6	0.0	41.2	52.6	48.0	51.2	45.5	48.9
Other (%)	18.2	0.0	9.5	0.0	14.7	16.7	8.0	14.0	15.2	14.3

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

When asked about the causes of not having a bank account, it is found that 48.9% of the households have not felt the requirement so far. About half of the Muslim households without

bank account stated the same cause. Another important cause for not having a bank account among the Muslims is not having a proof of documents.

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of households by place where they put their general savings

	SCs	STs	H-BCs	H-Others	Hindus	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
HHs have some kind of savings	73.3	67.1	74.0	76.2	73.7	60.6	55.2	59.4	69.2	65.9
Place of savings:										
Self	22.8	28.6	17.1	17.8	18.8	27.9	28.6	28.0	18.7	23.0
Bank/Post office	76.8	71.4	82.4	82.2	80.7	71.4	70.8	71.3	80.8	76.4
Relatives/Friends	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The household survey shows savings in Telangana are kept in the Bank or post office. 76.4% of the household uses bank or post office to keep their saving. Among the Muslims having savings, 71.3% of the households use bank and post office. 40.6%

of the Muslim households have no savings at all. Among the Hindus, 80.7% of households with savings use bank or post office. 56.1% of the SCs household and 47.9% of the ST households uses bank or post office to keep their savings.

6.2.2 Financial Assets

The average asset value of a Muslim household (Rs 5479) in bank is relatively less than that of a Hindu households (Rs 9937) at both state and all India levels (See Table 6.5). Govt asset holding among the Muslims in Telangana is merely Rs. 51 which is very much lower than the National average among Muslims (Rs. 1007). Insurance is a major asset among the Muslims as the average

value of insurance in Telangana is Rs. 9200 and this figure is greater than the national average figure for the Muslims. The average financial asset holding in Telangana was Rs. 36,305 from all sources and that of for the Muslims in the State was Rs. 20,271. The average financial asset holding among the Muslims in the state is comparatively lower than other religions and also lower than their National average.

Table 6.5: Average financial asset value of households in different agencies (Rs)

Agency	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Govt	3193	1007	9568	3245	401	51	19	367
Banks	15574	7888	39629	15837	9937	5479	4415	9487
Non-Bank	512	370	940	516	47	28	5	45
MFIs/SHGs	395	568	386	415	952	842	555	933
Pension Funds	17790	7706	32964	17325	9418	4563	12812	9205
Insurance	13349	6266	19026	12776	16541	9200	4325	15708
All Sources	51773	24283	103754	51030	37908	20271	22132	36305

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

6.2.3 Loans and Outstanding

Amount of Loans

The data reveal that the average amount loan borrowed by the Muslim households in Telangana stands at Rs 80,178 out of which 22% is repaid and remaining 78% (Rs 62294) is outstanding loan amount which is close to the figure for all India level for Muslims (Table 6.6). This amount is far less than the Hindus and other groups at both Telangana and all India levels. The low amount of loan among the Muslim household both in state and national level indicates low credit extended to the

Muslims in comparison to other religions. It is interesting to note that the ratio of repayment of loan among Muslims is slightly higher than all other groups at both state and all India levels. The repayment ratio was 22% which points out at the loans being used in worthwhile manner. The average outstanding loan per Muslim household was Rs. 62,294 and the written off amount was 0. The numbers entails low risk for the banks and other lending institutions if the borrower is from Muslim community in the State, but still the credit given to the households from the very community is very low.

Table 6.6: Average amount of loan and outstanding (Rs)

Loan	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Borrowed amount	106953	80405	176392	107634	122646	80178	47400	118498
Repaid	18785 (17.6%)	15165 (19%)	32728 (18.6%)	19113 (17.8%)	20083 (16.4%)	17884 (22.3%)	8446 (17.8%)	19547 (16.5%)
Written-off	649	332	971	627	23	0	0	21
Outstanding	87519	64908	142692	87895	102539	62294	38955	98929

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

* Numbers in parenthesis are in percentage in borrowing amount

Source of Credit

In terms of average amount borrowed by a Muslim household in Telangana, it is relatively higher by banks (Rs1,42,244) followed by agricultural money lenders, cooperatives,

professional money lender, SHGs and NBFC respectively (Table 6.7). The data also shows high average amount of borrowings also comes from the agricultural money-lender (Rs 1,00,000) and Co-operative (Rs 92,747).

Table 6.7: Average amount borrowed from different credit agencies (Rs)

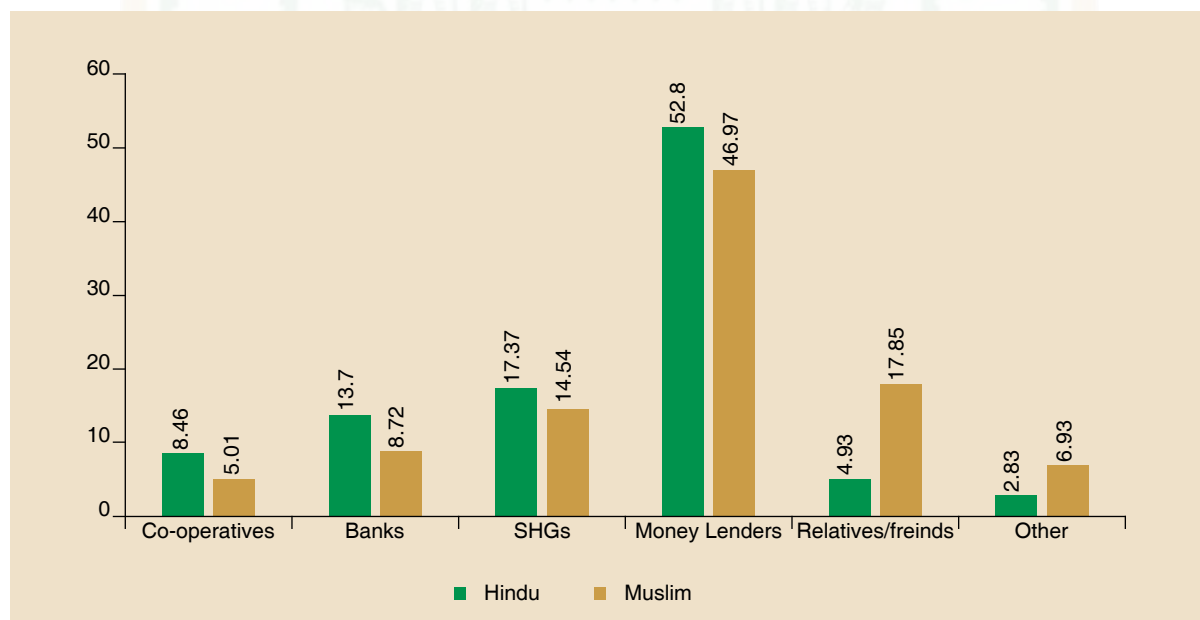
Credit Agency type	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Co-operative	110443	130542	180091	116698	137472	92747	106799	135786
Bank	228719	160301	259601	224632	327348	142244	43617	312497
SHG	22253	20242	24357	22183	19357	22026	25706	19722
NBFC	20391	15659	18906	19445	26566	17270	.	23569
Agri-Moneylender	41368	29937	110858	43470	53428	100000	68529	53685
Professional -Moneylender	45893	38200	74841	46379	62864	75473	38387	62807

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

The loan amounts from the money lenders (agricultural and professional) are very high for Muslims in Telangana in comparison to the National average. It shall be noted that the Muslim households in the state compared to

all India level, receive relatively lesser amount of loan from institutional sources (banks, co-operatives, SHGs) and higher amount from non-institutional sources (moneylender – agricultural & professional).

Figure 6.2: Proportion of Loans from different Credit Agencies



Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

But in terms of proportion of loans by the different credit agencies, Muslims, like all other groups, get only 9% of loans from the banks which are relatively lower than the other agencies.

Consequently, more Muslims in Telangana in comparison to all India level, depend largely on money lender/input suppliers (47%) followed by friend (18%) and SHGs (14.5%) (Figure 6.2)

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Loan/debt and Religion

Source of loan	SCs	STs	H-BCs	H-Others	Hindu	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
Friends/Relatives	44.1	46.4	41.5	29.0	41.2	44.4	47.7	45.1	44.1	43.3
Money lenders	42.5	37.6	41.6	38.7	41.4	37.9	37.3	37.7	42.7	39.9
Banks/Co-operatives	21.1	33.6	34.3	60.5	33.8	17.2	16.8	17.1	22.2	24.7
Credit society	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
SHG's	56.4	52.8	61.5	56.7	59.6	35.3	32.3	34.7	47.1	46.7
Others	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.1

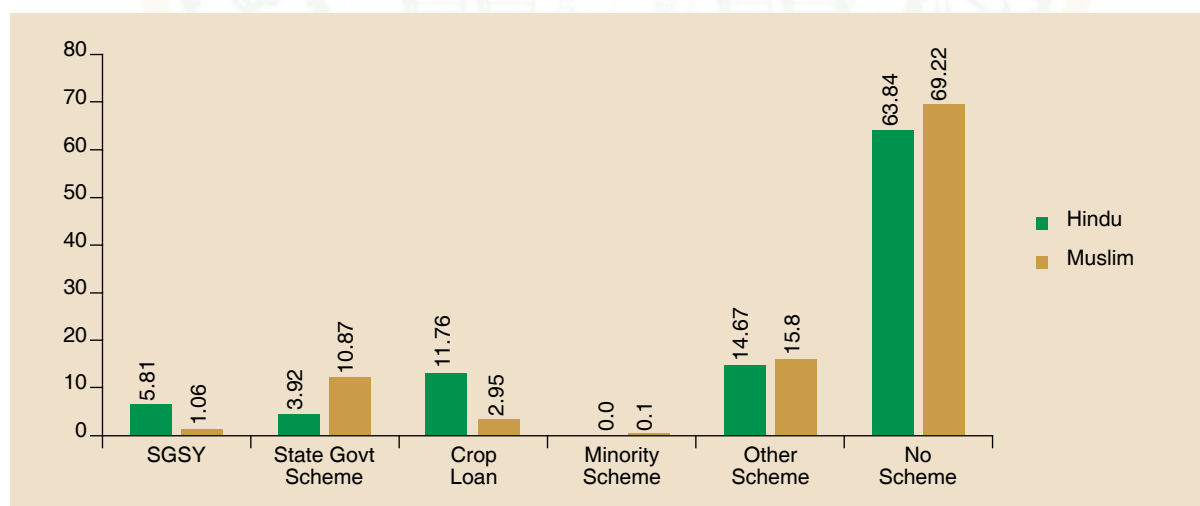
Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The sample survey conducted by CGG finds 43.3% of the households in Telangana borrowed from Friends and Relatives. 45.1% of the Muslim households borrowed from friends and relatives. Another major source of credit for the community is the moneylenders. Around 37.7% of the Muslim households borrowed from moneylenders. Banks & co-operatives and SHGs give loans to 17.1% and 34.7% of the Muslim households respectively. Among the Hindus, the proportions of households borrowed from Banks and SHGs are higher in comparison to the state average and also the Muslim community (See Table 6.8).

Loans under different Schemes

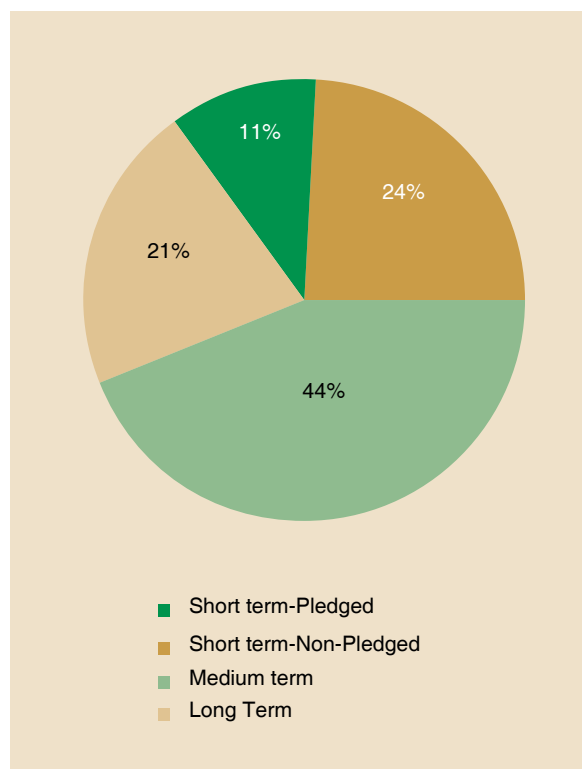
The data also shows that majority of loans by the Muslims (69%), which is higher than the Hindus (64%), are not covered by any beneficial/concessional schemes like PMRY, SGSY, SJUSRY, state government scheme, crop loan and minority schemes, (Figure 6.3 and Table A 6.3). More specifically, the proportion of loans under Minorities schemes is almost nil for the Muslims at both state and all India level.

Figure 6.3: Proportion of loans under different Schemes



Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Figure. 6.4: Different Types of Loans by Muslim Households in Telangana, 2013



Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

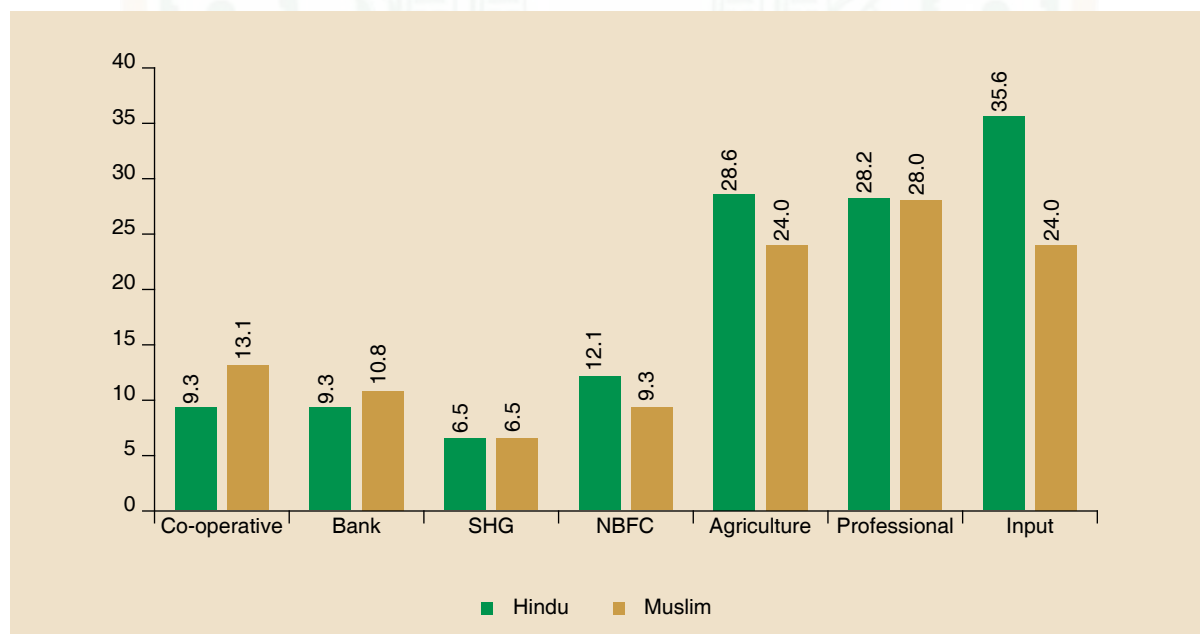
Types of Loans (by period term)

Like other groups, Muslims in the state have higher proportion of loans under medium term (44%) followed by short term non-pledged (24%) and long term (21%) (Fig 6.4). But at All India level the loans under short term non-pledged (34.6%) and medium term (27.7%) dominate the Muslim's loans (See Table A6.4)

Types of Loans (by Interest Rates)

The rate of interest i.e. cost of loan, is the most important aspect in deciding the extent of credit facilities. The weighted average annual interest rate of the all loans by a Muslim households in Telangana stands at 16.3% which is slightly above that for the Hindus (16.1%) at the State at all India level (16.1%) (Table A6.5). The professional money lenders charge the highest rate of interest (28%) for loans given to the Muslims followed by input supplier (24%) and agricultural money lender (24%). The institutional agencies like banks (10.8%), co-operatives (13%) and even SHGs (6.5%) charge relatively lower rate of interest on loans (Figure 6.5).

Figure. 6.5: Interest Rate charged by different credit agencies



Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table 6.9: Proportion of loans under different category of interest rates

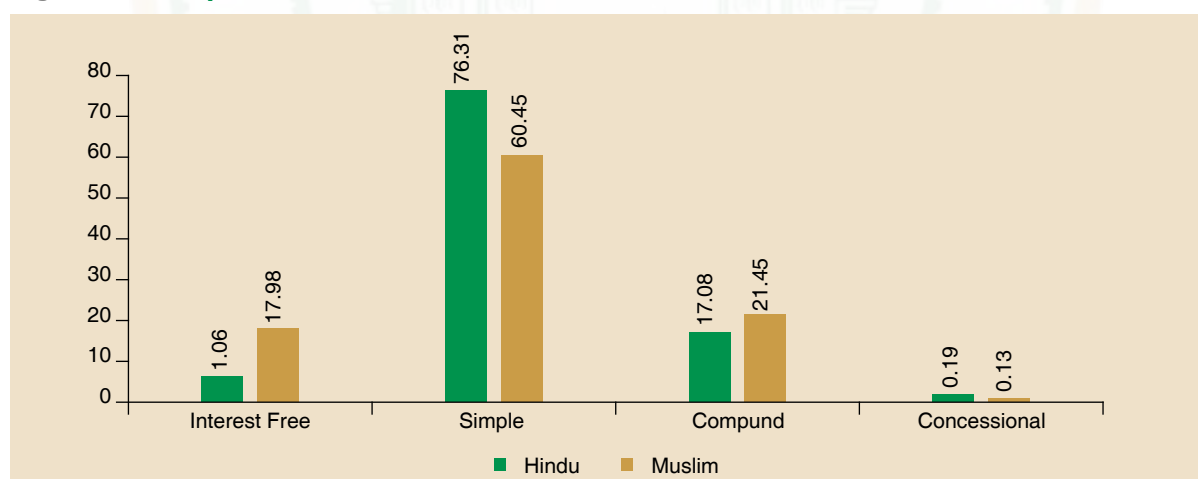
Interest rate category	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Zero	17.4	31.7	19.1	19	6.4	18	10.1	7
0.1-5	5.4	4	4.3	5.2	11.9	4.6	14.2	11.7
5.1-10.0	13.8	11.5	18.8	13.8	13	16.4	15.9	13.2
10.1-15.0	21.1	21	27.5	21.5	14.4	13.2	19.3	14.4
15.1-20.0	4	3.8	6.7	4.2	2.8	3.6	1.4	2.8
20.1-30.0	18.8	11.6	14.6	17.8	33.2	26.8	25.2	32.7
30.1-40.0	9.9	6.5	4.6	9.2	16.7	16.4	13.6	16.6
>40.0	9.5	9.9	4.4	9.2	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.5
All	15.4	16.1	14.2	15.3	16.1	16.3	18.9	15.2

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

It is also true that Muslims, than the other groups, are charged slightly higher interest rate by the banks and co-operatives. It is also interesting to note that still 18% of loans by Muslims in the state (6.5% in for Hindus) from all the source is at 'zero interest rate but this is quite low as compare to all India figures (31.7%). This is may be because of prevalence of the Islamic religious norms among them that prohibits charging interest on money lent to the same community members (See Table 6.9).

Though it is relatively less as compared to other groups, still around 48% of total loans borrowed by the Muslims are at higher interest rate, i.e. greater than the bank interest rate (15% per annum). Simple (60.5%) followed by compound (21.5%) interest rate types dominate the loans taken by Muslim like other groups in the state (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6: Proportion of loans under different nature of interest, 2013



Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Loans From Different bank

The data collected from SLBC on the bank-wise beneficiaries information shows Muslims are the lowest beneficiaries from the different banks. The numbers of beneficiaries in total are 45,66,612 which have a loan amount of Rs 108,55,593 lakh. Among the Muslims a mere 2,10,713 persons

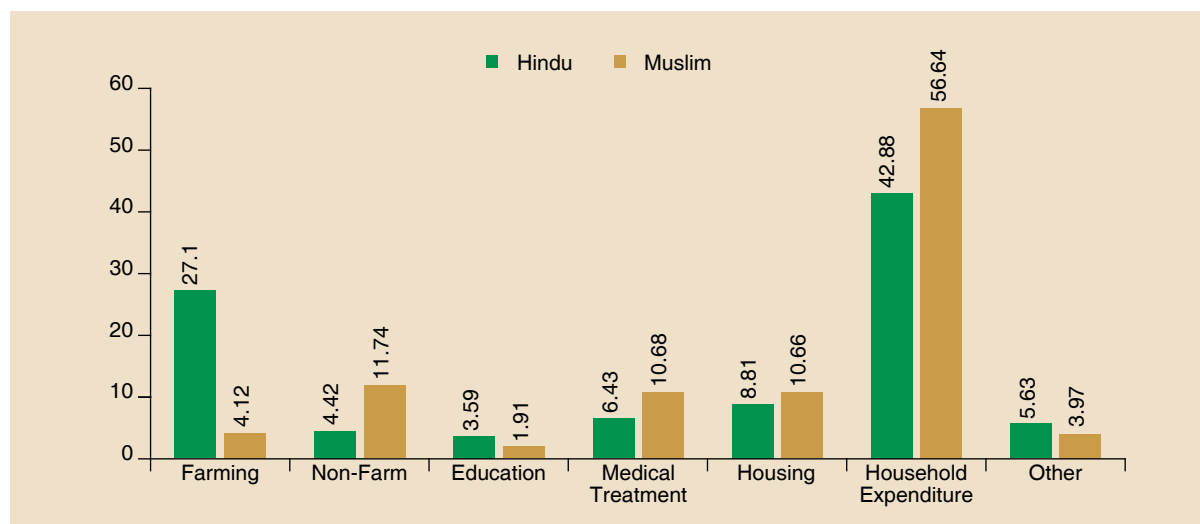
are beneficiaries of the banks amounting a loan amount of Rs 3,33,825 lakhs. The Muslims in the state constitute only 4.61% of the beneficiaries and the loan amount accredited to them was just 3.07% of the total loan amount. This shows a very low amount of loans given to the Muslims in the state.

6.3 Purpose of Loans

The purpose of the loan indicates that whether the loans availed by a household is utilized for productive purposes or not.

Among all, household expenditure is the major purpose for the Muslims to borrow in Telangana, followed by non-farm (12%), medical (11) and housing (11%) (Figure 6.7 and table A 6.7).

Figure 6.7: Proportion of Loans under different Purposes



Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

At all India level, next to household consumption, housing, farming, medical treatment and non-farming business are major purposes for loan. It is found that, relatively lower proportion of loans for farming (4%) and higher proportion of loans for non-farming (12%) among Muslims in the state maybe because of occupational pattern where they engage mostly in the occupations of

non-farm activities like automobile/motor repair, transport/driving, hawking/small retailing, tannery, knitting, tailoring, scratching, binding, etc. The proportion of loans for education is relatively very low among Muslims (2%) (3.6% for Hindus) at both state and all India levels may be because of low levels of education (both school and college/university) in general among them.

Table 6.10: Percent distribution of HHs by locality, purpose of availing loan and religion

Locality	Loan purpose	SCs	STs	H-OBCs	H-Otheres	Hindus	M-BC-E	M-OTH	M-ALL	OTH	All
All	Business	3.3	2.4	7.3	11.8	6.6	12.9	15.0	13.3	6.8	9.7
	Health care	46.4	32.0	35.7	29.0	37.2	31.4	28.5	30.8	41.0	34.7
	Children education	16.0	22.4	22.3	26.5	21.4	16.5	18.1	16.8	23.1	19.5
	Marriage	20.0	9.6	19.2	15.1	18.6	25.0	23.9	24.7	17.8	21.3
	Family functions	6.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.2	8.0
	Construction of house	16.5	20.8	16.7	16.0	16.8	17.3	15.5	16.9	21.7	17.5
	Others*	35.5	48.0	42.9	55.5	42.7	28.5	25.2	27.8	26.5	33.9

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The household survey shows healthcare being the main purpose of borrowings. Among the Muslims, 30.8% of the households borrow for

health care. Children's education and marriage are the next two top purposes for availing loans among the Muslim households. 16.9%

of the Muslim households borrow for housing purposes. Healthcare also constitutes the prime purpose of borrowing among the Hindus followed by children's education and marriage. The borrowing for health care is even higher among the SC households (See Table 6.10).

6.4 Priority Sector Loans

National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) which is a central institution with its state level branches was established in 1994 to provide concessional finance to the Minorities for self employment/ income generation activities. "Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities" has included the need for the credit support under 9th point – "Enhanced credit support for economic activities" that has mandated the Government to strengthen the National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) by providing it greater equity support and ensure an appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending (PSL) by banks for the minority communities. In order to fulfill this mandate of credit under PSL, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to all the Commercial Banks from time to time to address the banking and credit needs of religious minorities in India under the provision of priority sector lending and advances. As per RBI's extant guidelines, within PSL target of 40%, a sub-target of 10 per cent of adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 and above branches have been mandated for lending to weaker sections which includes, among others, persons from minority communities. The guidelines include the directive that smooth flow of bank credit through various Government-sponsored schemes should be ensured; a special cell should be set up in each bank for this purpose; and an officer be posted in Lead Banks to

exclusively look after credit flow to minorities and publicize various programmes among the minority communities of the area. The half-yearly figures for credit flow to minorities is to be sent to the RBI, and the progress of credit to minority communities is to be periodically reviewed (RBI 2014).

Table 6.11: Banking Details During the financial year 2015-16 up to December 2015.

Total Deposits (Rs Crores)	347026.26
Total advances (Rs Crores)	375155.01
Credit Deposit Ratio	108.11%
Priority Sector Advances (Rs Crores)	122770.12
% of PSL In Total advances	32.42%
Sectors:	
Agriculture (RsCrores)	55854.85
Non-Farm and Micro & Small Enterprises (Rs Crores)	34418.22
Export Credit (Rs Crores)	105.61
Other's (Rs Crores)	24479.05
Beneficiaries:	
Weaker Section (Rs Crores)	28554.92
Women (Rs Crores)	22568.44
SC/ST (Rs Crores)	9976.46
Minorities (Rs Crores)	10767.31
SHGs (RsCrores)	13989.05

Source: State Level Banker's Committee (<https://www.telanganaslb.com/banking-details/>)

From the Table 6.11, it can be seen that Telangana state has been behind the target of 40% in Priority Sector Lending. The PSL to total advances are 32.46%. Rs 55,854.85 crores have gone to the agricultural loans under PSL. Small and Medium Enterprises got Rs 41,330.61 crores and medium enterprises got Rs. 6,781.68 crores. Education, housing loans, social infrastructure, renewable energy and others have loan of Rs 24,479.05 crores in PSL. The beneficiaries are the weaker sections (Rs 28,554.92 crores), Women (Rs 22568.44 crores), SCs/STs (Rs 9976.46 crores). The Minorities got only Rs 10,767.31 crores under PSL in the state.

6.5 Other Specialized Institutions

Minorities Welfare Department:

Government has created a Commissionerate/ Directorate of Minorities Welfare at State Headquarters under the control of Minorities Welfare Department to supervise the various schemes for the Welfare of Minorities and to ensure proper utilization of funds being spent by the Government vide G.O.Ms.No.130, Minorities Welfare (MFC) Department, dated on 18-12-2012. Minorities Welfare schemes are implemented by the Commissioner of Minorities Welfare which include GOI Pre matric scholarship, Reimbursement of Tuition Fee and Scholarships (RTF & MTF), GOI Post Matric Scholarship, GOI Merit Cum Means Based Scholarship, Post Matric Hostel, Pre Matric Hostel, Residential schools with an intake of 480 students in each School. Residential schools with an intake of 480 students in each School. Multi Sectoral Development Plan (MSDP), Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited, Telangana State Christian (M) Finance Corporation Ltd, Telangana State Wakf Board, Urdu Academy of Telangana, Telangana State Haj Committee, Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM), Diaratul-Marifil-Osmania, Osmania University Campus etc.

Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited (TSMFCL)

a. Economical Support Scheme : Subsidy For Bankable Scheme:

The Scheme is intended to assist Minorities through Bank loan and subsidy to setup own Industries, Business, Services and Transport Sector.

Eligibility:

1. Annual Income of the Beneficiary: Rural Rs. 1.50 lakh and Urban Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum
2. Age: Between 21 to 55 years
3. Total Units Cost: Rs. 2.50 lakhs for ISB Sector and Rs. 3.00 for Transport Sector

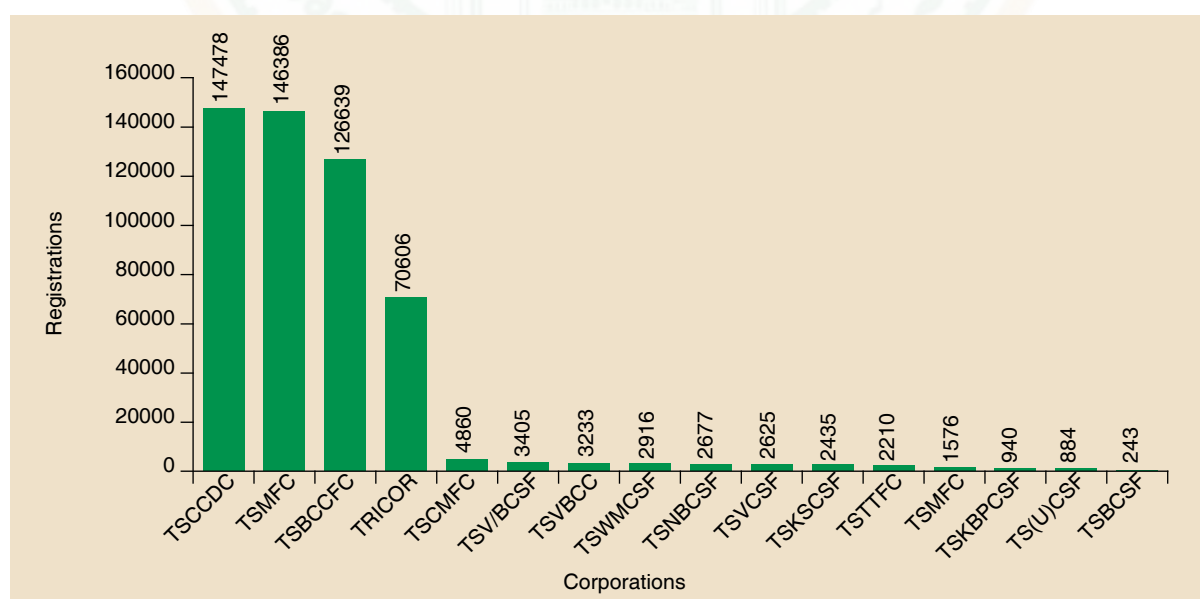
Subsidy: 50% of the unit cost limited to Rs.1,00,000/- whichever is lower per beneficiary.

b. Training And Placement

In order to enable the Minorities to set up their small and tiny business units and to rise above the poverty line, a scheme called Training, Employment and Placement is being implemented by Telangna State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd. In various activities with focus on women oriented trades.

- a. Annual Income of the Beneficiary: Rural Rs. 1.50 lakh and Urban Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.
- b. Age: Between 18 to 35 years.

Fig. 6.8: Beneficiary and State Government Corporations in Telangana State



Source: Telangana State online Beneficiary Management and Monitoring System (Accessed on 18 July, 2016).

There are a total of 16 departments dealing with the programmes for social upliftment of the down trodden in the state. Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation and Telangana State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation are two major departments dealing with the finance for the minorities in the state. TSMFC has a registration of 153,906 persons and the total subsidy granted are Rs. 2,70,394.1 lakhs. The amount of subsidy is the highest by the department comparatively to other departments (See Table A6.8).

National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

The concessional credit line of NMDFC (National Minorities Development Finance Corporation) has been bifurcated into two streams. In Credit line 1, the credit is being disbursed on the basis of income limits of Rs. 81,000 per annum for rural areas and Rs. 1.03 lakh per annum in urban areas, at the concessional interest rate. In case of Credit line 2, the concessional credit is provided to the section of Minority population with annual family income of up to Rs. 6.00 lakhs, defined on the basis of "Creamy Layer" criterion of OBC by Government of India. It will get concessional credit at a rate of interest which is higher than credit line 1. NMDFC also extend credit under Term Loan Scheme. This scheme is for individual beneficiaries and is implemented through the state channeling agencies (SCA). Under the Term Loan Scheme, projects costing up to Rs. 20.00 lakhs (up to Rs. 30.00 lakh for credit line-2) are considered for financing. NMDFC provides loan to the extent of 90% of the project cost. The remaining cost of project is met by the SCA and the beneficiary. However, the beneficiary has to contribute a minimum of 5% of the project cost. The rate of interest charged from the beneficiary is 6% per annum. For credit line-2, up to Rs. 30.00 lakh is given at the interest rate of 8% per annum for male beneficiaries and 6% per annum for women beneficiaries. Assistance under Term Loan Scheme is available for any commercially viable and technically feasible venture, broadly under the following sectors: a) Agriculture & allied, b) Technical trades, c) Small business,

d) Artisan and traditional occupations, and e) Transport and services sector.

Self Help Groups (SHGs)

The data on Self Help Groups according to socio religious categories are available with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Department of Rural Development, Telangana. In rural areas there are 4,31,044 SHGs in total and total members are 46,74,649. Out of these, 7,528 SHGs are formed by Minorities only. The total number of Muslim membership in SHGs in the state is 1,49,396. In the urban areas, 3,095 SHGs are working out of which 2,474 are from Muslim communities. The total number of Muslim membership in the urban SHGs is 24,120 (for details see Table A6.9).

The SHG-Bank linkages help in delivering financial services to the poor in a sustainable manner. Through this programme 107012 SHGs in the rural Telangana are linked with the banks. The amount of loans achieved is around Rs 3,55,847.25 lakh. There are 1,802 Muslim SHGs in the state that have also adopted the programme and this helped to create a loan of Rs 5,928.07 lakh for the Muslims in the rural Telangana (for details see Table A6.10)

6.6 Financial Inclusion

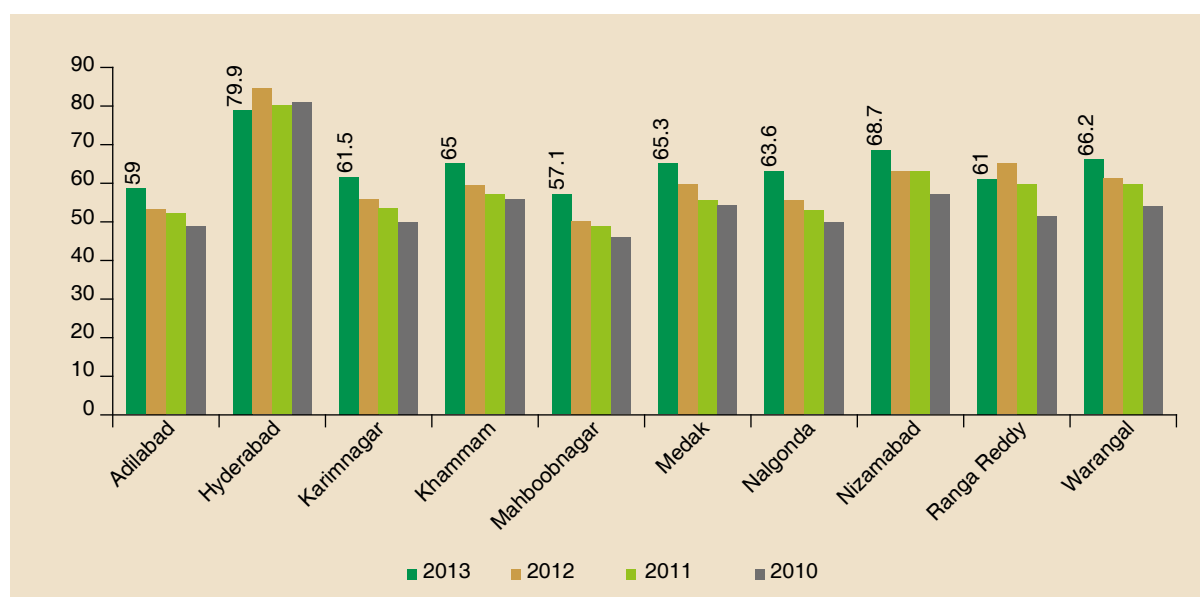
Table 6.12 gives a glance of number of branches of all major banks across regions of Telangana. Rural areas have 34.7% of branches followed by metros 28.85%, semi-urban 23.42% and urban 13.04%. Branch distribution is highly skewed towards urban areas in Telangana. Urban population of Telangana is 38.7 % while branches located in urban centers were 65%. Total 141 new branches were opened across state in 2015-16 up to December (SLBC).

Table 6.12: Banking at a Glance in Telangana (as on 30.12.2015)

	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metro	Total
2015	1755	1185	660	1460	5060
Percentage	34.68	23.42	13.04	28.85	100

Source: State Level Banker's Committee.

Fig. 6.9: CRISIL Financial Inclusion Index, 2013



Source: CRISIL Inclusix, June 2015.

Most of the districts of Telangana are well above the national average (CRISIL score of 40.1 (CRISIL index 2013)). Predominantly i.e. 73.5% of Telangana Muslims live in urban areas like Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts (together account for 52.2% of Muslims population in Telangana). When we compare the population distribution of Muslims and CRISIL scores, districts where Muslim population is predominant i.e. Hyderabad has very high score of 80 and Ranga Reddy had 61 score. It is good to see that the scores are much above the All-India average for Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy. The other districts with large Muslim population like Nizamabad, Medak, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad have CRISIL Scores of 68.7, 65.3, 57.1 and 59 respectively, which are well above the All-India average. Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts have high Muslim concentration and these districts have high CRISIL scores. Other districts have lower scores in comparison to these two districts. So the Muslim population in these districts has to be taken care of. It also a fact that

CRISIL financial inclusion index has no variable related to religion and as such is not a very good index of financial inclusion for our purpose.

6.7 Summary

There is a, relatively, less access to banking and credit facilities to Muslims in Telangana as compared to Hindus and other socio-religious groups in the State. Compared to all other socio-religious groups, Muslims in the state borrow mostly for household consumption purpose. They borrow less from formal institutions and more from informal institutions as a result the average interest rate is relatively high for them. The CRISIL index shows a high financial inclusion index for Telanagana State but a more comprehensive index to incorporate the religions and castes is required to get a clear idea. Most of the data analyzed in the chapter has shown that there is a lack of access to formal credit and formal banking to Muslims of Telangana.

Footnote

¹ Priority sector includes, inter alia, agricultural loans, loans to small-scale industries & small business, loans to retail trade, professional and self-employed persons, education loans, housing loans and micro-credit.

² But in Telangana the risk attached with loans to Muslim community is found to be low. See section 2 Table 3.

Status of Women

7.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the overall scenario of socio-economic conditions of Muslim women in Telangana. It is divided into three different parts. Firstly it shows the status of Muslim women in terms of the general perception of women, within the society and also within the context of Muslim family structure. This includes marriage, divorce, decision making, etc. The second part shows the educational aspects of Muslim women and girl child, their literacy rate, access to education, drop-out and retention, and educational mobility among them. The third part relates to broad perspectives on employment and economic opportunities for Muslim women in India and particularly in Telangana, and probes into the gender dimensions of both employment and livelihood.

7.2 Social Aspects

In recent years there has been a significant public debate on the conditions and issues relating to Muslim women in India. The perception that Muslim women's social status in India can be ascribed to a certain intrinsic, immutable feature of Islam or that their legal status derives solely from reference to Muslim laws is widely prevalent. As a result of this misconception, Muslim women are often considered as 'separate' or 'different' from Indian society, reinforcing cultural stereotypes and obscuring their contemporary realities.

Monogamy is the general pattern among the Muslims even though the Muslim Personal Law allows polygamy. Among Muslims, marriage is a civil contract. The 'Mehr', which is the

amount the husband has to pay to the wife, is always fixed before the ceremony takes place and may be paid either immediately or later in life. With reference to law, a woman's right to family property – pro-women legislation from classical Islamic law – is seldom practised, due to social prejudice and resistance towards the notion of women's property rights. Yet the Hindu practice of dowry – with its extremely negative implications for women – has been adopted by Muslim communities. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. Nikah, which is the actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house but most of the Muslim marriages in Telangana are now performed in function halls by Qazis.

In Telangana, of late, the marriages among Muslims have become the occasion for festive rejoicing and a means of ostentatious display of one's wealth and pomp. If glitter is the most important display item at the wedding, food is the most expensive part. The grand feast that follows the wedding has become too costly often requiring people to incur heavy debts in order to keep up appearances. Furthermore, Muslims have adopted numerous rites and customs, which are indigenous and are not found among their counterparts in other countries. One of these customs is the demand of 'Jahez' made by the bridegroom's party and which the bride's side has to fulfill – this could mean providing an apartment or a job in the Gulf, or a scooter or just cash or jewellery. This causes insurmountable difficulty and untold miseries to the bride's parents. Dowry is not acceptable in Islam but it has been one of the evils that has seeped into the system. Social activists, 'ulemas' and intellectuals are trying their best to eradicate this social evil.

7.2.1 Changing Status

Urban Telangana in recent years has seen more and more Muslim girls getting secular education, but at the same time in rural areas, reinforcement of age old traditions emphasize their overall role as caring and homely women. Education for woman has been geared up for intelligent motherhood and wifehood. Traditionalists tell women their role was to seek fulfilment as wives and mothers. They should not have to achieve anything substantial or perform any tedious task. All they have to do is devote their lives from earliest girlhood to finding a husband and bearing children. It seems for most women that they exist for and through their husbands and children. There is an increasing emphasis on the nurturing and home making values. So she elegantly forfeits the top jobs to men.

The gender-based fear of the 'public', experienced to some degree by all women, is magnified manifold in the case of Indian women. The lines between 'safe' and 'unsafe spaces' become rigid. Further, it is believed that for a large number of Muslim women in India today, the only 'safe' space (both in terms of physical protection and in terms of protection of identity) is within the boundaries of home and community.

The incidences of communal violence result in immense fear, a feeling of vulnerability, and consequently a visible impact on mobility and education, especially of girls. It was observed that because of lack of adequate Muslim presence in the police force, this problem prevails in almost all Indian states as it heightens the perceived sense of insecurity, especially in a communally sensitive situation. Exclusive girls' schools are fewer, and are usually at a distance from Muslim localities. This has its repercussions because after any incident of communal violence, parents pull out their girls from the schools fearing their security. Lack of hostel facilities is another limiting factor, especially for girls. Poverty and financial constraints are the major causes that prevent Muslim girls from accessing 'modern' education.

7.3 Demographic Profile

Muslims form the largest religious minority of Telangana State, constituting 12.68 per cent of the total population. Out of 44.65 lakhs Muslim population, 21.97 lakhs are female (Census of India 2011). The rural urban break-up of the Muslim female population also shows urban domination as 16.32 lakh Muslim females live in urban areas of the state.

The age-sex distribution of females in Telangana state reflects 66.6 per cent of the women population are in the age group of 14-64 years. But in contrast to this, 74.86 per cent of the Muslim women are in the working age group of 14 to 64 years. 9.17 per cent of the Muslim women are in the age group of 0 to 4 years and 10.23 per cent of the Muslim women are in the age group 5 to 9. (Refer to Fig 2.8 and Table 2.4).

The sex ratio in Telangana was 987 in 2011. The sex ratio among the Muslims in the state was 984 in 1961 which declined to 970 in 2011. The sex ratio in rural Telangana declined from 1022 in 1961 to 994 in 2011. The sex ratio in the urban Telangana was 962 in 2011 which had increased from 954 in 1961 (Refer to Fig. 2.9, 2.10, and 2.11). The level of urbanisation of the Muslim community in the state is of special character of their demography. 73.5 per cent of the Muslims in the state live in urban areas. The Muslim female urbanisation level was 73.2 per cent in 2011.

An important aspect of demography is the child sex-ratio (CSR). The CSR was 935 in the state whereas it was 949 for the Muslim community in 2011. The CSR for the Muslims was 968 and 943 in the rural and urban areas respectively (See Fig 2.12 and Table 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7). The Child Woman Ratio was 339 in the state in comparison to 450 in All India for the Muslim community (Refer to Fig 2.13). The rural-urban differential of the ratio in the state among Muslims was negligible. It is clear that among the various communities in India, sex-ratio among Muslims remains the highest. The answer could very

well be in the respect that the girl child gets in a Muslim household, which translates into better healthcare provision and nutrition for her.

7.4 Health Status

The health of Muslims, especially women, is directly linked to poverty and the absence of basic services like clean drinking water and sanitation - leading to malnutrition, anaemia, a variety of other diseases and poor life expectancy.

A study conducted by Shaheen Women's resource and welfare centre¹, an Action Aid partner, on health conditions of Muslim women in some slums areas in Hyderabad during mid-September to mid-December, 2014, revealed the followings:

- a) The average age of marriage among the married and divorced women was 16 years. The lowest age of marriage among the girls was 14 years and the highest was 19 years
- b) Educated girls (about 25 per cent) usually studied up to class ten. There were no colleges close by and public transport was almost nonexistent. This along with parent's disinterest prevented the girls from pursuing higher studies.
- c) Majority of the women employed in making bangles (gota) has complained of pain and watering in the eyes, headache, body or back pain. Persons, those worked in the incense stick factory complained about cough, because of the pollutants present in the working area. Girls had complained of boils in their hands due to the chemicals used in making incense sticks. None of the respondents or any member of their family has any Employee's State Insurance (ESI) coverage, though they work in formal industry like readymade shirt manufacturing or incense stick factory.
- d) People generally go to the local 'doctors' who are not qualified, but have gained some medical skills by serving under other qualified doctors. These semi-trained 'doctors' have set up their clinics in almost every locality of the old city. People go to these 'doctors' as they charge a low fee of Rs. 20-30 per visit and are accessible. The entire cost of treatment (including medicines and injections) of simple ailments like cold and fever can be as low as Rs. 30. The treatment of minor ailments usually costs between Rs. 50 to Rs.200.
- e) Government health centres are very few and far from the localities. It was seen that some of the women in NM Nagar went to Government centres since they were located closer. However, there were only a couple of respondents who visited Government centres in SD Nagar, primarily for vaccination. The health centre in SD Nagar is far from their residence. Those who access Government centres have encountered long queues. Patients are further discouraged by the fact that treatment of illness at Government centres is spread over a few visits and a longer recovery period.
- f) The minor ailments that the people suffer from are cold, cough, fever, backpain, headache and other problems related to their occupation. The frequency of their visits to the doctor varies according to the individual. A few said that they go once in five to six months but most of them go at least once a month. In most of the respondent's families, there has been at least one major episode of illness or chronic disease.
- g) The Government maternity hospital is the only big hospital easily accessible to the people. There is no drinking water facility in the wards or inside the hospital building. Drinking water is available within the

premises, however. People were seen queuing up to fill their bottles. The bathrooms are unclean and sometimes do not have water supply. Doctors visit once in the morning every day. Some patients mentioned that they need to pay the staff to keep them happy. The attitude of the administration does not appear to be very helpful. They feel that the patients live in huts but expect five star facilities at the hospital. Patients feel that this hospital is the only health facility available to the poor.

7.4.1 Incidence of Anaemia

Anaemia (low level of haemoglobin in the blood) has detrimental effects on the health of both women and children. Anaemia among pregnant women may increase the risk of premature delivery, maternal mortality and prenatal mortality. Table 4.1 present religion and gender wise differences in anaemia level. Among children between 6-59 months in Telangana, 71 per cent children are anaemic. Severely anaemic percentage among females (14 per cent) is higher than male (12.7 per cent). The gender difference in severe and moderate degree of anaemia among Muslims is quite high. Similarly in the case of age group of 6-19 years, the gender difference is quite pronounced among the Muslims for severe and moderate anaemia (See Table 4.1).

The comparison of any anaemia level is presented below for adults (20 years and above) across SRCs by different characteristics. As per the international standard, the level of anaemia for males is 13 HB g/dl and for females, it is 12 HB g/dl². The degree of anaemia among females is higher than the males across all SRCs in Telangana. For young females, it is high when they are having children and menstruation. In the age group 50-59, when women are in post menopause period, anaemia level is lower in comparison to younger ages. However, after age 60 and above the prevalence is again increasing. In case of Muslim males it is higher in urban areas whereas it is higher for Muslim women living in rural areas in comparison to urban. Prevalence

of anaemia for rural Muslim women and SC/ST women in urban areas is worst in all socio-economic groups (see Table 4.2). District wise prevalence of anaemia for adults (20 years and above) across SRCs shows that Muslim women living in Khammam, Karimnagar, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Adilabad have higher rates anaemia prevalence in comparison to female groups in other SRCs (see Table 4.3)

7.4.2 Fertility and Contraception

At current fertility levels, women in Telangana have an average of 1.8 children in her life time, which is below replacement level of fertility (NFHS-4, 2014-15). Fertility decreased by 0.3 children between 1992-93 (NFHS-1) and 1998-99 (NFHS-2); it decreased more rapidly (by 0.5 children) during 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 2005-06 (NFHS-3). Fertility among Muslims is recorded higher than overall fertility. But at the same time a higher decline is also recorded among Muslims by 0.36 and 0.64 children as compared to overall aggregate (see Figure 4.5).

Contraception usage is encouraged to promote a healthy married lifestyle and for population stability. There are various forms of contraception available to men and women in Telangana for limiting and spacing childbirth. 'Modern' contraceptive methods include the intra-uterine device (IUD), pills, emergency contraceptive pills (ECP), injectables, condoms, female condoms and sterilization. Other methods of contraception include rhythm method and withdrawal.

Eight out of ten Muslim married women have awareness of contraception in Telangana (IIPS, 2015). In 2012-13, the Government family planning programme promoted three temporary methods – pill, IUD, condom and female condom and Emergency contraceptive method usage (DLHS-4). Marginal variations reported across religious and caste groups. There was awareness to the extent of 83 per cent about female sterilization but male sterilization is known to only 58 per cent and condom, IUD and Emergency contraceptive methods

are known to a quarter of women belonged to Muslim community.

In terms of utilization, female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 57 percent currently married women in 15-49 years in the state and 56 per cent women belonged to Muslim community. Male sterilization remained below 3 per cent across religion and caste groups. In 2015-16, over half (57 per cent) used any modern contraception, and 54 per cent married women opted for female sterilization followed by 1.6 per cent male sterilization method (IIPS, 2016). Less than half (47 per cent) of sterilizations for limiting method has been done in Government hospital by women belonged to Muslim community. However, only 17 per cent of Muslim women and 22 per cent women at state level availed Government facility for spacing methods. Thus women from Muslim religion reported marginal variation in knowledge and utilization of these contraceptive methods.

7.4.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in India decreased between the period 2004-06 and 2012-13, from 254 to 167 deaths per 100,000 live births (SRS, 2014) and in the undivided Andhra Pradesh state it declined from 154 to 92 in the above period. Improvements in maternal health services in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States particularly, pregnant women undergoing antenatal care and preference of delivery in health institutions under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) helped for steep reduction of MMR by 87 points at all-India level and 62 points for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Antenatal care is considered as one of the important components of maternal health care for early birth planning and identification of high risk pregnancy. According to NFHS-4 (2015-16) in Telangana state, 83 per cent mothers availed antenatal care in the first trimester and three-fourth mothers (75 per cent) availed at least four antenatal care visits. Seven out of ten (72 per cent) mothers availed the antenatal care from private health institutions as compared to 40 per

cent in Government health facilities (DLHS-4, 2012-13). Despite 75 per cent of mothers having availed prescribed four or more ANC check-ups, only 42 per cent have received full antenatal care (four ANC visits by a health personnel, two doses TT injection, consumption of 100 IFA tablets) during 2015-16 (NFHS-4). The low coverage of full antenatal care remained around 40 per cent in Muslim and all-groups. Muslim mothers on par with state aggregate received 74 per cent of prescribed two TT injections. However, consumption of IFA tablets/syrup by mothers during pregnancy remained around 40 per cent in all religious and caste groups- which is responsible for lower full antenatal care in the state. Mothers belonging to Muslim community availed above seven check-ups higher than other religious and caste groups (DLHS-4, 2012-13).

7.4.4 Post-natal Care

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur following 48 hours of delivery. Hence safe delivery programs have increasingly emphasized the important of postnatal care, recommending that all women receive check-up within two days of delivery. According to the NFHS-4, majority of women (82 per cent) received postnatal care from doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel within two days of delivery.

DLHS-4, 2012-13 reports that around 71 per cent women receive post-natal check-up within 48 hours after delivery and 75 per cent of the women within two weeks of delivery. About 77 per cent of Muslim women received postnatal care within two days after delivery compared to Hindus (71 per cent), Christian (69 per cent) and scheduled caste (70 per cent) communities respectively.

7.5 Educational Status

7.5.1 Literacy Rate

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 to Figure 3.3 in chapter 3 provide information on gender disparity in literacy rate. There is gender difference in literacy rate of 17 per cent. The male literacy rate (75 per

cent) is higher than female literacy rate (58 per cent) across all the SRCs. In the case of other Hindu community the gender gap in literacy rate is 17 per cent and it is bigger in rural area (20.37 per cent) and less in urban literacy (10.26 per cent). In the case of SCs and STs, the gender gaps are 18 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. The gap is bigger in rural areas than urban area. For Muslim community the same stands at 18.47 per cent and 7.48 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively while the overall gender gap is 10.38 per cent. Therefore, there has been a huge

gender disparity in education across all SRCs. But, greater gender disparity in literacy exists among Hindus as compared to Muslims. Again in the case of both communities, bigger gender disparity prevails in rural areas. Some other states like Uttar Pradesh (20 per cent), Bihar (20 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (22 per cent), and face quite huge gender disparities while states like Kerala (4 per cent), Tamil Nadu (13 per cent) West Bengal (11 per cent) and Maharashtra (12 per cent) have recorded less disparities, comparatively.

Table 7.1: Students enrolment ratio in different study programmes in Telangana, 2014-15

Study programmes	No. of students			Ratio	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PhD	2468	1285	3753	65.76	34.24
MPhil	412	262	674	61.13	38.87
PG	126787	101896	228683	55.44	44.56
UG	720829	609060	1329889	54.20	45.80
PG Diploma	3838	1824	5662	67.79	32.21
Diploma	30255	28836	59091	51.20	48.80
Certificate	392	602	994	39.44	60.56
Integrated	2357	1609	3966	59.43	40.57
Total	887338	745374	1632712	54.35	45.65

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education(AISHE), 2014-15 (Provisional), Department of Higher Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

7.5.2 Women in Different Study Programmes in Telangana

According to All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report, 2014, Telangana is one of the top 7 States in terms of highest number of colleges in India. Telangana has 82 per cent Private Unaided Colleges. SCs students constitute 13.4 per cent and Scheduled tribes students 4.8 per cent of the total enrolment. 32.9 per cent students belong to OBCs. Muslim students constitute 4.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent is from other minority community.

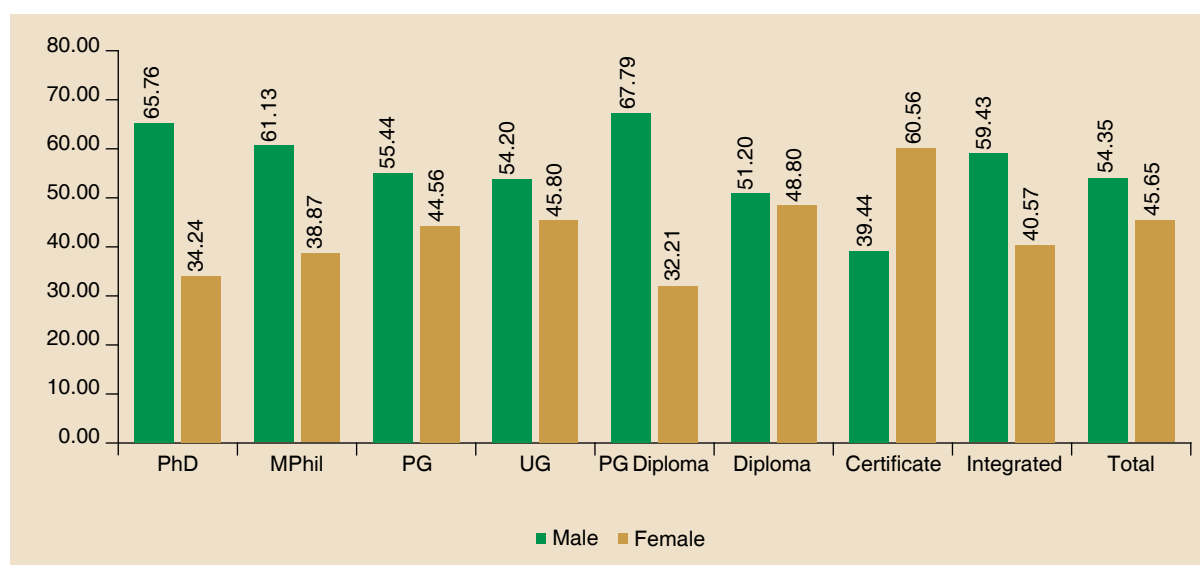
Taking a look at the male-female ratio at state level for each study programme (Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1), we find that the trend is of higher males than females in almost every level, except certificate course. Student enrolment at Under

Graduate level has 54 per cent males and 46 per cent females. Post Graduate level has 55 per cent males and 45 per cent females. Diploma has an unbalanced distribution with 68 per cent males and 32 per cent females. In PhD programme, the ratio is of 66 per cent males and 34 per cent females. Integrated level has 59 per cent male and 41 per cent female. PG Diploma student enrolment ratio projects the little balanced picture with 51 per cent male students and 49 per cent female students.

7.5.3 Muslim Women in Different Study Programmes

Both Table 7.2 and Figure 7.2 show the ratio of female students in total students pertaining to that community across SRCs for school education (1-10th class). It is observed that across SRCs except Muslims, the ratio of female

Figure 7.1: Women in different study programme in Telangana, 2014-15.



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report, 2014-15

students is just below the percentage of male students. However, in the case of Muslims the percentage of female students (51 per cent) is just above the percentage of male students (49 per cent). Similarly for Jains and others, the percentage of female students is more as compared to male students.

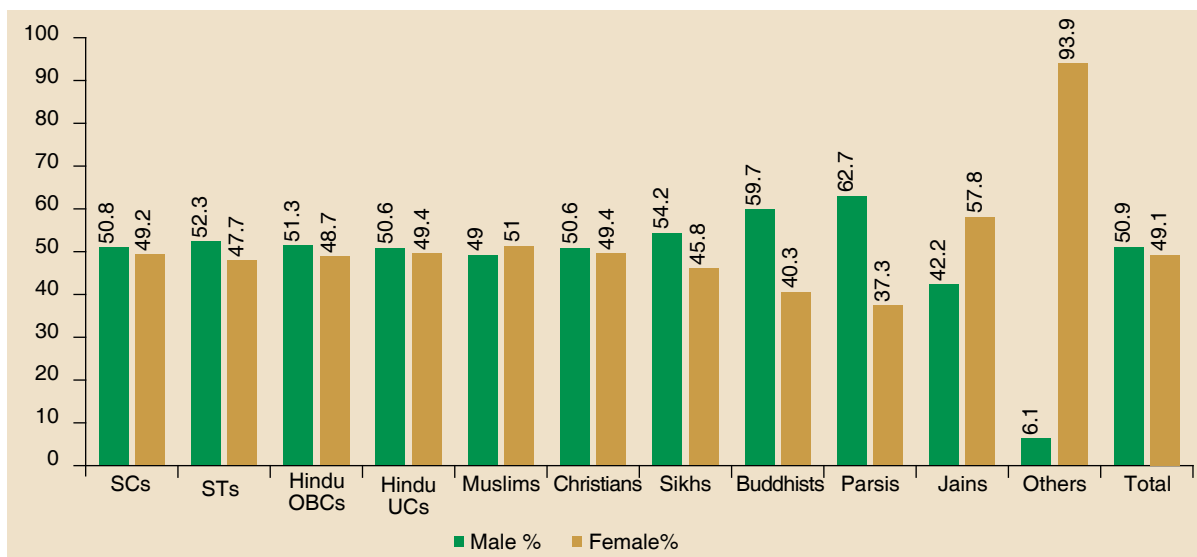
In the case of intermediate education, the percentage of female students for Muslim community is found to be 44 per cent and male 56 percent. We observed that in different courses like BPC (Botany, Physics and Chemistry), HEC (History, Economics and Civics) and others the percentage of female students is better (Table 7.3 and Figure 7.3).

Table 7.2: Enrolment ratio of Muslim female students in school level education (1-10thclass) in Telangana in 2014-15

SRCs	Number of students			Percentage Ratio	
	Male	Female	Total	Male (per cent)	Female (per cent)
SCs	511560	496339	1007899	50.8	49.2
STs	363293	331322	694615	52.3	47.7
Hindu OBCs	1456220	1383387	2839607	51.3	48.7
Hindu UCs	715084	697171	1412255	50.6	49.4
Muslims	385996	401053	787049	49.0	51.0
Christians	12004	11742	23746	50.6	49.4
Sikhs	618	523	1141	54.2	45.8
Buddhists	43	29	72	59.7	40.3
Parsis	32	19	51	62.7	37.3
Jains	431	590	1021	42.2	57.8
Others	536	8230	8766	6.1	93.9
Total	3445817	3330405	6776222	50.9	49.1

Source: Director of School Education, Hyderabad.

Figure 7.2: Enrolment ratio of Female students in school education in Telangana, 2014-15



Source: Director of School Education, Hyderabad

Table 7.3: Enrolment Ratio of Muslim female students in various intermediate courses in Telangana in 2014-15

Name of the Subject	Number of students			Percentage Ratio	
	Male	Female	Total	Male (per cent)	Female (per cent)
MPC	4466	1397	5863	76.17	23.83
BPC	681	3196	3877	17.56	82.43
CEC	7045	5075	12120	58.13	41.87
HEC	217	676	893	24.30	75.70
MEC	452	340	792	57.07	42.93
Other Subjects	21	85	106	19.81	80.19
Vocational Subject	1365	531	1896	71.10	28.01
Total	14247	11300	25547	55.77	44.23

Source: Secretary, Board of Intermediate Education, Telangana State.

Note: MPC-Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, BPC-Botany, Physics and Chemistry, CEC-Commerce, Economics and Civics, HEC-History, Economics, Civics, MEC-Mathematics, Economics and Commerce.

Figure 7.3: Enrolment ratio of Muslim female students in various intermediate courses in Telangana in 2014-15

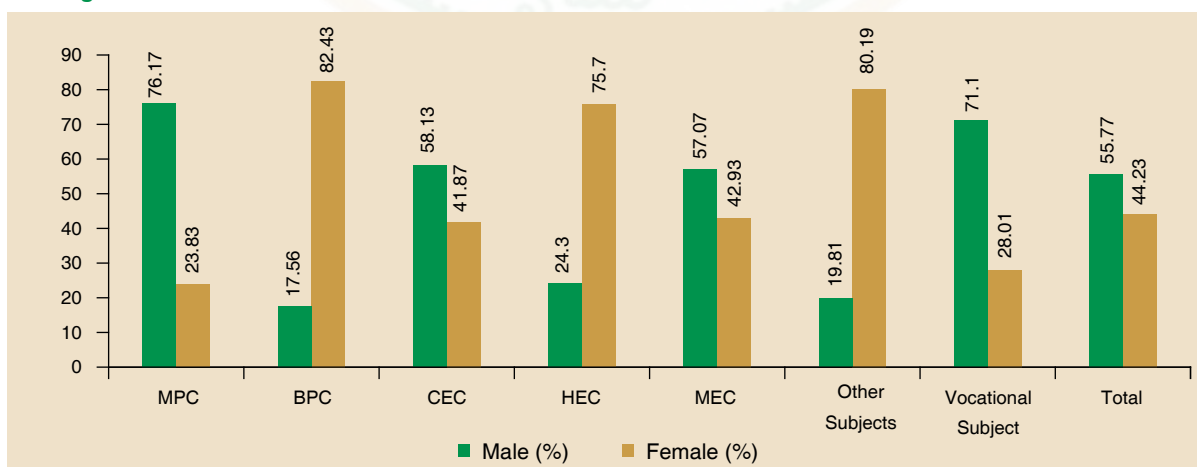


Table 7.4: Enrolment Ratio of Muslim female students in under graduation (UG) course in Telangana in 2014-15

University	Total number of students			Percentage ratio		Number of Muslim students			Percentage ratio	
	Male	Female	Total	Male (per cent)	Female (per cent)	Male	Female	Total	Male (per cent)	Female (per cent)
Osmania University	47260	35291	82551	57	43	5579	4138	9717	57	43
Telangana University	4693	4646	9339	50	50	155	134	289	54	46
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	36423	29908	66331	55	45	3205	3503	6708	48	52
Prof. Jaya Shankar Agricultural University	239	400	639	37	63	13	7	20	65	35
Total	88615	70245	158860	56	44	8952	7782	16734	53	47

Note: Data is related to all mentioned universities as other universities did not submit their data to the Commission.

Source: All concerned Universities and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

From data for under graduation (UG), we observed that the percentage of Muslim female students in Osmania university is 43 per cent while it is 46 in Telangana University and 35 percent in Prof. Jayshankar Agricultural

University. However, in Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University, their percentage is better (52 per cent). Overall the percentage of Muslim female students is less as compared to male students in degree course in these universities.

Table 7.5: Enrolment ratio of Muslim female students in Post graduation (PG) course in Telangana in 2014-15

University	Total number of students			Percentage Ratio		Number of Muslim students			Percentage Ratio	
	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Osmania University	7226	7262	14488	49.87	50.12	467	345	812	57.51	42.48
Telangana University	743	562	1302	57.06	43.16	38	42	80	47.5	52.5
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	4470	4149	8619	51.86	48.13	290	368	658	44.07	55.92
Total	12439	11973	24409	50.96	49.05	795	755	1550	51.29	48.71

Note: Data is related to all mentioned universities as other universities did not submit their data to the Commission.

Source: All concerned Universities and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

In the post graduation (PG) in these three universities, it is observed that in Osmania University, the percentage of female students is very less (43 per cent) while in other two universities their percentage is more than 50 per cent (Table 7.5). For various professional courses, we got the data from Osmania University (Table 7.6 and Figure 7.4) which reveal that in LL.B (both LL.B 3years and 5 years) programme the

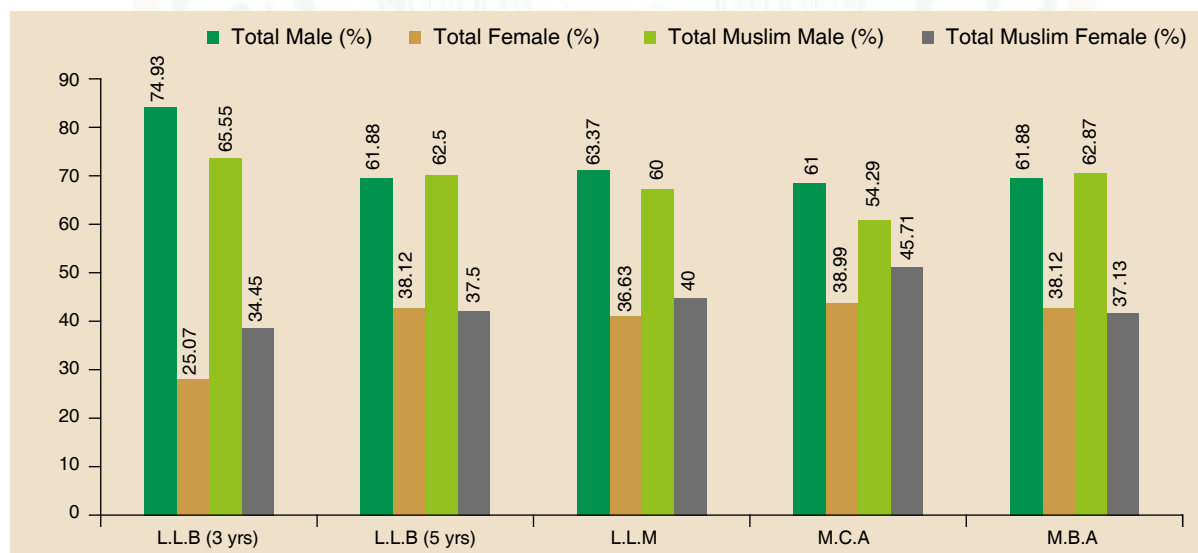
percentage hovers around 35 per cent. In LL.M course, it is slightly better as compared to LL.B (i.e. 40 per cent). In MBA, their percentage is just like law course (37 per cent). Thus these figures show that while Muslims as a whole are worse placed in higher education and professional education, the percentage of women from that community is far worse placed in terms of their percentage in various courses.

Table 7.6: Enrolment ratio of Muslim female students in various Professional study programmes in Osmania University, 2014-15

Name of the Course	Total number of students			Percentage ratio		Number of Muslim students			Percentage ratio	
	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
L.L.B (3 Years)	1605	537	2142	74.93	25.07	78	41	119	65.55	34.45
L.L.B (5 Years)	263	162	425	61.88	38.12	15	9	24	62.5	37.5
L.L.M	372	215	587	63.37	36.63	39	26	65	60	40
M.C.A	890	569	1459	61.00	38.99	19	16	35	54.29	45.71
M.B.A	14096	8683	22779	61.88	38.12	1512	893	2405	62.87	37.13

Source: The Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Figure 7.4: Gender ratio (%) in various professional study programmes, 2014-15



Source: The Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

7.5.4 Gender Disparity in Dropout Ratio

The comparison of male-female percentage in the categories of never attended and dropout ratio is presented here (see Table A3.6 and Table A3.7). It shows that the case of male the dropout ratio is quite high in the age group of 21-29 years followed by the age group 18-20 years. The respective figures are 81.5 per cent and 31.6 per cent for male. In the case of female population the dropout ratio is high within these two age groups (71.5 per cent and 52.8 per cent respectively). But, the contrast is noticed that while male dropout ratio outnumbers the female dropout ratio in the age group of 21-29 years, the opposite happens in the age group of 18-20 years that female dropout ratio is greater than male dropout ratio. It is observed that in the age group of 21-29 years, the Muslims women top the list with 85.2 per cent of dropout ratio, followed by other minorities (82.3 per cent). Thus, the Muslim women dropout from education institutes on a large scale.

7.6 Economic Condition

7.6.1 Work Participation Rate

The work participation rate (WPR) for the female in rural Telangana is lower than that of their male counterpart. The WPR for rural female was 75.6 in 2004-05 and declined over the years to 63.1 in 2011-12. For the Muslim female in rural areas, WPR declined from 56.7 in 2004-05 to 46.5 in 2011-12. WPR of Muslim-OBC female particularly declined drastically from 79.2 in 2004-05 to 49.4 in 2011-12. The WPR among the females of SC and ST community in rural areas also declined during the period but they remain very high in comparison to the Muslims (refer to Fig 5.4).

The female work participation rate in urban Telangana is very low and declined over the period 2004-05 to 2011-12. The WPR was 26.1 in 2004-05 which declined to 21.1 in 2011-12. The WPR among Muslim female in urban areas is

very low as it was 13.7 in 2004-05 and declined to 8.2 in 2011-12. The WPR among the SCs, STs and Hindu-OBCs is higher than the state average (see Fig. 5.6)

The WPR among the females are different according to rural and urban breakup and also added to this is the non-homogenous WPR across the districts. The female WPR (Muslims) is highest in Mahbubnagar (27.4) followed by Khammam (26.4) and Nalgonda (26.3). The lowest WPR is recorded in Hyderabad district. The rural urban difference is also equally significant in the different districts of the state (see Table 5.13).

7.6.2 Workers by Industry Groups

In the rural Telangana 79 per cent of the female workers work in Agriculture. Only 21 per cent work at the non-agricultural sector. Among the rural Muslims, 57 per cent of the female workforce works in farm sector and the remaining in non-farm sector. The participation of female workforce in agriculture in rural Telangana is common among Hindus. In the urban areas 96 per cent of the female workforce is engaged in non-agricultural sector. And the entire Muslim female workforce is engaged in the non-agricultural sector (refer Figure 5.12 and 5.13).

In the non-agriculture sector, manufacturing absorbs a majority of female workers both in rural and urban areas and from both Hindu and Muslim communities in Telangana state. Manufacturing activity is mostly taken up as own-account units (running without hired worker on a regular basis). These units are of proprietary and partnership nature and also categorised as informal units. According to the NSSO survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (2010), textiles, tobacco, wood products, food products and basic metals are the important activities taken up in Telangana state.

Table 7.7: Distribution of Female Self-employed Manufacturing Workers by Line of Production: Rural Telangana-2011-12

Line of Manufacturing (NIC 2008 -5 digit code)	SCs	STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslim OBCs	Muslim UCs	Total
10796- Manufacture of papads, appalam and similar food products	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
12002 -Manufacture of beedi	83.4	53.0	69.3	96.2	55.9	1.6	66.0
14105- Custom tailoring	7.0	14.8	12.8	0.2	44.1	98.4	19.0
16233 - Manufacture of products made of bamboo	9.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
16294 - Manufacture of articles made of bamboo, cane and grass	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
17015--Manufacture of other special purpose paper (excluding computer stationery)	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	94.7	96.4	100.0	100.0	95.7

Source: NSSO Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12.

From Table 7.7 it is observed that in rural areas 66 percent of women manufacturing workers are engaged in beedi making and 19 percent are in tailoring activity. Thus, 85 percent of women in rural Telangana are into beedi making and tailoring activities. Across the SRCs, 96 percent of women from Hindu upper caste and 83 per cent from SCs are in beedi making activity. In

the remaining groups, more than 50 per cent of women are into this activity. However, the percentage of women from Muslim-UCs is very less in this activity. Majority of women from this community are engaged in tailoring activity. Manufacture of wood products is another important activity for STs and SCs in the state.

Table 7.8: Distribution of Female Self-employed Manufacturing Workers by Line of Production: Urban Telangana-2011-12

Line of Manufacturing (NIC 2008-5 digit code)	SCs	STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Muslim OBCs	Muslim UCs	Total
10611 Flour milling	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
10796- Manufacture of papads, appalam and similar food products	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
12002 -Manufacture of beedi	0.0	100.0	55.6	8.0	3.9	72.3	53.9
13991 Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes	10.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
14105- Custom tailoring	89.7	0.0	34.1	42.3	96.1	26.5	36.5
23106 Manufacture of glass bangles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
32401 Manufacture of dolls and toy animals	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	99.1	95.6	100.0	100.0	99.2

Source: NSSO Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12.

In urban Telangana also beedi making is the most important activity for women from all SRGs except SCs, Hindu upper caste and Muslim OBCs. Manufacture of dolls and animal toys constitutes 30 per cent of workers from Hindu upper caste community (Table 7.8).

Around 41 per cent of the Muslim female workforces working in agricultural sector are self employed and the remaining 59 per cent are casual labour. The state average was 47 per cent and 53 per cent respectively in the rural areas. In the non-agricultural sector 87 per cent of the female workforces are self-employed and 9.1 per cent are casual labour. Only 4 per cent constitute regular salaried Muslim women (Refer to Fig. 5.8).

In the urban areas, 65 per cent of the Muslim female workforce are self employed and 26 per cent are regular salaried. The state average for non-agricultural female workforce (urban) was 42 per cent self employed, 43 per cent regular salaried and remaining are casual labour (see Fig. 5.9).

7.6.3 Occupational Status

The rural female workforce in the state are mostly engaged in elementary occupation, skilled agricultural and fishery work, craft and related trade work. Muslim female are engaged in mostly as craft and related trade, skilled agriculture and fishery, and elementary occupation. In the urban areas also craft and related trade works dominated the occupation for Muslim females. Very few of the female workforces are engaged as professionals and technicians. (Refer to Table 5.6 and 5.8).

7.6.4 Differential in Earnings

The NSSO data show a huge difference in the daily wage earnings in non-agricultural sector among males and females. The casual worker (female) earns Rs 138/- per day in comparison

to Rs. 194/- earned by male counterpart in the state. The daily wage for regular salaried worker was Rs. 353 and Rs. 169 for male and female respectively. The situation is same for the Muslim females also. Muslim OBC and UC female got Rs 133 and Rs 203, respectively, in regular salaried work. And the earning of a casual female labour was Rs 100. So the Muslim women experience two way discrimination-- as the male-female gap is significant and so is the gap in casual and regular earnings.

7.6.5 Asset Ownership

The survey conducted by CGG found that 24.7 per cent of the houses are registered in the name of female of the household in comparison to 69.7 per cent of the houses in the name of males. For the Muslims the figures are almost same in the rural areas (refer to Table 5.23). Among the households those possessed agriculture land, only 15.7 per cent of the agriculture land is registered in the name of female member of the household. The figures are lower for the Muslims as only 13.7 per cent of the household registered their agriculture land in the name of a female member (see Table 5.24).

7.6.6 Skill Development

When asked about whether women are interested in skill-development programmes, it was found that 32.4 per cent of the females are not interested in these programmes. Out of those willing to go for skill development, 75.6 per cent of the females are interested in tailoring, 57.8 per cent are interested in beautician course, 34.7 per cent are interested in computer coaching and 9.6 per cent are interested in small scale skill development. Among the Muslim women 74.3 per cent are interested in tailoring, 31.8 per cent in beautician course, 32.9 per cent in computer coaching and 11.6 per cent in small scale industry skills. Among the Hindu female, tailoring and computer coaching are the preferred skill development areas (Table 7.9).

Table 7.9: Percentage distribution of households interested in upgrading skills of female members across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

Different skills	SCs	STs	Hindu OBCs	Hindu UCs	Hindu - All	Muslim BC(E)	Muslim-UCs	Muslim-All	Other Minor.	All
Beautician	4.0	1.0	12.8	1.5	19.3	24.3	7.5	31.8	6.7	57.8
Tailoring	79.2	87.6	78.4	70.4	78.4	74.2	74.7	74.3	74.0	75.6
Computer coaching	35.9	35.1	34.3	40.1	35.1	33.2	32.0	32.9	41.7	34.7
Small scale industry skills	7.4	3.1	6.8	7.9	6.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	8.5	9.6
Not interested	38.7	33.6	37.7	44.3	38.3	26.6	28.2	27.0	37.0	32.4

Source: Sample survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

7.7 Summary

Unlike women from other communities, Muslim women are better treated at home and have better health outcomes. However their disadvantages grow as they grow older and are subject to the interface between gender and community within the Indian social, political and economic context. Muslim women's setting in modern

India also derives from their status as a minority within the minorities which influences their life experience and self-perception in divergent ways, and in this respect they differ from women belonging to other communities. High dropout rates, low work participation rates, poor levels of skilling, abysmal access to credit and poor housing conditions are the hallmarks of poor Muslim women in the state of Telangana.

Footnote

¹ An unpublished report on "Health study of Muslim Women in the Old City of Hyderabad", by Mithun Som, conducted by Shaheen Women's resource and welfare, December 2014.

² These figures show the hemoglobin concentration in adults.

Muslims in Government Employment

8.1 Introduction

Proportionate representation of communities in Government services is one of the major indicators of their inclusion. Inclusions in Government services is considered important for many reasons and among them are (a) they provide regular source of income during the employment and also many benefits including pension after the retirement, (b) they provide opportunities to community members to be part of the decision making and implementation process of various Government schemes and decisions, and (c) provide a sense of belonging to the communities. Telangana is a part of the erstwhile Nizam's princely state where once Muslims had a major share in employment. However, over the years, after the inclusion of the state in Indian Union, the share of Muslims, as argued by many, has gone down. In this chapter, we examine the share of Muslim employees (men and women) in various departments of the newly formed Telangana State. We first look into the total share of Muslim employees in the State from data available, followed by discussion on department-wise share of Muslim employees.

8.2 Total share Muslim employees

The Commission asked for data on the share of Muslims employees from 208 Government departments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). However, total 131 Departments have

sent the data to the Commission. These 131 departments are organised in 23 Secretariat Departments. At the aggregate level of 23 Secretariat Departments, the share of Muslims in total 479556 employees was 7.36% (Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1). This shows that share of Muslims in the total employment is much less than the share of Muslim population of 12.68% (Census of India 2011) in the State. Department-wise data shows that, in general, share of Muslim employees is lower in the departments where number of total employees is higher. Examples of such departments are Welfare Departments (with only 3.37% share of Muslim employees), Education Department (6.06% share of Muslim employees) Energy Department (6.53% share of Muslim employees) and Home Department (8.73% share of Muslim employees). It is also important to note that these major departments are also socially very crucial departments. Exclusion of Muslims from these departments also adversely impacts their role in decision making and participation in implementation process.

The share of Muslim women in comparison to men is far lower in Government employment. The share of Muslim men in total men under control of 23 Secretariat Departments is 8.09% while the share of Muslim women in the same Secretariat Departments is 5.24%. In case of share of women also, like men, the employee share is lower in major Secretariat Departments.

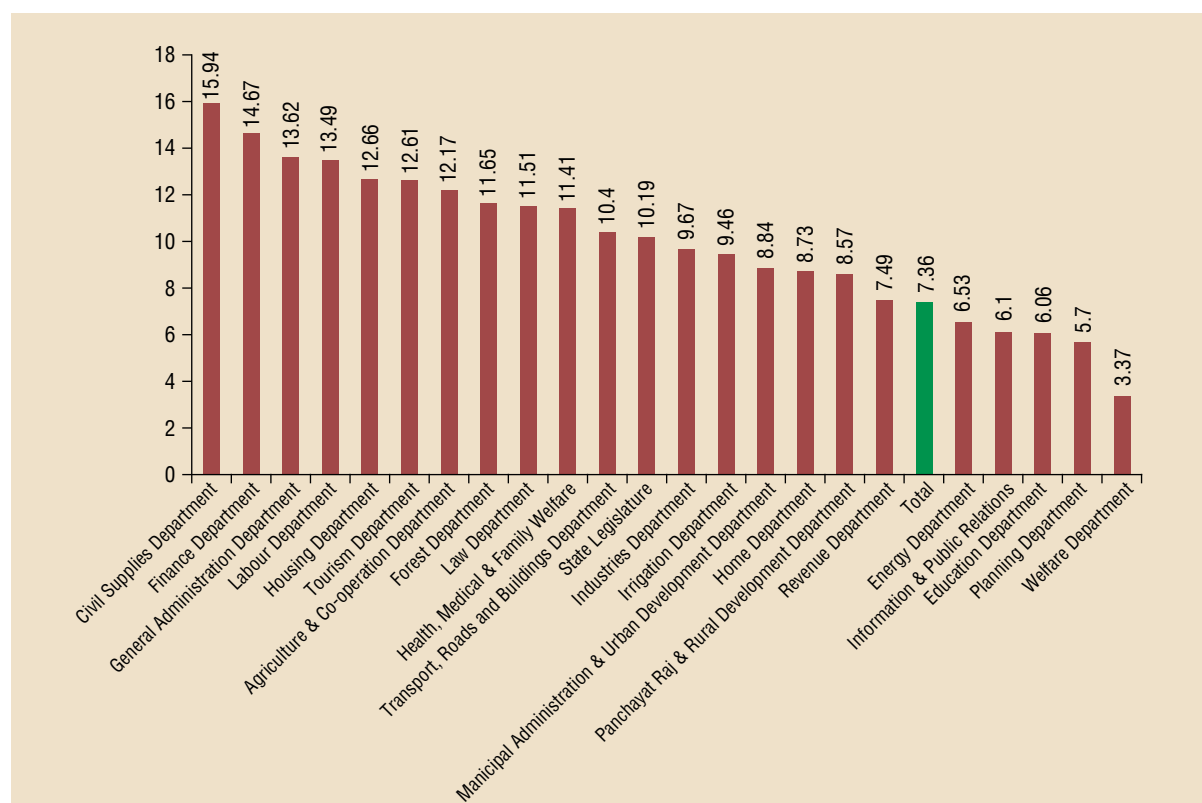
Table 8.1: Secretariat department-wise Muslim employees in Telangana State, (as on 28 July 2016).

Sl. No.	Name of the Secretariat Departments	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslims Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture & Co-operation Department	6444	2548	8992	894	200	1094	13.87	7.85	12.17
2	Civil Supplies Department	340	118	458	62	11	73	18.24	9.32	15.94
3	Education Department	81897	58291	140188	4248	4248	8496	5.19	7.29	6.06
4	Energy Department	57333	2948	60281	3780	154	3934	6.59	5.22	6.53
5	Finance Department	1774	646	2420	283	72	355	15.95	11.15	14.67
6	Forest Department	2692	689	3381	354	40	394	13.15	5.81	11.65
7	General Administration Department	1778	564	2342	263	56	319	14.80	9.93	13.62
8	Health, Medical & Family Welfare	4835	4727	9562	810	281	1091	16.75	5.94	11.41
9	Home Department	72260	5984	78244	6422	410	6832	8.89	6.85	8.73
10	Housing Department	735	39	774	96	2	98	13.06	5.13	12.66
11	Industries Department	--	--	672	--	--	65	--	--	9.67
12	Irrigation Department	654	213	867	67	15	82	10.24	7.04	9.46
13	Information & Public Relations	1199	80	1279	76	2	78	6.34	2.50	6.10
14	Labour Department	1096	327	1423	158	34	192	14.42	10.04	13.49
15	Law Department	--	--	6112	--	--	704	--	--	11.51
16	Municipal Administration & Urban Development Department	6001	2067	8068	--	--	746	--	--	8.84
17	Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department	11006	3823	14829	1082	190	1272	9.83	4.97	8.58
18	Planning Department	599	208	807	35	11	46	5.84	5.29	5.70
19	Revenue Department	11586	2554	14140	932	126	1058	8.04	4.93	7.49
20	State Legislature	84	24	108	11	0	11	13.10	0.00	10.19
21	Tourism Department	206	52	258	24	2	26	11.63	3.85	10.08
22	Transport, Roads and Buildings Department	53078	5599	58677	5892	212	6104	11.10	3.79	10.40
23	Welfare Departments	1977	63188	65165	150	2049	2199	7.59	3.24	3.37
Total		317697*	154710*	479556	25648*	8105*	35279	8.09	5.24	7.36

Source: The above respective departments, Government of Telangana.

Note: *Industries, Law and Municipal Administration & Urban Development Departments have not furnished the Male-Female particulars. So the sum of Male and Female will not add up to Total employees.

Figure 8.1: Share (%) of Muslim employees in various Secretariat departments in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016).



Source: The above respective departments, Government of Telangana.

8.3 The share of Muslims in IAS, IPS and IFS

The share of Muslims in Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFS) is abysmally low in the State. Of the total sanctioned posts of 340 for these posts, the share of Muslims is 2.94% (Table 8.2). Out of 163 IAS officers, there are only 5 Muslim officers (accounting for only 3.07%)

in the State, while the share of Muslims in total IPS officers in the State is further worse- out of 112 IPS officers in the State, there are only 2 Muslim IPS officers. In total 65 IFS officers in the State, the number of Muslims IFS officers is only 2. This shows the abysmal representation of Muslims in the State administrative services and requires immediate suitable interventions from the State Government to overcome the under-representations.

Table 8.2: Statement showing the IAS, IPS & IFS Officers authorised strength and Muslim Officers working in Telangana State

Sl. No.	Cadre Officers	Total Authorised Strength	Out of Them	
			Number of Muslim	% of Muslim
1	2	3	4	5
1	IAS Officers	163	5	3.07
2	IPS Officers	112	3	2.68
3	IFS Officers	65	2	3.08
Total		340	10	2.94

Source: GAD (SC-A and SC-B) Department, Govt. of Telangana.

8.4 Department wise Share of Muslim Employees

Below we examine in detail the share (%) of Muslims in various departments. Table 8.3 shows the share of Muslim employees (men and women) in Agriculture and Cooperation Department and Civil Supplies Department. The total share of Muslim employees in both these departments is well near the proportion of Muslim population in the state. In fact, in Civil Supplies Department (Muslim employee share 15.93%) it is more than the share

of Muslim population. However, in these departments the number of total employees and Muslim employees is very low. Within the Agriculture and Cooperation Department and Civil Supplies Department there exist wide variations by department-wise. There are no Muslim employees in Sheep and Goat Development Cooperative Federation Ltd, while the share of Muslims is 17.15% in Commissionerate of Civil Supplies. At the aggregate level, the share of women employees in general is lower than men and the same is also true for the Muslims.

Table 8.3: Share of Muslim employees in Agriculture and Cooperation Department and Civil Supplies Department in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslims Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AGRICULTURE & CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate of Agriculture	1745	920	2665	206	46	252	11.81	5	9.45
2	Commissionerate of Horticulture Department	328	168	496	48	14	62	14.63	8.33	12.50
3	Commissionerate of Sericulture	232	35	267	24	1	25	10.34	2.86	9.36
4	Directorate of Animal Husbandry	2403	823	3226	383	82	465	15.94	9.96	14.41
5	Commissionerate of Fisheries Department	263	67	330	43	11	54	16.35	16.42	16.36
6	T.S. Micro Irrigation Project	221	50	271	11	2	13	4.98	4	7.9
7	Commissionerate for Co-operation & Registrar of Co-operative Societies	840	388	1228	139	33	172	16.55	8.51	14.00
8	TS Seeds Certification Agency	62	11	73	9	2	11	14.52	18.18	15.06
9	T.S. Co-operative Marketing Federation	23	16	39	4	1	5	17.39	6.25	12.82
10	T.S. Sheep & Goat Dev. Co-op Fed. Ltd.	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
11	TS Dairy Development Co-op Federation Ltd.	212	66	278	19	6	25	8.96	9.09	8.99
12	A.P. State Cooperative Union	39	2	41	1	1	2	2.56	50	4.88
13	T.S. Warehousing Corporation	67	1	68	7	1	8	10.45	100	11.76
Sub Total		6444	2548	8992	894	200	1094	13.87	7.8	12.16
CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT										
1	Commissionerate of Civil Supplies	200	74	274	40	7	47	20	9.46	17.15
3	Controller, Legal Metrology	140	44	184	22	4	26	15.71	9.09	14.13
Sub Total		340	118	458	62	11	73	18.24	9.32	15.93

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

Education department is major employer in the State. Total 1,40,188 employees were employed by the department as on 28 July 2016. Out of this, the share of Muslim employees was 6.06%. This, as mentioned above, shows that share of Muslim employees are lower in departments where number of employees are large. There is

also a large department-wise variation within Education Department in terms of share of Muslim employees (Table 8.4): the share of Muslim varies from 20% in State Archives and Research Institute to 0% in Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University.

Table 8.4: Share of Muslim employees in Education Department in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslims Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate of School Education	66596	45298	111894	3091	3692	6783	4.64	8.15	6.06
2	Directorate of Adult Education	7791	9880	17671	302	314	616	3.88	3.18	3.48
3	Directorate of SarvaSikshaAbhiyan	62	26	88	6	2	8	9.68	7.69	9.09
4	T.S. Board of Intermediate Education	74	32	106	11	1	12	14.86	3.13	11.32
5	Commissionerate of Technical Education	1164	548	1712	96	36	132	8.25	6.57	7.71
6	Commissionerate of Collegiate Education	1124	621	1745	85	69	154	7.56	11.11	8.82
7	T.S. Council of Higher Education	13	9	22	3	1	4	23.08	11.11	18.18
8	Osmania University	1603	548	2151	303	49	352	18.90	8.94	16.36
9	Kakatiya University	506	131	637	38	10	48	7.51	7.63	7.53
10	Prof. Jaya Shankar TS Agricultural University	931	459	1390	140	35	175	15.04	7.63	12.59
11	Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar	84	44	128	5	3	8	5.95	6.82	6.25
12	PottiSreeramulu Telugu University	21	14	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad	57	34	91	6	3	9	10.53	8.82	9.89
14	Telangana University, Nizamabad	45	40	85	5	5	10	11.11	12.5	11.76
15	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University	293	95	388	18	3	21	6.14	3.16	5.41
16	Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda	20	53	73	2	2	4	10	3.77	5.47
17	Satavahana University	93	40	133	6	1	7	6.45	2.5	5.26
18	NALSAR University of Law	80	31	111	8	1	9	10	3.23	8.1
19	RGUKT, Basar	198	67	265	6	1	7	3.03	1.49	2.64
20	JNA & FAU	51	20	71	9	2	11	17.65	10	15.49
21	Telugu Academy	48	28	76	2	1	3	4.17	3.57	3.94
22	Directorate of Govt. Examinations	87	33	120	13	1	14	14.94	3.03	11.67
23	Directorate of Telangana Govt. Text Book Press	490	70	560	53	1	54	10.82	1.43	9.64
24	Directorate and Special Officer JawaharBalBhavan	14	13	27	1	1	2	7.14	7.69	7.4
25	Directorate of Public libraries	368	127	495	26	9	35	7.07	7.09	7.07
26	State Archives & Research Institute	57	23	80	12	4	16	21.05	17.39	20.00
27	Directorate of Languages and Culture	7	4	11	0	1	1	0	25	9.09
28	T.S. Council of Science & Technology	20	3	23	1	0	1	5	0	4.34
Sub Total		81897	58291	140188	4248	4248	8496	5.19	7.29	6.06

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

Energy Department is another major employer in the State. Total 60281 employees were working with the Department as on 28 July 2016. Out of this only 6.52% of the workers were Muslims. The share of Muslim women employees to the total women employees in the department was 5.22%. Within the department, Singareni Collieries Company was employing 49,726 workers and out of this the share of Muslims was only 6.08% (Table 8.5).

Finance Department in the state has very limited number of employees in the offices under its administrative control, that is, 2420. Out of this 14.67% were Muslims. The share of women employees in the Department was also higher – that is 11.15%. In the Forest Department also the share of Muslims was relatively higher (11.65%). However, like the Finance Department, the share of total employee in Forest Department is limited, only 3381 persons. The share of Muslim women to total women employed in Forest Department is very low, that is 5.81% (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Share of Muslim employees in Energy, Finance and Forest Departments in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslims Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ENERGY DEPARTMENT										
1	TS Electricity Regulatory Commission	16	3	19	3	0	3	18.75	0	15.78
2	TS GENCO	31	5	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	T.S. Transco	1190	275	1465	72	4	76	6.05	1.45	5.18
4	SPDCL Ltd.	7883	1121	9004	747	74	821	9.48	6.60	9.11
5	Directorate of Boilers	24	7	31	7	1	8	29.17	14.29	25.80
6	Singareni Collieries Co.	48189	1537	49726	2951	75	3026	6.12	4.88	6.08
Sub Total		57333	2948	60281	3780	154	3934	6.59	5.22	6.52
FINANCE DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate of Treasuries & Accounts	1154	420	1574	188	48	236	16.29	11.43	14.99
2	Directorate of Insurance	36	8	44	6	2	8	16.67	25.00	18.18
3	Directorate of Works Accounts	193	77	270	29	6	35	15.03	7.79	12.96
4	State Audit	391	141	532	60	16	76	15.34	11.35	14.28
Sub Total		1774	646	2420	283	72	355	15.95	11.15	14.67
FOREST DEPARTMENT										
1	T.S. Forest Development Corporation	63	26	89	5	2	7	7.94	7.69	7.86
2	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests	2629	663	3292	349	38	387	13.28	5.73	11.75
Sub Total		2692	689	3381	354	40	394	13.15	5.81	11.65

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

The share of Muslim employees in General Administration Department and in Health, Medical and Family Welfare is satisfactory, but in Home Department it is lower. As shown in Table 8.6, the share of Muslim employees in General Administration Department is 13.62% and in Health, Medical and Family Welfare Department it is 11.41%, though

with considerable variations within the sub-departments. The share of Muslim employees is only 8.73% in Home Department. Among the three Departments mentioned above, the highest number of employees are working in Home Department (78244 employees) and it is here where the share of Muslim employees is lower.

Table 8.6: Share of Muslim employees in General Administration, Health, Medical and Family Welfare, and Home Departments in Telangana (as on 28 July 2016).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS & PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING WISE MUSLIM EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TELANGANA STATE										
Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslim Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT										
1	General Administration Department (Secretariat)	1006	356	1362	175	49	224	17.40	13.76	16.45
2	Anti-Corruption of Bureau	235	48	283	43	2	45	18.30	4.17	15.9
3	A.P. Information Commission	94	21	115	8	0	8	8.51	0.00	6.95
4	Directorate of Translation	10	8	18	4	2	6	40.00	25.00	33.33
5	Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings	6	2	8	1	0	1	16.67	0.00	12.5
6	AP Administrative Tribunal	111	52	163	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
7	Dr. MCRHRD Institute	30	14	44	2	1	3	6.67	7.14	6.81
8	TS Technology Services	34	11	45	3	0	3	8.82	0.00	6.66
9	Vigilance & Enforcement	170	17	187	13	0	13	7.65	0.00	6.95
10	TS Public Service Commission	82	35	117	14	2	16	17.07	5.71	13.65
Sub Total		1778	564	2342	263	56	319	14.80	9.93	13.62
HEALTH, MEDICAL & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate of Public Health & Family Welfare	924	990	1914	183	49	232	19.81	4.95	12.12
2	Commissionerate of VaidyaVidhanaParishad	280	314	594	53	15	68	18.93	4.78	11.44
3	Directorate of Medical Education	2408	2721	5129	323	114	437	13.41	4.19	8.52
4	Project Directorate T.S. AIDS Control Society	3	3	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
5	Directorate, Drugs Control Administration	106	49	155	7	5	12	6.60	10.20	7.74
6	Directorate, Institute of Preventive Medicine	140	79	219	20	6	26	14.29	7.59	11.87
7	T.S. Medical Services Infra-structure Development Corporation	14	7	21	1	0	1	7.14	0.00	4.76
8	AYUSH	960	564	1542	223	92	315	23.23	16.31	20.67
Sub Total		4835	4727	9562	810	281	1091	16.75	5.94	11.41

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS & PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING WISE MUSLIM EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TELANGANA STATE

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslim Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HOME DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate General of Police	70570	5850	76420	6211	394	6605	8.80	6.74	8.64
2	Directorate General of Prisons & Correctional Services	385	104	489	54	10	64	14.03	9.62	13.08
3	T.S. Disaster Response & Fire Services	1201	23	1224	144	5	149	11.99	21.74	12.17
4	Technical Services, (Police Department)	20	5	25	2	0	2	10.00	0.00	8
5	Commissionerate of Printing, Stationery	84	2	86	11	1	12	13.10	50.00	13.95
Sub Total		72260	5984	78244	6422	410	6832	8.89	6.85	8.73

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

A very small number of employees are working in Housing, Industries, Irrigation and Information and Public Relation Department (Table 8.7). The total employees in each of these departments are 774, 672, 867 and 1279 respectively. Out of these respective Departments, 12.66% in Housing Department, 9.67% in Industries Department, 9.45% in Irrigation Department, and 6.09% in

Information & Public Relations Department employees are Muslims. Wide Department-wise variations are observed within each of the above mentioned Departments. For instance, in Trade Promotion Corporation there are no Muslim employee while in Directorate of Industries 14.81% of the employees are Muslims.

Table 8.7: Share of Muslim employees in Housing, Industries, Irrigation, and Information and Public Relation Departments in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS & PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING WISE MUSLIM EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TELANGANA STATE

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslim Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HOUSING DEPARTMENT										
1	T.S. Housing Corporation Ltd.	735	39	774	96	2	98	13.06	5.13	12.66
Sub Total		735	39	774	96	2	98	13.06	5.13	12.66
INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate of Industries	324		324	48		48	NA	NA	14.81
2	T.S. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	76	36	112	7	0	7	9.21	0	6.25
3	TS Khadi and Village Industries Board	51	9	60	2	0	2	3.92	0	3.33

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS & PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING WISE MUSLIM EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TELANGANA STATE

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslim Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Directorate of Sugar and Cane Commissioner	27	9	36	4	0	4	14.81	0	11.11
5	T.S. Trade Promotion Corp. Ltd.	5	4	9	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
6	TS Mineral Development Corporation	11	5	16	1	0	1	9.09	0	6.25
7	TS Pollution Control Board	82	33	115	3	0	3	3.66	0	2.6
Sub Total		--	--	672	--	--	65	6.15	0.00	9.67
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT										
1	Irrigation & C.A.D. (Projects Wing)	42	21	63	1	0	1	2.38	0	1.58
2	SreeramSagar Project	44	11	55	7	4	11	15.91	36.36	20
3	NagarjunaSagar Project	260	98	358	36	9	45	13.85	9.18	12.5
4	T.S. Irrigation Development Corporation	105	16	121	9	0	9	8.57	0	7.43
5	Directorate, WALAMTARI	48	17	65	3	0	3	6.25	0	4.61
6	Directorate, Ground Water	155	50	205	11	2	13	7.10	4	6.34
Sub Total		654	213	867	67	15	82	10.24	7.04	9.45
INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS										
1	Commissionerate of Information & Public Relations	1187	80	1267	76	2	78	6.40	2.5	6.16
2	A.P. State Film Television & Theatre Development Corporation	12	0	12	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total		1199	80	1279	76	2	78	6.34	2.5	6.09

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

There is a reasonable share of Muslim employees in Labour and Law Departments of the State but in the Municipal Administration & Urban Development Department it is considerably lower – only 8.84%, that is, about two-thirds of the share of Muslim population in the State (Table 8.8). Wide variation is also seen within departments under the control of Municipal Administration & Urban

Development Department. For instance, Urban Finance Infrastructure Development Corporation has no Muslim employee; Mission Directorate, Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA), has only 2.21% of employees from Muslim community while Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has 9.52% of its employee belonging to the Muslim community.

Table 8.8: Share of Muslim employees in Labour, Law and Municipal Administration & Urban Development Departments in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS & PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING WISE MUSLIM EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TELANGANA STATE										
Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslims Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
LABOUR DEPARTMENT										
1	Commissionerate of Labour	385	86	471	47	7	54	12.21	8.14	11.46
2	Directorate, Employment & Training	625	207	832	93	20	113	14.88	9.66	13.58
3	Directorate of Factories	86	34	120	18	07	25	20.93	20.59	20.83
Sub Total		1096	327	1423	158	34	192	14.42	10.40	13.49
LAW DEPARTMENT										
1	High Court (including District Courts)		6070	6070		699	699	NA	NA	11.51
2	Directorate of A.P. Judicial Academy	30	12	42	5	0	5	16.67	0	11.9
Sub Total		--	--	6112	-	-	704	16.67	0	11.51
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT										
1	Mission Director, MEPMA		362	362		8	8	NA	NA	2.21
2	Commissioner of GHMC	5079	1810	6889		656	656	NA	NA	9.52
3	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Nizamabad	300	121	421	24	0	24	8	0	5.70
4	Commissioner, Municipal Corp., Khammam	186	56	242	14	0	14	7.53	0	5.78
5	Commissioner, Municipal Corp., Karimnagar	239	0	239	17	0	17	7.11	0	7.11
6	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority	194	76	270	22	5	27	11.34	6.58	10
7	Telangana Urban Finance Infra Dev. Corn.	3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total		6001	2067	8430	-	-	746	1.28	0.24	8.84

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

The share of Muslim employees is considerably lower in Panchayat Raj & Rural Development, Planning and Revenue Departments. In these Departments only 8.56%, 5.7%, and 7.48% of the total employees, respectively, belong to the Muslim community (Table 8.9). The share of Muslim women to the total women employees in these Departments is also considerably lower. Among these Departments, the highest

numbers of total employees are in Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department. Within this Department wide variation in the share of Muslim employees is seen department-wise. For instance, where only 1.57% of the total employees in Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty belong to Muslim community, there of Muslim employees is 11.37% in Commissionerate of Panchayat Raj.

Table 8.9: Share of Muslim employees in Panchayat Raj & Rural Development, Planning, and Revenue Departments in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslims Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PANCHAYAT RAJ & RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT										
1	Commissionerate of Panchayat Raj	7948	2518	10466	1017	174	1191	12.80	6.91	11.37
2	Commissionerate of Rural Development	148	28	176	12	3	15	8.11	10.71	8.52
3	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty	2910	1277	4187	53	13	66	1.82	1.02	1.57
Sub Total		11006	3823	14829	1082	190	1272	983	4.97	8.58
PLANNING DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate of Economics & Statistics	509	176	685	33	8	41	6.48	4.55	5.98
2	TS Remote Sensing Applications Centre	90	32	122	2	3	5	2.22	9.38	4.09
Sub Total		599	208	807	35	11	46	5.84	5.29	5.7
REVENUE DEPARTMENT										
1	Chief Commissioner Land Administration	11354	2477	13831	931	125	1056	8.20	5.05	7.64
2	Commissioner of Endowments Department	232	77	309	1	1	2	0.43	1.30	0.64
Sub Total		11586	2554	14140	932	126	1058	8.04	4.93	7.48

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

Data related to total employees and Muslim employees in State Legislature, Tourism, Transport, and Welfare Departments and the departments within these Secretariat Departments are presented in Table 8.10. Except Transport and Welfare Departments, the number of total employees in other Departments is very limited. Out of total 58,677 employees in Transport Departments 6104 (10.40%) are Muslims while the share of Muslims in total employees of 65,165 in Welfare Department is 3.37%. The share of

Muslim employees in Directorate of Women's Development and Child Welfare is as low as 3.27%. Overall, the lower share of the Muslims in Welfare Department, considered to be crucial for social and economic development, is matter of concern. The State Government needs to see that in all the crucial social development departments and of strategic nature, the share of Muslims remains equal to the share of Muslim population in the state for the holistic and inclusive development of the community and society at large in the state.

Table 8.10: Share of Muslim employees in State Legislature, Tourism, Transport, and Welfare Departments in Telangana State (as on 28 July 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of Employees Working			Muslim Employees Working			% of Muslims Employees		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATE LEGISLATURE										
1	State Legislature	84	24	108	11	0	11	13.10	0	10.18
Sub Total		84	24	108	11	0	11	13.10	0	10.18
TOURISM DEPARTMENT										
1	T.S. Tourism Dev. Corp.	94	12	106	13	0	13	13.82	0	12.26
2	Director of Youth Services	5	0	5	1	0	1	20	0	20.00
3	Directorate of Archaeology and Museums	107	40	147	10	2	12	9.35	5.00	8.16
Sub Total		206	52	258	24	2	26	11.63	3.85	10.08
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT										
1	Transport Commissioner	572	136	708	74	10	84	12.93	7.35	11.86
2	T.S., Roads & Buildings	1869	540	2409	213	57	270	11.40	10.56	11.2
3	TS Road Transport Corp.	50600	4918	55518	5600	145	5745	11.07	2.95	10.34
4	Hyderabad Metro Rail	37	5	42	5	0	5	13.51	0.00	11.90
Sub Total		53078	5599	58677	5892	212	6104	11.0	3.78	10.40
WELFARE DEPARTMENT										
1	Directorate of SC Development	42	18	60	2	2	4	4.76	11.11	6.67
2	Directorate of BC Welfare	1122	716	1838	51	28	79	4.55	3.91	4.28
3	Directorate of Minorities Welfare	51	23	74	16	5	21	31.37	21.74	28.37
4	Directorate of Women's Development & Child Welfare	485	62393	62878	55	2007	2062	11.34	3.22	3.27
5	Telangana Foods	244	21	265	17	0	17	6.97	0.00	6.41
6	T.S. Minorities Finance Corp. Ltd.	7	6	13	5	5	10	71.43	83.33	76.92
7	Telangana SC Co-op Dev. Corp. Ltd.	9	6	15	1	2	3	11.11	33.33	20
8	Directorate of Tribal Cultural Research & Training	11	3	14	2	0	2	18.18	0.00	14.28
9	Telangana Washermen Co-op Society Federation Employee	2	1	3	1	0	1	50.00	0.00	33.33
10	Telangana Nayee Brahmins Co-Op. Societies Fed. Ltd.	4	1	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Sub Total		1977	63188	65165	150	2049	2199	7.59	3.24	3.37

Source: Above respective departments, Government of Telangana

8.5 Cadre wise share of Muslim Employees

The detailed examination shows most of the Government employees from Muslim community are placed at very low level. From the cadre-wise data collected from 37 different departments of the state Government clearly gives a sorry picture of Muslims in Government employment. Around 56.57% of the Muslim employees working in various departments of state Government are last grade employees; only 1.43% government employees are gazetted officer; and remaining 42% forms non-gazetted employees. (For details refer to Table A8.2)

8.6 Summary

Proportionate share of communities in Government services is a crucial indicator of inclusive development of a society, as it is an important indicator of participation in policymaking process and implementation. Over the years, Muslim community has been left behind in overall development and their share in Government services has dwindled. Telangana is

no exception to this rule. The share of Muslims in administrative state services like IAS, IPS and IFS is negligible. The share of Muslim employees in the state is only about two-thirds (7.36% of the total employees while the share of Muslims in total population in the state in 12.68%) of its share in total population and as such can be said that Muslim in the state suffer from under-representation in Government services. It has also been found that under-representation of Muslims is acute in Departments where there are large number of employees or the departments which are strategic in nature. For instance, Administrative services, Home, Education and Welfare Departments. These four sectors/departments are crucial for inclusive development and have relatively higher under-representations of Muslims. Muslims in Government employment are mostly last cadre employees and very few are gazetted officers. The state need to make concerted efforts to fill the gap through recruitments of employees from Muslim community and that can be effectively done by providing a reasonable share in overall reservations in Government services to the Muslims in the state.

Affirmative Action for Development of Muslims

9.1 Introduction

There are a number of existing welfare programmes the Government has initiated for Muslims. It is important to look into their objectives, physical and financial targets, budgetary allocations, disbursement, achievements and limitations. A comparative analysis of the allocations for minorities and other marginalized sections such as Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the budget 2015-16 provides some insights. Existing Government schemes could be divided into three broad categories such as educational development, economic empowerment and promotion of language and culture. The Commission of Inquiry looked into these policies for the educational development of Muslims, the

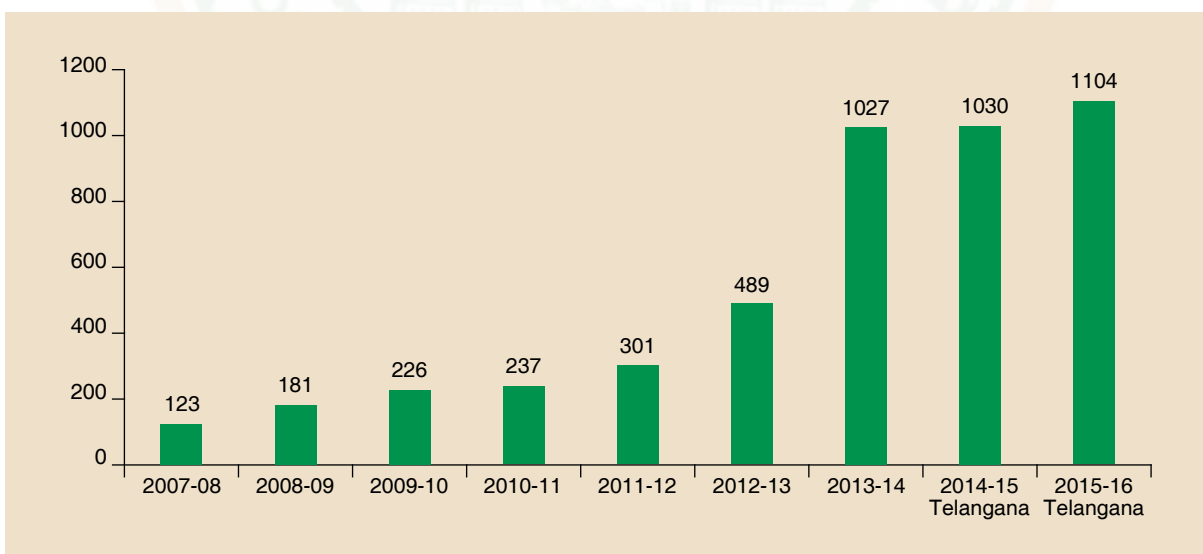
policy initiatives for the economic development of the Muslims and the programs and policies put in place for the promotion of language and culture.

9.2 Budgetary Allocations for the Minorities Welfare in Telangana

There has been a substantial increase in the budget allocations for minorities' welfare in recent times.

There has been a steady increase in the budget allocations for the minorities' welfare in the past nine years, to tenfold from Rs. 123 crores in the year 2007-08 to Rs. 1027 crores in 2013-14 in the United Andhra Pradesh. After the bifurcation in the maiden budget

Figure 9.1: Budget Allocation for Minorities Welfare AP & TS (Rs. in crores)



Source: Annual Reports of Minorities Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P & Telangana, 2016

the Telangana Government allocated Rs. 1030 crores for the year 2014-15 out of a total budget outlay of Rs. 1.15 lakh crores.¹ For the year 2015-16, Rs. 1104 crores has been allocated. It is noteworthy that in the united Andhra Pradesh Rs. 1027 crores were allocated to cater the needs of a population of 80 lakhs minorities whereas in Telangana state Rs. 1104 crores were allocated for minorities whose total population is around 45 lakhs. Even though there is a steady increase in the budget allocations for minorities, the expenditure is very disappointing. The statistics

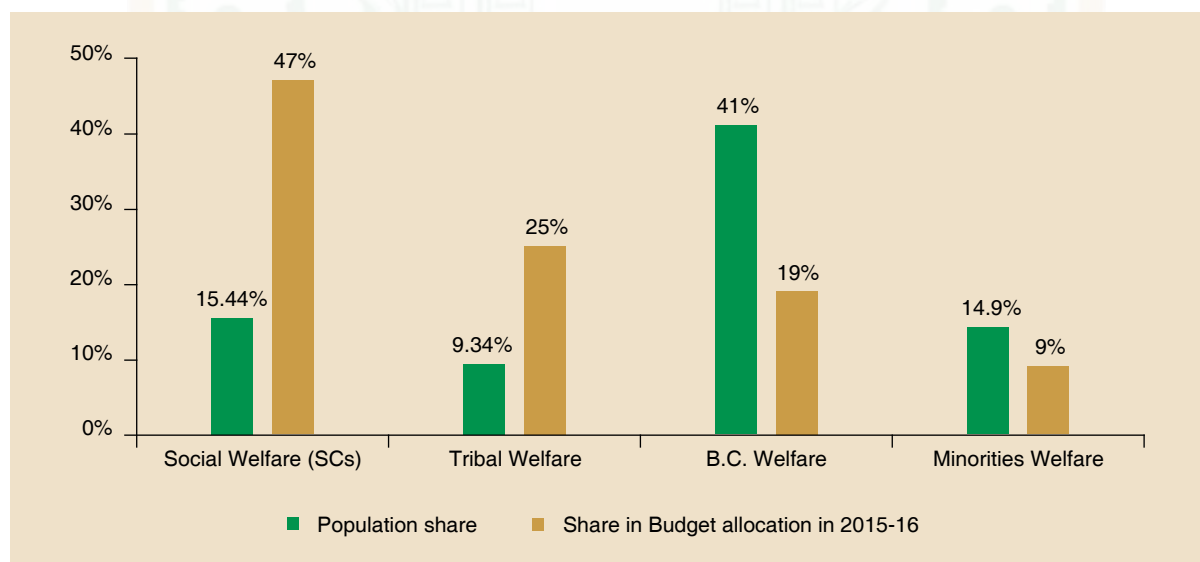
of allocations, amount released and expenditure on Minorities Welfare in Telangana for the past two years presents a poor picture. In the maiden budget of Telangana for the year 2014-15, the allocations for minorities' welfare was Rs.1034 crores but the expenditure was only 26.3 per cent. Similarly, in the budget allocations for the year 2015-16, till February 2016 only 31.6 percent of the total budget allocation was spent (Table 9.1). For the year 2016-17 out of the allocation in Rs.1279 crores, expenditure upto 13th July, 2016 was Rs. 587 crores.

Table 9.1: Budget Expenditure on Minorities Welfare (Rs in crores)

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Amount Released (Rs in crores)	Expenditure	Percentage of Amount Spent
2014-15	1034	453.25	297.15	26.3%
2015-16	1150	460.04	363.04 (Upto Feb, 2016)	31.6%
2016-17	1279	587	165.38 (Up to 13 July 2016)	13%

Source: Information provided by the Commissionerate of Minorities Welfare, Govt. of Telangana.

Figure 9.2: Population share and budgetary allocation for various department in Telangana 2015-16



Source: Telangana Budget 2015-16.

Table 9.2: Allocations for Welfare Departments in Telangana

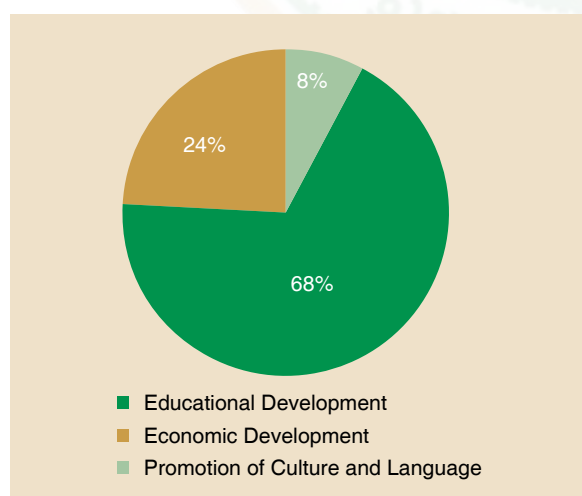
Department	Population percentage	Allocation for 2015-16 (Rs. in crores)	Allocation for Sub-Plan 2015-16 (Rs. in crores)
Social Welfare (SC)	15.44	5540	8089
Tribal Welfare	9.34	2878	5036
B.C. Welfare	41	2172	11,216 (No Sub Plan only for Education)
Minorities welfare	14.19	1104	No Sub Plan

Source: Telangana Budget 2015-16, Sector-wise allocations, telanganastateinfo.com

A comparative study of the budgetary allocation for different welfare departments in relation to their population however, shows that the allocation for minorities is still too little. Table 9.2 and Figure 9.2 give the percentage of population of social groups and also the budgetary allocation for various welfare departments.

The budgetary allocations made for the minorities who constitute more than 14 per cent of the population are much less when compared to the allocations made for SCs, STs, and Backward Classes Welfare. The Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare departments are not only allocated funds for the development of SCs and STs, but there are also separate Sub-Plan for SCs and STs respectively under which proportionate budgets are allocated from each of the 37 departments. Backward Classes Welfare and minorities do not have proportionate allocations in the Government spending.

Figure 9.3: Allocation for Minorities Development Sector-wise



Source: Telangana Budget 2015-16, Sector-wise allocations, telanganastateinfo.com

The policies and programmes of the Government towards minorities have been studied under three categories; educational development, economic empowerment and promotion of culture and language. An overview of the allocation for various developmental schemes shows that the schemes for educational development have garnered a lion's share as compared to the schemes for the economic development of the community.

9.2.1 Policies for Educational Development of Minorities

Telangana has an advantage of having a number of prestigious national institutions in its capital city of Hyderabad. However, the overall scenario of school education in the state is poor. To address this problem, the Government has accorded highest priority to the educational development of marginalized sections particularly the minorities. There are three important features of the policy of the Government towards the educational development of Muslim minority. First, increasing accessibility by extending all the schemes like fee reimbursement, scholarships, hostels which were available to other disadvantaged communities like SCs, STs and BCs for Minorities. Second, providing quality and mainstream education to minorities by introducing English medium in residential schools and enlisting the support of madarasas in introducing formal education.

An overview of the budget allocations for minorities shows that the schemes for the educational development are given top priority and a major chunk of the budget, i.e. 68 per cent is allocated for them (Figure 9.3). Apart from the existing schemes, a number of new schemes are initiated for improving education among Muslims which are discussed below.

Scholarships for Poor Muslim Students

Poverty is the main reason for the low enrollment and drop out among the Muslim students. To address this problem and improve the enrolment of the Muslims in the schools and colleges the State Government is implementing the pre-matric and post-matric scholarships scheme. These scholarships are delinked with the merit concept and extended to all eligible students from the minority community till the saturation point. For this purpose the Government allocated Rs. 100 crores in the budget for the year 2015-16. Apart from this the Central Government scholarship scheme is also implemented through the State Government. From Commission's survey data in 2016, it is observed that 47 per cent among Hindus and 42 per cent among Muslims get free Govt. coaching. Among Hindus, around 60 per cent of the SCs and STs are accessing the benefits of free coaching. Similarly, among Muslims, Muslim-BCs get 43 per cent and Muslim UCs get 39 per cent. For access to Government scholarships, around 27 per cent Hindus and 32 per cent Muslims benefit from these schemes. In other words, two out of every five Muslim households reported that their children were receiving free coaching from Government institutions and less than a third received scholarships from Government.

Table 9.3: Households receiving free coaching and scholarships

SRCs	Free coaching-Govt	Free scholarship -Govt (%)
SCs	62.3	30
STs	55.9	27.6
Hindu-BCs	44	28.3
Hindu UCs	21.4	12.9
Hindu - All	46.6	27.3
Muslim BC(E)	43	33.3
Muslim-UCs	38.6	29.3
Muslim –All	41.9	32.4
Other minorities	46.3	28
All	44.1	30

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Pre-Matriculation Scholarships

Under the pre-matric scholarship schemes, poor students whose parental income is below Rs. 1 lakh and pursuing studies from Class I to X are covered. Students studying from class I to V are paid Rs. 1000 per annum at the rate of Rs. 100 per month for ten months. The hostellers studying from class VI to X are paid a Rs. 600 per month additionally. They also get Rs. 650 per annum as admission and tuition fee. In the year 2014-15 the Government has disbursed Rs. 37.75 crores pre-matriculation scholarships to 1,41,772 students. For the year 2015-16 there are 2,14,699 applications for the pre-matric scholarships.²

Post-Matriculation scholarships

The representation of minorities decreased with the increase of level of education mainly because of their poverty and increasing expenditure for higher education. The State Government is providing post-matriculation scholarships to poor students pursuing intermediate, degree, and post-graduation and above, whose parental income is Rs.1.5 lakh in the rural areas and Rs. 2 lakhs in the urban areas. For merit-cum-means scholarships the income limit is 2.5 lakhs. These are central schemes and being administered through State Government. The scholarship is provided to all the eligible students within these parameters on saturation basis. The rate of scholarships prescribed for different categories is given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4: Post Matriculation Scholarship and Maintenance Allowance (Rs. per annum)

Sl.No.	Category	College Managed Hostels	Student managed Hostels	Day Scholars
1	Professional	9620	4420	4290
2	Post-Graduation	6820	4420	4290
3	Degree	5200	3250	2400
4	Intermediate	5200	3200	1820

Source: Information Brochure 2015-16, Minorities Welfare Dept, Government of Telangana, Hyderabad

Table 9.5: Percent distribution of households ever received scholarships for their children

SRCs	HHs received scholarships	Received only pre-matriculation scholarship	Received only post-Matriculation scholarship	Received both pre- and post-matriculation scholarships
SCs	45.6	25.4	57.8	16.7
STs	39.4	13	77.8	9.3
Hindu BCs	39.6	17.3	71.2	11.5
Hindu UCs	18.4	17	76.6	6.4
Hindu All	39	19.1	68.4	12.5
Muslim-BC(E)	40.2	55.3	33.2	11.5
Muslim-UCs	35.5	58	31.3	10.6
Muslim-All	39.1	55.9	32.8	11.3
Other Minorities	46.7	24.2	58.8	17
All	40	38.1	49.3	12.6

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

The State Government has disbursed Rs. 7.26 crores towards Post-Matriculation scholarship for 12,258 students for the year 2014-15. There are 13,798 students who applied for the post-matric scholarship for the year 2015-16. The Government also disbursed Rs. 3.38 crores for 1259 minority students towards merit-cum-mean scholarship for the year 2014-15.

Less than two-fifths (39.1%) Muslim households and an equal percentage of households from STs and OBC communities have received scholarship given by the Government for their children. Majority of Muslim households (67.2%) received pre-matriculation scholarships, while post-matriculation scholarships were availed by most (75%-87%) of the Hindus and other religious Minorities. This drives the point that children from Muslim community tend to discontinue after completion of matriculation (Table 9.5).

Post-Matriculation fee reimbursement

Under this scheme the State Government provides complete fee reimbursement for the poor minority students in identified professional courses. For instance, the fee for the engineering and medicine course in private colleges prescribed as from time-to-time under category A is paid by Government and the students have to pay only nominal fee towards registration and counseling charges. To cover

more number of students under this scheme the Government has enhanced the maximum family income limit to Rs. 1.5 lakhs in rural areas and Rs 2 lakhs in urban areas. The State Government has sanctioned a major chunk of its allocation for minorities' welfare, i.e., Rs. 425 crores for this scheme for the year 2015-16 and expenditure was Rs.164.34 crores. Because of this 1,12,825 of poor Muslim students are able to pursue courses like medicine and engineering by utilizing the concessions given.

Hostels for minority boys and girls

Dropout rate among the children of the marginalized sections like SCs, STs, BCs and Minority communities is very high. To retain the children in schools and provide them nutritious food, the Government is running a number of pre-matriculation and post-matriculation hostels. There are four pre-matriculation hostels, one for girls in Adilabad district, and three for boys in Mahabubnagar, Medak and Ranga Reddy districts. The total intake in these hostels is 400 but, there are only 171 Muslim students availing these hostels. Similarly, there are 11 post-matriculation hostels for minority students; three for the girls and eight for boys with a total intake capacity of 550 boarders. But the total strength of the students in these hostels is only 363.³ Compared to the other marginalized sections, the number of hostels for minorities is very less.

English Medium Residential Schools for minorities

The debate on quality education for minorities is dominated by modernizing madarasas whereas Sachar Committee Report (2006) has pointed out that only 4 per cent of the total school going children attend these madarasas. A large number of students from Muslim Community (57.4%) study in Urdu or Telugu medium Government schools in the state (See Table 3.24 and 3.25). These students are not able to compete with the students who are studying in English medium schools. Keeping this in mind, the State Government has established English medium residential schools for Muslims with Urdu as a subject. Till the year 2015-16, there were 6 English medium residential schools with a total intake capacity of 2880 with an intake of 480 each.⁴ But there are only 1475 students enrolled in these schools.

The State Government has decided to start 120 Residential schools at a cost of Rs. 4200 crores. 71 schools have already been opened in the current academic year 2016-17. Going by the success of Residential schools in the state by SC Development, Tribal Welfare and Backward Classes Welfare, the initiative for Residential schools for minorities needs to be protected. The Residential schools for Minorities would open opportunities for obtaining good quality education at virtually zero cost and also

would be successful if provided with adequate infrastructure and well-trained human capital. The Government is also working towards opening the remaining 49 Residential schools from the next academic year.

Coaching for Competitive Exams and Jobs through CEDM

The participation and performance of the minorities in competitive examinations is very poor. There is a need to provide coaching and guidance to improve the performance of poor students. To cater the needs of the minority students to sharpen their knowledge to participate in various entrance examinations for admission into institutions offering professional and technical courses, the Government has set up 'Centre for Educational Development of Minorities' (CEDM). The Centre runs coaching centers at Hyderabad and other minority concentrated districts. CEDM conducts its programmes for three categories of students. For improving the class room performance and better results of minority students in SSC, coaching for admission tests and for various competitive exams. The centre provides free coaching and free study material to the poor minority students throughout the state. In the year 2015-16, it has started 61 centres in 9 districts of the state. Given the poor outcomes from these centres, it is important to take a close relook at the scheme.

Table 9.5: Performance of CEDM in 2015

Sl. No.	Coaching Programme	No. of Centres	No. of Students Undergone Coaching	No. of Students Qualified	Pass Percentage
1	EAMCET-2105	5	895	698	78%
2	ICET-2015	1	397	334	84%
3	ECET-2015	1	47	32	68%
4	ED.CET-2015	3	376	323	68%
5	POLYCET-2015	5	313	197	63%
6	DEECET-2015	9	685	486	71%
7	CIVIL SERVICE (PRELIMS)	1	62	Nil	Nil
8	TOTAL	25	2775	2070	74.60%

Source: Commissionerate of Minorities Welfare, Government of Telangana.

CEDM also provides coaching for the minority students appearing for the admission tests of professional and technical courses. It has conducted coaching classes for EAMCET, ICET, EdCET, ECET, POLYCET and DEECET for the year 2015. It has also conducted coaching for the preliminary exam of Civil Services for 2015. The performance of the minority students in these exams is given in Table 9.5. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 3 crore for the Centre for Minorities Educational Development for the year 2015-16 for preparing the students for various competitive exams.⁵

Telangana State Minorities Study Circle

The share of Muslims in the Government employment as well as private sector is very low. Due to their poor socio-economic conditions they are not able to compete for the jobs as the coaching in private institutions is very costly. Keeping this in view the State Government has sanctioned Telangana State Minorities Study Circle at Hyderabad.

This study circle will provide coaching for competitive examinations for entry into various jobs such as Telangana Public Service Commission Group exams, Staff Selection Commission, Railway Recruitment Board, Bank Probationary Officers, U.P.S.C. Central Services, armed forces, Central public sector undertakings, police, teachers, lecturers and engineers. The study circle conducts courses in job oriented course like tally, medical transcription, and industrial automation and embedded system.⁶ The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 6 crore for the Minorities Study Circle for the year 2015-16.⁷

Overseas Study Scheme for Minorities

The State Government has launched a new scheme to provide financial assistance to the poor minority students to pursue post graduate and doctoral studies abroad. Under the scheme, the minority students whose family income is less than Rs 2 lakhs per annum will get an amount of Rs 10 lakhs in two instalments. An

amount Rs 25 crores has been sanctioned in the budget to provide overseas study scholarships to 500 students belonging to minority communities for the year 2015-16. The students can pursue higher education in any of the five countries namely USA, UK, Australia, Canada and Singapore.⁸

The Government has released Rs 12.5 crores as the first instalment. The Department of Minorities Welfare has received 210 application forms for overseas study scholarship. After the scrutiny of the forms the department has found 161 candidates eligible for the scholarship and released the first instalment of Rs 5 lakhs to each to 137 candidates and the scholarships for the remaining candidates are in the process.⁹ The Government has also sought fresh application forms and issued second notification for overseas scholarship scheme.

9.2.2 Programmes for Economic Empowerment

There is wide spread poverty among Muslims in Telangana. As per the Sachar Committee Report (2006), the incidence of poverty among Muslims in the urban areas is 35 per cent after SCs/STs (41%) of united Andhra Pradesh.¹⁰ Thus, there is a need for large scale intervention for reduction of poverty among the Muslims. However, there is not enough focus on the economic development as only 24 per cent of the total budget allocated for minorities welfare is earmarked for these programs. The Government programs for economic development aimed at the reduction of poverty and increasing livelihood opportunities among the Muslims are discussed below.

Subsidy for the Bank Linked Income Generating Schemes

To encourage income generation activities among the unemployed minority youths and to make them self-reliant, the State Government has started a bank linked income generating scheme for the minorities. Under this scheme, the Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation provides 50 per cent upto

the limit of Rs. 1 lakh subsidy on the bank loan for setting up business, small scale industry, services, agriculture and allied activities. The total loan eligibility for small scale industries is Rs. 2.50 lakhs and for the transport sector is Rs. 3 lakhs. In the year 2014-15 an amount of Rs. 30.49 crores has been distributed as subsidy on the bank loan for 4201 beneficiaries. Similarly, in the year 2015-16 Rs. 87.40 crores has been allocated for 17,480 beneficiaries out of a total budget of Rs. 95 crores sanctioned in the annual budget.¹¹

Auto rickshaws for minority youth on subsidy

A number of educated unemployed minority youth are engaged in plying auto rickshaws in the GHMC limits, majority of them taken on rent from owners to eke out a paltry livelihood and a major chunk of their income goes to the auto owners. To address this problem the Government has started 'Own Your Auto Scheme' and sanctioned 1000 Autos for the minority youth to ply within the limits of GHMC. Each applicant will be eligible for 50% subsidy of the cost of the auto, balance to be paid through the bank loan.¹² Accordingly the Government has selected 1000 beneficiaries among the 1700 applicants. The beneficiaries were selected by drawing of lottery from the eligible candidates to make the selection process transparent and corruption free. The Government has decided to provide autos to the remaining 700 candidates who are eligible for the scheme.¹³

Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)

Multi-sectoral Development Programme in minority concentrated areas is a Central programme started as follow up to Sachar committee recommendations. In the 12th Five Year Plan the programme is expanded beyond districts to the minority concentrated blocks and municipalities. The programme aims at improving socio-economic conditions of minorities and providing basic amenities to them for increasing the quality of life and reducing imbalances in the identified minority concentrated areas. Under MSDP better infrastructure for education, health, roads, drinking water is provided besides creating income generation opportunities for the

minorities. The Government has sanctioned Rs 105 crores for this scheme in the budget 2015-16 towards the share of the state government.¹⁴

In Telangana, 5 Mandals and 6 municipalities from four districts¹⁵ were selected for this programme. For the five minority concentrated Mandals (MCMs) in Nizamabad and Medak district Rs18.95 crores has been sanctioned which includes Rs 15.08 crores from the Central Government and Rs3.90 crores from the State Government. For the six minority concentrated towns (MCTs) a total of Rs 33.76 crores is sanctioned in which Rs 27.18 crores is shared by the central government and the remaining Rs. 6.58 crores is the State Government's share.

As per the information available from the Department of Minorities Welfare, the status of the implementation of MSDP in the two districts of Medak and Nizamabad is presented hereunder. In Medak district one Junior college with Urdu medium at Zaheerabad and two Urdu Medium High schools one each in Kohir and Nyalkal blocks are proposed. 50 additional class rooms in the primary schools and 24 additional class rooms in upper primary and high schools are proposed. 140 computers will be provided for the schools under the scheme. It is proposed to provide 350 bicycles to the girls from minority community studying in 9th class. 30 Anganwadi centers are also sanctioned. Under the placement oriented training programme 1700 educated youth will be trained and 75 persons will be imparted skill development training for self-employment. Five health sub centers, 2 at Nayalkal and 3 at Zaheerabad are sanctioned.

Compared to Medak district, there is some progress in the implementation of MSDP in Nizamabad district. In the district a total of 59 additional classrooms are proposed to be constructed in primary and upper primary schools. Of these the construction of 21 classrooms is complete. It is proposed to provide 200 computers, 100 each in Yedapally and Renjal Mandals and 20 teaching aids, 10 in each block to the schools but no computer and teaching aids are provided so far. For the girls studying in 9th class 350 bicycles, 150 in

Yadapally and 200 in Renjal are sanctioned but not distributed. Four health sub centers two in each block are also sanctioned but not started. Of the 20 Anganwadis sanctioned, six Anganwadis, 3 in each block are completed. Under bankable scheme for the economic development of the poor the target is 60 persons but no one is benefited so far. It is proposed to train 1000 educated youth under placement oriented training and 50 persons under skill development training for getting self employment. Of these only 120 persons, all from Yedapally Mandals are provided the training. One High school at Neela village was sanctioned but not started.

Shaadi Mubarak-Assistance for marriages of poor Muslims girls

Marriage of the girls is a major burden for the poor families. Due to increase in the marriage expenditure because of social customs and peer pressure, the poor families often end up in debt trap. The Government of Telangana introduced the “Shaadi Mubaarak Scheme” for all the unmarried girls of poor families from minority communities with a view to alleviate financial distress in the family. Under the scheme, a onetime financial assistance of Rs. 51,000 shall be granted to every minority girl before the marriage, provided application is submitted at least one month in advance from the date of marriage. The amount will be credited in the bank account of the bride. The Minorities Welfare Department has launched the scheme on October 2, 2014. It has received 23,847 applications till October 2015, out of which 17,988 were verified and money was sanctioned. Of the total applications, 8,201 are from Hyderabad alone, out of which money for 5,455 of them has been sanctioned. The department has achieved more than the target it has set out. For the year 2015-16 the target has been 20,000 marriages and an amount of Rs. 100 crores is sanctioned in the annual budget for this purpose.¹⁶

The entire process of Shaadi Mubarak is made online. Still financial irregularities in the implementation caused a loss of Rs.66 lakhs to the Department as 145 people were paid twice. However as the whole process was made online and the money was paid by the Treasury officer

directly into the accounts of the beneficiaries, the money was traced and Rs. 49 lakh has been recovered.¹⁷

Old age Pension (AASARA) Scheme

The Government of Telangana started a pension scheme for old-age/senior citizens popularly called as “AASARA”. In that scheme, people above 65 years of age, widows and physically challenged are qualified to get help in terms of monthly pension. Accordingly, the widows and the old age people get Rs 1000 per month while physically challenged persons get Rs 1500 per month. In Table 9.6 shows district wise number of persons getting the benefits from this scheme. Overall, 2,69,278 Muslim persons (it comes to 8% of total beneficiaries) are receiving the pension out of total 35,73,777 beneficiaries. Comparatively highest number of beneficiaries are from BC communities (56%), followed by SCs (17%).

9.2.3 Development of Language and Culture

Apart from the above programs for the educational and economic development of the Muslim minority, the State Government has also took up a number of policies and programmes for the promotion of language and culture of minorities through Urdu Academy.

Promotion of Urdu Language through Urdu Academy

Urdu is the second official language of the State. The Government has allocated Rs. 12 crores for the Urdu Academy.¹⁸ For the preservation and promotion of Urdu language, the Urdu Academy is implementing various programmes such as, financial assistance for publication of Urdu manuscripts, Urdu Libraries, Urdu News agencies, periodicals and for printing of Urdu books. It also supports the Urdu writers and journalists and voluntary organizations working for the promotion of Urdu. It also provides infrastructural facilities to Urdu schools. For the year 2015-16, it has sanctioned Rs. 1.6 crores for 750 Government Urdu medium schools for improving infrastructure facilities. Under this scheme the Urdu Academy provides Rs. 50,000 for improving the basic facilities and educational tools in Government and aided Urdu medium schools.¹⁹

Table 9.6: District wise AASARA (Pension) across SRCs in Telangana, 2015-16 (in Numbers).

Sl.No	District	Total	SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Minorities
1	Adilabad	330807	61134	47732	176303	22503	23135
2	Hyderabad	167784	8725	941	40201	53778	64139
3	Karimnagar	545384	97443	12695	365600	50357	19289
4	Khammam	262455	46893	63885	103082	34329	14266
5	Mahabubnagar	447781	85189	36041	259817	36365	30369
6	Medak	337964	62465	14765	203919	29474	27341
7	Nalgonda	403039	74956	38678	224341	48811	16253
8	Nizamabad	372275	57588	21349	229440	33016	30882
9	Ranga Reddy	293847	54735	15441	156342	39240	28089
10	Warangal	412441	68559	56503	239249	32615	15515
11	Total	3573777	617687	308030	1998294	380488	269278
12	Percentage (%)	100%	17%	9%	56%	11%	8%

Source: CEO, Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Telangana State, Hyderabad

Urdu Academy is running 43 computer training centers and 30 Urdu libraries in the state. The computer centers conduct six months course with an intake capacity of 70 students. In these centers 6020 candidates are trained per annum. However, the working of these centers and libraries is not satisfactory and their output is abysmal. Hence, the department has shifted the responsibility of these centers from Urdu Academy to Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation. The Corporation is contemplating to develop these training centers and libraries into coaching and training centers for students belonging to minority communities.²⁰

The State Government has also sanctioned Rs. 2 crores for Dairatul Marif²¹ Rs. 5 crores for construction of Rubat (Guest House) at Dargah Hazrath Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer and also Rs. 73 lakhs for State Minorities Commission in the annual budget of 2015-16. The Government has also started a new scheme for providing Rs. 1000 each to the Imams and Moazzins²² of the 5000 mosques spread across the state. However there

is poor response to this scheme and only 250 applications were received as there are reservations among the people on receiving Government financial support for rendering religious services. To clear these apprehensions the Government has even sought clarification from Jamia Nizamia which has decreed that it is permissible.²³

9.3 Summary

The analysis of the various welfare programmes implemented by the Government of Telangana shows that there is a need for balanced approach for the development of the minorities. While the issue of educational backwardness of Muslims is being addressed and some schemes are worth emulating by other states, the issues of poverty alleviation and economic empowerment are not dealt with sufficiently. A major portion of the budget is allocated for the schemes for educational development. For instance, of the total budget of Rs 1100 crores for the year 2015-16 for minority welfare 68 per cent is allocated for the promotion of education.

Poor implementation of the schemes meant for the minorities is another major concern as a large amount of funds allocated are left unspent at the end the financial year. In the last fiscal year 2014-15, out of the Rs 1,030 crore allotted, only Rs 453.25 crore was released and only 26.3 per cent of this amount actually spent by the Government. More than 73 per cent of the budget allocation meant for different welfare schemes remains unutilized.

Finance department figures reveal that the Government released small share of budget for Minorities Welfare in four small instalments between June-August 2014, Rs 62.16 crore; in September 2014, Rs 87.45 crore; in October–November 2014 Rs 24.89 crore was released and in December 2014-January 2015, Rs 25.75 crore was released. Four schemes from previous year's budget –construction of primary schools for minority children; free coaching to Muslim students in Telangana Study Circle; assistance for admission of minority students to reputed institutions and fencing and maintenance of churches and graveyards – were not allotted even a single paise. The Special Secretary of Government for Minorities Welfare Department, says “On June 2, the state was formed and in August the budget was tabled. We had a short time for proper utilization. Over and above it, there was bifurcation process going on, officer's cadre was not allotted till recently. There was no regulatory mechanism in place, and a single

secretary was managing four departments at a time. So yes, there were glitches.”²⁴

The spending of the budget allocated has slightly improved in the year 2015-16. As for the information available the Government could spend only 31.6 per cent of the total budget allocation till February 2016. The Government has released funds for the schemes like Own your auto scheme, Overseas studies programme and also 'Shaadi Mubarak'. Most of these schemes were made online and as soon as the funds are released, they were transferred to the accounts of the beneficiaries.²⁵ By the month of February 2016, Rs. 460.04 crores has been released and only Rs. 363.04 crores was spent.²⁶

However, the policies and programmes of Minorities' Welfare Department alone are not sufficient to integrate the minorities with the development process. There is a need to mainstream minorities' welfare in all the other departments and fix physical and financial targets for them. There is need for the state to spend more money on education, health, housing and credit availability. The problems of poor particularly working in unorganized sector as landless agricultural labourers in the villages and engaged as hamalis, mechanics, street vendors and petty business in the urban areas should be given priority. The share of Muslims in industrial sector is also very less.

Footnote

¹ The Hindu, Feb 18, 2012, p.1

² Information Brochure 2015-16, Minorities Welfare Dept, Government of Telangana, Hyderabad, pp.14-15

³ Ibid, pp.5-6

⁴ One Girls residential school at Nalgonda and 5 boys residential schools, one each at Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Wrangal, Ranga Reddy and Nizamabad.

⁵ Ibid, p.135

⁶ G.O.MS.No.24, Minorities Welfare, Department, Govt. of Telangana, Hyderabad, dated 3.08.2015.

⁷ Op cit 8, p.136

⁸ G.O.MS.No.24, Minorities Welfare (ESTT.I), Department, Govt. of Telangana, Hyderabad, dated, 19.05.2015.

⁹ The Siasat Daily, Hyderabad, 16 Dec 2015, p.2

¹⁰ Report of Prime Minister's High Level Committee on socio-economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India, New Delhi, 2006, pp.159-160

¹¹ Op cit 8, p.134

¹² G.O.Ms.36, Transport, Roads & Buildings (Tr.I) Department, Government of Telangana, Hyderabad, dated, 04.09.2015

¹³ Op cit 13, p.2

¹⁴ Op cit 8, p.137

¹⁵ Kohir, Nyalkal and Zaheerabad blocks in Medak district, Yedlapalli and Renjal blocks and Nizamabad and Bodhan municipalities in Nizamabad district, Adilabad and Kagaz Nagar municipalities in Adilabad district and, Tandur and Rajendranagar municipalities in Ranga Reddy district.

¹⁶ Op cit 8, p.136

¹⁷ Lasania, Yunus Y., Shaadi Mubarak scheme- 145 times money was sent twice, the Hindu, dated, 21.11.2015, p. 4

¹⁸ Op cit 8, p.135

¹⁹ The Siasat Daily, Hyderabad, 11 Dec 2015, p.2

²⁰ The Siasat Daily, Hyderabad, 1 Jan 2016, p.2

²¹ Bureau of Oriental Research and Learning, established in 1888 A.D. for publication of classical works on arts, science and religion in Arabic language.

²² Imam leads the five times prayers in the mosque and Moazzin gives the call for prayer and also responsible for the upkeep of the mosque.

²³ The Siasat Daily, Hyderabad, 24 Jan 2015, p.2

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ The Siasat Daily, Hyderabad, 18 Dec 2015, p. 2

²⁶ The Information provided by the Commissionerate of Minorities Welfare, Govt. of Telangana, Hyderabad, dt. 24.02.2016.



Public Hearings and Representations

10.1 Introduction

To comprehend the situation of Muslims in the State, a multipronged strategy was needed. The Commission used the relevant secondary data and also commissioned primary household surveys, but the Commission was also aware that there are many other issues which could not be captured by either of the methods. Therefore, the Commission invited representations from civil society groups and individuals and also visited many places for meetings and public hearings. These visits gave an opportunity to see the implementation of various development programmes and also interact with the beneficiaries and also see conditions of others. The district administration and civil groups organised the meetings and public hearings. The hearings attracted people from all walks of life and provided a platform to relate their grievances and suggest measures for the development of the Muslim community in the State. In this Chapter we list the places

visited by the Commission, various meetings and interactions held and summarise their suggestions and grievances.

10.2 Public hearings

The public hearings by the Commission at various places in the State continued for five months from September 2015 to January 2016. The meetings with the District Collectors and district officers of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy district were held on 3-3-2016 and 13-5-2016 respectively. Earlier a number of field visits were under taken in those two districts as they are both having offices at Hyderabad. Besides that, the people were encouraged to come to the Commission Office and make their presentations. A website was also made available where people could upload their suggestions and grievances. Table 1, presented below, shows the dates and places where meetings with district officials were held, the public hearings were organised, and places were visited.

Table 10.1: Details of the places visited by the Commission, meeting held with the officials and public hearings organised

Sl. No.	Date	Places Visited
1.	03-08-2015	MRO's office, Charminar at Yakutpura, Hyderabad to review disbursement of Aasara Pensions, Widow Pensions, Physically Handicapped pensions.
2.	18-08-2015	DairatulMaarif Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad to see their vast collection of Urdu books, Computer Training Centre run with assistance from Urdu Academy at Golnaka, Amberpet, Hyderabad.
3.	03-09-2015	Medak District – Kandi – Visited Residential School of Minorities Welfare Department, Kasturba BalikaVidyalaya, TS Social Welfare Residential School, Andole, Jogipet. Collector's Office and Public Hearing.
4.	04-09-2015	Medak – Pragnyapur, Sangapur Village, Hamlet of Muthrajally visited SC locality/ Muslim locality. Gajwel visited SC locality/Muslim localities. Siddipet – Visited Government School (Urdu medium)atNarsapur, Conducted meeting with Women's self help groups at Muncipal office, Siddipet and Public hearing atRDO's office, Siddipet.
5.	05-09-2015	Setwintraining centre, Motigalli, Charminar, Hyderabad. Discussions with staff and also trainees of various courses.
6.	29-09-2015	Mahabubnagar – Visited health centre, Government primary School (Urdu Medium), Minorities Department Residential School (Urdu Medium) (Shah sahib Gutta area) ITI set up by JahangirpeerDargah. Collector's office – Public hearing.
7.	30-09-2015	Nizamabad – Visited health centre, Government School in Malapally area of Nizamabad, Madarsa, Collector's office and public hearing.
8.	05-10-2015	Adilabad – i) Madarsa ii) Azizia school iii) Minorities Boys Hostel iv) Minorities Girls Hostel. Collectorate, Public hearing. Interaction with street vendors and hawkers (both Muslims & Hindus) Ashram School for Kolam Students (ST) at Adilabad.
9.	06-10-2015	Khanapur – i) Government Primary School (Urdu Medium) ii) Visited locality inhabited by mostly Muslims iii) Govt. Junior College with Telugu & Urdu Medium. iv) Visit to Madarsa, v) ZillaParishad High School and vi) Public hearing at Government Junior College compound.
10.	06-10-2015	Nirmal – Public hearing at RDO's office, Nirmal. i) Visit to Computer Training Centre run with assistance from Urdu Academy. ii) Govt. High School Urdu Medium.iii) Visited Nirmal Industries, Cooperative Toy making unit etc.
11.	15-10-2015	Hyderabad – ZillaParishad Hall, Ranga Reddy District – Public hearing.
12.	16-10-2015	Tandur, Ranga Reddy District – i) VisitedSkill Development Centre run by ILFS. Interaction with batch of Muslim boys&girlswho were undergoing training. ii) India Cements, Malkapur. Discussion about C.S.R. activity. iii) Public hearing in MPDO's office Tandur.iv) Visited Old Tandur area inhabited mostly by Muslims.
13.	17-10-2015	Vanita Mahavidyalaya, Exhibition Grounds, Nampally – Public hearing for Hyderabad District.
14.	03-12-2015	Hyderabad – i) Visited Orphanage near Nampally, Railway Station. ii) Visited School run by M.S. Education Academy iii) Jahanuma - School run by GhayasuddinBabu Khan Trust (United Public School)

15.	21-12-2015	Chandrayangutta - i) Visited Owaisi School of Excellence ii) MRO's office, Charminar. Meeting with Self-Help Groups of Women (Muslims), iii) Owaisi Hospital, Santoshnagarto see critical care facilities offered at reasonable rates. iv) Anganwadi v) Hardware Park, PahadiShareef– Visit to a Unit manufacturing bullet proof shields for Cars, Helicopters etc., promoted by a Muslim entrepreneur.
16.	22-12-2015	Warangal - i) Rangasaipet, visit to residential School for Minorities ii) Visit to Anganwadis iii) Skills Training Centre run by National Academy of Construction iv) Kazipet - Meeting with self-help groups of Women, Collector's office – Public hearing.
17.	18-01-2016	Khammam – i) Visit to Government High School ii) Visit to Government Junior Collegeiii) National Academy of Construction Training Centre iv) Madarsa v) SeetharamKalyanaMandapam – Public Hearing.
18.	19-01-2016	Nalgonda–i) Residential School for Muslims ii) National Academy of Construction Training Centre iii) Madarsa iv) Visited to locality Kashavarigudem, Interaction with residents mostly Muslimsv) Collector's office – Public Hearing.
19.	30-01-2016	Karimnagar– i) Govt. School ii) Kasturba BalikaVidyalaya iii) Residential School for Minorities iv) SC Girls Hostels v) Collector's Office Public hearing.
20.	15-02-2016	Visited TWG office, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad to see various skill development programmes.
21.	03-03-2016	Collector's office, Hyderabad i) Meeting with all District Officers dealing with Muslims Welfare. ii) Visit to Bholakpur to see Govt. School, Urban Health Centre, iii) Meeting with Self help groups of Women and study of conditions in the slums.
22.	13-5-2016	Collector's office, Ranga Reddy. Meeting with District Collector and all district officers concerned to review programmes for the welfare of Muslims.

Table 10.2: Total number of representations received

Sl. No.	1	Total representations	mails
1	Adilabad	129	
2	Mahabubnagar	53	
3	Warangal	28	
4	Karimnagar	52	
5	Hyderabad	92	6
6	Medak	73	
7	Khammam	13	1
8	Nizamabad	46	
9	Nalgonda	41	1
10	Ranga Reddy	26	
	Total	553	8

10.3 Issues represented and discussed in the public hearings

The visits to the Districts and the Public Hearings gave the Commission a very good opportunity for having direct and frank discussions about the problems and difficulties being experienced by most of the poor people and the problems encountered often by the Muslims in the State. These problems were also mentioned in various written representations submitted to the Commission during visits to the various habitations and localities, Public Hearings and also in response to the Notification requesting for views and suggestions from the general public to submit their views and suggestions. These issues are summarised below:

1. In almost all the public hearings and other discussions, reservations of Muslims have demanded for immediate action to provide 12% representation for Muslims in educational institutions and employment.
2. Most of the people referred to social backwardness of Muslims due to poor education, their being employed in occupations like street vending, small workshops and services like auto drivers, taxi drivers, etc.
3. Some of the occupation-based communities also like Dudekulas, butchers, weavers etc., spoke about the social backwardness and discrimination even from fellow Muslims.
4. Most of the Muslim families from among the poorer sections are experiencing difficulty in getting their children educated due to absence of proper schools in their localities. In almost in every public hearing, most of the people spoke about lack of Urdu medium instruction and the poor quality of instruction in the Government schools due to large number of vacancies in the posts of teachers. Very often, it was represented that vacancies existed in those schools for years together. They requested for urgently filling these posts by excluding them from roster for SCs/STs as there are no Urdu knowing persons in those categories.
5. The representatives of the public also mentioned often about absence of Urdu medium in the High Schools, Junior Colleges and Government Degree Colleges which compelled many students to discontinue their studies.
6. Members of the public also frequently mentioned about inadequate steps taken for the use of Urdu in administration even though it is the second official language of the State. They demanded that Government employees should be instructed to accept the representations written in Urdu and one translator be employed in every office for translating Urdu representations into English or Telugu. They also represented that Sign Boards in Offices, Commercial establishments and in the buses operated by the TSRTC should also be displayed in Urdu for the benefit of those who know only Urdu.
7. Representations were also made about acute shortage of housing for Muslims and the inconvenience they faced in residing in small and over-crowded houses. There were also a number of representations about poor facilities like roads, water supply, sanitation etc. in the areas inhabited by poorer sections of Muslims.
8. Members of the public frequently voiced their grievances about difficulties in getting credit and other banking facilities from the commercial banks. In view of the long delays in getting loans sanctioned from the Banks, the members of the community who run small businesses like hawkers, transporters, street vendors etc., had no choice but to borrow from private money lenders at exorbitant interest rates.
9. Poor representation of Muslims in Government services, Public Sector Undertakings and also in other Organised sectors, jobs was also raised in most of the Public hearings as well as other representations. There was a vocal demand for providing coaching facilities for Muslims appearing for various competitive exams

held by authorities like UPSC, TSPSC, Banking Services Recruitment Board, District Selection Committees for Teachers, State Police Recruitment Board, etc. to enable Muslim candidates to get selected.

10. It was also mentioned in some places that the qualifying marks in these tests for the Muslims may be fixed on par with SCs, STs in view of their extreme backwardness, rather than putting them on par with the backward classes.
11. There were also suggestions that the question papers in all the examinations may be made available in Urdu also for the benefit of the candidates who had studied in Urdu medium.
12. There was also demand for coaching institutes to prepare candidates appearing in the various competitive exams for professional courses like Engineering, Medicine, LAW CET, Management courses etc.
13. Another demand voiced in some of the public hearings was that landless poor Muslims may be assigned 3 acres of land as is being done for the landless poor belonging to SCs, STs and BCs under the Land Purchase Scheme.
14. Another issue raised frequently in the representations was on the extremely thin/weak administrative set up of the Minorities Welfare Dept., and also the Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation. People complained about these offices being under-staffed, absence of proper office accommodation and even lack of facilities like Computers with internet connectivity, telephones etc. Similarly, there were representations about inadequate staff in the office of the Wakf Board and the absence of minimum facilities in those offices. Members of the public said that they felt acute inconvenience in representing their grievances to the district level officers and there was practically no representation or no office in the Divisional headquarters and the Mandal headquarters. A number of persons asserted that the poor staff position and office set up of the Minorities Welfare Department and TSMFC, as one of the main reasons for very poor utilisation of budget provision, leading to surrender of unutilised budget before the end of the year.
15. There was also a demand voiced in many places for the preparation of a Sub-Plan for Muslims on par with the SCs Plan/STs Plan to ensure that the funds earmarked for Muslims are utilised for their upliftment only.
16. There were also a number of representations demanding reservations for Muslims in the Panchayat Raj institutions such as; Gram Panchayats, M.P.Ps and Z.P.Ps and also in the urban local bodies viz., Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Nagar Panchayats etc., to ensure proper representation for Muslims in these bodies.
17. There were also number of demands for providing permanent housing to Muslim poor in various housing schemes of the Govt., including Urban permanent housing and also in the double bed-room scheme. They also demanded that the Government should prescribe or order reservation of houses in such projects for the poor, eligible, needy and deserving Muslims.
18. Representations were also made some times about the difficulties encountered by Muslims in getting houses on rent or for purchase of houses due to various reasons, but there are essentially perceived as discriminatory by most Muslims.
19. There were also number of representations to the effect that as Muslims are experiencing difficulties due to discrimination, their social position and their financial conditions, a special Law may be enacted on the lines of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 (Central Act)
20. There were also strong representations for providing Government land for grave yards for Muslims and construction of compound walls for all grave yards.

10.4 Summary

The public hearings and meeting with officials provided unique opportunity for the Commission to understand the situation of the Muslims, their grievances and demands. A few important issues were brought to the notice of the Commission. These relate to the lack of adequate of representation of Muslims in Government services, lack of easy availability of loans to the community, lack of housing, and lack of teachers in Urdu medium schools.

It was found that Muslims are largely concentrated in Urban centres of the State and suffer from acute shortage of housing. Most of them have been living in rented houses for generations. Given the lack of collaterals, the availability of loans from the commercial banks was also very limited to them. The State, among others, needs to act urgently to enhance the representation of Muslims in Government services and make provisions through which housing and loan availability to the community can be eased.



Case for Reservations: Arguments for extending this benefit to Muslims

11.1 Introduction

While there is very little literature examining the impact of reservations in correcting disproportional representation of communities, there are studies that show how things have changed. Using data from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Surjit Bhalla (2015)¹ argues that Muslims have been left behind because of reservation policy that has only targeted various categories among Hindus.

11.2 Who pays for reservations?

The price of all reservation for OBCs has been paid by the Muslims. Surjit Bhalla (2015) asserts that ours has become a Hindu constitution that has worked for the Hindus and has blatantly given Reservations to Hindus at a major cost to the Muslims. The evidence from Government data shows that although the OBCs started off marginally lower than the average in 1999, they are almost on par with the upper castes now. Though, this seems to be too strong a statement, it is seen that in several aspects the Muslims are lagging behind.

Muslims have fallen way far behind the OBCs. They were at the average forty years ago but now are behind everyone even the SCs and STs. Between 1999 and 2011; the least change in per capita incomes was seen among the Muslims. This is half the rate for SCs and STs and OBCs. Surjit Bhalla points out that the Indian Constitution started in the right direction when it said that there will not be any discrimination based on caste, religion etc. There is, therefore a strong need to evolve more inclusive policies.

But, the policy became seriously problematic when the Mandal Commission sent its report in 1980 that was implemented in 1990 giving 27 per cent to OBCs. While the Constitution had said that reservations would only be for social and economically backward classes, the Mandal recommendations were based on caste. OBCs, according to the NSSO were 36 per cent of population in 1999. As the reservation policy worked its way, we saw a huge increase in OBC population that reached 43 per cent of the population in 2009.

11.3 Caste and Its Influence

Indian society is characterized by a high degree of structural inequality based on caste, ethnicity, tribe, region and religion. Caste is a unique feature of Indian society. While India has been rather equal in terms of per capita incomes, the social institutions are among the most unequal in the world. On the policy front, India has the distinction of being an early adopter of affirmative action for a long time now to ameliorate the socio-economic and educational conditions of the backwards.

Caste has been an important criterion for defining backwardness. The caste system is based on the principles of purity and pollution, which involves the division of people into hierarchical gradation of socio economic and civil rights ascribed to them by birth. Social exclusion and inequality among the castes is ensured through the practices of endogamy, social segregation and untouchability. Therefore, exclusion is very much part and outcome of this system. It can also be described as its basic feature.

11.4 Existing Reservation

Due to various reasons, Indian society suffers from substantial inequalities in education, employment, and income based on caste, class, ethnicity etc. Compensatory or positive discrimination policies allow the reservation of 15 per cent of the seats in institutions of higher education, State and Central Government jobs for the Scheduled Castes; 7.5 per cent of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Later on, following the Mandal Commission recommendations, OBCs were also included in the reservation policy by Central Government by providing 27 per cent reservation.

However, the reservation policy has been highly contested. Sonalde Desai and Veena Kulkarni² examined the changes in educational attainment between various social groups for a period of nearly 20 years. Their results show a declining gap between Dalits, Adivasis, and others in the odds of completing primary school. They underline the fact that, strikingly, such improvement is not seen for Muslims.

Though, the Constituent Assembly discussed and debated the affirmative action policies for historically oppressed communities, it left the question of disadvantaged Muslim communities unaddressed. However, subsequent commissions took into cognizance the disadvantaged caste groups among Muslims and included them in backward class lists. There is a need to broaden the state's approach towards Muslim question and include them in the larger policy initiatives under affirmative action. State must take into cognizance of their economic and social backwardness and formulate policies accordingly. Affirmative action would also enable the backward classes among Muslims to achieve progress faster.

11.5 Time Line

In 1860, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule highlighted the plight of victims of caste discrimination in Maharashtra.³ Mahatma Jyotirao Phule made a demand for free and compulsory education for all along with proportionate reservation/representation in Government jobs.

The idea of caste based reservation system was envisioned by William Hunter and Mahatma Jyotirao Phule in 1882 and implemented by Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj in 1901.

In 1921, Madras Presidency introduced an Order in which reservation of 44 per cent for non-Brahmins, 16 per cent for Brahmins, 16 per cent for Muslims, 16 per cent for Anglo-Indians/Christians and 8 per cent for Scheduled Castes (Dalits) were provided.

The Bombay Government in 1923 announced a resolution cutting off aid to educational institutions that refused admission to members of the Depressed Classes.⁴

Certain provisions were introduced in the Government of India Act 1909 commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms. Some of the other initiatives that followed included the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1943 and the Bombay Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947.

In the United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh, the United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 was also put in force.⁵

The term 'Depressed Classes' used by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar in 1932 was changed to Scheduled Castes/Tribes during the framing of the Constitution in 1950.

The Maharaja of Travancore, today's Kerala, announced the "Temple Entry Proclamation" in 1936, by way of removal of all bars on those denied entry to temples controlled by the Travancore Government.⁶

Other measures included the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938 and the Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950.⁷

The Government of India Act, 1935 provided the reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes, legislation by the British designed to give Indian provinces greater self-rule and set up a national federal structure that would incorporate the princely states. The Act came into force in 1937. The Act introduced the term "Scheduled Castes," which is now the Indian Government's official designation for Dalits. The Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936 which contained a list, or "Schedule," of Scheduled Castes throughout the British provinces was introduced (Anand Teltumbde, 2012).⁸

11.6 Post Independence Scenario

Shri Vallabhbai Patel, Chairman of the Advisory Committee submitted the Report on Minority Rights to Shri Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, and on August 27, 1947, the Assembly convened to discuss the Report. Interestingly, reservations were approved for minorities, as long as the reservations were in proportion to the population of the targeted groups. Some minorities, like the Parsis, voluntarily gave up this right.

Article 15, which prohibits discrimination, also contains a clause which allows the Union and State Governments to make "any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

Article 16, calls for "equality of opportunity in matters of public employment," comprises of the clauses permitting the "reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State" and another allowing "reservation in matters of promotion" for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

A separate section of the Constitution, "Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes," requires the reservation of seats in the "House of the People," or Lok Sabha, and the Legislative Assemblies of the states for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Interestingly, the draft constitution, produced by the Constituent Assembly's Drafting Committee headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, included Muslims and Indian Christians among the beneficiaries of reservations in legislatures. However, it was done away with subsequently.

There have been Commissions of Inquiries e.g. Kaka Kalelkar⁹ Commission and Mandal Commission, etc. which recommended the reservation for 'backward classes' which constitute OBCs. Mandal Commission's recommendations were accepted and OBCs (Other Backward Classes) got 27 per cent reservation/quota in public sector jobs in 1990. In states such as Tamil Nadu where backward classes population is high, or in the Northeastern States where the Scheduled Tribes (STs) are in large numbers, over 80 per cent of Government jobs are set aside in quotas.

The Tamil Nadu backward Classes, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in educational institutions and appointments of posts in the service under the State) Act 1993 (Act 45 of 1994) was passed. This was followed by the Constitution (Seventy- Sixth Amendment) Act, 1994 that allowed 69% of reservation in Tamil Nadu.

In 1995, Parliament by its 77th Constitutional Amendment inserted Art 16(4) (A) permitting reservation in promotions to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In 2006, Central Government introduced much awaited 27 per cent OBC reservation in Central educational institutions.

Article 330 to 342, Part 16 (Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes) of the Constitution of India provides for reservation and other measures for uplifting the socially backward, economically weaker Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Government in Maharashtra approved 16 per cent reservation for Marathas and 5 per cent reservation for Muslims in educational institutions in the year 2014. The Bombay High Court stayed the 16 per cent reservation for Marathas; however, it allowed 5 per cent reservation for Muslims in educational institutions. Subsequently, Maharashtra's new Government withdrew the reservation for Muslims and the relevant ordinance lapsed.

The then Chief minister of Maharashtra had asserted that the reservation for Marathas and Muslims will be besides the existing 52 per cent reservation for reserved communities. With the reservation for Maratha and Muslims, total reservation in the state had gone up to 73 per cent.

Gujjars have also been demanding 5 per cent reservation in OBC category. The community members from Rajasthan have been demanding five per cent reservation since 2008.

Similarly, Jats have also been demanding reservations for long. Haryana Government promised reservation for the Jat community and others that included Jat Sikhs, Rors, Bishnoi, and Tyagis. Subsequently, the Haryana Assembly passed the Haryana Backward Classes (Reservation in Services and Admission in Educational Institutions) Bill, 2016 to provide reservation for Jats and four other communities in Government jobs and education.

It is important to note that reservation in Haryana had already touched the 50 per cent threshold as determined by the Supreme Court of India, however, interestingly, the case law established by Indra Sawhney's case does not limit the powers for providing reservation to classes by the executive or legislative branches of the Government.

Conceding to Patel agitation for reservation, Gujarat Government extended quota to upper castes based on economic criteria. In an attempt to pacify the agitating Patidars demanding quota for jobs and education, the Gujarat BJP Government announced 10 per cent quota for economically backward classes among the upper castes, who are ineligible for quota under the existing system. The Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has quashed the law in its order on 4th August 2016.

11.7 Muslim Reservation

Hon'ble High Court of Bombay found data in the Mahmood-Ur-Rahman Committee report (2013) was worth considering. According to this report, while Muslims constitute 10.6 per cent of Maharashtra's population, their share in the public services is only 4.4 per cent and their "representation" among prisoners, 36 per cent which is too high. But the judges of the Bombay High Court found out the figures demonstrating the educational backwardness of the state's Muslims even more alarming: whereas 47 per cent of Muslim children go to primary school (against 38 per cent for Hindus), dropout rates are so high that only 11.3 per cent remain in middle school, 4.2 per cent in higher secondary (against 6 per cent for Hindus) and 3.1 per cent at the graduation level and above (against 5.9 per cent for Hindus). This is why, according to the Court, the previous state Government was justified in exceeding the ceiling limit of 50 per cent to add another 5 per cent of reservations in educational institutions.

Quite interestingly, these figures are not very different from those used by the Post Sachar Evaluation Committee headed by Prof. Amitabh Kundu. In 2014, the Committee

highlighted that the literacy rate of Muslims (70 per cent) was below that of Hindu OBCs (74 per cent) and “General Hindus” (86 per cent). It also showed that the percentage of graduates among Muslims (only 5 per cent) was hardly superior to the proportion of graduates among the SC/ STs (4 per cent), and much below the percentages for Hindu OBCs (8 per cent) and “General Hindus” (11 per cent). But the most disturbing point is here: while the monthly per capita expenditure of Muslims has increased by 60 per cent between 2004-05 and 2011-12 according to the National Sample Survey Office, it has increased by 69 per cent for Hindu STs, 73 per cent for Hindu SCs, 89 per cent for Hindu OBCs and 122 per cent for “General Hindus”. The gap is broadening, especially in urban India, where the proportion below the poverty line is now higher among Muslim OBCs than among Hindu SCs. This is a striking finding and needs to be taken seriously.

Hon’ble Shri Justice Gogoi and Hon’ble Shri Justice Nariman pointed out, to identify new backward classes that are not necessarily caste groups.... “Backwardness is a manifestation caused by the presence of several independent circumstances, which may be social, cultural, economic, educational or even political. New practices, methods and yardsticks have to be continuously evolved, moving away from a caste-centric definition of backwardness. This alone can enable recognition of newly emerging groups in society, which would require palliative action.¹⁰⁷”

11.8 Existing Reservations in Telangana

In the State Scheduled Castes have 15 per cent reservation and the Scheduled Tribes have 6 per cent reservation.

The backward classes were given 25% reservation from 1970 onwards and they were grouped into four categories A,B,C,D.

Muslim (Mehtar) community was included in BC-A. Dudekulas/Laddaf were grouped in BC-B category along with a number of other

castes from the Hindu community. Another 14 socially and educationally backward classes of Muslims were included in the BC-E category and were given 4 per cent reservation in the State in G.O. Ms. No. 23 Backward Classes (C2) Welfare Department dated 07.07.2007. The Government adopted in G.O.Ms. No.16 BC Welfare (OP) Department dated on 11.03.2015, the orders which were issued by the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.Ms. No. 23 Backward Classes (C2) Welfare Department dated 07.07.2007.

Thus, an aggregate of 50 per cent reservation on the basis of castes and communities is prevailing in the state.

11.9 Examination of 11 Parameters of Backwardness

Indra Sawhney and others filed one court case against Reservation Policy of Govt. of India for OBCs suggested by Mandal Commission in 1990 and on 16th November, 1992, the Supreme Court of India gave the judgment on that case where it laid down eleven parameters for considering one community to be included as backward community and thereby making it eligible for getting reservation under OBC reservation. The eleven parameters laid down by the Supreme Court of India in 1992, in Indra Sawhney’s case are now examined across all SRCs in the case of Telangana to justify the case for Muslim reservations. The indicators are mentioned serially and then it is examined across SRCs whether it is satisfied or not as per the data of the sample survey conducted by the CGG.

1. Caste/Classes considered as socially backward by others.

Mehtar (Muslim) is included in BC-A category. Dudekulas/Laddaf are included in BC-B from 1970 onwards. Another 14 castes/classes were notified as socially backward classes (Muslim BC-E) as per G.O.Ms. No.23 Backward Classes (C2) Department dated 07.07.2007. So, some of the Muslim communities satisfy this condition to be considered as backward.

2. Castes/Classes which mainly depend on menial labour for their livelihood.

Table 11.1 indicates that none of the SRCs in rural Telangana is satisfying this criterion of menial worker. As per the 2nd criterion that one

community should have percentage of people depending on menial workers at least 25 percent above the state average. But, we observed that all SRCs including SCs, STs and Hindu-OBCs do not satisfy this parameter.

Table 11.1: Details about second criteria Castes/Classes which mainly depend on menial labour for their livelihood across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Menial Labour*	State average of females WPR	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	20.8	26.5	33.1	20.8 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
STs	18.2	26.5	33.1	18.2 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	16.1	26.5	33.1	16.1 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	7.6	26.5	33.1	7.6 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	16.4	26.5	33.1	16.4 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim - BC-E	25.9	26.5	33.1	25.9 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim - Others	27.4	26.5	33.1	27.4 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	26.2	26.5	33.1	26.2 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	19.8	26.5	33.1	19.8 < 33.125	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate. Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

Table 11.2: Details about second criteria for Castes/Classes which mainly depend on menial labour for their livelihood in non-agricultural works across SRCs in urban Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Menial Labour	State average of females WPR	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SC	33.5	26.5	33.1	33.5 > 33.125	Satisfied
ST	46.0	26.5	33.1	46 > 33.125	Satisfied
BC	30.9	26.5	33.1	30.9 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu-UCs	9.8	26.5	33.1	9.8 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	30.9	26.5	33.1	30.9 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim – BC(E)	34.3	26.5	33.1	34.3 > 33.125	Satisfied
Muslim - UCs	35.1	26.5	33.1	35.1 > 33.125	Satisfied
Muslim - All	34.5	26.5	33.1	34.5 > 33.125	Satisfied
Other Minorities	25.8	26.5	33.1	25.8 < 33.125	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate. Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

Even in urban Telangana, it was checked whether any of the SRCs does satisfy the criterion or not and we found that SCs and STs together satisfy the criterion but Hindu BCs and Hindu UCs do

not satisfy it. However, Muslims (both BC (E) and UCs) satisfy it. At the state level none of the SRCs is satisfying this condition.

Table 11.3: Details about second criterion for Castes/Classes which mainly depend on menial labour for their livelihood in non-agricultural works across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Menial labour	State average of females WPR	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	25.2	26.5	33.1	25.2 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
STs	26.1	26.5	33.1	26.1 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	24.4	26.5	33.1	24.4 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	8.1	26.5	33.1	8.1 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	20.7	26.5	33.1	20.7 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim BC-E	31.7	26.5	33.1	31.7 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim Others	33.1	26.5	33.1	33.1 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim All	32.0	26.5	33.1	32 < 33.125	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	23.1	26.5	33.1	23.1 < 33.125	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

3. Castes/Classes where at least 25 per cent females and 10 per cent males above the state average get married at an age below 17 years in rural areas and at least 10 per cent of females and 5 per cent of males do so, in urban areas

Table 11.4: Details about third criterion on marriage across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2016

SRCs	Rural female				
	per cent females getting married at an age < 17 years	State average of females getting married at an age < 17 years	25 per cent above the State average	Relationship between: per cent females getting married below 17 years age & 25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SC	10.5	10.7	13.4	10.53 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
ST	22.4	10.7	13.4	22.35 > 13.375	Satisfied
BC	9.8	10.7	13.4	9.75 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Others	6.0	10.7	13.4	6.02 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	10.9	10.7	13.4	10.93 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim BC-E	4.5	10.7	13.4	4.46 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim Others	0.0	10.7	13.4	0 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim All	3.1	10.7	13.4	3.12 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	17.9	10.7	13.4	17.9 > 13.375	Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

The third criterion that the “classes/castes where 25 per cent females and 10 per cent males above the state average get married at an age below 17 years in rural areas and 10 per cent of females and 5 per cent of males doing so in urban areas” is checked here. First, in the case of rural females it is checked and found that only STs satisfy it

and no other communities satisfies it. Of course, other Minorities satisfy it. Similarly in the case of urban females also, it is observed that none of these SRCs satisfy this criterion (Table 11.4 and 11.5). For the state as a whole, it was checked and found that only STs and other Minorities could satisfy that.

Table 11.5: Details about third criterion on marriage across SRCs in urban Telangana, 2016

Urban female					
SRCs	per cent females getting married at an age < 17 years	State average of females getting married at an age < 17 years	25 per cent above the State average	Relationship between: per cent females getting married below 17 years age & 25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	8.4	10.7	13.4	8.42 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
STs	13.1	10.7	13.4	13.06 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	4.1	10.7	13.4	4.12 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	5.1	10.7	13.4	5.09 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Hindu -All	5.9	10.7	13.4	5.86 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BC-E	2.0	10.7	13.4	1.99 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	0.0	10.7	13.4	0 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim-All	1.6	10.7	13.4	1.57 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	11.3	10.7	13.4	11.3 < 13.375	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

Table 11.6: Details about third criterion on marriage across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

All (Rural and Urban)					
Religious groups	% females getting married at an age < 17 years	State average of females getting married at an age < 17 years	25% above the State average	Relationship between: % females getting married below 17 years age & 25% above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	9.9	10.7	13.4	9.94 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
STs	20.3	10.7	13.4	20.3 > 13.375	Satisfied
Hindu-BCs	7.7	10.7	13.4	7.69 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Hindu-UCs	5.5	10.7	13.4	5.54 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	9.2	10.7	13.4	9.18 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BC(E)	2.7	10.7	13.4	2.65 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim-Others	0.0	10.7	13.4	0 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Muslim-All	2.0	10.7	13.4	2.02 < 13.375	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	14.6	10.7	13.4	14.57 > 13.375	Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

Table 11.7: Details about fourth criterion on female work participation across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2016

Rural					
SRCs	Female WPR	State average of females WPR	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	55.2	31.7	39.6	55.2 > 39.625	Satisfied
STs	61.7	31.7	39.6	61.7 > 39.625	Satisfied
Hindu BCs	55.1	31.7	39.6	55.1 > 39.625	Satisfied
Hindu UCs	40.7	31.7	39.6	40.7 > 39.625	Satisfied
Hindu-All	54.0	31.7	39.6	54 > 39.625	Satisfied
Muslim BC-E	30.4	31.7	39.6	30.4 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim UCs	27.6	31.7	39.6	27.6 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	29.9	31.7	39.6	29.9 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	55.2	31.7	39.6	55.2 > 39.625	Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

Table 11.8: Details about fourth criterion on female work participation across SRCs in urban Telangana, 2016

Urban					
SRCs	Female WPR	State average of female WPR	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	32.8	31.7	39.6	32.8 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
STs	38.7	31.7	39.6	38.7 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	34.4	31.7	39.6	34.4 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	24.2	31.7	39.6	24.2 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	33.5	31.7	39.6	33.5 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim BC-E	16.8	31.7	39.6	16.8 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim Others	14.1	31.7	39.6	14.1 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	16.1	31.7	39.6	16.1 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	31.6	31.7	39.6	31.6 < 39.625	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

4. Castes/Classes where participation of females in work is at least 25 per cent above the state average.

Table 11.7 examines the fourth criterion across SRCs in rural Telangana. The fourth criterion says that “the Castes/Classes where participation of females in work is at least 25 per cent above the state average.” But it was found that all Hindu groups including STs, SCs satisfy that criterion

while Muslims do not satisfy that. Similarly, in urban Telangana (Table 11.8), it is found that none of the SRCs could satisfy this criterion. Table 11.9 examines the fourth criterion for the state as a whole and it is found that except Hindu UCs, all Hindu communities satisfy it. But no Muslim communities satisfy it. Of course, other Minorities satisfy it.

Table 11.9: Details about fourth criterion on female work participation across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

All (Rural and Urban)					
Religious groups	Female WPR	State average of females WPR	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SC	46.5	31.7	39.6	46.5 > 39.625	Satisfied
ST	54.8	31.7	39.6	54.8 > 39.625	Satisfied
Hindu BCs	48.2	31.7	39.6	48.2 > 39.625	Satisfied
Hindu UCs	36.3	31.7	39.6	36.3 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	47.1	31.7	39.6	47.1 > 39.625	Satisfied
Muslim-BC-E	20.5	31.7	39.6	20.5 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim UCs	17.0	31.7	39.6	17 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim All	19.8	31.7	39.6	19.8 < 39.625	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	40.8	31.7	39.6	40.8 > 39.625	Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

5. Caste/Classes where the number of children in the age group of 5-15 years who never attended school is at least 25 per cent above the State average.

The fifth criterion says that “the Caste/Classes where the number of children in the age group of 5-15 years who never attended school is at least 25 per cent above the State average”. This criterion is examined across SRCs in the case of

rural Telangana in Table 11.10. It is observed that except Muslim BC (E), none of the SRCs could satisfy it. In the case of urban Telangana, exactly same trend comes out that except Muslim UCs, none of the SRCs satisfied that criterion. For the state as whole, this criterion is not satisfied by any of the SRCs (Table 11.12).

Table 11.10: Details about fifth criterion on never attended school across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2016

Rural					
SRCs	Never attended School	State average	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	2.5	2.9	3.6	2.5 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
STs	3.0	2.9	3.6	3 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	1.8	2.9	3.6	1.8 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	0.0	2.9	3.6	0 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	1.9	2.9	3.6	1.9 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - BC-E	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.8 > 3.625	Satisfied
Muslim - UCs	1.8	2.9	3.6	1.8 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.4 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	2.1	2.9	3.6	2.1 < 3.625	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

Table 11.11: Details about fifth criterion on never attended school across SRCs in urban Telangana, 2016

Urban					
SRCs	Never attended School	State average	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	3.0	2.9	3.6	3 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
STs	1.9	2.9	3.6	1.9 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	2.1	2.9	3.6	2.1 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	0.0	2.9	3.6	0 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	2.2	2.9	3.6	2.2 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - BC-E	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.3 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - UCs	4.1	2.9	3.6	4.1 > 3.625	Satisfied
Muslim - All	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.5 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	2.4	2.9	3.6	2.4 < 3.625	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

Table 11.12: Details about fifth criterion on never attended school across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

All (Rural + Urban)					
SRCs	Never attended School	State average	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	2.7	2.9	3.6	2.7 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
STs	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.6 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	1.9	2.9	3.6	1.9 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	0.0	2.9	3.6	0 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	2.0	2.9	3.6	2 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - BC-E	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.4 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - UCs	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.6 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.5 < 3.625	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	2.3	2.9	3.6	2.3 < 3.625	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

6. Castes/Classes where the rate of student dropout in the age group of 5-15 years is at least 25 per cent above the State average.

This criterion talks about the drop-out ratio in the age group of 5-15 years. It was examined in the case of rural Telangana (Table 11.12) and

only Muslim communities satisfied it while other SRCs could not satisfy it. In Urban Telangana, we observed that except Muslims, none of the SRCs could satisfy this. At state level also Muslims only fulfill this condition.

Table 11.13: Details about fifth criterion on dropout ratio across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2016

Rural					
SRCs	Currently Dropout	State average	25 per cent above the State average	25 per cent above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	2.3	3.9	4.9	2.3 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
STs	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.1 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	1.7	3.9	4.9	1.7 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	0.8	3.9	4.9	0.8 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	1.9	3.9	4.9	1.9 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Muslim - BC-E	5.9	3.9	4.9	5.9 > 4.875	Satisfied
Muslim - UCs	5.6	3.9	4.9	5.6 > 4.875	Satisfied
Muslim - All	5.8	3.9	4.9	5.8 > 4.875	Satisfied
Other Minorities	2.5	3.9	4.9	2.5 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Urban					
SRCs	Student (5-15 years) drop-out rate	State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: Student drop-out rate and 25% above the State average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	1.3	3.9	4.9	1.3 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
STs	0.0	3.9	4.9	0 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	2.2	3.9	4.9	2.2 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	0.0	3.9	4.9	0 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	1.7	3.9	4.9	1.7 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BC(E)	4.9	3.9	4.9	4.9 > 4.875	Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	5.4	3.9	4.9	5.4 > 4.875	Satisfied
Muslim-All	5.0	3.9	4.9	5 > 4.875	Satisfied
Other Minorities	2.0	3.9	4.9	2 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
All (Rural and Urban)					
SRCs	Student (5-15 years) drop-out rate	State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: Student drop-out rate and 25% above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SC	1.9	3.9	4.9	1.9 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
ST	2.7	3.9	4.9	2.7 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
BC	1.9	3.9	4.9	1.9 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Others	0.5	3.9	4.9	0.5 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	1.8	3.9	4.9	1.8 < 4.875	Not Satisfied
Muslim - BC-E	5.2	3.9	4.9	5.2 > 4.875	Satisfied
Muslim - Others	5.4	3.9	4.9	5.4 > 4.875	Satisfied
Muslim - All	5.2	3.9	4.9	5.2 > 4.875	Satisfied
Other Minorities	2.2	3.9	4.9	2.2 < 4.875	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

7. Castes/Classes amongst whom the proportion of matriculates is at least 25% below the State average.

This 7th condition talks about proportion of matriculates that has to be at least 25 percent

below the state average. This criterion was examined across SRCs and it was found that in the case of male, female and also for the state as a whole, none of the SRCs satisfied this condition.

Table 11.14: Details about seventh criterion on proportion of matriculates across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2016

Male					
SRCs	% of male matriculates	State average	25% below the State average	Relationship between: % of male matriculates and 25% below the State average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	64.1	58.7	44.0	64.1 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
STs	56.3	58.7	44.0	56.3 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	61.2	58.7	44.0	61.2 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	69.4	58.7	44.0	69.4 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	62.5	58.7	44.0	62.5 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	50.4	58.7	44.0	50.4 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	49.2	58.7	44.0	49.2 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	50.2	58.7	44.0	50.2 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	62.0	58.7	44.0	62 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Female					
SRCs	% of female matriculates	State average	25% below the State average	Relationship between: % of female matriculates and 25% below the State average	Satisfied Indra Sawhney's criteria ?
SCs	63.6	58.7	44.0	63.6 > 44.0	Not satisfied
STs	62.9	58.7	44.0	62.9 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	65.5	58.7	44.0	65.5 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	68.0	58.7	44.0	68 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	65.1	58.7	44.0	65.1 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	54.2	58.7	44.0	54.2 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	55.3	58.7	44.0	55.3 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	54.4	58.7	44.0	54.4 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	74.8	58.7	44.0	74.8 > 73.375	Not Satisfied
All (Male + Female)					
SRCs	% of matriculates	State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: % of matriculates and 25% below the State average	Satisfied Indra Sawhney's criteria ?
SCs	63.9	58.7	44.0	63.9 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
STs	58.6	58.7	44.0	58.6 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	62.7	58.7	44.0	62.7 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	69.0	58.7	44.0	69 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	63.4	58.7	44.0	63.4 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	53.2	58.7	44.0	53.2 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	54.2	58.7	44.0	54.2 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	53.4	58.7	44.0	53.4 > 44.0	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	70.5	58.7	44.0	70.5 > 44.0	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate. Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

8. Castes/classes where the average value of family assets is at least 25% below the State average.

Value of family/household assets could not be assessed from the ‘Sample survey to assess Socio-economic and educational status of Muslims in Telangana’ and hence this indicator could not be assessed.

castes/classes where the number of households living in Kutcha houses is a least 25% above the State average. The analysis on survey data shows that Muslims and STs fulfilled in rural area where in urban Telangana, none of the SRCs satisfied that. For the state as a whole, we observed that only STs satisfied this condition.

9. Castes/Classes where the number of households living in “Kutcha” houses is a least 25% above the State average.

This condition talks about living condition, i.e., the type of houses the people live. This tells that

Table 11.15: Details about ninth criterion on living houses condition across SRCs in rural Telangana, 2016

Rural					
SRCs	% households living in kutcha house	% State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: % households living in kutcha house and 25% above State average	Is Indra Sawhney’s criterion fulfilled?
SCs	6.1	4.9	6.1	6.1 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
STs	12.6	4.9	6.1	12.6 > 6.125	Satisfied
Hindu BCs	4.9	4.9	6.1	4.9 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	3.0	4.9	6.1	3 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	5.3	4.9	6.1	5.3 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	15.4	4.9	6.1	15.4 > 6.125	Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	18.5	4.9	6.1	18.5 > 6.125	Satisfied
Muslim - All	16	4.9	6.1	16 > 6.125	Satisfied
Other Minorities	7.4	4.9	6.1	7.4 > 6.125	Satisfied
Urban					
SRCs	% households living in kutcha house	% State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: % households living in kutcha house and 25% above State average	Is Indra Sawhney’s criterion satisfied?
SCs	1.1	4.9	6.1	1.1 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
STs	0.0	4.9	6.1	0 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	1.6	4.9	6.1	1.6 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	0.0	4.9	6.1	0 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	1.3	4.9	6.1	1.3 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	2.1	4.9	6.1	2.1 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	2.3	4.9	6.1	2.3 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	2.2	4.9	6.1	2.2 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	2.0	4.9	6.1	2 < 6.125	Not Satisfied

All (Rural and Urban)					
SRCs	% households living in kutcha house	% State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: % households living in kutcha house and 25% above State average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	4.1	4.9	6.1	4.1 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
STs	8.2	4.9	6.1	8.2 > 6.125	Satisfied
Hindu BCs	3.8	4.9	6.1	3.8 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	2.2	4.9	6.1	2.2 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	3.9	4.9	6.1	3.9 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	5.8	4.9	6.1	5.8 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	6.0	4.9	6.1	6 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	5.8	4.9	6.1	5.8 < 6.125	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	4.0	4.9	6.1	4 < 6.125	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

10. Castes/classes where the source of drinking water is beyond half a kilometre for more than 50% of the households.

None of the households across SRCs in Telangana state have source of drinking water beyond half a kilometer.

11. Castes/Classes where the number of households having taken consumption loan is at least 25% above the State average.

Table 11.16: Details about ninth criterion on consumption loan condition across SRCs in Telangana, 2016

Rural					
SRCs	% households having consumption loan	% State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: % households having consumption loan and 25% above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	91.1	76	95.0	91.1 < 95	Not Satisfied
STs	89.5	76	95.0	89.5 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	91.0	76	95.0	91 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	92.5	76	95.0	92.5 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	91.1	76	95.0	91.1 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	81.6	76	95.0	81.6 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	84.3	76	95.0	84.3 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	82.1	76	95.0	82.1 < 95	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	89.4	76	95.0	89.4 < 95	Not Satisfied

Urban					
SRCs	% households having consumption loan	% State average	25% above the State average	Relationship between: % households having consumption loan and 25% above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied?
SCs	79.2	76	95.0	79.2 < 95	Not Satisfied
STs	78.4	76	95.0	78.4 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	77.6	76	95.0	77.6 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	72.6	76	95.0	72.6 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	77.7	76	95.0	77.7 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	64.8	76	95.0	64.8 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	58.4	76	95.0	58.4 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	63.3	76	95.0	63.3 < 95	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	69.0	76	95.0	69 < 95	Not Satisfied
All (Rural and Urban)					
SRCs	% Consumption loan	% State average	25% above the State average	25% above the state average	Is Indra Sawhney's criterion satisfied ?
SCs	86.3	76	95.0	86.3 < 95	Not Satisfied
STs	85.6	76	95.0	85.6 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu BCs	86.6	76	95.0	86.6 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu UCs	87.2	76	95.0	87.2 < 95	Not Satisfied
Hindu-All	86.5	76	95.0	86.5 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim-BCs(E)	69.5	76	95.0	69.5 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim-UCs	64.2	76	95.0	64.2 < 95	Not Satisfied
Muslim - All	68.3	76	95.0	68.3 < 95	Not Satisfied
Other Minorities	76.8	76	95.0	76.8 < 95	Not Satisfied

Note: Menial labour is defined as casual labour engaged in non-agriculture work. WPR is work participation rate.
Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016

This eleventh condition that says “Castes/Classes where the number of households having taken consumption loan is at least 25% above the State average” was examined across SRCs in Telangana. It was found that none of the SRCs could satisfy it in rural, urban and at state level as a whole. Thus the analysis provides a testimony to the fact that these conditions are outdated and need serious review. At the same time we argue that if the communities which are currently getting the benefits of reservations are not able to satisfy these conditions now, then Muslims community which satisfy most of the condition should come under the purview of reservations.

11.10 Constitutional Provisions for Minority Empowerment¹¹

The Constitution of India is designed to protect the educational and cultural rights of each and every citizen of the country and the minorities in the country are not out of the scope of it. The Constitution of India makes ground for reservation for the minorities not on the basis of their religion but because of their lack of access to education and economic deprivation. In other words, reservations are to be made for the socially and educationally backward communities. Below are some Constitutional provision for making a case for reservations for Socially and Educationally backward Muslims in the country:

Article 14, Constitution of India: Ensures equality before the law and equal protection by the law.

Article 15, Constitution of India: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

Clause 1: The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them.

Clause 4: Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Article 16, Constitution of India: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Clause 1: There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

Clause 4: Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation in appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

Article 21, Constitution of India: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except through the procedure established by the law.

Article 25, Constitution of India: Ensures freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion.

Article 26, Constitution of India: Ensures right to manage religious institutions, religious affairs, subject to public order, morality and health.

Article 29, Constitution of India: Protects minorities' right to conserve their language, script or culture.

Article 30, Constitution of India: Provides for the protection of the interests of minorities by giving them a right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The state is directed not to discriminate against any minority education institutions in granting aid.

Article 334, Constitution of India: Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after ten years.

95th Amendment extended Article 334 up to January 2020 i.e. seventy years.

Mandal Commission was set up in 1979 and submitted its report in 1980; however, the recommendations were accepted only in 1990 by the Central Government.

Main recommendation: 27 percent reservation for OBCs

Basis of recommendation:

1. On the basis of 11 indicators, the Mandal Commission calculated the population of OBCs to be 52 percent.
2. Suggested that ideally 52 percent of the posts under Central Government should be reserved for them.
3. However, as the Constitution states (on the basis of several Supreme Court judgments) that the quantum of reservation cannot go beyond 50 percent and 22.25 had already been allocated to the SC and STs, 27 percent reservation for OBCs was recommended.

It can be clearly seen from data across the country and within Telangana that there were many backward groups such as Muslims that deserved reservations. According to requirements of the Constitution, they are socially, educationally and also economically backward. Therefore they cannot be discriminated against and must have claim to reservations just as other castes have.

11.11 Summary

'Dalit' Muslims may be taken out of the BC list and incorporated in the SC list. It should be possible to identify these Muslim caste groups based on the principle recommended by NCRLM that all groups and classes whose counterparts among the Hindus, Sikhs or Buddhists, are included in the Central or State Scheduled Castes lists should be brought under the Scheduled Caste net.

Members of Dudekula community which is included in BC-B from the beginning of reservation for backward classes in 1970 had represented in many public hearings and also submitted detailed representations seeking inclusion in BC-E category along with other BC Muslims. Since they are already provided reservations under BC-B, the Government may take suitable decision in this regard.

Members of the Shia community have represented for providing separate reservation for them. It is to be noted that they are a sect of Muslims. Their request for providing separate reservation was not agreed to earlier. Government may take suitable decision in this matter

Many of the Muslim artisan groups may be included in the 'Most Backward' sub-category within BC along with other similarly placed caste groups from other religions, based on criteria of socio-educational backwardness. The other sections of backward communities among Muslims may be accommodated in the OBC category.

The benefits of Affirmative Action must be extended only to the most backward sub-category, identified rigorously. Given their levels of deprivation, there is a need to apply all norms and procedures prescribed for SC/ST students related to Government free-ships, scholarships and waiving of fees to them in total.

There is a need to include all the communities identified as BCs in the state into the Central Government OBC list as per the interim orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Government is kindly aware that Hon'ble Courts have held reservations in various states beyond the limit of 50 per cent as unconstitutional and quashed them. Hence, the Government may take appropriate steps to obtain legal opinion and necessary legislative approval in this regard. The provision of 4 per cent reservations for backward Muslims in Government employment and educational institutions is being continued under the interim orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The COI study shows that nearly 82 per cent of Muslim population remains socially and educationally backward. To ameliorate the condition of socially and educationally backward communities of Muslims in Telangana, the State may provide 12 percent reservation or a minimum of 9 per cent reservation for this community. Again, the criteria set forth by Supreme Court of India in Indra Sawhney case need revision and on the basis of the argument that most of SRCs could not satisfy them in today's conditions but still they are getting reservation, the backward Muslim communities should also get it.

Footnote

¹ Surajit Bhalla (2015) 'No proof required: no time for caste reservations', published in The Indian Express dated November 21, 2015. Access it as <http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/no-proof-required-no-time-for-caste-reservations/>

² Desai, Sonalde and Veena Kulkarni, 2008, Demography, Volume 45-Number 2, May: 245-270

³ Panandiker, V. A. Pai, ed., 1997, The Politics of Backwardness: Reservation Policy in India (New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.), p. 94.

⁴ Department of Social Welfare, Government of India. 1969, Report of the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes and Connected Documents, 3.

⁵ Ibid., 4-5.

⁶ Ibid., 3.

⁷ Ibid., 4.

⁸ Anand Teltumbde (2012) "SC/STs and the State in the Indian Constitution", published in Countercurrent.org on 06 February, 2012

⁹ Kaka Kalelkar Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward class in 1953. The report was accepted as far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were concerned. The recommendations for OBC's were rejected. 1956-Schedules amended as per Kaka Kalelkar report.

¹⁰ 'Supreme Court quashes decision to include Jats in OBC category, says caste can't be sole ground', published in The Indian Express, on March 18, 2015.

¹¹ A part of this section draws from

Major Findings and Recommendations

12.1 Introduction

The Commission studied the conditions of the Muslim community in Telangana. On the basis of the analysis pertaining to different aspects of their socio-economic and educational status, the key findings are mentioned below on the basis of the terms of reference. In next section, based on the findings, the Commission suggests some recommendations which Government may consider to implement. However, the key recommendations for immediate implementation which are cited earlier in the report are also placed here.

12.2 Major Findings

The key findings from the analysis are mentioned below under different sub-headings.

12.2.1 Educational Status

The literacy rate in Telangana (66.46 per cent) is far below the national average (74.04 per cent). The educational status of Muslims in Telangana is extensively analysed. Their performance in different aspects of educational status varies. We reproduce some of the major points in this regard here:

- (i) In terms of literacy rate, Muslims (76.89 per cent) have recorded a higher rate as compared to other SRCs like SCs (59 per cent), STs (50 per cent), and Hindus as a whole (64.64 per cent).
- (ii) The gender gap in literacy rate for Muslims is low (10.38 percentage points) in comparison to SCs (18.10 percentage points), STs (20.10 percentage points) and Hindus (18.12 percentage points).
- (iii) The urban-rural gap also shows that Muslims are better off as compared to other SRCs. The gap stands at 14.48 percentage points for Muslims while it is more than 20 per cent for other SRCs.
- (iv) The percentage of population in Telangana in the age group 0-29 years, not attending any educational institution in 2004-05 was 54.2 per cent which came down to 48.4 per cent in 2011-12. That decline is more pronounced among Muslims (declined from 53.7 per cent in 2004-05 to 44.1 per cent in 2011-12). Again, this decline is more in the case of Muslim UCs as compared to Muslim BCs. However, for other SRCs, the decline in percentage of population not attending any educational institution is less. In fact, for SCs it rose from 54.6 per cent in 2004-05 to 55.2 in 2011-12.
- (v) The comparison of figures of not attending educational institutions in 2011-12 pertaining to age group 0-29 years reveals that Muslims are still have a comparatively higher percentage of population (44 per cent) not attending any educational institution than Hindu UCs (40 per cent). At disaggregated level, it was found that Muslim UCs (45.2 per cent) have higher percentage than Muslim BCs (41.3 per cent) attending educational institutions.
- (vi) The analysis based on household survey 2016 shows that 79 per cent of household members among Muslims have ever attended educational institution which is higher than that of SCs (71.2 per cent), STs (70.4 per cent), and Hindu-BCs (73.8 per cent) but lower than Hindu-UCs (83.2 per cent).

- (vii) The percentage of population not attending any educational institution is again segregated into two categories as never attended and dropped out. In 2011-12, it was found that 13 per cent of Muslims within the age group 0-29 years never attended any educational institution while 17 per cent of Hindus did so.
- (viii) Analyzing never attended population percentage in 2011-12 at disaggregated level, we find that the SCs (25 per cent) top the list followed by SCs (21 per cent), Hindu BCs (16 per cent), Muslim UCs (13 per cent), Muslim BCs (12 per cent) and Hindu UCs (11 per cent).
- (ix) The dropout rate pertaining to the age group 0-29 years in 2011-12 reveals that Muslims have 31 per cent of dropout rate while Hindus have 32 per cent. Among Hindus, both SCs and STs have recorded 34 per cent, followed by Hindu BCs (31 per cent) and Hindu UCs (29 per cent). Similarly among Muslims, Muslim BCs have recorded as 29 per cent and Muslim UCs (same as OCs) have recorded 32 per cent.
- (x) However, age group wise drop out ratio shows that in the age group of 18-20 years and 21-29 years the dropout is higher among Muslims as compared to Hindus. In the age group of 18-20 years, Muslims-All have 61.2 per cent dropout ratio which is far higher than other SRCs.
- (xi) In the age group of 21-29 years also the Muslims have the highest 84 per cent dropout ratio which far ahead of the figures pertaining to other SRCs. Hindus-All have 38.6 per cent.
- (xii) The Commission's survey data shows that in the age group of 16-20 years, Hindus-All has 34.8 per cent eligible household members not going to any educational institution. Same stands for Muslims as 51.5 per cent. Similarly, in the age group of 21-24 years, the currently not going percentage population among Muslims is 81.4 per cent and among Hindus, 74.8 per cent is not going to educational institutions.
- (xiii) Enrolment in different levels of study programmes reveals that percentage of Muslim students is 11.5 percent (male 11.2 percent and female 12.04 per cent) in school enrolment. But in intermediate enrolment, their percentage declines to around 5 per cent (Boys 5.3 per cent and Girls 4.8 per cent).
- (xiv) Similarly in Bachelor, Degree and Masters Degree programmes, their percentage out of total students enrolled is rather low. In Osmania University, the percentage of Muslim students in Graduate and Post Graduate programmes, comes to be 10.85 per cent only. But in Telangana University, their percentage is quite dismal (3.47 percent), in Dr B R Ambedkar University also their percentage share in total students' enrolment is quite low, i.e., 6.22 per cent.
- (xv) In different professional courses like Medicines, Law, Engineering and Veterinary and Pharmacy, etc also their percentage in total students enrolled is quite low.

12.2.2 Health Status

- (i) Telangana state has recorded the infant mortality rate (IMR) of 28 per 1000 live births. But there was a 15 points variation between urban (20 per 1000 births) and rural (35 per 1000 births) in 2012-13.
- (ii) In 2005-06, Muslims (52.2 per 1000 births) had lower child mortality rate compared to other SRCs in undivided Andhra Pradesh and also state aggregate figure (68.4 per 1000 births).
- (iii) Both neo-natal (NNMR) and under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) too were low among Muslims as compared other SRCs.
- (iv) There is comparatively low incidence of severe anaemia among Muslim male children (9.4 per cent) pertaining to 6-59

- months. Hindus have recorded the same as 13.6 per cent. But the female Muslim children have recorded little higher (15.2 per cent) share of anaemia in comparison to Hindus (14.1 per cent).
- (v) Incidence of any anaemia also shows that around 66 per cent Muslim male children and 72 per cent Muslim female children within the age group of 6-59 months are suffering. Among Hindus this stands for 71.4 per cent of male children and 70 per cent of female children respectively.
 - (vi) With regard to incidence of severe and any anaemia within the age group of 6-19 years, it is found that the percentage of Muslim population suffering from both types of diseases is slightly higher in comparison to Hindus.
 - (vii) According to DLHS-4 survey in 2012-13, incidence of wasting (weight-for-height) among children was the highest in rural Telangana (32 per cent) as compared to urban Telangana (27 per cent).
 - (viii) Muslim children below 5 years are reported to have lower prevalence (24 per cent) of wasting as compared to the SC (27 per cent) and ST children (30 per cent) respectively.
 - (ix) The incidence of stunting (height for age) is also low among Muslim children (21 per cent) as compared to Hindu children (24 per cent) and the aggregated State average (23 per cent).
 - (x) The incidence of under-weight children below 5 years is reported as 30 per cent at the state level. The Christian community (38 per cent) has recorded the highest percentage followed by Hindus (29 per cent) and the lowest among Muslims (28 per cent).
 - (xi) Mothers belonging to Muslim community availed above seven ANC check-ups which is higher than other SRCs (DLHS-4, 2012-13).
 - (xii) The domiciliary deliveries are lower among Muslim (3.9 per cent) compared to Hindu (5.5 per cent), Scheduled caste (5 per cent) respectively.
 - (xiii) The percentage of children who were fully vaccinated against prescribed vaccines decreased from 72.2 per cent in 2007-08 (by aggregating 10 district information of Telangana) to 47.5 per cent in 2012-13 and reached 68.1 per cent by 2015-16.
 - (xiv) According to DLHS-4, 2012-13, 93 per cent of Muslim children received BCG vaccine, and 79 per cent received at least three doses of Polio vaccine. However, 84 per cent were vaccinated against measles, and only 62 per cent received three doses of DPT. The corresponding figures for all groups are 92 per cent, 76 per cent, 83 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.
 - (xv) Around 70 per cent Hindu UCs prefer private health care facilities followed by 59 per cent of Hindu BCs, 50 per cent of SCs and 35 per cent of STs. Among Muslims, around 47 per cent prefer private and 53 per cent prefer Government health facilities (COI survey, 2016).

12.2.3 Living Conditions

- (i) COI survey, 2016 shows that in rural areas more than 90 per cent of people own the house they live in. But, in urban areas, it comes down to around 73 per cent among Hindus and 57 per cent among Muslims.
- (ii) Sizeable populations in urban Telangana do live in rented houses (38 per cent).
- (iii) It is found that among Hindus, 55 per cent of Hindu-UCs lives in pucca houses, followed by Hindu BCs (47 per cent), SCs (41 per cent) and STs (36 per cent). Among Muslims, we find that only 31 per cent live in pucca houses; around 53 per cent of them live in semi pucca houses. Among Hindus around 49 per cent live in semi pucca houses.

- (iv) In rural Telangana, among Hindus, the Hindu-UCs (79 per cent) has the highest percentage of households having toilet facilities while the Muslim-BCs (63 per cent) are the next to them.
 - (v) Overall, Muslims (67 per cent) are slightly better off compared to SCs (47 per cent) and STs (55.6 per cent) and Hindu BCs (60.3 per cent) but worse off in comparison to Hindu UCs (80 per cent).
 - (vi) COI survey shows that around 50 per cent Hindus and 58 per cent Muslims have access to adequate drinking water.
 - (vii) Among Hindus, UCs have the highest percentage (57 per cent in rural and 62 per cent in urban areas), followed by BCs (49 per cent in rural and 51 per cent in urban areas), SCs (45 per cent in rural and 51 per cent in urban) and then STs (39 per cent in rural and 26 per cent in urban areas). Among Muslims, both groups have around 60 percentage of population having access to adequate drinking water. There is not much rural-urban gap existing among them.
- 12.2.4 Economic Condition**
- (i) The work participation rate (WPR) among the Muslims (male 74.8 per cent in rural and female 46.5 per cent in rural area; urban 68.7 per cent males and urban 8.2 per cent females) in the state is lower in comparison to other SRCs.
 - (ii) The difference in WPR among the Muslim male and Muslim female is higher. The pattern of WPR among Muslim males shows slightly lower rate in the rural areas and higher rate in the urban areas. The WPR for the urban females is particularly very low during the years.
 - (iii) Most of the Muslims are self-employed both in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Again casual labour is an important issue among the Muslim community in the state as around 32 per cent of the Muslim workforce comes under this category.
- (iv) The distribution of workers by type of enterprise shows that there is dominance of informal employment in the Muslim workforce both in rural and urban areas and both for male and female.
 - (v) The Muslim workforce is tilted towards non-agricultural sector and the survey shows around 76 per cent of the Muslim workforce is engaged in service sector.
 - (vi) Daily wage is the major source of income for the Muslims in the state as it comes out in the survey. Around 50 per cent of the Muslim households have a monthly income of less than Rs 10,000 and majority of the Muslim households have expenditure in between Rs 6000 to Rs 10,000. It is also found that the consumption expenditure of the Muslim subgroups has a large differential according to rural urban break up.
 - (vii) The poverty head count ratio has declined for the Muslims in the state for both rural and urban areas but the risk of falling into the poverty trap has increased during the period.
 - (viii) The asset holding of the Muslims in the state clearly shows low asset ownership by the community and also there is a biased nature of ownership towards the male Muslims.
 - (ix) There is high migration among the Muslims as comes out in the survey. The major reason behind migration is seeking better job opportunity.
- 12.2.5 Access to Credit**
- (i) There is a relatively less access to banking and credit facilities by Muslims in Telangana as compared to Hindus and other socio-religious groups in the state.
 - (ii) Compared to all other socio-religious groups, Muslims in the state borrow mostly for household consumption purpose not for productive investment purpose. They borrow less from formal institutions and more from informal institutions

- (iii) Due to informal borrowing, the average interest rate charged is relatively high for them.
- (iv) The CRISIL index shows a high financial inclusion index for Telangana State but a more comprehensive index to incorporate the religions and castes is required to get a clear idea.

12.2.6 Status of Muslim Women

- (i) Muslims form the largest religious minority of Telangana State, constituting 12.68% of the total population. Out of 44.64 lakhs Muslim population, 21.97 lakhs population are female (49.20 per cent).
- (ii) The rural urban break-up of the Muslim female population also shows urban domination as 16.32 lakh Muslim female live in urban areas of the state.
- (iii) The sex ratio in Telangana was 987 in 2011. The ratio was 975 in 1961 and had declined slightly to 971 in 2001. The sex ratio among the Muslims in the state was 984 in 1961 which declined to 970 in 2011.
- (iv) Among Muslims, educated girls (about 25%) usually study up to class ten. Muslims face lack of colleges close by and public transport are issues. This along with parent's disinterest prevented the girls from pursuing higher studies.
- (v) The male-female ratio at state level for each study programme shows that the trend is of higher males than females in almost every level, except certificate course.
- (vi) The work participation rate among the female in rural Telangana is lower than that of their male counterpart. The female work participation rate in urban Telangana is very low and declined over the period 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- (vii) The daily wage for regular salaried worker was Rs 353 and Rs169 for male and female

respectively. The situation is same for the Muslim females also.

12.3 Recommendations

The recommendations/suggestions are subdivided into three parts as key recommendations for immediate implementation, mid-term recommendations and long-term recommendations. Except key recommendations, the other recommendations are cited here on specific aspects.

12.3.1 Key recommendations

1) Appoint an Equal Opportunity Commission

Telangana state should be the first to appoint an "Equal Opportunity Commission" to oversee recruitment and training and other developmental programmes. This Commission will ensure that all communities in the state have equal opportunities in all fields, both in the private and the public sector. The Commission would be an independent body that would look into any possibility of bias or prejudice against any group, be it social, religious, caste, linguistic or any other. The Commission recommends that the EOC should cover all levels of education, employment, housing, healthcare and access to development schemes; all other issues and provide remedies. This will address the feeling that exists, of being discriminated in the credit, housing and the education markets, etc.

2) Develop a diversity index

The Government should implement the 'diversity index' already suggested by Sachar Committee (2006) and Kundu Committee (2014). The Telangana Government should be the first to set up a committee to suggest how best the diversity index can be implemented. Any institution within the state would be evaluated for its diversity and given a ranking according to the diversity its human resource composition displays. The Commission recommends that the Diversity index should cover all institutions and establishments within the state. The Diversity index works in a secular fashion giving all vulnerable groups an assurance that their representation in various spheres will eventually be proportional to their population

figures, without disturbing any existing scheme. Affirmative actions have helped disadvantaged sections to develop fast and have contributed to greater diversity in the various institutions, places of work, etc.

3) Review of the conditionalities laid down in the Indra Sawhney case

The Indra Sawhney criteria have been laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to determine backwardness and recommend reservations. However, these conditions laid down 24 years ago need to be reviewed given the tremendous strides that have been made by way of development and growth of the Indian economy. While there is still wide prevalence of inequality, the deviations from state averages are no longer at a high of more than 25%. Hugely deprived communities too are closer to the mean than before, including the Scheduled tribe and Scheduled Caste populations. Work force participation rates have changed dramatically in all communities. Female work participation particularly has plummeted.

The Government should appoint an expert group to study or revise those criteria for assessing the backwardness of a community.

4) Extend Scheduled Castes (SCs) status to some acutely discriminated groups that perform the same occupation as some SC groups do.

Certain Muslim communities like Mehtar should be included in the Scheduled Castes (SCs) list and can be given reservation under the SC status. These communities continue to do work that is done by their SC Hindu counterparts and continue to be acutely discriminated in the society.

5) Improve standards of educational institutions

Urdu-medium schools are badly staffed. The quality of teaching is poor. Students in Urdu schools should be given the option of learning English as a language paper. This way a growing number of students who switch their medium of instruction at the high school level will not face severe problems they face today. A quick

step that the Government can take is to fill all vacancies for Urdu language teachers and take steps to appoint Urdu teachers where posts are lying vacant on account of the inability to find teachers among the SC/ST category. These posts should then be filled through increasing numbers among teachers in other subjects.

6) Urdu signboards and IEC material in the Urdu language

There is need for more effective steps for the implementation of Urdu as second official language. A simple a quick step that can be taken is to ensure that Government published material on available schemes is published in Urdu. In Government offices, like in the Warangal Collectorate, large and clear signboards in English, Telugu and Urdu should be put up. This simple step goes a long way in making Government machinery inclusive and friendly for Muslims who feel overawed walking into formidable and unfriendly institutions. In Anganwadis, simple books in Urdu, handbooks on maternal health in Urdu would make women more comfortable and feel Welcome.

7) Sub-plan for Muslims

The Government should put in place a 'Sub-plan' for Muslims to be prepared as part of the state budget to ensure that all departments provide adequate funds for welfare of Muslims and to prevent diversion of funds to departments. This again will not entail a greater expenditure but will convince the larger population that the Government does not want to save on allocated funds nor does it want to divert funds under Minorities welfare into other schemes.

8) A small start up fund provision

As a large number of Muslims are small entrepreneurs, a small start up fund must be allocated that will rotate its capital, provide collateral free investments, help and mentor small businesses and leverage the start up culture that exists among the very poor.

9) Scholarships to be enhanced and expanded

Scholarships have helped students from poorer sections to access higher education and in

reducing dropout rates. However, they are still difficult to access and are often hostage to budgetary constraints and cut backs from Finance departments. The Government should provide scholarships to Muslims on demand by making adequate provision in the budget. Like what is applicable for SCs and STs, Muslim students should also get cashless admission and Government should release the fee in a timely manner to educational institutions. Insistence of some of the managements on Muslim students to pay the fees and seek reimbursement causes hardship to the students.

10) Promote an atmosphere of trust and harmony

One heart-warming learning from the study has been that the Telangana Muslim population trusts the police and the security institutions. To improve upon this situation and leverage it to its potential, Government should take steps to sensitize the Police on the need to avoid indiscriminate arrests of Muslim youth on suspicion of being involved in terrorism and other crimes. Government should take positive steps and confidence building measures to maintain communal harmony in the state, particularly in the capital city of Hyderabad.

11) The data gathered by the Commission shows that among the criteria the Indra Sawhney case looks at, Muslims are below the state average in some of them and are socially and educationally backward and severely deprived. Therefore, Government may provide reservation to them. Given that more than 82 per cent of the Muslim population is already categorized as backward, there may be an increase in the reservation percentage to 12 percent or a minimum of 9 per cent based on their social and educational backwardness and deprivation. The Government can do this quickly as about four fifths of the Muslim populations already have been placed in the BC-A, BC-B and BC-E categories. A suitable legislations needs to be passed duly obtaining legal opinion as the present provision of four percent reservation is continued with interim order of Hon'ble Supreme court.

12.3.2 Mid-term Recommendations

Education

- There is a special need to improve quality of education in schools. Models like the Gyan Shala can be brought in to help primary schools achieve quality education
- More schools to be set up and Urdu teachers appointed, with educational inspectors and administrators, who know Urdu and can supervise the schools.
- The infrastructure in the Residential schools of Minorities Welfare department should be fully developed including construction of dormitories, libraries, compound wall, etc. 120 new Residential schools with English medium have been sanctioned by the Government. Out of these 71 schools have been started this year. The remaining schools may be started next year. It is necessary to complete the construction of own building for the schools with all facilities such as dormitories, library, recreation facilities, compound wall, etc and all the required staff may be provided.
- Recognise Madarasas as schools by inducting them into the mainstream school systems without interference in their core syllabi. Because, the Madarasas could play a critical role in collaboration with Sarva Siksha Abhiyan as seen in a number of cases. These collaborations have increased literacy figures among the Muslims considerably.
- The Madarasas could be advised to include Science and Mathematics subjects in their syllabi through providing relevant support and persuasion. Madarsa teachers may be given access to training in modern methods of teaching.
- A Madarsa Board may be set up in the State and options can be provided to Madarasas to join the same. This will help immensely both the Madarasas and students enrolled in Madarasas in various ways. The students may be provided the option of continuing education in the

regular stream by determining equivalence of courses taught in Madarasa with regular ones.

- Mid-day meals schemes must be rigorously implemented and monitored. Mid-day meals must be provided to all students, whether in recognized or non-recognized schools, mainstream or community institutions.

Higher Education

- Higher education must be incentivized through providing larger number of scholarships at the MPhil and PhD levels. Especially incentives for female students should be provided.
- Both Public and Private Universities must recruit larger number of Muslims in their higher education programs.
- Some laudable initiatives have been taken by the members of Muslim community to set up schools with English medium in the localities with large concentration of poorer sections of Muslims. The enrolment in these schools has been increasing year after year. There is need to encourage such initiatives to make available better schooling facilities for the poor and the downtrodden.

Health Status and Living Conditions

- Though, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is low in the state, the rural-urban gap is distressing. Therefore, special care should be taken to reduce the gap by setting up more sub-centres and primary health centres. Even an ambulance service on phone call could also be provided to every village which is far from local hospitals.
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) should also be given proper training (and some incentives in each case of delivery).
- Interventions are required to reduce the incidence of anaemia among the whole population with particular attention to Muslims.

- Among children between 6-59 months in Telangana across SRCs, there is huge incidence of anaemia; therefore special care has to be taken.

- Increase reach of Rashtriya Swastha Beema Yojana (RSBY) in both rural and urban areas.
- Proper monitoring of vaccination rates and programmes in Muslim areas is need of the hour.
- In the current health insurance schemes, medication for blood pressure and sugar may be added as this drug required recurring expenditure.
- Open more Anganwadies in and near localities with large Muslim population to improve access.
- Universalization of access to drinking water and toilet facilities has to be achieved by 2020.

Economy and Employment

- Skill development programmes for Muslim clusters with private sector participation must be encouraged.
- The wage differential among the Muslims with other religious groups is high. The Muslims have to be protected with strict enforcement of minimum wage laws in the State.
- The manufacturing groups where Muslim groups are working should have insurance cover paid for by the State.
- The enterprise should ensure fair wages as well as other benefits like health cover, provident fund, educational allowance, etc.
- SETWIN which has been running skill development and training programmes in Hyderabad should be extended to all the districts.

- The National Academy of Construction (NAC) has been running some training programmes to impart skills required for the construction industry. Such centres may be opened in all districts to increase employment opportunities for youth.
- Coverage of SHG's of women should be increased.
- 'STREENIDHI' (a co-operative federation with Government grants) may also step up lending to women self-help groups.

Entrepreneurship Development

- Government may extend incentives and subsidies as per the Industrial policy, 2014 to the units promoted by Muslim entrepreneurs on par with SCs/STs including allotment of 12% industrial plots through TSIC.
- Organize the intensive training programmes for Muslims youth for imparting the productive skills and financial awareness to increase the demand for credit from within the community.

- Similar provisions may be made to ensure that at least 12% of incentives for industries are marked for the units set up by Muslims.

Housing

- Government have issued orders recently reserving 12 per cent of houses in urban areas for Muslims and 7 per cent of houses in rural areas. There should be a proper mechanism to monitor this as there had been orders reserving certain percentage for Muslims in the past but that was not fulfilled. As we have witnessed a large proportion of Muslims live in rented houses and also many face discrimination in the housing market. Government may consider increasing the percentage of houses to be reserved for upward to about 20 per cent in urban areas and 10 per cent rural areas.
- The Government should establish specialized skill development centres with private sector and NGO participation in order to train Muslim women for employment.
- Rural development programmes must address gender discrimination in wages and access to livelihood assets.
- Have a centre for information dissemination. This centre can provide information related to various health and other schemes of the Government to Muslim households. Because, complete and correct information about Government schemes are currently not available.

Credit and Financial Inclusion

- There should be group lending approach to Muslims who mostly work in informal sectors and seek petty loans.
- Some working models like the DEF's CIRC's and Soochna Seva Kendras must be replicated

- SHGs should be formed by small businessmen/entrepreneurs/artisans and promoted with finance and productive skills also.

- Access to credit remains the biggest problem for Muslim households and entrepreneurs. The distortion in priority sector lending must be corrected.

- Special steps need to be taken to increase the coverage of Muslim under MUDRA scheme of commercial banks

Muslim Women

- Urgently enact the ESI services in factories where Muslim women work and have ESI dispensaries.

- The Government should establish specialized skill development centres with private sector and NGO participation in order to train Muslim women for employment.

- Rural development programmes must address gender discrimination in wages and access to livelihood assets.

- Have a centre for information dissemination. This centre can provide information related to various health and other schemes of the Government to Muslim households. Because, complete and correct information about Government schemes are currently not available.

- Some working models like the DEF's CIRC's and Soochna Seva Kendras must be replicated

Govt. Employment

- To overcome the under-representation of Muslims in administrative services like IAS, IPS and IFS, attempts should be made to fill the gap through promotion from state service.

- In selection panels, there should be adequate representations or at least one member from Muslim community for direct employment. A senior academic person should be appointed into that panel.

- Again, in the case of departmental promotion, Govt. may consider nominating one Muslim member to ensure that their cases are considered fairly.
- For all competitive exams, there should be a screening test for all including Muslims and the meritorious minority students should be allowed to choose the coaching centres on their own.
- Residential Minority Study Circles should be promoted.
- Govt. 29. should consider appointment of Urdu Officer/Translators and Urdu Computer Operators. Computer Centers can also be used as Training and Information Centers:
- Promote Urdu libraries as coaching centers and reading rooms

Strengthening Administrative measures for Minorities Welfare

- There is an urgent need to strengthen the Minorities Welfare Department by opening offices right at Mandal level, headed by Assistant Minorities Welfare officer. Deputy Minorities Welfare officer may be sanctioned for each Revenue Division. At the State level, the Commissioner's office may be strengthened by creating a post of Joint Commissioner, Minorities Welfare and supporting staff to deal with programme for Muslims.
- Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation needs to be strengthened by recruiting adequate staff and offices must be opened in all the Revenue Divisional headquarters and also Municipalities so that their schemes may be conveniently accessed by the Muslims who stay in mostly in urban areas.
- Muslims in general live in overcrowded places in urban areas. So many do not have land assets. Due to this, they face enormous difficulties in securing burial ground. Therefore, it is recommended that the Govt. should allocate land for burial ground within 3 km range of Muslims settlements with greater than 100 households
- Waqf as a subject was not in the TORs but given its importance, the COI recommends the setting up of a special commission to look into Waqf properties

12.3.3 Long-term Recommendations Education

Affirmative Actions

- There is a need for enhancement and optimum utilization of allocations of Minorities welfare Department.
- Focus on poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of minorities with special emphasis on Muslim women.
- Need to provide land for landless Minorities in rural areas.
- There is need for extending 'Own Your Auto' scheme to all districts.
- The Government should establish primary, middle and high schools for girls in all areas with high Muslim populations. Because a major disincentive for students to continue studies is that secondary schools are far fewer than primary schools
- Government need to set up a large number of high schools and junior colleges for girls through English medium because the percentage of Muslims girls in higher education is distressing.
- The Government should establish new models of ITIs in order to train Muslim youth for employment. However, before providing training, their requirements skills, etc should properly be studied and then accordingly training could be provided.

Health Status and Living Conditions

- Improvement of public health facilities by setting up more sub-centres and hospitals in the Muslim dominated localities is a necessity.
- Collect weight at birth and monitor the same through pre-school and high school.
- Recruit more ASHAs, Anganwadi workers and Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives from Muslims and deploy them in areas with large concentration of Muslim population.
- Parks, playgrounds and sidewalks are required for inculcating healthy lifestyle of the population in urban areas.

Economy and Employment

- Most of the Muslims in the state are engaged in self-employment activities and their participation in agricultural activity is very low. So, policies for employment generation within the Muslims should target non-agricultural sectors.
- The consumption expenditure of the Muslims is high accompanied by low monthly income. So policies should aim at increasing income through some measures like access to institutional credit also interest subsidy.

Credit Accessibility

- Strengthening the Telangana State Minorities Finance Corporation (TSMFC) as a main partner with formal credit agencies-- banks, co-operatives, investment banks etc. It requires reforms in TSMFC to ensure community participation.
- The Corporation needs to be strengthened and its branches opened in all the municipal towns and Revenue divisional headquarters.

- Social audits through grants in aid must be ensured through civil society that would monitor credit availability, evaluate the MSDP and the Prime Minister's 15 point programmes. It is hoped that this report would be helpful in assessing the conditions of socially and educationally backward communities among Muslims in Telangana and to take up programmes for more inclusive growth.
- Lead Bank Model shall be followed in Muslim majority areas to cater the local credit needs by ensuring that targets for priority sector lending are fulfilled.
- State may launch a special credit scheme for Muslims with special focus on women in the field of handicrafts, artisan, transport business, mechanics at workshops, small businesses, animal husbandry, etc.

Muslim Women

- Local untrained medical workers who are the lifeline for the poor inhabitants could be given special training at periodic intervals so that they provide better services.
- The Government should establish Primary, Middle and High schools for girls in all areas with a high density of the Muslim community.

Govt. Employment

- Ensure adequate representation for Muslims in Government Services and educational institutions, including admission in education.
- There is also a need to increase the share of Muslim women in Government employment. 33% of the reservation for Muslims must be given to women.

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Methodology of Sample Survey and Survey Instrument

The determination of sample size for the Sample survey to assess socio-economic and educational conditions of Muslims in Telangana present was governed by several considerations, including the religious groups (Hindus, Muslims and other religious minorities), for which the estimates were required, the desired level of precision of the estimates, degree of representativeness of the sample and the availability of resources and time. The size of the sample was determined primarily by two things: the availability of resources, which sets the upper limit of the sample size and the requirements of the proposed plan of analysis, which sets the lower limit. Broadly speaking, the sample size must be large enough (1) to undertake reliable and a meaningful analysis of cross-tabulations, (2) to provide for desired levels of accuracy in estimates of proportions/percentages, and (3) to test for the significance of differences between proportions.

If we plan to analyze cross-tabulations of variables (say religion by education level), there are two points to be kept in mind for determination of sample size. First, each category of an independent variable included in a cross-tabulation should have at least 50 cases, since percentages based on fewer than 50 cases tend to be unreliable. The second point is that the expected number of cases in each cell of a table should be at least 5.

Keeping the above points in mind, we have to fix the sample size so that it represents the diverse characteristics of Muslim population in Telangana state and also the size of the sample is adequate to undertake a meaningful

bi-variate analysis. According to 2011 census, 85.1% of the total population of Telangana state were Hindus, 12.7% were Muslims and the rest (2.2%) were distributed among a variety of minority communities such as Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. The main focus of the present study is to examine religious differentials in socio-economic and educational indicators. Further, the religious differentials need to be examined separately for rural and urban areas. In the State of Telangana, Muslims are mainly concentrated in urban areas (75%), while Hindus are predominantly living in rural areas (70%). Keeping in mind the diversity in the settlement pattern of these two religious communities, a sufficiently large sample of Muslim households spread across all the 10 districts of the state was planned.

A sample of 4348 Muslim households in the state of Telangana was considered adequate for the sample survey. Since the main objective of the study was to examine religious differentials in several socio-economic and environmental variables, a sample of 3131 Hindu households was covered to represent the population of Hindus in the state. Since the other minority communities constitute a meagre 2.2% population, 1067 HHs were covered other minority religious groups.

The sample of 4000 households was allocated to rural and urban areas based on proportion of rural and urban population according to religion in 2011. The distribution of sample households in each district was based on proportion of rural urban population.

Sampling in Rural areas

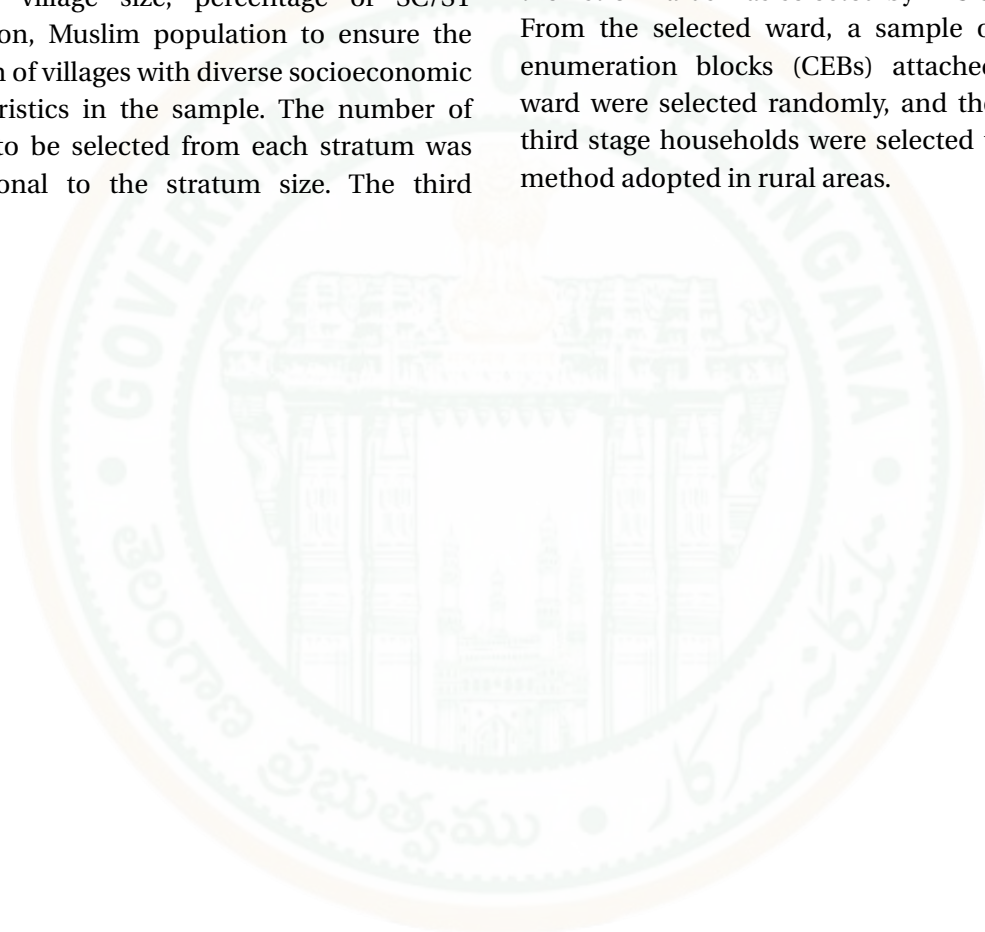
A multi-stage stratified sampling design was adopted for the selection of households in the sample units.

In first stage, all 464 mandals in the districts were arranged according to 2011 Census and 15% of the total mandals in each district were selected by PPS sampling method. In second stage, villages in each of the selected mandals were arranged according to population size and selected a fixed number of villages randomly after stratifying the villages using variables such as village size, percentage of SC/ST population, Muslim population to ensure the inclusion of villages with diverse socioeconomic characteristics in the sample. The number of villages to be selected from each stratum was proportional to the stratum size. The third

stage involved selection of households using systematic random sampling.

Sampling in Urban areas

In urban areas, the sampling frame for the first stage of selection was the list of all wards in the state. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) provided details of all the wards in each city or town in urban areas. The list was arranged by geographical regions and concentration of Muslim population (based on the SamagraKutumba Survey 2015, Government of Telangana). A sample of urban wards from the list of wards was selected by PPS sampling. From the selected ward, a sample of census enumeration blocks (CEBs) attached to the ward were selected randomly, and then in the third stage households were selected using the method adopted in rural areas.



HH Questionnaire

CENTRE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE - HYDERABAD Household Questionnaire Socio-Economic and Educational Status of Households in Telangana		CONFIDENTIAL For research purpose only
Identification		
Questionnaire No.	<input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>	
District name & Code	----- <input style="width: 30px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>	
Type of PSU <i>(Tick in appropriate box)</i>	Urban <input style="width: 25px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input style="width: 25px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>	
Mandal name & Code	----- <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>	
Village/Town name	-----	
Street name	-----	
Ward No.	-----	
Date of interview (DD/MM/YY)	<input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>	
Name of the respondent	_____	
Name of the head of the household	_____	
Contact number of head of household / respondent	_____	
Address of the household	_____	
Interview start time:	_____	
Interview end time:	_____	
Name of the investigator	_____	
Signature of the investigator	_____	
Result codes <i>(Tick at appropriate option)</i>		
1. Completed	4. Refused	
2. Not at home	5. Partly completed	
3. Postponed	6. Incapacitated	
7. Others (SPECIFY) _____	Result code:	<input style="width: 30px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

INTRODUCTION AND INFORMED CONSENT

Namaste. My name is _____. I am working for CENTRE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE. We are conducting a survey on Socio-Economic and Education conditions of people in Telangana State. The information on Socio- Economic and Education that we collect from households and individuals will help the government to plan better services, programs and schemes. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 25-35 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Your participation in the survey is voluntary. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

If you have any questions about this survey you may ask me.

ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS AND ADDRESS RESPONDENT'S CONCERNS.

If you have any further questions about this survey you may contact the persons listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION.

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER DATE

RESPONDENT AGREES

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE

TO BE INTERVIEWED ----- 1

TO BE INTERVIEWED ----- 2 → END

↓
BEGIN INTERVIEW

(1) Family Details

Line No.	Usual Residents	Relation	Sex	Age	Marital status	Under 5 years	Education (Age 5+ yrs.)		Education	
Line No.	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household, starting with the head of household.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	Is (NAME) male or female?	How old is (NAME)? Record in completed years	What is the current marital status of (NAME)? <i>(Above 13 yrs.) (CODE)</i>	Birth certificate status of Name <i>(For children under 5 years of age)</i>	Has (NAME) ever attended school? <i>(If no skip to Col (14))</i>	If Yes, what is the highest standard (NAME) has completed?	Has (NAME) attended/attending Private or Govt institution? <i>(CODE)</i>	What is/was the medium of instruction (NAME) is currently studying? <i>(CODE)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	M F 1 2	(5)	(6)	Yes No 1 2	Yes No 1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		0 1								
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			
			1 2			1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (14)			

Section-1 Codes

Col (3): Relation to head of HH: Head-1, Wife or Husband-2, Son or Daughter-3, Son-in-law or daughter-in-law-4, Grand child-5, Parent-6, parent-in-law-7, Brother or Sister-8, Brother-in-law or sister-in-law-9, Niece/Nephew-10, Other relative-11, Adopted/Foster/Step-child-12, Domestic servant-13, Other not related-14, Don't know-97.

Col (6): Marital status: Currently married-1, Married, but GAUNA not performed-2, Widowed-3, Divorced-4, Separated-5, Deserted-6, Never married-7, Don't know-97

Col (10): Attended private or Govt institution?: Private-1, Government-2, Aided-3, Don't know-97

Col (11): Medium of the last educational degree: Urdu-1, Hindi-2, English-3, Telugu-4, Any other-5, Don't know-97

Education (5-24 years)			Religious Degree	Nature of work and Income				Health		
Is (NAME) still in school/college? (If col(8)= Yes, ask this question)	What is the course you are currently pursuing (CODE) (If col(12)= Yes, ask this Question)	IF NOT IN SCHOOL: What is the main reason (NAME) is not going to (not attended) school/college? (CODE)	Has (NAME) obtained any religious degree/qualification? [Hafiz,Quari, Maulvi, Aalim, Fazil, Mufti]. (ONLY FOR MUSLIMS)	Activity status of (NAME) (CODE)	What kind of work does (NAME) do most of the time? (CODE) (If Col (16) = 1 to 9, ask this question))	Does (NAME) earn cash for this work?	What is the annual income of (NAME)? (in Rs.) (If Col(18) = Yes, ask this question)	Does (NAME) have an Aadhaar Card?	Has (NAME) fallen sick in last 30 days? (If No, skip to Sec-3 (201))	Did (NAME) availed treatment? (Ask if col(21) = Yes) else go to Q201
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Yes No 1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		Yes No 1 2	Yes No 1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3
1 2 ↓ Go to (14)	<input type="text"/> ↓ Go to (15)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ Go to (20)		1 2	1 2 ↓ Go to (201)	Pub Pvt No 1 2 3

Col (13): Course currently pursuing: Primary-1, Secondary-2, Higher secondary-3, Intermediate-4, Skill development courses-5, Graduate in arts & commerce, etc-6, Graduate in arts Engineering/Technology-7, Graduate in arts Medicine-8, Post-Graduate & above-9, Don't know-97

Col (14): Reasons for not going to School/College: Unable to cope up with study-1, Monetary problem-2, Health Problem-3, Attendance problem-4, Had to work-5, Marriage-6, Distance problem-7, No toilet & infrastructural facility in school/college-8, No girls school-9, No Urdu medium-10, No English medium school-11, No facility for further education-12, Vocational training-13, Any other-14

Col (16): Activity status: Regular salaried-01, Self employed in agriculture-02, Self employed in non-agriculture-03, Unpaid work in household establishments-04, Casual labour in agriculture-05, Casual labour in non-agriculture-06, Seeking and available for work (Unemployed)-07, Household activities-08, Pensioner/rentiers-09, Student-10, House wife-11, other non- workers-12

Col (17): Kind of work: Agriculture-01, Manufacturing-02, Construction-03, Transport-04, Bussiness/Trade-05, Hotels/restaurant-06, Education-07, Government-08, Office work-09, Other works-10

[2] Community background

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
201	What is the religion of the head of the household?	Hinduism 1 Islam 2 Christianity 3 Sikhism 4 Budhism/Neo-budhism (Jews)..... 5 Jainism 6 Judaism 7 Parsi/Zoroastrian..... 8 No religion..... 9 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
202	What is the mother tongue of the head of the household?	Hindi 1 Urdu 2 Telugu 3 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
203	If head of the household is Muslim, then ask: Which section of Muslim religion the head of the household belongs to? (ASK ONLY IF Q201=2 (ISLAM))	Sunni 1 Shia 2 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY) Don't Know	
204	If Muslim, Community/Caste (ASK ONLY IF Q201=2 (ISLAM)) Achchukattalavandlu 1 Attarollu 2 Dhobi Muslim/Turaka Chakali 3 Faqir/Faqirodu/Ghanta Fhakirlu 4 Pamulavallu/Garadiga 5 Phakeer Sayebulu 6	Guddi Eluguvallu/Musalman Keelu Gurrallavallu 7 Hajam 8 Labba 9 Bonthala 10 Khasab 11 Shaik 12 Siddi/Yaba/Habshi 13 Pattar Phodulu 14 Sheikh 15 Syed 16 Mirza 17 Pathan 18 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
205	What is the social group/category of the head of the household?	Scheduled Caste 1 Scheduled Tribe 2 Other Backward Class (OBC) 3 Other Caste 4 Don't Know 97	

206	Has the household stayed in any another place in the past?	Yes 1 No 2	--> Q 301
207	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, a town or a village?	City/Town in Telangana 1 City/Town in AP 2 City/Town from other States 3 Village in Telangana 4 Village in AP 5 Village from other States 6 Other 88 (SPECIFY)	
208	Since how long you are living in this place?	No of years _____	
209	Is this shifting to this place is voluntary or involuntary?	Voluntary shifting 1 Involuntary shifting 2	-->Q 211
210	If involuntary, what was the main reason for moving to this place?	Due to employment 1 Due to children's education 2 Forced to move to this place for safety reasons 3 Other 88 (SPECIFY)	-->Q 301
211	What is the specific reason for choosing this house/location?	To be among people of same community, relatives 1 Fear of riots 2 Better amenities/facilities 3 Other 88 (SPECIFY)	



(3) Household Characteristics

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
301	Neighbourhood	Slum..... 1 Low class..... 2 Middle class..... 3 HIG area..... 4 Mixed 5	
302	Nature of area	Hindu concentrated..... 1 Muslim concentrated..... 2 Balance/Mixed..... 3	
303	Type of house (RECORD BY OBSERVATION) (Roof , Walls & Floor)	Pucca..... 1 Semi-pucca..... 2 Katcha..... 3	
304	Whether this house is own or rented? <i>(Though the house is not in the name of hh, if the hh have share in this house, can be considered as own house)</i> for more clarity refer to manual	Own 1 Rented..... 2 Other 88 (SPECIFY)	--> Q 306
305	If house is rented, from whom did you rent this house?	From Landlord of same community ... 1 From landlord of other community ... 2	
306	Does any member of this household own any other house?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
307	In whose name this house is registered? (CHECK IF 304=1 OR 2 AND 306=1 ASK)	Male member..... 1 Female member..... 2 Both..... 3 Don't know..... 97	
308	Does this household have toilet facility?	Yes - Own toilet exclusively for HH 1 Yes - Shared with other HH 2 No toilet in HH 3	
309	How many married couples live in this HH?	Number of couples <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
310	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	Number of rooms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
311	Is any member of the household currently working in any other country?	Yes- Gulf countries 1 Yes- other countries 2 No 3	

(4) Access to Facilities

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
401	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	Piped water into the house 1 Piped water to the Yard/Plot 2 Public Tap water 3 Hand Pump 4 Well water (protected well) 5 Well water (unprotected well) 6 Pond/river/spring 7 Tanker water (Government) 8 Tanker water (Private) 9 Purchased bottled water 88 Others _____ (SPECIFY)	
402	Where is the water source located?	In own House 1 In own Yard/Plot 2 Elsewhere 3	--->Q 404 --->Q 404
403	What is the distance (in Km) of water source from your house?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KMs (if less than 1 KM, give as '00')	
404	Is water adequate for household use throughout the year ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
405	What type of fuel does your household <i>mainly</i> use for cooking?	LPG/Natural Gas..... 1 Kerosene..... 2 Electricity..... 3 Wood..... 4 Others _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
406	When members of your household get sick, where do they <i>generally</i> go for treatment?	Private Health facility..... 1 Govt Health facility..... 2 Medical shop..... 3 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	---> Q408
407	Why don't members of your household <i>generally</i> go to a government facility when they are sick?	No nearby facility..... 1 Facility timing not convenient..... 2 Health personnel often absent..... 3 Waiting time too long..... 4 Poor quality of care..... 5 Others _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
408	Is any member of this household covered by a health scheme or health insurance? (CROSS CHECK WITH Q 410- WHITE RATION CARD = AAROGRASRI INSURANCE)	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 97	---> Q 410 ---> Q 410

409	What type of health scheme or health insurance? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Aarogyasri..... A Health insurance provided by Employer B C Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) D Community Health Insurance Programme..... E Private Health Insurance F Medical Reimbursement from Employer..... F Others_____ X (SPECIFY)	
410	Does your household have a ration card? (GROSS CHECK WITH Q408, HAVING AAROGYASRI INSURANCE)	Yes- White card 1 Yes- Pink card 2 No card 3	
411	Is any member of your household (child/expectant mother) getting benefit from Anganwadi/Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Not applicable 98	---> Q 413 ---> Q 413
412	Reasons for not getting benefits from ICDS? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Far away from home..... A Not interested in taking..... B Don't know the timings when they are giving..... C Reporting stock-out during visit..... D Others_____ X (SPECIFY)	
413	If there are any children below 5 years of age in the household, type of delivery to the mother?	Institutional delivery - Government ... 1 Institutional delivery - Private 2 Home delivery 3 Not applicable 98	---> Q 415
414	Whether the mother benefited from JSY scheme in last 5 years?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't Know 97 Not applicable 98	
415	Does any member or members of your household contested in any election in last 5 years? (Conducted by Election Commission)	Yes - Male 1 Yes - Female 2 Yes - Both 3 No 4 Don't know..... 97	---> Q 501 ---> Q 501
416	If yes, at what level they contested the election?	Village level..... 1 Mandal level..... 2 District level..... 3 State level..... 4 National level 5	

[5] Economic Status and Household Assets

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
501	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land? (APPLY SAME CONCEPT OF OWN HOUSE)	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	---> Q 505
502	In whose name the agriculture land is registered? (IF ANY MEMBER OF THE HH GETTING SHARE FROM PARENTS, RECORD PROPERTY IN THEIR NAME)	Male member 1 Female member 2 Both 3 Don't know 97	
503	How much agricultural land do members of this household own? (ONE ACRE = 40 GUNTAS)	Acres <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Guntas	
504	Out of this land, how much is irrigated?	Acres <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Guntas None..... 96 Don't know..... 97	
505	Does your household own any of the following animals: [THIS QUESTION ONLY FOR RURAL AREA] (a) Cows/bulls/buffaloes? (b) Horses/donkeys/mules? (c) Goats? (d) Sheep? (e) Chickens/ducks?	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
Household assets			Skip
506	Does your household have (a) Electricity (b) Colour television (c) Mobile telephone (d) Computer (e) Internet (f) Refrigerator (g) Air conditioner/cooler (h) Washing machine (i) Motorcycle/Scooter (j) Car	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
507	What are the major sources of income for the household? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Agriculture A Salary B Daily wages C Rents D From Gulf E Other _____ X (SPECIFY) Don't Know..... Y Refused Z	

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
508	Total household monthly income per month from all sources (Rs.)	Less than Rs. 10000/- 1 Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000/- 2 Rs. 20000 to Rs. 30000/- 3 Rs. 30000 to Rs. 40000/- 4 Rs. 40000/- and above 5 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
509	Total household expenditure per month (Rs.)	Rs. _____ Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
510	Total Expenditure on education per year (Rs.) (DO NOT INCLUDE SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNTS) (a) Tuition fee (School/College fee) (b) Expenditure on Books (c) Living expenses (d) Transport (e) others expenditure _____ (SPECIFY)	Rs. _____ Rs. _____ Rs. _____ Rs. _____ Rs. _____ Don't Know..... 97 Not applicable 98 Refused 99	--> Q 512 --> Q 512 --> Q 512
511	On how many children do you incur above expenditure?	Number <input type="text"/>	
512	Total outstanding debts on the household as on date in Rs.?	Rs. _____ Don't Know..... 97 Refused..... 99	
513	Have you/your household members availed loan from any sources?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	--> Q 517
514	What for loan was availed? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Business..... A Health care..... B Children's education..... C Marriage..... D Family functions E Construction of house F Other _____ X (SPECIFY)	
515	Sources of debts taken: (a) Friends/ Relatives (b) Money lenders (c) Banks/Co-operatives (d) Credit society (e) SHG's (f) Other _____ (SPECIFY)	Yes Amount 1 Rs. _____ 1 Rs. _____ 1 Rs. _____ 1 Rs. _____ 1 Rs. _____ 1 Rs. _____	} Q517

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
516	If no loan availed from official source (Bank/SHG/ Credit society), give reasons? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Not available in neighbourhood A Administrative issues B Could not provide collateral C Could not arrange needed documents D Long time for processing E Other _____ X (SPECIFY)	
517	(a) Do you or any member of your HH have a bank account? (b) Main reason for not having bank account?	Yes - National Bank 1 Yes - Private Bank 2 Yes - Co-operative Bank 3 No 4 Lengthy procedure 1 No proof of documents 2 No banks nearby the HH 3 Not required sofar 4 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	--> Q 518 --> Q 518 --> Q 518
518	Where/How do you generally keep your savings?	Self 1 Bank/ Post Office 2 Relatives/Friends..... 3 No savings 4 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
519	During the last one year did you invest money in Fixed deposits in Bank / Post office NSS Certificates Chit funds Mutual funds/Shares..... Purchase of gold..... Real estate..... Private lending..... Kisaan vikas Patra Other _____ (SPECIFY)	Yes No Fixed deposits in Bank / Post office 1 2 NSS Certificates 1 2 Chit funds 1 2 Mutual funds/Shares..... 1 2 Purchase of gold..... 1 2 Real estate..... 1 2 Private lending..... 1 2 Kisaan vikas Patra 1 2 Other _____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	

[6] Education and Training

S.No	Question	Options			Skip
601	Are your children receiving any free coaching/ tuition (School/College/other) classes from	Yes	No	NA	
	Government organization/Institution	1	2	98	
	Non-Government organization / Other community organization	1	2	98	
	Community oriented organization	1	2	98	
602	Are your children receiving any scholarship from	Yes	No	NA	
	Government organization/Institution	1	2	98	
	Non-Government organization / Other community organization	1	2	98	
	Community oriented organization	1	2	98	
603	Do you know any facility/institution/scheme to get loan for education? (IF YES, PROBE WHAT KIND OF IT)	Yes	No	Don't know	
	Government organization/Institution	1	2	97	
	Non-Government organization / Other community organization	1	2	97	
	Community oriented organization	1	2	97	
604	(a) Did you ever avail educational loan for your children? (APPLICABLE FOR ELIGIBLE CHILDREN EX: ABOVE 10TH STUDYING CHILDREN)	Applied - Received		1	--> Q 605
		Applied - Rejected		2	
		Not applied		3	
		Not applicable		98	--> Q 605
	(b) If rejected or not applied , reasons for the same?	No repaying capacity		1	
	No colleteral provided		1		
	Other _____ (SPECIFY)		88		
605	(a) Are you satisfied with the quality of education your household members are receiving ?	Yes.....		1	--> Q 606
		No.....		2	
		Not applicable		98	--> Q 606
	(b) If no , why?	Lack of infrastructure at school.....		A	
		Lack of quality Teachers		B	
		Lack of personal care at school ..		C	
	No computers at school		D		
	No English medium		E		
	Other _____ (SPECIFY)		X		
606	(a) Are you happy with the school fee you are paying for your children?	Yes.....		1	--> Q 607
		No.....		2	
		Not applicable		98	--> Q 607
	(b) If no, why	School fee is very high		1	
		School fee is high		2	
	Not affordable to pay		3		
	Other _____ (SPECIFY)		88		

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
607	(a) Do you provide tuitions to any children of your household?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Not applicable 98	---> Q608 ---> Q609
	(b) How much money do you spend on tuition per month? (in Rs.)	Rs. _____	
	(c) Please give reason for providing tuition for your child?	First generation learner..... 1 Good pastime for children..... 2 Enhancing learning process..... 3 For scoring good marks in exams .. 4 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	} Q609
908	Give main reason for not arranging tuitions for children of your household	Financial problems..... 1 No tuitions nearby..... 2 Not intrested in sending 3 Not required 4 Children not interested 5 Tuitions by parents 6 Other _____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
609	Has any member of your household ever received scholarship from the Government?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Not applicable 88	---> Q 611 ---> Q 611
610	What type of scholarship received? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Pre-matric scholarship..... A Post-matric scholarship..... B	
611	(a) Are you interested in upgrading skills of female members of your household? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Yes - Beautician course A Yes - Tailoring B Yes - Computer coaching C Yes - Small scale industry skills .. D No E Other _____ X (SPECIFY)	

[7] Social Network

701	Which is the numerically large religious group in your locality/village/town? (CROSS CHECK WITH Q302 FOR CONSISTENCY)	Hindu..... 1 Christians..... 2 Buddhist..... 3 Jain..... 4 Sikh..... 5 Muslims..... 6 None of them are dominant..... 7	
702	Do you/your family members have any friends from other religions?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	--> Q704

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
703	How often do you visit your friends from other religions?	Almost every day 1 Once a week..... 2 Once a fortnight 3 Once a month 4 Occasionally 5 Rarely..... 6 Never 7	
704	Do you or any member of your HH have membership in associations where there are members from other religions?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	--> Q801
705	Whether the association is registered?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97	

[8] Feeling of Alienation and Discrimination [(Sec-8) ONLY FOR MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS]

801	Do you feel that Muslims face discrimination in... Getting admission in educational institutions ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
802	Getting scholarship and other financial help for education ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
803	Getting loans from financial institutions ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
804	Getting jobs in private sector ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
805	Getting promotion in private sector ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
806	Getting jobs in Government sector ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
807	Getting promotion in government sector ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
808	In jobs situation, in general ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
809	Carrying out business (clients and suppliers) ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
810	In buying or renting property / houses ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
811	By the police ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
812	By the print/electronic media ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	
813	Any other ?	_____ _____ _____ (SPECIFY)	
814	(a) Have you or any member of your household faced discrimination any time?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	---> Q 901 ---> Q 901 ---> Q 901
	(b) If Yes, please provide details:	_____	
815	Do you feel that the situation in the above respect has changed after formation of Telangana State?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know/Can't Say..... 97	

[9] Communal Disturbances and Government & NGO Intervention

901	Has your village/town been affected by communal disturbances at any time?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	---> Q905 ---> Q905
902	Have you or any members of your household been affected by communal riots any time?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Refused 99	---> Q905 ---> Q905 ---> Q905

S.No	Question	Options	Skip	
903	(a) Have you or your household members got monetary compensation?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	--->Q904
		Don't Know.....	97	--->Q904
		Refused	99	--->Q905
(b) Who/which agency provided monetary compensation? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Government organization.....	A		
	Non-Government organization...	B		
	Community organization.....	C		
(c) Have you or your household members got employment compensation?	Yes.....	1		
	No.....	2	--->Q904	
	Don't Know.....	97	--->Q904	
	Refused	99	--->Q905	
(d) Who/which agency provided employment ? (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Government organization.....	A		
	Non-Government organization...	B		
	Community organization.....	C		
904	(a) Have you been rehabilitated by providing house and employment?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	---> Q 905
		Don't Know.....	97	---> Q 905
		Refused	99	---> Q 905
(b) Who/which agency provided rehabilitation support?	Government organization.....	1		
	Non-Government organization...	2		
	Community organization.....	3		
	Other _____	88		
		(SPECIFY)		
905	What measures can be taken for communal harmony?			
906	Any other things you want to tell us:			

[10] Benefit schemes from Government

I	Pensions		
1001	Did you or any member of the household receive Old-age pension? (CROSS CHECK WITH AGE IN FAMILY TABLE)	Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't Know.....	97
		Not applicable	98
		Refused	99
1002	Any member of your household receive widow pension? (CROSS CHECK WITH MARITAL STATUS IN FAMILY TABLE)	Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't Know.....	97
		Not applicable	98
		Refused	99

S.No	Question	Options	Skip
1003	Any member of this household get handicapped pension?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't Know..... 97 Not applicable 98 Refused 99	
II Loans			
1004	Any member of your HH availed loans through: (CROSS CHECK WITH Q 513 & 515)	Minority finance corporation 1 State Finance Corporation or other banks..... 2 No..... 3 Other_____ 88 (SPECIFY) Not applicable 98	--> Q1006 --> Q1006
1005	What was the purpose of availing loan?	To buy transport vehicles (auto, taxi, bus, lorry, etc.) 1 Purchase of machinery 2 Crop loan..... 3 Term loan..... 4 Education loan..... 5 Other_____ 88 (SPECIFY)	
III Schemes			
1006	Any member of your household availed benefit from Government schemes (RECORD ALL MENTIONED)	Grant for pursuing higher studies abroad A Free house site B Free house by Govt C Free agriculture land..... D Intrest free loans / SHG E Shaadi Mubarak scheme (Rs51,000) ... F Kalyana lakshmi..... G Arogya laxmi H Driver cum owner scheme I NREGA J Other_____ X (SPECIFY) Not received any Scheme/Benefit ..	A A B B C C D D E E F F G G H H I I J J X X W -->Q1007
1007	If the household benefited from NREGA, how many days of work you got for the household in a year? (APPLICABLE IF Q1006=NREGA)	No of days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Appendix Tables

Table A2.1: Coverage of households of different SRCs in sample survey in Telangana

Religion/Social group	Households			Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Hindu – SC	395	264	659	1845	1208	3053
Hindu – ST	95	51	146	476	232	708
Hindu – BC	1373	680	2053	6174	3138	9312
Hindu – Others	200	73	273	877	313	1190
Hindu – Total	2063	1068	3131	9372	4891	14263
Muslim BC-E	908	2399	3307	4885	13210	18095
Muslim – Others	245	796	1041	1310	4476	5786
Muslim – Total	1153	3195	4348	6195	17686	23881
Other minorities	406	661	1067	1861	2913	4774
Grand total	3622	4924	8546	17428	25490	42918

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table A2.2: Percent distribution of HHs Muslim Community/Caste

Rural				
Sl. No.	Muslim Community/Caste	Muslims		
		BC-E	Others	Total
1	Achchukattalavandlu, Singali, Singamavallu, Achchupanivallu, Achchukattuvaru, Achukatlavandlu.	0.47	0.00	0.35
2	Attar Saibulu, Attarollu	0.12	0.00	0.09
3	Dhobhi Muslim/Muslim Dhobi/Dhobi Musلمان, TurkaChakala or TurkaSakala, TurakaChakali, TulukkaVannan, Tsakalas, Sakalas or Chaalas, Muslim Rajakas	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Faqir, FhairBudbudki, GhantiFhaker, GhantaFhakerlu, TurakaBudbudki, Darvesh, Fakeer	1.29	0.00	0.95
5	Garadi Muslim, GaradiSaibulu, Pamulavallu, Kanikattuvallu, Garadollu, Garadiga.	0.12	0.00	0.09
6	Gosangi Muslim, PhakeerSayebulu	0.94	0.00	0.69
7	GuddiEluguvallu, EluguBantuvallu, MusalmanKeeluGurravallu.	0.47	0.00	0.35
8	Hajam, Nai, Nai Muslim, Navid	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Labbi, Labbai, Labbon, Labba	3.52	0.00	2.60

Rural				
Sl. No.	Muslim Community/Caste	Muslims		
		BC-E	Others	Total
10	Pakeerla, Borewale, DeeraPhakirlu, Bonthala	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Qureshi, Khureshi?Khureshi, Khasab, MaratiKhasab, Muslim Katika, Khatik Muslim	2.46	0.00	1.82
12	Shaik/Sheikh	89.45	0.00	66.06
13	Siddi, Yaba, Habshi, Jasi	0.35	0.00	0.26
14	Turaka Kasha KakkukotteZinkaSaibulu, Chakkitakanevale, TerugaduGontalavaru, ThirugatigantlaRollakuKakkuKottevaru, PattarPhodulu, Chakketakare, Thuraka Kasha	0.82	0.00	0.61
	Syed	0.00	40.07	10.48
	Mirza	0.00	4.30	1.13
	Pathan	0.00	13.91	3.64
	Al Bakri	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Alvi	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Baig	0.00	0.33	0.09
	Bandi	0.00	0.99	0.26
	Chajra	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chambre wale	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chaush	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dudekula*	0.00	16.56	4.33
	Khureshi**	0.00	1.32	0.35
	Kacchi	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Laddaf*	0.00	8.94	2.34
	Mohammad	0.00	11.92	3.12
	Molla	0.00	1.32	0.35
	Maniyar	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Moghal	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Patel	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PhoolGuneyala	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SabjiFeroz	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Saifi	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Soudagar	0.00	0.33	0.09
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Urban				
Sl. No.	Muslim Community/Caste	Muslims		
		BC-E	Others	Total
1	Achchukattalavandlu, Singali, Singamavallu, Achchupanivallu, Achchukattuvaru, Achukatlavandlu.	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Attar Saibulu, Attarollu	0.09	0.00	0.06
3	Dhobhi Muslim/Muslim Dhobi/Dhobi Musلمان, TurkaChakala or TurkaSakala, TurakaChakali, TulukkaVannan, Tsakalas, Sakalas or Chaalas, Muslim Rajakas	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Faqir, FhairBudbudki, GhantiFhaker, GhantaFhakirlu, TurakaBudbudki, Darvesh, Fakeer	1.08	0.00	0.78
5	Garadi Muslim, GaradiSaibulu, Pamulavallu, Kanikattuvallu, Garadollu, Garadiga.	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gosangi Muslim, PhakeerSayebulu	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GuddiEluguvallu, EluguBantuvallu, MusalmanKeeluGurralvallu.	0.04	0.00	0.03
8	Hajam, Nai, Nai Muslim, Navid	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Labbi, Labbai, Labbon, Labba	0.30	0.00	0.22
10	Pakeerla, Borewale, DeeraPhakirlu, Bonthala	0.13	0.00	0.09
11	Qureshi, Khureshi/Khureshi, Khasab, MaratiKhasab, Muslim Katika, Khatik Muslim	6.25	0.00	4.54
12	Shaik/Sheikh	91.25	0.00	66.25
13	Siddi, Yaba, Habshi, Jasi	0.17	0.00	0.13
14	Turaka Kasha KakkukotteZinkaSaibulu, Chakkitakanevale, TerugaduGontalavaru, ThirugatigantlaRollakuKakkuKottevaru, PattarPhodulu, Chakketakare, Thuraka Kasha	0.69	0.00	0.50
	Syed	0.00	43.31	11.87
	Mirza	0.00	4.23	1.16
	Pathan	0.00	25.60	7.01
	Al Bakri	0.00	0.11	0.03
	Alvi	0.00	0.11	0.03
	Baig	0.00	0.23	0.06
	Bandi	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chajra	0.00	0.11	0.03
	Chambre wale	0.00	0.91	0.25
	Chaush	0.00	1.60	0.44
	Dudekula*	0.00	5.71	1.57
	Khureshi**	0.00	0.23	0.06
	Kacchi	0.00	0.11	0.03
	Laddaf*	0.00	1.71	0.47

Urban				
Sl. No.	Muslim Community/Caste	Muslims		
		BC-E	Others	Total
	Mohammad	0.00	14.74	4.04
	Molla	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maniyar	0.00	0.11	0.03
	Moghal	0.00	0.46	0.13
	Patel	0.00	0.11	0.03
	PhoolGuneyala	0.00	0.11	0.03
	SabjiFeroz	0.00	0.11	0.03
	Saifi	0.00	0.11	0.03
	Soudagar	0.00	0.23	0.06
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

All (Rural+Urban)				
Sl. No.	Muslim Community/Caste	Muslims		
		BC-E	Others	Total
1	Achchukattalavandlu, Singali, Singamavallu, Achchupanivallu, Achchukattuvaru, Achukatlavandlu.	0.13	0.00	0.09
2	Attar Saibulu, Attarollu	0.09	0.00	0.07
3	Dhobhi Muslim/Muslim Dhobi/Dhobi Musلمان, TurkaChakala or TurkaSakala, TurakaChakali, TulukkaVannan, Tsakalas, Sakalas or Chaalas, Muslim Rajakas	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Faqir, FhairBudbudki, GhantiFhakir, GhantaFhakirlu, TurakaBudbudki, Darvesh, Fakeer	1.13	0.00	0.83
5	Garadi Muslim, GaradiSaibulu, Pamulavallu, Kanikattuvalu, Garadollu, Garadiga.	0.03	0.00	0.02
6	Gosangi Muslim, PhakeerSayebulu	0.25	0.00	0.18
7	GuddiEluguvallu, EluguBantuvallu, MusalmanKeeluGurravallu.	0.16	0.00	0.11
8	Hajam, Nai, Nai Muslim, Navid	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Labbi, Labbai, Labbon, Labba	1.17	0.00	0.85
10	Pakeerla, Borewale, DeeraPhakirlu, Bonthala	0.09	0.00	0.07
11	Qureshi, Khureshi?Khureshi, Khasab, MaratiKhasab, Muslim Katika, Khatik Muslim	5.23	0.00	3.82
12	Shaik/Sheikh	90.76	0.00	66.20
13	Siddi, Yaba, Habshi, Jasi	0.22	0.00	0.16
14	Turaka Kasha KakkukotteZinkaSaibulu, Chakkitakanevale, TerugaduGontalavaru, ThirugatigantlaRollakuKakkuKottevaru, PattarPhodulu, Chakketakare, Thuraka Kasha	0.73	0.00	0.53

All (Rural+Urban)				
Sl. No.	Muslim Community/Caste	Muslims		
		BC-E	Others	Total
	Syed	0.00	42.48	11.50
	Mirza	0.00	4.25	1.15
	Pathan	0.00	22.60	6.12
	Al Bakri	0.00	0.08	0.02
	Alvi	0.00	0.08	0.02
	Baig	0.00	0.25	0.07
	Bandi	0.00	0.25	0.07
	Chajra	0.00	0.08	0.02
	Chambre wale	0.00	0.68	0.18
	Chaush	0.00	1.19	0.32
	Dudekula*	0.00	8.50	2.30
	Khureshi**	0.00	0.51	0.14
	Kacchi	0.00	0.08	0.02
	Laddaf*	0.00	3.57	0.97
	Mohammad	0.00	14.02	3.79
	Molla	0.00	0.34	0.09
	Maniyar	0.00	0.08	0.02
	Moghal	0.00	0.34	0.09
	Patel	0.00	0.08	0.02
	PhoolGuneyala	0.00	0.08	0.02
	SabjiFeroz	0.00	0.08	0.02
	Saifi	0.00	0.08	0.02
	Soudagar	0.00	0.25	0.07
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Sample Survey conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, June 2016.

Note: *marked community/castes fall under BC-B Category.

**marked comes under BC-E categories but during survey they informed that they don't to fall under any reservation.

Table A3.1: Literacy rates across the SRCs on the basis of gender difference and place of residence among Muslim dominated states of India

State	Location	Gender	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Total Literacy	63.18	74.38	57.84	72.78	72.71
		Male Literacy	73.76	83.87	68.74	82.08	81.34
		Female Literacy	51.64	63.20	46.38	56.84	62.78
		Gender Gap	22.12	20.67	22.36	25.24	18.56
	Urban	Total Literacy	77.12	89.79	69.65	81.95	88.13
		Male Literacy	83.92	93.91	77.19	87.58	91.26
		Female Literacy	69.01	83.63	61.69	73.45	84.08
		Gender Gap	14.91	10.28	15.50	14.13	7.19
	Total	Total Literacy	67.16	79.09	61.03	78.03	81.15
		Male Literacy	76.75	87.16	71.02	85.16	86.82
		Female Literacy	56.43	68.87	50.50	66.66	74.29
		Gender Gap	20.32	18.29	20.52	18.50	12.53
	Urban Rural Gap	Total Literacy	13.94	15.41	11.81	9.17	15.42
		Male Literacy	10.16	10.04	8.45	5.50	9.92
		Female Literacy	17.37	20.43	15.31	16.61	21.29
		Gender Gap	-7.21	-10.39	-6.86	-11.11	-11.37
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Total Literacy	65.46	66.99	56.79	63.70	72.61
		Male Literacy	76.33	78.12	66.06	72.76	81.21
		Female Literacy	53.65	54.82	47.04	53.98	63.20
		Gender Gap	22.68	23.30	19.02	18.78	18.01
	Urban	Total Literacy	75.14	81.05	61.94	83.67	85.80
		Male Literacy	80.45	86.44	67.00	86.35	89.16
		Female Literacy	69.22	74.96	56.44	80.92	82.01
		Gender Gap	11.23	11.48	10.56	5.43	7.15
	Total	Total Literacy	67.68	69.68	58.76	73.63	78.01
		Male Literacy	77.28	79.73	66.42	79.44	84.58
		Female Literacy	57.18	58.61	50.59	67.54	70.81
		Gender Gap	20.10	21.12	15.83	11.90	13.78
	Urban Rural Gap	Total Literacy	9.68	14.06	5.15	19.97	13.19
		Male Literacy	4.12	8.32	0.94	13.59	7.95
		Female Literacy	15.57	20.14	9.40	26.94	18.82
		Gender Gap	-11.45	-11.82	-8.46	-13.35	-10.86

State	Location	Gender	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
Bihar	Rural	Total Literacy	59.78	60.83	54.28	60.84	67.99
		Male Literacy	69.67	71.08	62.19	69.40	76.80
		Female Literacy	49.00	49.61	45.85	51.68	58.40
		Gender Gap	20.67	21.47	16.34	17.72	18.40
	Urban	Total Literacy	76.86	78.69	69.06	87.09	87.60
		Male Literacy	82.56	84.63	73.69	89.55	91.00
		Female Literacy	70.49	71.98	64.02	84.72	83.63
		Gender Gap	12.07	12.65	9.67	4.83	7.37
	Total	Total Literacy	61.80	62.85	56.34	67.67	75.96
		Male Literacy	71.20	72.63	63.81	74.44	82.87
		Female Literacy	51.50	52.10	48.36	60.62	68.43
		Gender Gap	19.70	20.53	15.45	13.82	14.44
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	17.08	17.86	14.78	26.25	19.61
		Male Literacy	12.89	13.55	11.50	20.15	14.21
		Female Literacy	21.49	22.37	18.17	33.04	25.23
		Gender Gap	-8.60	-8.82	-6.67	-12.89	-11.02
Assam	Rural	Total Literacy	69.34	74.70	60.45	65.57	80.55
		Male Literacy	75.40	81.42	65.31	72.22	86.54
		Female Literacy	63.03	67.71	55.35	58.83	73.71
		Gender Gap	12.37	13.71	9.96	13.39	12.83
	Urban	Total Literacy	88.47	90.48	78.73	90.70	92.74
		Male Literacy	91.81	93.61	83.11	93.25	95.70
		Female Literacy	84.94	87.15	74.11	88.21	89.64
		Gender Gap	6.87	6.46	9.00	5.04	6.06
	Total	Total Literacy	72.19	77.66	61.92	67.00	85.39
		Male Literacy	77.85	83.72	66.74	73.39	89.97
		Female Literacy	66.27	71.33	56.85	60.53	80.52
		Gender Gap	11.58	12.39	9.89	12.86	9.45
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	19.13	15.78	18.28	25.13	12.20
		Male Literacy	16.41	12.19	17.80	21.03	9.16
		Female Literacy	21.91	19.44	18.76	29.38	15.93
		Gender Gap	-5.50	-7.25	-0.96	-8.35	-6.77

State	Location	Gender	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
West Bengal	Rural	Total Literacy	72.13	74.48	67.35	71.12	74.81
		Male Literacy	78.44	81.74	71.09	78.26	83.58
		Female Literacy	65.51	66.81	63.44	64.11	65.49
		Gender Gap	12.93	14.93	7.65	14.15	18.09
	Urban	Total Literacy	84.78	87.23	73.53	89.64	90.08
		Male Literacy	88.37	90.81	77.34	92.31	92.84
		Female Literacy	80.98	83.45	69.40	87.12	87.07
		Gender Gap	7.39	7.36	7.94	5.19	5.77
	Total	Total Literacy	76.26	79.14	68.75	75.99	82.57
		Male Literacy	81.69	85.06	72.52	81.90	88.34
		Female Literacy	70.54	72.89	64.77	70.24	76.62
		Gender Gap	11.15	12.17	7.75	11.66	11.72
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	12.65	12.75	6.18	18.52	15.27
		Male Literacy	9.93	9.07	6.25	14.05	9.26
		Female Literacy	15.47	16.64	5.96	23.01	21.58
		Gender Gap	-5.54	-7.57	0.29	-8.96	-12.32
Gujarat	Rural	Total Literacy	71.71	71.34	77.02	73.31	86.10
		Male Literacy	81.61	81.35	85.55	80.47	91.08
		Female Literacy	61.36	60.86	68.19	66.20	79.57
		Gender Gap	20.25	20.49	17.36	14.27	11.52
	Urban	Total Literacy	86.31	86.56	82.85	94.61	90.70
		Male Literacy	90.98	91.28	87.99	95.90	93.40
		Female Literacy	81.03	81.14	77.37	93.28	87.67
		Gender Gap	9.95	10.14	10.62	2.62	5.73
	Total	Total Literacy	78.03	77.46	80.82	83.94	88.46
		Male Literacy	85.75	85.45	87.15	88.25	92.06
		Female Literacy	69.68	68.80	74.14	79.58	84.39
		Gender Gap	16.07	16.65	13.01	8.67	7.67
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	14.60	15.22	5.83	21.30	4.60
		Male Literacy	9.37	9.93	2.44	15.43	2.32
		Female Literacy	19.67	20.28	9.18	27.08	8.10
		Gender Gap	-10.30	-10.35	-6.74	-11.65	-5.78

State	Location	Gender	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
Maharashtra	Rural	Total Literacy	77.01	76.67	79.08	82.97	80.25
		Male Literacy	85.15	84.91	85.87	88.23	87.09
		Female Literacy	68.54	68.09	72.02	77.64	73.08
		Gender Gap	16.61	16.82	13.85	10.59	14.01
	Urban	Total Literacy	88.69	89.29	85.21	93.33	91.88
		Male Literacy	92.12	92.86	88.17	94.87	94.22
		Female Literacy	84.89	85.29	81.86	91.85	89.46
		Gender Gap	7.23	7.57	6.31	3.02	4.77
	Total	Total Literacy	82.34	81.76	83.56	92.25	87.60
		Male Literacy	88.38	88.18	87.57	94.17	91.59
		Female Literacy	75.87	74.88	79.13	90.41	83.49
		Gender Gap	12.51	13.30	8.44	3.76	8.10
Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	11.68	12.62	6.13	10.36	11.62	
	Male Literacy	6.97	7.95	2.30	6.64	7.13	
	Female Literacy	16.35	17.20	9.84	14.21	16.38	
	Gender Gap	-9.38	-9.25	-7.54	-7.57	-9.25	
Karnataka	Rural	Total Literacy	68.73	68.23	71.83	84.44	74.94
		Male Literacy	77.61	77.31	78.97	88.19	82.88
		Female Literacy	59.71	59.01	64.54	80.77	65.47
		Gender Gap	17.90	18.30	14.43	7.42	17.41
	Urban	Total Literacy	85.78	86.10	82.94	93.16	88.92
		Male Literacy	90.04	90.79	86.13	95.05	92.82
		Female Literacy	81.36	81.21	79.64	91.39	84.25
		Gender Gap	8.68	9.58	6.49	3.66	8.57
	Total	Total Literacy	75.36	74.36	78.89	90.80	82.52
		Male Literacy	82.47	81.98	83.53	93.16	88.29
		Female Literacy	68.08	66.56	74.12	88.57	75.59
		Gender Gap	14.39	15.42	9.41	4.59	12.70
Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	17.05	17.87	11.11	8.72	13.98	
	Male Literacy	12.43	13.48	7.16	6.86	9.95	
	Female Literacy	21.65	22.20	15.10	10.62	18.78	
	Gender Gap	-9.22	-8.72	-7.94	-3.76	-8.84	

State	Location	Gender	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
Kerala	Rural	Total Literacy	92.98	91.86	92.62	96.21	93.10
		Male Literacy	95.35	94.66	95.37	97.08	94.50
		Female Literacy	90.81	89.28	90.22	95.39	91.65
		Gender Gap	4.54	5.38	5.15	1.69	2.85
	Urban	Total Literacy	95.11	95.22	93.91	96.94	93.64
		Male Literacy	96.95	97.12	96.30	97.60	94.91
		Female Literacy	93.44	93.48	91.86	96.33	92.11
		Gender Gap	3.51	3.64	4.44	1.27	2.80
	Total	Total Literacy	94.00	93.49	93.29	96.49	93.42
		Male Literacy	96.11	95.85	95.85	97.28	94.74
		Female Literacy	92.07	91.33	91.08	95.75	91.95
		Gender Gap	4.04	4.52	4.77	1.53	2.80
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	2.13	3.36	1.29	0.73	0.54
		Male Literacy	1.60	2.46	0.93	0.52	0.41
		Female Literacy	2.63	4.20	1.64	0.94	0.46
		Gender Gap	-1.03	-1.74	-0.71	-0.42	-0.05
Tamil Nadu	Rural	Total Literacy	73.54	72.67	84.84	85.04	82.21
		Male Literacy	82.04	81.44	90.56	89.64	88.37
		Female Literacy	65.05	63.88	79.42	80.58	75.72
		Gender Gap	16.99	17.56	11.14	9.06	12.65
	Urban	Total Literacy	87.04	86.20	89.19	93.02	92.14
		Male Literacy	91.80	91.28	93.42	95.18	95.58
		Female Literacy	82.31	81.11	85.02	90.96	88.13
		Gender Gap	9.49	10.17	8.40	4.22	7.46
	Total	Total Literacy	80.09	78.83	88.17	90.14	89.36
		Male Literacy	86.77	85.92	92.76	93.17	93.62
		Female Literacy	73.44	71.72	83.69	87.23	84.56
		Gender Gap	13.33	14.20	9.07	5.94	9.06
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	13.50	13.53	4.35	7.98	9.93
		Male Literacy	9.76	9.84	2.86	5.54	7.22
		Female Literacy	17.26	17.23	5.60	10.38	12.41
		Gender Gap	-7.50	-7.39	-2.74	-4.84	-5.19

State	Location	Gender	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
Telangana	Rural	Total Literacy	57.25	56.67	66.10	67.61	62.62
		Male Literacy	67.48	66.96	75.33	75.06	73.11
		Female Literacy	47.11	46.46	56.86	60.55	52.15
		Gender Gap	20.37	20.50	18.47	14.51	20.96
	Urban	Total Literacy	81.09	81.05	80.58	86.52	83.20
		Male Literacy	86.65	87.32	84.25	89.91	88.06
		Female Literacy	75.39	74.64	76.77	83.25	78.21
		Gender Gap	11.26	12.68	7.48	6.66	9.85
	Total	Total Literacy	66.46	64.64	76.89	80.65	77.78
		Male Literacy	74.95	73.69	82.01	85.33	84.08
		Female Literacy	57.92	55.57	71.63	76.15	71.40
		Gender Gap	17.03	18.12	10.38	9.18	12.68
	Urban-Rural Gap	Total Literacy	23.84	24.38	14.48	18.91	20.57
		Male Literacy	19.17	20.36	8.92	14.85	14.95
		Female Literacy	28.28	28.18	19.91	22.70	26.06
		Gender Gap	-9.11	-7.82	-10.99	-7.85	-11.11

Source: Census, 2011



Table A3.2: Literacy (15 years & above) among Socio-Religious Communities in Telangana

SRCs	Rural						Urban						Rural + Urban					
	2004-05		2011-12		2004-05		2011-12		2004-05		2011-12		2004-05		2011-12			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
SCs	44.2	15.7	30.0	52.4	28.7	40.2	73.1	48.3	60.6	86.0	60.9	73.3	49.3	21.7	35.5	63.6	39.2	51.2
STs	36.0	9.5	22.6	57.2	27.9	42.2	69.7	46.3	57.3	83.5	52.4	73.0	38.4	12.4	25.2	61.5	30.0	46.1
Hindu- OBCs	54.0	27.9	40.4	67.3	41.5	54.2	83.9	58.8	71.6	90.1	74.0	82.2	60.4	33.9	46.8	75.6	52.9	64.2
Hindu- UCs	79.9	52.7	65.8	82.1	66.8	74.1	97.3	81.9	90.0	97.7	93.6	95.6	87.3	63.9	75.7	91.1	81.7	86.3
All Hindus	53.2	26.7	39.6	64.6	39.9	52.0	85.9	63.2	74.8	90.8	75.8	83.4	60.7	34.4	47.3	74.3	52.4	63.3
Muslim- BCs	43.7	24.8	33.4	65.3	35.6	49.5	89.9	88.0	88.8	77.9	72.4	75.2	73.8	68.6	70.8	72.9	56.4	64.5
Muslim-UCs	64.9	42.6	52.7	73.7	62.7	68.3	76.4	54.9	65.6	92.8	76.5	85.3	72.8	50.5	61.2	89.6	73.9	82.2
All-Muslims	59.1	37.8	47.4	69.4	47.8	58.3	79.7	65.3	72.1	89.2	75.4	82.7	73.0	55.9	63.9	84.5	67.8	76.5
Other Minorities	53.9	38.2	45.6	79.2	46.6	61.2	80.2	80.9	80.5	99.2	81.4	89.6	62.1	47.5	54.8	88.9	63.1	74.8
All	53.5	27.5	40.1	65.1	40.4	52.5	84.3	64.0	74.2	90.5	75.8	83.3	62.0	37.0	49.2	75.8	54.5	65.1

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.3: Literacy (15 years & above) among Socio-Religious Communities in India

SRCs	Rural						Urban						Rural + Urban					
	2004-05			2011-12			2004-05			2011-12			2004-05			2011-12		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
SCs	59.1	30.3	44.9	68.4	43.8	56.2	79.9	53.4	67.3	84.8	64.8	75.1	63.5	34.9	49.5	72.2	48.6	60.6
STs	51.9	24.9	38.5	63.3	39.7	51.6	79.4	50.6	65.5	85.0	62.4	74.5	54.4	27.1	40.9	65.8	42.0	54.0
Hindu- OBCs	69.2	39.2	54.2	75.5	50.7	63.2	87.0	67.4	77.6	90.6	75.7	83.4	73.3	45.3	59.4	79.5	57.1	68.5
Hindu- UCs	83.2	59.9	71.6	87.2	68.8	78.2	95.6	86.6	91.3	96.0	88.7	92.4	88.5	70.7	79.8	91.1	77.6	84.5
All Hindus	68.2	40.3	54.3	75.0	51.7	63.5	89.4	73.2	81.7	91.6	78.7	85.4	73.9	48.7	61.5	79.9	59.4	69.8
Muslim- OBCs	62.2	39.9	50.5	70.0	49.1	59.3	74.6	56.6	65.7	77.9	64.8	71.5	66.7	45.4	55.7	73.1	54.9	64.0
Muslim- UCs	63.4	41.7	52.7	70.1	53.7	61.9	79.2	63.0	71.5	84.2	69.3	77.1	69.1	48.9	59.3	75.5	59.4	67.6
All-Muslims	63.0	41.0	51.8	70.0	51.3	60.6	77.5	60.4	69.2	81.0	66.9	74.2	68.2	47.5	57.9	74.3	57.1	65.7
Other Minorities	73.0	59.2	66.0	79.7	69.1	74.5	93.6	85.0	89.4	94.1	87.0	90.5	79.4	66.9	73.2	84.7	75.4	80.1
All	67.9	41.4	54.7	74.7	52.5	63.7	87.9	72.1	80.3	90.1	77.4	83.9	73.6	49.6	61.7	79.4	59.9	69.8

Source: NSSO 61st and 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.4: Status of current attendance among 0-29 Years population in Telangana- 2011

SRCs	Never Attended	Dropped out	Attending
SCs	21.0	34.2	44.8
STs	25.5	34.3	40.2
Hindu-OBCs	15.9	31.4	52.8
Hindu-UCs	11.2	28.6	60.1
All-Hindus	17.3	31.9	50.8
Muslim-OBCs	12.1	29.2	58.7
Muslim-UCs	12.8	32.4	54.8
All-Muslims	12.6	31.5	55.9
Other Minorities	13.4	33.7	52.9
All	16.6	31.9	51.6

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.5: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29
SCs	Never Attended	65.9	9.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	25.5	21.0
	Drop Outs	4.5	0.0	9.1	1.8	23.7	47.2	72.4
	Attending	29.6	90.4	90.3	97.4	76.3	27.3	6.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	88.4	3.0	2.6	7.7	0.8	16.7	25.6
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.5	0.5	12.5	4.1	43.9	73.5
	Attending	11.6	96.5	96.9	79.8	95.0	39.4	0.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	76.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	2.8	2.2	15.1
	Drop Outs	0.7	0.1	0.5	5.5	15.5	41.8	75.5
	Attending	23.2	98.2	99.3	94.2	81.7	56.0	9.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	74.4	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.7
	Drop Outs	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	16.1	6.2	81.3
	Attending	25.6	96.4	100.0	99.7	82.4	93.8	17.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All-Hindus	Never Attended	75.1	3.4	0.4	0.9	2.2	7.3	16.1
	Drop Outs	1.3	0.3	2.5	4.9	15.9	38.6	75.2
	Attending	23.6	96.3	97.1	94.2	82.0	54.1	8.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	74.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.5	10.3	52.1	92.1
	Attending	25.2	98.6	100.0	89.5	89.7	47.9	1.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	87.9	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.4	4.6	7.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.1	16.1	65.8	81.1
	Attending	12.1	99.8	97.3	93.2	83.5	29.6	11.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All-Muslims	Never Attended	83.4	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.3	3.0	6.9
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.3	0.2	6.4	15.2	61.2	83.9
	Attending	16.6	99.3	98.2	92.3	84.4	35.8	9.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others Minorities	Never Attended	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	89.0
	Attending	22.9	100.0	94.6	100.0	100.0	89.8	11.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall	Never Attended	76.2	2.9	0.6	1.0	1.8	6.5	14.9
	Drop Outs	1.1	0.3	2.1	5.1	15.5	42.6	76.3
	Attending	22.7	96.8	97.2	93.9	82.7	51.0	8.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.6: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups for total male in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
SCs	Never Attended	52.5	7.4	0.3	1.9	0.0	9.5	11.0	14.6
	Drop Outs	6.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	15.0	48.0	83.1	36.8
	Attending	40.7	92.6	98.9	98.1	85.0	42.5	5.9	48.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	82.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.0	11.5	17.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	40.7	87.2	38.4
	Attending	17.7	100.0	100.0	97.0	96.9	59.3	1.3	44.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	80.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	7.0	12.1
	Drop Outs	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.8	18.9	21.9	79.8	28.5
	Attending	18.6	98.6	99.0	97.9	80.5	78.1	13.3	59.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	75.4	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	12.0
	Drop Outs	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	77.3	20.7
	Attending	24.6	96.4	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.8	20.9	67.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Hindus	Never Attended	73.8	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.3	7.9	13.1
	Drop Outs	2.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	15.5	25.3	81.2	30.2
	Attending	24.1	97.6	99.2	98.1	84.0	73.4	10.9	56.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	80.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	14.2
	Drop Outs	0.0	1.2	0.0	9.9	8.4	44.0	92.1	26.8
	Attending	19.2	97.5	100.0	90.1	91.6	56.0	3.1	59.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	88.4	0.4	5.2	3.6	0.8	0.5	5.0	15.6
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	28.7	59.9	78.8	31.0
	Attending	11.6	99.6	94.8	86.2	70.5	39.6	16.2	53.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	85.9	0.7	3.6	2.6	0.7	0.3	4.9	15.2
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.5	0.0	10.2	24.1	54.2	82.4	29.7
	Attending	14.1	98.8	96.4	87.2	75.2	45.5	12.7	55.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	98.7	32.5
	Attending	69.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.7	1.3	65.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	75.6	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	7.5	13.3
	Drop Outs	1.8	0.3	0.5	2.7	16.8	31.6	81.5	30.1
	Attending	22.6	97.8	98.8	96.4	82.7	67.3	11.0	56.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.7: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups for total female in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
SCs	Never Attended	83.1	11.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	37.0	30.0	26.9
	Drop Outs	1.5	0.0	18.4	3.3	36.8	46.7	62.9	31.8
	Attending	15.4	89.0	80.8	96.7	63.2	16.4	7.1	41.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	98.4	8.0	5.5	11.4	0.0	32.3	47.5	36.9
	Drop Outs	0.0	1.4	1.1	22.3	7.5	46.8	52.2	28.7
	Attending	1.6	90.6	93.4	66.3	92.5	20.8	0.4	34.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	72.4	2.3	0.1	0.4	5.8	4.1	22.6	19.8
	Drop Outs	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	10.8	59.1	71.6	34.4
	Attending	27.2	97.7	99.9	88.7	83.3	36.9	5.9	45.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	73.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.6	10.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	37.0	11.7	84.2	37.6
	Attending	26.9	96.3	100.0	100.0	59.3	88.3	14.1	52.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	Never Attended	76.4	4.8	0.8	1.3	4.4	12.4	23.7	21.8
	Drop Outs	0.5	0.3	5.0	9.5	16.4	50.1	69.6	33.7
	Attending	23.1	94.9	94.2	89.2	79.2	37.5	6.7	44.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	9.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	16.7	65.4	92.1	32.6
	Attending	36.5	100.0	100.0	88.9	83.3	34.6	0.2	58.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.9	9.6
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	4.7	73.8	83.1	34.0
	Attending	13.2	100.0	99.6	99.5	95.3	16.2	7.9	56.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	77.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	8.7	9.5
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	5.5	71.1	85.2	33.6
	Attending	22.4	100.0	99.7	97.2	94.5	22.0	6.1	56.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	82.3	34.6
	Attending	10.6	100.0	89.9	100.0	100.0	99.7	17.7	42.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	76.8	4.1	0.6	1.0	3.4	11.5	21.7	20.1
	Drop Outs	0.4	0.2	4.2	8.1	13.9	52.8	71.5	33.7
	Attending	22.7	95.7	95.2	90.9	82.6	35.6	6.8	46.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.8: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups in rural Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
SCs	Never Attended	83.0	8.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	26.3	32.3	23.9
	Drop Outs	0.6	0.0	10.3	0.1	23.8	36.5	56.9	24.6
	Attending	16.4	91.1	89.3	98.7	76.2	37.2	10.8	51.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	88.6	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	18.5	31.6	26.0
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.6	0.6	15.6	3.3	45.1	68.2	31.3
	Attending	11.4	95.9	98.7	84.4	96.7	36.5	0.2	42.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	82.3	2.2	0.3	0.2	4.0	3.6	19.9	18.3
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.3	18.4	48.8	72.5	30.3
	Attending	17.7	97.7	99.0	93.5	77.6	47.5	7.6	51.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	70.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.0	9.9
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	70.5	23.5
	Attending	29.5	97.1	100.0	100.0	95.8	90.8	25.5	66.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	Never Attended	82.6	3.7	0.3	0.4	3.0	9.6	22.9	19.8
	Drop Outs	0.1	0.1	3.4	5.6	17.0	43.1	68.7	28.9
	Attending	17.3	96.1	96.2	94.0	79.9	47.3	8.4	51.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	8.7
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	7.3	35.2	69.1	17.5
	Attending	23.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	92.7	64.8	6.4	73.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	14.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	90.8	99.1	49.9
	Attending	13.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	7.8	0.2	36.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.4	11.3
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.6	51.3	92.0	33.1
	Attending	16.7	100.0	100.0	97.2	96.4	48.3	1.6	55.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	35.4
	Attending	14.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.0	47.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	82.6	3.5	0.3	0.3	2.7	8.9	21.8	19.3
	Drop Outs	0.1	0.1	3.2	5.4	15.6	43.6	70.0	29.2
	Attending	17.3	96.3	96.5	94.2	81.6	47.5	8.2	51.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.9: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups for rural male in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
SCs	Never Attended	85.4	8.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.5	18.5	16.8
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	14.9	31.4	72.3	25.2
	Attending	14.6	91.5	99.1	97.9	85.1	66.1	9.2	58.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	16.9
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	84.6	33.9
	Attending	17.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.7	0.0	49.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	85.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	8.7	13.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.6	22.3	26.8	78.6	27.9
	Attending	14.3	98.5	98.5	97.1	76.7	73.2	12.7	58.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	64.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	11.7
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	60.5	12.5
	Attending	36.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	34.3	75.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	Never Attended	83.4	2.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	11.3	14.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.8	17.9	27.4	77.4	27.1
	Attending	16.6	97.2	98.9	97.6	81.4	72.2	11.3	58.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	5.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	22.1	72.4	14.7
	Attending	49.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	77.9	9.8	79.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	25.2
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	96.9	98.6	52.5
	Attending	14.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	3.1	0.3	22.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	14.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	35.6	92.1	31.8
	Attending	21.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	64.4	2.7	53.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	21.8
	Attending	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.8	78.2
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	83.0	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	10.9	14.3
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.7	16.0	28.1	78.4	27.4
	Attending	17.0	97.4	99.0	97.6	83.4	71.5	10.7	58.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.10: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups for rural female in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
SCs	Never Attended	80.9	9.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	40.1	43.9	30.5
	Drop Outs	1.1	0.0	20.0	0.3	39.4	39.5	44.1	24.0
	Attending	18.1	90.7	79.1	99.7	60.6	20.4	12.1	45.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	98.1	10.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	34.0	52.2	37.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	1.9	1.2	25.7	7.5	49.1	47.3	28.2
	Attending	1.9	87.4	97.4	74.3	92.5	16.9	0.4	34.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	79.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	7.8	6.2	30.8	23.6
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	13.6	64.4	66.6	32.9
	Attending	20.8	96.7	99.9	88.2	78.6	29.4	2.5	43.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	3.3	7.6
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	76.3	37.2
	Attending	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.7	80.9	20.4	55.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	Never Attended	81.7	5.1	0.5	0.0	6.2	16.4	33.7	25.6
	Drop Outs	0.2	0.2	7.1	10.6	15.8	54.5	60.6	30.7
	Attending	18.1	94.7	92.4	89.4	77.9	29.0	5.7	43.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	13.3
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	79.1	51.6	62.9	21.4
	Attending	0.0	100.0	100.0	86.6	20.9	48.4	0.0	65.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	99.8	47.0
	Attending	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.8	0.0	50.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.1	7.5
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.9	65.9	91.9	34.6
	Attending	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	94.1	33.3	0.0	57.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.1	44.8
	Attending	14.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.9	26.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	82.3	4.9	0.5	0.0	5.7	15.2	32.1	24.7
	Drop Outs	0.2	0.1	6.2	10.1	15.1	55.2	62.0	31.1
	Attending	17.5	94.9	93.3	89.9	79.2	29.6	5.9	44.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.11: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups in urban Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
SCs	Never Attended	48.8	10.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	23.8	8.1	16.4
	Drop Outs	8.5	0.0	1.5	7.3	23.3	69.6	90.3	50.2
	Attending	42.8	89.1	97.3	92.7	76.7	6.7	1.6	33.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	87.8	0.0	23.9	35.4	16.6	7.5	8.3	23.5
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	20.0	37.5	88.7	46.4
	Attending	12.2	100.0	76.1	63.5	63.5	55.0	3.0	30.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	65.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	11.5
	Drop Outs	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.6	31.3	80.3	33.3
	Attending	33.0	99.2	99.9	95.7	91.4	68.7	12.4	55.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	76.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	12.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	21.7	4.1	87.4	31.7
	Attending	23.9	95.8	100.0	99.5	77.6	95.9	12.2	56.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	Never Attended	64.4	2.8	0.7	2.1	0.3	3.4	6.5	13.1
	Drop Outs	3.1	0.6	0.1	3.3	13.4	31.5	84.4	37.0
	Attending	32.5	96.6	99.2	94.6	86.3	65.1	9.1	49.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	74.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	14.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	1.1	0.0	13.9	17.1	70.4	98.5	36.4
	Attending	25.7	97.7	100.0	86.1	82.9	29.6	0.4	49.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	88.3	0.2	2.7	1.9	0.5	5.0	9.0	12.6
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.8	19.3	62.8	75.8	29.5
	Attending	11.7	99.8	97.0	92.3	80.2	32.3	15.2	58.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	83.4	0.5	2.2	1.6	0.5	3.9	7.0	12.9
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.3	0.2	7.2	19.1	64.4	81.5	31.1
	Attending	16.6	99.2	97.6	91.2	80.4	31.7	11.5	56.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	99.9	31.8
	Attending	35.5	100.0	93.0	100.0	100.0	85.2	0.1	58.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	68.7	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.4	3.6	6.5	13.0
	Drop Outs	2.3	0.5	0.5	4.6	15.4	41.3	84.0	35.4
	Attending	28.9	97.5	98.4	93.5	84.3	55.2	9.5	51.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.12: Status of current attendance across SRCs by age-groups for urban male in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29	0-29
SCs	Never Attended	28.6	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	3.0	10.7
	Drop Outs	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	72.2	94.6	57.0
	Attending	59.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	84.8	8.0	2.3	32.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	82.6	0.0	0.0	10.0	16.6	0.0	2.9	17.5
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	42.2	93.1	53.7
	Attending	17.4	100.0	100.0	90.0	63.5	57.8	4.0	28.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	69.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	9.6
	Drop Outs	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.9	16.2	81.8	29.7
	Attending	26.9	98.9	100.0	99.9	88.1	83.8	14.3	60.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	83.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.3
	Drop Outs	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	84.9	25.9
	Attending	16.9	97.2	100.0	99.2	98.7	100.0	14.8	61.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	Never Attended	60.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.6	3.1	10.8
	Drop Outs	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	10.6	22.4	86.6	35.6
	Attending	34.6	98.6	99.8	99.2	89.1	75.0	10.4	53.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	85.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7
	Drop Outs	0.0	2.5	0.0	17.9	41.7	62.9	99.3	34.2
	Attending	14.2	95.1	100.0	82.1	58.3	37.1	0.7	46.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-UCs	Never Attended	89.4	0.4	5.5	3.7	1.0	0.6	6.6	14.0
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	33.0	57.7	70.5	27.4
	Attending	10.6	99.6	94.5	85.7	66.0	41.8	22.9	58.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	88.1	0.9	4.0	3.0	0.9	0.4	4.8	15.4
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.6	0.0	11.9	33.5	58.9	78.5	29.1
	Attending	11.9	98.5	96.0	85.1	65.6	40.6	16.7	55.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	99.9	41.3
	Attending	69.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.4	0.1	54.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	67.6	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.8	3.3	12.0
	Drop Outs	3.7	0.6	0.0	4.0	17.8	34.9	85.4	33.8
	Attending	28.7	98.6	98.6	94.5	81.7	63.3	11.3	54.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.13: Status of current attendance across SRCs by Age-groups for urban female in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	Status	0-4	5-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-29
SCs	Never Attended	86.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	13.0
	Drop Outs	2.3	0.0	4.0	9.1	32.1	66.6	86.1
	Attending	11.3	87.2	96.0	90.9	67.9	5.3	0.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STs	Never Attended	100.0	0.0	77.0	75.5	0.0	19.8	23.9
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	29.8	76.1
	Attending	0.0	100.0	23.0	21.6	0.0	50.4	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-OBCs	Never Attended	61.5	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.1
	Drop Outs	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	2.7	48.9	79.0
	Attending	37.6	99.5	99.8	89.8	97.3	51.1	10.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu-UCs	Never Attended	69.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5
	Drop Outs	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	43.2	7.4	89.5
	Attending	30.3	92.5	100.0	100.0	55.5	92.6	10.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	Never Attended	68.8	4.4	1.3	3.8	0.3	4.4	9.7
	Drop Outs	0.9	0.5	0.3	7.4	17.7	41.3	82.3
	Attending	30.3	95.1	98.4	88.9	82.0	54.2	8.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim-OBCs	Never Attended	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	86.8	97.7
	Attending	53.1	100.0	100.0	90.3	100.0	13.2	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslim UCs	Never Attended	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	10.8
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	5.8	70.6	79.7
	Attending	13.7	100.0	99.5	99.4	94.2	17.7	9.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muslims	Never Attended	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	8.8
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	5.4	73.5	83.8
	Attending	26.2	100.0	99.6	97.7	94.6	16.8	7.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Minorities	Never Attended	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drop Outs	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
	Attending	0.0	100.0	88.7	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Never Attended	70.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	0.2	5.7	9.4
	Drop Outs	0.8	0.3	1.1	5.3	12.3	49.2	82.7
	Attending	29.2	96.5	98.1	92.3	87.6	45.1	7.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.14: Percentage of population completed primary and above among 12 Years and above across SRCs in Telangana-2011-12

SRCs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
SCs	50.6	29.1	39.5	84.4	61.6	72.8	61.6	39.4	50.2
STs	50.1	19.8	34.6	81.1	41.0	67.4	55.2	21.7	38.9
Hindu-OBCs	60.7	38.2	49.5	84.3	67.0	75.9	69.2	48.1	58.8
Hindu-UCs	75.1	51.2	62.7	95.5	89.1	92.3	87.1	72.6	79.8
All Hindus	58.8	35.4	47.0	86.6	70.5	78.8	69.0	47.6	58.4
Muslim-OBCs	68.6	35.8	50.8	68.4	52.3	60.6	68.5	44.8	56.4
Muslim-UCs	71.2	62.4	66.6	79.4	76.0	77.7	78.1	73.5	75.8
All Muslims	69.8	47.7	58.1	76.7	70.1	73.5	75.1	64.0	69.6
Other Minorities	63.3	47.8	54.9	91.2	69.9	78.5	76.3	59.4	66.7
All	59.5	36.2	47.7	84.3	70.4	77.5	69.9	49.9	60.0

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.15: Percentage of population completed elementary and above among 15 years and above across SRCs in Telangana-2011-12

SRCs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
SCs	38.9	19.8	29.1	81.2	51.2	66.1	53.0	30.0	41.3
STs	38.5	13.8	25.9	74.4	32.6	60.3	44.3	15.5	30.2
Hindu-OBCs	51.1	29.5	40.1	76.9	58.0	67.6	60.5	39.4	49.9
Hindu-UCs	68.4	37.7	52.3	94.1	80.4	87.2	83.2	61.5	72.1
All Hindus	48.8	26.5	37.4	81.2	61.3	71.4	60.7	38.7	49.7
Muslim-OBCs	56.8	22.0	38.2	44.1	42.9	43.5	49.1	33.8	41.3
Muslim-UCs	70.0	56.5	63.3	66.6	58.5	62.9	67.2	58.1	63.0
All Muslims	63.3	37.5	50.0	61.1	54.3	57.9	61.7	49.7	55.9
Other Minorities	56.6	46.1	50.8	60.6	49.5	54.6	58.5	47.7	52.6
All	49.7	27.4	38.3	76.1	59.6	68.1	60.8	40.2	50.5

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.16: Percentage of population completed secondary and above among 17 years and above across SRCs in Telangana-2011-12

SRCs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
SCs	27.4	14.2	20.4	67.3	34.8	50.9	41.0	20.9	30.6
STs	24.8	5.6	15.0	53.2	22.8	42.9	29.4	7.1	18.5
Hindu-OBCs	38.5	17.7	28.0	67.7	48.8	58.3	49.1	28.7	38.9
Hindu-UCs	57.2	28.7	42.2	89.3	74.8	81.9	75.6	54.4	64.6
All Hindus	36.5	16.6	26.3	71.7	51.8	61.8	49.5	29.1	39.2
Muslim-OBCs	41.1	15.5	27.0	34.9	28.5	31.7	37.4	22.8	29.8
Muslim-UCs	48.7	34.3	41.7	60.1	45.2	53.2	58.0	43.1	51.0
All Muslims	44.8	23.5	33.8	53.6	40.4	47.3	51.4	35.6	43.7
Other Minorities	50.0	20.5	32.7	50.8	39.2	44.6	50.5	29.3	38.6
All	37.1	17.0	26.8	67.3	49.2	58.4	49.8	29.8	39.7

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.17: Percentage of population completed higher secondary and above among 19 years and above across SRCs in Telangana-2011-12

SRCs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
SCs	14.2	8.3	11.1	44.2	24.4	34.1	24.6	13.6	18.9
STs	11.7	1.8	6.8	39.8	11.9	30.4	16.1	2.7	9.7
Hindu-OBCs	16.8	5.6	11.1	52.9	31.1	42.0	30.0	14.7	22.2
Hindu-UCs	36.0	13.6	24.4	78.3	57.3	67.8	60.2	37.8	48.8
All Hindus	17.6	6.5	11.9	56.6	35.5	46.1	32.1	16.8	24.4
Muslim-OBCs	14.4	7.8	10.5	17.7	11.6	14.6	16.5	9.9	13.0
Muslim-UCs	20.9	0.3	11.3	42.2	26.9	34.9	38.1	21.9	30.4
All Muslims	17.9	4.6	10.9	35.6	22.4	29.2	31.2	17.5	24.4
Other Minorities	38.9	20.5	28.1	35.7	30.5	33.0	37.3	25.0	30.5
All	17.8	6.6	12.1	51.6	32.6	42.2	32.0	17.0	24.5

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.18: Percentage of households with no literate adults in Telangana: 2011-12

SRCs	With No Female Adult Literate			With No Adult Literate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
SCs	65.9	24.7	52.6	44.8	11.9	34.5
STs	66.0	37.2	63.5	34.5	7.5	30.5
Hindu-OBCs	49.4	13.8	37.4	23.1	5.1	16.4
Hindu-UCs	25.0	1.6	12.1	21.8	0.2	9.4
All-Hindus	52.4	13.5	39.1	28.7	5.1	20.0
Muslim-OBCs	48.5	19.5	33.1	31.7	5.4	17.2
Muslim-UCs	16.4	16.2	16.3	13.4	6.6	7.8
All-Muslims	34.3	17.1	22.0	23.6	6.3	11.0
Other Minorities	55.2	23.5	40.1	16.2	4.8	10.8
All	51.5	14.4	37.3	28.3	5.3	18.9

Source: NSSO 68th Rounds on Employment and Unemployment Survey

Table A3.19: District-wise literacy rates among religious groups (Persons) in Telangana: 2011

District	Rural + Urban						Rural						Urban					
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total
Adilabad	59.4	73.8	68.4	58.5	51.3	61.0	54.5	66.8	62.3	54.5	49.8	55.3	74.8	78.1	78.8	70.5	72.0	75.6
Nizamabad	59.2	72.2	71.8	52.9	45.9	61.3	55.6	65.0	65.6	50.8	44.7	56.5	76.4	78.5	80.7	66.7	74.0	77.2
Karimnagar	63.1	77.8	72.2	58.8	51.5	64.1	59.3	68.8	65.7	56.4	49.6	59.6	76.7	83.0	80.1	70.8	64.0	77.8
Medak	60.1	70.9	69.3	53.4	44.7	61.4	55.2	64.9	57.0	50.6	42.5	56.0	78.3	79.0	82.7	70.5	72.6	78.6
Hyderabad	84.1	81.8	89.6	77.3	69.3	83.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	84.1	81.8	89.6	77.3	69.3	83.2
Ranga Reddy	75.8	73.2	84.5	64.7	56.1	75.9	60.0	66.1	72.6	55.0	46.8	60.6	83.3	75.1	85.8	74.4	70.6	82.3
Mahabubnagar	53.3	72.0	76.0	47.7	42.3	55.0	50.1	63.9	67.1	45.8	40.8	50.9	76.3	82.3	88.9	68.9	69.0	78.0
Nalgonda	63.4	76.3	75.4	60.8	48.1	64.2	59.7	67.5	71.6	58.1	46.2	60.1	81.0	86.0	84.4	77.7	71.9	81.7
Waragal	64.1	78.8	80.6	61.8	48.5	65.1	58.4	69.5	73.9	57.1	46.7	58.8	80.5	83.9	86.7	75.7	67.5	81.0
Khammam	64.1	74.7	74.1	62.9	51.6	65.8	59.4	67.9	65.5	58.9	50.3	59.8	81.1	81.2	85.7	78.4	67.8	81.3
Telangana	64.6	76.9	73.8	58.9	49.5	66.5	56.7	66.1	66.6	53.9	47.1	57.3	74.8	78.1	86.3	74.2	69.6	81.1

Source: Religion PCA 2011

Table A3.20: District-wise literacy rates among religious groups (Male) in Telangana: 2011

District	Rural + Urban						Rural						Urban					
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total
Adilabad	69.5	80.6	77.7	68.3	61.4	70.8	65.1	76.0	73.1	64.6	60.1	65.8	83.2	83.3	85.5	79.3	79.4	83.3
Nizamabad	70.2	77.9	78.2	63.1	58.0	71.5	67.0	72.9	73.5	61.2	57.0	67.6	85.5	82.1	84.8	76.0	81.7	84.3
Karimnagar	72.8	84.9	78.4	67.6	60.9	73.6	69.4	79.1	73.4	65.3	58.9	69.7	84.7	88.2	84.5	78.7	73.0	85.2
Medak	70.5	77.5	75.8	62.8	56.9	71.4	66.2	73.1	64.7	60.1	54.8	66.8	86.3	83.6	87.7	78.7	83.1	85.8
Hyderabad	88.7	84.5	92.1	83.5	76.1	87.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.7	84.5	92.1	83.5	76.1	87.0
Ranga Reddy	82.4	77.7	88.2	72.8	65.7	82.1	69.9	73.5	78.7	64.5	57.4	70.3	88.2	78.8	89.1	81.1	78.6	87.0
Mahabubnagar	63.7	80.8	82.1	57.8	53.7	65.2	60.7	74.9	74.8	55.9	52.1	61.5	84.5	88.2	92.5	78.4	79.6	85.5
Nalgonda	73.4	84.6	82.4	71.1	60.0	74.1	70.3	78.1	79.6	68.9	58.2	70.7	88.4	91.6	89.5	85.8	82.1	88.8
Waragal	73.8	86.4	85.5	70.8	57.8	74.6	68.6	80.4	80.2	66.3	56.0	69.0	88.3	89.7	90.5	84.0	76.7	88.5
Khammam	71.6	82.6	80.4	70.9	59.8	72.3	67.3	77.3	73.4	67.2	58.5	67.7	87.2	87.7	89.6	85.3	76.4	87.3
Telangana	73.7	82.0	85.1	68.0	59.5	75.0	67.0	75.3	74.6	63.6	57.2	67.5	83.2	83.3	89.8	81.7	78.1	86.6

Source: Religion PCA 2011

Table A3.21: District-wise literacy rates among religious groups (Female) in Telangana: 2011

District	Rural + Urban						Rural						Urban					
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	SC	ST	Total
Adilabad	49.4	67.0	59.3	48.8	41.4	51.3	44.1	57.7	51.6	44.6	39.6	45.0	66.2	72.9	72.4	61.6	65.1	67.8
Nizamabad	48.8	66.5	65.8	43.5	34.3	51.5	44.8	57.3	58.3	41.4	32.8	46.1	67.7	74.8	76.8	58.2	67.2	70.3
Karimnagar	53.6	70.7	66.3	50.3	42.2	54.8	49.4	58.8	58.5	47.7	40.3	49.7	68.7	77.8	75.9	63.0	54.7	70.2
Medak	49.6	64.1	63.0	44.3	32.0	51.4	44.2	56.5	49.5	41.3	29.7	45.3	70.1	74.3	77.8	62.5	61.4	71.1
Hyderabad	79.2	79.0	87.0	71.1	62.1	79.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	79.2	79.0	87.0	71.1	62.1	79.3
Ranga Reddy	69.0	68.6	80.9	56.6	45.9	69.4	49.7	58.4	66.5	45.4	35.7	50.6	78.1	71.2	82.4	67.7	62.0	77.4
Mahabubnagar	42.8	63.1	70.2	37.6	30.4	44.7	39.3	52.9	59.7	35.6	29.2	40.1	68.0	76.2	85.3	59.6	55.5	70.2
Nalgonda	53.2	68.1	68.7	50.5	35.6	54.2	48.9	56.8	63.8	47.2	33.7	49.4	73.6	80.3	79.8	70.2	60.4	74.6
Waragal	54.5	71.1	76.0	52.9	39.0	55.7	48.3	58.7	68.0	48.0	37.2	48.7	72.6	78.1	83.3	67.4	57.8	73.5
Khammam	56.7	66.8	68.4	55.1	43.7	57.4	51.5	58.7	58.1	50.5	42.3	51.9	75.3	74.8	82.1	71.9	60.0	75.4
Telangana	55.6	71.6	75.4	49.9	39.4	57.9	46.9	56.9	58.9	44.4	36.9	47.1	74.6	76.8	82.9	66.8	60.8	75.4

Source: Religion PCA 2011

Table A 5.1: Percentage distribution of male population by their principal activity across SRGs and age groups: Rural Telangana

SRG	Age Group	Work Participation			Unemployed			Education		
		1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011
SC	15 - 19	73.1	40.4	5.3	0.0	5.4	4.1	24.9	54.2	83.7
	20-24	94.7	93.4	48.2	1.7	3.1	21.9	3.6	3.5	29.9
	25-59	98.3	98.1	96.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.5
	60-64	69.9	67.3	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ST	15 - 19	71.9	46.3	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	53.4	67.4
	20-24	93.7	73.4	69.7	0.0	1.2	0.9	2.5	25.5	29.5
	25-59	98.1	98.4	99.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	60-64	87.1	100.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OBC	15 - 19	54.7	53.4	8.4	0.2	3.4	6.5	42.5	42.4	84.5
	20-24	90.8	89.0	63.3	2.2	3.1	2.4	6.7	7.9	31.8
	25-59	96.9	97.8	97.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
	60-64	65.2	66.3	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hindu Upper Caste	15 - 19	52.4	34.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	46.3	65.8	100.0
	20-24	83.9	80.8	12.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	14.8	88.0
	25-59	96.3	96.4	97.0	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
	60-64	87.2	85.6	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muslim OBCs	15 - 19	77.2	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	87.2
	20-24	81.3	93.6	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	6.4	38.0
	25-59	95.3	98.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	60-64		100.0			0.0			0.0	
Muslim Upper Caste	15 - 19	21.6	48.0	9.1	3.5	0.0	2.0	60.7	52.0	88.9
	20-24	72.6	89.5	50.2	22.5	0.0	48.6	4.9	10.5	1.2
	25-59	95.1	97.8	96.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
	60-64	50.3	62.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Minorities	15 - 19	57.2	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	38.0	100.0
	20-24	100.0	100.0	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4
	25-59	100.0	99.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	60-64	100.0	100.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	15 - 19	12.7	48.8	10.0	0.2	3.3	4.7	78.9	47.5	83.9
	20-24	61.9	87.8	58.4	0.7	2.4	6.1	34.8	9.3	34.0
	25-59	92.1	97.8	97.5	2.6	0.2	1.6	4.3	0.1	0.4
	60-64	97.3	72.7	95.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: NSSO, 55th Round; NSSO, 61th Round; NSSO, 68th Round.

Table A 5.2: Percentage distribution of female population by their principal activity across SRGs and age groups: Rural Telangana

SRG	Age Group	Work Participation			Unemployed			Education			Domestic Work		
		1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011
SC	15 - 19	71.8	61.9	17.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	10.5	16.6	41.3	14.3	19.5	32.1
	20-24	87.6	70.4	42.4	2.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.6	22.7	9.5	21.2	32.3
	25-59	88.9	88.7	72.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.3	25.6
	60-64	32.3	46.2	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	25.2	13.0
ST	15 - 19	85.2	69.9	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	26.9	60.7	9.3	2.6	8.2
	20-24	88.6	98.7	57.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	11.4	0.4	34.5
	25-59	96.6	92.8	84.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.8	39.8
	60-64	28.1	46.5	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	20.8	14.4
OBC	15 - 19	59.6	56.8	23.6	0.0	1.5	0.4	21.8	29.1	61.3	17.4	11.9	13.1
	20-24	78.7	64.6	58.1	0.0	0.8	3.8	0.7	2.3	4.1	20.6	29.5	33.8
	25-59	84.5	83.7	78.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.9	14.0	21.6
	60-64	35.3	41.8	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	19.9	28.1
HUC	15 - 19	41.2	31.4	4.5	2.4	0.0	0.4	37.5	42.9	89.5	16.5	18.5	5.5
	20-24	50.5	70.0	33.3	1.6	0.6	0.1	12.9	9.4	31.6	34.9	18.6	35.0
	25-59	69.8	76.3	60.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	27.0	21.8	37.6
	60-64	14.0	30.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	31.2	41.3
M-OBC	15 - 19	100.0	43.6	54.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.6	20.3	0.0	41.2	23.7
	20-24	70.9	66.8	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	29.1	33.2	6.0
	25-59	79.3	95.8	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	4.2	43.5
	60-64	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	0.0	76.9
MUC	15 - 19	27.6	28.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	29.5	77.5	20.6	31.8	0.0
	20-24	67.6	3.9	0.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	32.4	85.9	99.1
	25-59	51.2	63.7	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	33.8	33.5
	60-64	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	15.1	100.0
Other Minorities	15 - 19	73.9	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	12.8	100.0	12.1	45.7	0.0
	20-24	30.8	70.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	69.2	29.2	15.4
	25-59	84.0	66.1	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	27.9	55.6
	60-64	95.7		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	4.3	0.0	52.8
All	15 - 19	62.3	53.3	20.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	19.3	28.4	60.1	15.4	15.0	17.3
	20-24	77.7	68.3	47.5	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.7	3.1	12.2	19.8	25.7	36.5
	25-59	83.7	83.8	75.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.4	13.7	23.9
	60-64	30.1		50.4	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	26.4	0.0	29.4

Source: NSSO, 55th Round; NSSO, 61th Round; NSSO, 68th Round.

Table A 5.3: Percentage distribution of male population by their principal activity across SRGs and age groups: Urban Telangana

SRG	Age Group	Work Participation			Unemployed			Education		
		1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011
SC	15 - 19	30.1	33.7	47.3	4.7	5.4	0.0	49.3	58.7	45.3
	20-24	50.2	69.5	46.5	8.1	12.8	0.7	18.4	14.6	52.8
	25-59	93.8	87.5	96.1	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	60-64	61.0	97.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ST	15 - 19	4.4	33.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6	66.7	88.9
	20-24	71.0	55.8	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	44.2	14.7
	25-59	99.2	84.6	97.8	0.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	60-64	77.1		100.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
OBC	15 - 19	25.3	36.8	5.9	5.0	5.3	3.3	63.3	57.8	90.5
	20-24	67.3	56.0	44.7	9.4	10.0	13.6	21.0	33.4	41.7
	25-59	95.2	95.8	97.1	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.1
	60-64	36.7	39.1	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hindu Upper Caste	15 - 19	21.7	10.3	0.5	3.9	0.5	0.5	73.4	89.1	98.9
	20-24	41.0	27.0	55.1	3.5	16.8	0.4	54.6	52.6	44.5
	25-59	94.4	89.3	94.6	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.2	4.1	0.8
	60-64	23.0	28.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muslim OBCs	15 - 19	0.0	74.4	17.2	58.0	0.0	0.1	35.4	25.6	82.8
	20-24	0.0	78.3	49.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	21.7	22.3
	25-59	100.0	94.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	60-64	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muslim Upper Caste	15 - 19	18.3	47.9	22.1	6.0	5.8	17.9	59.8	44.3	59.7
	20-24	49.6	71.0	28.6	23.9	8.3	34.6	20.0	20.6	35.6
	25-59	89.2	95.1	96.5	5.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.6
	60-64	32.2	13.5	23.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Minorities	15 - 19	3.1	29.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	94.3	71.0	100.0
	20-24	72.5	30.3	77.6	0.0	8.7	11.3	22.7	61.0	11.1
	25-59	90.6	66.2	96.5	5.7	8.4	0.0	0.7	7.4	0.0
	60-64	31.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	15 - 19	21.8	39.5	14.3	5.1	4.1	7.3	64.5	55.6	77.6
	20-24	55.1	56.8	45.8	10.2	10.3	14.3	28.6	31.6	39.7
	25-59	93.8	92.5	96.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.3
	60-64	37.8	44.1	37.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: NSSO, 55th Round; NSSO, 61th Round; NSSO, 68th Round.

Table A 5.4: Percentage distribution of female population by their principal activity across SRGs and age groups: Urban Telangana

SRG	Age Group	Work Participation			Unemployed			Education			Domestic Work		
		1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011	1999	2004	2011
SC	15 - 19	9.7	13.8	22.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	38.1	41.3	50.1	39.3	32.7	27.8
	20-24	32.3	23.0	23.4	4.1	4.7	0.6	2.7	13.8	4.0	59.7	57.3	72.0
	25-59	31.9	46.6	39.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	64.3	52.0	52.4
	60-64	3.2	0.0	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	97.7	12.7
ST	15 - 19	41.9	30.5	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	36.7	58.1	12.2	21.4
	20-24	1.9	21.8	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	35.5	19.4	62.9	42.6	40.1
	25-59	51.9	58.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	33.9	71.2
	60-64	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
OBC	15 - 19	23.3	13.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	0.6	39.4	65.7	77.1	24.2	18.7	19.1
	20-24	25.1	36.1	19.5	0.2	3.3	7.2	6.4	13.2	27.2	67.6	47.4	46.0
	25-59	38.3	37.4	31.2	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	4.2	0.1	56.5	55.3	66.8
	60-64	21.8	17.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	39.3	39.3
HUC	15 - 19	0.2	3.6	9.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	67.4	89.8	89.3	30.1	6.2	1.0
	20-24	2.4	26.7	3.5	3.0	19.1	13.6	21.0	13.4	42.8	71.8	37.7	40.2
	25-59	19.6	26.2	13.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.5	75.0	71.5	83.7
	60-64	5.8	10.4	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	44.3	62.0
M-OBC	15 - 19	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	90.6	100.0	1.3	9.4
	20-24	0.0	7.6	3.9	0.0	3.9	1.9	0.0	31.3	2.5	100.0	57.1	91.7
	25-59	14.2	13.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	86.2	85.3
	60-64	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		75.9
MUC	15 - 19	3.8	6.2	4.9	2.7	1.5	0.0	53.6	55.5	87.1	28.3	26.0	8.0
	20-24	6.3	15.7	5.8	4.5	0.0	5.1	4.8	4.4	11.6	74.3	79.4	75.3
	25-59	7.5	20.9	10.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	87.7	73.9	86.1
	60-64	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	45.3	67.7
Other Minorities	15 - 19	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.8	9.9	100.0	30.2	90.1	0.0
	20-24	10.7	85.1	0.0	9.6	4.7	18.3	57.2	0.0	0.7	20.9	10.3	81.0
	25-59	31.7	26.2	43.9	0.0	1.1	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	68.3	71.6	46.6
	60-64	17.7	0.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	14.1
All	15 - 19	11.6	9.1	6.5	2.3	2.2	0.3	47.5	70.4	79.3	30.3	16.3	13.9
	20-24	17.4	25.9	14.4	2.5	5.7	6.2	12.2	14.4	20.8	65.6	53.2	58.0
	25-59	27.0	31.9	25.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.5	68.1	63.4	70.8
	60-64	11.5	11.6	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	43.9	53.6

Source: NSSO, 55th Round; NSSO, 61th Round; NSSO, 68th Round.

Table A 5.5: Distribution of non-agricultural workers by sub-sectors (usual principal status), 2011-12

Non- agricultural Sub-sectors	Male				Female			
	All Hindu	All Muslim	Other Minorities	All	All Hindu	All Muslim	Other Minorities	All
	Rural							
Manufacturing	21	14	0	20	56	83	0	58
Construction	15	12	10	15	8	9	0	8
Trade & Hotels	22	31	0	22	22	7	0	21
Transport	20	31	2	20	1	0	0	1
Other Services	20	12	88	20	14	1	100	13
	Urban							
Manufacturing	15	7	11	13	32	62	5	34
Construction	13	13	53	14	4	1	5	4
Trade & Hotels	18	40	4	23	18	11	9	17
Transport	15	26	3	18	5	0	0	4
Other Services	37	12	28	32	41	26	70	41

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Table A 5.6: Percent distribution of regular salaried persons by type of work/job, locality and religion

Locality	Type of work	SC	ST	BC	Others	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim- Others	Muslim -All	Other minorities	All
Rural	Agriculture	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.9
	Manufacturing	4.5	0.0	8.9	11.1	7.9	15.2	8.9	14.2	3.9	9.4
	Construction	1.8	8.3	2.9	4.8	3.1	2.5	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.0
	Transport	14.3	8.3	13.3	4.8	12.3	15.6	13.3	15.2	8.8	12.8
	Business/Trade	4.5	0.0	7.2	3.2	5.9	6.3	4.4	6.0	4.9	5.8
	Hotels/restaurant	2.7	4.2	2.9	1.6	2.7	4.6	0.0	3.9	2.0	3.0
	Education	6.3	8.3	8.4	9.5	8.1	6.3	8.9	6.7	9.8	7.8
	Government	19.6	25.0	13.3	14.3	15.2	11.0	11.1	11.0	23.5	14.8
	Office work	11.6	16.7	15.6	23.8	15.8	6.3	8.9	6.7	15.7	13.0
	Other works	33.9	29.2	26.5	27.0	28.2	31.2	40.0	32.6	27.5	29.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Agriculture	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
	Manufacturing	8.3	10.7	8.4	2.2	8.0	7.9	9.0	8.1	6.3	7.8
	Construction	3.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.3
	Transport	12.0	7.1	9.9	8.7	10.3	18.4	16.9	18.0	7.0	14.3
	Business/Trade	8.9	14.3	11.9	21.7	11.8	10.8	15.2	11.8	4.1	10.4
	Hotels/restaurant	1.6	0.0	3.3	2.2	2.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
	Education	6.8	7.1	9.1	6.5	8.2	7.7	6.2	7.3	10.7	8.1
	Government	14.1	21.4	11.4	19.6	13.2	8.1	6.5	7.7	16.9	10.7
	Office work	16.1	14.3	16.2	21.7	16.5	12.8	12.4	12.7	22.1	15.3
	Other works	28.1	25.0	27.9	17.4	27.1	32.3	29.9	31.8	29.3	30.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Agriculture	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
	Manufacturing	6.9	5.8	8.6	7.3	8.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	5.9	8.1
	Construction	3.0	3.8	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.7
	Transport	12.8	7.7	11.5	6.4	11.2	18.0	16.6	17.6	7.3	13.9
	Business/Trade	7.2	7.7	9.7	11.0	9.1	10.1	14.1	11.0	4.2	9.3
	Hotels/restaurant	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1
	Education	6.6	7.7	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.5	6.5	7.2	10.5	8.1
	Government	16.1	23.1	12.3	16.5	14.1	8.5	6.9	8.2	18.0	11.7
	Office work	14.5	15.4	15.9	22.9	16.2	11.8	12.1	11.8	21.1	14.7
	Other works	30.3	26.9	27.3	22.9	27.6	32.2	30.9	31.9	29.0	30.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table A 5.7: Percent distribution of self employed (in non-agriculture) HH members by type of work, locality and religion

Locality	Type of work	SC	ST	BC	Others	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim- Others	Muslim- All	Other minorities	All
Rural	Manufacturing	9.8	21.7	18.6	11.3	17.0	16.9	29.0	18.9	17.7	17.8
	Construction	4.9	0.0	2.2	3.8	2.6	4.7	7.2	5.1	4.8	3.7
	Transport	34.4	30.4	12.9	7.5	15.6	23.3	18.8	22.5	17.7	18.5
	Business/Trade	27.9	34.8	35.0	56.6	36.3	32.6	27.5	31.7	40.3	34.7
	Hotels/restaurant	3.3	0.0	2.0	5.7	2.4	6.7	7.2	6.8	3.2	4.2
	Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Other works	19.7	13.0	29.3	15.1	26.1	15.7	10.1	14.8	16.1	20.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Manufacturing	11.8	14.3	19.7	2.6	16.3	15.0	11.8	14.3	13.1	14.6
	Construction	3.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	4.6	2.1
	Transport	15.7	42.9	8.3	7.7	10.1	14.1	14.9	14.3	20.0	14.0
	Business/Trade	54.9	42.9	48.0	74.4	52.1	53.0	53.7	53.2	41.5	52.1
	Hotels/restaurant	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	4.6	2.4
	Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3
	Other works	13.7	0.0	18.3	12.8	16.6	13.8	14.9	14.1	14.6	14.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	Manufacturing	10.7	20.0	19.0	7.6	16.7	15.5	15.1	15.4	14.6	15.8
	Construction	4.5	0.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.7	4.7	2.7
	Transport	25.9	33.3	11.2	7.6	13.5	16.4	15.6	16.3	19.3	15.6
	Business/Trade	40.2	36.7	39.7	64.1	42.3	47.8	48.8	48.0	41.1	45.7
	Hotels/restaurant	1.8	0.0	2.7	4.3	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.1
	Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2
	Other works	17.0	10.0	25.3	14.1	22.5	14.3	14.0	14.2	15.1	16.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table A5.8: Daily wage earnings (Rs.) of regular/salaried (15-64 years) in non-agriculture sector by type of enterprise: Urban Telangana-2011-12 (male workers)

SRGs	Informal	Public limited	Private limited	All Types
HSC	304	458	344	332
HST	195	106		157
HOBC	347	443	438	390
HUC	599	710	979	736
MOBC	271	277	376	299
MUC	266	542	318	329
Other Minorities	353	535	675	448
All Groups	353	493	520	425

Source: NSSO 68th Round on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12.

Table A5.9: Distribution of workers by sector across religions for rural male: 2011

District	Hindus		Muslims		Other Minorities		all	
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
Adilabad	78.1	21.9	50.8	49.2	72.2	27.8	76.6	23.4
Nizamabad	74.5	25.5	50.1	49.9	63.7	36.3	72.1	27.9
Karimnagar	69.2	30.8	42.1	57.9	63.7	36.3	68.3	31.7
Medak	73.4	26.6	51.8	48.2	71.9	28.1	71.6	28.4
Hyderabad								
Ranga Reddy	63.5	36.5	49.9	50.1	39.0	61.0	62.2	37.8
Mahbubnagar	73.5	26.5	45.8	54.2	64.0	36.0	72.0	28.0
Nalgonda	69.1	30.9	46.4	53.6	58.8	41.2	68.2	31.8
Warangal	75.4	24.6	51.0	49.0	67.0	33.0	74.6	25.4
Khammam	79.7	20.3	56.5	43.5	62.8	37.2	78.7	21.3
Telangana	73.0	27.0	49.3	50.7	63.3	36.7	71.7	28.3

Source: Census, 2011

Table A5.10: Distribution of workers by sector across religions for rural female: 2011

District	Hindus		Muslims		Other Minorities		All	
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
Adilabad	78.3	21.7	55.4	44.6	79.7	20.3	77.4	22.6
Nizamabad	64.0	36.0	42.2	57.8	58.0	42.0	62.5	37.5
Karimnagar	74.9	25.1	48.1	51.9	72.5	27.5	74.3	25.7
Medak	81.7	18.3	70.5	29.5	82.1	17.9	81.2	18.8
Hyderabad								
Ranga Reddy	82.2	17.8	74.9	25.1	57.3	42.7	81.5	18.5
Mahbubnagar	87.5	12.5	68.3	31.7	74.0	26.0	86.7	13.3
Nalgonda	87.7	12.3	79.2	20.8	73.2	26.8	87.3	12.7
Warangal	90.7	9.3	80.2	19.8	76.2	23.8	90.4	9.6
Khammam	91.8	8.2	86.9	13.1	80.5	19.5	91.5	8.5
Telangana	82.7	17.3	65.4	34.6	74.3	25.7	82.0	18.0

Source: Census, 2011

Table A5.11: Distribution of workers by sector across religions for urban male: 2011

District	Hindus		Muslims		Other Minorities		All	
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
Adilabad	10.6	89.4	5.1	94.9	7.6	92.4	9.4	90.6
Nizamabad	12.7	87.3	5.5	94.5	6.6	93.4	10.2	89.8
Karimnagar	10.3	89.7	4.3	95.7	7.9	92.1	9.4	90.6
Medak	10.5	89.5	6.3	93.7	7.1	92.9	9.7	90.3
Hyderabad	2.6	97.4	3.3	96.7	2.3	97.7	2.9	97.1
Ranga Reddy	4.2	95.8	3.4	96.6	3.2	96.8	4.1	95.9
Mahbubnagar	13.7	86.3	3.9	96.1	6.4	93.6	11.3	88.7
Nalgonda	10.9	89.1	4.2	95.8	5.7	94.3	10.0	90.0
Warangal	10.0	90.0	2.8	97.2	5.8	94.2	9.0	91.0
Khammam	12.2	87.8	6.2	93.8	8.6	91.4	11.4	88.6
Telangana	7.0	93.0	3.8	96.2	3.9	96.1	6.2	93.8

Source: Census, 2011

Table A5.12: Distribution of workers by sector across religions for urban female: 2011

District	Hindus		Muslims		Other Minorities		All	
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
Adilabad	23.8	76.2	9.9	90.1	17.9	82.1	21.2	78.8
Nizamabad	15.4	84.6	6.2	93.8	5.9	94.1	13.5	86.5
Karimnagar	17.6	82.4	5.2	94.8	13.8	86.2	16.1	83.9
Medak	21.1	78.9	12.1	87.9	12.3	87.7	19.8	80.2
Hyderabad	4.8	95.2	7.8	92.2	3.9	96.1	5.8	94.2
Ranga Reddy	7.7	92.3	6.8	93.2	4.4	95.6	7.5	92.5
Mahbubnagar	29.3	70.7	10.3	89.7	8.5	91.5	25.9	74.1
Nalgonda	26.1	73.9	13.3	86.7	10.0	90.0	24.7	75.3
Warangal	28.0	72.0	9.8	90.2	10.1	89.9	26.2	73.8
Khammam	29.9	70.1	19.0	81.0	14.3	85.7	28.5	71.5
Telangana	15.1	84.9	8.3	91.7	6.4	93.6	13.6	86.4

Source: Census, 2011

Table A 5.13: Distribution of HH by major sources of income and religion

	SC	ST	BC	Others	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim- Others	Muslim- All	Other minorities	All
RURAL										
Agriculture	37.5	45.3	51.4	71.0	50.4	34.6	35.6	34.8	41.6	44.4
Salary	23.5	21.1	20.5	27.5	21.8	21.5	18.1	20.8	20.9	21.4
Daily wages	83.0	77.9	75.5	33.5	73.0	68.6	70.4	68.9	82.5	72.7
Rents	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
Gulf	3.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.6	3.8	3.2	3.7	1.2	2.8
Business	6.6	7.4	11.8	12.5	10.7	13.4	6.9	12.2	6.9	10.7
Pensioner	34.9	28.4	26.9	21.0	28.0	23.8	26.9	24.4	29.1	26.9
Tailoring	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2
Transport	2.3	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3
From parents	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
URBAN										
Agriculture	5.7	17.6	10.3	16.4	9.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.7	4.0
Salary	52.7	43.1	48.1	46.6	48.9	40.9	41.2	41.0	60.5	45.3
Daily wages	52.3	56.9	53.8	19.2	51.2	50.6	49.5	50.4	37.1	48.8
Rents	1.9	2.0	2.9	6.8	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.4
Gulf	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.2	1.4
Business	9.5	7.8	19.9	37.0	17.9	21.7	21.4	21.6	12.0	19.5
Pensioner	24.6	25.5	25.6	15.1	24.6	21.3	17.2	20.3	19.4	21.1
Tailoring	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.9
Transport	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	2.4	3.1
From parents	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
ALL										
Agriculture	24.7	35.6	37.8	56.4	36.6	10.7	9.2	10.4	20.0	21.1
Salary	35.2	28.8	29.6	32.6	31.0	35.5	36.0	35.6	45.5	35.2
Daily wages	70.7	70.5	68.3	29.7	65.5	55.6	54.2	55.3	54.4	58.9
Rents	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8
Gulf	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.5	0.6	2.0
Business	7.7	7.5	14.5	19.0	13.1	19.4	18.1	19.1	10.0	15.8
Pensioner	30.8	27.4	26.5	19.4	26.8	22.0	19.4	21.4	23.1	23.6
Tailoring	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.6
Transport	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	1.9	2.8
From parents	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table A 5.14: Percent distribution of HHs by monthly income, locality and religion

Locality	Monthly income	SC	ST	BC	Others	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All	
Rural	Less than 10000/-	63.8	48.4	58.4	44	57.6	60.58	58.8	60.2	60.6	58.8	
	10000 to 20000	29.9	42.1	34.3	40	34.4	30.77	35.19	31.6	33	33.3	
	20000 to 30000	4.1	5.3	5.3	8.5	5.3	5.45	3.7	5.2	3.7	5.1	
	30000 to 40000	1	1.1	1.5	5	1.7	1.82	1.39	1.7	1.2	1.7	
	40000 and above	1.2	3.1	0.5	2.5	1	1.38	0.92	1.3	1.5	1.1	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Mean	10273	11951	10579	13703	10887	10460	9988	10372	10221	10221	10648
	Median	8000	10000	9000	10583	9000	8500	8583	8500	8708	8708	8917
	Less than 10000/-	46.2	41.2	47.5	38.4	46.3	44.21	42.84	43.9	33.9	33.9	43.1
	10000 to 20000	39	37.3	40.7	45.2	40.4	38.66	39.05	38.8	41.5	41.5	39.5
Urban	20000 to 30000	7.2	13.7	6	9.6	6.9	9.87	10.95	10.1	13.4	9.8	
	30000 to 40000	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	4.04	3.51	3.9	5.1	3.9	
	40000 and above	3.79	3.92	2.94	4.11	3.3	3.22	3.65	3.3	6.05	3.68	
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Mean	13427	13771	12538	14319	12938	14304	16032	13742	16032	13875	
	Median	10000	11000	10000	12000	10000	10000	12000	10000	12000	10000	
	Less than 10000/-	56.8	45.9	54.8	42.5	53.7	48.73	46.44	48.2	44.1	49.7	
	10000 to 20000	33.5	40.4	36.4	41.4	36.4	36.48	38.18	36.9	38.2	36.9	
	20000 to 30000	5.3	8.2	5.5	8.8	5.9	8.65	9.31	8.8	9.8	7.8	
	30000 to 40000	2.1	2.1	2	4.4	2.2	3.42	3.03	3.3	3.6	3	
Total	40000 and above	2.3	3.4	1.3	2.9	1.8	2.72	3.03	2.8	4.3	2.6	
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Mean	11536	12587	11228	13868	11587	12712	13329	12848	13821	12507	
	Median	9000	10000	9167	10833	9250	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	

Locality	Monthly income	SC	ST	BC	Others	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
GHMC	Less than 10000/-	29.6	14.3	38.2	33.3	34	36.03	37.61	36.5	23.8	34.6
	10000 to 20000	52	42.8	48.6	55.6	50.3	45.72	42.95	45	51.1	46.4
	20000 to 30000	11.2	28.6	8.1	7.4	9.7	11.45	11.75	11.4	15	11.8
	30000 to 40000	4.1	14.3	2.2	3.7	3.4	4.32	4.06	4.3	5.2	4.2
	40000 and above	3.1	0	2.9	0	2.6	2.48	3.63	2.8	4.9	3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non- GHMC	Mean	14781	17214	13964	12475	14198	14187	15240	14474	16891	14746
	Median	12000	15000	11083	12000	12000	11500	11250	11500	13417	12000
	Less than 10000/-	61.5	47.5	56	43.5	55.6	56.2	54.9	55.9	51.5	55.2
	10000 to 20000	30.3	40.3	35.6	39.8	35.1	31	33.5	31.6	33.5	33.4
	20000 to 30000	4.3	7.2	5.3	8.9	5.5	7	7	7	7.8	6.4
	30000 to 40000	1.8	1.4	1.9	4.5	2.1	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.6
Non- GHMC	40000 and above	2.1	3.6	1.2	3.3	1.68	2.9	2.5	2.78	4.1	2.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Mean	10970	12354	11034	14021	11342	11851	11496	11785	12696	11696
	Median	8250	10000	9167	10750	9167	9000	9000	9000	9500	9000

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table A 5.15: Percent distribution of HHs by monthly expenditure and religion

Monthly expenditure	SC	ST	BC	Others	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
RURAL										
less than 5000	71.6	60.0	65.8	47.5	64.9	47.9	53.6	49.0	67.8	60.2
5000 – 10000	24.9	35.8	31.3	42.4	31.3	43.4	36.5	42.1	27.7	34.3
10000 – 20000	3.6	4.2	2.8	9.6	3.7	8.0	9.5	8.3	4.5	5.2
20000 and above	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Expenditure (Mean)	4145	4592	4345	5204	4400	5296	5293	5295	4275	4668
Expenditure (Median)	4000	4000	4000	5000	4000	5000	4500	5000	4000	4000
URBAN:										
less than 5000	36.0	39.2	37.9	20.8	36.4	23.5	18.2	22.2	34.1	26.9
5000 – 10000	52.7	51.0	52.9	62.5	53.4	57.6	59.8	58.1	49.9	56.0
10000 – 20000	11.0	9.8	7.9	15.3	9.3	16.4	20.1	17.2	14.6	15.1
20000 and above	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Expenditure (Mean)	5825	5806	5717	7049	5838	6969	7441	7086	6338	6713
Expenditure (Median)	5000	5000	5000	6000	5000	6000	6000	6000	5000	6000
ALL:										
less than 5000	57.3	52.7	56.6	40.4	55.1	30.2	26.1	29.3	46.9	41.0
5000 – 10000	36.0	41.1	38.5	47.8	38.9	53.7	54.6	53.9	41.5	46.8
10000 - 20000	6.5	6.2	4.5	11.1	5.6	14.1	17.7	14.9	10.7	10.9
20000 and above	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Expenditure (Mean)	4819	5016	4800	5696	4892	6513	6940	6615	5552	5847
Expenditure (Median)	4000	4250	4000	5000	4000	6000	6000	6000	5000	5000
GHMC										

Monthly expenditure	SC	ST	BC	Others	Hindu - All	Muslim-BC-E	Muslim-Others	Muslim-All	Other minorities	All
less than 5000	22.4	28.6	22.1	11.1	21.3	12.6	11.9	12.4	24.4	15.0
5000 - 10000	66.3	71.4	66.9	77.8	67.9	64.3	61.0	63.4	59.0	63.4
10000 - 20000	11.2	0.0	7.4	11.1	9.0	21.1	24.5	22.0	14.5	19.5
20000 and above	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Expenditure (Mean)	6301	5786	6718	7000	6570	7609	8056	7738	6785	7479
Expenditure (Median)	6000	5000	6000	6000	6000	7000	7000	7000	6000	6500
NON-GHMC										
Non-GHMC: less than 5000	63.4	54.0	59.0	43.6	58.3	40.5	39.7	40.3	55.1	50.4
5000 - 10000	30.7	39.6	36.4	44.4	36.1	47.5	48.4	47.7	35.1	40.8
10000 - 20000	5.7	6.5	4.3	11.1	5.3	10.0	11.2	10.2	9.4	7.8
20000 and above	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Expenditure (Mean)	4559	4977	4664	5551	4734	5869	5922	5880	5104	5258
Expenditure (Median)	4000	4000	4000	5000	4000	5000	5000	5000	4000	4500

Source: Sample Survey Conducted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) for Commission of Inquiry, 2016.

Table A6.1: Bank accounts across education levels

	Hindu	Muslim
Not Literate	74.44	79.15
Primary	79.37	89.3
Secondary	90.18	93.77
Graduate	94.62	98.38
Total	81.28	88

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table A 6.2: Proportion of credit agencies in total loans

Credit Agency	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Co-operatives	15.6	11.8	18.3	15.4	8.5	5.0	5.0	8.2
Banks	16.1	14.0	21.3	16.1	13.7	8.7	17.1	13.6
SHGs	7.1	5.6	6.3	6.9	17.4	14.5	27.3	17.5
Money Lenders/input suppliers	35.3	22.7	22.2	33.2	52.8	47.0	41.2	52.2
Relatives/friends	16.7	31.8	18.9	18.4	4.9	17.9	8.5	5.6
Others	9.3	14.2	13.0	10.0	2.8	6.9	0.9	3.0

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table A 6.3: Proportion of loans from different schemes

Type of Scheme	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Differential Interest rate	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
PMRY	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SGSY	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	5.8	1.1	2.9	5.5
SJSRY	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
Under Minority Scheme	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.01	0.11
State Govt Scheme	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.4	3.9	10.9	0.6	4.1
Not Covered by Any Scheme	59.2	66.1	50.0	59.4	63.8	69.2	66.1	64.1
Kisan Credit Card	5.1	3.5	2.6	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Crop Loan	6.5	2.3	5.9	6.0	11.8	3.0	5.8	11.2
Other Scheme	25.0	25.2	39.3	25.8	13.7	15.2	24.1	14.1

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table A 6.4: Proportion of different loan types in all loans by households

Type of Loan	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Short term-Pledged	18	17.8	26.7	18.4	8.4	11	9.5	8.5
Short term-Non-Pledged	29	34.6	22.1	29.2	20.1	24.2	9.4	20
Medium term	30.1	27.7	24	29.5	51.4	43.9	70.9	51.6
Long Term	23	19.9	27.3	22.9	20.1	20.9	10.2	19.8

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table A 6.5: Weighted average rate of interest on loans

Religion	All India	Telangana
Hindu	15.4	16.1
Muslim	16.1	16.3
Others	14.2	18.9
Total	15.3	15.2

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table A 6.6: Statement showing the bank-wise and beneficiaries-wise information for the financial year 2015-16 (Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name Of The Bank	No. Of Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries Caste Wise Breakup																			
				Sc			St			Bc			Muslims			Others							
				Beneficiaries	Amount	7	Beneficiaries	Amount	8	Beneficiaries	Amount	9	Beneficiaries	Amount	10	Beneficiaries	Amount	11	Beneficiaries	Amount	12	Beneficiaries	Amount
1	Axis Bank	4215	34130.42	439	3195.6	310	1571.96	2626	24072.81	598	3103.26	242	2186.79										
2	Bank Of Maharashtra	18220	300069.45	1746	2275	2618	2318	3847	6473	687	9336	10009	289001										
3	Central Bank Of India	117506	948602.94	6705	5295.07	10006	6485.97	37279	49372.7	4422	5273.9	59094	882175										
4	Corporation Bank	70150	5582.24	3044	57.86	1583	32.74	11400	212.58	2230	80.32	54123	5279.06										
5	Dena Bank	5915	31068.00	252	1069	46	45	729	1882	468	1156	4420	26916										
6	Sbh	1408798	4105249.49	39089	40030.1	61515	52367.05	117633	116902.65	30708	52400.32	1159853	3843549										
7	Tgb	533797	416253.90	186829	47215.49	60605	45423.75	176153	137363.80	46155	71575.89	64055	#####										
8	Union Bank Of India	149960	443524.17	17892	12842.91	8243	9441.83	21802	15641.81	4723	6294.55	714	2390.76										
9	Syndicate Bank	32621	440.37	3588	48.44	1957	26.42	4893	66.06	305	4.12	21878	295.33										
10	Andhra Bank	977881	3972978.86	33711	32487.01	40246	28729.74	155954	164441.92	68922	94565.38	679048	3652754.8										
11	Tscab	1239620	498574.89	180608	64373.34	105579	47080.21	534990	200599.77	47327	20834.10	371116	165687.47										
12	Federal Bank	7929	99118.36	13	85.86	13	69.43	217	744.81	4168	69202.1	3518	29016.16										
13	Total	4566612	10855593	473916	208975.68	292721	193592.098	1067523	717773.91	210713	333825.94	2428070	9e+06										

Source: State Level Banker's Committee.

Table A6.7: Proportion loans under various types of loan purpose

Type of Purpose	All India				Telangana			
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Farming	21.8	11.5	18.1	20.5	27.1	4.1	11.1	25.7
Non-Farm Business	6.5	11.2	7.2	7	4.4	11.7	2.1	4.7
Debt repayment	2.5	2.9	5.4	2.7	0.9	0.3	3	0.9
Investment expenditure	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	0	0.3
Education	3.5	1.9	5.6	3.5	3.6	1.9	4	3.5
Medical Treatment	10	11.3	9.1	10.1	6.4	10.7	13.9	6.8
Housing	14.1	15.9	17.8	14.5	8.8	10.7	13.7	9
Household consumption	36.5	38.9	29.9	36.4	42.9	56.6	39.1	43.4
Other	5	6.3	6.8	5.3	5.6	4	13.2	5.8

Source: Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO- 70th Round, 2013.

Table A6.8: Corporation-wise beneficiary report

S.No	Corporation Name	Total Registrations	Public Registrations	Eseva Registrations	MPDO / Municipal Commissioner / District Head Office Registrations	Subsidy (in lakhs)
1	SC Corporation	150601	84302	0	66299	243041.4
2	ST Corporation	72009	53667	0	18342	104167.2
3	BC Corporation	131386	95198	0	36188	210614.5
4	T.S. Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	3000	1660	0	1340	2565.25
5	T.S. Nayee Brahmin Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	2906	1647	0	1259	2565.85
6	T.S. Vaddera Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	2655	1738	0	917	2163.2
7	T.S. Sagara(Uppara) Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	885	544	0	341	811
8	T.S. Krishna Balija, Poosala Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	956	538	0	418	849
9	T.S. Valmiki/Boya Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	3450	3046	0	404	3321.5
10	T.S. Bhattraja Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	254	156	0	98	183.5
11	T.S.StateKummariShalivahana Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	2619	1474	0	1145	2289.7
12	T.S. State Viswabrahmins Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad	3370	1856	0	1514	3094.15
13	T.S. Medara Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad	1601	914	0	687	1281.25
14	Telangana Toddy Tappers Co-Operative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad	2240	1600	0	640	2168
15	TS Minorities Finance Corp	153906	141141	0	12765	270394.1
16	TS Christian Minorities Finance Corp	5229	4304	0	925	10679.43
	Total	537067	393785		143282	860189

Source: Telangana State Online Beneficiary Management and Monitoring System (Accessed on 18th July, 2016)

Table A 6.9: Self-help groups caste-wise

Statement showing the self-help groups caste wise in rural area													
S.No	Name of District / ITDA	SHG						Member					
		Total	SC	ST	BC	OC	Minority	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC	Minority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Adilabad	24528	5731	2996	14386	904	511	273064	64204	35097	147037	18130	8614
2	Bhadrachalam	12961	1755	6170	4544	476	16	124476	14242	56880	30657	37996	541
3	Eturnagaram	4949	640	2123	2057	98	31	51370	6785	21749	19115	2502	1226
4	Karimnagar	57826	13635	1820	39462	2473	436	637232	150707	23135	401111	53117	9174
5	Khammam	33264	7276	7147	16206	2389	246	313817	69828	68936	130515	38690	5869
6	Mahabubnagar	51254	9879	4689	33957	1805	923	628473	127466	64064	359336	52296	25435
7	Medak	42871	9295	2317	28691	1500	1065	465963	105106	29015	273534	36497	21844
8	Nalgonda	62045	12418	7084	39270	2814	459	650356	138508	79128	351541	67649	13553
9	Nizamabad	41542	7318	3535	26278	2139	2272	429087	79282	38786	244401	35201	31461
10	Ranga Reddy	36008	7679	2400	22851	2020	1056	368879	82972	28926	194736	43045	19225
11	Utnoor	14156	2549	5364	5591	332	320	163347	29756	62959	59417	6866	4544
12	Warangal	49640	9553	7564	30868	1462	193	568585	110695	90090	320874	39040	7910
TOTAL		431044	87728	53209	264161	18412	7528	4674649	979551	598765	2532274	431029	149396

Source: CEO, SERP, TS

Statement showing the district wise & caste wise self help groups in urban areas													
Sl.No.	District	Total		SC		ST		BC		Muslims		Others	
		SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Adilabad	191	1844	8	317	3	75	26	1043	11	305	143	1395
2	GHMC	1315	12823	32	2245	5	352	170	7584	18	965	1090	10672
3	Karimnagar	242	2278	9	321	1	16	56	1494	8	245	168	1611
4	Khammam	110	1052		274	1	112	4	565	1	60	94	907
5	Mahabubnagar	178	1794	2	195	2	64	31	1065	8	377	135	1363
6	Medak	153	1509	1	176	1	15	13	866	9	327	129	1273
7	Nalgonda	186	1740	11	314	0	55	30	1007	3	211	142	1341
8	Nizamabad	212	2024	1	128	0	17	26	1248	8	546	177	1702
9	Ranga Reddy	206	2024	30	536	3	81	36	970	2	185	135	1313
10	Warangal	302	2918	13	630	1	145	23	1575	4	441	261	2543
	Total	3095	30006	117	5136	17	932	415	17417	72	3662	2474	24120

Source: Mission director ,MEPMA,TS

Table A 6.10: District-wise and caste-wise bank linkage particulars

Statement showing the district wise & caste wise bank linkage particulars in rural area																
SNo.	District Name	TOTAL			SC			ST			BC		OC		Minority	
		Achievement			Achievement			Achievement			Achievement		Achievement		Achievement	
		No. of SHGs	Amt. (Lakhs)		No. of SHGs	Amt. (Lakhs)		No. of SHGs	Amt. (Lakhs)		No. of SHGs	Amt. (Lakhs)		No. of SHGs	Amt. (Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	11	12			
1	Adilabad	4850	13949.93	1002	2770.73	576	1258	2814	8795.57	327	686.24	131	439.87			
2	Karimnagar	13795	44151.12	2995	9374.17	266	801.4	9289	31053.8	1157	2682.88	88	238.84			
3	Khammam	14889	52375.03	2697	8991.3	3471	10182	7391	28046.9	1237	4818.36	93	336.83			
4	Mahabubnagar	10558	33086.84	1894	5506.28	935	2961	6862	22285.1	678	1770.87	189	563.69			
5	Medak	11681	45630.06	2419	9518.79	422	1482	7656	31243.8	940	2412.53	244	972.49			
6	Nalgonda	16507	57495.03	3172	10704.53	1689	6040	10511	37356.4	1011	2962.88	124	430.75			
7	Nizamabad	12141	37039.06	1961	5754.54	626	1534	7776	24773.8	1164	2964.33	614	2012			
8	Ranga Reddy	7955	24235	1587	4497.96	422	1341	4724	15193.1	975	2498.21	247	704.92			
9	Warangal	14636	47885.18	2293	7004.26	2066	5852	9425	32740.2	780	2059.84	72	228.68			
	TOTAL	107012	355847.25	20020	64122.56	10473	31451.4	66448	231488.67	8269	22856.14	1802	5928.07			

Source: CEO, SERP, TS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICT WISE & CASTE WISE BANK LINKAGE IN URBAN AREAS														(Rs. In lakhs)	
SNo.	District Name	Total		SC		ST		BC		Minority		Others			
		SHGs	Amount	SHGs	Amount	SHGs	Amount	SHGs	Amount	SHGs	Amount	SHGs	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Adilabad	1721	4954.35	211	650.56	23	65.05	883	2899.56	207	654.27	397	684.91		
2	GHMC	7220	18663.45	540	1512.55	75	203.36	2027	6513.63	258	744.14	4320	9689.77		
3	Karimnagar	2765	10645.11	267	1068.24	15	73	1363	5786.38	215	818.1	905	2899.39		
4	Khammam	2959	9728.61	370	1184.99	156	431.61	1523	5145.8	100	277.37	810	2688.84		
5	Mahabubnagar	1862	6462.46	104	363.68	40	172	929	3657.42	229	821.5	560	1447.86		
6	Medak	1770	6075.22	164	643.74	13	45.7	851	3322.9	295	991.6	447	1071.28		
7	Nalgonda	1898	6644.26	191	644.8	59	240.1	962	3693.51	139	456.75	547	1609.1		
8	Nizamabad	1888	6029.43	91	319.75	11	45.5	778	2840.23	319	1097.82	689	1726.13		
9	Ranga Reddy	1576	4591.72	245	684.3	38	109.25	579	1879.38	109	351.49	605	1567.3		
10	Warangal	4011	13710.73	535	1626.8	100	344.35	2474	9258.63	268	900.05	634	1580.9		
	Total	27670	87505.34	2718	8699.41	530	1729.92	12369	44997.44	2139	7113.09	9914	24965.48		

Source: State Level Banker's Committee.

Table A8.1: Government departments / PSUs from where data on share of Muslim employees could not be received

Sl.No.	Name of the Department / PSU
1	2
1.	Managing Director, State Co-operative Bank.
2.	Secretary, Telangana Co-operative Tribunal.
3.	Commissioner & Director of Agricultural Marketing.
4.	V.C. & M.D., Telangana State Agro Industries Development Corporation.
5.	M.D., T.S Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.
6.	Commissioner of Intermediate Education.
7.	Secretary, TREI Society.
8.	Director, Urdu Academy.
9.	Chairman & M.D., Southern Power Distribution Corporation Limited.
10.	Chairman & M.D., Northern Power Distribution Corporation Limited.
11.	DG & Spl C.S., E.P.T.R.I.
12.	GAD – Services Principal Secretary (Political).
13.	Chairman, T.S. Press Academy.
14.	Director General, Centre for Good Governance.
15.	CEO & Principal Secretary to Government, GAD, Elections.
16.	Secretary, YogadhyanaParishad.
17.	Director General, Telangana Special Protection Force.
18.	Director of Sainik Welfare.
19.	VC & Housing Commissioner, Telangana Housing Board.
20.	Director of Handlooms and Textiles.
21.	Director of Mines and Geology.
22.	VC & MD, T.S. Leather Industries Development Corporation Limited.
23.	VC & MD, T.S. Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited.
24.	VC & MD, TS IDC.
25.	Commissioner, P & D of Godavari Basin.
26.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Warangal.
27.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Ramagundam.
28.	Director of Town & Country Planning.
29.	MD, HMWS & SB.
30.	Special Officer, Commissioner & Administrator, QQSUDA, Hyderabad.
31.	Director General, T.S. Engineering Research Labs.
32.	Commissioner, Resettlement & Rehabilitation.
33.	Commissioner, Institute of P.R & R.D.
34.	CEO, Employment Generation and Marketing Mission.

Sl.No.	Name of the Department / PSU
1	2
35.	Engineer in Chief, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation.
36.	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
37.	Commissioner of Survey Settlements and Land Records.
38.	Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise.
39.	Commissioner & Inspector General, Registration and Stamps.
40.	Director, Telangana Excise Academy.
41.	Director, T.S. Study Circle for B.C.
42.	Director, T.S. Study Circle for Minorities.
43.	Commissioner / Director, Tribal Welfare.
44.	Secretary, TSWREI.
45.	Director of Juvenile Welfare Correction Services and Welfare of Street Children.
46.	Director of NCC.
47.	MD, TS Beverages Corporation Limited.
48.	VC & MD, NREDCAP.
49.	MD, Telangana State Finance Corporation.
50.	VC & MD, Rajiv Swagruha Corporation.
51.	VC & MD, TS Power Finance Corporation Limited.
52.	VC & MD, Overseas Manpower Company AP Limited.
53.	MD, TS Road Development Corporation Limited.
54.	MD, AP Tribal Power Corporation Limited (TRIPCO).
55.	MD, AP Tribal Mining Corporation Limited (TRIMCO).
56.	Director, Protocol Department.
57.	Chairman, Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts.
58.	Director of Municipal Administration & Urban Development.
59.	Director of Physically Handicapped.
60.	CEO, Arogyasri Health Care Trust.
61.	MD, TS Fishermen Co-op Societies Federation.
62.	Director, State Hindi Academy.
63.	Secretary, Public Enterprises Department.
64.	Director, Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency.
65.	Secretary, Mahatma JyothibaPhuleTelangana BC Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society.
66.	Chairman, TS Vaddera Co-op Societies Federation Limited.
67.	Chairman, TS Valmiki / Boya Co-op Society Federation Limited.
68.	Chairman, TS Bhattaraja Co-op Society Federation Limited.
69.	Chairman, TS Medara Finance Corporation Limited.

Sl.No.	Name of the Department / PSU
1	2
70.	Chairman, TS Krishna BalijaPoosala Co-op Society Federation Limited.
71.	Chairman, TS Sagara (Uppara) Co-op Societies Federation Limited.
72.	Chairman, TS KummariShatavahana Co-op Societies Federation Limited.
73.	VC & MD, TS Girijan Co-op Corporation Limited.
74.	MD, TelanganaVikalangula Co-op Corporation Limited.
75.	Chairman, TelanganaSanskritikaSaradhi.
76.	MD, SETWIN.
77.	MD, Hyderabad Agricultural Co-op Association (HACA).



Table A8.2: Statement showing the department-wise and cadre-wise Muslim employees working in Telangana State

Sl. No.	Department	Gazetted			Non-Gazetted			Last Grade Employees			Total Employees			Percentage in Muslim Government Employees		
		Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Gazetted	Non-gazetted	Last Grade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Director of Treasuries & Accounts	11	0	0.00	135	14	10.37	24	3	12.5	170	17	10.00	0	82.35	17.65
2	Director of Drugs Control Administration	84	3	3.57	50	7	14.00	21	2	9.52	155	12	7.74	25	58.33	16.67
3	DG, WALAMTARI	18	1	5.56	5	1	20.00	65	3	4.62	88	5	5.68	20	20.00	60.00
4	Director of Boilers	6	0	0.00	25	8	32.00	0	0	0.00	31	8	25.81	0	100.00	0.00
5	MD, TS Medical Service Infrastructure Development Corporation	12	1	8.33	4	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	21	2	9.52	50	0.00	0.00
6	Commissioner of Civil Supplies	16	0	0	193	31	16.06	65	19	29.23	274	47	17.15	0	65.96	40.43
7	Director of Telugu Academy	12	0	0	38	2	5.26	26	1	3.85	76	3	3.95	0	66.67	33.33
8	MD, TS Sheep and Goat Development Federation	2	0	0	4	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	10	0	0.00			
9	MD, TS Co-op. Marketing Federation	7	0	0	23	2	8.70	9	3	33.33	23	16	69.57	0	12.50	18.75
10	Commissioner of Horticulture	119	7	5.88	95	18	18.95	282	37	13.12	496	62	12.50	11.29	29.03	59.68
11	Commissioner of Panchayat Raj	729	20	2.74	4707	457	9.71	5030	706	14.04	10466	1191	11.38	1.68	38.37	59.28

Sl. No.	Department	Gazetted			Non-Gazetted			Last Grade Employees			Total Employees			Percentage in Muslim Government Employees		
		Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Gazetted	Non-gazetted	Last Grade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	Commissioner of Rural Development	49	3	6.12	76	6	7.89	9	2	22.22	144	11	7.64	27.27	54.55	18.18
13	MD, Telangana Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation	4	0	0.00	3	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	7	0	0.00			
14	T.S Electricity Regulatory Commission	6	0	0.00	7	2	28.57	6	1	16.67	19	3	15.79	0.00	66.67	33.33
15	MD, TS Seed Development Corporation Ltd.	4	0	0.00	22	1	4.55	47	10	21.28	73	11	15.07	0.00	9.09	90.91
16	MD, Telangana Foods	10	0	0.00	227	17	7.49	28	0	0.00	265	17	6.42	0.00	100.00	0.00
17	Commissioner of Industries	142	1	0.70	123	27	21.95	149	20	13.42	414	48	11.59	2.08	56.25	41.67
18	Commissioner of Sugar & Cane Commissioner	11	0	0.00	12	1	8.33	13	3	23.08	36	4	11.11	0.00	25.00	75.00
19	Commissioner of Labour	32	1	3.125	286	34	11.89	154	19	12.34	625	54	8.64	1.85	62.96	35.19
20	MD, TS S.C Co-op. Development Corp.	3	0	0.00	9	0	0.00	3	0	0.00	15	0	0.00			
21	Member Secretary Telangana Pollution Control Board	16	1	6.25	75	2	2.67	24	0	0.00	115	3	2.61	33.33	66.67	0.00

Sl. No.	Department	Gazetted			Non-Gazetted			Last Grade Employees			Total Employees			Percentage in Muslim Government Employees		
		Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Gazetted	Non-gazetted	Last Grade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22	MD, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1221	30	2.46	34891	1905	5.46	22176	1088	4.91	58288	3023	5.19	0.99	63.02	35.99
23	Engineer in Chief, I & CAD	10	1	10	38	6	15.79	15	4	26.67	63	11	17.46	9.09	54.55	36.36
24	Director of Sericulture	34	0	0	199	20	10.05	34	5	14.71	267	25	9.36	0.00	80.00	20.00
25	Chief Engineer, NSP	7	0	0	50	5	10	20	5	25	77	10	12.99	0.00	50.00	50.00
26	Director of Translations	4	2	50	10	2	20	4	2	50	18	6	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
27	Commissioner of B.C. Welfare	60	1	1.67	582	36	6.19	1196	42	3.51	1838	79	4.30	1.27	45.57	53.16
28	Commissioner, M.C. Karimnagar	8	0	0	36	5	13.89	195	12	6.15	239	17	7.11	0.00	29.41	70.59
29	MD, Telangana Nayee Brahmins vCo-op. Societies Fed.	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0			
30	D.G, Anti Corruption Bureau	68	4	5.88	162	28	17.28	49	12	24.49	283	45	15.90	8.89	62.22	26.67
31	Engineer in Chief, R & B	653	14	2.14	2531	234	9.25	1094	32	2.93	4278	270	6.31	5.19	86.67	11.85
32	MD, TS Trade Promotions Corp.	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	0			
33	Project Director, TS AIDS Control Society	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0			

Sl. No.	Department	Gazetted			Non-Gazetted			Last Grade Employees			Total Employees			Percentage in Muslim Government Employees		
		Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Total Employees	Muslims Employees	% of Muslim Employees	Gazetted	Non-gazetted	Last Grade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	Director, Women Development & Child Welfare	195	4	2.05	1101	59	5.36	61582	1999	3.25	62878	2062	3.28	0.19	2.86	96.94
35	Director, Ground Water Department	33	1	3.03	117	8	6.84	55	4	7.27	205	13	6.34	7.69	61.54	30.77
36	Director, State Audit	89	3	3.37	378	56	14.81	65	18	27.69	532	76	14.29	3.95	73.68	23.68
37	Director, Minorities Welfare	21	1	4.76	68	17	25	5	3	60	94	21	22.34	4.76	80.95	14.29
Total		3704	99	2.67	46291	3011	6.50	92458	4055	4.39	142603	7172	5.03	1.43	42.00	56.58

Source: Respective Departments, Government of Telangana.

Meetings held in the Office of Commission of Inquiry

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Departments called / subjects discussed
1	22-7-2015	HOD's concerned with subject of Inquiry relates to Socio economic and educational conditions of Muslims such as Secretary, Minorities Welfare, Commissioner, Minorities Welfare, Commissioner, Health & Family Welfare, PD, SSA, Commissioner, Backward Classes Welfare, Director of School Education, Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Director of Medical Education, Deputy Director, Census operations, Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics.
2	13-8-2015	TS Council of Higher education, Lead Bank office, State Bank of Hyderabad.
3	18-08-2015	Press conference to brief the media about the work of the Commission.
4	01-09-2015	Discussions with Addl. Project Director, SSA (SarvaSikshaAbhiyan) regarding data required for the Inquiry. Discussion with Deputy Director (Statistics) from Commissioner Health & Family welfare on IMR / MMR data for the states as and also Muslims.
5	15-09-2015	Discussions with some of the faculty of Government colleges on preparation of study papers.
6	16-09-2015	Discussions with Prof.Chintakindi Sanjay, GITAM, regarding preparation of study papers.
7	7-10-2015	Meeting with staff of Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) on writing of study papers / back ground papers. Discussion on the scope of the Sample Survey.
8	16-10-2015	Discussion with Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Centre for Good Governance (CGG) staff about the time schedule for preparation of papers and Sample Survey.
9	28-10-2015	Director, Minorities welfare MD, TSMFC, MD SETWIN, Joint Director, Health, Deputy Director SSA regarding specific information to be furnished to paper writers.
10	29-10-2015	Discussions with CGG about the sample survey, sample size, methodology, likely cost.
11	4-11-2015	Discussions with study paper writers and the discussion on data required from them. Detailed discussions on the questionnaire to be used for the Sample Survey.
12	17-11-2015	The Plaza: Begumpet – Advisory Board meeting to review the methodology and contents of the background papers / study papers and the progress of preparations for Sample Survey, i.e., questionnaire, printing of manuals, training of investigators etc...,
13	27-11-2015	Meeting with CGG staff members with Dr. P C Mohanan, former Director General, NSSO, New Delhi and Member Advisory Board on the questionnaire to be used in the Sample Survey.
14	3-12-2015	Meeting with CGG staff on questionnaire for Sample Survey.
15	4-12-2015	Meeting with officers of SSA (SarvaSikshaAbhiyan).

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Departments called / subjects discussed
16	16-12-2015	Discussion with officials of GHMC on the self-help groups of women and related issues.
17	23-12-2015	Meeting with officials of MEPMA, SERP/ Streenidhi, SETWIN on information to be gathered.
18	28-01-2016	Discussions with writers of study papers / back ground papers based at Hyderabad. Discussions on the status of sample survey.
19	05-02-2016	The Plaza: Begumpet – Meeting of Advisory Board to review the draft study papers / background papers & Progress of Sample Survey.
20	15-02-2016	Discussions with Members of the Commission on preparation of the Inquiry report & further action.
21	05-03-2016	Meeting with all Departments concerned to expedite reports from them e.g. School Education, Health & Family welfare, TS Council of Higher Education, Industries, Urdu Academy etc...,



Photographs

Public Hearing at Zilla Parshad Meeting Hall at Adilabad



Interaction with Women's S.H.G's at Conference Hall Collector's Office, Adilabad.



Visit to Interaction with Street Vendors.



Visit to Govt. High School for Girls & Boys, Khanapur.



Visit to Govt. High School (Urdu Medium), Nirmal.



Visit to Govt. High School (Urdu Medium), Mukarrampura, Karimnagar.



Visit to Post Matric Minority Women's Hostel & Social Welfare Hostel, Kashmeergadda, Karimnagar.



Visit to Training Centre (Garment & Curtain Stitching) run by NAC



Discussions with Minorities Girls & School Teachers at SS Gutta, Mahbubnagar.



Interaction with the Industrial Training Institutes, Wafk Complex, Mahbubnagar.



Visit to Kasturbha Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya at Kandi, Medak.



Public Hearing at Collectorate at Sangareddy, Medak.



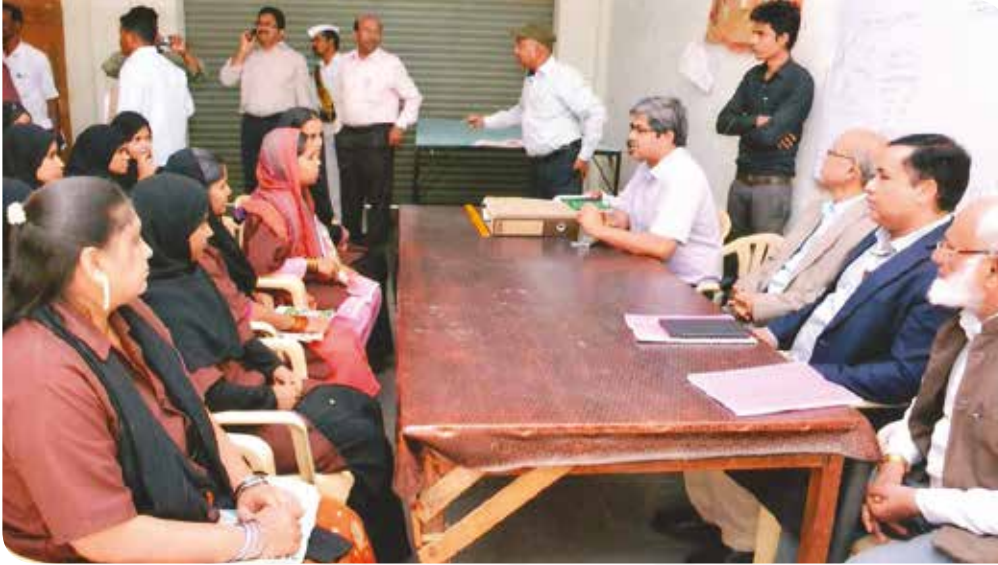
Meeting with Women's SHG's at Municipal Office, Siddipet, Medak.



Visit to National Academy of Construction (Training Centre) for Boys at Nalgonda



Visit to National Academy of Construction (Training Centre) for Girls at Nalgonda.



Visit to the Tailoring Centre set up with Financial Assistance from TSMFC, Nizamabad.



Interaction with the Self Help Group, Nizamabad.



Public Hearing at Zilla Parishad Hall, R.R. District at Khairatabad, Hyderabad.



Visit to Skill Development Centre run by ILIFS at Tandur, Ranga Reddy.



Meeting with District Collector and District Officers at Collector's Office, Warangal





Interaction with Students of Residential School for Minorities at Rangasaipeet, Warangal



Visit to SETWIN Training Centre at Motigalli, Charminar, Hyderabad.





Visit to training centre run by NAC, Khammam.



Interaction with Self Help Group's.



