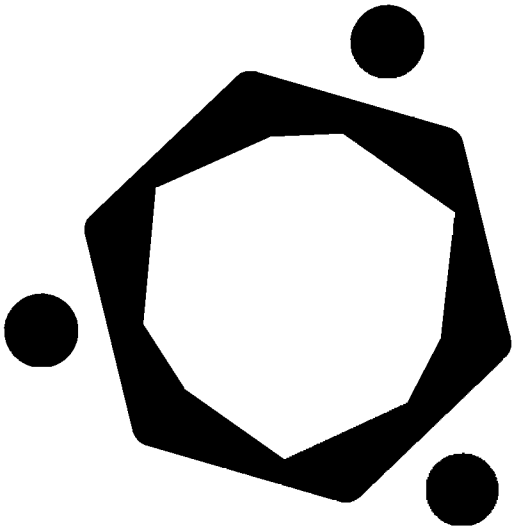
TELANGANA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT
2017



Foreword by Dr. P. M. Bhargava

Edited by
Kalpana Kannabiran
J. Jeyaranjan, Padmini Swaminathan

Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

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P.M. Bhargava

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J. Jeyaranjan
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Prepared for the Department of Planning
Government of Telangana

Council for Social Development
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FOREWORD

Anveshna

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Dr. Pushpa M Bhargava

I am delighted that Council of Social Development, Hyderabad, is submitting the "Telangana Social Development Report 2017" to the Government of Telangana, the newest State in our country.

This exhaustive report covers virtually all areas/sectors that relate to development: Demography, Land, Agriculture, Access to Credit, Employment, Education, Public Distribution System, Health, Housing, and Water. Successes and failures in these areas, taken together, would be an excellent measure of the state of development in a country or its political subdivision such as the States in India.

Implicit in the report are our failures in the above-mentioned sectors, which failures must be corrected before our richly endowed State, can take pride in its development status. Thus, the report shows that in the 60+ age group, while only 11% of married men are widowers, 57% of married women are widows. There has been an increase of 18% in urban population that is houseless. The increased fragmentation of operational land holdings in the rural sector, and increase in the proportion of agricultural labour could have an adverse impact on our agricultural economy.

The socially marginalized groups (SCs, STs and OBCs) are also grossly marginalized in terms of access to credit. The opportunities for adequate and relevant employment for a vast majority are minimal.

It is alarming that one-fifth of the youth in the State is neither in an educational institution nor in the work-force.

The quality of Government educational institutions from every point of view, must improve, for high-quality and affordable education for all is at the base of success in all areas of human endeavour.

The access to PDS and to adequate, appropriate and affordable health-care needs to be substantially improved. We should recognize that in all "advanced" countries, both high-quality education and health-care are taken care of by the State.

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Anveshna

And, as in many other parts of India, availability of water (including drinking water) needs to be much improved. It is a sad reflection on our water policy that 18% of households in our State depend on bottled water, much of it of very low quality.

I trust that our Telangana State will do its best to cover the deficiencies that the report points out.

I congratulate the authors of this report.

(Dr. P M Bhargava)
Chairman
CSD, Hyderabad

March 01, 2017

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Kalpana Kannabiran
Professor & Regional Director, CSD

March 2017

INTRODUCTION

Kalpana Kannabiran, J. Jeyaranjan, Padmini Swaminathan

The Telangana Social Development Report 2017 (TSDR) presents a statistical profile of the social sector in the state of Telangana, drawing on data from various rounds of NSSO supplemented by Census data, for the districts comprising the state prior to district re-organisation in 2016. The new districts are smaller in size and have increased in number from 10 to 31, with each district measuring roughly 60 sq km. If the primary aim of district reorganisation is to stimulate participatory governance and inclusive development (Rao 2017), this report hopes to point to some crucial pathways to put people, especially those from vulnerable communities at the centre of re-imagining just governance. The TSDR begins with a demographic profile of the state and maps the present status of development in Telangana through the following parameters: land and agriculture; credit; household amenities; public distribution system; education; employment/unemployment; health. The data has been analysed in the following grids wherever possible: social and religious groups, gender, and location (rural/urban). In this introduction we present a brief overview of the significant aspects of the report.

Demography

The analysis of demographic data by Padmini Swaminathan, Sujit Mishra and Soumya Vinayan reveals that overall, the population of the state grew during the last decade (2001-2011), 13.6 per cent against the national growth of 17.6 per cent, indicating a faster decline in fertility in the state as compared to all-India.

The people in the state of Telangana reside predominantly in rural areas (61 per cent); however, the urban population in the state grew by 38 per cent during the decade as against a growth of only 2 per cent in rural areas. Urban development in Telangana has led to growth of towns within the state, which increased in number from 82 to 158, that is, almost by 93 per cent. Around 30 per cent of the total urban population in the state resides in the capital city of Hyderabad alone; Hyderabad also figures among the top 10 million-plus cities in terms of the highest number of slum households.

There has been a decline in the proportion of population in the age group of 0-4 and 5-9 across gender, location and social groups. The share of the elderly in total population (persons above 60 years) between two time periods in India and Telangana shows an increase (7.4 per cent to 9.3 per cent); however, in 2011 the increase in Telangana was more than in India (in 2001 it was more or less same). The share of elderly women was higher than men in both time periods. This increase in elderly population has far reaching implications for provision of support services – both health care and social security. The disabled population in Telangana accounts for 3 per cent of the total population in Telangana in 2011, which was higher than the national average of 2.2 per cent, with a larger proportion residing in rural areas.

The sex ratio increased from 971 to 988 during the decade, with the lowest being reported in the more urbanised districts of Mahbubnagar (977), Ranga Reddy (961) and Hyderabad (954). An increase notwithstanding, what is of concern is the decline in child sex ratio (0-6 years) from 957 to 933 during the decade. Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahbubnagar are the four districts at the bottom four positions in terms of child sex ratio.

In the less than 18 years age group, the proportion of currently married women at the all-India level in 2011 was 3.7 per cent, while it was lower at the state level at 2.6 per cent for women in Telangana. The more urbanised districts of the state such as Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy reveal higher proportions of women married below the age of 18 years. This calls into question any assumption that relates urbanisation to increased education and

employment and thereby to increase in female age at marriage. When data relating to the categories 'currently married' and 'widowed' are seen together, we find an interesting, albeit disconcerting scenario: in the age-group 20-29 years, only 46 per cent of males are currently married against 79 per cent of females. However, in the 60+ years age group, while almost 87 per cent of males are currently married, only 47 per cent of females are returned as currently married. Only 11 per cent of men in the 60+ years age group figure in the category 'widowed,' against 57 per cent women. These trends need to be investigated further through large-scale empirical studies to ascertain the real causes behind the vast gender disparities, especially with respect to the category of 'widowed' persons: why do we have an overwhelmingly large proportion of women reporting 'widowed' status in this cohort? Does the small proportion of men in this category indicate the pervasiveness of male re-marriage? What are the implications of this data for our understanding of women's status on the ground?

Of immediate relevance for state action are the following concerns: declining child sex ratio; declining age at marriage; increase in slums and houselessness in otherwise urbanising areas of the state; the high proportion of widowed women, specifically in rural areas; and the incidence of disability above national average across districts in the state.

Land and agriculture

Agriculture, in a state like Telangana which has a predominantly rural population from marginalised social groups like OBCs, SCs and STs, provides livelihood and food security and has a significant share in GSDP (12.9 per cent in 2015-16). J. Jeyaranjan, Ch.Shankar Rao and L.Reddeppa point out that at the present time, with conditions of acute agrarian distress triggering suicides by farmers, a detailed assessment of landlessness, access to land, tenancy and related concerns is an urgent need. Between 2002 and 2012 rural landless households in Telangana constituted 43.3 per cent of the total rural households – the proportion remaining unchanged over the decade. However, the incidence of landlessness varies widely across social groups and has undergone massive changes during this period.

The Land Access Index [LAI] has been computed to better assess inequalities in accessing land among social groups. The LAI is lowest for SCs (0.52), close to 1 for STs (0.94) and more than 1 for 'Others' (1.15). There has been increasing fragmentation of operational land holdings among all social groups. However, this is particularly the case among SCs as 75 per cent of their operational holdings are marginal i.e., below one hectare; SCs are marginalized even in access to tenancy markets in the state. The replacement of share produce by fixed cash tenancy arrangements (65.5 per cent of total leased in area), has shifted the entire risk to the tenant farmers who are mostly marginal and small farmers in the state. The increasing tenancy levels under non-recorded lease in Telangana is a serious policy concern in terms of legality of tenancy and to access the benefits (subsidised institutional credit, insurance, fertilizers etc) due to tenant farmers under *A.P. Licensed Cultivators Act,* 2011.

Cropping intensity is relatively low among SCs and STs. The irrigation levels are relatively low among SCs (25.4 per cent) and STs (29.9 per cent) as against the 'Others' (36.9 per cent). The increasing share of capital-intensive ground water irrigation (dug well and tube well) among all social groups (about 70 per cent) is a major concern in the state since it causes indebtedness and even suicides among farmers. The livestock base is very small across all the social groups. The access to institutional credit is reported to be very low for SCs and STs in Telangana. The incidence of indebtedness is reported to be significantly high (about 90 per cent) among all social groups in the state.

Credit flow and indebtedness

The theme of access to credit by households (Hhs) in the state covers various aspects such as whether or not Hhs possess bank accounts, the ownership value of land and other assets, agency-wise (institutional and non-institutional) access to credit, average loan outstanding per Hh, agency-wise distributional share in total credit, average

annual interest rate and the aspects of purpose, term/duration, security and type of loan. The analysis of credit access by Ch. Shankar Rao covers social groups and location. An important point that emerges from the data is that SCs and STs in rural and urban areas borrow significant amounts for Hh expenditure.

Seventy seven per cent of Hhs in Telangana reported having bank accounts in 2012-13. Among social groups, SCs in rural areas and STs in urban areas report the lowest number of bank accounts in the state. The average value of assets significantly varies across rural and urban Hhs. The value of assets owned by the average urban Hh is more than six times the average value of assets owned by a rural Hh. Further, the socially marginal groups own assets that are several times lower in value than Hhs in the socially privileged groups. Moneylenders still play a dominant role in addressing the credit needs of Hhs (50.6 per cent) in Telangana. Institutional sources such as commercial banks reach only 16 per cent of Hhs while the reach of co-operative societies is only 9.3 per cent of Hhs.

The social group analysis reveals that STs and SCs report relatively lower access to credit from institutional sources, leading to higher dependency on non-institutional ones, especially money lenders. The differential asset base of each of the social groups means that, at one level, SCs and STs in particular, (groups that have low assets but whose requirement for credit could be more), cannot access institutional sources to any significant extent. At another level, the more such groups depend on non-institutional sources, the greater their vulnerability to usurious moneylenders.

Employment and unemployment

The situational analysis of employment and unemployment across different social groups, spatial locations and gender by D. Shyjan examines Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker-Population Ratio (WPR), type of employment, sectoral employment and MGNREGA and attempts to understand the existing skill gap and the potential of the state to take advantage of the demographic dividend.

The LFPR is higher in Telangana than the national average; however, similar to the national pattern, the LFPR in Telangana too declined in 2011-2012. The decline in rural labour force is higher than that of urban and the decrease is sharper among females than males. This means that the decline in LFPR is mainly due to the withdrawal of females from the labour force. The WPR follows a pattern similar to the LFPR. The caste dimension of WPR in Telangana is entirely opposite to that of the national pattern. While there is a sharp decline in WPR among STs at the national level, the ST WPR is increasing in Telangana. Therefore, the improvement in LFPR observed earlier in the ST category may be because of the improvement in WPR. The sharpest fall in WPR is in the 'Others' category in Telangana. The WPR is lowest among the 'Others' category.

Some interesting patterns emerge from the data relating to WPR, especially among rural and urban female WPRs in Telangana, and when compared to all-India: first, WPR among rural females is much higher in Telangana than all-India; second, the male-female ratio in rural WPR is low (close to one) in rural Telangana, but the same is three times that at the national level; third, the male-female ratio in urban WPR is high in Telangana but lower than India. Further, the male-female ratio in urban WPR, which is about three times, has widened between 2004-05 and 2011-12; fourth, within Telangana, WPRs have declined for both rural and urban females between the two time points; fifth, the difference between rural and urban WPRs for females is sharp and not decreasing, as revealed between the two time points; sixth, for males the above picture does not hold. Overall, the higher WPR in rural Telangana is not necessarily an indication of development but rather raises a question of quality and security of employment, which requires further investigation.

About one-fifth of the youth in the state is neither in the labour force nor in educational institutions during 2011-12 -- this percentage was only 14.5 during 2004-05. Eleven per cent of the youth are not literate in the state as per 2011-12 data (this was 30 per cent in 2004-5). What needs to be

noted is that although nearly 96 per cent of youth do not receive a 'technical education,' 62 per cent had educational attainments above the secondary level in 2011-12, making a strong case for skilling of this cohort through well conceived, sustainable programmes that are linked to employment opportunities and viable livelihoods.

Education

A close look at education in Telangana by J. Jeyaranjan underscores the importance of publicly-funded educational institutions in the lives of vulnerable social groups. Nearly 14 per cent of sample respondents had never enrolled in the state, and this proportion varies across districts with the lowest being in Nizamabad at 1.3 per cent and the highest in Mahbubnagar at 37 per cent. Only three-fourths of those who ever enrolled completed their studies in the state, with completion rates being significantly lower in rural areas. There has also been an increasing shift towards private education, the reasons for which are captured by the data.

An attempt has been made to map the education scenario in terms of status of current educational enrolment; expenditure on education; courses pursued by those in the educational stream; financial support received; type of institution attended; mode of transport used by students; expenditure on private coaching and computer literacy.

There are very interesting patterns that emerge in terms of the distribution of courses pursued by students across location and social groups. For instance, Medak emerges as the humanities capital of the state with the bulk of students in this stream belonging to SC groups.

Only one tenth of sample households in the state have computers. Except in Hyderabad (26 per cent) and Ranga Reddy districts (19 per cent), all other districts report less than 10 per cent of Hhs having computers. However, within computer owning Hhs, computing skills are fairly well spread across districts, gender, religious and social groups. The base, however, needs to be expanded considerably if any move towards digitalising various activities and services at the national level is to be viable.

Public distribution system

Using the grids of social groups, religion and habitation, J. Jeyaranjan investigates the reach and importance of the public distribution system (PDS) in the lives of various sections of people. Nearly four fifths of Hhs in the state have ration cards. The monthly entitlements from PDS for a Hh vary depending on the type of ration card. For the state as a whole, BPL cards account for 84.2 per cent of the total cards, followed by 'other' type cards (13.4 per cent). Just about 2.7 of the total cards in the state are Antyodaya cards. Rural areas in Telangana have a higher number of Antyodaya and BPL cards than in urban areas. Most of the 'other' cards are in urban areas of the state.

PDS is the source for about one-fourth of the total quantum of rice consumed by the Hhs in Telangana. The remaining three fourths are procured from other sources. While 32 per cent of the total quantum of rice consumed by rural households is from PDS, the percentage was only 16 in urban households in the state during 2011-12. Hence, the dependence on non–PDS sources is low in rural Telangana households as compared to the urban households. Nearly 85 per cent of the total requirement of rice of the urban households is met from non-PDS sources.

When we look into the level of dependence on PDS for rice requirements across social groups, we find that it is highest among STs (32 per cent) and declines to 28 per cent among SCs. It further declines to 26 per cent among OBCs and is lowest among 'Others' at 19 per cent. Since PDS provides only for part of the total rice consumption, Hhs source their requirements from PDS and non-PDS sources – often from both. A disaggregated analysis of sources of rice indicate that just about 1.5 per cent of the total households in the state depend exclusively on PDS for rice. Two thirds of households in the state use both PDS and non-PDS sources to get rice.

There are slight but important variations in cereal consumption patterns across location and social

groups in Telangana. Millets are consumed relatively more by rural Hhs than urban Hhs, unlike wheat and wheat products. Jowar is the most consumed millet in the state with ST Hhs consuming more Jowar as compared to other social groups. The expenditure on millets is highest among ST Hhs.

Analysing data by expenditure classes, in the lowest three deciles, the poorest of the poor, there is a significant section that does not have access to PDS. Even among the 'poor' households (households in the first three decile classes), the economically most disadvantaged households that figure in the first decile group are also the ones that find it hard to access PDS.

Among SCs, nearly one-fifth of households do not have access to ration cards and hence to subsidized food grains. The data reveals that 15 per cent of Antyodaya cards in rural Telangana are held by households in the topmost decile group. Ration cards meant for the 'poorest of the poor' households are enjoyed by the 'richest' households in rural Telangana. If we consider the top three decile groups (the top 30 per cent), then 20 per cent of all Antyodaya cards are held by them. Further, nearly 15 per cent of rural households that do not have access to ration cards figure in the bottom 30 per cent MPCE decile groups. In other words, there is much scope to include the deserving, and exclude the non-deserving from PDS in rural Telangana. Thirty-six per cent of ST households that report not having a ration card are in the bottom most decile group while the corresponding percentage for SCs is 14 per cent. This suggests that the poorest of the poor among STs find it relatively more difficult to access ration cards compared to other social groups.

The per capita average consumption of rice, for 30 days, among the bottom most decile group at 9.42 kg is lower than the state average of 10.48 kg. The data demonstrates the importance of PDS for consumption of rice, particularly among the poorest of the poor households. On an average, 40 per cent of total quantity of rice consumed by persons in lowest decile group is accessed from PDS in rural Telangana. The dependence on PDS for rice among the top most decile group is as high as 19.49 per cent while in urban Telangana it is negligible. That is, the infiltration of the better off sections to the PDS system is more of a problem in rural Telangana.

Health status

Health status in Telangana is assessed by D. Shyjan and TD Simon, through a close look at morbidity patterns, their socio-economic determinants, hospitalisation, cost of healthcare and maternal and child health. A Health Deficiency Index has been computed on the basis of seven variables; the index ranges from 0-1 where 0 stands for the lowest health deficiency and 1 stands for the highest deficiency. When compared to the all India status, the overall health status of Telangana is better in terms of the health deficiency index thus constructed. But when this health deficiency is analysed across different socio-economic groups, some significant points emerge.

While institutional births in Telangana are high (96 per cent in urban and 87 per cent in rural), institutional births in public facilities are very low: only 27 per cent for urban and 34 per cent for rural areas respectively. Telangana has higher morbidity in rural areas (9.7 per cent), than urban areas (9.5) as against the national pattern of 8.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent for rural and urban areas respectively. As far as the medical expenditure is concerned, it was higher in rural Telangana (Rs. 21,683) than in rural India (Rs. 16,956) with a 28 percentage point difference. The high health expenditure may be attributed to the higher prevalence of acute morbidity and the dependence of people on private hospitals for treatment.

Housing, water and related amenities

Housing plays an important role in the welfare of a Hh. Apart from providing shelter against various physical threats, the availability of adequate housing facilities with proper supply of potable water, sufficient sanitation facilities and clean surroundings is necessary to ensure decent public health. Rishi Kumar attempts to understand the situation of housing, sanitation and drinking water in Telangana.

An assessment of types of housing structures in the state shows that Telangana has fared better than India and is comparable to other southern states. However, in rural areas, almost 21 per cent of Hhs reside in semi-pucca houses. At 79.6 per cent, SC Hhs had the lowest level of pucca households.

The situation with regard to availability of electricity is good in the state. Among the districts, Medak with a coverage of around 97 per cent lags behind others.

With respect to drainage, rural areas lag in access. For the state as a whole, for 29 per cent of Hhs there is no arrangement for garbage disposal, while 37 per cent of Hhs make their own arrangements. With respect to drinking water, one striking feature the data reveals is that 18 per cent of Hhs rely on bottled water for drinking, with rural households far exceeding averages for southern states and India. Further, sufficiency of water in many districts is very low. At the district level, Mahabubnagar was one of the most backward districts in Telangana when it came to these specific facilities. Among the social categories, on several parameters, the situation of STs remained the worst followed by SC households suggesting that these groups need more attention and efforts on the part of authorities. Further, the situation is grimmer in rural areas vis-à-vis urban settlements. The need of the hour therefore is to focus on such sections of the population, a disproportionate proportion of who reside in rural areas.

The data on presence of a bathroom in the household showed that in the state, 28 per cent of Hhs lacked bathroom facility in their house; the proportion was still lower in rural areas and among SCs and STs, indicating that their houses are small and lack basic facilities. Given the close association between sanitation facilities and public health outcomes, it is matter of concern that in Telangana, 36.7 per cent of Hhs have no latrines – in rural areas more than half the population have no latrines. Except for Hyderabad, the situation is dismal across all districts in Telangana. There is an important connection between provision of safe, usable latrines with adequate water supply and the simultaneous arrangements for safe, protected cleaning and maintenance services in public sanitation and sewerage facilities. This is particularly important in the context of the mandate for elimination of manual scavenging, degrading forms of labour and hazardous conditions of work for conservancy workers.

Conclusion

The aim of this effort is to assess the achievements of our social and economic interventions in the lives of various sections of society. This in turn provides us with pointers for further action by the state to reach its stated objective of development with social inclusion. The patterns emerging from the data presented in this report, it is hoped, will indicate the gaps in our understanding of the issues at hand and provide the basis for further investigation through empirical research.

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TELANGANA STATE:
GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY AND PEOPLE

1

TELANGANA STATE: GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY AND PEOPLE

Padmini Swaminathan, Sujit Kumar Mishra, Soumya Vinayan

1. Introduction

With a geographical area of 1,12,077 square kilometres, Telangana is the twelfth largest state in terms of area in India. The state is geographically surrounded by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. At the time of state reorganisation in 2014, Telangana consisted of ten districts: Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam (Map 1).

Map 1 : Former Districts of Telangana

Source : www.mapsofindia.com

The year 2016 saw a re-organisation of districts in the state and the formation of several new districts. There are now 31 districts in Telangana state (Map 2).

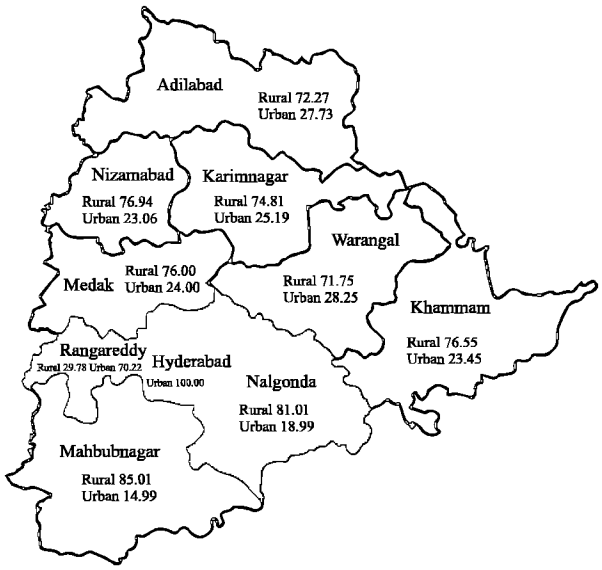
Map 2 : Re-organised Districts of Telangana

Source : www.mapsofindia.com

This report will provide data and analysis on the basis of the original ten districts of the state for which information is available.

The people of the state reside predominantly in rural areas, as 61.12 per cent of the total population live in villages and the rest of the population accounting for 38.88 per cent reside in urban areas (Map 3)

Map 3: Distribution of Population in Telangana by Residence across Districts.



Source: Census of India, 2011

The ten districts that constituted Telangana state at the time of its formation in 2014 showed an overall growth of total population during the decade 2001 to 2011 of 13.58 per cent as against the national growth of 17.64 per cent. Urban population in the state grew by 38.12 per cent during the decade 2001 to 2011. In sharp contrast, the rural population grew by a modest 2.13 per cent as per the Census 2011 (Table 1.1). It has also been observed that in the last decade, the growth of Hyderabad has been much faster in the peripheries than in the core (Ramachandraiah and Prasad, 2008). It is a totally urban district that has spread beyond the boundary into the neighbouring Ranga Reddy district which surrounds it, making Ranga Reddy highly urbanised as well, with the maximum rise in urban population, presently at 91.92 per cent. The contiguous districts of Hyderabad have witnessed a similar impact of urbanisation. The districts with more than 50 per cent of urban population growth rate are Medak (89.78 per cent), Mahbubnagar (63.64 per cent), Warangal (59.23 per cent) and Nalgonda (53.12 per cent). The districts where the growth rate was found to be lower than the state average are Khammam (28.39 per cent), Adilabad (15.19 per cent) and Hyderabad (2.97 per cent).

Annexures 1.1 and 1.2 provide actual population figures across districts for Telangana.

Table 1.1: Decadal growth rate of population 2001 – 2011 – Telangana

Districts	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Adilabad	10.18	9.48	10.88	8.37	7.68	9.07	15.19	14.41	15.99
Nizamabad	8.77	7.54	9.97	2.19	1.17	3.18	38.53	35.64	41.49
Karimnagar	8.15	7.6	8.69	0.43	-0.02	0.88	40.13	38.52	41.8
Medak	13.6	12.61	14.62	0.82	-0.23	1.9	89.78	87.9	91.77
Hyderabad	2.97	1.89	4.12	-	-	-	2.97	1.89	4.12
Ranga Reddy	48.16	46.86	49.54	-3.64	-4.02	-3.25	91.92	89.12	94.94
Mahbubnagar	15.34	15.04	15.65	9.63	9.43	9.85	63.64	62.07	65.29
Nalgonda	7.41	6.52	8.34	0.39	-0.12	0.92	53.12	49.22	57.25
Warangal	8.21	6.95	9.51	-3.91	-5.12	-2.67	59.23	57.66	60.85
Khammam	8.47	6.54	10.44	3.55	1.87	5.28	28.39	25.52	31.33
Telangana	13.58	12.63	14.55	2.13	1.36	2.92	38.12	36.31	40.03

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Urban development in Telangana over the last decade has led to growth of towns within the state (Table 1.1). As per the Census 2001, there were only 82 towns in Telangana which increased to 158 during the Census 2011 (a growth rate of 92.7 per cent). Districts like Ranga Reddy, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal have the maximum growth rate in terms of growth of new towns (Table 1.2).

Of the top 10 million plus cities which are listed in terms of the highest number of slum households, Telangana is home to one of the cities, namely Hyderabad. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) covers an area of 650 square kilometres and has 1476 slums out of which 1179 are notified and 297 are non-notified. The total slum area is 80.45 square kilometres, which accounts for 12 per cent of the total GHMC area.

Table 1.2: Growth of towns in Telangana – 2001 - 2011

District	2001		2011		Growth rate of Towns
	Total villages	Towns	Total villages	Towns	
Adilabad	1729	15	1725	22	46.7
Nizamabad	918	3	912	8	166.7
Karimnagar	1092	7	1079	13	85.7
Medak	1254	11	1231	24	118.2
Hyderabad	0	3	0	3	0
Ranga Reddy	923	16	870	24	50.0
Mahbubnagar	1550	7	1537	18	157.1
Nalgonda	1148	9	1135	17	88.9
Warangal	1071	2	1049	15	650
Khammam	1229	9	896	14	55.6
Telangana	10914	82	10434	158	92.7

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

As per the Government of Telangana (2016a) around 30 per cent of the total urban population in the state resides in the capital city of Hyderabad alone. A number of heavy industries in the public sector, several scientific research institutions and the headquarters of the South-Central Railway zone are situated in Hyderabad. The establishment of these heavy and labour oriented industries and institutions date back to the 1960s and 1970s (Ramachandraiah and Prasad 2008), resulting in the in-migration of skilled workers and their families to Hyderabad (Das 2015; Ramachandraiah and Bawa 2000). This in turn has put pressure on existing basic amenities like housing, roads, water, electricity and sanitation and clean environment, which have not seen an improvement proportionate to population growth. The growth of slums in the city is an example of this unplanned growth.

Total slum population is 19,51,207, which accounts for 28.65 per cent of the total population of GHMC. The total number of households in the slums is 4.06 lakh (Government of India 2013).

2. Population growth: social category

Population growth in Telangana between the Census 2001 and Census 2011 periods show a rate of growth of 13.58 for the state, with male population growth at 12.63 per cent and female population growth at 14.55 per cent. Ranga Reddy has registered a phenomenally high growth rate at 48 per cent (47 per cent male and 50 per cent female) followed by Mahbubnagar in second position with a growth rate of 15 per cent. In general the growth rate of female population has been higher than male across all districts and social groups (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3: Population growth by social category, 2001 - 2011

District	Total			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Adilabad	10.18	9.48	10.88	5.9	4.8	7.1	19	18.1	20
Nizamabad	8.77	7.54	9.97	6.6	5.1	8	16.4	15.1	17.8
Karimnagar	8.15	7.6	8.69	9.2	8.2	10.1	17.8	16.8	18.8
Medak	13.6	12.61	14.62	14.6	13	16.2	25.6	25.5	25.7
Hyderabad	2.97	1.89	4.12	-19.3	-19.7	-18.9	41.6	43.1	40.0
Ranga Reddy	48.16	46.86	49.54	25.4	24.4	26.3	49.8	50.2	49.3
Mahbubnagar	15.34	15.04	15.65	18.0	16.9	19.1	30.7	30.7	30.7
Nalgonda	7.41	6.52	8.34	10.7	9.0	12.4	15.1	14.3	15.9
Warangal	8.21	6.95	9.51	11.7	9.9	13.6	15.9	14.2	17.8
Khammam	8.47	6.54	10.44	2.9	0.6	5.2	-3.8	-5.2	-2.4
Telangana	13.58	12.63	14.55	10.1	8.8	11.5	15.6	14.7	16.5

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population, which accounts for 9.07 percent of the total population of the state, is on the rise: from 27,49,706 in 2001, to 31,77,940 in 2011, a rise of 15.6 percent. Ranga Reddy district topped the list with 49.8 per cent growth rate in ST population in 2011 from 2001. Hyderabad recorded similar growth rate of 41.6 per cent. Mahbubnagar, Medak and Adilabad districts also recorded high growth in ST populations in the state (Table 1.4).

With respect to Scheduled Caste (SC) population, Telangana registered a 10.1 per cent growth. As per the Census 2011, the total SC population in the state stands at 54,08,800 as compared to 49,11,195 in 2001. Karimnagar district has the highest number of SCs followed by Mahbubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Warangal.

There is a negative growth rate found among the SC population in Hyderabad between 2001 and

Table 1.4: Distribution of scheduled tribe population across districts of Telangana

District	ST Population 2001	Per cent	ST Population 2011	Per cent	Per cent Change
Adilabad	416511	15.1	495794	15.6	0.5
Nizamabad	165735	6	192941	6.1	0
Karimnagar	90636	3.3	106745	3.4	0.1
Medak	134533	4.9	168985	5.3	0.4
Hyderabad	34560	1.3	48937	1.5	0.3
Ranga Reddy	146057	5.3	218757	6.9	1.6
Mahbubnagar	278702	10.1	364269	11.5	1.3
Nalgonda	342676	12.5	394279	12.4	-0.1
Warangal	457679	16.6	530656	16.7	0.1
Khammam	682617	24.8	656577	20.7	-4.2
Telangana	2749706	100	3177940	100	0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

2011. However, at the same time there is a positive growth in the population observed in the districts situated on the periphery of Hyderabad - Ranga Reddy (25.4 per cent), Mahbubnagar (18.0 per cent), Medak (14.6 per cent), Warangal (11.7 per cent) and Nalgonda (10.7 per cent) (Table 1.3). In terms of proportion of SC population, a comparison has been made between 2001 and 2011 and it is observed that districts like Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Hyderabad and Khammam had a lower proportion of population in 2011. However districts like Ranga Reddy, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Warangal have positive percentage change in the SC population (Table 1.5).

There was a marginal increase in the proportion of the Christian population during the same decade i.e. 1.24 per cent (total of 3, 84,373 in 2001) to 1.3 per cent (total of 4,47,124 in 2011) (Figure 1.2). Christians in Telangana are largely concentrated in two districts namely Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy. In 2001, of 3.84 lakh Christians in Telangana, 1.82 lakh were in these districts; whereas in 2011 with 4.47 lakh Christians, 2.32 lakh were residing in these districts. Apart from this, the other districts that have relatively higher Christian population are Medak, Nalgonda and Warangal.

The proportion of Hindus marginally declined from 85.94 per cent (total of 2,66,30,949 in 2001) to 85.1 per cent (total of 2,99,48,451 in 2011) in Telangana during the same period (Figure 1.3), though in absolute numbers the population registered an increase. The percentage of urban population among Hindus is 32.6 per cent whereas the same is 74.6 per cent for the Muslims in Telangana. Urban ratio of Christians in Telangana has increased since 2001. In 2001, 61.3 per cent of Christians were urban; in 2011, the urban ratio of Christians has risen to 69 per cent.

Table 1.5: Distribution of scheduled caste population across districts of Telangana

District	SC Population 2001	Per cent	SC Population 2011	Per cent	Per cent Change
Adilabad	461214	9.4	488596	9	-0.4
Nizamabad	348158	7.1	371074	6.9	-0.2
Karimnagar	650246	13.2	709757	13.1	-0.1
Medak	469492	9.6	537947	9.9	0.4
Hyderabad	307248	6.3	247927	4.6	-1.7
Ranga Reddy	520045	10.6	652042	12.1	1.5
Mahbubnagar	600927	12.2	708954	13.1	0.9
Nalgonda	575788	11.7	637385	11.8	0.1
Warangal	551385	11.2	616102	11.4	0.2
Khammam	426692	8.7	439016	8.1	-0.6
Telangana	4911195	100	5408800	100	0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

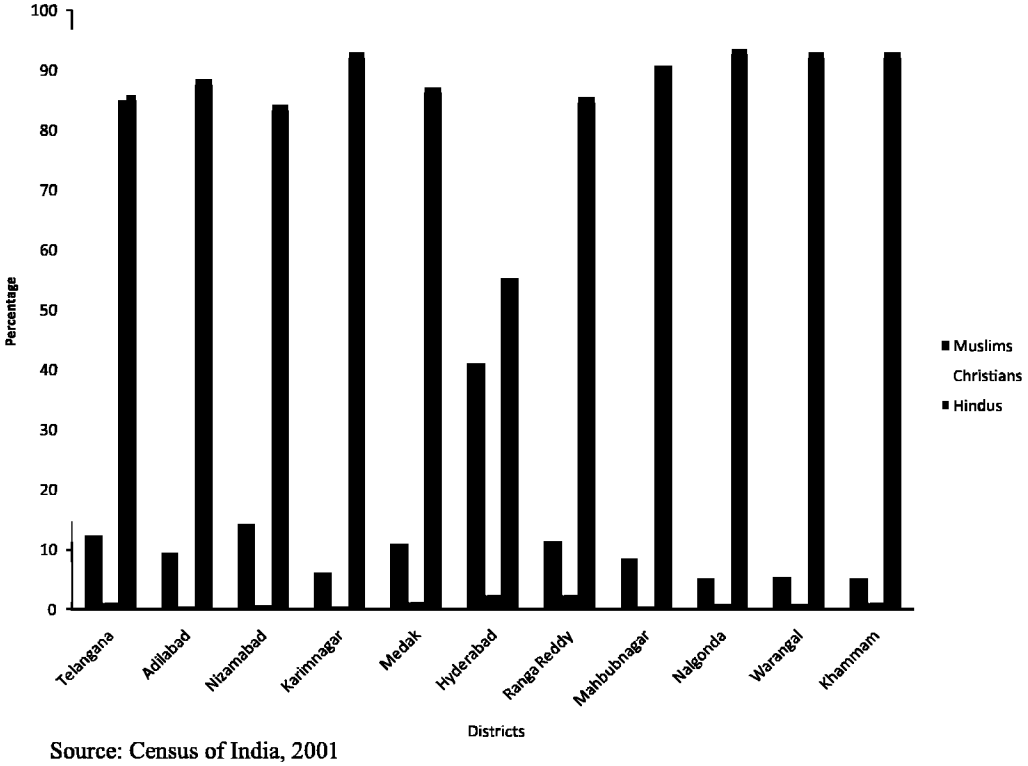
Annexures 1.3 and 1.4 provide absolute population figures distributed across social categories in Telangana for 2001 and 2011.

3. Population growth: religious category

While Muslims constituted 12.4 per cent (total of 38, 53,213) of the population in Telangana in 2001, it rose marginally to 12.7 per cent (total of 44, 64,699) in 2011. Of 44.65 lakh Muslims in Telangana, 17.13 lakh are in the current Hyderabad district, constituting 43.5 per cent of the total Muslim population in the state (Figure 1.1).

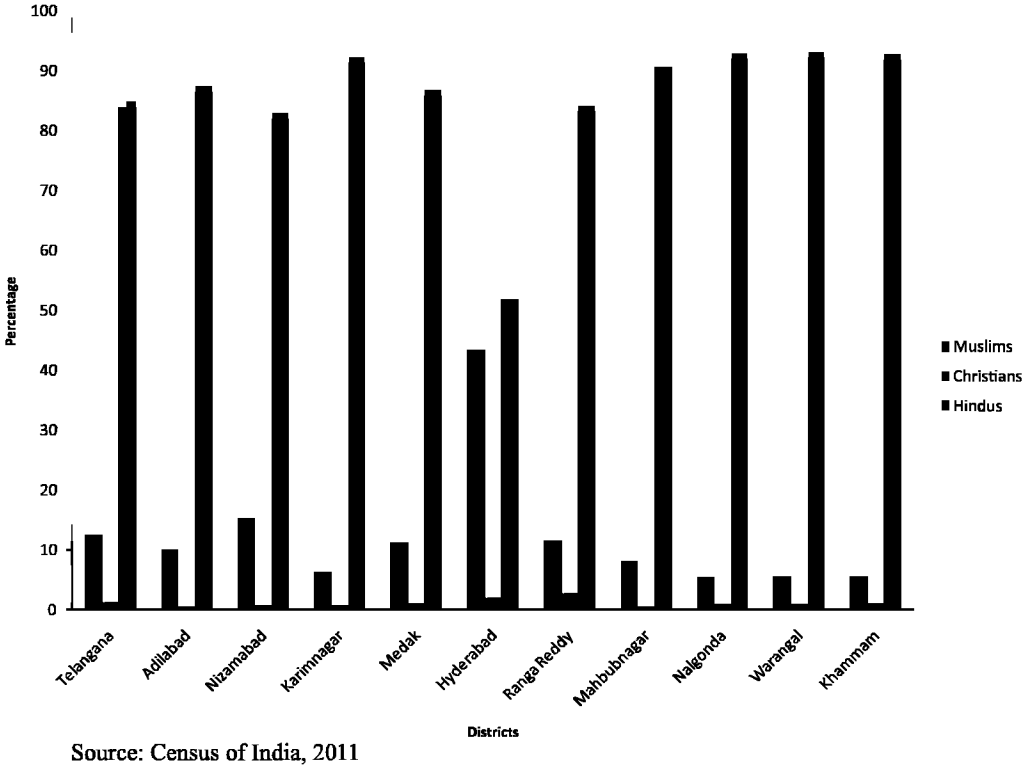
Annexures 1.5 and 1.6 provide details of percentage distribution of population across districts by religious category for the years 2001 and 2011.

Figure 1.1: Percentage of population by religious group, 2001



Source: Census of India, 2001

Figure 1.2: Percentage of population by religious group, 2011



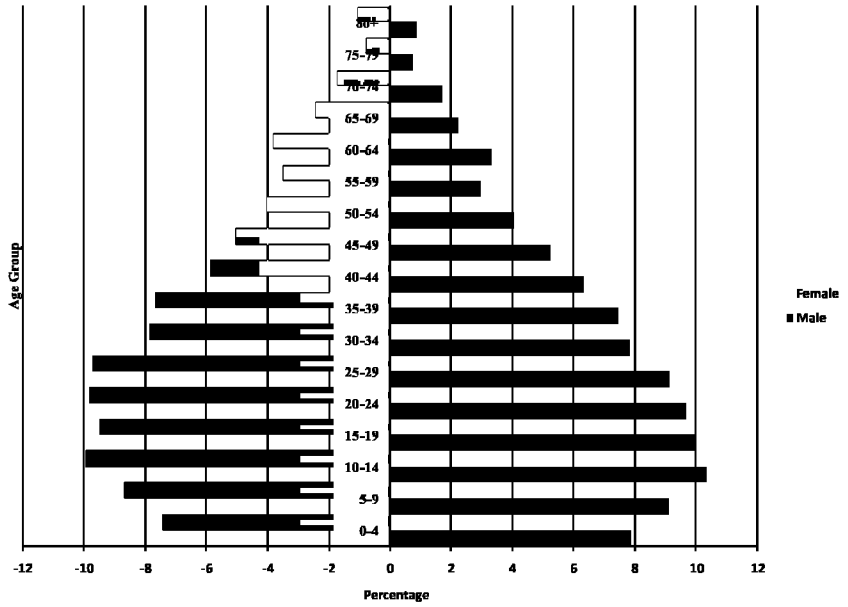
Source: Census of India, 2011

4. Age structure of population

Demographic details across several axes such as age, gender (male/female), location/residence (rural and urban), social groups (SC/ST) and religious groups (Hindus, Muslims, Christians) remain an important tool for policy makers and administrators for planning and monitoring development programmes and strategies. This section discusses the age and sex composition of the population across social groups and place of residence.

The change in age composition of the population indicating a decline in fertility is evident from Figure 1.3 depicting the age and sex composition of the population of Telangana. The shrinking base clearly shows declining fertility. In terms of age group of population, decline in fertility between the two time periods 2001 and 2011 can be discerned from Table 1.6.

Figure 1.3: Population: age and gender, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 1.6: Population by age, gender and location (Percentage)

Age Group	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
0-4	9.1	7.6	9.2	7.8	9.1	7.4	9.5	7.5	9.6	7.7	9.4	7.3	8.3	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.7
5-9	12.4	8.9	12.4	9.1	12.3	8.7	13.0	9.1	13.1	9.4	12.9	8.8	11.0	8.5	11.0	8.7	11.1	8.4
10-14	12.0	10.1	12.2	10.3	11.7	10.0	12.0	10.5	12.4	10.8	11.6	10.3	11.9	9.5	11.8	9.6	11.9	9.4
15-59	58.9	62.7	58.9	62.6	58.9	62.8	57.1	61.0	56.9	60.9	57.4	61.1	62.7	65.3	63.2	65.1	62.2	65.5
60+	7.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	7.8	9.8	8.2	10.8	7.9	10.1	8.6	11.4	5.7	6.9	5.3	6.7	6.1	7.2
Age not stated	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.9
Less than 18	39.1	32.3	39.7	33.1	38.5	31.5	39.8	32.9	40.7	33.9	38.8	31.8	37.7	31.5	37.5	32.0	37.9	31.0
Less than 21	46.8	39.0	47.1	39.7	46.5	38.2	47.2	39.6	47.9	40.8	46.5	38.5	46.0	37.9	45.5	38.2	46.5	37.6
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The proportion of population in the age group 0-4 declined from 9.1 per cent to 7.6 per cent (decline was higher among females than males) while that between 5-9 declined from 12.4 per cent to 8.9 per cent. This was true across location as well. Among social groups too, this decline in the proportion of 0-4 and 5-9 age groups was evident. In the case of 0-4, the decline was more pronounced among STs (16.9 per cent in 2001 to 8.9 per cent in 2011) than SCs (9.2 per cent to 7.4 per cent) and 'Others' (7.9 per cent to 7.5 per cent). This was also true in case of gender within social groups (Table 1.7).

The share of the working age population (15-59 years) increased from 59 percent to 63 percent and this trend could be seen across gender and location. The proportion was higher in both census periods in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In terms of social groups too, the proportion increased between time periods while the increase was more significant among STs and SCs than 'Others'. The proportion of STs increased from 43.9 per cent to 58.7 per cent while that of SCs registered an increase from 57.6 per cent to 62.6 per cent and among 'Others' from 61.4 per cent to 63.2 per cent.

Table 1.7: Population by age and gender across social groups (Percentage)

Age Group	SC Persons						ST Persons						Other Persons					
	Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
0-4	9.2	7.4	9.3	7.6	9.2	7.2	16.9	8.9	16.7	9.2	17.0	8.5	7.9	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.3
5-9	13.0	8.9	13.1	9.1	13.0	8.7	23.4	11.2	23.6	11.5	23.2	10.9	10.6	8.6	10.6	8.8	10.6	8.4
10-14	12.6	10.8	13.1	10.9	12.1	10.7	10.9	12.5	11.6	12.9	10.1	12.2	12.0	9.7	12.1	9.9	11.9	9.5
15-59	57.6	62.6	57.2	62.5	58.0	62.7	43.9	58.7	43.2	58.0	44.6	59.3	61.4	63.2	61.6	63.1	61.2	63.2
60+	7.4	9.2	7.2	8.8	7.6	9.5	4.8	7.6	4.6	7.2	5.0	8.0	7.8	9.5	7.4	9.0	8.2	10.1
Age not stated	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4
Less than 18	40.3	33.1	41.3	33.8	39.3	32.4	38.2	38.9	39.4	40.3	36.9	37.5	39.0	31.3	39.4	32.1	38.6	30.6
Less than 21	48.0	40.3	48.7	41.0	47.4	39.6	44.0	45.7	44.7	47.0	43.3	44.4	47.0	37.9	47.1	38.6	46.8	37.1
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

In the age group 0-14, the proportion of population declined from 33 per cent to 27 per cent between 2001 and 2011 and this was true across gender and location as well. The national figure for 2011 in the age group of 0-14 is 29.5 per cent, i.e. higher than the state average. The proportion of 0-14 population was however higher in rural areas in both periods of time (Table 1.6). Annexure 1.7 provides figures of absolute numbers of population by age, gender and location.

Across social groups too, there was a decline in the proportion of the 0-14 age group. However, the proportion of this age group was higher than the state average for both social groups and was higher among STs than SCs (Table 1.7). Annexure 1.8 provides absolute figures of population by age and gender across social groups for 2001 and 2011.

The share of the elderly in total population (persons above 60 years) between the two time periods in India and Telangana shows an increase (7.4 per cent to 9.3 per cent), however, in 2011 the increase in Telangana was more than in India (in 2001 it was more or less same).[1] The share of elderly women was higher than men in both time periods (7 and 7.8 in 2001 and 8.8 and 9.8 in 2011). Districts with more than the state average in 2001 include Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal and in 2011 they were Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam (Table 1.8).

[1]Census uses the term aged to denote persons who are 60+ years. In this report, we use the term elderly to denote population in the age group 60 years and above

Table 1.8: District-wise share of elderly population above 60 years

Districts	2001			2011		
	Share of elderly population +60 years in total population					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Adilabad	6.6	5.9	7.3	8.5	7.6	9.3
Nizamabad	7.5	6.7	8.3	9.8	8.7	10.9
Karimnagar	8.9	8.7	9.1	11.3	10.7	12.0
Medak	7.8	7.2	8.4	9.8	9.1	10.5
Hyderabad	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.7
Ranga Reddy	6.2	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.0	7.3
Mahbubnagar	7.3	6.7	7.8	8.8	8.1	9.4
Nalgonda	8.3	8.2	8.4	11.1	10.7	11.5
Warangal	8.5	8.4	8.5	11.2	10.7	11.7
Khammam	7.4	7.2	7.6	9.8	9.3	10.2
Telangana	7.4	7.0	7.8	9.3	8.8	9.8
India	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	8.2	9.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

In case of households with elders, the share of households (Hhs) with no elderly persons has registered a decline from 72.1 per cent to 69.7 per cent. The urban areas have larger share of Hhs with no elderly persons, though this registered a marginal decline from 76.9 per cent to 76.2 per cent. Districts of Adilabad, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Khammam have more households with no elderly population than the state average in 2011. In rural areas the districts were Adilabad, Ranga Reddy, Mahbubnagar, Khammam and in urban areas these districts included Adilabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy, and Khammam (Table 1.9).

This increase in elderly population has far reaching implications, especially in the context of provision of support not only in terms of health care but also social security measures. As per the Census 2011, there are 20,20,867 persons above 65 years in the state. Data for 2014-15 shows that across the state, 13,57,602 old age pensions have been distributed (Government of Telangana 2016b: 242). District-wise data shows that Khammam, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts account for 80 per cent of the pension disbursed in 2014-15. As of October 1, 2014, the amount was fixed at Rs. 1000 per month for persons above the age of 65 years.[2]

5. Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. As per the Census 2001, this was 971 for the state (983 for rural and 944 for urban). This ratio has increased to 988 according to the Census 2011 (999 for rural and 970 for urban). The districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam have a sex ratio of more than 1000. The sex ratio of rural areas is more than urban areas in both census periods. As per the Census 2011, the lowest sex ratio can be found in the most urbanised districts of Ranga Reddy (961) and Hyderabad (954) (Table 1.10).

[2] There is also a detailed guideline available about the eligibility of the pensions given in the GO.Ms.17 dated November 5, 2014.

Table 1.9: Share of households with elderly population above 60 years by residence across districts in Telangana

Resi-dence	No. Hhs	Telangana	Adilabad	Nizam-abad	Karim-nagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahbub-nagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Khammam
2001 Census Data												
Total	**Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	72.1	74.8	70.7	70.6	68.3	74.4	75.9	69.8	70.5	70.8	75.3
	1	20.8	19.2	22.7	20.9	23.6	19.6	18.6	23.4	22.0	20.9	17.9
	2+	7.1	6.0	6.7	8.5	8.1	6.0	5.5	6.8	7.5	8.4	6.8
Rural	**Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	70.1	73.2	70.0	68.8	66.6	0.0	70.4	69.4	69.5	69.7	74.6
	1	22.0	20.3	23.1	21.9	24.7	0.0	22.3	23.7	22.5	21.3	18.2
	2+	7.9	6.5	6.9	9.3	8.7	0.0	7.3	6.9	8.0	9.0	7.3
Urban	**Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	76.9	79.5	73.9	78.8	78.3	74.4	80.2	73.8	77.3	75.4	78.5
	1	18.0	16.2	20.7	16.5	17.1	19.6	15.7	20.7	18.2	19.0	16.9
	2+	5.1	4.3	5.4	4.7	4.6	6.0	4.1	5.5	4.5	5.6	4.6
2011 Census Data												
Total	**Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	69.7	71.9	66.7	66.8	65.6	75.4	75.7	67.6	66.2	66.6	72.1
	1	21.8	20.8	24.8	22.8	24.6	18.4	18.3	24.2	23.8	22.7	19.8
	2+	8.5	7.3	8.5	10.3	9.8	6.2	6.0	8.2	10.0	10.7	8.1
Rural	**Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	65.9	70.1	65.3	64.3	62.1	0.0	67.4	66.5	64.3	63.9	70.9
	1	24.1	21.8	25.7	24.1	26.8	0.0	24.0	24.9	24.8	24.0	20.3
	2+	10.0	8.1	9.0	11.6	11.2	0.0	8.6	8.6	10.9	12.2	8.8
Urban	**Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	76.2	76.6	71.8	75.0	76.5	75.4	78.9	73.7	74.9	73.9	76.2
	1	18.0	18.1	21.7	18.6	17.9	18.4	16.1	20.5	19.0	19.3	18.1
	2+	5.8	5.3	6.6	6.4	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	5.7

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.10: Sex ratio – 2001 & 2011

Districts	Sex ratio 2001			Sex ratio 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	989	998	965	1001	1011	978
Nizamabad	1017	1027	974	1040	1047	1016
Karimnagar	998	1006	964	1008	1015	986
Medak	974	979	947	992	1000	966
Hyderabad	933	0	933	954	0	954
Ranga Reddy	944	962	929	961	969	957
Mahbubnagar	972	974	954	977	977	973
Nalgonda	966	969	944	983	980	995
Warangal	973	974	970	997	999	990
Khammam	975	975	978	1008	1007	1023
Telangana	971	983	944	988	999	970

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

5.1. Sex ratio among Scheduled Caste population

The sex ratio of the SC population was 1,008 in Census 2011, with a significant rise from 984 in 2001. It was also significantly higher than the sex ratio of the state as a whole (988). The relatively more urban districts like Ranga Reddy (988), Hyderabad (994) and Mahbubnagar (991) had a lower sex ratio than the state average. In 2001, Khammam had the lowest sex ratio whereas in 2011, it was Hyderabad (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11: Sex ratio: scheduled castes, 2001 & 2011

Districts	Sex ratio 2001			Sex ratio 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	990	994	977	1012	1020	989
Nizamabad	1046	1049	1016	1075	1076	1073
Karimnagar	996	997	988	1014	1016	1003
Medak	992	990	1014	1019	1020	1012
Hyderabad	985	0	985	994	0	994
Ranga Reddy	973	972	975	988	990	986
Mahbubnagar	973	973	970	991	988	1023
Nalgonda	972	973	962	1002	993	1065
Warangal	970	968	980	1002	1001	1007
Khammam	969	964	990	1013	1001	1061
Telangana	984	985	983	1008	1009	1008

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

5.2. Sex ratio among Scheduled Tribe population

The sex ratio of ST population was 980 in the Census 2011. This ratio was lower than the sex ratio of the state (988). However, there was a rise in the sex ratio of STs in the 2011 Census (980) from the 2001 Census (962). Except for Adilabad (1003), Karimnagar (995), Nizamabad (1017) and Khammam (1022), all other districts had a sex ratio less than the state average (988). There was a drastic reduction in the sex ratio in two of the most urban districts -- Hyderabad (935 in 2001 to 915 in 2011) and Ranga Reddy (946 in 2001 to 940 in 2011). In 2001, Nalgonda had the lowest sex ratio whereas it was Hyderabad in 2011. As per the 2011 Census, the bottom three districts in terms of sex ratio among STs were Ranga Reddy (940), Nalgonda (934) and Hyderabad (915) (Table 1.12).

5.3. Child sex ratio

Analysis of the child sex ratio (0-6 years) can be an indicator of the status of the girl child. In spite of a favourable sex ratio in the total population, the child sex ratio in the state has declined from 957 in 2001 to 933 in 2011. The state level figures for the child sex ratio for rural and urban areas, recorded as 934 and 930 respectively, are below their corresponding figures of 961 and 948 in 2001. Nevertheless, the child sex ratio of Telangana is better than the national figure (Total - 919, Rural - 923 and Urban - 905). Within Telangana, the position of Hyderabad is worse than the national figure. Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahbubnagar are the four districts in the bottom four positions (Table 1.13).

Table 1.12: Sex ratio: scheduled tribes, 2001 & 2011

Districts	Sex ratio 2001			Sex ratio 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	987	988	982	1003	1000	1054
Nizamabad	994	996	889	1017	1013	1110
Karimnagar	979	985	923	995	999	974
Medak	951	951	949	952	952	945
Hyderabad	935	0	935	915	0	915
Ranga Reddy	946	955	908	940	948	928
Mahbubnagar	947	951	795	948	956	802
Nalgonda	921	932	712	934	937	889
Warangal	944	944	929	973	976	944
Khammam	984	983	1001	1022	1017	1099
Telangana	962	965	922	980	982	961

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.13: Child sex ratio (0-6 years), 2001 & 2011

Districts	Child sex ratio (0-6 years) 2001			Child sex ratio (0-6 years) 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	962	970	939	934	937	925
Nizamabad	959	960	953	948	944	962
Karimnagar	962	956	948	935	937	932
Medak	964	966	954	952	951	955
Hyderabad	943	0	943	914	0	914
Ranga Reddy	959	969	950	933	938	931
Mahbubnagar	952	951	953	925	923	935
Nalgonda	952	951	955	923	919	943
Warangal	955	954	961	923	916	939
Khammam	971	973	958	958	962	947
Telangana	957	961	948	933	934	930

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

5.4 Child sex ratio among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population

The child sex ratio among SCs is better than state average but the same is quite low for STs when compared with the state as well as with SCs. It is found that the child sex ratio of India for STs is 957 whereas the same for SCs is 933. The child sex ratio of STs for Telangana is much lower than the national figure, whereas for SCs, the same is better in Telangana when compared to the national statistics. Adilabad, Karimnagar and Hyderabad occupy the bottom three positions in case of child sex ratio of SCs, while Hyderabad, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar are the bottom three districts in the ST category (Table 1.14).

5.5. Child sex ratio among religious groups

Among the major religious communities, there was a significant rise in the sex ratio from 2001 Census to 2011 Census (i.e. 974 to 990 for Hindu, 950 to 969 for Muslims and 1011 to 1033 for Christians). The districts of Medak, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy, which are the most urbanised, are at the bottom three positions in case of sex ratio of all religious groups (Hindu, Muslim and Christian) (Table 1.15).

Table 1.14: Child sex ratio (0-6 years) 2001 & 2011 (SC & ST)

Districts	Child sex ratio(SC) (0-6 years) 2011			Child sex ratio (ST) (0-6 years) 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	935	932	946	956	957	921
Nizamabad	942	935	982	922	923	882
Karimnagar	939	939	941	918	913	946
Medak	970	971	960	911	904	1021
Hyderabad	932	0	932	824	0	824
Ranga Reddy	964	973	955	885	880	893
Mahbubnagar	953	951	979	872	870	911
Nalgonda	959	958	964	841	838	894
Warangal	946	943	953	881	881	880
Khammam	992	997	973	961	961	958
Telangana	954	955	953	906	907	899

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.15: Sex ratio – 2001 & 2011 (religious category)

Districts	Sex ratio - religion					
	Hindu		Muslim		Christian	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Adilabad	990	1003	976	987	1035	1061
Nizamabad	1025	1048	974	997	1034	1072
Karimnagar	999	1008	982	997	1034	1052
Medak	977	994	952	967	981	1017
Hyderabad	933	955	929	947	1040	1022
Ranga Reddy	944	957	942	964	968	994
Mahbubnagar	971	976	970	982	1026	1034
Nalgonda	966	981	966	992	1022	1051
Warangal	972	996	973	996	1056	1088
Khammam	975	1010	974	1007	985	1072
Telangana	974	990	950	969	1011	1033

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

6. Marital status of the population in Telangana

Of the total population, the proportion of married persons increased from 48 per cent to 51 per cent between two censuses and this can be observed across gender, 47 per cent to 49 per cent among men and 50 per cent to 52 per cent among women. In terms of age group, one can observe that in the age group of less than 18 years, there has been a decline in the proportion of currently married women from 3.1 per cent to 2.6 per cent. Among men, the proportion of those married at less than 21 years, too, has declined from 2.6 per cent to 2 per cent (Table 1.16).

The proportion of currently married persons at all-India level in 2011 was 3.7 per cent for women in the less than 18 age group and thus, the state average is lower than the national average. In the districts of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy the proportion of married women younger than 18 years of age was higher than the state figure at 3.7 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively (Table 1.17).

In the age group of less than 18 years, the proportion of currently married persons declined for women in rural areas from 3.4 to 2.3 per cent while in case of men it declined from 3 per cent to 2 per cent (in the category of less than 21). The proportion of currently married persons among SCs and STs too declined in the age group of less than 18 years for women and less than 21 years for men, indicative of the incidence of marriage being postponed among social groups as well (Table 1.18).

A closer examination of the marital status of those in the 15-19 years cohort reveals yet another picture. The proportion of currently married persons in the age group 15-19 years among men declined from 3.8 per cent to 3.4 per cent between the two census periods, and among women it declined drastically from 33.2 per cent to 19.7 per cent.[3] That 20 percent of women in the age group of 15-19 years are declared as married is still a matter of concern.

[3]The legal age of marriage is 18 years for women and 21 years for men.

In terms of location, the marital status of 15-19 age group indicates that the incidence of marriage among both men and women is higher in rural areas (though it declined between census periods). In the case of women in rural areas, the incidence declined from 41 per cent to 21 per cent, while in urban locations it declined from 19.5 per cent to approximately 17 per cent (Table 1.18). In terms of social groups too, one can observe the incidence of a higher proportion of married women in the age group of 15-19 years among STs rather than SCs in both periods, though it too had declined. In thecase of 'Others' too, the proportion of currently married women declined from 30.6 per cent to 19 per cent between the two census periods (Table 1.18).

In the never-married category, there has been an increase in the proportion of women declared as 'never married' in the age group 15-19 (from 66.1 percent to 79.8 percent); in the 20-29 age group the proportion of 'never married' women has increased from 9.8 per cent to 18.4 per cent. For men while the 'never married' proportion in the age group 15-19 years has remained more of less stable between the two census periods, namely above 96 per cent, in the age group 20-29 years, the proportion of 'never married' males has increased significantly from 42.4 per cent to 53.6 per cent (Table 1.16).

The mean age at marriage in the state for girls increased to 19.8 years (DLHS-4, 2012-13) as compared to 19.2 years (DLHS-3, 2007-08). The districts that reported higher than state average of the mean age at marriage for girls were Adilabad (20.7 per cent), Nizamabad and Hyderabad (20.5 per cent) followed by Khammam (20.3 per cent). More than a quarter (28 per cent) of the currently married women aged 20-24 were married before the legal age of 18 years in 2012-13. The percentage of girls marrying before legal age (18 years for girls) was higher than the state average in Mahbubnagar (35 per cent), Khammam (33 per cent) and Nalgonda (30 per cent) (Government of Telangana, 2016a: 99).

In the category of 'widowed,' it could be discerned that the incidence is higher among women across all age groups, ranging from 5.7 per cent in the 30-39 years cohort (0.7 per cent for men), 12.3 per cent in 40-49 years cohort (1.5 per cent for men),

21.5 per cent in 50-59 years cohort (3.6 per cent for men) and 50.6 for 60+ years cohort (11 per cent among men) (Table 1.16).

Related to this is the data on marital status of the head of the household. The share of never married women among female headed households was higher than men in the age group of less than 20, while the share of widow/widower was significantly higher among females than males across age groups. In the age group of 20-59, more than 60 per cent of households were widow-

Table 1.16: Marital status by age and gender for total population, 2001 & 2011 (Percentage)

Age groups	Never Married						Currently Married						Widowed						Divorced/Separated					
	Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
0-14	99.5	99.2	99.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	81.6	88.4	96.1	96.5	66.1	79.8	18.0	11.3	3.8	3.4	33.2	19.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
20-29	25.9	35.7	42.4	53.6	9.8	18.4	72.4	62.7	57.1	46.0	87.2	79.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.0
30-39	2.0	3.7	2.8	5.3	1.1	2.1	94.5	92.0	96.2	93.5	92.7	90.5	2.7	3.2	0.6	0.7	4.8	5.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.7
40-49	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.0	92.4	91.1	97.4	96.6	86.8	85.1	6.1	6.7	1.4	1.5	11.3	12.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.6
50-59	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	84.9	85.4	95.4	94.8	74.3	76.4	13.9	12.8	3.7	3.6	24.4	21.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1
60+	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.8	65.8	65.8	88.1	86.6	45.1	47.0	32.5	31.8	10.4	11.0	53.2	50.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Age not stated	70.9	51.1	74.1	60.5	66.7	41.4	26.3	43.9	24.7	37.7	28.5	50.4	2.6	4.6	1.1	1.6	4.5	7.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Less than 18	98.2	98.2	99.5	99.1	96.8	97.3	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Less than 21	91.8	94.0	97.3	97.9	86.0	89.9	8.0	5.9	2.6	2.0	13.6	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
All ages	46.8	43.5	51.8	48.9	41.6	38.1	48.3	50.5	46.7	49.3	49.8	51.8	4.5	5.4	1.3	1.6	7.8	9.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.17: Marital status and sex structure of population across select age groups by districts (Percentage)

Districts	Age Groups	Never Married						Currently Married						Widowed						Divorced/Separated					
		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Adilabad	All ages	48.4	45.1	53.3	50.5	43.5	39.8	46.4	48.7	45.1	47.6	47.6	49.8	4.6	5.5	1.3	1.6	8.0	9.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.1
	15-19	83.6	89.1	96.7	96.4	69.3	81.6	15.9	10.5	3.2	3.4	29.7	17.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
	<18	98.6	98.3	99.6	99.1	97.5	97.5	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<21	92.7	94.2	97.7	97.9	87.6	90.5	7.0	5.6	2.2	2.1	12.0	9.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Nizamabad	All ages	45.1	42.8	50.7	48.5	39.6	37.4	48.6	49.8	47.7	49.4	49.5	50.2	5.5	6.4	1.3	1.7	9.6	11.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.4
	15-19	79.2	88.6	94.9	96.0	63.0	80.8	20.2	11.1	5.0	3.8	35.7	18.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2
	<18	98.0	98.3	99.4	99.0	96.6	97.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<21	90.9	94.0	96.8	97.7	84.8	90.2	8.8	5.8	3.1	2.2	14.6	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Karimnagar	All ages	43.6	40.9	48.4	46.2	38.8	35.7	50.8	52.3	49.7	51.5	51.8	53.0	5.1	6.2	1.6	2.0	8.5	10.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0
	15-19	81.5	91.5	96.7	97.3	66.2	85.4	18.1	8.3	3.2	2.5	33.0	14.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
	<18	98.4	98.6	99.6	99.2	97.2	98.0	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<21	91.5	94.9	97.5	98.3	85.4	91.4	8.3	5.0	2.5	1.7	14.2	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Medak	All ages	46.9	43.9	52.1	49.5	41.5	38.2	47.9	49.9	46.5	48.9	49.3	50.9	4.8	5.7	1.2	1.4	8.5	10.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8
	15-19	80.3	88.3	95.9	97.3	62.7	78.5	19.2	11.4	4.1	2.6	36.4	21.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
	<18	98.3	98.7	99.6	99.4	96.9	97.8	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<21	91.9	94.1	97.4	98.3	86.2	89.7	7.9	5.8	2.6	1.6	13.4	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Hyderabad	All ages	51.7	47.7	56.1	52.4	47.0	42.8	44.9	48.4	42.9	46.2	47.0	50.7	3.2	3.6	0.9	1.2	5.7	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
	15-19	90.2	89.0	97.0	95.2	83.1	82.5	9.7	10.7	3.0	4.6	16.6	17.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<18	98.2	97.3	99.2	98.5	97.2	96.1	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.5	2.7	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	<21	94.2	94.4	97.8	97.3	90.5	91.3	5.7	5.4	2.1	2.5	9.3	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Ranga Reddy	**All ages**	48.2	44.0	53.1	49.0	42.9	38.8	48.0	51.8	45.9	49.7	50.2	53.9	3.6	3.9	0.9	1.1	6.4	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
	15-19	84.9	87.4	97.0	95.8	71.6	78.5	14.8	12.3	2.9	4.1	27.9	21.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	<18	98.4	97.8	99.5	98.8	97.3	96.7	1.5	2.1	0.5	1.2	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<21	92.8	93.8	97.9	97.7	87.5	89.7	7.0	6.0	2.0	2.2	12.3	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Mahbubnagar	**All ages**	47.9	45.2	53.6	51.1	42.2	39.1	46.6	48.6	44.9	47.0	48.4	50.1	5.0	5.8	1.4	1.7	8.8	9.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8
	15-19	77.2	85.5	94.9	96.4	57.1	73.2	22.3	14.1	5.0	3.5	41.9	26.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
	<18	97.9	98.3	99.5	99.3	96.2	97.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	3.7	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<21	91.1	93.4	96.9	97.9	84.8	88.5	8.7	6.5	3.0	2.1	14.8	11.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Warangal	**All ages**	45.3	41.9	50.5	47.6	40.0	36.1	49.6	51.6	48.0	50.4	51.2	52.7	4.7	6.0	1.3	1.7	8.2	10.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8
	15-19	77.3	88.1	95.8	97.3	57.3	78.1	22.3	11.6	4.1	2.6	41.9	21.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
	<18	97.8	98.5	99.6	99.3	95.9	97.6	2.1	1.5	0.4	0.7	4.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<21	90.7	93.5	97.2	98.1	83.9	88.6	9.1	6.3	2.7	1.8	15.7	11.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Nalgonda	**All ages**	44.4	41.7	49.2	47.0	39.4	36.4	50.6	51.8	49.2	51.0	52.1	52.7	4.6	6.0	1.3	1.8	7.9	10.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
	15-19	77.6	89.7	95.2	97.1	59.0	81.7	22.0	10.1	4.7	2.8	40.2	17.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
	<18	97.8	98.5	99.5	99.2	96.0	97.7	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	3.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<21	90.2	94.2	96.6	98.1	83.6	90.1	9.5	5.6	3.3	1.8	16.0	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Khammam	**All ages**	45.1	41.0	49.8	46.0	40.4	36.1	49.8	52.2	48.5	51.7	51.0	52.8	4.5	6.0	1.4	1.9	7.7	10.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0
	15-19	80.0	87.9	96.5	96.6	62.3	78.5	19.6	11.9	3.4	3.2	36.9	21.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
	<18	98.2	98.4	99.6	99.1	96.8	97.6	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.8	3.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<21	91.2	93.4	97.2	97.8	84.9	88.9	8.6	6.4	2.7	2.2	14.7	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Telangana	**All ages**	46.8	43.5	51.8	48.9	41.6	38.1	48.3	50.5	46.7	49.3	49.8	51.8	4.5	5.4	1.3	1.6	7.8	9.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8
	15-19	81.6	88.4	96.1	96.5	66.1	79.8	18.0	11.3	3.8	3.4	33.2	19.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
	<18	98.2	98.2	99.5	99.1	96.8	97.3	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<21	91.8	94.0	97.3	97.9	86.0	89.9	8.0	5.9	2.6	2.0	13.6	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.18: Marital status by location and social groups across select age groups (Percentage)

	Never Married						Currently Married						Widowed						Divorced/Separated					
	Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total																								
15-19	81.6	88.4	96.1	96.5	66.1	79.8	18.0	11.3	3.8	3.4	33.2	19.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2
Less than 18	98.2	98.2	99.5	99.1	96.8	97.3	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Less than 21	91.8	94.0	97.3	97.9	86.0	89.9	8.0	5.9	2.6	2.0	13.6	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Rural																								
15-19	77.5	87.8	95.4	96.7	57.9	78.0	22.0	11.9	4.5	3.2	41.1	21.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2
Less than 18	98.1	98.4	99.6	99.2	96.5	97.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.8	3.4	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Less than 21	90.8	93.6	97.0	97.9	84.4	89.1	8.9	6.2	3.0	2.0	15.1	10.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Urban																								
15-19	88.9	89.5	97.4	96.2	80.2	82.7	10.9	10.2	2.5	3.6	19.5	16.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Less than 18	98.4	97.9	99.4	98.8	97.4	96.9	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.1	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 21	93.9	94.6	98.1	97.8	89.5	91.1	6.0	5.3	1.9	2.1	10.3	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
SC																								
15-19	78.6	88.6	95.9	96.8	59.6	80.0	20.8	11.1	4.0	3.0	39.2	19.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3
Less than 18	98.1	98.4	99.6	99.2	96.5	97.6	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Less than 21	91.0	93.8	97.1	97.9	84.7	89.5	8.7	6.0	2.8	2.0	14.8	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
ST																								
15-19	73.6	85.8	92.6	95.3	52.7	75.2	25.9	13.9	7.2	4.5	46.4	24.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Less than 18	98.1	98.3	99.5	99.1	96.5	97.4	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.8	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 21	90.8	93.3	96.2	97.3	85.1	88.9	9.0	6.6	3.8	2.6	14.6	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Others																								
15-19	83.0	88.8	96.5	96.6	68.7	80.4	16.6	10.9	3.4	3.3	30.6	19.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Less than 18	98.2	98.2	99.5	99.0	96.8	97.3	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 21	92.1	94.1	97.5	98.0	86.4	90.1	7.7	5.7	2.4	2.0	13.2	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.19: Marital status of the head of the household (Percentage)

Age group	Male headed					Female Headed				
	Total	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated
2001										
Total										
Less than 20	79.0	70.1	29.1	0.6	0.2	21.0	80.2	13.1	5.9	0.8
20-59	91.4	1.5	97.0	1.2	0.2	8.6	1.4	29.5	63.9	5.2
60+	81.4	0.6	92.2	6.9	0.3	18.6	0.6	17.9	80.4	1.0
Not stated	79.3	0.5	86.7	12.6	0.2	20.7	0.4	16.6	82.4	0.7
Rural										
Less than 20	81.9	65.3	33.9	0.6	0.2	18.1	74.0	16.8	8.0	1.2
20-59	91.0	1.0	97.3	1.4	0.3	9.0	0.9	27.0	65.9	6.1
60+	81.8	0.4	92.0	7.4	0.3	18.2	0.4	15.4	83.1	1.1
Not stated	79.9	0.3	87.0	12.5	0.2	20.1	0.1	14.3	84.9	0.7
Urban										
Less than 20	74.3	78.5	20.9	0.5	0.1	25.7	87.1	9.0	3.6	0.3
20-59	92.3	2.6	96.5	0.8	0.1	7.7	2.7	35.8	58.7	2.8
60+	80.4	1.3	93.0	5.5	0.2	19.6	1.4	25.6	72.1	0.8
Not stated	77.1	1.2	85.6	13.0	0.2	22.9	1.1	23.9	74.3	0.7
2011										
Total										
Less than 20	74.7	58.2	40.7	0.9	0.2	25.3	75.6	12.3	11.0	1.2
20-59	88.2	1.3	97.1	1.4	0.3	11.9	1.5	28.7	63.5	6.4
60+	75.5	0.3	91.5	7.9	0.3	24.5	0.5	15.8	82.3	1.4
Not stated	85.4	19.3	77.8	2.5	0.3	14.6	8.2	40.4	48.3	3.1
Rural										
Less than 20	74.7	52.0	46.7	1.2	0.2	25.3	71.6	12.8	14.0	1.6
20-59	87.6	0.8	97.3	1.5	0.3	12.4	1.0	24.2	67.2	7.6
60+	74.7	0.2	91.0	8.4	0.3	25.3	0.3	13.3	84.9	1.5
Not stated	84.3	20.3	76.1	3.3	0.4	15.8	6.4	35.6	54.2	3.8
Urban										
Less than 20	74.6	64.8	34.6	0.6	0.1	25.4	79.6	11.7	8.0	0.7
20-59	89.0	1.9	96.8	1.1	0.2	11.0	2.3	36.3	57.1	4.3
60+	77.6	0.6	92.6	6.6	0.2	22.4	1.0	23.3	74.5	1.3
Not stated	86.4	18.5	79.4	1.9	0.3	13.6	10.2	45.7	41.8	2.4

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

headed in both time periods, while in case of men it stood at less than 2 per cent, indicative of the probability of low levels of re-marriage among women. Such trends could be observed across time periods and place of residence, although the incidence was lower in urban areas than in rural (Table 1.19).

7. Growth of households and houseless population in Telangana

7.1. Household data

Beginning with the growth rate of households, this section discusses the size of the household and gender of the head of the household across age group.

The rate of growth in households is 28 per cent in Telangana while the rise was 60 per cent in urban and 14 per cent in rural areas. In case of ST households, the growth has been phenomenal at 135 per cent in urban areas (28 per cent in rural). This was also more than the national average (31 per cent in rural and 61 per cent in urban) (Table 1.20)

Table 1.20: Growth rate of households by social group and residences: Telangana and India

State/ country	Social status	Residence	Number of households		Growth rate Hhs
			2001	2011	
Telangana	Total	Total	6479449	8307560	28.2
		Rural	4545724	5203531	14.5
		Urban	1933725	3104029	60.5
	SC	Total	1041479	1299127	24.7
		Rural	850223	989422	16.4
		Urban	191256	309705	61.9
	ST	Total	559039	752658	34.6
		Rural	526221	675492	28.4
		Urban	32818	77166	135.1
	Others	Total	4878931	6255775	28.2
		Rural	3169280	3538617	11.7
		Urban	1709651	2717158	58.9
India	Total	Total	187096612	248408494	32.8
		Rural	132376300	168078743	27.0
		Urban	54720312	80329751	46.8
	SC	Total	31541899	41536633	31.7
		Rural	25300567	31708640	25.3
		Urban	6241332	9827993	57.5
	ST	Total	15986571	21393965	33.8
		Rural	14639769	19217416	31.3
		Urban	1346802	2176549	61.6
	Others	Total	139568142	185477896	32.9
		Rural	92435964	117152687	26.7
		Urban	47132178	68325209	45.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

In terms of composition, the share of households with 3-4 members has increased between the time periods from 37 per cent to 47 per cent in Telangana and 31 per cent to 37 per cent in India. Thus, the state average is more than the national average. The proportion of 7+ persons per household declined from 16 per cent to 8 per cent in Telangana and 25 per cent to 18 per cent in India. The share is however more in urban than rural areas. This information would be useful while formulating policy interventions (such as PDS, BPL cards) (Table 1.21). .

8. Houseless population in Telangana

In terms of houseless population, one can discern that there was a decline between the two time periods although there has been an increase of 18 per cent in urban areas in Telangana. Across districts, Medak, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Mahbubnagar registered increase in houseless population; the highest in Medak 78 per cent; followed by Hyderabad (24 per cent) and Ranga Reddy (8 per cent). The rise in Mahbubnagar was negligible. In rural Telangana, except in Medak, all districts registered a decline in houseless

Table 1.21: Distribution of normal households by size: Telangana and India, 2001 & 2011 (Percentage)

Location	Size of the households						
	1	2	3-4	5-6	7+	3-6	5+
2001	Telangana						
Total	3.4	10.4	37.0	33.7	15.6	70.6	49.3
Rural	4.0	11.4	36.5	33.7	14.4	70.2	48.1
Urban	2.0	8.0	38.1	33.5	18.4	71.6	51.9
2001	India						
Total	3.9	8.2	30.9	32.2	24.8	63.1	67.0
Rural	4.0	8.4	28.9	32.4	26.4	61.3	58.8
Urban	3.8	7.9	35.7	31.7	20.8	67.4	52.5
2011	Telangana						
Total	4.3	12.5	46.9	28.1	8.2	75.0	36.4
Rural	5.3	13.5	45.4	28.1	7.8	73.5	35.9
Urban	2.7	10.7	49.3	28.3	9.0	77.6	37.2
2011	India						
Total	4.1	9.7	36.7	31.1	18.4	67.8	49.5
Rural	4.3	9.8	33.9	32.0	20.1	65.8	52.0
Urban	3.8	9.5	42.7	29.2	14.9	71.8	44.1

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

In Telangana, the proportion of female-headed households increased both in rural and urban areas between the two time periods (Table 1.22). In case of age less than 20, the proportion is one-quarter in 2011 in total, as well as in rural and urban areas. This proportion has seen a relative increase as age progresses and is indicative of the trend in marital status of households where we observe increased number of widowed women as age increases. Annexure 1.9 gives absolute figures of households distributed by sex and age of the head of the household for 2001 and 2011.

population. However, in the urban areas of Telangana districts, there has been a surge in growth of houseless population, except in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam (Table 1.23).

The above patterns have significant implications for policy. The decline in houseless population in rural areas may be due to the operation of housing programmes specifically targeting the rural population: the rise in houseless population in urban areas could be due to in-migration into

Table 1.22: Households by sex and age of the head of household, 2001 & 2011 (Percentage)

Age of the head/ location	2001		2011	
	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed
Total				
All Ages	89.5	10.5	85.4	14.6
Less than 20	79.0	21.0	74.7	25.3
20-29	95.3	4.7	92.8	7.2
30-39	93.4	6.6	90.8	9.2
40-49	90.4	9.6	87.0	13.0
50-59	86.5	13.5	82.9	17.1
60-69	81.4	18.6	76.1	23.9
70-79	81.4	18.6	75.0	25.0
80+	85.7	14.3	72.3	27.7
Age Not Stated	79.3	20.7	85.4	14.6
Rural				
All Ages	89.1	10.9	84.3	15.7
Less than 20	81.9	18.1	74.7	25.3
20-29	95.1	4.9	92.7	7.3
30-39	92.8	7.2	90.1	9.9
40-49	89.9	10.1	86.4	13.6
50-59	86.3	13.7	82.2	17.8
60-69	81.7	18.3	75.2	24.8
70-79	81.9	18.1	74.6	25.4
80+	84.5	15.5	71.3	28.7
Age Not Stated	79.9	20.1	84.3	15.7
Urban				
All Ages	90.5	9.5	87.1	12.9
Less than 20	74.3	25.7	74.6	25.4
20-29	95.8	4.2	92.9	7.1
30-39	94.7	5.3	91.9	8.1
40-49	91.4	8.6	87.9	12.1
50-59	86.9	13.1	83.9	16.1
60-69	80.6	19.4	78.4	21.6
70-79	79.4	20.6	76.2	23.8
80+	87.0	13.0	75.0	25.0
Age Not Stated	77.1	22.9	86.4	13.6

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

towns and metros for employment opportunities. However, these need to be explored concretely.

Table 1.23: Houseless population in Telangana, 2001 & 2011

Districts	2011			2001			Growth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	5160	3552	1608	6453	4855	1598	-20.0	-26.8	0.6
Nizamabad	4113	3256	857	6822	5684	1138	-39.7	-42.7	-24.7
Karimnagar	6259	4125	2134	14662	11119	3543	-57.3	-62.9	-39.8
Medak	8108	6065	2043	4547	3885	662	78.3	56.1	208.6
Hyderabad	17903	0	17903	14441	0	14441	24.0	0	24.0
Ranga Reddy	20107	2466	17641	18616	4997	13619	8.0	-50.7	29.5
Mahbubnagar	8979	5899	3080	8923	7647	1276	0.6	-22.9	141.4
Nalgonda	5042	3834	1208	6130	4522	1608	-17.7	-15.2	-24.9
Warangal	4476	2956	1520	10914	8296	2618	-59.0	-64.4	-41.9
Khammam	3822	3090	732	4794	4003	791	-20.3	-22.8	-7.5
Telangana	83969	35243	48726	96302	55008	41294	-12.8	-35.9	18.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

9. Occupational profile of population in Telangana

Of the total population, the proportion of workers increased marginally from 45.4 per cent to 46.7 per cent between 2001 and 2011. In other words, the proportion of non-workers declined from 54.6 per cent in 2001 to 53.3 per cent in 2011. The proportion of main and marginal workers remained the same (Table 1.24).

Among the total workers (main+marginal), the proportion of the agricultural sector shows a marginal decline from 58 per cent to 55.5 per cent and that of non-agricultural sector increased from 41.8 per cent to 44.5 per cent between 2001 and 2011 . The proportion of cultivators registered a decline from 25 per cent to 19 per cent and that of agricultural labourers increased from 33.5 per cent to 36.2 per cent.

Among *main workers,* the share of the agricultural sector (including agricultural labourers and cultivators) remained at 55 per cent while that of non-agricultural sector remained at 45 per cent. However, the share of agricultural labourers increased from 27 per cent to 33.5 per cent and that of cultivators declined from 28 per cent to 22 per cent. In case of household industry it marginally declined from 6.1 per cent to 4.6 per cent while that of 'Others' registered an increase of 38.5 per cent to 40.1 per cent between the two time periods.

In case of *marginal workers,* the agricultural sector indicates a sharp decline from 76.4 per cent in 2001 to 56.6 per cent (especially among agricultural labourers – the share declined from 68.5 per cent to 50.6 per cent among total marginal workers), while that of non-agricultural sector increased from 23.6 per cent to 43.4 per cent. The share of 'Others' among marginal workers registered a sharp increase from 18.7 per cent to 38 per cent between the two time periods.

The differential pattern depicted by data with regard to main and marginal workers needs to be noted and explored since it has implications for the quality of employment being generated in the state.

In case of social groups too, similar trends can be seen. However, in the case of marginal workers, across social groups, the share of the agricultural sector declined but the decline was most significant among 'Others'. While the share of the agricultural sector among marginal workers declined from 83 per cent to 72 per cent among SCs, the corresponding figures for STs stood at 87.3 per cent to 81 per cent. Interestingly, in the case of 'Others' among social groups, this decline was very sharp, from 75.1 per cent to 48.4 per cent. Thus, the distress among marginal workers emerges clearly and the shift to the non-agricultural sector can be identified to be in the 'Others' activity, rather than household industry. This was true across social groups with variations in proportions (Table 1.25).

Table 1.24: Occupational profile of population in Telangana 2001 & 2011

Proportion	2001	2011
Main workers	11808027 (83.9)	13719879 (84.0)
Marginal workers	2266099 (16.1)	2622063 (16.0)
Workers	14074126 (45.4)	16341942 (46.7)
Non-workers	16913145 (54.6)	18661732 (53.3)
Total workers in the state		
Agricultural labourers	4720849 (33.5)	5915151 (36.2)
Cultivators	3480235 (24.7)	3151389 (19.3)
Agriculture sector	**8201084 (58.2)**	**9066540 (55.5)**
Household industry	859177 (6.1)	776529 (4.8)
Others	5013865 (35.6)	6498873 (39.8)
Non-agriculture sector	**5873042 (41.8)**	**7275402 (44.5)**
Main workers in		
Agricultural labourers	3210986 (27.2)	4589751 (33.5)
Cultivators	3329800 (28.2)	2994215 (21.8)
Agriculture sector	**6540786 (55.4)**	**7583966 (55.3)**
Household industry	719258 (6.1)	635605 (4.6)
Others	4547983 (38.5)	5500308 (40.1)
Non-agriculture sector	**5267241 (44.6)**	**6135913 (44.7)**
Marginal workers in		
Agricultural labourers	4008888 (68.5)	1325400 (50.6)
Cultivators	461846 (7.9)	157174 (6.0)
Agriculture sector	**4470734 (76.4)**	**1482574 (56.6)**
Household industry	289400 (4.9)	140924 (5.4)
Others	1092852 (18.7)	998565 (38.1)
Non-agriculture sector	**1382252 (23.6)**	**1139489 (43.4)**

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.25: Occupational profile of population across social groups in Telangana 2001 & 2011

	SC		ST		Others	
Proportion of	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**
Main workers	1949666 (79.2)	2242157 (81.9)	1168932 (79.6)	1457830 (83.3)	8689429 (85.7)	10019892 (84.5)
Marginal workers	511331 (20.8)	496333 (18.1)	300415 (20.4)	293194 (16.7)	1454353 (14.3)	1832536 (15.5)
Workers	2460997 (50.1)	2738490 (50.4)	1469347 (53.4)	1751024 (53.3)	10143782 (43.5)	11852428 (45.1)
Non-workers	2450198 (49.9)	2694190 (49.6)	1280359 (46.6)	1535904 (46.7)	13182588 (56.5)	14431638 (54.9)
Main workers in						
Agricultural labourers	1040076 (53.4)	1244681 (55.5)	425218 (36.4)	691514 (47.4)	1745692 (20.1)	2653556 (26.5)
Cultivators	363360 (18.6)	316669 (14.1)	564062 (48.3)	539758 (37.0)	2402378 (27.6)	2137788 (21.3)
Agriculture sector	1403436 (72.0)	1561350 (69.6)	989280 (84.7)	1231272 (84.5)	4148070 (47.7)	4791344 (47.8)
Household industry	60034 (3.1)	54981 (2.5)	27381 (2.3)	22170 (1.5)	631843 (7.3)	558454 (5.6)
Others	486196 (24.9)	625826 (27.9)	152271 (13.0)	204388 (14.0)	3909516 (45.0)	4670094 (46.6)
Non-agriculture sector	546230 (28.0)	680807 (30.4)	179652 (15.3)	226558 (15.5)	4541359 (52.3)	5228548 (52.2)
Marginal workers in						
Agricultural labourers	407701 (79.7)	340409 (68.6)	236581 (78.8)	210018 (71.6)	3364606 (66.7)	774973 (42.3)
Cultivators	16696 (3.3)	17200 (3.5)	25706 (8.6)	27502 (9.4)	419444 (8.3)	112472 (6.1)
Agriculture sector	424397 (83.0)	357609 (72.1)	262287 (87.4)	237520 (81.0)	3784050 (75.1)	887445 (48.4)
Household industry	14975 (2.9)	14087 (2.8)	9308 (3.1)	8292 (2.8)	265117 (5.3)	118545 (6.5)
Others	71959 (14.1)	124637 (25.1)	28820 (9.6)	47382 (16.2)	992073 (19.7)	826546 (45.1)
Non-agriculture sector	86934 (17.0)	138724 (27.9)	38128 (12.7)	55674 (19.0)	1257190 (24.9)	945091 (51.6)
Total workers in the state						
Agricultural labourers	1447777 (58.8)	1585090 (57.9)	661799 (45.0)	901532 (51.5)	2611273 (25.7)	3428529 (28.9)
Cultivators	380056 (15.4)	333869 (12.2)	589768 (40.1)	567260 (32.4)	2510411 (24.7)	2250260 (19.0)
Agriculture sector	527833 (74.2)	1918959 (70.1)	1251567 (85.1)	1468792 (83.9)	5121684 (50.5)	5678789 (47.9)
Household industry	75009 (3.1)	69068 (2.5)	36689 (2.5)	30462 (1.7)	747479 (7.4)	676999 (5.7)
Others	558155 (22.7)	750463 (27.4)	181091 (12.3)	251770 (14.4)	4274619 (42.1)	5496640 (46.4)
Non-agriculture sector	633164 (25.8)	819531 (29.9)	217780 (14.8)	282232 (16.1)	5022098 (49.5)	6173639 (52.1)

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

10. Persons with disabilities

As a proportion of the total population in 2011, the disabled population accounts for 3 per cent in Telangana. This is higher than the national average of 2.2 per cent. The proportion of men with disabilities to total population is 3.2 per cent and 2.8 per cent for women (higher than the national average of 2.4 per cent and 2 per cent respectively). Within the state, districts which have disabled population higher than state average are: Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy, while Karimnagar and Khammam are on par with the state average. A closer examination of the figures also reveals that across districts, the disabled population was higher than the national average (Table 1.26).

Table 1.26: District-wise proportion of disabled to total population (2011)

Districts	2011			Per cent of disabled population to total population		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Adilabad-D	75542	40669	34873			
Adilabad –T	2741239	1369597	1371642	2.8	3.0	2.5
Nizamabad-D	65943	34901	31042			
Nizamabad-T	2551335	1250641	1300694	2.6	2.8	2.4
Karimnagar-D	114822	61504	53318			
Karimnagar-T	3776269	1880800	1895469	3.0	3.3	2.8
Medak-D	67647	37212	30435			
Medak-T	3033288	1523030	1510258	2.2	2.4	2.0
Hyderabad-D	177909	96038	81871			
Hyderabad –T	3943323	2018575	1924748	4.5	4.8	4.3
Ranga Reddy –D	171071	93572	77499			
Ranga Reddy-T	5296741	2701008	2595733	3.2	3.5	3.0
Mahbubnagar-D	107782	57827	49955			
Mahbubnagar-T	4053028	2050386	2002642	2.7	2.8	2.5
Nalgonda-D	95972	52450	43522			
Nalgonda-T	3488809	1759772	1729037	2.8	3.0	2.5
Warangal-D	87478	47790	39688			
Warangal-T	3512576	1759281	1753295	2.5	2.7	2.3
Khammam-D	82656	43450	39206			
Khammam-T	2797370	1390988	1406382	3.0	3.1	2.8
Telangana –D	1046822	565413	481409			
Telangana- T	35193978	17704078	17489900	3.0	3.2	2.8

Source: Census of India, 2011
Note: D-Disabled Population, T-Total Population

The incidence of disability was higher between the age group of 10-19 years and 40-49 years. These age groups account for 58 per cent of the total disabled population. Similar patterns may be observed across gender (Table 1.27).

In 2011, there was a drastic change in the proportion of persons with disabilities across categories of disabilities owing to definitional changes. In the Census 2001, those with loss of vision in one eye were treated as disabled while in 2011 this category was removed; persons using hearing aids have been treated as disabled in Census 2011, but not in 2001. This change in definition of visual and hearing disabilities has led to drastic change in numbers in both categories. Yet another category was introduced: 'Any other,' to report disabilities not listed otherwise and this accounted for about 21 per cent of the total disabilities reported in 2011. The proportion of disabled population across disabilities included: 22 per cent (in mobility), 21 per cent (any other), 19 per cent (sight), 16 per cent (hearing), 9 per cent (speech), 7 per cent (multiple disabilities), 5 per cent (intellectual disabilities), and 2 per cent (psychosocial disabilities) (Table 1.28)[4].

Table 1.27: Age structure of disabled population by gender, 2011 (Percentage)

Age group	2011		
	Total	Male	Female
0-4	4.0	4.0	4.1
5-9	6.2	6.2	6.1
10-19	15.5	15.3	15.6
20-29	16.6	16.4	16.7
30-39	14.2	14.8	13.5
40-49	11.7	12.6	10.6
50-59	9.6	9.7	9.5
60-69	11.1	10.5	11.8
70-79	6.5	6.2	6.7
80-89	2.4	2.0	2.8
90+	0.6	0.5	0.8
Age Not Stated	1.6	1.6	1.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

[4]The terms to designate 'disability' in the census are different. Terms used in this report are in compliance with international human rights standards here, especially intellectual disabilities instead of 'mental retardation' and psycho-social disabilities instead of 'mental illness'.

Table 1.28: Proportion of disabled across different types of disabilities (2011)

Districts	In seeing			In Hearing			In Speech			In Movement			Intellectual			Psychosocial			Any Other			Multiple Disability		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Adilabad	18.0	16.3	19.9	13.7	12.8	14.7	8.5	8.7	8.3	23.5	26.9	19.6	5.1	4.9	5.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	21.1	20.4	22.0	7.8	7.7	7.9
Nizamabad	15.3	13.4	17.5	12.0	11.6	12.5	11.7	11.8	11.5	25.9	29.4	22.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	19.2	18.2	20.3	7.6	7.4	7.7
Karimnagar	17.3	15.9	18.9	13.3	12.0	14.7	11.4	11.8	10.9	25.2	28.3	21.5	5.9	5.7	6.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	16.2	15.9	16.6	8.7	8.3	9.1
Medak	18.0	15.8	20.7	11.8	10.9	12.9	7.5	7.5	7.3	30.5	34.6	25.4	5.9	5.7	6.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	14.8	14.2	15.6	9.2	9.1	9.5
Hyderabad	26.4	25.6	27.2	23.2	22.4	24.0	9.2	9.7	8.7	5.1	5.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	27.7	27.9	27.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Ranga Reddy	19.0	18.2	19.9	21.5	20.4	22.8	9.5	10.0	9.0	13.9	16.1	11.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	26.5	25.6	27.6	4.5	4.6	4.3
Mahbubnagar	16.3	14.9	17.9	14.4	13.4	15.5	7.3	7.6	7.0	27.4	30.7	23.6	5.2	5.0	5.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	19.6	19.0	20.4	7.9	7.7	8.0
Nalgonda	14.5	13.3	15.9	11.5	10.4	12.7	7.8	8.1	7.5	34.0	37.4	29.9	6.5	6.1	7.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	14.6	13.8	15.5	9.1	8.9	9.2
Warangal	14.4	13.5	15.6	14.1	12.7	15.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	28.6	32.1	24.4	6.2	5.9	6.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	15.9	15.2	16.7	8.9	8.6	9.2
Khammam	19.2	17.7	20.8	11.6	10.7	12.6	8.2	8.6	7.7	26.3	29.1	23.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	16.1	15.2	17.1	10.2	10.3	10.1
Telangana	18.6	17.4	20.1	16.0	15.1	17.2	9.2	9.5	8.8	21.6	24.3	18.4	5.2	5.1	5.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	20.5	19.9	21.1	7.1	7.0	7.2

Source: Census of India, 2011
Note: T=Total, M=Male, F=Female

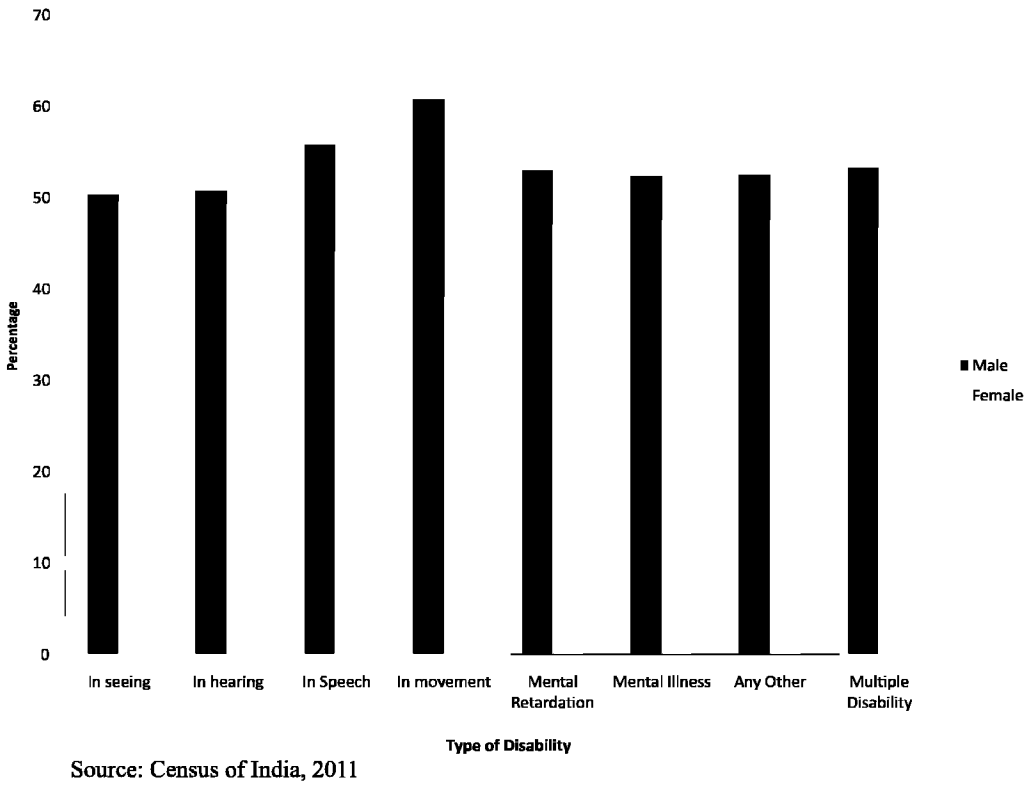
The proportion of men with disabilities was higher, but more pronounced among those with locomotor disabilities. Micro level studies in Telangana have shown that the incidence of disability due to accident leading to locomotor disability is higher among men than women (Table 1.29; see also Figure 1.4) (Vinayan 2017).

Table 1.29: Gender-wise proportion across disabilities, 2011

Type of disability	Gender	
	Male	Female
In seeing	50.4	49.6
In hearing	50.8	49.2
In speech	55.9	44.1
In movement	60.8	39.2
Mental retardation	52.9	47.1
Mental illness	52.4	47.6
Any other	52.5	47.5
Multiple disability	53.3	46.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

Figure 1.4: Gender-wise proportion of disabled across disabilities in 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

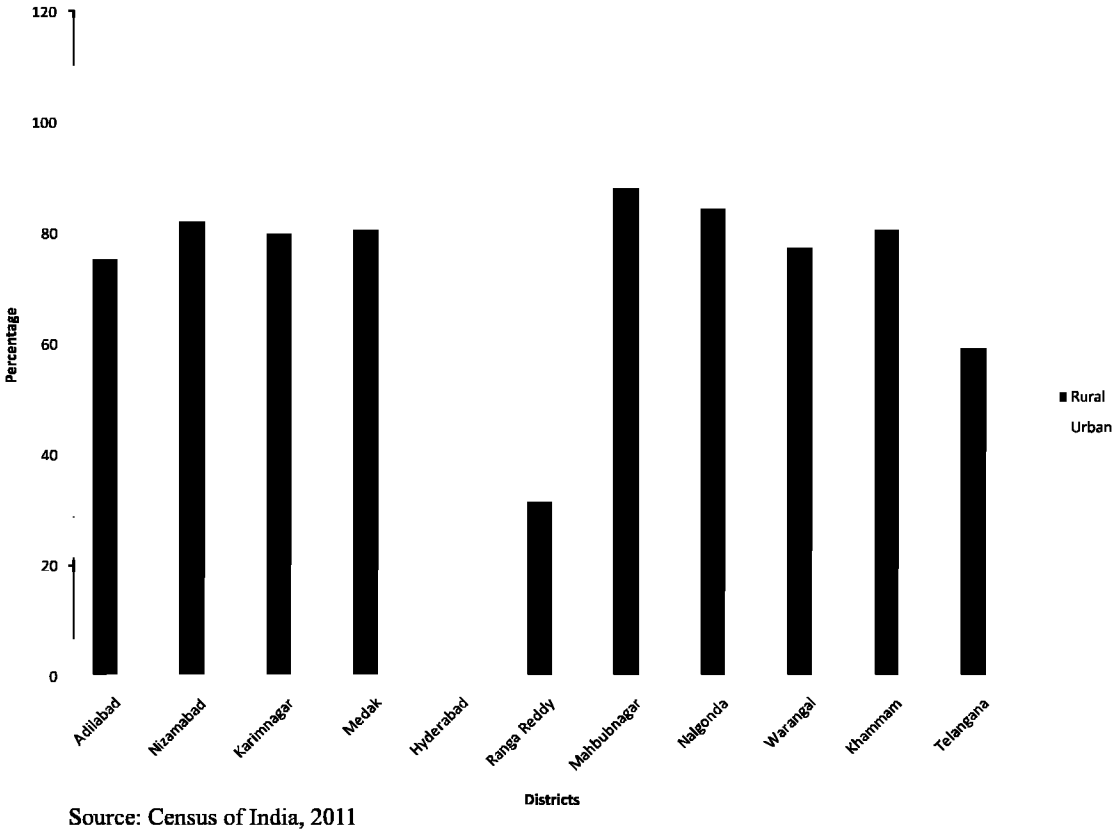
It can be seen that approximately 60 per cent of the disabled population reside in rural areas. However, Ranga Reddy (32 per cent) and Hyderabad (100 per cent) remain exceptions to this phenomenon perhaps because of the growing levels of urbanisation in these districts. Districts with more than 80 per cent of the disabled population residing in rural areas included Mahbubnagar (88 per cent), Nalgonda (85 per cent), Nizamabad (82 per cent) and Khammam, Medak and Karimnagar (around 80 per cent) (Table 1.30, see Figure 1.5).

Table 1.30: Location of disabled population by district, 2011 (Percentage)

Districts	2011	
	Rural	Urban
Adilabad	75.4	24.6
Nizamabad	82.2	17.8
Karimnagar	79.9	20.1
Medak	80.7	19.3
Hyderabad	0	100
Ranga Reddy	31.6	68.4
Mahbubnagar	88.2	11.8
Nalgonda	84.6	15.4
Warangal	77.3	22.7
Khammam	80.5	19.5
Telangana	59.4	40.6

Source: Census of India, 2011

Figure 1.5: Location of disabled population in districts of Telangana, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

Telangana is one of the states which has a strong network of disabled persons organisations whose efforts combined with governmental initiatives had in fact (a) pioneered inclusion of disability in the realm of MGNREGA (Kannabiran 2014), resulting in the establishment of a database for the disabled;[5] and (b) introduced the disability pension at Rs. 1500 per month disbursed to around 394953 persons with disabilities in the year 2014-15.[6]

Further research is required to explore the causes of disability and the extent to which it is linked to morbidity or occupational hazards; reasons for differential patterns across gender, social and spatial location; and assessment of and creation of programmes based on capabilities and inclusion using the lens of the social model of disability rights.

[5] SADAREM - Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation and Empowerment

[6] As per Census 2011, there are 10,46,822 persons with disabilities in Telangana. This is only disbursed to those persons with benchmark disability (40 per cent or above level of disability as certified under SADAREM assessment) irrespective of age. In case of those with hearing disability, the benchmark disability is 51 per cent to be eligible for pension.

Annexure 1.1: District-wise total population by residence and sex in Telangana (As per 2001 Census)

Districts	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Adilabad	2488003	1250958	1237045	1827986	915067	912919	660017	335891	324126
Nizamabad	2345685	1162905	1182780	1920947	947773	973174	424738	215132	209606
Karimnagar	3491822	1747968	1743854	2813010	1402279	1410731	678812	345689	333123
Medak	2670097	1352446	1317651	2286573	1155418	1131155	383524	197028	186496
Hyderabad	3829753	1981173	1848580	-	-	-	3829753	1981173	1848580
Ranga Reddy	3575064	1839227	1735837	1637227	834579	802648	1937837	1004648	933189
Mahbubnagar	3513934	1782340	1731594	3142579	1592325	1550254	371355	190015	181340
Nalgonda	3247982	1651990	1595992	2815304	1429458	1385846	432678	222532	210146
Warangal	3246004	1644895	1601109	2622792	1328589	1294203	623212	316306	306906
Khammam	2578927	1305543	1273384	2068066	1047248	1020818	510861	258295	252566
Telangana	30987271	15719445	15267826	21134484	10652736	10481748	9852787	5066709	4786078

Source: Census of India, 2001

Annexure 1.2: District-wise total population by residence and sex in Telangana (As per 2011 Census)

Districts	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Adilabad	2741239	1369597	1371642	1980980	985303	995677	760259	384294	375965
Nizamabad	2551335	1250641	1300694	1962963	958837	1004126	588372	291804	296568
Karimnagar	3776269	1880800	1895469	2825044	1401950	1423094	951225	478850	472375
Medak	3033288	1523030	1510258	2305417	1152806	1152611	727871	370224	357647
Hyderabad	3943323	2018575	1924748	-	-	-	3943323	2018575	1924748
Ranga Reddy	5296741	2701008	2595733	1577569	801013	776556	3719172	1899995	1819177
Mahbubnagar	4053028	2050386	2002642	3445336	1742438	1702898	607692	307948	299744
Nalgonda	3488809	1759772	1729037	2826302	1427716	1398586	662507	332056	330451
Warangal	3512576	1759281	1753295	2520243	1260594	1259649	992333	498687	493646
Khammam	2797370	1390988	1406382	2141459	1066781	1074678	655911	324207	331704
Telangana	35193978	17704078	17489900	21585313	10797438	10787875	13608665	6906640	6702025

Source: Census of India, 2011

Annexure 1.3: District wise total population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Telangana, 2001

District	Total Population (2001)			Scheduled Caste (2001)			Scheduled Tribe(2001)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Adilabad	2488003	1250958	1237045	461214	231793	229421	416511	209586	206925
Nizamabad	2345685	1162905	1182780	348158	170201	177957	165735	83135	82600
Karimnagar	3491822	1747968	1743854	650246	325829	324417	90636	45807	44829
Medak	2670097	1352446	1317651	469492	235715	233777	134533	68966	65567
Hyderabad	3829753	1981173	1848580	307248	154759	152489	34560	17862	16698
Ranga Reddy	3575064	1839227	1735837	520045	263576	256469	146057	75054	71003
Mahbubnagar	3513934	1782340	1731594	600927	304628	296299	278702	143115	135587
Nalgonda	3247982	1651990	1595992	575788	291960	283828	342676	178373	164303
Warangal	3246004	1644895	1601109	551385	279917	271468	457679	235451	222228
Khammam	2578927	1305543	1273384	426692	216747	209945	682617	344027	338590
Telangana	30987271	15719445	15267826	4911195	2475125	2436070	2749706	1401376	1348330

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 2005

Annexure 1.4: District-wise total population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Telangana, 2011

District	Total Population (2011)			Scheduled Caste(2011)			Scheduled Tribe(2011)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Adilabad	2741239	1369597	1371642	488596	242844	245752	495794	247472	248322
Nizamabad	2551335	1250641	1300694	371074	178798	192276	192941	95679	97262
Karimnagar	3776269	1880800	1895469	709757	352481	357276	106745	53495	53250
Medak	3033288	1523030	1510258	537947	266413	271534	168985	86574	82411
Hyderabad	3943323	2018575	1924748	247927	124313	123614	48937	25556	23381
Ranga Reddy	5296741	2701008	2595733	652042	328011	324031	218757	112768	105989
Mahbubnagar	4053028	2050386	2002642	708954	356099	352855	364269	187035	177234
Nalgonda	3488809	1759772	1729037	637385	318359	319026	394279	203876	190403
Warangal	3512576	1759281	1753295	616102	307709	308393	530656	268976	261680
Khammam	2607066	1298543	1308523	439016	218100	220916	656577	326225	330352
Telangana	35003674	17611633	17392041	5408800	2693127	2715673	3177940	1607656	1570284

Source: Telangana Statistical Year Book 2015, Government of Telangana

Annexure 1.5: Classification of population – Religion, 2001

Types	Religion	Telangana	Adilabad	Nizamabad	Karim-nagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahbub-nagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Khammam
Rural	Total	68.2	73.5	81.9	80.6	85.6	0	45.8	89.4	86.7	80.8	80.2
	Hindu	74.1	76.9	86.7	82.8	87.9	0	48.4	91.7	88.1	83.1	81.9
	Muslim	31.1	43.7	55.4	49.0	70.0	0	32.9	65.6	62.5	47.7	54.7
	Christian	38.7	41.0	66.2	61.7	71.6	0	20.2	73.5	78.3	54.8	60.6
	Others	32.7	70.8	32.5	28.6	59.4	0	13.4	82.8	70.3	55.9	43.5
Urban	Total	31.8	26.5	18.1	19.4	14.4	100	54.2	10.6	13.3	19.2	19.8
	Hindu	25.9	23.1	13.3	17.2	12.1	100	51.6	8.3	11.9	16.9	18.1
	Muslim	68.9	56.3	44.6	51.0	30.0	100	67.1	34.4	37.5	52.3	45.3
	Christian	61.3	59.0	33.8	38.3	28.4	100	79.8	26.5	21.7	45.2	39.4
	Others	68.4	29.2	67.5	71.4	40.6	100	86.6	17.2	59.5	77.0	56.5

Source: Telangana Statistical Year Book 2015, Government of Telangana

Annexure 1.6: Classification of population – Religion, 2011

Types	Religion	Telangana	Adilabad	Nizamabad	Karimnagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahbub-nagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Khammam
Rural	Total	61.3	72.3	76.9	74.8	76.0	0.0	29.8	85.0	81.0	71.7	76.6
	Hindu	67.4	76.3	82.8	77.6	78.9	0.0	32.0	87.8	82.8	74.2	78.5
	Muslim	25.4	38.4	46.5	36.7	57.2	0.0	20.4	55.8	52.2	35.8	49.0
	Christian	31.0	46.6	63.7	57.1	52.2	0.0	9.6	58.3	70.4	49.6	60.2
	Others	31.3	73.0	39.2	33.3	49.9	0.0	9.7	71.2	61.9	24.2	62.5
Urban	Total	38.7	27.7	23.1	25.2	24.0	100.0	70.2	15.0	19.0	28.3	23.4
	Hindu	32.6	23.7	17.2	22.4	21.1	100.0	68.0	12.2	17.2	25.8	21.5
	Muslim	74.6	61.6	53.5	63.3	42.8	100.0	79.6	44.2	47.8	64.2	51.0
	Christian	69.0	53.4	36.3	42.9	47.8	100.0	90.4	41.7	29.6	50.4	39.8
	Others	68.7	27.0	60.8	66.7	50.1	100.0	90.3	28.8	38.1	75.8	37.5

Source: Telangana Statistical Year Book 2015, Government of Telangana

Annexure 1.7 : Population by age, gender and location in Telangana

Age Group	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
0-4	2822914	2687902	1438548	1388815	1384366	1299087	2002446	1622094	1017944	836762	984502	785332	820468	1065808	420604	552053	399864	513755
5-9	3830695	3126890	1950582	1611799	1880113	1515091	2745488	1963379	1395340	1009896	1350148	953483	1085207	1163511	555242	601903	529965	561608
10-14	3711537	3570635	1922867	1829968	1788670	1740667	2540803	2274839	1323837	1165195	1216966	1109644	1170734	1295796	599030	664773	571704	631023
15-59	18253555	22056942	9258119	11074696	8995436	10982246	12076490	13168932	6057594	6576236	6018896	6592696	6177065	8888010	3200525	4498460	2976540	4389550
60+	2301640	3269579	1111564	1553947	1190076	1715632	1740926	2328371	841932	1094087	898994	1234284	560714	941208	269632	459860	291082	481348
Age not stated	66930	482030	37765	244853	29165	237177	28331	227698	16089	115262	12242	112436	38599	254332	21676	129591	16923	124741
Less than 18	12123911	11377729	6239076	5867503	5884835	5510226	8409728	7096436	4338729	3660550	4070999	3435886	3714183	4281293	1900347	2206953	1813836	2074340
Less t han 21	14512042	13716968	7407082	7036641	7104960	6680327	9977873	8557336	5100094	4400270	4877779	4157066	4534169	5159632	2306988	2636371	2227181	2523261
All ages	30987271	35193978	15719445	17704078	15267826	17489900	21134484	21585313	10652736	10797438	10481748	10787875	9852787	13608665	5066709	6906640	4786078	6702025

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Annexure 1.8: Population by age and gender across social groups in Telangana

Age Group	SC Persons						ST Persons						Others					
	Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
0-4	454233	400264	229943	204229	224290	196035	560639	291532	283787	152788	276852	138744	1808042	1996106	924818	1031798	883224	964308
5-9	640708	481633	324485	245575	316223	236058	778149	368407	400303	191420	377846	176987	2411838	2276850	1225794	1174804	1186044	1102046
10-14	616992	587018	323082	294983	293910	292035	361758	411437	196774	213601	164984	197836	2732787	2572180	1403011	1321384	1329776	1250796
15-59	2828004	3400348	1415431	1689481	1412573	1710867	1459854	1928066	732592	963475	727262	964591	13965697	16728528	7110096	8421740	6855601	8306788
60+	362478	497905	177302	237794	185176	260111	160012	249427	78794	118906	81218	130521	1779150	2522247	855468	1197247	923682	1325000
Age not stated	8780	65512	4882	32870	3898	32642	4404	38059	2510	19773	1894	18286	53746	378459	30373	192210	23373	186249
Less than 18	1979091	1799103	1021914	915059	957177	884044	1268987	1279092	667868	668783	601119	610309	8875833	8299534	4549294	4283661	4326539	4015873
Less than 21	2357912	2191815	1204412	1110286	1153500	1081529	1464373	1503629	758147	780454	706226	723175	10689757	10021524	5444523	5145901	5245234	4875623
All ages	4911195	5432680	2475125	2704932	2436070	2727748	3324816	3286928	1694760	1659963	1630056	1626965	22751260	26474370	11549560	13339183	11201700	13135187

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Annexure 1.9: Households by gender and age of the head of household in Telangana, 2001 and 2011

Age of the head/Location	2001		2011	
	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed
Total				
All Ages	5819746	682279	7111660	1217995
Less than 20	32778	8735	39007	13232
20-29	791758	39280	777723	60567
30-39	1655330	117128	1943708	196534
40-49	1481779	157332	1804327	268732
50-59	922224	144377	1142588	236306
60-69	598089	136687	872100	273886
70-79	261834	59765	348704	116022
80+	9063	1512	100423	38492
Age Not Stated	66891	17463	83080	14224
Rural	4061737	496923	4396655	815910
All Ages	20749	4580	19940	6746
Less than 20	564876	29398	481745	37779
20-29	1123101	87492	1150315	126511
30-39	991640	111280	1073953	168552
40-49	641985	102304	685645	148924
50-59	453748	101834	612347	202308
60-69	208097	45862	260264	88417
70-79	4590	844	72754	29253
80+	52951	13329	39692	7420
Age Not Stated	1758009	185356	2715005	402085
Urban	12029	4155	19067	6486
All Ages	226882	9882	295978	22788
Less than 20	532229	29636	793393	70023
20-29	490139	46052	730374	100180
30-39	280239	42073	456943	87382
40-49	144341	34853	259753	71578
50-59	53737	13903	88440	27605
60-69	4473	668	27669	9239
70-79	13940	4134	43388	6804
80+	5819746	682279	7111660	1217995
Age Not Stated	32778	8735	39007	13232

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

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LAND AND AGRICULTURE IN TELANGANA

2

LAND AND AGRICULTURE IN TELANGANA

J. Jeyaranjan, Ch. Shankar Rao, L. Reddeppa

1. Introduction

The agriculture sector is critical for Telangana state not merely because of its share in GSDP (12.9 per cent in 2015-16) but also because it provides the livelihood for a majority of the population (74.2 per cent in 2013-14) who are predominantly socially marginalised sections such as OBCs, SCs and STs. Currently, agriculture is reeling under conditions of distress with incidents of suicides by farmers triggered by multiple causes. This chapter analyses the situation of agriculture and the allied sectors in terms of access to land, tenancy, land use, irrigation, cropping intensity, cropping pattern, crop yields, livestock, credit and indebtedness. Apart from the state level picture in agriculture, the disaggregated analysis by district and social groups provides a closer look at concerns pertaining to social justice. Data for this analysis was mainly sourced from the Agricultural Census (2000-01 & 2010-11) and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 59th (2002-03) and 70th Rounds (2012-13). The unit level data from Land & Livestock Survey and Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households of NSSO have been used for aspects of tenancy, crop yields, livestock, credit and indebtedness.

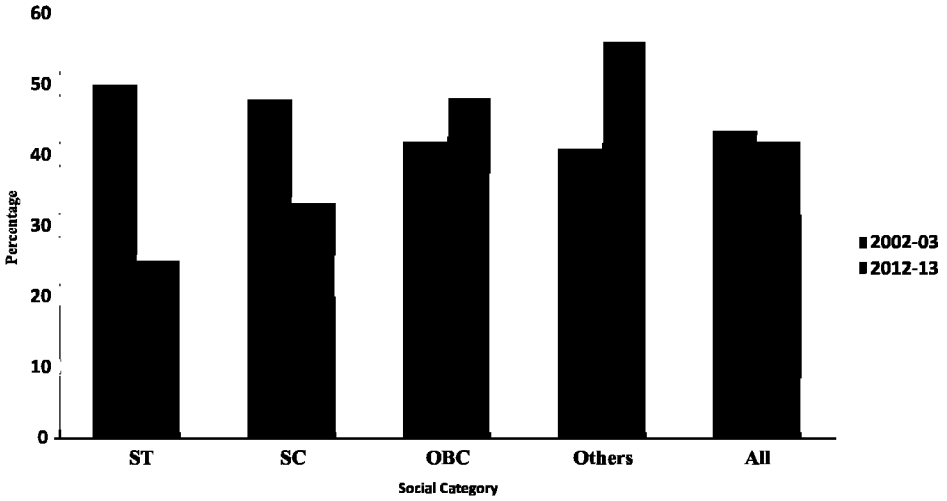
The chapter is organised in seven sections. After the introduction in the first section, the second section deals with access to land in terms of number of holdings and area, land access in terms of land and population ratio, average size of holdings, farm size class and gender distribution of land. The third section analyses the extent and terms of tenancy. The fourth discusses the net sown area, cropping intensity and irrigation. The fifth analyses the cropping pattern, irrigation among crops and yield levels. The sixth deals with livestock, credit and indebtedness and the final section provides a summary and presents conclusions.

2. Landlessness and access to land by social groups

Land is the fundamental unit for any kind of agricultural operation and the extent of inequalities in access to land are bound to cause similar outcomes in dependent activities.

At the state level, the proportion of rural landless households constitutes 43.3 per cent of the total rural households and has not changed between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 2.1). However, incidence of landlessness varies widely across social groups

Figure 2.1: Proportion of landless households by social group in rural Telangana



Source: Calculated from Land and Livestock Surveys, NSSO, 59th round, 2002-03 and 70th round, 2014

Table 2.1: Number and area of operational holdings by districts and social groups, Telangana, 2001 & 2011

District	2000-01				2010-11			
	SCs	STs	Others	All	SCs	STs	Others	All
Number of operational holdings (in lakhs)								
Adilabad	0.70 (15.9)	0.91 (20.6)	2.79 (63.5)	4.40 (100)	0.80 (15.4)	1.11 (21.4)	3.28 (63.1)	5.20 (100)
Karimnagar	0.93 (16.1)	0.17 (2.9)	4.67 (81.0)	5.77 (100)	0.97 (14.6)	0.19 (2.9)	5.46 (82.5)	6.62 (100)
Khammam	0.40 (10.4)	1.24 (32.0)	2.23 (57.6)	3.87 (100)	0.45 (9.5)	1.56 (33.4)	2.67 (57.1)	4.68 (100)
Mahbubnagar	1.09 (14.6)	0.63 (8.5)	5.71 (76.8)	7.43 (100)	1.30 (13.2)	0.91 (9.3)	7.62 (77.6)	9.82 (100)
Medak	0.97 (17.3)	0.28 (4.9)	4.35 (77.7)	5.60 (100)	1.08 (15.7)	0.35 (5.1)	5.42 (79.1)	6.85 (100)
Nalgonda	0.88 (12.9)	0.70 (10.3)	5.24 (76.8)	6.82 (100)	0.87 (11.5)	0.85 (11.2)	5.85 (77.3)	7.57 (100)
Nizamabad	0.61 (15.1)	0.30 (7.5)	3.13 (77.3)	4.05 (100)	0.63 (13.2)	0.39 (8.2)	3.72 (78.5)	4.74 (100)
Ranga Reddy	0.54 (17.3)	0.25 (7.9)	2.34 (74.8)	3.14 (100)	0.53 (15.5)	0.29 (8.6)	2.60 (75.9)	3.43 (100)
Warangal	0.67 (12.5)	0.79 (14.8)	3.87 (72.7)	5.33 (100)	0.82 (12.4)	1.06 (16.0)	4.75 (71.6)	6.63 (100)
Telangana State	6.79 (14.6)	5.26 (11.3)	34.33 (74.0)	46.39 (100)	7.44 (13.4)	6.72 (12.1)	41.37 (74.5)	55.54 (100)
Operational area (in lakh hectare)								
Adilabad	0.88 (12.6)	1.73 (24.7)	4.39 (62.5)	7.02 (100)	0.91 (12.4)	1.87 (25.7)	4.50 (61.8)	7.29 (100)
Karimnagar	0.60 (9.9)	0.16 (2.6)	5.32 (87.4)	6.08 (100)	0.62 (9.7)	0.17 (2.6)	5.60 (87.6)	6.39 (100)
Khammam	0.34 (6.1)	1.78 (31.9)	3.43 (61.6)	5.57 (100)	0.30 (5.5)	1.80 (33.6)	3.24 (60.5)	5.36 (100)
Mahbubnagar	1.20 (9.7)	0.91 (7.3)	10.29(82.9)	12.41 (100)	1.18 (9.8)	0.98 (8.1)	9.89 (82.1)	12.05 (100)
Medak	0.76 (11.3)	0.33 (5.0)	5.58 (83.6)	6.67 (100)	0.75 (11.3)	0.36 (5.5)	5.49 (82.8)	6.63 (100)
Nalgonda	0.77 (7.6)	0.84 (8.3)	8.48 (83.8)	10.12 (100)	0.63 (7.0)	0.84 (9.3)	7.55 (83.5)	9.04 (100)
Nizamabad	0.44 (10.8)	0.29 (7.0)	3.36 (82.0)	4.10 (100)	0.43 (9.8)	0.34 (7.7)	3.58 (82.3)	4.34 (100)
Ranga Reddy	0.56 (11.7)	0.33 (7.0)	3.87 (80.7)	4.80 (100)	0.48 (11.6)	0.32 (7.7)	3.38 (80.5)	4.20 (100)
Warangal	0.56 (8.3)	0.92 (13.7)	5.21 (77.9)	6.69 (100)	0.58 (8.7)	1.03 (15.4)	5.06 (75.9)	6.67 (100)
Telangana State	6.11 (9.6)	7.29 (11.5)	49.93 (78.7)	63.45 (100)	5.88 (9.5)	7.71 (12.4)	48.28 (77.9)	61.97 (100)

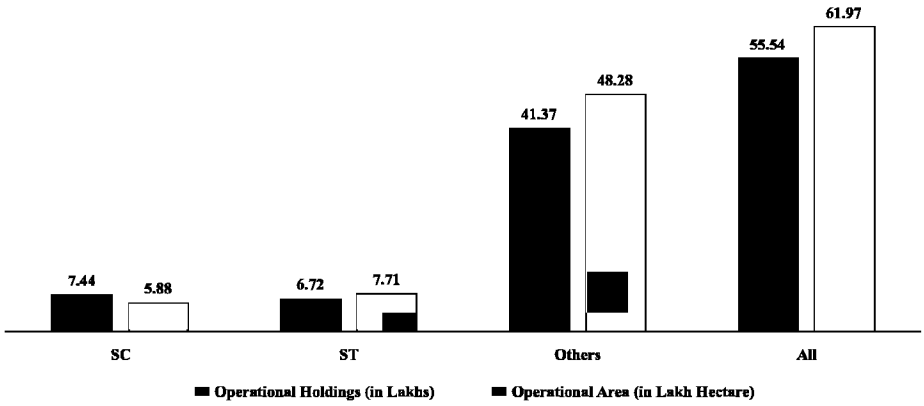
Figures in the parenthesis are proportional share in total.
Source: Computed from the data of Agriculture Census 2001and 2011

and has undergone massive changes during this time period.[1] Landlessness was reported relatively less among STs (25.6 per cent) and SCs (34.4 per cent) compared to OBCs (48.8 per cent) and 'Others' (56.9 per cent) during 2012-13. During the preceding decade i.e. 2002-12, landlessness had significantly declined among STs and SCs but increased among OBCs and 'Others'. However, mere land ownership by the household, though important, is not sufficient condition for livelihood security, nor is decline in landlessness in itself an indication of social and economic status.

The data illustrates that the number of operational land holdings in Telangana stood at 55.54 lakhs in 2010-11 with operational area of 61.96 lakh hectares (ha) (Table 2.1). It is reported that while the number of holdings in the state increased by 9.15 lakh, the area itself decreased by 1.48 lakh hectares (ha) during 2001-11.

Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in land records. On the whole, increase in the number of operational holdings is highest in ST land holdings (Figure 2.2). Access to land for various social groups indicates that SCs report poor access compared to the other groups. With a 13.4 per cent share in the total number of operational holdings, they (SCs) operate only 9.5 per cent of the total operated area. This is especially poor in Khammam and Nalgonda. On the other hand, land access is relatively higher among STs, with 12.4 per cent share area as against a number share of 12.1 per cent. It is relatively high in districts with a high concentration of tribal population, like Khammam, Adilabad, and Warangal. 'Others' (other than SC and ST) have more land with 78 per cent share in area against their share in population, which is 74.5 per cent. No significant changes were observed in 2000-2010 in relative shares of social groups in terms of population and area of operational holding, except for a small fall among

Figure 2.2: Number and area of operational holding by social group in Telangana, 2010-11



Source: Computed from the data of Agriculture Census 2001 and 2011

This trend has been observed in all districts and social groups in the state, with the exception of STs, for whom the area has marginally increased. The increase in area operated by STs may be due to inclusion of land under the *Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of*

SCs in share in population and rise among STs in both share in population and area shares.

The inequalities in access to land among social groups can be better assessed with access index for the same.[2] The land access index is lowest for SCs

[1]Calculation of landlessness is based on the ownership of agricultural land excluding homestead land. Therefore, landless households are those households who do not have any owned, possessed and/or leased-out agricultural land. They may possess land in the categories of leased-in and otherwise possessed.

[2]The land and population ratio is percentage share of area owned by social group in total operational area/percentage share of population of social group in the total population. This is computed only for the rural population. If the ratio is equal to one, it indicates that land is equally distributed among the groups on par with their population share. Less/greater than one indicates groups have less/more proportion of land than their population share.

(0.52), i.e. existing access to land for SCs is 48 per cent less than the level required to secure equal access to land on par with their share in population (Table 2.2). Access index is particularly low in Khammam (0.32) and Nalgonda (0.36). The index is close to one for STs (0.94), indicating their relatively better access. The index for STs is more than one in the districts of Khammam and Adilabad, which have a high concentration of ST population. The decline in access to land for SCs and STs in 2000-10 is a cause for concern, as low access to land is linked to deprivation of livelihood opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors and also diversification towards non-farm activities. In contrast, the index is more than one for 'Others' (1.15), indicating their relative dominance in access to land in the state.

3. Average size of land

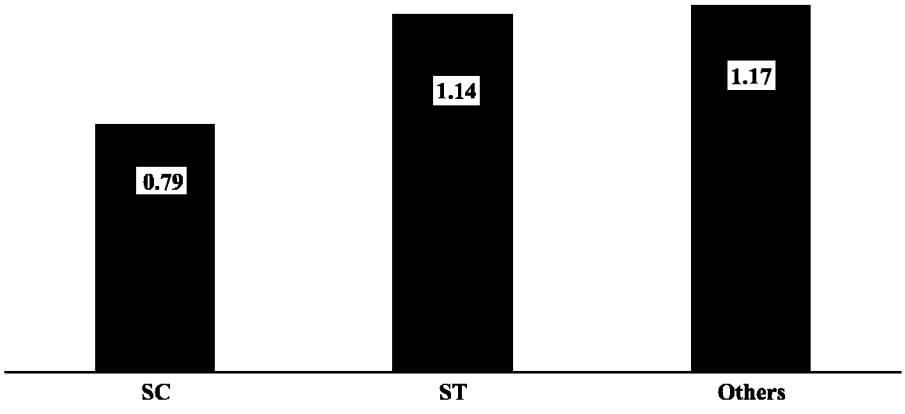
The average size of operational holding is one of the indicators to assess the farm size for different social groups. The average holding size in Telangana stands at 1.12 ha in 2010-11 (Table 2.3). The average size of operational holdings is relatively larger for 'Others' (1.17) and STs (1.14) as compared to SCs (0.79) (Figure 2.3).

Table 2.2: Land access index for social groups by districts, Telangana, 2001 & 2011

District	SC		ST		Others	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Adilabad	0.66	0.67	1.16	1.10	1.05	1.06
Karimnagar	0.50	0.47	0.92	0.80	1.13	1.15
Khammam	0.36	0.32	1.05	1.09	1.17	1.17
Mahbubnagar	0.54	0.52	0.85	0.81	1.13	1.15
Medak	0.61	0.56	0.89	0.81	1.10	1.13
Nalgonda	0.41	0.36	0.73	0.72	1.20	1.24
Nizamabad	0.66	0.59	0.84	0.82	1.09	1.11
Ranga Reddy	0.57	0.56	0.95	0.91	1.12	1.14
Warangal	0.47	0.48	0.82	0.80	1.19	1.22
Total	0.52	0.50	0.96	0.94	1.13	1.15

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01 and 2010-11 and Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Figure 2.3: Average area per operational holding (hectare) by social group, 2010-11



Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2010-11

Table 2.3: Social group-wise average area per operational holding (hectare), various districts, Telangana, 2001 & 2011

District	2000-01				2010-11			
	SCs	STs	Others	All	SCs	STs	Others	All
Adilabad	1.27	1.91	1.58	1.6	1.13	1.68	1.37	1.4
Karimnagar	0.65	0.95	1.14	1.05	0.64	0.86	1.02	0.96
Khammam	0.85	1.43	1.55	1.44	0.67	1.15	1.21	1.14
Mahbubnagar	1.1	1.44	1.8	1.67	0.91	1.08	1.3	1.23
Medak	0.78	1.2	1.28	1.19	0.7	1.04	1.01	0.97
Nalgonda	0.88	1.2	1.62	1.4	0.73	0.99	1.29	1.19
Nizamabad	0.72	0.94	1.08	1.01	0.68	0.86	0.96	0.92
Ranga Reddy	1.04	1.35	1.66	1.53	0.91	1.1	1.3	1.22
Warangal	0.83	1.17	1.35	1.26	0.71	0.96	1.07	1.01
Telangana State	0.9	1.39	1.46	1.37	0.79	1.14	1.17	1.12

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01and 2010-11

Table 2.4: Distribution of operational holdings across land size classes and social groups, Telangana, 2001 & 2011

Land size class	2000-01				2010-11			
	SCs	STs	Others	All	SCs	STs	Others	All
Operation holdings (in lakhs)								
Marginal	4.84 (71.2)	2.72 (51.7)	18.84 (54.9)	26.40 (56.9)	5.56 (74.7)	3.94 (58.7)	24.91 (60.2)	34.41 (62.0)
Small	1.30 (19.1)	1.40 (26.6)	8.28 (24.1)	10.98 (23.7)	1.35 (18.1)	1.75 (26.0)	10.18 (24.6)	13.27 (23.9)
Semi medium	0.52 (7.7)	0.86 (16.4)	4.95 (14.4)	6.34 (13.7)	0.44 (6.0)	0.84 (12.4)	4.75 (11.5)	6.03 (10.9)
Medium	0.12 (1.8)	0.26 (4.9)	1.96 (5.7)	2.35 (5.1)	0.08 (1.1)	0.18 (2.7)	1.40 (3.4)	1.67 (3.0)
Large	0.01 (0.2)	0.02 (0.4)	0.29 (0.9)	0.32 (0.7)	0.01 (0.1)	0.0 1 (0.2)	0.14 (0.3)	0.16 (0.3)
All	6.79 (100)	5.26 (100)	34.33 (100)	46.39 (100)	7.44 (100)	6.72 (100)	41.37 (100)	55.54 (100)
Operated area (in lakh hectares)								
Marginal	2.06 (33.7)	1.36 (18.7)	8.66 (17.4)	12.09 (19.0)	2.35 (40.0)	1.96 (25.4)	11.36 (23.5)	15.67 (25.3)
Small	1.80 (29.4)	1.97 (27.0)	11.76 (23.6)	15.53 (24.5)	1.85 (31.5)	2.43 (31.6)	14.41 (29.8)	18.69 (30.2)
Semi medium	1.36 (22.2)	2.25 (30.9)	13.36 (26.8)	16.97 (26.7)	1.13 (19.2)	2.14 (27.8)	12.58 (26.0)	15.85 (25.6)
Medium	0.66 (10.8)	1.42 (19.4)	11.30 (22.6)	13.39 (21.1)	0.45 (7.7)	0.98 (12.7)	7.82 (16.2)	9.27 (15.0)
Large	0.24 (3.9)	0.28 (3.9)	4.84 (9.7)	5.47 (8.6)	0.09 (1.6)	0.19 (2.4)	2.12 (4.4)	2.49 (4.0)
All	6.11 (100)	7.29 (100)	49.93 (100)	63.45 (100)	5.88 (100)	7.71 (100)	48.28 (100)	61.97 (100)

Figures in the parenthesis are proportional share in total
Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01and 2010-11

This pattern is observed in all the districts, with the exception of Adilabad where STs fare better than 'Others'. Similarly, the average holding size is relatively large among all social groups in Adilabad (1.40 ha) and is relatively small among all social groups in Nizamabad and Medak districts. The average operational holding size has declined in the state during the decade (2001-2011), from 1.37 ha in 2000-01 to 1.12 ha in 2010-11. This declining pattern is reported among all the districts and social groups in the state. This trend may be due to demographic pressure on land and transfer of land from agriculture to non-agricultural uses.

4. Size of holdings across social groups

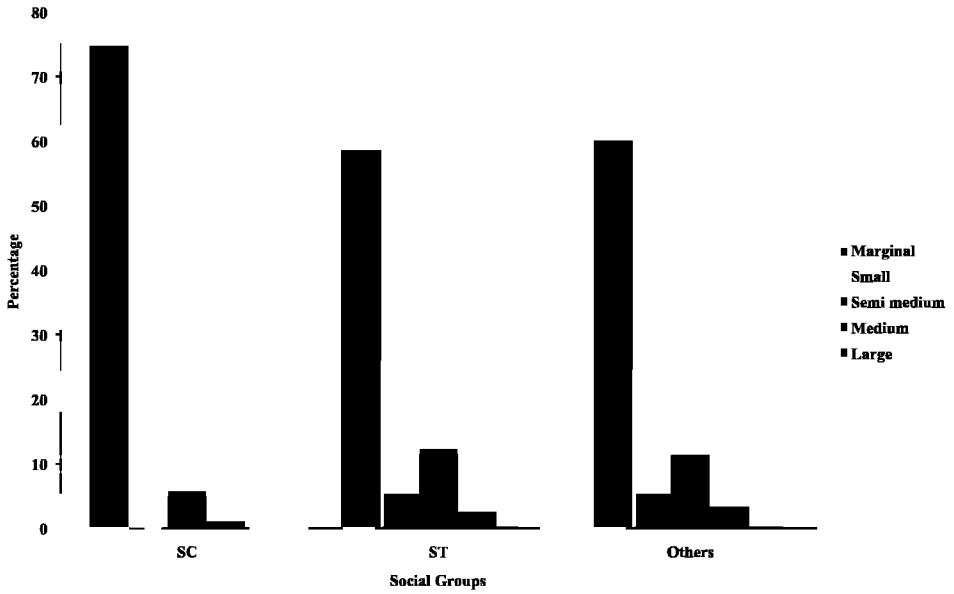
The farm size varies across holdings.[3] Holding size determines income from farming, along with several other factors. An attempt has been made to analyse land holding pattern across various social groups. We use the five-fold classification based on operational area (Table 2.4).

[3]Farm size is classified according to the standard five-fold classification based on operational area in hectares such as marginal (below 1 ha), small (1.1to 2.0 ha), semi-medium (2.1 to 4.0 ha), medium (4.0 to 10.0 ha) large (above 10.0 ha).

Through this, we can discern that while marginal holdings constitute 62 per cent of the total operational holdings, the area operated by this size class is only 25.3 per cent. It is only 59 per cent for STs and 60 per cent for 'Others'. The corresponding area under marginal holdings operated by SCs, STs and 'Others' are 40 per cent, 26 per cent, and 24 per cent respectively. Medium and large holdings together were only 3.3 per cent in the total holdings but had an area share of 19 per cent. They are relatively higher among 'Others' but very low among SCs (Figure 2.4).

In a trend that is similar to that of other Asian countries, especially China and the rest of India, where small holdings (less than 2 hectares) have been predominant (Ramesh Chand et.al. 2011), both marginal and small operational holdings have increased in number and area in Telangana, while there has been a fall in all other operational holdings between 2001 and 2011 (Table 2.5). The rate of fall is relatively high among medium and large holdings. These trends indicate the increasing fragmentation of land holdings in the state during the recent decade. The rise in marginal and small holdings is relatively high among STs when compared to all other social groups. Overall, given the predominance of marginal and small holdings, there is a need for policy intervention to sustain the former.

Figure 2.4: Distribution of operational holdings across land size by social groups



Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01and 2010-11

Table 2.5: Percentage of change in number of land holdings and area across different size classes, Telangana, 2001-2011

Size class	SCs		STs		Others		All social groups	
	Number of holdings	Operational area	Number of holdings	Operational Area	Number of holdings	Operational area	Number of holdings	Operational area
Marginal	14.9	14.3	45.0	43.5	32.2	31.1	30.4	29.63
Small	3.7	3.1	24.9	23.6	22.9	22.5	20.9	20.34
Semi-Medium	-15.6	-17.0	-3.3	-4.9	-4.1	-5.9	-5.0	-6.59
Medium	-30.0	-31.3	-29.1	-30.7	-28.8	-30.8	-28.8	-30.78
Large	-45.95	-60.9	-37.1	-34.3	-52.8	-56.2	-51.4	-54.55
Total	9.5	-3.9	27.8	5.7	20.5	-3.3	19.7	-2.34

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01and 2010-11

4.1. Distribution of operational land holdings by gender

In Telangana, 11.93 lakh of holdings were operated with 21.46 per cent share covering the operational area of 12.12 lakh hectares with the share of 19.54 per cent in 2010-11.[4] Joint and institutional holdings account for a negligible proportion both in number (0.05 per cent) and area (0.02 per cent) of the total holdings. The average area operated by females stands at 1.02 hectares as against the average size of 1.12 hectares in the state (Table 2.6).

5. Extent of tenancy

Access to land includes both ownership and leasing of land. There are conflicting estimates of the extent of tenancy in India from two data sources – the Agricultural Census and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Between the two estimates, the NSSO's are more reliable as they are based on household surveys, while the census figures are based on land records. While land records are fairly reliable in matters of land utilisation, crop and irrigation statistics, they are not as reliable when it comes to the question of tenancy, as most of these transactions remain unrecorded (Laxminarayan and Tyagi 1977: 880). The tenancy figures in this study are based on NSSO data from the 59th (2002-03) and 70th Round (2012-13).

As per existing tenancy law, land leasing is prohibited in Telangana with some exceptions.[5] Despite this legal regulation, tenancy is still widely prevalent in Telangana and tenancy holdings account for 20.1 per cent of total operational land holding -- a significant increase from 4.7 per cent in 2002-03 (Table 2.7). Leased-in area constitutes 14.8 per cent of total operational area in 2012-013 and has increased from a very low level of 3.1 per cent in 2002-03. The average leased-in area per operational holding stands at 1.93 ha in 2012-13, which is smaller than 1.98 ha in 2002-03. Incidence of tenancy is high among

Table 2.6: Distribution of operational holdings by gender in Telangana, 2010-11

Category	Number of holdings (in Lakh)	Area operated (in lakh hectares)	Average size of the holdings (in hectares)
Male	43.60 (78.5)	49.74 (80.3)	1.14
Female	11.93 (21.5)	12.12 (19.6)	1.02
Total	55.53 (99.98)	61.86 (99.84)	1.11
Institutional	0.01 (0.02)	0.10 (0.16)	10.0
Grand total	55.54 (100.0)	61.96 (100.0)	1.12

Figures in the parenthesis are proportional share in total.
Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2010-11

Table 2.7: Extent of tenancy across social groups in Telangana, 2002-03 & 2012-13

Social group	Percentage share of tenant holdings in total operational holdings		Percentage share of area leased-in in total operational area		Average leased-in area per operational holding (Ha)	
	2002-03	2012-13	2002-03	2012-13	2002-03	2012-13
ST	NA	23.4	NA	12.1	NA	1.56
SC	3.1	17.7	4.1	14.6	1.81	1.51
OBC	5.7	19.4	4.2	16.3	1.74	2.25
Other	5.7	33.9	3.5	10.7	2.93	1.9
Total	**4.7**	**20.1**	**3.1**	**14.8**	**1.98**	**1.93**

Source: Calculated from Land and Livestock Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014. 'NA' is data not available

[4]This section discusses only the management of land, not the ownership as per availability of data.

[5]*The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act*, 1950.

'Others' (34 per cent) and STs (23.4 per cent). However, in terms of area, tenancy is more among OBCs (16.3 per cent) and SCs (14.6 per cent).

6. Duration and recording of tenancy

The duration and registration of tenancy are important for the tenant to have a secure tenancy and to assert other rights as provisioned in law. We find that only a small proportion of leased-in area (30.8 per cent) was leased for a duration of two or more years in 2012-13 but has increased over the decade from 15.3 per cent in 2002-03 (Table 2.8). Registered area under tenancy is also dismally low at 13.5 per cent in 2012-13 but has shown slight improvement over the last decade, rising from 9.9 per cent in 2002-03. The data also indicates that fewer SC females have tenancy for longer durations. Registration of tenancy among SC tenants is also poor. Unregistered tenancy is increasing in the state. Unregistered tenants cannot benefit under the Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act, 2011 where the licensed tenants are issued Loan Eligibility Cards (LEC) on a yearly basis to access bank credit, insurance, subsidies, etc.

7. Terms of tenancy

Terms of tenancy are an indicator of the tenurial relationship where the risk and benefit sharing is negotiated. Tenancy relations can take different forms namely labour service, fixed-kind rent, fixed-cash rent, share rent, and so on. It has been argued that fixed-cash rents are common in situations of high uncertainty or in crops that are highly profitable, and are preferred by the large size farmers. Share crop tenancy is preferred in rain-fed situations as the risk of crop loss gets distributed between the landowner and the tenant and is usually chosen by small size farmers (Rao 1971). The nature of tenancy contract in a peasant economy like India depends not merely on the nature of the land markets but also on the nature of interlinked ones, particularly wage, labour and credit, which are mostly imperfect in nature (Bardhan 1976).

A large proportion of leased-in land is under fixed money (61.5 per cent), followed by the fixed produce (30.4 per cent) and share produce (6 per cent) arrangements in Telangana (Figure 2.5).

The area under fixed money lease has increased by 26 percentage points over the last decade, replacing the share produce system of tenancy to a larger extent and fixed produce to some extent (Table 2.9). Though all the social groups have a larger area under fixed cash arrangement, the STs have predominantly leased under fixed produce arrangement. SCs on the other hand have significant area under share produce arrangement.

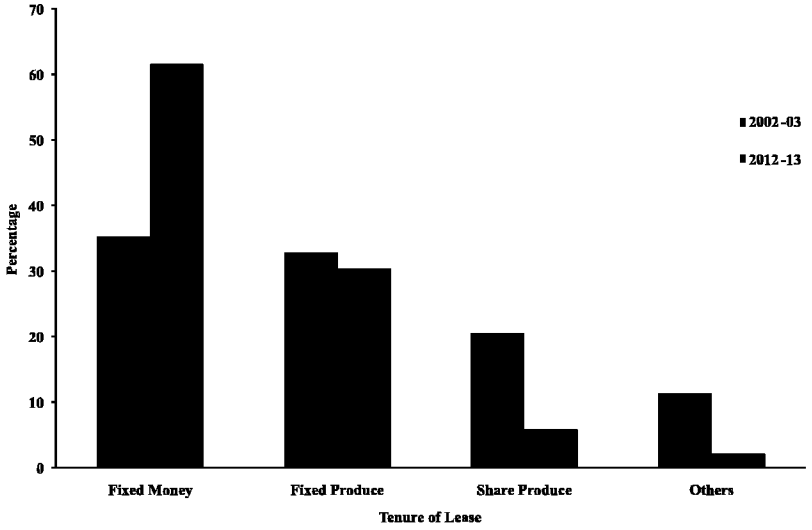
The lease arrangement under share produce involves investment by the landlords, entails some managerial responsibilities and has to partly face the risk and uncertainties of production (Vyas 1970). It could be the opposite in the case of fixed-cash arrangement where the tenant has to bear all the risk and uncertainties related both to production and prices. Therefore, the higher share of leased-in area under fixed-cash terms in Telangana indicates the shifting of the burden of risk in agriculture to the tenant.

Table 2.8: Duration and recording of tenancy across social groups in Telangana, 2002-03 & 2012-13

Social group	Percentage share of leased-in area under lease for two or more years		Percentage share of leased-in area under recorded lease	
	2002-03	2012-13	2002-03	2012-13
ST	NA	48.3	NA	8.7
SC	**0.0**	20.3	0.0	2.9
OBC	11.7	29.9	5.8	17.3
Other	29.3	39.9	22.7	18.6
Total	**15.3**	**30.8**	**9.9**	**13.5**

Source: Calculated from Land and Livestock Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Figure 2.5: Percentage share of area leased-in under different terms of lease across social groups in Telangana, 2002-03 and 2012-13



Source: Calculated from Land and Livestock Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Table 2.9: Percentage share of area leased-in under different terms of lease across social groups in Telangana, 2002-03 & 2012-13

Social group	Fixed money	Fixed produce	Share produce	Other terms	All
2002-03					
ST	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SC	13.7	48.9	37.4	0.0	100
OBC	31.5	29.4	21.8	17.3	100
Other	52.6	33.1	10.1	4.2	100
Total	**35.3**	**32.9**	**20.5**	**11.4**	**100**
2012-13					
ST	45.5	47.3	0.0	7.2	100
SC	57.9	20.3	18.2	3.5	100
OBC	63.0	34.9	1.9	0.1	100
Other	79.5	0.9	13.3	6.3	100
Total	**61.5**	**30.4**	**6.0**	**2.1**	**100**

Source: Calculated from Land and Livestock Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

8. Net Sown Area

The Net Sown Area (NSA) is the share of cultivated area in total operational area of farm holding. It helps us understand how much area is actually under cultivation. NSA stood at 79.1 per cent in 2010-11 and it has increased from 74 per cent in 2001-02 in Telangana (Table 2.10). This may be attributed to land development work taken up by the government through the convergence of MGNREGA and irrigation schemes. In spite of the improvement in the NSA in 2010-11 over 2000-01, 21 per cent of area is still under non-cultivation that could be termed as fallow land. This is relatively high in Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Medak districts. No significant differences were found across social groups. However, the low level of NSA in Telangana across all the social groups shows that there is scope for land development and minimisation of the extent of fallow lands among all social groups across districts.

Table 2.10: Proportion of NSA to total operational holdings, social groups, various districts, Telangana, 2010-11

District	2000-01				2010-11			
	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All
Adilabad	84.6	92.2	81.7	84.7	87.2	82.5	90	84.6
Karimnagar	76.1	72.2	76	75.9	88.4	82.5	85.4	76.1
Khammam	93.3	88.7	88.8	89.1	88.5	87.2	92.8	93.3
Mahbubnagar	73.5	76.9	70.3	71.1	82.5	78.3	80.6	73.5
Medak	77.3	83	73.4	74.4	77.4	80.7	75.7	77.3
Nalgonda	64.7	70.6	61.7	62.8	66.1	67.4	68.1	64.7
Nizamabad	76.2	84.8	78.5	78.7	85.8	88.5	85.7	76.2
Ranga Reddy	65	70.2	57	59.1	56.5	61.7	49.6	65
Warangal	75	85.4	76.9	77.9	82	88.3	82.3	75
Telangana State	**75.4**	**84**	**72.3**	**74**	**79.8**	**81.5**	**78.7**	**79.1**

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01 and 2010-11

9. Cropping intensity

Cropping intensity in Telangana stood at 116 per cent in 2010-11 compared to 108 in 2000-01 (Table 2.11).[6] This is relatively low as against the all-India level of 137 per cent and that of the neighbouring state of Andhra Pradesh (129 per cent). It is very low among SC and ST holdings and in the districts of Adilabad, Mahbubnagar and Ranga Reddy. However, we also discern improvement in cropping intensity in SC and ST holdings while it was stagnating in holdings operated by 'Others' between 2001 and 2011.

Table 2.11: Cropping intensity, social groups, Telangana, 2001 & 2011

District	2000-01				2010-11			
	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All
Adilabad	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.5	101.6	101	102.3	101.9
Karimnagar	115.9	108.9	117.6	117.2	116.3	110.8	121.7	120.8
Khammam	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.5	116	108.8	119.3	115.7
Mahbubnagar	101.7	101.5	102.2	102.1	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8
Medak	107.6	107.6	108.4	108.2	110.8	108.6	111.1	110.9
Nalgonda	111.8	112.3	113.4	113.1	122.8	120.9	130.5	129
Nizamabad	112.1	109.9	119.7	118.1	156.3	152.5	155.5	155.3
Ranga Reddy	109.6	108.3	111	110.5	106.4	110.3	108.7	108.5
Warangal	109.2	100.4	100.5	109.5	110.7	113.1	113.9	113.5
Telangana State	**106.7**	**108.9**	**117.6**	**107.8**	**113.2**	**110.2**	**117.2**	**115.9**

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01and 2010-11

[6]Cropping intensity = (Gross cropped area / Net sown area) x 100.Higher the cropping intensity higher the net area under crops where net area is being cropped more than once during one agriculture year.

10. Irrigation

10.1. Extent of irrigation

The role of irrigation in agricultural development has been well documented in the literature. Although there are two major rivers, the Godavari and the Krishna that flow through the state, the agriculture sector depends primarily on rainfall. The data indicates that the net irrigated area (NIA) in Telangana increased from 18.19 lakh hectares in 2000-01 to 21.54 lakh hectares 2010-11 (Table 2.12). The extent of irrigation i.e., percentage share of area under irrigation in total NSA, in the state stood at 35 per cent in 2010-11, and had increased from 29 per cent in 2000-01. Adilabad, Ranga Reddy, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts are low irrigation intensity districts. It may be noticed that the area under irrigation has declined in Adilabad and Nizamabad districts in the recent past. Proportion of land under irrigation was relatively very low among SCs (25.4 per cent) and STs (29.9 per cent) as compared to 'Others' (36.9 per cent) in 2010-11. The relatively low irrigation levels among SC and ST holdings in the state across all districts needs to be addressed.

10.2. Sources of irrigation

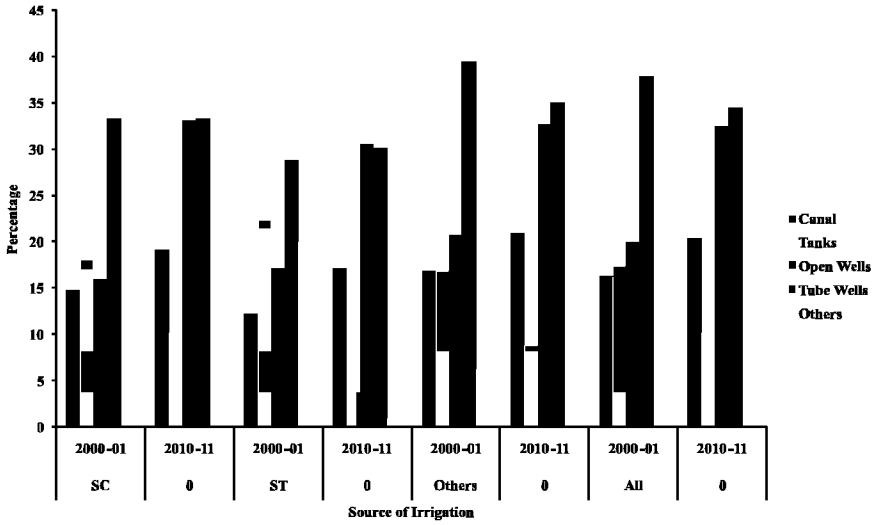
Well irrigation is the main source of irrigation in Telangana and irrigated 67 per cent of total irrigated area in 2010-11; canals irrigated 20.4 per cent of area and tanks and other sources provided irrigation to 10 per cent of area (Figure 2.6). Area

Table 2.12: Net area irrigated as a proportion of NSA, various social groups, Telangana, 2000-01 & 2010-11

District	2000-01				2010-11			
	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All
Adilabad	21.5	7.4	21.4	18.2	10.4	3.5	14	10.8
Karimnagar	51	42.5	54.3	53.7	61.6	55	66.9	66
Khammam	45.3	24.3	46.8	39.5	45.2	25.7	50.4	41.7
Mahbubnagar	9.6	8.5	12.2	11.7	18.4	17.9	24.5	23.4
Medak	17.4	23.4	22.5	21.9	22	22.5	26.8	26.0
Nalgonda	22.9	24.9	24.2	24.2	32.4	30.7	36.1	35.3
Nizamabad	54.1	57.6	57.3	57	52.3	56	53.4	53.5
Ranga Reddy	10.6	13.5	13	13.2	11.7	21.4	16.2	16.1
Warangal	45.3	49.8	46.4	46.8	48.1	55.2	53.8	53.5
Telangana State	**26.6**	**22.8**	**29.7**	**28.7**	**29.9**	**25.4**	**35.2**	**34.8**

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01and 2010-11

Figure 2.6: Source of irrigation among social groups, Telangana 2001 & 2011



Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01and 2010-11

under irrigation by wells (open) increased significantly while the share of area under tank irrigation between 2001 and 2011. The area under surface irrigation (canal and tanks) was substantially high in the district of Khammam (60.2 per cent) and above average in Adilabad (37.6 per cent), Nalgonda (42.1 per cent) and Nizamabad (37.2 per cent) districts. This may be due to the availability of major irrigation projects in these districts.

The improvement in surface irrigation between the years 2000-01 and 2010-11 was quite high in some districts like Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Karimnagar and sharply declined in other districts of Adilabad and Nizamabad (Table 2.13). The area under tank irrigation was considerably higher in Khammam and Warangal districts and below state average in other districts. Ground water irrigation (well and deep tube well) was predominant in Ranga Reddy (90.6 per cent), Medak (89.0 per cent), Warangal (82.0 per cent), Mahbubnagar (77.6 per cent) and Karimnagar (74.2 per cent) districts and below state average in other districts. The proportion of area underground water irrigation was equal among social groups in all the districts. Tube well irrigation was low among STs. The dominance of capital-intensive well and tube well irrigation in general and lower access to irrigation among SCs and STs are major concerns for irrigation in Telangana.

Table 2.13: Proportion of area under surface and ground water irrigation by social groups, Telangana, 2001 & 2011 (Per cent)

District	2000-01				2010-11			
	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All
Proportion of area under surface irrigation								
Adilabad	37.6	34.9	45.3	42.5	53.8	48.8	48.5	49.1
Karimnagar	38.7	24.7	35.6	35.6	26.9	40.6	25.4	25.9
Khammam	63.6	49.2	56.5	55.3	62.8	62.0	59.4	60.2
Mahbubnagar	28.1	15.8	28.7	27.9	23.3	20.8	22.4	22.4
Medak	19.0	12.7	18.0	17.8	11.9	13.2	10.3	11.0
Nalgonda	29.1	35.2	36.9	36.0	39.9	51.6	41.3	42.1
Nizamabad	25.9	23.8	26.3	26.0	34.6	46.7	36.5	37.2
Ranga Reddy	6.8	8.1	6.9	6.7	3.4	13.6	9.1	9.3
Warangal	26.8	35.0	30.9	31.2	15.5	21.4	17.7	18.1
Telangana state	**32.7**	**34.5**	**33.6**	**33.5**	**29.1**	**38.5**	**29.6**	**30.4**
Proportion of area under ground water irrigation								
Adilabad	62.4	65.1	54.7	57.6	46.2	51.2	51.5	50.9
Karimnagar	61.3	75.3	64.4	64.4	73.1	59.4	74.6	74.2
Khammam	36.4	50.9	43.5	44.7	37.3	38.0	40.6	39.8
Mahbubnagar	71.9	84.2	71.3	72.1	76.7	79.2	77.6	77.6
Medak	81.0	87.3	82.0	82.2	88.1	86.8	89.7	89.0
Nalgonda	70.9	64.8	63.1	64.0	60.1	48.4	58.7	57.9
Nizamabad	74.1	76.2	73.7	74.0	65.4	53.3	63.5	62.8
Ranga Reddy	93.2	91.9	93.1	93.3	96.6	86.4	90.9	90.7
Warangal	73.2	65.0	69.1	68.8	84.6	78.6	82.4	81.9
Telangana state	**67.3**	**65.5**	**66.4**	**66.5**	**70.9**	**61.5**	**70.4**	**69.6**

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01 and 2010-11

10.3. Cropping pattern

Cropping pattern depends on agro-climatic conditions, social, economic and cultural factors. Paddy is the dominant crop accounting for 37 per cent of GCA, followed by cotton (26 per cent), maize (9.5 per cent), pulses (10.8 per cent) and oil seeds (7.4 per cent) in 2010-11. Total food crops form the major share (66 per cent) of the GCA of the state (Table 2.14).

Area under paddy cultivation is relatively low among SCs (33 per cent) and STs (31 per cent) and relatively high among 'Others' (38 per cent). Area under cotton is highest among STs (33 per cent) and SCs (29 per cent) and lowest among 'Others' (24.5 per cent). It is important to note that jowar, which was a significant crop for SCs (15 per cent) and STs (17.5 per cent) in 2001 had declined to less than 4 per cent of the GCA for both SCs and STs by 2010-11 (Table 2.14).

Area under paddy was considerably high in Karimnagar (57.6 per cent), Nalgonda (55.5 per cent), Warangal (47.6 per cent), and Khammam (43.1 per cent) districts and very low in Adilabad (12.1 per cent), Mahbubnagar (18.6 per cent) and Ranga Reddy (20.9 per cent). Cotton was dominant in Adilabad, Nalgonda and Warangal districts (Table 2.15). The increasing trend of mono-crop culture led by cotton in most backward districts like Adilabad and especially among STs is an issue that warrants attention.

Table 2.14: Proportion of area (GCA) under various crops, social groups, Telangana, 2001 & 2011 (Per cent)

Crop	2000-01				2010-11			
	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All
Paddy	30.2	27.7	32.7	31.9	32.6	31.4	38.5	37.1
Jowar	15.0	17.5	10.3	11.7	3.3	3.8	2.5	2.7
Maize	10.5	6.0	10.1	9.6	11.0	7.6	9.6	9.5
Cereals	57.1	52.5	54.5	54.6	47.5	43.0	51.1	49.8
Pluses	14.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	12.4	10.7	10.6	10.8
Oil seeds	11.2	10.9	12.2	10.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.4
Cotton	12	19.1	12.8	13.6	28.8	33.4	24.5	26.0
Fruits	0.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.9
Vegetables	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9
Food crops	76.5	69.7	74.7	74.2	64.0	59.1	67.4	66.0
Non food crops	23.5	30.4	25.3	25.8	36.0	41.0	32.6	34.0

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01 and 2010-11

Table 2.15: Proportion of area under various crops, Telangana, 2010-11

District	Paddy	Cotton	Maize	Jowar	Total pulses	Total oil seeds	Other crops	Food crops	Non food crops
Adilabad	12.1	63.3	1.8	3.5	8.7	7.7	3.0	29.0	71.0
Karimnagar	57.6	28.3	7.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	3.9	70.9	29.1
Khammam	43.1	26.4	5.0	0.5	6.7	1.8	16.5	68.9	31.1
Mahbubnagar	18.6	18.6	14.7	6.0	18.4	19.9	3.7	61.0	39.0
Medak	28.2	14.9	21.7	5.0	20.2	1.6	8.5	83.4	16.6
Nalgonda	55.5	24.9	0.8	1.1	8.7	4.0	5.0	71.0	29.0
Nizamabad	46.6	4.6	17.8	1.1	9.1	13.7	7.0	80.5	19.5
Ranga Reddy	20.9	14.1	13.1	8.8	20.8	6.2	16.1	78.2	21.8
Warangal	47.6	31.8	6.0	0.4	5.6	2.7	5.8	65.3	34.7
Total	37.1	26.0	9.5	2.7	10.8	7.4	6.6	66.0	34.0

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2010-11

11. Irrigation and crops

Irrigation facilities vary between food and non-food crops. Better irrigation facilities reduce production risk and increase crop yields. In Telangana, a higher proportion of area under food crops was under irrigation (64 per cent) than non-food crops (19 per cent) in 2010-11 (Table 2.16). The extent of irrigation significantly increased for food crops but decreased for non-food crops over the decade. The extent of irrigation facilities was relatively low for SCs and STs irrespective of food or non-food crops. Inferior irrigation facilities in non-food crop lands pose a greater risk for agriculture in the state - particularly in the instance of irrigated cotton (where the area under cultivation is growing in ST holdings), enhancing their vulnerability and precarity.

Table 2.16: Area under irrigation for food crops and non-food crops across social groups, Telangana, 2001 & 2010-11 (% in NSA)

Social group	Food crops		Non-food crops	
	2000-01	2010-11	2000-01	2010-11
SC	44.7	57.0	12.0	14.2
ST	36.3	53.0	9.6	9.5
Others	52.6	66.2	16.1	21.2
All	50.0	63.9	14.7	18.8

Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01 and 2010-11

12. Crop yield levels

Crop yield data for various social groups show that STs have a relatively higher yield in cotton and chilies but lesser yield in paddy (Table 2.17). SCs report higher yield in paddy and maize but lower yield in cotton. OBCs report higher yields for groundnut and 'Others' report higher yield in all other crops. The reasons for yield difference across social groups require further investigation since they do not bear a direct relation to irrigation levels.

13. Livestock

Livestock form an important allied activity for agriculture and provide a supplementary income for the household. Households possessing livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and birds are relatively few in Telangana (Table 2.18). STs have relatively more cattle (47.5 per cent), sheep, goats and pigs (14 per cent) and birds (46 per cent) than other social groups. The average number of livestock is also relatively low in Telangana. Sustenance and increase of local breeds of livestock suited to the ecology and habitat of Telangana could be a focus of policy.

Table 2.17: Crop yield per hectare (Kg) for various groups across social groups in Telangana in 2012-13

Crop	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Paddy	3805	4698	4247	4337	3847
Maize	4643	6627	3612	3295	3212
Redgram	911	515	708	857	601
Sugarcane	NA	61805	43764	90758	45208
Chillies	3886	1320	1352	3479	2340
Turmeric	NA	3080	2459	4607	4043
Groundnut	1248	1655	1940	1342	1452
Cotton	2118	1171	1594	1293	1697

Source: Calculated from Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Table 2.18: Livestock possession by rural households across social groups in Telangana in 2012-13

Social group	Proportion of Hhs			Average Number per Hh		
	Cattle	Sheep, goats & pigs	Birds	Cattle	Sheep, goats & pigs	Birds
ST	47.5	14	45.8	3	12	6
SC	24.4	3	11.9	3	2	5
OBC	24.9	11	19.4	3	5	6
Other	33.5	0.2	6.2	4	2	7
Total	**27.5**	**8.3**	**18.9**	**3**	**6**	**6**

Source: Calculated from Land and Livestock Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

14. Access to credit and indebtedness

Access to credit is essential for agricultural households to carry out farming operations (Table 2.19). The data shows that both institutional and non-institutional sources play an equally important role in providing credit to agricultural households in Telangana (Table 2.20). We find that 65 per cent of agricultural households in the state have availed of credit from banks and 9.5 per cent from cooperatives. About 61.5 per cent of households have secured credit from fellow agriculturists and professional money lenders. Shopkeepers/traders (3.7 per cent) and relatives/friends (4.2 per cent) are sources of credit for fewer agricultural households.

STs and SCs have very poor access to credit from all the sources. Banks lend relatively less to STs and SCs; co-operatives are extremely inaccessible for STs; and the average amount of credit per household shows that SC households secure lower amounts of loan from the banks and co-operatives (Table 2.19).

Outstanding loans also indicate the indebtedness of the agricultural households. Telangana, compared to the rest of India, suffers from high incidence of indebtedness where 89.1 per cent of the agricultural households are indebted, while it is 52 per cent for India. Proportion of credit availed from banks by SCs and STs is lower compared to their share in households. STs constitute 16 per cent of households in the state, but their share of credit from banks is 9.8 per cent and 10.9 per cent from cooperatives. SCs with 15.7 per cent share in household get 12 per cent of credit from banks and 12.9 per cent of credit from cooperatives. The share of 'Others' and OBCs in bank credit is more than their share in the household (Table 2.20). In the absence of data on loans, we can only draw limited conclusions on indebtedness.

Table 2.19: Access to different sources of credit and average amount of credit for agricultural households, social groups, Telangana, 2012-13

Credit source	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Proportion of households accessing credit					
Government	2.1	1	1.9	1.1	1.7
Co-operatives	2.4	14.8	10.1	9.2	9.5
Bank	38.1	62.8	70.4	78.8	65.0
Employer /landlord	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
Agri/ Prof Money Lenders	48	63.3	69.1	43	61.5
Shopkeeper /Trader	5.7	2.1	2	11	3.7
Relative/Friends	9.9	1.5	3.6	3	4.2
Others	0.1	2.8	1.5	0.8	1.4
All	77.5	91.2	91.8	89.6	89.1
Average amount of credit per household (Rs 000s)					
Government	7.2	20.7	39.6	90.1	35.3
Co-operatives	95.2	18.7	24.1	103.8	35.3
Bank	45.1	34.7	40.3	64.3	43.5
Employer /landlord	75.6	15	134	12.2	91
Agri/ Prof Money Lenders	59.8	89.8	90.8	147.2	91.6
Shopkeeper /Trader	17.2	38.3	40.1	15	25.2
Relative/Friends	32.8	123.4	72.2	104.9	63
Others	22.4	52.8	32	78.5	41.9
All	138	187.9	215.8	290.4	209.7

Source: Calculated from Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Table 2.20: Percentage share in total credit from various sources by social group in Telangana in 2012-13

Social group	Household share	Share in total credit			
		Cooperative	Banks	Money lenders	All sources
ST	16.1	10.9	9.8	8.3	9.2
SC	15.7	12.9	12.0	15.8	14.4
OBC	55.8	40.7	55.9	62.1	59.1
Others	12.4	35.5	22.1	13.9	17.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

15. Conclusion

The agricultural sector is the lifeline of Telangana state, providing livelihoods for three-fourths of the rural population. Access to land among SCs is relatively low both through ownership and tenancy. SCs, who constitute 15.5 per cent of the total population, operate only 9.6 per cent of total operated land in the state. These conditions are worse in the districts of Khammam and Nalgonda. There has been an increasing fragmentation of operational land holdings among all social groups, particularly among SCs as 75 per cent of their operational holdings are marginal i.e., below one hectare. SCs are marginalized even in terms of access to tenancy markets in the state.

The increasing dominance of fixed cash tenancy arrangements (65.5 per cent of total leased in area), replacing the share produce, shifts the entire risk onto tenant farmers who are mostly marginal and small farmers in the state. The increasing tenancy levels under non-recorded lease in Telangana is a serious policy concern in terms of legality of tenancy and ease of access of benefits (subsidised institutional credit, insurance, fertilizers etc) by tenant farmers under *Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act*, 2011.

The low level of net sown area is reported across all social groups in the state, indicating increasing fallow land among all. Cropping intensity is relatively low among SCs and STs and also in the districts of Adilabad, Mahbubnagar and Ranga Reddy. The irrigation levels are relatively low among SCs (25.4 per cent) and STs (29.9 per cent) as compared to the 'Others' (36.9 per cent). The increasing share of capital-intensive ground water irrigation (dug well and tube well) among all the social groups (about 70 per cent) is a major concern in the state since it causes indebtedness and even suicides among farmers. The incidence of shifting cropping pattern towards non-food grain crops, mostly led by cotton in the state, is high among SCs and STs and poses an increasing risk to agriculture. The livestock base is very small across all social groups. The access to institutional credit is reported to be very low for SCs and STs in Telangana. This forces them to depend on money lenders who are exploitative and have exorbitant interest rates. The incidence of reported indebtedness is significantly high (about 90 per cent) among all social groups in the state.

It can be concluded based on the above results that SCs and STs are marginalised in several aspects of agriculture in Telangana such as access to land, cropping intensity, irrigation and institutional credit. Increasing farm risk is reported because of increasing trends of fixed cash tenancy, capital intensive ground water irrigation and cotton crops-based commercialisation of agriculture. Therefore, there is a need for effective policy interventions focusing on SCs and STs to redress the sharp inequalities in agriculture between social groups in Telangana state.

16. Scope for further field studies

Although the above results, based on available secondary data, help us map the state of agriculture in Telangana, the picture is not complete because of limitations in the availability and the nature of secondary level data across social groups in the Agricultural Census and NSSO. On the basis of the present study, we suggest field-based studies in the following areas: access to land and other agricultural aspects among female farmers; the process of tenancy arrangements, risk sharing and profitability under different types of tenancy arrangement; aspects of cost, benefits and consequences of fast increasing ground water based irrigation; the implications of increasing commercialization by shifting the cropping pattern to cotton among STs and SCs; the differences in crop yields, farm income and sustainability of farming among different social groups in the state.

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CREDIT FLOW AND INDEBTEDNESS IN TELANGANA

3

CREDIT FLOW AND INDEBTEDNESS IN TELANGANA

Ch. Shankar Rao

1. Introduction

Credit facilitates the meeting of various social, economic and cultural needs of households. Apart from issues of timely, adequate and trouble-free access to credit by households in general, the issue of distribution of credit among various sections of people is also essential from the viewpoint of inclusiveness and social justice. The present chapter deals with access to credit for different social groups in Telangana. The analysis is based on unit level data from Debt and Investment Survey and National Sample Survey, 70th Round, for the year 2012-13.

The theme of access to credit by households (Hh) in the state covers various aspects such as whether or not Hhs has a bank account, the ownership value of land and other assets, agency wise (institutional and non-institutional) access to credit, average loan outstanding per Hh, agency wise distributional share in total credit, average annual interest rate and the aspects of purpose, term/duration, security and type of loan. The analysis of credit access covers social groups and location.

2. Households with bank accounts

A bank account is a pre-requisite for accessing institutional credit from commercial banks and co-operative societies by a credit-seeking household. The data reveals that in Telangana, 77.3 per cent of Hhs had bank accounts in 2012-13 (Table 3.1).

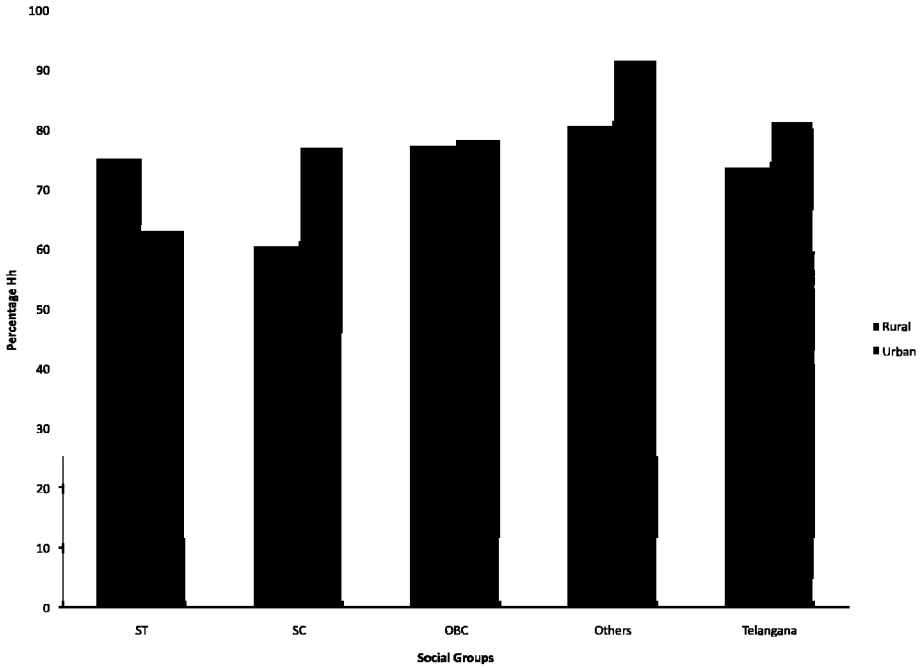
Table 3.1: Proportion of households with bank accounts

	Rural	Urban	Total
Social group			
ST	75.2	64.1	72.8
SC	60.5	78.0	65.5
OBC	77.3	79.4	78.1
Others	80.6	92.5	88.5
All	73.7	82.3	77.3
District			
Adilabad	88.0	90.7	88.6
Nizamabad	67.8	81.5	71.4
Karimnagar	67.7	87.3	71.2
Medak	84.5	87.2	85.3
Hyderabad	-	83.3	83.3
Ranga Reddy	74.8	79.2	76.6
Mahbubnagar	57.6	58.9	57.9
Nalgonda	79.5	73.2	78.3
Warangal	73.3	86.0	76.0
Khammam	71.0	74.7	72.0
Telangana	73.7	82.3	77.3

Source : Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

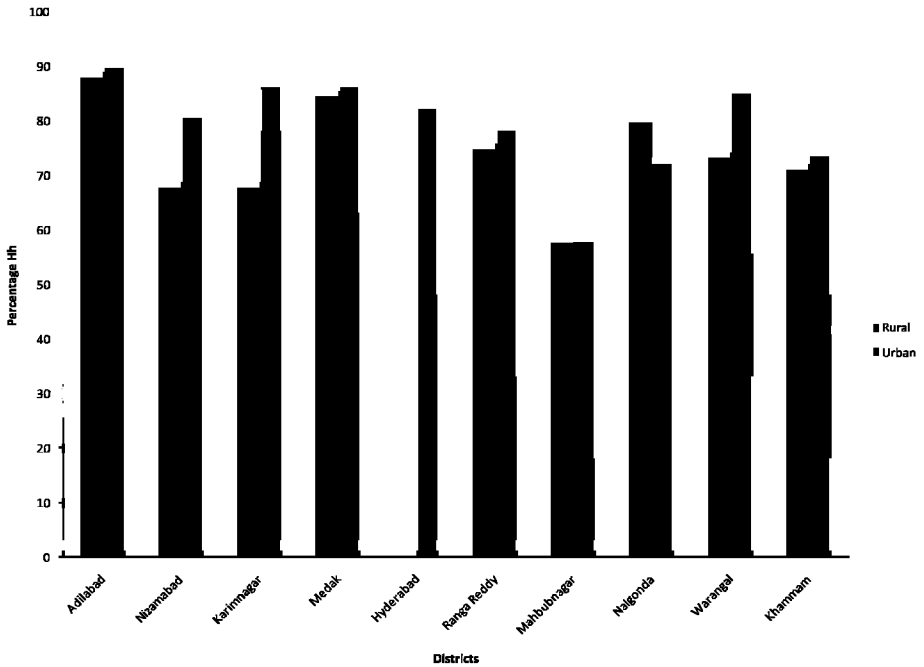
Among social groups, SCs in rural areas and STs in urban areas reported a low level of bank accounts in the state (Figure 3.1). Across districts, Mahbubnagar reports low level of households with bank accounts (57.9 per cent), followed by Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Khammam, each of which is below the state average (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.1: Proportion of households with bank accounts by location and social group



Source : Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Figure 3.2: Proportion of households with bank accounts by district and location



Source : Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

3. Ownership of assets

Ownership value of household assets like land, building, bullion and ornaments, financial assets etc., influence the access and amount of credit by Hhs as they act as security to loan. It is clear from the data that 83.3 per cent of Hhs own land with an average value of Rs. 7.34 lakh per Hh and 98 per cent of Hhs own other non-land assets with average value of Rs. 6.27 lakh per Hh (Table 3.2).

The rural urban differences are significant when it comes to the average value of asset per Hh; the value of assets owned by the average urban Hh is more than six times the average value of assets owned by a rural Hh.

Significantly wide differences are found across social groups: all socially marginal groups (ST, SC and OBC) own assets (both land and other assets) that are several degrees lower in value per Hh than the socially privileged group (Others). Among all social groups, SCs report grossly lower value of household asset base. These differences in value of household assets across social groups have implications for their access and the volume of credit that each can obtain from institutional sources such as banks and cooperatives. The access of different groups to different sources of credit is discussed below.

Table 3.2: Details of households owning land and other assets

Social Group	Proportion of households owning assets					
	Land			Other assets*		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
ST	90.8	68.3	86	96.2	94	95.7
SC	98.4	66.2	89.2	99.1	91.8	97.1
OBC	96.3	59.1	81	99.8	96.4	98.4
Others	96.3	77.2	83.6	99.7	98.7	99.1
Total	96.1	65.5	83.3	99.2	96.4	98.1
Average value of assets per household (Rs. lakh)						
ST	5.61	2.74	5.13	1.96	3.46	2.27
SC	2.35	4.61	2.83	1.64	3.75	2.21
OBC	5.09	7.91	5.94	2.53	6.26	4.04
Others	7.75	23.35	17.29	3.51	26.65	18.8
Total	4.81	12.49	7.34	2.38	11.84	6.27

Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

*Other Assets include building, livestock & poultry, transport equipment, agricultural machinery, non-farm business equipment, share & debentures, financial assets and bullion & ornaments.

4. Access to credit

Analysis of data pertaining to access of Hhs to credit reveals that in Telangana, 70.7 per cent Hhs have access to, and are accessing credit from all sources (Table 3.3). However, the access to institutional sources is relatively lower at 45.1 per cent, than that of non-institutional sources at 57.8 per cent.

Among all the sources, moneylenders still play a dominant role in addressing the credit needs of Hhs (50.6 per cent) in Telangana. The institutional sources such as commercial banks reach only 16 per cent of Hhs while the reach of co-operative societies is only 9.3 per cent.

Interestingly, rural areas report relatively higher household access to credit (83.3 per cent) than urban areas (53.4 per cent) but importantly, non-institutional credit sources dominate the scene.

The social group analysis reveals that STs and SCs report relatively lower access to credit from institutional sources, leading to higher dependency on non-institutional sources, especially moneylenders. This dependence on non-institutional sources has adverse impacts because of the well-known fact of higher and exploitative nature of interest rates charged by moneylenders.

The average amount of borrowing per Hh indicates vast differences between social groups, and between rural and urban locations (Table 3.4). The average amount of borrowing per household accessing from all sources in Telangana stands at Rs 5.98 lakh with wide differences between rural (Rs 3.23 lakh) and urban (Rs 11.92 lakh) Hhs. The amount is higher in case of non-institutional sources than institutional ones. Among the institutional sources, commercial banks lend, on average, a higher amount than others.

Rural areas report a relatively meager average amount of borrowing from all sources indicating that they play a marginal role in the overall credit scenario of the state. Socially marginalised groups, especially STs and SCs, are lent relatively very small amounts i.e. more than nine times less than 'Others'. The reason could be their poor asset base (Table 3.2).

It is important to understand the distributional share of total credit amount by different agencies. The data illustrates that commercial banks stand first with a 45.8 per cent share in the total credit of all the Hhs in Telangana, followed by professional money lenders (31.3 per cent), and co-operative societies (12 per cent) (Figure 3.3 & Table 3.5).

The dominance of the bank in the total credit share is present only in urban areas but not in rural areas; in the latter, professional money lenders dominate with 50.7 per cent of the total credit amount (Figure 3.4).

Interestingly, across social groups, there is significant dependence on professional moneylenders in rural areas. While SCs and OBCs access upwards of 55 per cent of their credit needs from moneylenders, STs access 48 per cent while 'Others' also access 32 per cent. The overall picture (rural plus urban) also reveals a significant dependence on money lenders for all groups, with STs, SCs and OBCs accessing upwards of 50 per cent from money lenders, and with 'Others' accessing almost 33 per cent.

Given this scenario, what needs to be explored in some depth is the implication of this dependence on moneylenders rather than institutional sources such as commercial banks or cooperatives. The differential asset base of each of the social groups means that, at one level, SCs and STs in particular (groups that have low assets but whose requirement for credit could be more) cannot access institutional sources to any great extent. At another level, the more such groups depend on non-institutional sources, such as money lenders, the more their vulnerability increases since money lenders generally charge usurious rates of interest, even as they provide loans for consumption purposes, which are generally not provided by institutional sources. What is also important to explore is the reason for 'Others' in rural areas to depend on moneylenders despite their decent asset base which should enable them to access institutional sources for credit.

Table 3.3: Proportion of households who borrowed from different credit agencies

Credit agency	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural					
Co-operative societies	10.5	7.9	15.9	17.7	13.7
Commercial banks	19.1	12.0	20.3	29.3	19.3
SHGs – Bank linked	21.8	36.5	38.8	28.5	35.3
Other institutional agencies	1.8	1.8	5.1	2.2	3.7
Total institutional agencies	41.9	51.2	67.0	56.9	59.6
Money lenders*	49.6	65.8	69.3	59.3	65.3
Input suppliers	0.5	0.2	0.1	0	0.2
Relatives/friends	2.1	11.8	5.7	0.6	6.1
Total non-institutional agencies	50.2	75.6	73.4	59.5	69.9
All sources	69.0	86.3	86.4	73.6	83.1
Urban					
Co-operatives societies	10.3	2.2	2.6	3.8	3.2
Commercial banks	11.1	8.8	9.7	15.2	11.2
SHGs – bank linked	4.7	11.8	9.9	7.6	9.3
Other institutional agencies	2.3	4.6	4.0	2.2	3.5
Total institutional agencies	25.2	24.8	23.6	27.4	24.9
Money lenders	70.7	38.4	30.8	19.8	30.2
Input suppliers	0	0.5	0	0.1	0.1
Relatives/friends	1.9	10.3	14.4	9.8	12.1
Total non-institutional agencies	72.8	49.3	43.4	28.8	41.4
All sources	76.8	57.7	53.8	47.6	53.4
Total					
Co-operative societies	10.4	6.3	10.4	8.5	9.3
Commercial banks	17.4	11.1	15.9	20.0	15.9
SHGs – Bank linked	18.2	29.5	26.9	14.6	24.4
Other institutional agencies	1.9	2.6	4.7	2.2	3.6
Total institutional agencies	38.3	43.7	49.1	37.3	45.1
Money lenders	54.1	58.0	53.4	33.1	50.6
Input suppliers	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Relatives/friends	2.1	11.4	9.3	6.7	8.6
Total non-institutional agencies	54.9	68.1	61.0	39.2	57.8
All sources	70.7	78.2	72.9	56.4	70.7

Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014.
* Moneylenders comprise both agricultural and professional types.

Table 3.4: Average amount of loan per accessing household (Rs lakh)

Credit agency	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Rural					
Co-operative societies	0.62	0.80	0.72	2.70	0.99
Commercial banks	0.85	0.54	1.14	2.67	1.27
SHGs – Bank linked	0.21	0.33	0.31	0.48	0.32
Other institutional agencies	4.62	0.18	0.54	2.05	0.81
Total institutional agencies	0.85	0.49	0.74	2.54	0.88
Money lenders	0.91	0.81	1.31	1.82	1.21
Input suppliers	0.38	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.43
Relatives/friends	0.31	0.20	0.41	0.47	0.31
Total non-institutional agencies	1.84	1.62	2.74	4.89	2.60
All sources	2.36	1.91	3.32	6.85	3.23
Urban					
Co-operative societies	1.07	3.15	6.69	28.76	13.09
Commercial banks	2.40	4.03	5.92	36.67	17.57
SHGs – Bank linked	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.38	0.35
Other institutional agencies	2.89	0.94	1.63	4.65	2.11
Total institutional agencies	1.81	2.05	3.57	24.80	10.01
Money lenders	1.50	1.12	2.23	2.93	2.12
Input suppliers	0.00	0.15	1.40	2.15	0.84
Relatives/friends	0.23	0.20	0.42	0.60	0.44
Total non-institutional agencies	3.38	2.44	4.34	16.94	7.25
All sources	3.97	3.32	5.91	31.21	11.92
Total					
Co-operative societies	0.71	1.03	1.33	10.37	2.73
Commercial banks	1.06	1.33	2.34	19.83	6.07
SHGs – Bank linked	0.22	0.33	0.31	0.45	0.33
Other institutional agencies	4.18	0.57	0.93	3.80	1.34
Total institutional agencies	0.99	0.74	1.30	13.36	2.99
Money lenders	1.07	0.87	1.53	2.26	1.44
Input suppliers	0.38	0.55	0.33	2.15	0.57
Relatives/friends	0.29	0.20	0.41	0.60	0.39
Total non-institutional agencies	2.20	1.79	3.23	11.64	4.07
All sources	2.73	2.21	4.10	20.48	5.98

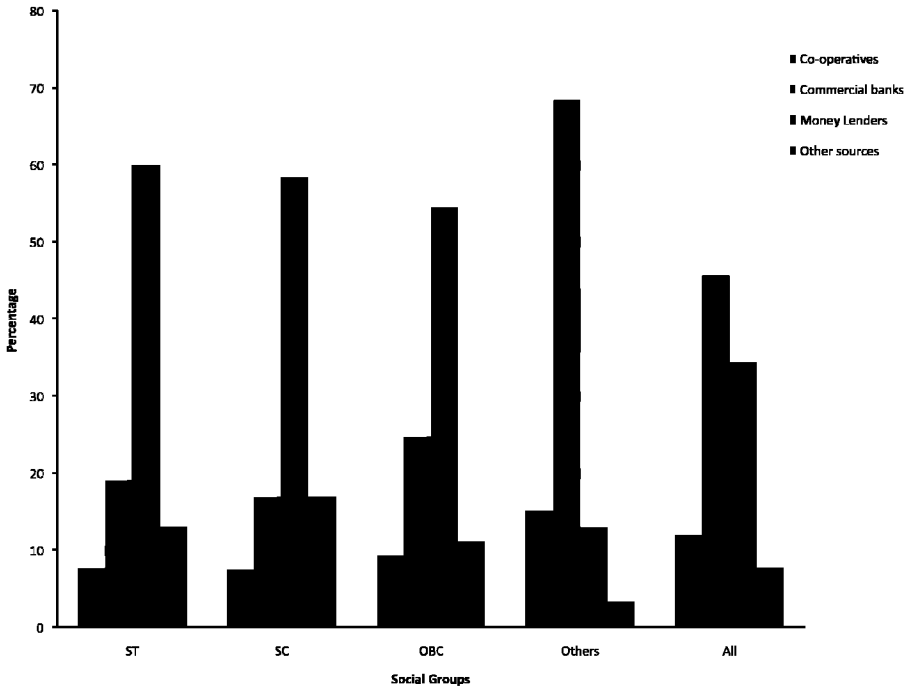
Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Table 3.5: Proportionate share of different credit agencies in the total credit, Telangana, 2014

Credit agency	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural					
Co-operative societies	7.9	7.6	8.0	18.9	10.1
Commercial banks	20.0	7.9	16.2	30.9	18.3
Agricultural money lenders	7.0	6.0	8.3	10.1	8.3
Professional money lenders	48.1	58.7	55.4	32.4	50.7
Input suppliers	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHGs- Bank linked	5.7	14.5	8.3	5.4	8.4
Other agencies	11.1	4.9	3.9	1.9	4.1
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban					
Co-operative societies	7.2	7.2	10.9	14.6	13.1
Commercial banks	17.4	37.0	35.8	75.1	61.8
Agricultural money lenders	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
Professional money lenders	69.2	44.7	42.6	7.7	19.8
Input suppliers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHGs- Bank linked	0.9	4.2	2.0	0.4	1.0
Other agencies	4.7	6.8	8.0	2.2	4.0
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total					
Co-operative societies	7.7	7.5	9.3	15.2	12.0
Commercial banks	19.1	17.0	24.9	68.5	45.8
Agricultural money lenders	4.9	4.2	5.0	1.6	3.2
Professional money lenders	55.1	54.2	49.6	11.4	31.3
Input suppliers	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHGs- Bank linked	4.1	11.3	5.5	1.1	3.7
Other agencies	8.9	5.5	5.7	2.2	4.1
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

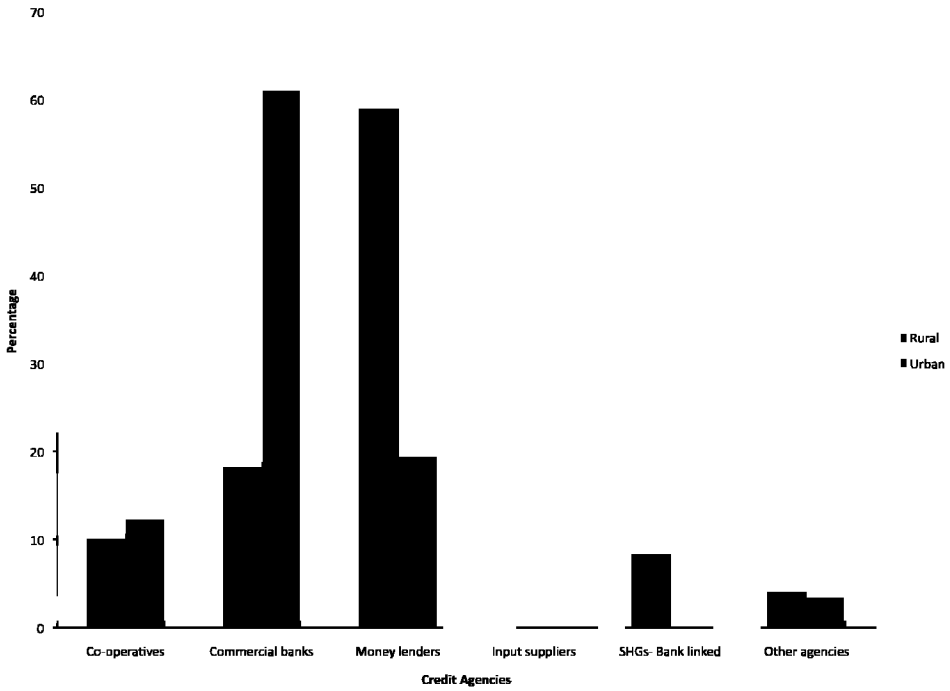
Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Figure 3.3: Distributional share of credit by source agency



Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Figure 3.4: Share of credit by location and source of credit



Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

5. Average annual interest rate

The average annual interest rate figures indicate that moneylenders (both agricultural and professional) and input suppliers charge very high interest rates (above 28 per cent), more than commercial banks (9.4 per cent) and co-operatives (9.5 per cent) (Table 3.6). Data on interest rates needs to be read along with data on share of loan amount from different credit agencies (Table 3.5) to comprehend the magnitude of the rural problem – the more people (especially the most vulnerable among them) depend on money lenders, the more the burden of interest that they will have to shoulder, feeding into a rising spiral of indebtedness (Figure 3.4).

Table 3.6: Average annual rate of interest on loans from various credit agencies (Per cent)

Credit agency	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural					
Co-operative societies	9.5	10.2	8.7	9.0	9.0
Commercial banks	7.5	9.2	8.1	9.2	8.4
SHGs-Bank linked	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.5	6.3
Agricultural money lenders	34.2	29.6	28.7	24.8	28.7
Professional money lenders	30.2	28.4	27.6	25.4	27.8
Input suppliers	33.8	36.0	31.6		33.8
All sources	20.1	19.5	18.3	16.4	18.5
Urban					
Co-operative societies	17.4	15.6	11.4	10.9	12.1
Commercial banks	9.8	10.5	11.5	12.4	11.7
SHGs- Bank linked	5.6	9.0	7.0	6.9	7.3
Agricultural money lenders	24.0	36.0	22.8	32.5	24.7
Professional money lenders	37.6	32.6	27.4	26.9	29.4
Input suppliers		60.0	25.0	14.2	39.0
All sources	32.0	22.1	17.0	15.1	18.3
Total					
Co-operative societies	10.9	10.7	9.0	9.4	9.5
Commercial banks	7.8	9.5	9.0	10.9	9.4
SHGs- Bank linked	6.6	7.0	6.2	7.3	6.5
Agricultural money lenders	33.8	29.7	28.5	24.9	28.6
Professional money lenders	32.6	29.0	27.6	26.0	28.2
Input suppliers	33.8	44.7	30.6	14.2	35.4
All sources	22.7	19.9	18.0	15.8	18.4

Source : Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

6. Purpose of loan

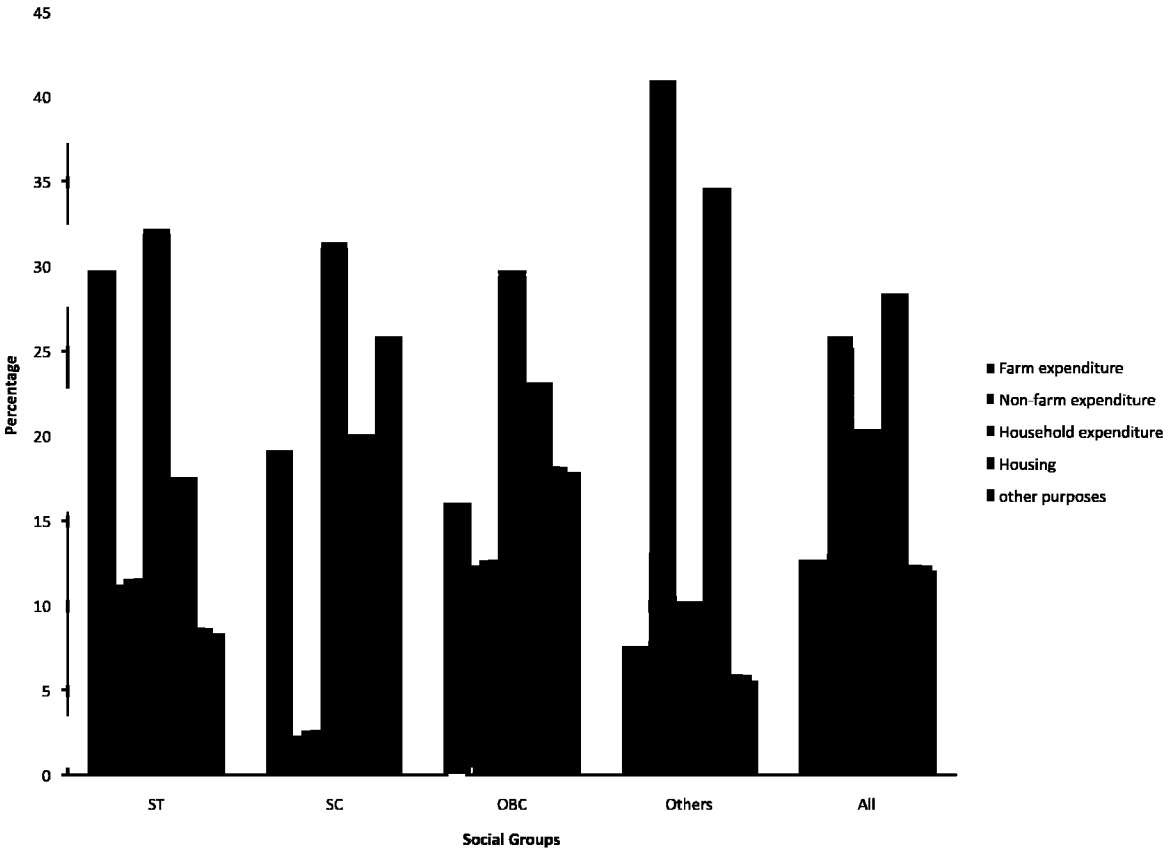
The purpose of loan indicates how disbursed loans are utilised by households, whether for production or non-production purposes. While overall the data indicates that expenditure on housing constitutes the major purpose for which loans are taken (28 per cent), followed by non-farm expenditure (26 per cent), and household expenditure (20 per cent), disaggregation of data by location provides interesting patterns (Table 3.7) (Figure 3.5).

In rural areas, farm and household expenditure constitutes the major purpose for which loans are taken. For SCs and OBCs, household expenditure is more than that taken for expenditure on farms. For 'Others', loans for expenditure on farms (46.8 per cent) and education (14 per cent) is more than that for household expenditure. Interestingly, SCs take more loans (8 per cent) for education than OBCs (1 per cent).

In urban areas, across all social groups, loans for expenditure on housing are high. Additionally, for STs and SCs, while loans for household expenditure are significant, 'Others' and 'OBCs', take significant amount for non-farm expenditure.

What emerges clearly from the examination of data is the significant amounts that STs and SCs borrow for household expenditure, whether in rural or urban areas (Table 3.7). It is important to investigate why these groups borrow so heavily for consumption rather than for production purposes.

Figure 3.5 Share of credit by purpose of loan



Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Table 3.7: Proportion of total loan amount across purposes, Telangana, 2014

Purpose of loan	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural					
Farm expenditure	43.3	27.8	27.1	46.8	32.1
Non-farm expenditure	12.3	1.7	1.9	4.7	3.2
Household expenditure	27.1	31.1	38.3	11.5	31.2
Housing	8.9	11.1	13.8	8.3	12.0
Medical treatment	4.7	8.2	7.9	0.7	6.3
Education	1.6	8.0	1.1	14.1	4.6
Repayment of debt	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.1
Financial investment expenditure	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other	2.2	9.6	9.2	11.2	9.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban					
Farm expenditure	2.8	0.7	2.0	0.9	1.2
Non-farm expenditure	10.3	5.1	26.5	47.7	39.6
Household expenditure	42.9	32.9	19.0	10.1	14.0
Housing	34.7	39.7	35.2	39.2	38.0
Medical treatment	6.0	2.8	3.5	0.3	1.4
Education	1.7	5.1	2.0	0.4	1.0
Repayment of debt	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Financial investment expenditure	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other	0.4	12.3	11.1	1.1	4.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total					
Farm expenditure	29.8	19.2	16.1	7.6	12.7
Non-farm expenditure	11.6	2.7	12.7	41.3	26.2
Household expenditure	32.3	31.5	29.8	10.3	20.4
Housing	17.6	20.1	23.2	34.6	28.4
Medical treatment	5.1	6.5	6.0	0.4	3.2
Education	1.6	7.0	1.5	2.4	2.4
Repayment of debt	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Financial investment expenditure	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	1.5	10.5	10.0	2.6	6.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

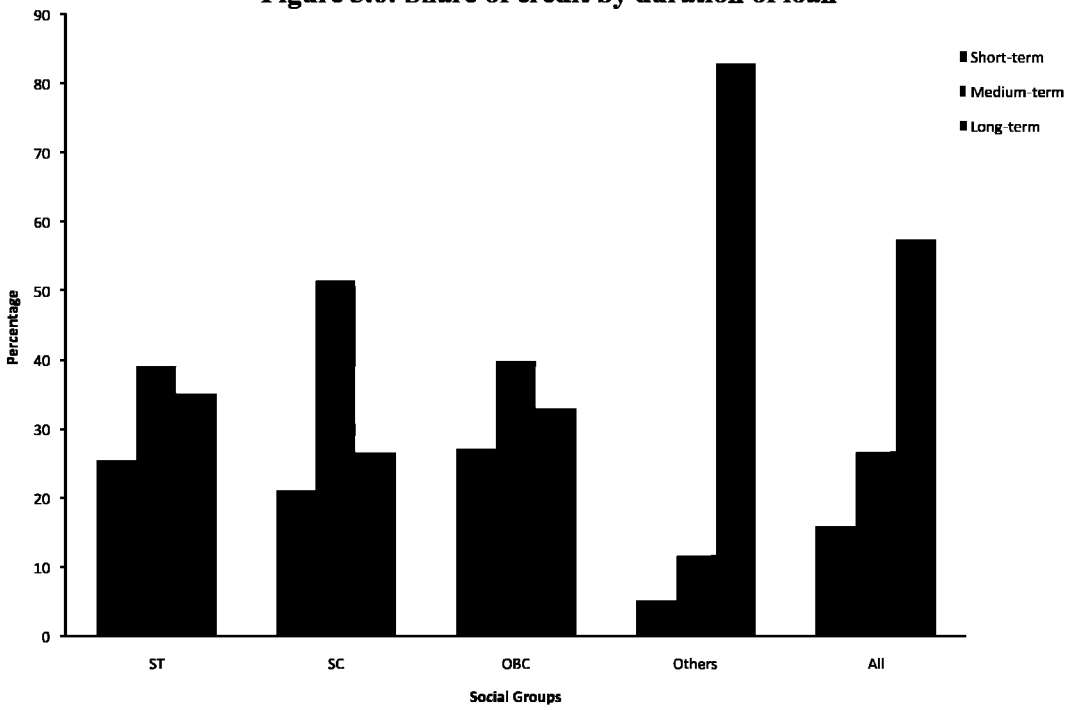
7. Duration of loan

The duration of the loan is important for effective utilization and repayment by the Hh[1]. It is expected that long and medium term loans are more favourable than short term ones, since there is enough time for benefits to accrue from the investment made using the borrowed amount. However, this condition applies only when the loan is used for direct production purposes, but not for non-production or household consumption. The data reveals that, overall, a major share of the loan amount is taken under long term (57.5 per cent) in Telangana, followed by medium term (26.9 per cent) and short term (15.9 per cent) (Table 3.8). Disaggregating data by location and within location by social groups provides interesting patterns (Figure 3.6).

Uniformly across all social groups, medium term loans are the norm in rural areas, with SCs, dominating this scene (55 per cent). STs figure more in the short-term category (35 per cent), while 'Others' dominate the long-term (38.6 per cent). In urban areas, the long-term loan category is dominated by 'Others' (90 per cent) and STs (73 per cent); SCs figure prominently in the medium-term loan category (Table 3.8).

What would be interesting to explore is the relation between the duration of the loan and the purpose for which loans are taken. If, as mentioned earlier (based on Table 3.7), household expenditure dominates the purpose for which loans are taken, especially by SCs and STs, whether in urban or rural areas, and again, if the share of loans taken from money lenders is high and at rates of interest higher than institutional sources, then the longer the duration, the higher the debt burden. Also, unlike institutional sources, non-institutional sources such as moneylenders may not find it lucrative to park their money in long duration loans.

Figure 3.6: Share of credit by duration of loan



Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

[1]Loans are generally given for a specific period that is categorised in three types such as short-term, medium-term and long-term. Short-term loans are advanced for a period of up to 12 months, medium-term for a period ranging from 1 to 3 years and long-term for a period exceeding 3 years.

Table 3.8: Proportion of loans across various durations, Telangana, 2014

Term duration	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Rural					
Short-term	34.8	26.6	28.9	23.8	28.1
Medium-term	49.2	55.3	44.8	37.3	44.9
Long-term	15.9	18.1	26.4	38.6	27.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban					
Short-term	7.5	10.0	25.0	2.1	8.8
Medium-term	19.0	44.7	33.9	7.4	16.2
Long-term	73.2	45.4	41.3	90.5	75.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total					
Short-term	25.6	21.3	27.3	5.3	15.9
Medium-term	39.2	51.8	39.9	11.8	26.9
Long-term	35.2	26.7	33.0	82.9	57.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

8. Securities of loan

Loans are lent to households under different securities. The data shows that the majority share of total loan amount is lent on personal security (44.4 per cent), followed by mortgage of property (33.9 per cent). In rural areas, loans on personal security are phenomenally high among SCs (79 per cent) and OBCs (72 per cent) followed by STs (58 per cent) and 'Others' (47 per cent). For 'Others', mortgage of immovable property constitutes an equally important security (40 per cent) for loans availed. In urban areas, personal security forms an important basis for loans taken by STs (70 per cent), OBCs (49 per cent) and SCs (48 per cent) in that order. For 'Others', however, mortgage constitutes the major security under which loans are given (53 per cent) (Table 3.9).

The type of mortgage is mostly of conditional sale in urban areas and simple mortgage in rural areas (Table 3.10).

The above patterns call for micro-level explorations that enable comprehension of the linkage between purpose of loan, source of loan, duration of loan and type of security against which loans are provided across social groups and location.

Table 3.9: Distribution (Per cent) of loan across securities, Telangana, 2014

Security type of loan	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural					
Personal security	57.7	79.0	71.5	46.7	66.7
Third party surety	5.1	5.4	3.6	3.1	3.9
Crop surety	19.0	3.1	5.9	6.6	6.5
Mortgage of immovable property	14.7	4.5	14.0	40.4	17.9
Bullion & ornaments	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.3
Other surety	1.0	3.9	3.1	0.8	2.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban					
Personal security	69.6	47.8	48.7	22.1	31.2
Third party surety	3.5	11.1	8.8	1.3	3.8
Crop surety	1.1	0.1	0.3	8.1	5.5
Mortgage of immovable property	17.4	34.1	23.1	52.5	43.1
Bullion & ornaments	6.3	3.6	4.4	0.6	1.9
Other surety	2.0	3.4	14.7	15.3	14.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total					
Personal security	61.7	68.9	61.4	25.7	44.4
Third party surety	4.5	7.2	5.9	1.6	3.8
Crop surety	13.0	2.2	3.4	7.9	5.9
Mortgage of immovable property	15.6	13.9	18.0	50.7	33.9
Bullion & ornaments	3.8	4.0	3.1	0.8	2.1
Other surety	1.3	3.7	8.2	13.1	10.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

Table 3.10: Proportion of total loan amount across different mortgage types

Mortgage type	Social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural					
Simple	99.4	99.0	87.6	94.3	91.6
Conditional sale	0.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.9
Other	0.0	0.9	6.4	5.8	5.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban					
Simple	38.5	16.4	74.2	2.4	13.7
Conditional sale	60.3	83.8	24.3	97.2	85.8
Other	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total					
Simple	76.7	34.7	80.3	13.2	29.0
Usufrauctuary	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
Conditional sale	22.8	65.0	15.4	85.8	69.2
Other	0.5	0.2	3.7	1.1	1.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from Unit Level Data from Debt and Investment Survey, NSSO, 70th Round, 2014

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN TELANGANA:
Special Focus on Youth and Skill Gap

4

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN TELANGANA: Special Focus on Youth and Skill Gap

D. Shyjan

1. Introduction

Most of the development goals set at the global level invariably give prime importance to generating additional employment and ensuring its quality. For India, nationally and at the regional level as well, the quality of employment becomes vital as there is a significant share of working poor and informal workers; it also acquires relevance if the country is expected to take advantage of the window of opportunity (often referred to as the demographic dividend) by 2040. For Telangana, the newest state in the country, addressing this issue could become a step towards attaining globally set goals such as the MDGs and SDGs. Against this background, the main objective addressed in this chapter is to provide a situational analysis of employment and unemployment across different social and spatial locations and gender. Alongside this, an attempt is made to understand the existing skill gap and the potential of the state to take advantage of the demographic dividend. Throughout the analysis, the situation of Telangana has been compared to that of national averages.

For the purpose of this chapter, the Employment and Unemployment Surveys (henceforth the EUS) of NSSO has primarily been considered. From the district-wise information available from NSSO unit level, data relevant to the ten districts comprising Telangana has been extracted from that of undivided Andhra Pradesh. The latest NSSO major rounds of 2004-05 (NSSO 61st round) and 2011-12 (68th round) have been mainly considered.[1]

In the sections that follow we examine Labour Force Participation, Workforce Participation, type of employment, sectoral employment and MGNREGA. The themes of wage, demographic dividend and skill gap are examined in the last section.

2. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), defined as the total of working and unemployed as a proportion of the total population, is calculated both in terms of Principal Status as well as Usual Status (Principal and Subsidiary Status taken

[1]The district wise number of sample households and persons surveyed are given in Annexure 4.1.

together) for two time points, namely, 2004-05 and 2011-12.[2] It shows that compared to the national average, the LFPR was higher in Telangana during 2004-05. Similar to the national pattern, the LFPR in Telangana too declined in 2011-12. However, in Telangana the difference in LFPR between Principal Status and Usual Status is much narrower than all-India. This indicates that the subsidiary proportion of labour force is much lower in Telangana over the same period (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Labour force participation (LFPR), India and Telangana, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per 1000)

State	LFPR Principal Status (PS)		LFPR Principal plus Subsidiary (PS+SS)	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
India	392	364	430	395
Telangana	**504**	**459**	**508**	**461**
Adilabad	518	552	519	552
Nizamabad	544	578	545	579
Karimnagar	548	545	550	545
Medak	503	456	510	456
Hyderabad	354	368	355	368
Ranga Reddy	501	408	503	409
Mahbubnagar	539	503	547	522
Nalgonda	544	459	546	461
Warangal	509	485	522	486
Khammam	517	461	517	461

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

It should be noted that LFPR is lowest in Hyderabad and highest in Karimnagar during both periods. Even though there is a general tendency among districts to follow the state pattern of declining LFPR from 2004-05 to 2011-12, three districts, namely, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad, show increasing rates from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Table 4.1).

If we look at the social group-wise differences in LFPR, it is found that there is a caste dimension. The 'Others' category has the lowest LFPR during both periods in Telangana and is similar to the all-India pattern (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Social group-wise distribution of LFPR, India and Telangana, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per 1000)

State/ category	Social Group	LFPR PS		LFPR PS+SS	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	Total	504	459	508	461
	ST	483	587	483	587
	SC	530	475	534	475
	OBC	528	470	533	473
	Others	434	368	438	369
India	Total	392	364	430	395
	ST	468	423	507	459
	SC	395	367	438	404
	OBC	393	359	432	389
	Others	368	353	401	378

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

[2] Principal Status refers to an activity status if a person engages in economic activity for more than 180 days during the reference year; and subsidiary status refers to an activity status if a person spends less than 180 days but more than 30 days during the reference year.

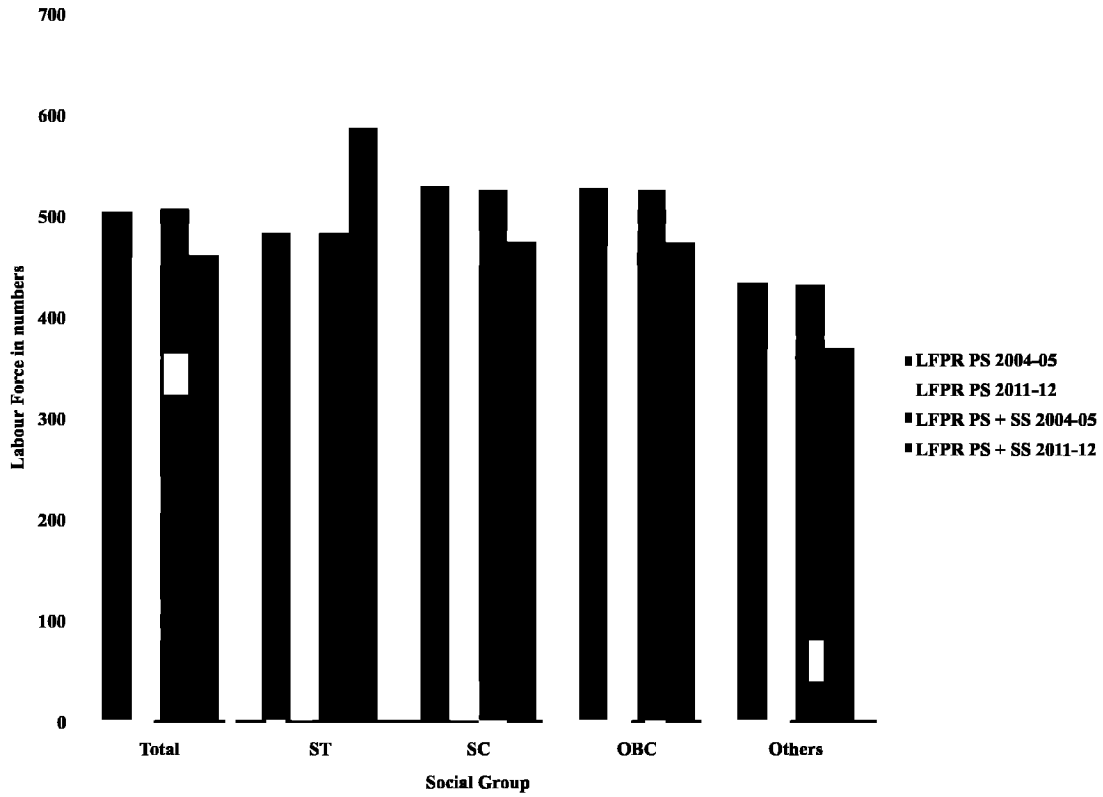
In Telangana, the LFPR among STs was lower than for SCs and OBCs during 2004-05, but becomes highest during 2011-12 (Figure 4.1). ST is the only category which registers increase in LFPR from 2004-05 to 2011-12 across the state, unlike the all India pattern. The highest LFPR among STs could mean either a higher proportion of workers or a higher proportion of unemployment, which we will examine later.

Telangana, similar to all India, has higher LFPR in rural areas, which declines over the two time points, 2004-05 to 2011-12 (see Annexure 2). The decline in rural labour force is higher than that of urban. It is worth noting that the rural urban gap is higher in Telangana than that all of India. When we look at the gender difference in LFPR, it is found that there has been a decline among both males and females from 2004-05 to 2011-12, but the decrease is sharper among females than males (see Annexure 3). This means that the decline in LFPR is mainly due to the withdrawal of females from the labour force. For both males and females in Telangana, even as LFPR has declined between the two time points, it is still higher than the national average. Further, the gender difference in LFPR is narrower in Telangana than all India.

The highest decline in LFPR is observed among rural females, followed by urban females. It is also important to note that the LFPR among urban females is very low, at around one-third of the rural females.

As we noted earlier, the changes in LFPR may either be due to the changes in the proportion of workers or due to changes in the rates of unemployment, which we will examine next.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of labour force participation by social group



Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

3. Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

According to the principal status, Telangana had the highest worker population ratio (WPR) in 2004-05 compared to all India. But this declines over time, although it remains higher in 2011-12 than the national average. The decline in WPR, therefore, may be the main reason for the decline in LFPR, and this in turn indicates relatively higher unemployment in the state, which we examine later. As we noted for LFPR, in WPR too, the difference between Principal Status and Usual Status is much narrower in Telangana than all India. This indicates that employment in subsidiary activities is relatively lower and coming down in the state (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: District-wise worker-population ratio: Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

State/ districts	Principal Status (PS)		Usual Status (PS+SS)	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
India	380	354	420	386
Telangana	**496**	**444**	**500**	**446**
Adilabad	512	538	513	539
Nizamabad	538	576	539	576
Karimnagar	541	527	544	527
Medak	499	449	506	449
Hyderabad	339	344	341	345
Ranga Reddy	496	404	498	406
Mahbubnagar	528	488	536	507
Nalgonda	536	444	539	446
Warangal	503	481	516	482
Khammam	506	443	506	443

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 68th Round, 2011-12

Similar to the district level pattern observed for LFPR, in terms of WPR too, the lowest rate is observed in Hyderabad and highest in Karimnagar during both periods. Similarly, the three districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad register improvement in WPR over the two time periods; for all other districts, WPR has come down between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

The caste dimension of WPR in Telangana is the opposite of the national pattern (Table 4.4). While there is a sharp decline in WPR among STs at the national level, the ST WPR is increasing in Telangana. Therefore, the improvement in LFPR observed earlier in ST category may be because of the improvement in WPR. The highest fall in WPR is among the 'Others' category in Telangana. The rate is lowest among the 'Others' category.

Table 4.4: Social group dimension of WPR, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

State/ category	Social group	Principal Status (PS)		Usual Status (PS+SS)	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	Total	496	444	500	446
	ST	481	584	482	584
	SC	521	461	525	462
	OBC	520	457	526	460
	Others	423	345	427	346
India	Total	380	354	420	386
	ST	462	415	502	452
	SC	383	357	428	395
	OBC	382	350	423	382
	Others	353	341	389	368

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

The WPR has a rural-urban dimension. Even though it is higher in rural areas, its decline over the period is sharp when compared to the trend in urban WPR. This is true at the national level as well (see Annexure 4). Therefore, the decline in rural LFPR we observed earlier appears to be mainly because of decline in the rural WPR. It should also be noted that the rural-urban gap is higher in Telangana during both time points (Table 4.5).

The gender gap in WPR is lower in Telangana than it is in all India. However, there is a sharp fall of 9 percentage points in WPR from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (see Annexure 5). Therefore, it may be argued that the major reason for the decline in WPR is the decline in female participation.

Table 4.5: Ratio of rural to urban WPR, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

State/category	Principal Status (PS)		Usual Status (PS+SS)	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
India	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.6: WPR (in percent) across gender and location (based on principal status), Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

State	Period	Rural Male	Rural Female	Male female ratio	Urban Male	Urban Female	Male female ratio	Total
Telangana	2004-05	57.4	51.0	**1.1**	55.2	17.9	**3.1**	49.6
	2011-12	56.0	46.2	**1.2**	53.7	14.9	**3.6**	44.4
India	2004-05	53.5	24.2	**2.2**	54.1	13.5	**4.0**	38.0
	2011-12	53.5	17.6	**3.0**	54.2	12.5	**4.3**	35.4

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.6 provides some interesting patterns relating to WPR, especially among rural and urban female WPRs in Telangana, and when compared to all-India. One, WPR among rural females is much higher in Telangana than it is in all-India. Two, the male-female ratio in rural WPR is low (close to one) in rural Telangana, but three times higher at the national level. Three, the male-female ratio in urban WPR is high in Telangana but lower than India. Further, the male-female ratio in urban WPR, which is about three times the rural ratio, has widened between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Four, within Telangana, WPRs have declined for both rural and urban females between the two time points. Five, the difference between rural and urban WPRs for females is sharp and not decreasing, as revealed between the two time points. Six, for males, the above picture does not hold.

Overall, the higher WPR in rural Telangana is not necessarily an indication of development but rather raises a question of quality and security of employment which requires further investigation.

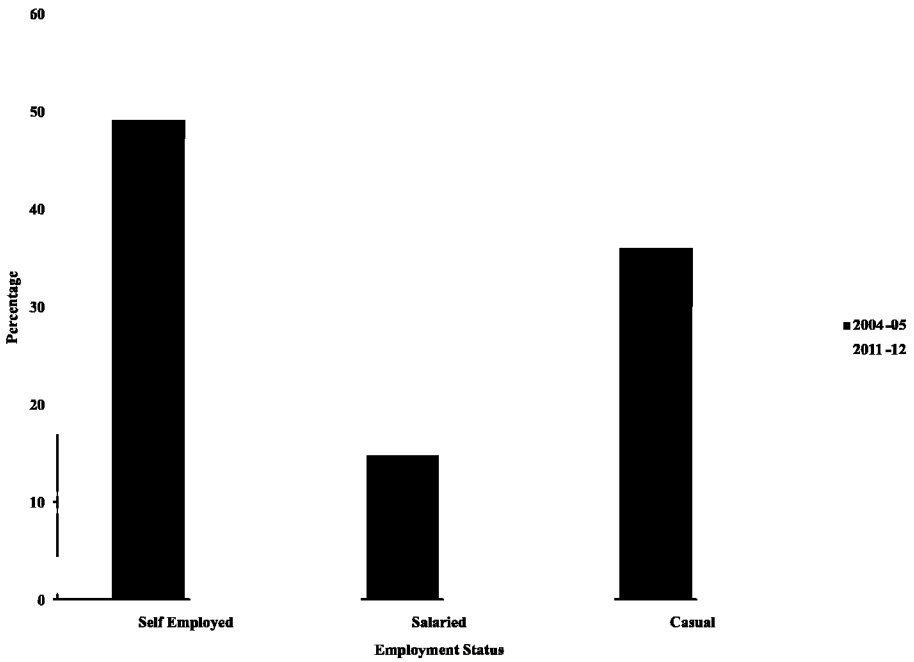
4. Type of employment

This, section examines the nature of employment and changes, if any, between the two time points. The classification of employment into different types is based on the NSSO definition of Self-employed, Regular/Salaried and Casual. The analysis has been done across districts, different social groups, gender and place of residence.

The aggregate picture of employment type in Telangana shows that there is reduction in casual and self-employed categories of employment and increase in the regular/salaried employment over the time period (Table 4.7). Though this pattern holds true for India, the proportion of regular/salaried employment was higher in Telangana in 2011-12 than all-India (Figure 4.2).

The pattern in type of employment according to Principal and Subsidiary Status taken together is also more or less the same (see Annexure 6).

Figure 4.2: Type of employment in Telangana, 2004-05 & 2011-12



Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.7: Type of employment across districts, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

State/ districts	Self-Employed		Regular Salaried		Casual		Total
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	
India	54.1	50.3	15.5	19.3	30.3	30.5	100
Telangana	**49.1**	**47.1**	**14.8**	**22.9**	**36.0**	**30.0**	100
Adilabad	64.8	70.6	14.3	12.3	20.8	17.1	100
Nizamabad	56.3	69.4	16.1	8.8	27.6	21.8	100
Karimnagar	53.1	57.8	14.4	12.7	32.4	29.5	100
Medak	35	42.3	7.5	12.7	57.5	45	100
Hyderabad	41.8	31.4	45.2	59.8	12.9	8.8	100
Ranga Reddy	49.8	50	13	23.8	37.2	26.2	100
Mahbubnagar	51.5	56.9	8.6	5.3	39.9	37.8	100
Nalgonda	38.9	37.2	9.5	16.7	51.7	46	100
Warangal	55.7	46.5	10.3	10.4	34.1	43	100
Khammam	43.8	32.2	14.3	14.6	41.9	53.2	100

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.7 depicts district-wise variation in the type of employment in Telangana. In Medak and Nalgonda districts, more than half the workers are employed as casual workers. Warangal and Khammam are the only districts where the proportion of casual employment to total workers increased (casualisation) from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

dropped from 63.9 per cent to 48 per cent. More than half the OBC group is in the 'Self-Employed' category. In the case of the salaried category, across the board, there has been an increase between the two time points, with the larger proportion of increase being in the case of SCs from 11.9 in 2004-2005 to 25 per cent in 2011-12. The 'Others' category continued to lead in the regular type of employment.

Table 4.8: Type of employment across social groups, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

State	Type of employment	2004-05				2011-12			
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	ST	SC	OBC	Others
Telangana	Self Employed	53.3	24.2	51.7	64.9	42.3	26.7	52.0	55.2
	Salaried	6.4	11.9	13.9	24.8	11.5	25.2	20.2	36.1
	Casual	40.4	63.9	34.4	10.3	46.2	48.1	27.8	8.7
India	Self Employed	53.9	40.1	61.6	62.9	53.6	36.7	55.3	57.7
	Salaried	6.7	12.4	12.1	21.5	8.7	15.3	15.8	26.4
	Casual	39.4	47.5	26.3	15.6	37.6	47.9	28.9	15.9

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

In Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Ranga Reddy and Mahbubnagar districts, a higher proportion of workers are engaged as self-employed. Hyderabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda are the only districts where the proportion of regular/salaried workers improved over the two time periods. Annexures 7 and 8 provide district-wise percentage of employment *within each type of employment* as well as by location (rural/urban). Of the total salaried/regular workers employed in the state, around 27 per cent were in Hyderabad during 2004-05, which increased to around 57 per cent in 2011-12. *This means that the advantage of better employment opportunities created in the state over this period is confined only to one district – Hyderabad, the most urbanized among all districts in Telangana.*

The percentage of ST, SC and OBC in casual employment is higher for Telangana than the national average (Table 4.8). Casualisation has increased among STs between the two time points. While casualisation is still high among SCs, it has

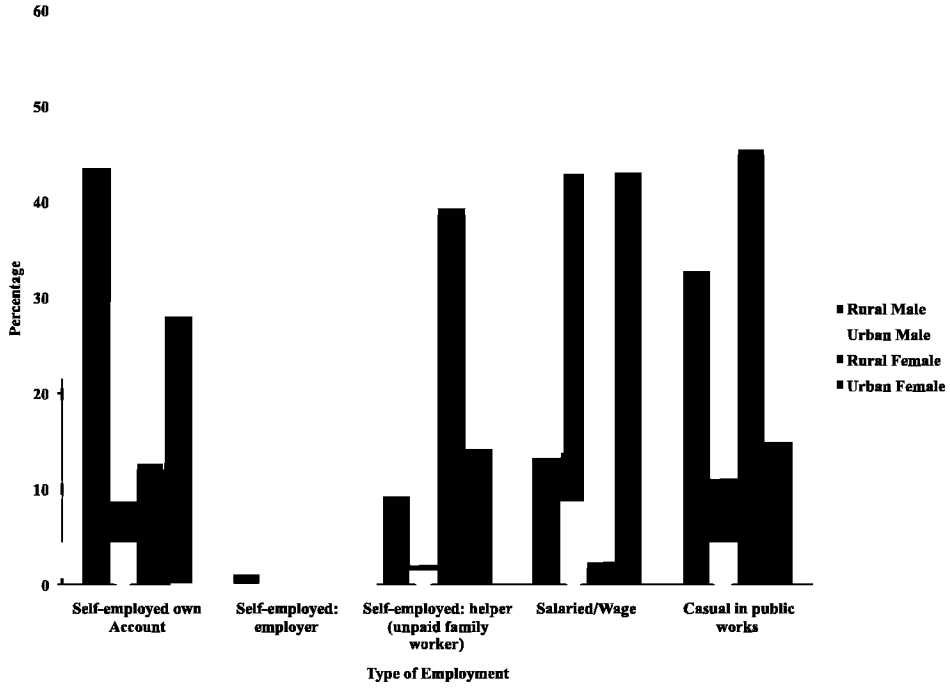
As shown in Table 4.6, the proportion of urban females in WPR was low at 15 per cent in 2011-12. Of this, 43 per cent were engaged in regular/salaried work (Table 4.9). In 2011-12, the WPR for rural females was 46 per cent (Table 4.6), of which only 2.5 per cent are in the regular/salaried category (Table 4.9). Between the two time points, the proportion of regular/salaried workers has increased for urban females from 36 per cent to 43 per cent (Table 4.9); for rural females however, there has been a decline from 5 per cent in 2004-5 to 2.5 per cent in 2011-12. For rural females there has been an increase in the self-employed unpaid family worker category between the two time points (Table 4.9). *Two important policy related conclusions may be made: a) the substantially lower and declining proportion of urban female employment is a serious concern; and b) for the rural females the major concern should be quality of employment; this mandates a quality-cum-quantity emphasis in the employment policy for rural and urban women respectively* (Figure 4.3).

Table 4.9: Type of employment by gender and location in Telangana (Per cent), 2004-05 & 2011-12

Type of employment	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
	2004-05			
Self-employed own account	40.0	13.9	33.9	22.7
Self-employed: employer	.6	.1	1.0	.2
Self-employed: helper (unpaid family worker)	12.0	34.9	7.6	21.2
Salaried/wage	11.2	5.3	44.1	36.4
Casual work	36.3	45.8	13.5	19.5
	2011-12			
Self-employed own account	43.5	12.7	29.6	28.0
Self-employed: employer	1.1		1.5	.1
Self-employed: helper (unpaid family worker)	9.3	39.3	2.1	14.1
Salaried/wage	13.3	2.5	55.6	43.0
Casual in public works	32.8	45.5	11.2	14.9

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Figure 4.3: Type of employment by gender and location, 2011-12



Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

5. Sectoral dimension of employment

At the national level, the rural farm employment has declined and non-farm activities have taken its place in both rural and urban areas. On the contrary, the rural farm employment is increasing and rural non-farm activities are decreasing, though marginally, in Telangana. In the case of urban non-farm employment, the state has registered an increase and also has a higher share compared to the national average (Tables 4.10).

Nalgonda and Warangal are the only districts where rural farm employment has decreased and rural non-farm employment increased from 2004-05 to 2011-12. For all other districts, the tendency remains skewed in favour of rural farm type of activities. Urban employment is mostly non-farm, but in Karimnagar and Medak the proportion of urban non-farm employment has declined over the two time points. In essence, all of rural Telangana is still farm-based and urban Telangana tends towards non-farm activities (Table 4.11).

Table 4.10: Employment across sector and location, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

State	Period	Location	Sector	
			Farm	Non-Farm
Telangana	2004-05	Rural	70.2	29.8
		Urban	7.8	92.2
		Total	58.4	41.6
	2011-12	Rural	72.1	27.9
		Urban	1.7	98.3
		Total	49.4	50.6
India	2004-05	Rural	72.7	27.3
		Urban	8.8	91.2
		Total	58.5	41.5
	2011-12	Rural	64.1	35.9
		Urban	6.7	93.3
		Total	48.9	51.1

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.11: Employment by district and location, Telangana, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

Sector	Districts	2004-05		2011-12	
		Farm	Non-farm	Farm	Non-farm
Rural	Adilabad	79.7	20.3	81.3	18.7
	Nizamabad	64.6	35.4	69.4	30.6
	Karimnagar	64.2	35.8	68.7	31.3
	Medak	69.5	30.5	73.4	26.6
	Ranga Reddy	54.3	45.7	54.2	45.8
	Mahbubnagar	73.0	27.0	82.9	17.1
	Nalgonda	73.1	26.9	67.1	32.9
	Warangal	77.1	22.9	73.1	26.9
	Khammam	69.1	30.9	75.5	24.5
	Total	70.2	29.8	72.1	27.9
Urban	Adilabad	8.4	91.6	1.0	99.0
	Nizamabad	--	100.0	3.8	96.2
	Karimnagar	.4	99.6	2.4	97.6
	Medak	3.1	96.9	6.9	93.1
	Hyderabad	5.8	94.2	.1	99.9
	Ranga Reddy	13.8	86.2	15.5	84.5
	Mahbubnagar	16.5	83.5	6.4	93.6
	Nalgonda	23.5	76.5	3.2	96.8
	Warangal	12.9	87.1	11.2	88.8
	Khammam	5.3	94.7		100.0
	Total	7.8	92.2	1.7	98.3

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Similar to the national pattern, the share of employment in agriculture is still high in Telangana but has been declining slowly over time. About 50 per cent of the total workforce is still engaged in the agriculture sector. Manufacturing employment is stagnating and the decline in agricultural employment is mainly compensated by employment generation in services activities and marginally in construction. Even though trade, hotels and restaurants, and public administration have a higher share within the services sector, the changes are more swiftly taking place in terms of financial intermediaries, business and real estate activities, as can be seen from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Table 4.12).

6. MGNREGA

The relative share of Telangana in terms of MGNREGA card-holders is higher than the national average. Of the total card-holders, only a little more than half got work and about 32 per cent did not even seek work. When we look at the district-wise picture, it is important to note that in Adilabad, almost 71 per cent did not seek work even though 87 per cent are card-holders. Poor performing districts in terms of the lower work share are Warangal and Nizamabad where less than 50 per cent received work. Medak has done better in terms of providing work under MGNREGA (Table 4.13).

Table 4.12: Sectoral share in employment (PS+SS): Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

	Telangana		India	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Agriculture etc	58.4	49.4	58.5	48.9
Mining and Quarrying	1.9	.9	.6	.5
Manufacturing	12.0	11.6	11.7	12.6
Electricity, water, etc	.2	.5	.3	.5
Construction	4.6	6.0	5.6	10.6
Trade, hotel and restaurant	9.6	10.8	10.2	11.0
Transport etc	4.0	5.4	3.8	4.1
Financial inter., business act.etc	1.4	4.8	1.5	3.1
Public Administration, education, community, social and other service, etc	7.9	10.6	7.7	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.13: MGNREGA cardholders and beneficiaries, Telangana and India, 2011-12 (Per cent)

State/districts	Total card holders	WAGE SEEKERS		Percentage who did not seek work
		Percentage who worked	Did not get work	
India	61.0	50.6	18.8	30.6
Telangana	**76.1**	**54.1**	**13.9**	**32.0**
Adilabad	87.0	27.7	1.9	70.4
Nizamabad	64.9	47.5	5.7	46.8
Karimnagar	76.9	60.0	6.8	33.2
Medak	87.9	73.0	10.7	16.3
Ranga Reddy	62.7	60.1	31.1	8.9
Mahbubnagar	73.5	62.0	27.2	10.9
Nalgonda	71.9	55.8	17.5	26.7
Warangal	78.9	39.2	22.9	37.9
Khammam	67.8	56.5	14.3	29.2

Source: Computed from NSSO, 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.14: MGNREGA cardholders and beneficiaries: gender and social group, Telangana, 2011-12 (Per cent)

Category	Total card holders	Percentage who worked	Sought and did not get work	Did not seek
Male	78.8	49.1	12.0	38.9
Female	73.5	59.2	15.8	25.0
Scheduled Tribe	77.9	49.3	23.0	27.8
Scheduled Caste	67.1	61.0	13.6	25.4
Other Backward Class	79.8	52.0	12.5	35.5
Others	67.7	68.9	2.7	28.4

Source: Computed from NSSO, 68th Round, 2011-12

The relative share of card-holders is higher among males, but the proportion who engaged in MGNREGA work is higher among females (Table 4.14). It is worth noting that about 40 per cent of male card-holders did not seek work. Importantly, the share of beneficiaries among the tribal community is lower in Telangana than compared to other social groups. About 23 per cent of tribal card-holders could not get jobs despite seeking work.[3]

The average wage per day for MGNREGA workers, according to NSS 2011-12 (68th Round), is lower (Rs. 98) in Telangana than the national average (Rs. 106).[4] The official information of Telangana state also confirms that the average daily wage of MGNREGA during the reference period was Rs. 98.5. This rate is found to be lower than the average daily wage rate observed for any other type of employment categorised into nine sectors according to NIC 2004, which we will examine next. This lower wage may be one of the reasons behind the high proportion of people not seeking employment under this scheme.

7. Wages and wage rates in Telangana

Wage rates are calculated by taking the average wage per day as reported in the current weekly status (CWS).[5] As suggested by the existing studies on wages in India (Srivastava and Singh 2006; Abraham 2007; and Shyjan 2014), the wage analysis has been done only for three categories of workers, namely, 'regular salaried/wage employee' (Status Code 31); 'casual wage labour: in public works other than NREG' (status code 41); and 'casual wage labour in other types of work' (status code 51). The age group covered is between 15 and 65 years.[6]

The overall wage rate in Telangana is almost equal to that of the national average (Table 4.15). Unlike India, the highest paying sector in Telangana is Mining and Quarrying. This may be because of the higher proportion of skilled workers engaged in this sector (see Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2015: 227-228). The daily earnings of the labour in coal fields is almost double the rate we observed for the Mining and Quarrying sector as a whole (ibid: 233). Electricity, gas, water supply and financial intermediation, real-estate and business activities are other sectors which have high wages. These are some of the sectors towards which the employment shift took place during 2011-12. A point to note is the recent structural shift in employment towards high-paid activities, and, the disturbingly low wage rates prevailing in agriculture.

[3]The official data shows a different picture regarding the performance of MGNREGA. The proportion of those who worked among those who registered is much lower than the NSSO estimates.

[4]Wage of MGNREGA workers has been calculated for those who reported as 'worked as casual wage labour in NREG works' (code 42) according to Current Weekly Status.
www.nrega.telangana.gov.in/nregs,
accessed on 27.10.2016

[5]According to Current Weekly Status, activity status of persons is gathered for each day of the proceeding week of the Survey and wage information is reported for the main activity.

[6]As part of the cleaning process the data on wages that was 'not reported' or reported as zero are excluded; also, in order to avoid extreme values, 0.1 per cent of the information on wages was trimmed from both bottom and top of the distribution

Table 4.15: Daily wage rate (nominal) across sectors, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

Sectors	Telangana		India	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Agriculture and allied	36	133	44	124
Mining & Quarrying	190	648	147	417
Manufacturing	70	250	106	248
Electricity Gas Water supply	164	550	273	586
Construction	60	231	75	182
Trade Hotels and Restaurants	66	207	85	212
Transport Storage and Communication	126	310	143	313
Finance Real Estate and Business	343	596	277	596
Public administration, social, community and other services	160	329	183	421

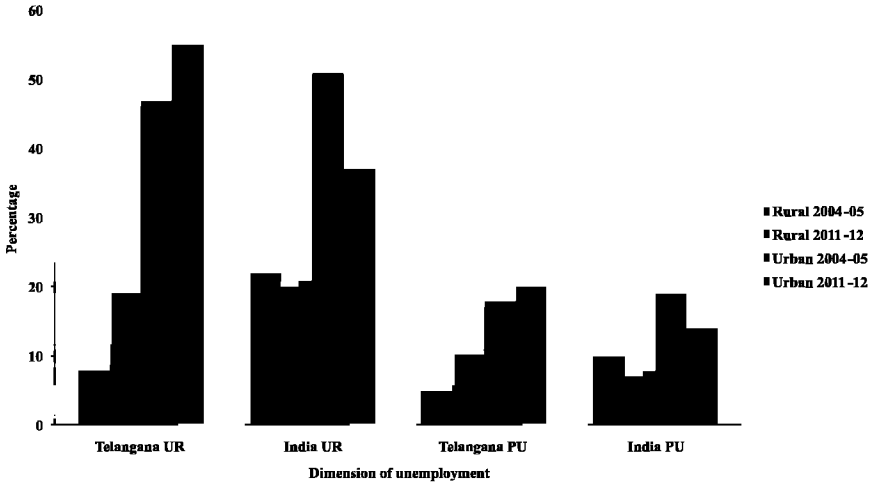
Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

8. Unemployment

Unemployment is measured in two ways: Unemployment Rate (UR) and Proportion Unemployed (PU). While the former means the total number of unemployed as a percentage of labour force, the latter represents the total number of unemployed as a proportion of total persons. In terms of both measures and proportion, Telangana stands higher than the all India average (Table 4.16). Most importantly, Telangana registers and almost doubled unemployment rate from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Although the rate of unemployment is higher in urban areas, the increase in rural is significant from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Figure 4.4).

Unemployment has increased among males compared to females in Telangana (Table 4.17). But at the national level, unemployment is high among females.

Figure 4.4: Dimension of unemployment according to PS + SS by location, 2004-05 & 2011-12



Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.16: Unemployment rate and proportion of unemployed (per 1000), Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

State	Type	Principal Status		Principal + Subsidiary	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	UR	16	32	16	32
	PU	8	15	8	15
India	UR	31	27	29	25
	PU	12	10	12	10

Note: UR: Unemployment Rate; PU: Proportion Unemployed

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.17: Unemployment according to PS+SS by location and gender, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

State		Rural		Urban	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	UR	8	20	47	55
	PU	5	11	18	20
India	UR	22	21	51	37
	PU	10	8	19	14
		Male		Female	
Telangana	UR	17	40	13	18
	PU	10	23	6	6
India	UR	27	24	31	28
	PU	15	13	9	6

Note: UR: Unemployment Rate; PU: Proportion Unemployed
Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Official data from a different source corroborates the above picture from another angle. Table 4.18 reveals the dimension of unemployment, social group-wise. While unemployment has increased across all categories between the two time points, the rate increases as we move from ST to SC to OBC to 'Others'. Interestingly, for all-India, unlike Telangana, there has been some decline in unemployment for OBC and 'Others' between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The backlog in numbers registered with employment exchanges has been on the rise over the years, especially among women, ST, SC and Backward classes, while placements are negligible (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2015: 231)

On one side there is a decline in the number of females in the labour and work force; on the other the female unemployment rate is lower than that of men. These essentially mean that women are slowly withdrawing from the labour force and/or not reporting themselves as unemployed. The causes of their withdrawal and the high rate of unemployment in the 'Others' category requires further investigation. This should be of serious concern for policy makers.

In order to have a well targeted policy one need to assess the educational levels of the unemployed. For this, we examine data in terms of education level above secondary of the unemployed. Table 4.19 shows that more than 80 per cent of the unemployed in Telangana are educated above secondary level, indicating the presence of educated unemployed in the state. It is also important to note that the proportion of educated

unemployed is higher among rural females and urban males. Across social groups, a higher proportion of educated unemployed is discernible among the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population. These results, therefore, have to be taken seriously while framing employment policies so that the benefits reach rural females, urban males and most importantly, the socially disadvantaged communities in the state.

Table 4.18: Unemployment according to PS+SS by social group, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12

State		ST		SC		OBC		Others	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	UR	3	6	17	29	15	28	25	64
	PU	2	4	9	14	8	13	11	24
India	UR	13	16	28	26	26	23	37	32
	PU	6	8	12	10	11	9	15	12

Note: UR: Unemployment Rate; PU: Proportion Unemployed

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.19: Education level among the unemployed, Telangana (per cent)

Category	Education below secondary level	Education secondary level and above
Rural male	34.8	65.2
Rural female	2.2	97.8
Urban male	9.7	90.3
Urban female	18.6	81.4
Scheduled Tribe	0.0	100.0
Scheduled Caste	8.5	91.5
Other Backward Class	29.6	70.4
Others	10.6	89.4
Total	19.5	80.5

Source: Computed from NSSO, 68th Round, 2011-12

9. The youth and skill gap

There is lack of an internationally accepted age cohort for defining 'youth' as the definition of youth in a particular country may depend on various factors, including political and cultural ones. The UN defines 'youth' as people aged between 15 and 24 and young people as people aged 10-19 (UNESCO, 2004). In India, the National Youth Policy (NYP) of 2003 defines it as the age group of 13 to 35. The NYP 2012, however, covers the age bracket of 16 to 30. Here we follow the definition given by the latest National Youth Policy of the Government of India (NYP 2014), which considers 15 to 29 as the age bracket for the youth.

Accordingly, the proportion of youth in Telangana is around 30 per cent, which is higher than that of the national average. Data extracted from Census of India 2011 also confirm the NSSO figures that the proportion of youth to the total population is about 29 per cent (around 28 per cent in rural and about 30 per cent in urban).

The alarming situation is that about one-fifth of the youth in the state is neither in the labour force nor were in educational institutions during 2011-12, and the percentage was only 14.5 during 2004-05.[7] If we disaggregate this picture gender-cum-residence wise, we can draw an important conclusion (Table 4.20): those who do not fall in the categories of either labour force or education are highest among urban females, followed by rural females. While for the former, the percentage increased from 18 per cent in 2004-05 to about 28 per cent 2011-12, for the latter the respective percentages were 44 and 54. This is important evidence through which we can specifically locate the withdrawal of females from

Table 4.20: Youth: usual principal status by gender and place of residence, Telangana, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

UPS	Rural male		Rural female		Urban male		Urban female	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Own account worker	18.0	10.7	9.4	5.6	14.9	5.5	4.8	3.8
Employer	0.3	0.8	0.0	NIL	0.0	0.1	NIL	NIL
Unpaid family worker	16.8	13.2	20.6	18.1	9.8	2.0	4.4	2.3
Regular/salaried	10.4	9.5	4.3	1.4	25.2	34.0	7.3	6.7
Casual public	NIL	0.1	NIL	0.3	NIL	0.2	NIL	0.0
Casual other type	31.3	18.5	34.7	21.2	12.4	8.6	4.0	2.1
Seeking and available for work	2.1	5.7	1.0	0.9	6.0	8.4	3.3	2.9
Attended educational institution	20.4	40.6	10.5	23.7	31.0	40.6	30.7	28.1
Domestic and household duties	NIL	0.4	18.0	27.5	0.1	0.1	44.4	53.8
Rentiers/pensioners	NIL	0.0	0.1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.1	NIL
Disability	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Begging/prostitution	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

[7] Those who are not seen either in employment, education or training are often referred as NEET category (the missing youth).

Table 4.21: Youth: usual principal status by social group, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

UPS	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste		Other Backward Class		Others	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Own account worker	6.7	9.5	8.6	2.8	14.5	8.2	12.3	4.0
Employer	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Unpaid family worker	21.2	14.3	4.2	6.7	17.2	11.4	16.3	5.2
Regular/salaried	4.1	13.1	8.8	13.3	9.4	11.6	14.6	12.5
Casual public	NIL	0.7	NIL	0.1	NIL	0.0	NIL	0.3
Casual other type	35.3	21.0	45.9	26.0	24.6	11.9	6.0	3.8
Seeking and available for work	0.3	1.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.2	7.6
Attended educational institution	25.0	24.1	16.7	22.9	18.8	35.0	23.4	40.5
Attended domestic and household duties	6.5	16.1	12.1	24.1	12.1	16.6	21.7	25.8
Rentiers/pensioners	0.1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.0	0.0	NIL	NIL
Disability	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
Begging/prostitution	NIL	NIL	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.22: Youth: sectoral employment, Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

Sectors	Telangana		India	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Agriculture and allied	53.0	44.0	55.6	44.0
Mining and Quarrying	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	15.0	15.0	14.5	16.6
Electricity Gas Water supply	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2
Construction	6.4	7.5	6.9	12.9
Trade Hotels and Restaurants	10.9	10.6	10.9	11.3
Transport Storage and Communication	4.6	7.1	4.0	4.5
Finance Real Estate and Business	2.0	3.8	1.5	3.0
Public administration, social, community and other services	7.0	10.9	6.0	6.9

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

the labour force, resulting in their ending up in the category of 'attending domestic and household duties'. Table 4.21 indicates that a significant proportion of 'Others' (25.8 per cent), SCs (24.1 per cent) and OBCs (21.7 per cent) have been designated as belonging to the 'Domestic and household duties' category.

Of the total working youth, 44 per cent are in agriculture, where wages are the lowest. Other major employment providers to the youth are Manufacturing (15 per cent) and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (11 per cent) (Table 4.22).

10. Skill gap among youth

In order to assess skill level, we take into account both general and technical education among the youth (Tables 4.23 & 4.24). *The government's urgent attention is required in recognising the fact that 11 per cent of the youth are not literate* in the state as per 2011-12 data (this was 30 per cent in 2004-05) (Table 4.23). It is also worth noting that almost 96 per cent of the youth do not receive 'technical' education (Table 4.24). However, programmes for skill development must take note of the fact that 62 per cent of the youth have educational attainments above the secondary school level (this was only 35 per cent in 2004-05) (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23: Youth: educational attainments (general), Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

Sectors	Telangana		India	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Not literate	30.0	11.3	22.8	13.2
Literate without formal schooling	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
TLC	1.3	NIL	0.6	0.0
Others	1.4	NIL	0.9	0.1
Below primary	6.4	5.0	7.2	7.0
Primary	8.0	6.9	14.7	12.1
Middle	17.2	14.3	23.3	22.8
Secondary	18.7	27.0	14.5	20.1
Higher secondary	8.6	20.4	8.9	14.4
Diploma/certificate Course	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8
Graduate	5.0	10.5	4.5	6.8
Post-graduate and above	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.24: Youth: educational attainments (technical), Telangana and India, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

Sectors	Telangana		India	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
No tech education	97.3	96.0	97.4	96.8
Agriculture, engineering, medicine	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.5
Diploma Agriculture			0.0	0.0
Diploma Engineering	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.1
Diploma Medicine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Diploma crafts	0.1		0.1	0.1
Diploma other subjects	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Diploma above graduate Agriculture	0.0	NIL	0.0	0.0
Diploma above degree Engineering	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Diploma above degree Medicine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Diploma above graduate crafts	NIL	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diploma above graduate other subjects	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Social group-wise, the highest rate of illiteracy among youth has been observed for the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste categories. However, there is marked improvement in attainment of literacy among these two social groups between 2004-05 and 2011-12. More than 40 per cent of youth each from these two social groups are educated above the secondary level (Table 4.25).

As of now, for the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste youth, the technical illiteracy is as high as 98 per cent (Table 4.26). The lack of technical education among the youth raises a serious concern regarding their employability in modern and high paid activities.

The Statistical Year Book 2015 (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana) confirms the above in another way: of the total number of applications on the live register, as many as 76 per cent do not have any work experience or vocational training (p.228). Moreover, the Government of India (2014:20) notes that only 5.5 per cent of the youth has received vocational training during 2013-14 in Telangana. *Hence, the state has to pay special attention to ensuring technical education and vocational training for the youth so as to enable them to make use of available and emerging opportunities. This is particularly urgent for youth from SC and ST categories, among whom 50 per cent and 40 per cent have education above secondary level respectively, and is indicative of their suitability for skill enhancement in preparation for entry into the job market.*

Table 4.25: Youth: educational (general) attainments by social group, Telangana, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

General education	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste		Other Backward Class		Others	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Not literate	50.3	21.4	39.5	21.1	29.6	9.7	13.8	3.2
Literate without formal schooling	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.1	0.4	NIL	0.3	NIL
Tlc	2.2	NIL	2.0	NIL	1.2	NIL	0.7	NIL
Others	1.8	NIL	0.8	NIL	1.2	NIL	2.0	NIL
Below primary	4.2	12.0	5.6	3.0	7.2	5.3	6.0	2.8
Primary	2.9	11.1	6.9	9.3	8.9	6.1	9.0	5.6
Middle	7.4	15.9	16.6	17.2	18.5	14.1	18.9	11.7
Secondary	13.6	19.3	16.7	23.8	19.6	29.8	20.4	25.0
Higher Secondary	11.9	10.7	5.8	13.2	7.1	21.0	13.5	29.2
Diploma/ certificate course	0.5	1.8	2.6	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	3.1
Graduate	5.1	7.5	3.6	5.3	4.0	9.7	8.6	18.6
Postgraduate and Above	0.1	0.3	0.0	6.6	1.3	3.3	5.4	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Table 4.26: Youth: educational (technical) attainments by social group, Telangana, 2004-05 & 2011-12 (Per cent)

Technical Education	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste		Other Backward Class		Others	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
No technical education	99.2	97.9	97.2	98.8	98.4	96.1	93.9	92.2
Agriculture Engineering Medicine	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.2	2.6	3.5
Diploma Engineering		1.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.4
Diploma Medicine			0.3		0.1	0.2		
Diploma crafts	0.2		0.4					
Diploma other subjects	0.3		1.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.6
Diploma above graduate Agriculture		0.2		0.1	0.0	0.4		1.0
Diploma above degree Engineering					0.1	0.0	0.4	
Diploma above degree Medicine		0.1	0.0				0.4	
Diploma above graduate other subjects		0.0		0.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

11. Conclusion

This chapter has attempted to assess the social development status of Telangana State in terms of employment and unemployment. Special attention has been given to mapping the comparative status across different social groups, residence and gender. The analysis using two NSSO major rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12 brings to light a number of important areas that require immediate government attention. Specifically:

- The declining labour force and workforce participation in the state over the period is a major concern.
- On closer examination, the higher percentage of workforce in rural areas as well as among marginalised social groups and rural females in particular is discouraging in terms of type of employment. A majority of rural and marginalised social groups are in the casual and self-employment categories.
- The work participation rate of urban females is low; however, most of those who do work do so in the regular/salaried category.
- Since the declining labour force is mainly due to the decline in workforce, an important result is the increasing rates of unemployment.
- The MGNREGA participation and the relative wage from it is poor compared to national averages.
- There exists wage disparity among workers across different sectors, with the lowest wages being in agriculture.
- Technical education among the youth is nearly absent in the state across all social groups.
- General education above the secondary level is improving as revealed by the data for the two time periods, which is a promising sign.
- The level of unemployment among educated youth is high in the state.

Annexures

Annexure 4.1: District-wise sample households and persons surveyed

Districts	No. of persons surveyed		No. of households surveyed	
	NSSO 61st (2004-05)	NSSO 68th (2011-12)	NSSO 61st (2004-05)	NSSO 68th (2011-12)
Adilabad	1352	828	319	224
Nizamabad	1112	713	260	192
Karimnagar	1430	1098	370	288
Medak	1397	988	307	224
Hyderabad	1796	1962	396	512
Ranga Reddy	1974	1735	439	416
Mahbubnagar	1677	1162	376	288
Nalgonda	1471	936	359	256
Warangal	1358	1022	358	288
Khammam	1010	793	279	224
Telangana	**14577**	**11237**	**3463**	**2912**

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Annexure 4.2: Rural-urban differences in labour force participation (per 1000)

State	Sector	LFPR (all ages) PS		LFPR (all ages) PS+SS	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	Combined	504	459	508	461
	Rural	546	522	551	526
	Urban	382	368	384	368
India	Combined	392	364	430	395
	Rural	401	368	446	406
	Urban	366	356	382	367

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Annexure 4.3: Gender dimension of labour force participation (per 1000)

State	Sector	LFPR (all ages) PS		LFPR (all ages) PS+SS	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	All	504	459	508	461
	Males	578	574	583	574
	Females	431	340	434	344
India	All	392	364	430	395
	Males	551	550	559	556
	Females	224	168	294	225

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Annexure 4.4: Rural urban dimension of work participation (per 1000)

State	Sector	WPR (all ages) PS		WPR (all ages) PS+SS	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	Combined	496	444	500	446
	Rural	541	512	547	515
	Urban	364	348	366	348
India	Combined	380	354	420	386
	Rural	391	359	439	399
	Urban	346	342	365	355

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Annexure 4.5: Gender dimension of work participation (per 1000)

State	Sector	WPR (all ages) PS		WPR (all ages) PS+SS	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	All	496	444	500	446
	Males	568	551	574	551
	Females	425	334	428	338
India	All	380	354	420	386
	Males	536	537	547	544
	Females	215	161	287	219

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Annexure 4.6: Type of employment (per 1000) according to principal plus subsidiary status

State	Self-employed		Salaried		Casual	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Telangana	493	472	147	228	359	300
India	569	522	143	179	289	299

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Annexure 4.7: District-wise type of employment in Telangana (percentage within employment)

District	2004-05			2011-12		
	Self Employed	Salaried	Casual	Self employed	Salaried	Casual
Adilabad	12.8	9.5	5.6	11.3	4.1	4.3
Nizamabad	9.3	8.9	6.3	11.4	3.0	5.6
Karimnagar	13.4	12.1	11.2	16.0	7.3	12.9
Medak	6.2	4.5	14.0	7.2	4.5	12.0
Hyderabad	7.5	27.3	3.2	14.3	56.7	6.3
Ranga Reddy	5.9	5.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.1
Mahbubnagar	13.2	7.4	14.1	11.7	2.3	12.3
Nalgonda	9.4	7.6	17.1	7.2	6.7	14.0
Warangal	14.2	8.7	11.9	9.4	4.3	13.6
Khammam	8.1	8.9	10.6	5.4	5.0	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

Annexure 4.8: Type of employment by location (Per cent)

State	Type of Employment	2004-05			2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Telangana	Self employed	50.8	42.8	49.3	53.0	35.0	47.2
	Salaried	8.4	42.2	14.7	8.4	53.0	22.8
	Casual	40.8	15.0	35.9	38.6	12.0	30.0
India	Self employed	60.2	45.4	56.9	55.9	41.9	52.2
	Salaried	7.1	39.5	14.3	8.7	43.3	17.9
	Casual	32.8	15.0	28.9	35.4	14.8	29.9

Source: Computed from NSSO, 61st Round, 2004-05 and 68th Round, 2011-12

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ASPECTS OF EDUCATION IN TELANGANA

5

ASPECTS OF EDUCATION IN TELANGANA

J. Jeyaranjan

1. Introduction

The *Socio Economic Outlook 2017* for Telangana provides a synoptic summary of the educational profile of the state (Government of Telangana 2017).

The salient aspects of the report are as follows: The literacy rate for the age group of 7-24 years is higher at 88.56 per cent in Telangana as compared to the all India level of 86.98 per cent. However, the literacy rate for higher age groups is higher for all India as compared to Telangana. There are wide variations across districts. While Hyderabad has the highest literacy rate of 83.25 per cent, it is the lowest in Mahbubnagar district at 56 per cent; at the mandal level, 108 mandals of the total of 584 mandals have higher literacy levels than the state average of 65 per cent; 309 mandals are classified as moderate literacy mandals (at 55.66 per cent literacy levels); 167 mandals are classified as low literacy mandals. When only rural areas are considered, 8.7 per cent of 10,922 villages in the state have less than 19.5 per cent literacy. About 5.0 per cent of the villages have a literacy rate of 19.5 per cent to 40 per cent. Majority of the villages (78.3 per cent) have a literacy rate in the range of 40.01 per cent to 66.53 per cent. Only about 8 per cent of the villages have a literacy rate above the state average. Nearly half of the literate population (43.6 per cent) have completed middle school and about 18 per cent upto pre university level. More than one fifth (22 per cent) have studied graduation or above and about 9 per cent are literates without education in Telangana.

There are 41,337 schools in the state. About 70 per cent of these schools are state government or local bodies schools. Private unaided schools constitute 28 per cent of the total schools. Private aided schools account for 2 per cent and less than 1 per cent of schools are central government schools. However, enrolment in private schools is higher (52 per cent) than the government schools (45 per cent). The Gross Enrolment ratio for the age group of 6-10 is 102.48. It declines to 90.34 for the age group of 11-13 and further to 80.2 in the age group of 14-15. Dropout rates have declined from 37.56 per cent in 2014-15 to 34.7 per cent in 2016-17 among secondary school children. Nearly 55 per cent of the teachers teach in government schools that account for 70 per cent of schools whereas private schools that account for 30 per cent of the total schools employ 45 per cent of teachers. Teacher availability, thus, is lower in government schools.

Telangana state has 2,537 higher secondary institutions and 6.9 lakh students are studying in these institutions. Only 404 are government institutions and 41 are aided. All the rest are private institutions. There are 1,196 degree colleges with a capacity of 4.26 lakh students in Telangana. Private institutions far outnumber the public institutions (130 government and 69 aided). Number of private institutions is nearly five times larger than the number of public funded institutions.

Given this macro profile of education in Telangana, we now probe deeper to map the level of education, type of education, quality of education and the cost of education. The variations in accessing education and its kind and cost among various social groups decides their eventual destination in the labour market at one level, among other outcomes. Therefore, there is an urgent need to understand the salient aspects of education in the state. Such an understanding will enable policy makers to intervene in an informed environment. Such interventions could also be aligned with the spelt out goals for society. Addressing the variations in access and cost of education among various social groups involves specific programme interventions. This in turn would ensure an equitable outcome in education for the marginalised and oppressed social groups.

This chapter consists of five sections. The second section, following the introduction focuses on the profile of current students in Telangana; the third provides a profile of persons ever enrolled in the state; the fourth tracks the completion of studies; and the fifth section focuses on computer availability and computing skills in Telangana.

2. Profile of current students in Telangana

This section focuses on the profile of those who were in educational institutions at the time of survey (2014) in the state in the age group of 5-29 years.

2.1. Level of schooling in Telangana

The level of current attendance data provide us a clue on who was studying at what level at the time of survey in 2014. The data is provided at various levels of schooling upto post-graduate level and above. Out of every 100 students who are currently attending institutions, 83 persons are in schooling at various levels. A major proportion (37 per cent of the total) is in primary education. Another one fifth are in upper primary and middle level. About 2 per cent pursue a diploma course. Nearly 13 per cent are in colleges pursuing graduate courses. Just about 2 per cent are in post graduation and above. Warangal district stands out among all districts as it has a larger proportion of students both at the graduate level as well as at the postgraduate level (Table 5.1) (Figure 5.1).

We do not observe much difference across habitation in the distribution of students across various levels (Table 5.1).

The proportion of students in higher education is lower among STs and marginally so among SCs. While the proportion of students who are attending primary and upper primary level is higher among STs compared to other social groups, it is lower at the graduate and postgraduate level. SCs also have slightly a lower proportion of students studying at the graduate level and beyond than other social groups. OBCs have a slight edge over 'Others' in post graduation but lose marginally at the graduate level (Table 5.1).

There are differences across religious groups as well. While Muslims have a higher proportion of children in schooling upto secondary level, the proportion declines sharply at the graduate level and above. Hindus have a higher proportion of children in graduate courses and above compared to all other religious groups (Table 5.1).

2.2. Educational streams attended by students

Students start specialising after they complete secondary level. What is the composition of students across the different educational streams in Telangana?

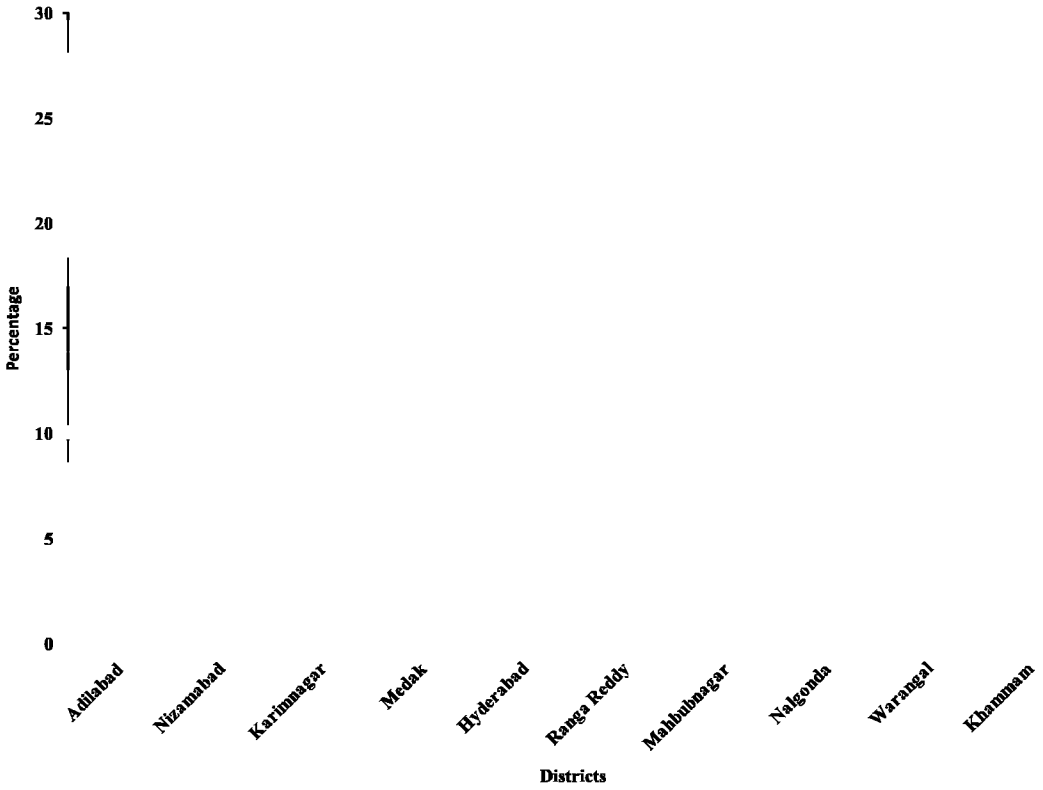
We find that nearly 72 per cent of students are in schools 'upto class X'. Science attracts a large proportion of students in Telangana (13 per cent). Commerce attracts about 7 per cent of the students.

Table 5.1: Students at various levels of education, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Level of current attendance									
	Primary	Upper Primary/ Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/ Certificate Course (upto secondary)	Diploma/ Certificate Course (upto secondary)	Diploma/ Certificate Course (upto secondary)	Graduate	Post graduate & above	Total
Districts										
Adilabad	31.0	14.1	22.1	13.4	0.8	2.6	0.0	13.8	2.2	100.0
Nizamabad	32.1	26.8	19.9	10.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	9.8	0.6	100.0
Karimnagar	37.0	13.3	15.9	13.7	0.0	0.4	2.7	13.6	3.5	100.0
Medak	37.4	20.1	19.1	9.7	0.0	0.9	0.4	10.4	2.1	100.0
Hyderabad	41.2	23.0	10.7	9.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	12.8	1.9	100.0
Ranga Reddy	35.2	20.4	16.6	10.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	14.0	2.2	100.0
Mahbubnagar	47.3	20.6	11.0	10.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	8.8	1.1	100.0
Nalgonda	42.0	21.5	14.3	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	0.8	100.0
Warangal	25.4	18.1	12.5	14.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	21.6	5.0	100.0
Khammam	26.4	13.0	18.7	20.4	0.0	0.9	5.4	10.1	5.1	100.0
Habitation										
Rural	34.8	19.3	17.0	12.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	12.4	2.3	100.0
Urban	39.8	20.1	12.0	10.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	13.6	2.4	100.0
Religion										
Hindu	35.6	19.1	14.7	12.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	13.8	2.5	100.0
Muslim	43.4	23.8	15.0	7.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	7.9	1.7	100.0
Christian	37.4	9.5	32.2	3.8	0.0	3.4	1.8	11.9	0.0	100.0
Social Groups										
ST	38.6	23.8	17.8	6.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	10.8	1.1	100.0
SC	39.1	16.0	19.1	7.7	0.0	2.8	0.6	12.7	2.0	100.0
OBC	35.4	20.3	14.2	13.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	13.0	2.6	100.0
Others	38.3	19.0	13.3	12.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	13.4	2.2	100.0
Total	36.8	19.6	15.1	11.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	12.9	2.3	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Figure 5.1 : Proportion of students at various levels of education, Telangana, 2014



Source: Unit Level Data, Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education, NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

About 4 per cent of the students pursue engineering. Only one per cent of students are in humanities and another one per cent in management. All other courses are pursued by a fraction of a percentage of total students in the state.

There are variations across districts. In Warangal and Khammam, less than 60 per cent of students have been shown as being in school 'upto class X', followed by Karimnagar and Adilabad (less than 70 per cent). It is important to investigate why 30 to 40 per cent of our students are not in schools. While commerce and science predominate in most of the districts, Medak has about 5 per cent of its students in humanities. Hyderabad has about 6 per cent of students in engineering and 1.7 per cent of students in management, but has only one per cent of student in humanities. Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam districts have a significant proportion of commerce students. The proportion of students attending science courses is quite high in Warangal, Khammam, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts (Table 5.2).

In terms of location, rural students number higher in science and commerce-related courses while the urban students are in science but number higher in engineering and management-related courses (Table 5.3).

While only 20 per cent of ST students are attending courses beyond class X, the proportion is about 26 per cent among SCs, 30 per cent among OBCs and 'Others'. This clearly indicates the educational advantage of the upper echelons in the social hierarchy. STs predominantly pursue science and commerce courses and only a few among them pursue engineering and management courses. SCs pursue humanities apart from science and commerce. This is the only social group that has taken up humanities in significant proportions compared to the others. Similarly, SCs figure more in ITI courses compared to other social groups. Science, engineering, commerce and management is the order in which the OBC student population is distributed (Table 5.4). The 'Others' show a similar pattern (Figure 5.2).

Table 5.2: Distribution of students across courses, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Districts										Total
	Adilabad	Nizamabad	Karimnagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahbub nagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Khammam	
Upto class X	67.2	78.8	66.1	76.6	74.9	72.2	78.9	77.8	56.0	58.2	71.5
Humanities	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
Science	19.8	10.6	17.4	11.2	10.0	11.4	8.8	4.6	21.5	20.6	13.0
Commerce	6.1	6.1	7.3	2.8	5.4	7.9	9.2	10.6	10.1	12.2	7.4
Medicine	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Engineering	3.3	3.6	3.6	2.2	5.9	3.5	1.8	5.1	6.6	5.9	4.3
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Management	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.9
Education	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.5
Chartered accountancy and similar courses	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
IT/computer courses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.4
Others	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

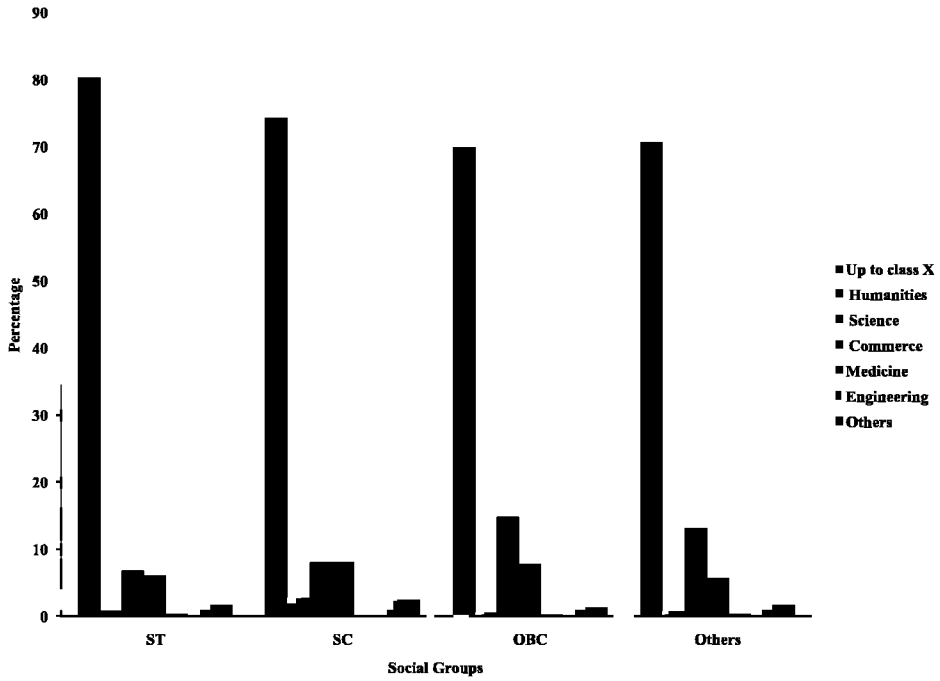
Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.3: Distribution of students across courses by habitation, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Habitation		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Upto class X	71.2	71.9	71.5
Humanities	1.2	0.8	1.0
Science	13.4	12.4	13.0
Commerce	9.1	4.7	7.4
Medicine	0.1	0.3	0.2
Engineering	2.7	6.9	4.3
Agriculture	0.1	0.0	0.1
Law	0.0	0.0	0.0
Management	0.4	1.5	0.9
Education	0.7	0.2	0.5
Chartered accountancy and similar courses	0.1	0.0	0.1
IT/computer courses	0.3	0.3	0.3
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	0.3	0.5	0.4
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st round, 2015

Figure 5.2 : Percentage distribution of students across courses by social groups



Source: Unit Level Data, Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education, NSSO, 71st Round, 2015
* Others includes Agriculture, Law, Management, Education, Chartered Accountancy and similar courses, IT/computer courses, ITI and others

Table 5.4: Distribution of students across courses by social groups, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Social Group				Total
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	
Up to class X	80.2	74.2	69.9	70.6	71.5
Humanities	0.9	2.8	0.6	0.8	1.0
Science	6.9	8.2	15.0	13.0	13.0
Commerce	6.2	8.1	7.9	5.6	7.4
Medicine	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Engineering	2.7	3.1	4.0	6.9	4.3
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Management	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9
Education	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Chartered accountancy and similar courses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
IT/computer courses	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Others	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

While the largest proportion of Hindu students pursue education beyond class X (30 per cent), only 18 per cent of Muslim students and 21 per cent of Christian pursue education beyond it. As a result, a higher proportion of Hindu students attend all the courses than the other two religious groups. The proportion of Hindu students in the science stream is nearly twice that of the proportion of Muslim students and three times greater than the Christian students in that discipline. A higher proportion of Christian students are in engineering and ITI courses compared to those from other religions (Table 5.5).

2.3. Spatial difference in courses pursued in Telangana

The spatial distribution of students across districts is interesting. Nearly one fourth of the students of ITI are from Adilabad district. Nearly one fifth of the students who pursue other courses are from Adilabad district. This district also accounts for 13 per cent of science students and 14 per cent of education stream students. Nearly 85 per cent of agriculture students are from Karimnagar district. Nearly 58 per cent of charted accountancy students and 39 per cent of education stream students are from Karimnagar. About one fourth of management students come from this district. Medak is the humanities capital of the state. This district alone accounts for 47 per cent of humanities students in the state.

All the law students are from Hyderabad and 40 per cent of management students are from this district. About 30 per cent of medicine and engineering students are from Hyderabad. One fourth of IT and computer students are also from Hyderabad. Nalgonda district accounts for 28 per cent of IT students. Warangal students constitute nearly one third of the total IT students in the state. Students from this district account for one fifth of the total number who pursue medicine and science. About 17 per cent of engineering students are from this district (Table 5.6). Streams with fewer students like management and law may suffer from estimation errors due to the small sample size across districts.

That a proportionally greater number of urban students pursue education beyond class X than rural students is evident from the fact that 61 per cent of rural students are in classes upto X standard, whereas it is only 40 per cent afterwards. Rural students account for 70 per cent of humanities students, 63 per cent of science students, 75 per cent of commerce students, 100 per cent of agriculture students, 84 per cent of education students, 69 per cent of chartered accountancy students, and 60 per cent of IT students. On the other hand 63 per cent of medicine students, 62 per cent of engineering students, 100 per cent of law students and 70 per cent of management students are from urban Telangana. Thus, we find a clear polarisation in terms of courses studied by rural and urban students and this may accentuate the differences between rural and urban settings further in the future (Table 5.7) (Figure 5.3).

Table 5.5: Distribution of students across courses by religion, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Religion			Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Up to class X	69.4	82.2	79.1	71.5
Humanities	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
Science	14.2	7.2	5.5	13.0
Commerce	7.7	5.8	4.0	7.4
Medicine	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Engineering	4.5	3.0	5.1	4.3
Agriculture	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Management	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.9
Education	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
Chartered accountancy and similar courses	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
IT/computer courses	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	0.4	0.1	4.1	0.4
Others	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

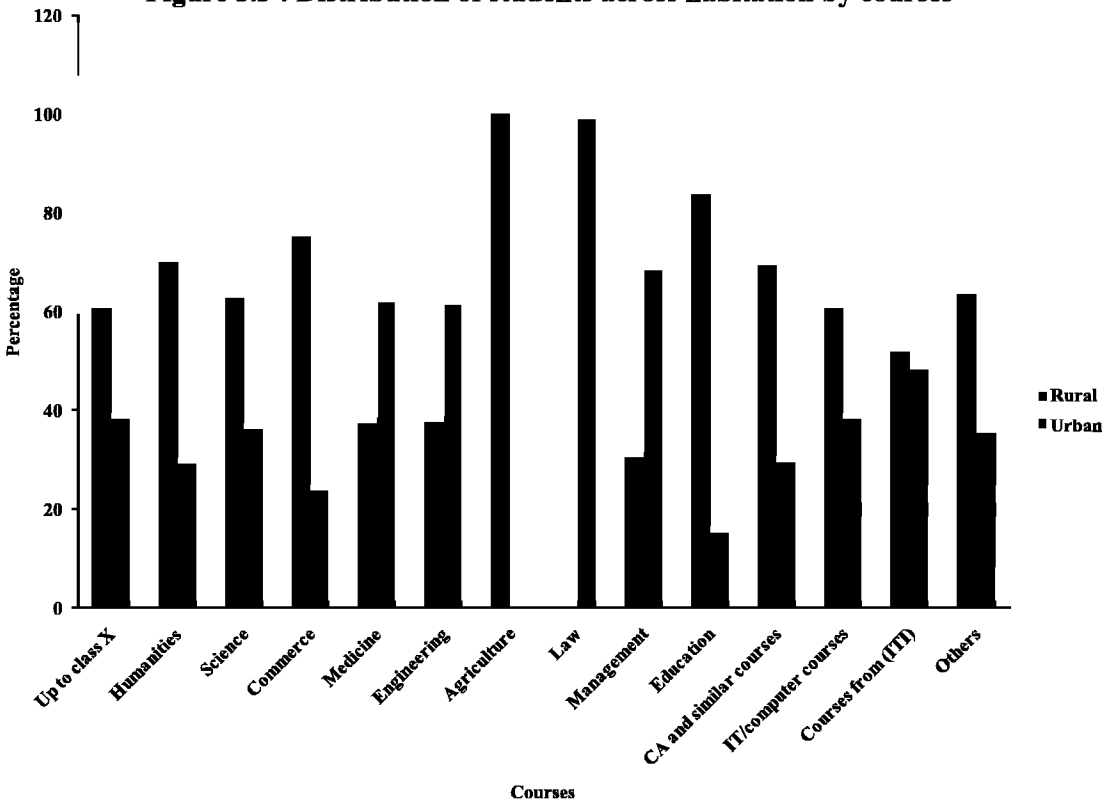
Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.6: Distribution of students across districts by course, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Districts										Total
	Adilabad	Nizamabad	Karimnagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahbub nagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Khammam	
Up to class X	8.0	7.9	9.8	10.7	22.1	6.1	11.6	11.3	8.6	3.8	100.0
Humanities	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	19.8	16.0	2.2	0.0	12.0	2.9	100.0
Science	13.1	5.9	14.2	8.7	16.3	5.3	7.2	3.7	18.2	7.5	100.0
Commerce	7.0	5.9	10.5	3.8	15.4	6.5	13.1	15.0	15.1	7.8	100.0
Medicine	9.0	0.5	11.8	5.3	28.9	9.4	4.8	8.5	19.1	2.5	100.0
Engineering	6.5	6.0	8.8	5.1	28.7	4.9	4.4	12.4	16.8	6.5	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	100.0
Law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Management	2.7	5.2	23.2	2.2	41.1	2.3	2.0	0.8	17.1	3.3	100.0
Education	13.9	0.7	38.5	4.1	8.9	0.0	13.1	1.7	19.1	0.0	100.0
Chartered accountancy and similar courses	0.0	0.0	57.7	0.0	7.8	11.0	11.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
IT/computer courses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	3.0	28.3	32.3	12.0	100.0
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	25.2	2.6	2.0	19.3	14.1	6.9	1.1	1.4	15.8	11.5	100.0
Others	19.4	0.9	16.9	22.7	0.0	11.3	1.4	11.3	16.1	0.0	100.0
Total	8.6	7.2	10.6	10.0	21.1	6.0	10.5	10.4	11.0	4.7	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Figure 5.3 : Distribution of students across habitation by courses



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.7: Distribution of students across habitation by courses, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Habitation		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Upto class X	60.6	39.4	100.0
Humanities	69.7	30.3	100.0
Science	62.7	37.3	100.0
Commerce	75.2	24.8	100.0
Medicine	37.2	62.8	100.0
Engineering	37.6	62.4	100.0
Agriculture	100.0	0.0	100.0
Law	0.0	100.0	100.0
Management	30.4	69.6	100.0
Education	83.8	16.2	100.0
Chartered accountancy and similar courses	69.3	30.7	100.0
IT/computer courses	60.7	39.3	100.0
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	51.7	48.3	100.0
Others	63.5	36.5	100.0
Total	60.9	39.1	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Significant differences are discernible across social groups in the courses pursued by students. SC students dominate humanities (45 per cent of the total students) followed by OBCs (34 per cent). Science and commerce disciplines are dominated by OBCs (68 per cent, 62 per cent respectively). The largest number of medicine and engineering students are OBCs followed by 'Others'. Agriculture is pursed almost entirely by OBCs. Nearly 60 per cent of students in management and teaching are OBCs. More than half the students in IT and other courses belong to OBCs. ITI courses attract SCs, who account for nearly half the students pursuing that course. Charted Accountancy and Law are pursued mostly by 'Others'. 'Others' also pursue engineering and medicine courses in significant numbers (Table 5.8).

Since Hindus constitute an overwhelming majority of the population, their share in almost all courses is larger than 80 per cent. Muslim students account for more than one tenth of the total number of students in commerce, medicine, engineering, education and management (18 per cent). Christian students constitute 18 per cent of the ITI courses (Table 5.9).

Table 5.8: Distribution of students across social groups by courses, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Social Group				Total
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	
Up to class X	8.2	16.9	56.8	18.1	100.0
Humanities	6.4	44.9	33.6	15.0	100.0
Science	3.9	10.3	67.5	18.3	100.0
Commerce	6.2	17.8	62.1	13.9	100.0
Medicine	15.1	5.8	41.9	37.2	100.0
Engineering	4.6	11.5	54.3	29.6	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	2.5	97.5	0.0	100.0
Law	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Management	0.0	10.4	58.6	31.0	100.0
Education	6.5	22.0	61.1	10.4	100.0
Chartered accountancy and similar courses	0.0	0.0	22.9	77.1	100.0
IT/computer courses	27.1	12.2	52.7	8.1	100.0
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	10.7	49.3	31.8	8.2	100.0
Others	7.2	29.0	54.2	9.6	100.0
Total	7.3	16.2	58.1	18.3	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.9: Distribution of students across religion by courses, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

Course	Religion			Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Up to class X	80.8	17.3	1.9	100.0
Humanities	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Science	91.0	8.3	0.7	100.0
Commerce	87.3	11.7	0.9	100.0
Medicine	89.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
Engineering	87.3	10.6	2.1	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.4. Type of institution

Privatisation of education in Telangana is evident from Table 10. More than 57 per cent of enrolled students attend private, unaided institutions. About 40 per cent attend government institutions and the remaining 3 per cent attend private aided institutions.

Students from Medak, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts predominantly attend government institutions (ranging between 53 and 75 per cent). Nearly half the students in Khammam and 40 per cent of students in Ranga Reddy district attend government institutions. This is the lowest in Hyderabad (17 per cent) and around one third in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Distribution of students across types of institution, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Type of Institution				
	Government	**Private aided**	**Private un-aided**	**Not Known**	**Total**
Districts					
Adilabad	53.3	1.4	45.4	0.0	100.0
Nizamabad	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0
Karimnagar	32.5	0.3	67.2	0.0	100.0
Medak	62.1	3.0	34.9	0.0	100.0
Hyderabad	17.4	5.8	76.6	0.2	100.0
Ranga Reddy	40.3	8.3	50.9	0.5	100.0
Mahbubnagar	74.7	0.0	25.3	0.0	100.0
Nalgonda	31.3	6.4	62.3	0.0	100.0
Warangal	31.0	2.1	66.8	0.0	100.0
Khammam	49.5	2.2	48.3	0.0	100.0
Habitation					
Rural	53.9	2.3	43.7	0.0	100.0
Urban	17.3	4.5	78.1	0.2	100.0
Religion					
Hindu	40.2	2.7	57.0	0.0	100.0
Muslim	35.2	5.2	59.3	0.3	100.0
Christian	47.2	5.8	47.0	0.0	100.0
Social Group					
ST	65.1	2.7	32.2	0.0	100.0
SC	50.5	4.2	45.3	0.0	100.0
OBC	37.9	3.3	58.8	0.0	100.0
Others	25.0	2.0	72.6	0.4	100.0
Total	39.6	3.2	57.2	0.1	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Private unaided institutions are patronised predominantly by students from Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts. Poor patronage of private institutions is reported from Mahbubnagar and Medak districts.

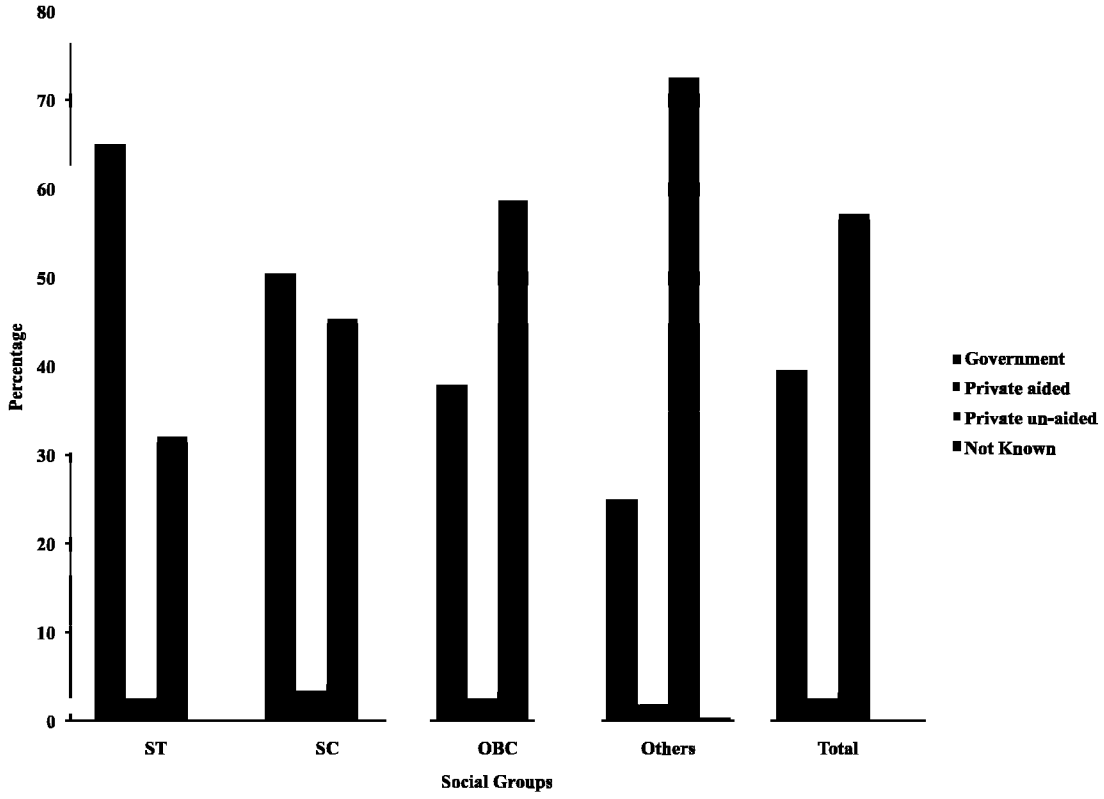
Rural students attend government institutions in slightly larger proportion (54 per cent) than private unaided institutions (44 per cent). However, among urban students, not even one fifth attend government institutions while nearly four fifths attend private unaided institutions (Table 5.10).

ST students predominantly attend government institutions (65 per cent). Half of SC students attend government institutions. Thus, the importance of publicly funded education institutions in the lives of weaker social groups is clearly indicated by this data. About 38 per cent of OBC students and one fourth of the 'other' caste group attend government institutions. The contrast is true in the case of private unaided institutions. Nearly three fourths of 'Other' caste students attend private and unaided institutions, followed by OBCs (59 per cent). Surprisingly, even as 50 per cent of SC students attend government institutions, nearly 45 per cent of SC students and about one third of tribal students go to private unaided institutions (Figure 5.4).

Thus, the data indicates that private institutions are drawing a sizable section of the marginal groups into their fold as well (Table 5.10).

The proportion of students attending government institutions is highest among Christians (47 per cent), followed by Hindu students (40 per cent). Only 35 per cent of Muslim students go to government institutions. The highest level of patronage to private institutions is extended by Muslim students (59 per cent), closely followed by Hindu students (57 per cent) (Table 5.10).

Figure 5.4 : Social group wise distribution of students across type of institutions



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.5. Reasons for preferring private institutions

We noted that private institutions are preferred by many students cutting across habitation, caste and religion in Telangana State. What are the reasons behind such a decision?

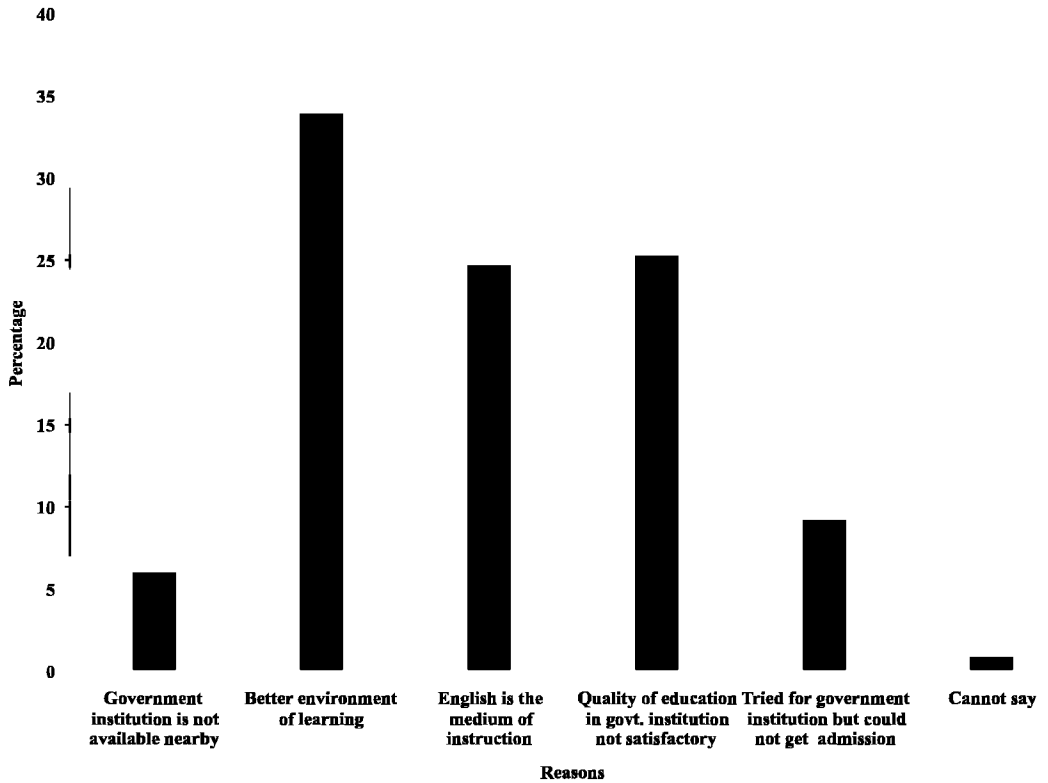
Nearly 34 per cent of respondents felt that private institutions provide a better environment of learning. One fourth felt that the quality of education in government institutions is not satisfactory. Another one fourth preferred private institutions since English is the medium of instruction. Nearly 9 per cent of those who attend private institutions could not get admitted to government institutions. Another six per cent did not have government institutions nearby (Figure 5.5).

The better environment of learning in private institutions as the reason behind choosing them resonates very highly among respondents from Ranga Reddy, Warangal, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts. Nearly 73 per cent of respondents from Khammam and 39 per cent from Hyderabad felt that the quality of education in government institutions is not satisfactory. English medium education is given as the reason for preferring private institutions in almost all the districts except Warangal and Khammam (Table 5.11).

We do not see much difference in the reasons given for preferring private institutions between rural and urban areas in Telangana (Table 5.11). However, there are significant differences in reasons given by various social groups.

The better environment for learning is the reason for 41 per cent of ST students preferring private institutions. Another 32 per cent cited the unsatisfactory quality of education in government institutions. The inability to gain admission in government institutions has resulted in 14 per cent of ST students entering private institutions.

Figure 5.5 : Reasons for preferring private institutions



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.11: Reasons for preferring private institution across various districts, Telangana, 2014

	Reasons for preferring private institution						Total
	Government institution is not available nearby	Better environment of learning	English is the medium of instruction	Quality of education in govt. institution not satisfactory	Tried for government institution but could not get admission	Cannot say	
Districts							
Adilabad	7.7	5.7	45.3	17.5	23.8	0.0	100.0
Nizamabad	1.7	43.4	30.1	18.1	5.4	1.3	100.0
Karimnagar	10.3	23.4	37.0	16.3	11.3	1.7	100.0
Medak	9.0	34.2	36.9	10.2	9.6	0.0	100.0
Hyderabad	3.3	28.4	21.9	39.3	6.6	0.5	100.0
Ranga Reddy	9.9	59.2	18.1	11.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
Mahbubnagar	13.1	45.9	29.2	9.3	2.4	0.0	100.0
Nalgonda	5.4	38.6	25.8	17.8	9.4	2.9	100.0
Warangal	5.7	54.8	6.7	22.4	9.6	0.8	100.0
Khammam	1.8	2.2	2.3	72.6	21.0	0.0	100.0
Habitation							
Rural	7.1	35.2	23.5	23.0	10.5	0.8	100.0
Urban	5.0	32.9	25.8	27.3	8.1	1.0	100.0
Religion							
Hindu	6.3	37.6	25.6	19.6	9.8	1.1	100.0
Muslim	4.4	16.1	17.7	56.1	5.6	0.0	100.0
Christian	4.1	24.1	51.8	7.1	12.9	0.0	100.0
Social Group							
ST	0.7	41.2	4.7	32.0	14.0	7.4	100.0
SC	10.2	33.4	29.8	16.5	10.0	0.2	100.0
OBC	6.3	32.4	27.4	24.4	8.7	0.8	100.0
Others	3.7	37.0	18.4	31.6	9.1	0.3	100.0
Total	6.0	33.9	24.7	25.3	9.2	0.9	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Ten per cent of SC students go to private institutions as government institutions are not available nearby. About 30 per cent of them attend private institutions for the sake of English medium education. The lowest number of complaints about the quality of education in government institutions come from SCs.

Apart from better environment for learning and English medium education, OBCs complain more about the poor quality of education in government institutions. 'Others' cite the better environment for learning in private institutions and poor quality of education in government institutions as two important reasons for preferring private institutions (Table 5.11).

We also find sharp differences across religious groups. While 38 per cent of Hindus cite better environment for learning as the reason for preferring private institutions, 56 per cent of Muslims prefer them as they are not satisfied with the quality in government institutions. More than half of the Christian respondents cited English medium education as the reason for their choice of private institutions (Table 5.11).

2.6. Free education in Telangana

Given the mix of government and private institutions in education, it is imperative to understand the extent of free education in the state. We find that only 38 per cent of students get their education free. However, there are enormous variations across districts. Hyderabad has the lowest level of free education at 14 per cent whereas it is highest in Mahbubnagar district at 72 per cent, followed by Medak at 61 per cent. Adilabad sends 53 per cent of its children for free education. In seven out of ten districts in the state, the proportion of paid education surpasses the proportion of students who receive free education (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12: Proportion of students in 'free' schools, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Whether education is free		
	Yes	No	Total
Districts			
Adilabad	53.0	47.0	100.0
Nizamabad	29.1	70.9	100.0
Karimnagar	32.8	67.2	100.0
Medak	60.7	39.3	100.0
Hyderabad	13.8	86.2	100.0
Ranga Reddy	40.0	60.0	100.0
Mahbubnagar	72.4	27.6	100.0
Nalgonda	33.7	66.3	100.0
Warangal	30.6	69.4	100.0
Khammam	43.9	56.1	100.0
Habitation			
Rural	52.5	47.5	100.0
Urban	15.6	84.4	100.0
Religion			
Hindu	38.0	62.0	100.0
Muslim	36.8	63.2	100.0
Christian	49.8	50.2	100.0
Social Group			
ST	63.0	37.0	100.0
SC	52.9	47.1	100.0
OBC	35.0	65.0	100.0
Others	24.4	75.6	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

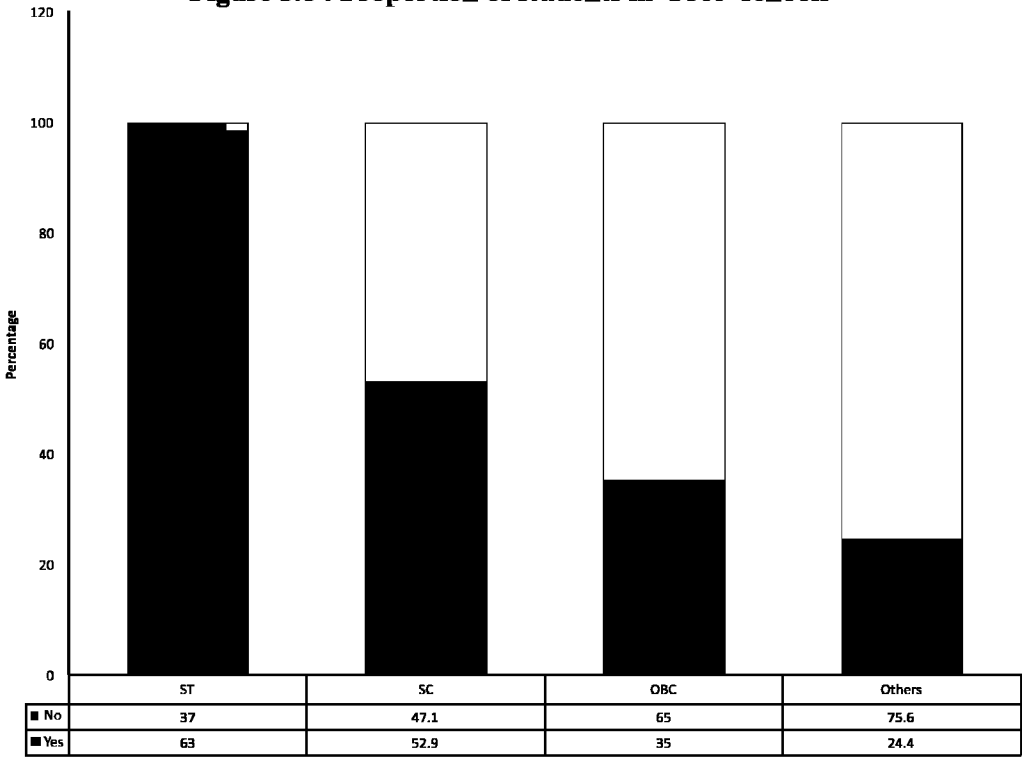
Free education is sought to a greater extent in rural areas (53 per cent) whereas only 16 per cent of urban students attend such institutions (Table 5.12).

The proportion of students who utilize free education is the highest among tribals and declines as we move from STs to SCs to OBCs and is only 24 per cent among 'Others' (Table 5.12) (Figure 5.6).

There is only a marginal difference between Hindu and Muslim students in seeking free education but nearly half the Christian students are enrolled in free education (Table 5.12).

Even in schools where one has to pay a fee, there may be instances of waivers due to variety of reasons. However, a miniscule proportion of students who attend schools that are not free receive a full or partial waiver (3 per cent) in the state (Table 5.13).

Figure 5.6 : Proportion of students in 'Free' schools



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.13: Proportion of students whose fees are waived, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

District	Whether tuition fee waived				If waived, annual amount waived (Rs.)
	Yes fully	Yes partly	No	Total	Mean
Adilabad	2.6	0.0	97.4	100.0	16818.3
Nizamabad	0.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1000.0
Karimnagar	0.1	0.5	99.5	100.0	7594.6
Medak	3.0	0.0	97.0	100.0	13402.6
Hyderabad	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	6000.0
Ranga Reddy	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0	28665.8
Mahbubnagar	3.9	3.1	93.0	100.0	3820.3

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.7. Scholarship for students

About 19 per cent of students in the state receive scholarship. On an average, they get Rs. 8090 per annum. The proportion of students who get scholarship is highest in Khammam district at 32 per cent followed by Warangal (29 per cent) and Medak districts (27 per cent). Adilabad (24 per cent) and Karimnagar (23 per cent) are the other districts where a significant proportion of students receive scholarship (Table 5.14).

A larger proportion of students in rural areas receive scholarship (23 per cent) compared to urban (12 per cent). However, the average scholarship received is lower for rural students than urban students (Table 5.14).

The proportion of students who receive scholarship is obviously lowest among 'Other' students. Surprisingly, the next lowest are tribal students as only 14 per cent of them receive any scholarship. But the average scholarship amount they receive is the highest among all social groups. The proportion of SC students getting scholarship is highest (26 per cent), but the average scholarship amount received is the lowest. About one fifth of OBC students receive scholarship (Table 5.14).

Just about one tenth of Muslim students receive scholarship whereas about one fifth of Hindu students receive scholarships. It is highest among Christian students (24 per cent) and they also receive the highest amount of scholarship (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14: Proportion of students receiving scholarship, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Received scholarship/stipend	Average amount in Rs.
Districts		
Adilabad	23.7	7776.4
Nizamabad	8.8	10289.3
Karimnagar	23.3	6665.0
Medak	27.4	4637.9
Hyderabad	8.9	10635.2
Ranga Reddy	19.8	7630.8
Mahbubnagar	12.0	6136.2
Nalgonda	18.7	10150.2
Warangal	28.8	12114.2
Khammam	32.1	3905.7
Habitation		
Rural	23.3	6673.2
Urban	11.8	12444.1
Religion		
Hindu	20.1	7991.8
Muslim	11.4	8690.7
Christian	23.6	9586.5
Social Group		
ST	14.4	13030.5
SC	26.2	6600.7
OBC	20.2	7770.4
Others	9.6	10888.9
Total	18.8	8090.1

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.8. Type of scholarship

Apart from the handicapped, financially weak and meritorious students, the deprived social group students are provided with scholarship. Nearly 84 per cent of the total scholarships given to students are given to ST, SC and OBC students. About 10 per cent of scholarships are given to financially weak students. Students from Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal get the bulk of ST scholarships. About 41 per cent of students who receive scholarship in Medak district are SC students. The proportion is 39 per cent in Ranga Reddy district. Either one fourth or a little more than one fourth of students who receive scholarship are SC students in Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts.

OBC students dominate the list of students who receive scholarship in the state; in seven out of ten districts, more than half the students who receive scholarships are OBCs. Most of the financially weak scholarship is availed by the 'other' caste group students (Table 5.15).

More than half the Hindu students avail of OBC scholarship. Nearly one fourth get SC scholarship. About 7 per cent of students are identified as financially weak and are provided with that scholarship. ST scholarship closely follows, with 6.3 per cent. The largest proportion of those among Muslim students who get scholarship get OBC scholarship and 37 per cent of them get financially weak scholarship. More than three fourths of Christians get SC scholarship and one fifth of them get OBC scholarship (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: Distribution of students across types of scholarships, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Type of scholarship received							
	ST	**SC**	**OBC**	**Handi capped**	**Merit**	**Financially weak**	**Others**	**Total**
District								
Adilabad	10.4	25.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0
Nizamabad	0.0	16.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	17.9	100.0
Karimnagar	0.2	12.4	36.9	0.0	0.0	36.3	14.3	100.0
Medak	0.7	40.8	44.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	11.4	100.0
Hyderabad	0.0	4.9	53.7	0.0	0.0	32.2	9.2	100.0
Ranga Reddy	0.0	39.3	42.5	0.0	3.4	1.1	13.7	100.0
Mahbubnagar	1.8	26.6	69.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Nalgonda	5.2	26.9	56.4	0.0	1.6	7.8	2.2	100.0
Warangal	9.3	21.3	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Khammam	26.2	5.3	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Habitation								
Rural	5.3	25.9	54.9	0.0	0.5	7.7	5.7	100.0
Urban	6.4	11.5	57.3	0.0	0.0	15.9	8.9	100.0
Religion								
Hindu	6.3	23.4	57.4	0.0	0.4	6.9	5.7	100.0
Muslim	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	38.6	15.8	100.0
Christian	0.0	76.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0
Social Group								
ST	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
SC	0.0	98.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
OBC	0.0	0.2	87.5	0.0	0.3	6.3	5.7	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.7	62.3	28.9	100.0
Total	5.6	22.4	55.5	0.0	0.4	9.7	6.5	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.9. Sources of scholarship in Telangana

The government provides almost the entire scholarship amount available in Telangana. Other agencies provide for less than 3 per cent of the students who receive scholarships. Karimnagar district had reported that about 14 per cent of the students who received scholarship got it from others (Table 5.16).

2.10. Free textbooks in Telangana

Nearly one third of students in Telangana get their textbooks free. Students in private institutions may not get free textbooks. Given the significant presence of private institutions in the educational sphere in the state, the proportion of children who get free textbooks may be in proportion to the number of students in government institutions. Consequently, we find variations across districts *a la* the variation that we found in terms of access to government institutions. Thus, while only 14 per cent of students in Hyderabad receive free textbooks, 64 per cent of students in Mahbubnagar and 53 per cent in Medak receive free textbooks (Table 5.17).

Again free textbooks is largely a rural phenomenon with just a little more than one tenth of urban students receiving free text books (Table 5.17).

Similarly, the proportion of students who receive free textbooks declines as we move up the social ladder (Table 5.17).

Nearly a third of Hindu and Muslim students get free books but about 42 per cent of Christian students receive free textbooks (Table 5.17).

Table 5.16: Sources of scholarship, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

District	Agency providing scholarship		
	Government	Others	Total
Adilabad	100.0	0.0	100.0
Nizamabad	100.0	0.0	100.0
Karimnagar	86.2	13.8	100.0
Medak	98.2	1.8	100.0
Hyderabad	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ranga Reddy	96.0	4.0	100.0
Mahbubnagar	100.0	0.0	100.0
Nalgonda	98.4	1.6	100.0
Warangal	98.9	1.1	100.0
Khammam	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	97.3	2.7	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.17: Proportion of students receiving free textbooks, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Received textbooks				
	All free	**Some free**	**Some subsidised**	**No**	**Total**
Districts					
Adilabad	39.7	0.5	0.0	59.8	100.0
Nizamabad	24.2	3.5	0.0	72.3	100.0
Karimnagar	26.9	4.3	0.0	68.7	100.0
Medak	53.3	1.4	0.0	45.4	100.0
Hyderabad	13.7	2.7	0.0	83.6	100.0
Ranga Reddy	31.2	1.3	0.0	67.5	100.0
Mahbubnagar	64.3	0.0	0.0	35.7	100.0
Nalgonda	27.9	0.9	0.0	71.2	100.0
Warangal	21.2	5.1	0.0	73.7	100.0
Khammam	39.5	0.0	0.0	60.5	100.0
Habitation					
Rural	44.5	2.3	0.0	53.2	100.0
Urban	12.5	1.9	0.0	85.6	100.0
Religion					
Hindu	31.6	2.1	0.0	66.3	100.0
Muslim	32.7	2.6	0.0	64.7	100.0
Christian	42.3	2.0	0.0	55.7	100.0
Social Group					
ST	55.7	2.2	0.0	42.0	100.0
SC	38.6	5.2	0.0	56.2	100.0
OBC	30.0	1.7	0.0	68.2	100.0
Others	22.5	1.0	0.0	76.5	100.0
Total	31.9	2.2	0.0	65.9	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.11. Midday meal

Like the free textbook scheme, the number of students partaking of the midday meal seems to be closely associated with the level of patronage of government institutions. Just about one third of students receive midday meals. Since this survey covered students in the age group of 5-29 who are currently attending school, the proportion may be influenced by a larger denominator. However, we find large variations across districts. While 62 per cent of students in Medak receive midday meals, only 16 per cent of students in Hyderabad and 24 per cent of students in Warangal do the same (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18: Proportion of children receiving midday meal, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Per cent of students receiving midday meal/tiffin/nutrition
Districts	
Adilabad	44.7
Nizamabad	27.7
Karimnagar	26.2
Medak	54.2
Hyderabad	16.2
Ranga Reddy	32.9
Mahbubnagar	62.3
Nalgonda	31.2
Warangal	23.9
Khammam	37.8
Habitation	
Rural	46.3
Urban	13.8
Religion	
Hindu	33.0
Muslim	36.2
Christian	44.5
Social Group	
ST	57.1
SC	45.9
OBC	30.5
Others	23.3
Total	33.6

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

More than half of rural students get a midday meal whereas the figure is about 14 per cent for urban students (Table 5.18). The proportion of students who get the meal is the highest among ST students and lowest among 'Others'. The proportion of students having midday meal is high among Christians (Table 5.18).

2.12. Mode of transport for students in Telangana

Half the students in Telangana walk to their institutions. Another one fifth use buses operated by the institutions in which they study. Just 4 per cent use bicycles. Nearly one tenth of students use other modes of transport (Table 5.19). The variations across districts are significant. The least number of students (34 per cent) walk to their institutions in Karimnagar district. More than three fourth of the students in Mahbubnagar go to their institutions on foot. Nearly 35 per cent of students in Nalgonda use the buses operated by the institutions whereas only 5 per cent of students use such services in Adilabad, Ranga Reddy and Mahbubnagar. Usage of public transport to reach educational institutions is highest in Ranga Reddy district (32 per cent) and lowest in Nalgonda district where only 8 per cent use this mode. Bicycle use is highest in Medak district and lowest in Mahbubnagar (0.1 per cent) (Table 5.19).

A slightly larger proportion of rural students walk to institutions than their urban counterparts. A larger proportion of urban students use institutional buses and other modes than the rural students. A larger proportion of rural students use public transport (Table 5.19).

A larger proportion of ST students either go on foot to educational institutions (63 per cent) or use public transport (22 per cent). For SC students, walking is the dominant mode of reaching schools or colleges (53 per cent) followed by public transport (18 per cent). However, nearly 12 per cent of SC students use other modes to reach school or college. The proportion of students who use institutional buses is higher for SC students (though marginally) than ST students. A marginally lower proportion of OBC students walk to school and college (though it is the dominant mode for them as well). Usage of institutional buses is highest among OBC students among all the students belonging to various social groups. 'Other' students use the 'other' mode of transport among all the modes of transport (Figure 5.7).

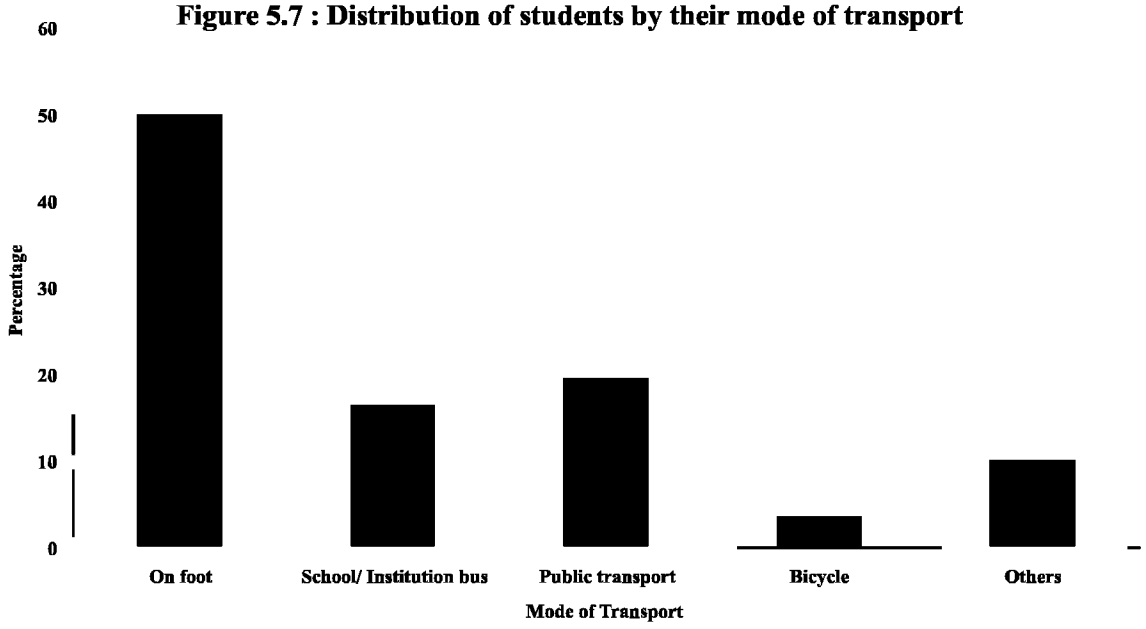
The proportion of students who walk to school is highest among Christians. Hindu students far outnumber other religion students in walking and using public transport to reach educational institutions (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19: Distribution of students by their mode of transport, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Mode of Transport					
	On foot	School/ institution bus	Public transport	Bicycle	Others	Total
Districts						
Adilabad	61.1	5.7	22.9	1.9	8.4	100.0
Nizamabad	37.2	30.6	24.6	4.3	3.2	100.0
Karimnagar	34.1	24.3	19.5	6.3	15.9	100.0
Medak	49.9	15.1	19.8	7.3	7.9	100.0
Hyderabad	47.8	16.2	18.4	2.7	14.8	100.0
Ranga Reddy	56.4	5.7	32.3	1.6	4.0	100.0
Mahbubnagar	75.4	4.5	14.8	0.1	5.2	100.0
Nalgonda	42.6	34.8	8.1	4.0	10.5	100.0
Warangal	49.1	9.5	22.6	6.3	12.4	100.0
Khammam	48.3	19.6	21.8	1.4	8.9	100.0
Habitation						
Rural	50.9	15.9	21.7	3.8	7.6	100.0
Urban	48.6	17.6	16.1	3.6	14.2	100.0
Religion						
Hindu	48.6	18.3	20.8	3.6	8.7	100.0
Muslim	56.3	7.7	13.3	5.0	17.6	100.0
Christian	61.7	9.5	11.3	0.0	17.5	100.0
Social Group						
ST	62.8	11.1	21.7	2.6	1.8	100.0
SC	53.3	13.4	17.5	4.0	11.8	100.0
OBC	46.8	18.0	21.3	4.0	9.9	100.0
Others	52.1	17.1	14.5	3.2	13.1	100.0
Total	50.0	16.6	19.5	3.7	10.2	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Figure 5.7 : Distribution of students by their mode of transport



Source: Unit Level Data, Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education, NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.13. Distance of institution from place of residence

More than 47 per cent of students attend institutions which are located within a 1 kilo meter radius from their place of residence. Another thirty per cent attend institutions which are more than 5 kilometres away from their place of residence (Table 5.20).

Transport expenditure is another which is inelastic and varies within a small band across districts in the state. On an average, households spend about Rs. 1665 on transportation of children to school (Table 5.21).

Unlike expenditures on books and transport, the expenditure on private coaching varied enormously across districts. The lowest

Table 5.20: Distance travelled to the institution by students in Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

District	Distance of institution from place of residence					
	d< 1 km	1 km < = d < 2 kms	2 Km <= d < 3 kms	3 kms<= d < 5 kms	d >= 5 kms	Total
Adilabad	48.8	6.3	10.1	2.2	32.6	100.0
Nizamabad	38.8	16.7	1.4	1.4	41.8	100.0
Karimnagar	36.3	15.4	10.4	12.2	25.6	100.0
Medak	44.3	10.5	7.4	4.2	33.5	100.0
Hyderabad	49.2	17.8	10.8	5.7	16.4	100.0
Ranga Reddy	50.7	5.6	3.5	1.1	39.0	100.0
Mahbubnagar	67.9	1.3	4.4	6.6	19.9	100.0
Nalgonda	41.2	6.6	5.0	6.8	40.4	100.0
Warangal	50.3	5.8	2.4	6.3	35.2	100.0
Khammam	30.5	14.8	9.8	1.1	43.7	100.0
Total	47.1	10.7	7.0	5.4	29.9	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.14. Average expenditure on education

Households incur expenditure in educating their children. NSSO has collected data on expenditure patterns for education under various headings among the sample households.

Telangana households spend on an average Rs. 9195 per annum on course fees. It is the highest in Warangal at Rs. 12394 and is the lowest in Mahbubnagar district. Hyderabad and Nalgonda districts report high levels of course fees. Khammam, Medak, Adilabad and Nizamabad report lower expenditure on course fees compared to the state average (Table 5.21).

Expenditure on books, stationary, and uniforms do not vary much across districts and on an average households spend about Rs. 2273 in the state on this item of educational expenditure (Table 5.21).

expenditure was reported from Karimnagar district at Rs. 18 whereas the highest was reported from Hyderabad district at Rs. 594. Ranga Reddy district followed Hyderabad district with Rs. 423. Adilabad and Nizamabad districts also reported very low levels of expenditure on private coaching.

The overall average total expenditure on education for the state as a whole is Rs. 12,213. The highest level of total expenditure is reported from Hyderabad district (Rs. 16,831) and the lowest average total expenditure is reported from Mahbubnagar (Rs. 5629). Apart from Hyderabad district, the average total expenditure on education is very high in Warangal (Rs. 15,735), Karimnagar (Rs. 14910) Nalgonda (Rs. 13,263) and Ranga Reddy districts (Rs. 13,263) (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21: Average expenditure (per annum) on education, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Rs)

	Course fee	Books, stationery & uniform	Transport	Private coaching	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
Districts						
Adilabad	6896	1472	1269	53	17	7395
Nizamabad	6616	1991	1814	29	68	9033
Karimnagar	9895	2377	2174	18	1746	14910
Medak	6107	2078	1531	259	815	9172
Hyderabad	12240	2669	2020	594	614	16831
Ranga Reddy	9523	2525	2540	423	591	13263
Mahbubnagar	4201	2082	861	0	105	5629
Nalgonda	10063	2336	1312	140	595	13005
Warangal	12394	2260	1426	85	439	15735
Khammam	4824	2558	1521	317	633	9022
Habitation						
Rural	6596	1903	1473	123	516	8936
Urban	12735	2841	1957	397	741	17293
Religion						
Hindu	9535	2311	1708	207	625	12691
Muslim	7394	2105	1392	419	507	9727
Christian	7448	1854	1558	125	875	10561
Social Group						
Scheduled Tribe	5210	1785	732	38	396	6843
Scheduled Caste	5847	1909	1295	166	518	8564
Other Backward Class	9184	2299	1683	244	573	12156
Others	13547	2697	2294	344	874	17775
Total	9195	2273	1665	234	612	12213

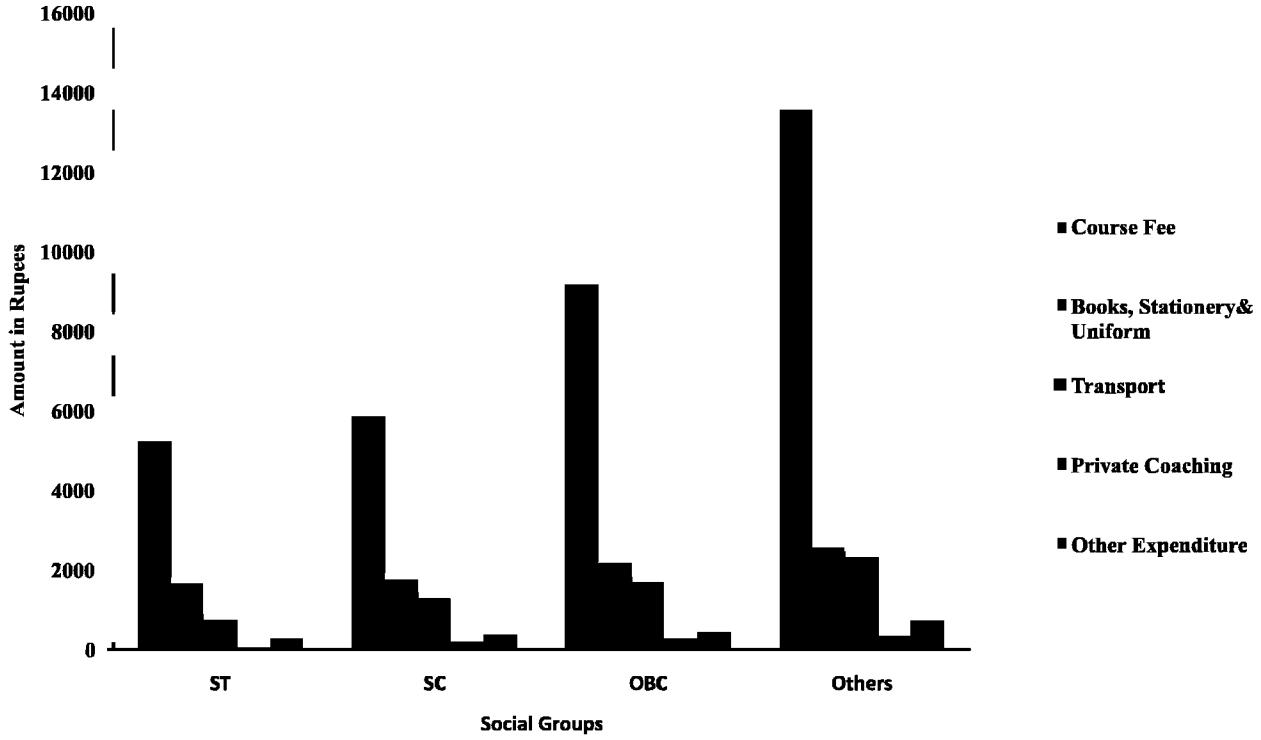
Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education*, NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Expenditure on education is uniformly higher in urban Telangana across all components than rural Telangana; the total expenditure on education in urban areas is almost double that in the rural areas (Table 5.21).

Hindu households spend the highest on education, followed by Christian households. Muslim households spend a little less on education in the state. However, they spend more on private coaching (Table 5.21).

Expenditure on education is lowest among STs and the highest among 'Others'. This pattern holds good across all the listed items of expenditure. The difference is also very wide. SCs spend nearly one third more than what STs spend on average. OBCs spend half more than SCs. 'Others' spend nearly two and a half times more than STs and nearly double the amount of the SCs (Table 5.21) (Figure 5.8).

Figure 5.8 : Average expenditure on education by Social groups



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

2.15. Private coaching in Telangana

Aspiring students attend or are pushed into private coaching along with regular schooling. How pervasive is this phenomenon in Telangana? We find that only 5 per cent of students receive private coaching. This practice is largely confined to Hyderabad (12 per cent), Khammam (10 per cent), Medak (8.8 per cent) and Ranga Reddy (8.7 per cent) districts. This practice is not significant in other districts. It is more pervasive in urban areas than rural areas (Table 5.22).

The practice is largely prevalent among Muslims (10 per cent) but hardly prevalent among Christians (1 per cent) (Table 5.22).

The maximum proportion of 'other' students receive private coaching (7 per cent). It is lowest among tribal students (0.3 per cent) (Table 5.22).

Augmenting basic education is the purpose behind taking private coaching in the case of more than three fourths of the students in Telangana who undergo private coaching (Table 5.23).

3. Profile of ever enrolled students in Telangana

Extending education to all in the state suffers from two major problems. At the first level, many children are never enrolled; the second problem is their dropping out of school. NSSO data provides information across districts and social categories on the individuals who have never been enrolled in school.

Table 5.22: Proportion of students receiving private coaching, Telangana, 2014

	Percentage of students receiving private coaching
Districts	
Adilabad	1.3
Nizamabad	0.2
Karimnagar	1.7
Medak	8.8
Hyderabad	11.5
Ranga Reddy	8.7
Mahbubnagar	0.0
Nalgonda	1.4
Warangal	2.2
Khammam	10.1
Habitation	
Rural	3.0
Urban	8.1
Religion	
Hindu	4.1
Muslim	10.3
Christian	0.9
Social Group	
Scheduled Tribe	0.3
Scheduled Caste	4.1
Other Backward Class	5.2
Others	7.0
Total	5.0

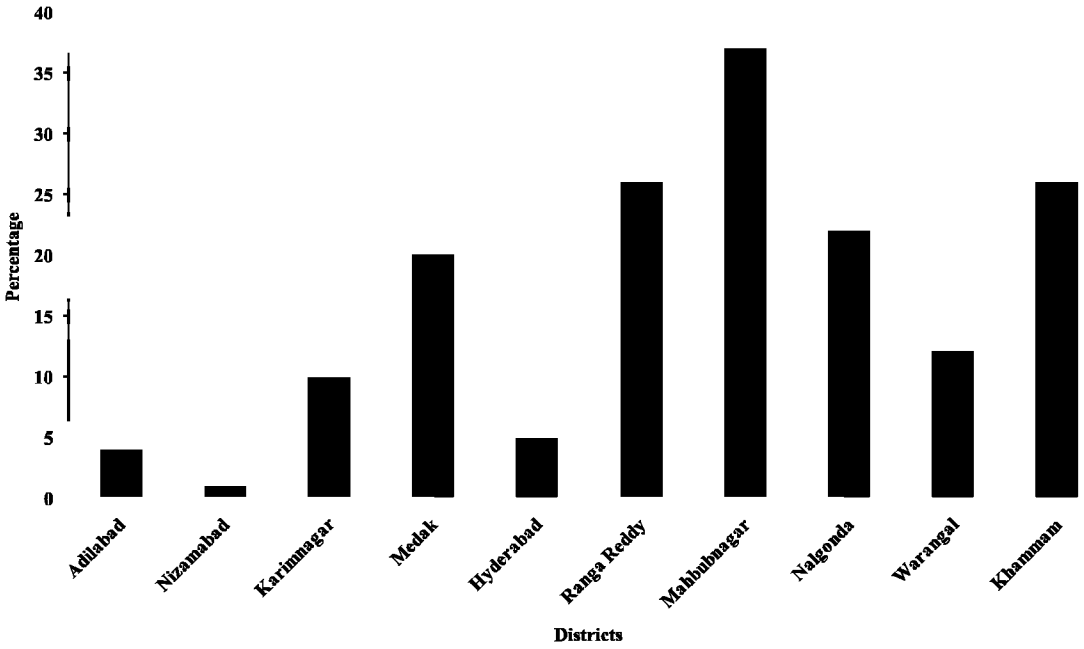
Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.23: Reasons for taking private coaching, various districts, Telangana, 2014

District	Purpose of taking private coaching									
	Augmenting basic education		Preparation for exam for getting job		Preparation for admission to institutes/courses		Others		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Adilabad	4127	52.8	0	0.0	1089	13.9	2603	33.3	7820	100.0
Nizamabad	221	18.4	0	0.0	756	63.1	221	18.4	1198	100.0
Karimnagar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13015	100.0	13015	100.0
Medak	36737	57.3	0	0.0	687	1.1	26676	41.6	64100	100.0
Hyderabad	165747	94.1	4617	2.6	0	0.0	5853	3.3	176217	100.0
Ranga Reddy	32822	86.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5169	13.6	37991	100.0
Mahbubnagar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nalgonda	3560	34.3	2523	24.3	3956	38.1	337	3.2	10376	100.0
Warangal	15825	87.6	865	4.8	0	0.0	1375	7.6	18065	100.0
Khammam	20440	59.2	11855	34.3	2232	6.5	0	0.0	34528	100.0
Total	279480	76.9	19860	5.5	8721	2.4	55249	15.2	363310	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Figure 5.9 : Proportion of ever enrolled in districts of Telangana



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

While nearly 14 per cent of the sample respondents had never been enrolled in the state, the proportion varies across districts. It is the lowest in Nizamabad (at 1.3 per cent), Adilabad (3.7 per cent) and Hyderabad (4.5 per cent) districts, but is significantly higher in Mahbubnagar where more than one third of the sample respondents had never enrolled; in Khammam and Ranga Reddy districts, it is more than one fourth the total respondents. About one fifth in Medak and Nalgonda districts have never enrolled (Table 5.24) (Figure 5.9).

The level of never enrolled individuals in rural Telangana is nearly three times higher (19 per cent) than urban Telangana (7 per cent) (Table 5.24).

Again, we find sharp differences across religions. The level of never enrolled is lowest among Muslims at 4 per cent and is about four times higher among Hindus at 16 per cent (Table 5.24). The level is highest among STs at 29 per cent and progressively declines to 3 per cent among 'Others' (Table 5.24).

Table 5.24: Proportion of ever enrolled, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Whether ever enrolled		
	Yes	No	Total
Districts			
Adilabad	96	4	100
Nizamabad	99	1	100
Karimnagar	90	10	100
Medak	80	20	100
Hyderabad	95	5	100
Ranga Reddy	74	26	100
Mahbubnagar	63	37	100
Nalgonda	78	22	100
Warangal	88	12	100
Khammam	74	26	100
Habitation			
Rural	81	19	100
Urban	93	7	100
Religion			
Hindu	84	16	100
Muslim	96	4	100
Christian	50	50	100
Social Group			
Scheduled Tribe	71	29	100
Scheduled Caste	76	24	100
Other Backward Class	88	12	100
Others	97	3	100
Total	86	14	100

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

3.1. What do people study in Telangana

Among those who have enrolled, 94 per cent have studied general education and the remaining 6 per cent received professional or technical education in Telangana. There are noticeable variations across districts. The proportion of professional or technical education is highest in Ranga Reddy district (15 per cent) followed by Medak (10 per cent) district and Hyderabad district (8 per cent). The lowest proportion of technical education is reported from Nizamabad district (1 per cent) and Nalgonda district (2 per cent). Khammam and Adilabad districts have 3 per cent of technically-educated students among those who have enrolled (Table 5.25).

The number of people with technical education is nearly four times higher in urban Telangana than rural Telangana (Table 5.25).

We do not see much of a difference in the proportion of general and technical education among ever enrolled across religion and social groups (Tables 5.25). Overall, the state needs to address the poor level of professional education among its student population.

Table 5.25: Proportion of general and technical education among ever enrolled, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Ever enrolled - type of education		
	General	**Professional/ technical**	**Total**
District			
Adilabad	97	3	100
Nizamabad	99	1	100
Karimnagar	94	6	100
Medak	90	10	100
Hyderabad	92	8	100
Ranga Reddy	85	15	100
Mahbubnagar	93	7	100
Nalgonda	98	2	100
Warangal	94	6	100
Khammam	97	3	100
Habitation			
Rural	97	3	100
Urban	89	11	100
Religion			
Hindu	94	6	100
Muslim	93	7	100
Christian	94	6	100
Social Group			
Scheduled Tribe	97	3	100
Scheduled Caste	93	7	100
Other Backward Class	93	7	100
Others	93	7	100
Total	94	6	100

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

3.2. Rate of completion among ever enrolled

Only three fourths of those who enrolled completed their studies in the state. Completion rate is very high in Karimnagar and Hyderabad districts (91 per cent). It is poorest in Khammam district at 47 per cent and marginally better in Adilabad (57 per cent) and Ranga Reddy district (Table 5.26). The completion rate is higher in urban areas (83 per cent) than rural areas (71 per cent) (Table 5.26). Muslims and Christians score over Hindus in completion rate (Table 5.26). Among social groups, the descending order of completion is as follows: 'Others', STs, OBCs and SCs; SCs have the highest proportion of students who have not completed their studies (Table 5.26).

Table 5.26: Completion rate among ever enrolled, Telangana, 2014

	Ever enrolled and completed
Districts	
Adilabad	57
Nizamabad	71
Karimnagar	91
Medak	68
Hyderabad	91
Ranga Reddy	58
Mahbubnagar	69
Nalgonda	72
Warangal	77
Khammam	47
Habitation	
Rural	71
Urban	83
Religion	
Hindu	75
Muslim	80
Christian	78
Social Group	
Scheduled Tribe	79
Scheduled Caste	64
Other Backward Class	77
Others	80
Total	76

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

4. Completion of studies: a profile

4.1. Class completed before discontinuing/ dropping out

Overall, in Telangana, 43 per cent of students completed class X before discontinuing (Table 5.27). Eighteen per cent dropped out after completing VIII standard and 11 per cent after completing VII standard. Fifth standard is another dropout point as 11 per cent dropped out after completing primary school.

District-wise, class IV is an important drop out point in Ranga Reddy district (14 per cent), Mahbubnagar (24 per cent) and Nalgonda (13 per cent). Class V witnesses drop out of 17 per cent of students in Nizamabad district, 22 per cent in Karimnagar, 14 per cent in Hyderabad and 17 per cent in Mahbubnagar districts. Twelve per cent of students dropped out after completing VI standard in Adilabad and Nalgonda districts.

Dropping out after class VII shows a rate of 20 per cent in Adilabad, 26 per cent in Ranga Reddy, 23 per cent in Warangal and 30 per cent in Khammam districts. Dropping out after class VIII is highest in Khammam district where nearly half the students dropped out after completing this class. About 30 per cent in Nalgonda, 22 per cent in Adilabad and Medak districts have dropped out after completing class VIII (Table 5.27).

Important drop out points for rural students include Class V (10 per cent), Class VII (13 per cent) and Class VIII (21 per cent) (Table 5.27).

The proportion of students dropping out is uniform across all religions after Class V. However, the dropout rate after Class VI is very high among Muslim students. The highest proportion of students who dropout at Class VII is among Christians. The highest proportion of Hindu and Muslim students drop out after completing Class VIII (Table 5.27).

ST students dropout steadily from Class V to VIII except in Class VI. In Class VIII dropout is highest among them at 40 per cent. The dropout rate steadily increases for the SC population. But the

Table 5.27: Proportion of students completing various classes before dropping out, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Grade/ class completed before discontinued/ dropping out									
	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII	Class IX	Class X	Total
Districts										
Adilabad	0	0	1	5	12	20	22	6	35	100
Nizamabad	0	0	0	17	3	6	0	9	65	100
Karimnagar	0	0	6	22	0	2	18	8	44	100
Medak	0	4	1	4	6	12	22	6	46	100
Hyderabad	0	3	1	14	6	8	14	3	50	100
Ranga Reddy	0	0	14	1	0	26	16	1	42	100
Mahbubnagar	0	6	24	17	3	4	0	6	41	100
Nalgonda	0	0	13	8	12	5	30	0	32	100
Warangal	0	0	3	1	6	23	14	2	51	100
Khammam	0	0	1	0	3	30	49	1	18	100
Habitation										
Rural	0	1	8	10	4	13	21	4	39	100
Urban	0	2	2	11	8	7	12	5	52	100
Religion										
Hindu	0	1	7	11	4	11	19	4	43	100
Muslim	0	3	1	11	10	11	16	5	44	100
Christian	3	0	0	11	0	20	12	0	53	100
Social Group										
Social Group	0	0	4	12	0	13	40	8	23	100
Scheduled Tribe	0	2	3	9	15	15	18	5	33	100
Scheduled Caste	0	1	7	11	3	8	18	3	48	100
Other Backward Class	0	4	4	12	8	15	8	5	44	100
Others	0	1	6	11	5	11	18	4	43	100

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

dropout does not peak in Class VIII for SCs as happens among STs. The dropout incidence is lowest among 'Others' after Class VIII (Table 5.27).

Among those who were enrolled and dropped out, 63 per cent were attending government institutions and 33 per cent private unaided institutions (Table 5.28). It is important to note that significant proportions of students drop out of government institutions in Khammam (95 per cent), Mahbubnagar (91 per cent), Nalgonda (83 per cent) and Adilabad (74 per cent). It is also interesting to note that 57 per cent of students drop out of private unaided institutions in Hyderabad.

4.2. Reasons for never enrolling, discontinuing and dropping out

The NSSO survey collected information about those persons who are currently not attending school in the age group 5-29 years and has explored the major reasons for never enrolling, discontinuing or dropping out. More than one fifth of respondents were engaged in economic activities. About 17 per cent were not interested in education. Financial constraints and domestic activities had forced 14 per cent each of the dropped out students to quit. Importantly, about 12 per cent of the female students got married and hence discontinued their studies (Table 5.29) (Figure 5.10).

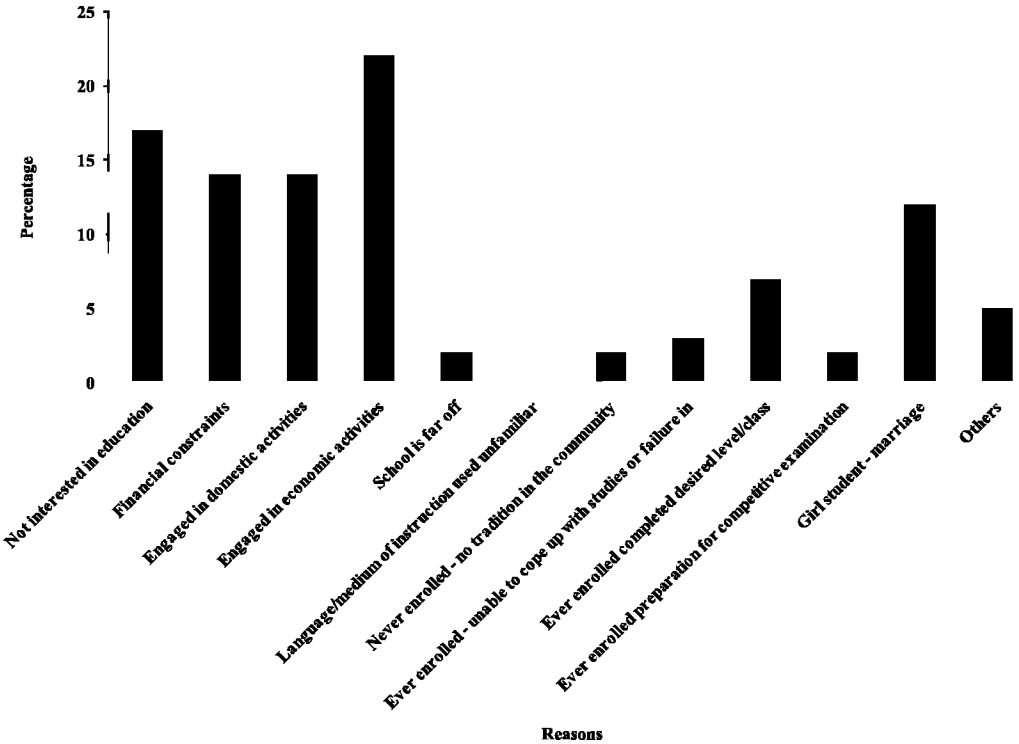
Table 5.28: Type of institution attended by students prior to dropping out, various districts, Telangana (Per cent)

District	Type of institution last attended				
	Government	Private aided	Private un-aided	Not Known	Total
Adilabad	74	1	25	0	100
Nizamabad	59	0	41	0	100
Karimnagar	69	2	30	0	100
Medak	63	0	37	0	100
Hyderabad	41	2	57	1	100
Ranga Reddy	67	19	14	0	100
Mahbubnagar	91	0	9	0	100
Nalgonda	83	5	9	2	100
Warangal	52	5	43	0	100
Khammam	95	0	5	0	100
Total	63	3	33	0	100

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Engagement in economic activity forced the students not to enrol, drop out or discontinue, accounting for the highest incidence of dropout in Adilabad (36 per cent), Mahbubnagar (36 per cent) Nalgonda (33 per cent) and Khammam (35 per cent) districts. Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam districts also report high proportion of dropouts due to domestic activities. Financial constraint is a major reason in Adilabad (28 per cent), Hyderabad (18 per cent) and Warangal (17 per cent) districts.

Figure 5.10 : Major reasons for never-enrolling, dropping out, discontinuing



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Table 5.29: Major reasons for never enrolling, dropping out, discontinuing, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Major reason for never enrolling												
	Not interested in education	Financial constraints	Engaged in domestic activities	Engaged in economic activities	School is far off	Language/ medium of instruction used unfamiliar	Never enrolled - no tradition in the community	Ever enrolled - unable to cope up with studies or failure in	Ever enrolled completed desired level/class	Ever enrolled preparation for competitive examination	Girl student - marriage	Others	Total
District													
Adilabad	11	28	5	36	0	0	0	10	6	0	4	0	100
Nizamabad	7	2	14	27	3	0	0	9	19	2	14	2	100
Karimnagar	27	10	9	19	8	0	0	5	5	0	16	2	100
Medak	24	11	19	11	3	0	0	11	6	0	9	5	100
Hyderabad	18	18	7	15	0	1	0	1	13	1	21	6	100
Ranga Reddy	17	15	11	9	2	0	22	1	4	7	10	0	100
Mahbubnagar	17	9	27	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	100
Nalgonda	11	13	26	33	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	13	100
Warangal	18	17	13	18	0	0	0	0	4	2	22	6	100
Khammam	17	4	28	35	0	1	0	0	1	10	2	2	100
Habitation													
Rural	17	12	17	26	3	0	3	4	4	1	8	5	100
Urban	17	17	9	16	0	0	0	2	12	2	18	5	100
Religion													
Hindu	15	12	15	24	2	0	2	4	7	2	12	5	100
Muslim	29	24	10	11	1	1	0	0	6	1	14	4	100
Christian	19	14	18	30	3	0	0	1	6	0	3	5	100
Social Group													
Scheduled Tribe	24	6	14	30	0	0	0	3	13	1	8	1	100
Scheduled Caste	9	18	17	24	2	0	7	2	1	0	8	11	100
Other Backward Class	20	13	15	21	2	0	1	4	7	1	12	4	100
Others	11	20	9	18	1	0	0	3	9	4	19	5	100
Total	17	14	14	22	2	0	2	3	7	2	12	5	100

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Marriage induced dropping out of girls and is reportedly high in Warangal, Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts (Table 5.29).

Economic deprivation is the most important reason for dropping out or never enrolling in rural Telangana, followed by the children not being interested in education or engaged in domestic activities. In urban areas, the major reasons are marriage of girls, economic deprivation, financial constraints and not being interested in education (Table 5.29).

Engagement in economic activity, domestic activity, uninterested in education, financial constraint and girls' marriages are the major reasons for Hindu students to drop out or never enroll. Not being interested in education and financial constraints account for more than half of the dropouts among Muslim students. Nearly 14 per cent of dropouts are due to girls getting married. Engagement in economic activities (30 per cent), not being interested in education (19 per cent), engagement in domestic activities (18 per cent) are the major reasons for dropping out among Christian students (Table 5.29).

Engagement in economic activity is the major reason in most of the cases of dropout among all social groups. Not being interested in education is another important reason for dropouts among ST and OBC students. The major reason for SCs and 'Others' is the financial constraint. Girls getting married and dropping out is high among OBCs and 'Others' compared to the rest of the social groups (Table5.29)

5. Computer: availability and computing skills in Telangana

5.1. Availability of computers in Telangana

The NSSO survey 'Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education' as a part of its 71st round provides data on the availability of computers in sample households in the state of Telangana. The survey defined computers to include desktops, laptops, palmtops, notebooks, net books, smart phones, tablets and so on. The survey was carried out between January and June 2014.

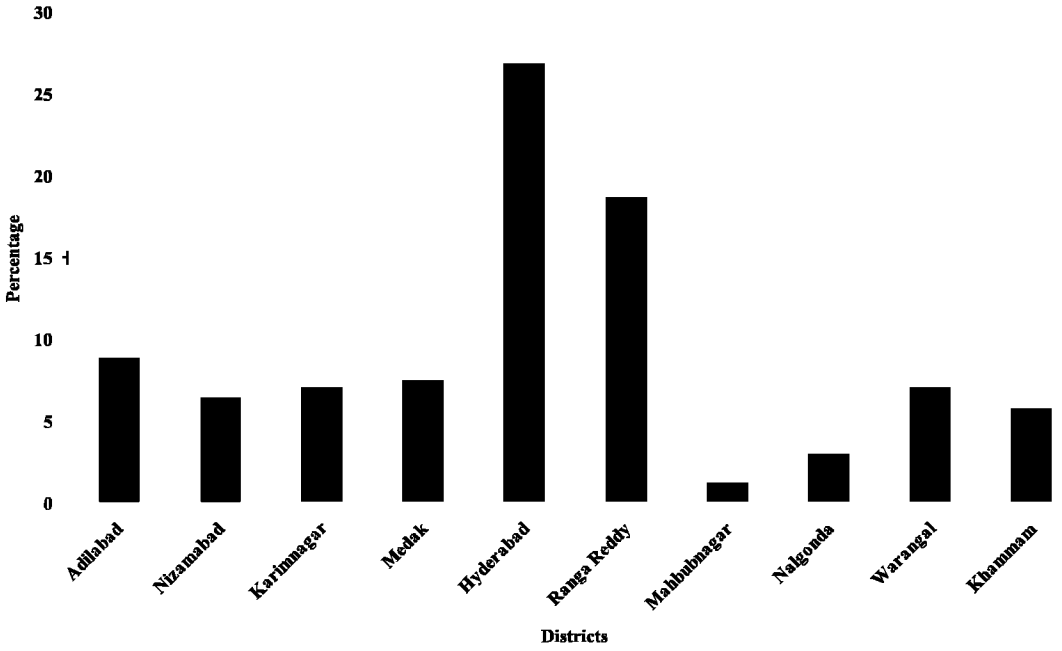
Let us look into the availability of computers. Only one tenth of the sample households in the state had computers. Except for Hyderabad (26 per cent) and Ranga Reddy districts (19 per cent), all other districts report that less than 10 per cent of households have computers. In Mahbubnagar, it is as low as 1.3 per cent and 3.0 per cent in Nalgonda district. Even in Warangal, only 7.1 per cent of households have a computer despite this inclusive definition (Table 5.30) (Figure 5.11).

Table 5.30: Proportion of sample households with computers, Telangana, 2014

Districts/habitation/ religion/social groups	No of Hhs with computers	
	No	Per cent
Districts		
Adilabad	230497	8.9
Nizamabad	150916	6.5
Karimnagar	242269	7.1
Medak	213098	7.5
Hyderabad	1667597	26.8
Ranga Reddy	346313	18.7
Mahbubnagar	39156	1.3
Nalgonda	91282	3.0
Warangal	228748	7.1
Khammam	87895	5.8
Habitation		
Rural	539709	2.9
Urban	2758062	23.5
Religion		
Hindu	2503328	9.7
Muslim	744877	19.1
Christian	49566	9.7
Social Group		
Scheduled Tribes	185007	6.9
Scheduled Caste	321275	7.0
Other Backward Class	1483946	8.5
Others	1307542	24.4
Total	3297770	10.9

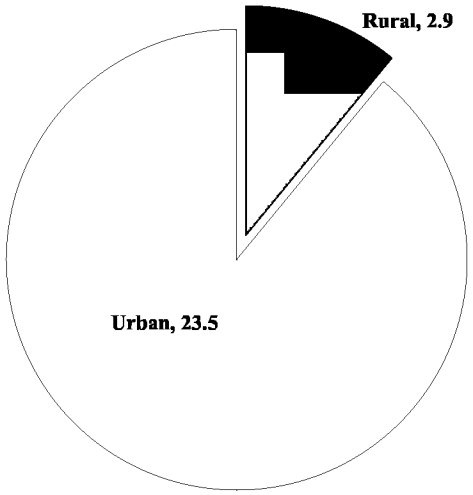
Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Figure 5.11 : District wise percentage of households with computers



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Figure 5.12 : Residence wise percentage of households with computers



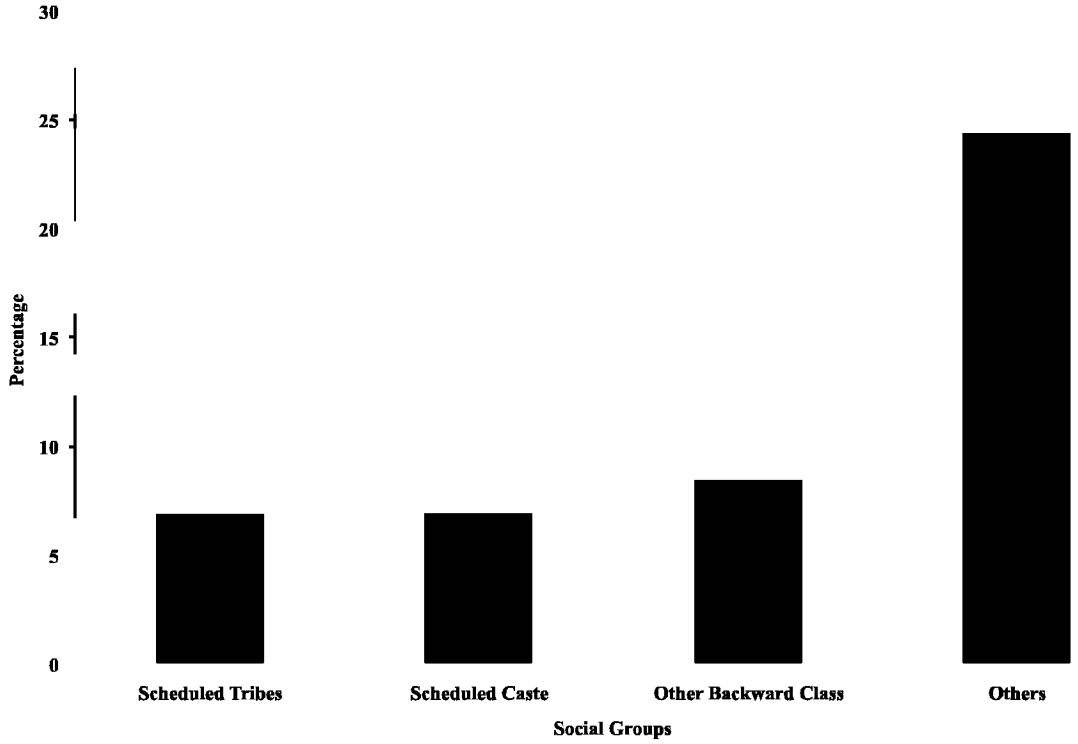
Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Only 3 per cent of rural households in the state have a computer at home whereas in urban areas nearly one fourth of total households (Table 5.30) have a computer (Figure 5.12).

Less than one tenth of the Hindu households have a computer at home and it is highest among Muslims at 17 per cent. Thirteen per cent of Christian households have a computer at home (Table 5.30).

Except 'Others', all other social groups have reported that less than one tenth of their households have computers (Table 5.30) (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.13 : Social group wise percentage of households with computers



Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

5.2. Computer literacy in Telangana

The NSSO survey provides us with information on certain aspects of computer literacy among the surveyed sample households. The survey collected data on persons aged 14 and above. We find from the analysis of the data (Table 5.31) that 24 per cent of males and 11 per cent of females in the state are able to operate computers. Nearly 49 per cent of males and 39 per cent of females in Hyderabad district are able to operate computers. The same knowledge is lowest among the sample households in Mahbubnagar district (at 7.5 per cent for males and 2 per cent among females). Warangal, Ranga Reddy and Karimnagar residents have reported a higher level of computer operating skills among both males and females. However, male-female differences are significant. Other districts have reported very low levels of this knowledge (Table 5.31). A high number of urban males in the state have the knowledge to operate computers (at 41 per cent) whereas less than 5 per cent of rural females reported that they are able to operate computers (Table 5.31). Among religious groups, only 23 per cent of males and 11 per cent of females among Hindus could operate computers. Christian population has the highest level of computer literacy, closely followed by Muslims (Table 5.31).

Among occupation groups, the self-employed in non-agricultural households report the highest level of computer skills among both male and female. The lowest is among casual labour in non-agriculture households. Surprisingly, regular wage salary households report lower levels of computer knowledge than self employed people in non-agriculture households (Table 5.31).

5.3. Ability to use computer for word processing

Among those who know how to operate a computer, about 93.2 per cent in the state are able to use it for word processing. While it is slightly lower at 92.8 per cent among males, it is marginally higher at 94 per cent among females. It is lowest in Medak district at 88.7 per cent and highest in Ranga Reddy district at 99.2 per cent (Table 5.32).

Table 5.31: Proportion of sample households that had members with computer operating skills, Telangana, 2014

	Gender		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Districts			
Adilabad	12.29	4.27	8.70
Nizamabad	17.14	5.19	10.97
Karimnagar	22.74	8.79	15.15
Medak	18.56	6.72	12.92
Hyderabad	48.47	28.80	38.62
Ranga Reddy	24.68	11.64	18.06
Mahbubnagar	7.47	1.80	4.50
Nalgonda	12.64	6.03	9.39
Warangal	30.87	11.87	21.35
Khammam	10.11	4.00	7.12
Habitation			
Rural	13.67	4.78	9.22
Urban	40.60	21.75	31.14
Religion			
Hindu	22.97	10.79	16.79
Muslim	28.52	14.07	21.94
Christian	33.16	15.12	24.23
Occupation			
Self-employment in agriculture	19.45	11.88	15.71
Self-employment in non-agriculture	36.82	19.93	28.62
Regular wage/Salary earning	29.52	9.13	19.65
Casual labour in agriculture	14.60	2.39	8.06
Casual labour in non-agriculture	3.08	3.48	3.28
Others	28.76	5.35	15.16
Total	23.87	11.22	17.53

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

The knowledge to word processing among those who know how to operate a computer in rural Telangana is higher at 95 per cent compared to 92 per cent in urban areas. Another surprising result from the analysis is that 97 per cent of the rural females who have computer skills also know how to word process. It is lower among urban males in the state. However, all these differences prevail within the bandwidth of 90-99 per cent (Table 5.32).

About 95 per cent of Hindus who are able to operate computers know how to conduct word processing. The figure is 87 per cent among Muslims and is way behind at 68 per cent among Christians. There is a marginal difference between the genders among Hindus regarding their knowledge of word processing. Surprisingly, Muslim women are more accomplished than their male counterparts in word processing skills.

However, the Christian woman lags far behind at 53 per cent compared to her male counterparts, who are the least knowledgeable as far as word processing goes (Table 5.32).

Table 5.32: Proportion of persons with word processing skills (among those who are able to operate a computer), Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Gender		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Districts			
Adilabad	96.36	95.00	96.06
Nizamabad	99.73	98.34	99.39
Karimnagar	86.81	94.64	89.28
Medak	84.97	100.00	88.69
Hyderabad	92.00	91.88	91.95
Ranga Reddy	100.00	97.69	99.24
Mahbubnagar	86.80	100.00	89.55
Nalgonda	92.02	100.00	94.54
Warangal	96.04	93.34	95.29
Khammam	100.00	93.18	98.12
Habitation			
Rural	94.25	96.78	94.91
Urban	91.93	93.06	92.33
Religion			
Hindu	94.55	95.84	94.97
Muslim	86.10	90.00	87.24
Christian	75.15	52.92	68.28
Social Group			
Scheduled Tribes	100.00	99.53	99.92
Scheduled Caste	85.25	93.32	87.50
Other Backward Class	93.79	93.36	93.66
Others	92.77	94.80	93.51
Total	92.76	94.04	93.17

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

5.4. Internet searches in Telangana

Nine out of ten persons in Telangana who know how to operate a computer also know how to search the internet. It is highest in Ranga Reddy district followed by Nizamabad (almost 100 per cent). Mahbubnagar (76 per cent) and Warangal (84 per cent) districts lag behind. Proportion of male residents who know to search the net is greater than female (Table 5.33).

The proportion of residents of rural Telangana who have reported that they know how to use the internet is higher than their urban counterparts. This is true for both genders (Table 5.33).

The proportion of respondents who are able to use the internet for searching is larger among Hindus than other religious groups. The least accomplished are the Christians (Table 5.33).

The proportion of tribal respondents who are able to operate computers and also know how to use the net for searching is highest among social groups. It is lowest among SCs. OBCs fare slightly better than SCs. 'Others are next only to tribals (Table 5.33). However, it should be noted that very few tribals know how to operate a computer.

Table 5.33: Proportion of population with internet skills (among those who know how to operate computers), Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Gender		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Districts			
Adilabad	99.29	92.50	97.78
Nizamabad	99.70	98.34	99.37
Karimnagar	93.16	94.06	93.44
Medak	94.21	100.00	95.64
Hyderabad	88.23	86.81	87.70
Ranga Reddy	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mahbubnagar	78.45	68.38	76.35
Nalgonda	99.55	86.68	95.48
Warangal	85.32	81.99	84.40
Khammam	100.00	86.36	96.24
Habitation			
Rural	95.66	91.14	94.48
Urban	88.91	87.91	88.56
Religion			
Hindu	92.75	92.06	92.53
Muslim	86.27	74.49	82.83
Christian	75.15	52.92	68.28
Social Group			
Scheduled Tribes	97.53	88.17	95.85
Scheduled Caste	87.41	84.90	86.71
Other Backward Class	90.27	88.86	89.82
Others	93.65	89.86	92.26
Total	91.31	88.77	90.49

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

5.5. Household with internet access

One fourth of the sample households have a member who has access to the internet in Telangana. It is obviously high in Hyderabad where 46 per cent have access to the internet and lowest in Mahbubnagar where only 7 per cent of households have access to the internet. Internet access is poor in Karimnagar (17 per cent), Khammam (17 per cent) and Nalgonda (17 per cent) districts. Between one fourth and one fifth of households have access in Adilabad (22 per cent), Nizamabad (24 per cent) and Ranga Reddy (27 per cent) districts. Warangal district has moderate access to internet with 37 per cent of households having access (Table 5.34).

Table 5.34: Proportion of households with internet access, various districts, Telangana, 2014 (Per cent)

	Percentage
Districts	
Adilabad	21.5
Nizamabad	23.6
Karimnagar	17.0
Medak	13.5
Hyderabad	45.5
Ranga Reddy	26.5
Mahbubnagar	7.0
Nalgonda	16.7
Warangal	36.9
Khammam	17.3
Habitation	
Rural	14.7
Urban	41.6
Religion	
Hindu	24.6
Muslim	28.1
Christian	28.9
Social Group	
Scheduled Tribes	19.4
Scheduled Caste	22.1
Other Backward Class	21.1
Others	43.9
Total	25.2

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

Internet connectivity is very poor in rural Telangana as only 15 per cent of households have access to it. Even in urban areas, nearly 58 per cent of households do not have access to the internet (Table 5.34).

Hindu households are relatively more unconnected as three fourths do not have access to the internet. It is 72 per cent among Muslim households and 71 per cent among Christians (Table 5.34).

More than four fifths of ST households do not have access to the internet. It is slightly lower at 78 per cent among SC households and 79 per cent among OBCs. 'Other' households are relatively better placed with only 56 per cent of households remaining unconnected.

5.6. Using the internet for email

About 89 per cent of persons who are computer skilled are also able to use the net to send emails. This is slightly higher among males than females. Surprisingly, Hyderabad district reported that only 86 per cent of persons with computer skills know how to use the net to send emails. It is almost 100 per cent in the adjoining Ranga Reddy district. The lowest level is reported from Mahbubnagar district (76 per cent) followed by Nalgonda and Medak districts (90 per cent). Male residents are slightly more knowledgeable than female users, and this holds true in all districts except Medak where woman outshine men (Table 5.35).

Knowledge of sending emails is higher among rural residents (both male and female) than their urban counterparts in the state (Table 5.35).

Hindus are the most accomplished (90 per cent) followed by Muslims (82 per cent) and Christians (68 per cent). Among Hindus, women fare slightly better than their male counterparts. Males among the other two religious groups have higher skills than their female counterparts (Table 5.35).

Among social groups, STs show the highest proportion, followed by 'Others' and OBCs. SCs have the lowest proportion of persons with computer skills and ability to use the internet to send emails (Table 5.35).

Table 5.35: Proportion of persons with email skills among computer operating persons, Telangana, 2014

	Gender		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Districts			
Adilabad	99.29	97.50	98.89
Nizamabad	99.21	90.28	97.03
Karimnagar	93.17	94.06	93.45
Medak	87.57	100.00	90.65
Hyderabad	86.74	85.39	86.24
Ranga Reddy	100.00	99.24	99.75
Mahbubnagar	78.45	68.38	76.35
Nalgonda	92.02	86.68	90.33
Warangal	81.19	79.86	80.82
Khammam	95.40	86.36	92.91
Habitation			
Rural	93.09	89.97	92.28
Urban	86.85	86.74	86.81
Religion			
Hindu	90.05	91.28	90.45
Muslim	86.27	70.62	81.70
Christian	74.23	52.92	67.65
Social Group			
Scheduled Tribes	95.05	88.17	93.82
Scheduled Caste	82.31	84.90	83.03
Other Backward Class	88.74	87.84	88.46
Others	91.48	88.01	90.21
Total	89.07	87.59	88.60

Source: Unit Level Data, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education,* NSSO, 71st Round, 2015

6. Conclusion

We find that the proportion of students from SC/ST communities are lower in higher education beyond Class X. The same can be said of Muslim students. The state needs to take steps to encourage students from these sections to enter higher education.

Similarly, the proportion of students in professional education among SC/STs and rural students is lower. The existing reservation policies must be fine tuned to pull in proportionately more rural, SC and ST students in professional education.

Social science disciplines attract very few students in the state. Society needs a balance between various streams of education. Making social sciences attractive to various social groups is important to restoring this balance.

The growing importance of private education is a sure sign of commercialization of education in the state, while the weaker sections of society and rural students continue to patronize government institutions. Students from the urban and socially advanced sections attend private institutions. Such polarization requires urgent attention from the state.

The poor quality of education and poor environment within which it is imparted in government institutions are important factors that encourage choosing private education. The state needs to address this issue urgently to prevent polarization.

One way out is to encourage students from the weaker sections and rural students to enroll in private institutions to dilute the split. Simultaneously, the quality and environment of education in government institutions needs to improve so as not to lose any more space to private institutions.

All the expenditure on educational aids like free education, scholarship and so on needs to be suitably tuned to address the issue of polarisation between private and public education.

Most students in the state walk to educational institutions. The state can think of devising a policy or policies to provide students access to other modes of transport like bicycles or public transport and thus reduce their burden.

Expenditure on education also varies across social groups and between urban and rural areas. The capacity to spend varies across these groups and this has resulted in such polarization. Support from the state for weaker sections and regulating private educational expenditure can go a long way to reducing this polarisation.

Reasons for dropout among students across location, gender, religion and social groups varies across districts. The state needs to urgently address these constraints through varied policies and programmes so that 'educational wastage' is minimised if not eliminated altogether.

In a situation where the nation is aiming to move towards digitalising various activities and services, it is essential that access to computers and knowledge of computing skills be enhanced. Our data reveals that just about one tenth of households in the state own computers. However, among this low level of computer owning households, computing skills are fairly well spread across districts, gender, religion and social groups.

However, the base needs to be expanded considerably and urgently addressed.

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PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN TELANGANA

6

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN TELANGANA

J. Jeyaranjan

1. Introduction

Public Distribution System is an important anti-poverty measure implemented by the state to ensure food security for the people. It is pertinent to begin our discussion with the level of poverty in the state of Telangana. The Tendulkar Committee fixed the poverty level in rural areas at a monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 860, whereas in urban areas it was fixed at Rs. 1009. Based on this level, it was estimated that 11 per cent of rural population in Telangana and 5.8 per cent of the people in urban Telangana were poor in 2011-12. According to the *Socio Economic Outlook 2016* 'the state has been successful in reducing the poverty levels from 44.2 per cent in 1993-94 to 8.3 per cent in 2011-12. The poverty gap ratio has been declining over the years gradually, implying a reduction in consumption inequalities among the poor. The poverty has reduced very rapidly in the State. But it is getting concentrated among SCs and STs' (Government of Telangana 2017: 109). A closer view reveals that the decline in poverty is uneven across districts. One way of directly addressing the issue of poverty is to implement the Public Distribution System.

Telangana state implements targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). It provides subsidised food grains to the families that are considered as below poverty line (BPL). BPL cards were issued to families with an annual income of less than Rs. 60,000 in rural areas and Rs. 75,000 in urban areas and the limit was enhanced to Rs. 1.5 lakh in rural areas and Rs. 2 lakhs in urban areas after the formation of the separate state of Telangana. Consequently, the number of people covered under the TPDS has increased from 20.91 lakhs to 89.47 lakhs. Each member with a BPL card was provided with 4 kg of rice at Rs. 1 per kg with an upper limit of 20 kg per family. This entitlement has been enhanced to 6 kg per person without any upper limit. As a result, the rice subsidy of Telangana Government is more than the rice subsidy of the former state of Andhra Pradesh Government prior to state reorganisation.

Poverty is known to be a major determinant of chronic and transient food insecurity – a fact validated by consistent invesitgations on the ground (Dev 1996). A targeted creation of access for the poor has the primary purpose of eliminating hunger, and thereby addressing the effects of poverty on life, health and wellbeing. However, the introduction of the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with central government allocations of subsidised food grains to households below poverty line, based on 1993-94 poverty estimates led to the 'downsizing' of PDS to match the TPDS allocations from the centre. As a result, NSS data from 2004-05 showed

that only 53 per cent of rural households belonging to the poorest MPCE quintile had a BPL card (Khera 2011a: 111). To remedy the exclusion errors, several states increased coverage through an allocation of state resources. The former state of Andhra Pradesh was one of the states that provided quasi-universal coverage – with nearly 80 per cent entitled to PDS coverage (Khera 2011b: 38).

While the general trend in PDS is believed to weigh in favour of provision of rice and wheat, Khera reports a positive response from a 2011 survey of PDS in nine states towards expanding the list of commodities made available through the PDS 'to include more nutritious items' (Khera 2011b: 39). Other important responses to this survey, which point to new directions in food subsidy policy are, that 80 per cent of respondents considered PDS 'very important.' If the response 'quite important' was added, the proportion leapt upwards to 98 per cent. Posed with a question regarding a cash alternative to food, respondents in Warangal district of Telangana are reported as saying, 'even if you give me 1 lakh, I will opt for rice,' or 'you want to deny us food?' – the rejection of a cash option was overwhelming across the nine states, with two-thirds of respondents rejecting the substitution of food with cash Khera 2011b: 44). On probing the reasons for the preference of food to cash, Khera finds that the reasons included 'food security, poor access to banks and post offices, unimpressive record of cash transfer programmes, underdeveloped rural markets, apprehensions regarding possible misuse of cash, and familiarity with the existing system' (Khera 2011b: 45). The complaints on quality in the former Andhra Pradesh were very few; roughly 15 per cent from this state reported hunger, in comparison to 6 per cent from Tamil Nadu and 70 per cent from Bihar; 79 per cent of respondents across the nine states surveyed said they would buy millets and maize at subsidised prices under the PDS (Khera 2011b: 43). Khera qualifies this finding by observing that 'the introduction of these grains would also impart a self-selecting character to the PDS as these grains are known to be more popular among the poor than richer rural households' (Khera 2011b: 45).

The public distribution system (PDS) in Telangana state, therefore, is a major public intervention that ensures basic food security for people to a considerable extent. In this chapter, we explore the reach and the importance of PDS in the lives of various sections of people. Unit level NSSO data from the 68th round is analysed for this purpose. The sample survey was conducted during 2011-12. We use the grids of social groups, religion and habitation to understand the functioning of PDS in the state.

2. Religious composition of households in Telangana

Just about one tenth of the households in Telangana are Muslim and eighty seven per cent of them are Hindus. Christian households account for 1.6 per cent of total households in the state, while 94 per cent of the households are Hindu and only 5 per cent Muslim in Karimnagar district, Hyderabad district has the highest proportion of Muslim households at 22.5 per cent. Christian households are relatively greater in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam districts. Muslim households are proportionately greater in Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak and Ranga Reddy districts (Table 6.1).

3. Social composition of households in Telangana

OBCs predominate in the state, accounting for 56.4 per cent of total households. `Others' account for one fifth of the total households. Nearly 15 per cent of the households in the state are SC households. ST households constitute 8 per cent of the total. ST households are mainly concentrated in Khammam, Warangal, and Adilabad districts, while SCs are concentrated in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam and Medak districts. More than 60 per cent of the households in Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak and Adilabad districts are OBC households. 'Other' households are concentrated in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda districts (Table 6.2).

The urban pattern in the state seems to be unipolar as Hyderabad district is the only one that has no

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of estimated households in Telangana by religion, 2011-12

District	Religion				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	
Adilabad	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nizamabad	88.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karimnagar	94.3	4.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Medak	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hyderabad	75.4	22.5	1.9	0.1	100.0
Ranga Reddy	89.6	9.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Mahbubnagar	91.6	5.7	2.7	0.0	100.0
Nalgonda	92.0	5.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Warangal	94.5	3.4	2.1	0.0	100.0
Khammam	95.2	1.6	3.1	0.0	100.0
Telangana	87.4	11.0	1.6	0.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of estimated households in Telangana by social group, 2011-12

District	Social group				Total
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	
Adilabad	14.0	8.1	64.1	13.8	100.0
Nizamabad	6.6	9.0	71.5	12.9	100.0
Karimnagar	0.4	13.1	73.1	13.4	100.0
Medak	0.8	21.8	67.2	10.2	100.0
Hyderabad	1.0	8.9	54.0	36.2	100.0
Ranga Reddy	5.2	15.5	57.3	22.0	100.0
Mahbubnagar	6.3	23.8	54.4	15.5	100.0
Nalgonda	10.4	22.7	46.8	20.1	100.0
Warangal	22.0	15.2	53.1	9.7	100.0
Khammam	27.2	20.4	34.4	18.0	100.0
Telangana	8.0	14.7	56.4	20.8	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of estimated households in Telangana by habitation, 2011-12

District	Habitation		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Adilabad	70.5	29.5	100.0
Nizamabad	82.2	17.8	100.0
Karimnagar	78.0	22.0	100.0
Medak	86.7	13.3	100.0
Hyderabad	0.0	100.0	100.0
Ranga Reddy	89.1	10.9	100.0
Mahbubnagar	88.0	12.0	100.0
Nalgonda	85.9	14.1	100.0
Warangal	78.4	21.6	100.0
Khammam	78.7	21.3	100.0
Telangana	59.2	40.8	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

rural household. In all other districts, except Adilabad, the proportion of urban households is either about one fifth of the total or less than that (Table 6.3).

4. Access to ration card

The PDS can only be accessed through a ration card. Nearly four fifths of the households in the state have ration cards. The level of access to PDS is the highest in Medak district at 94.5 per cent and lowest in Hyderabad with just about half of the households having ration cards.

Hyderabad (that account for nearly one fifth of the total) have much better access to ration cards: 73 per cent as compared to 48 per cent among Hindu households in the same district. A similar pattern is discernible in other districts where Muslim households are significant in number like Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. However, in Warangal and Khammam districts, access to ration card is available only to three fourths of the Muslim households (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of households by religion and their access to ration cards, Telangana 2011-12

District name	Religion							
	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Total	
	Percent Hh	Percent of Hh with ration cards	Percent Hh	Percent of Hh with ration cards	Percent Hh	Percent of Hh with ration cards	Percent Hh	Percent of Hh with ration cards
Adilabad	86.1	87.3	13.9	96.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.3
Nizamabad	85.8	91.3	14.2	97.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0
Karimnagar	93.0	92.0	6.5	80.5	0.5	100.0	100.0	91.5
Medak	86.6	95.5	13.4	86.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5
Hyderabad	67.0	47.7	30.7	72.7	2.1	55.6	100.0	53.5
Ranga Reddy	89.3	73.4	9.9	96.9	0.8	78.7	100.0	75.7
Mahbubnagar	92.2	88.5	6.3	78.1	1.5	97.9	100.0	88.2
Nalgonda	90.5	81.9	6.8	96.4	2.7	75.9	100.0	82.6
Warangal	93.4	95.3	4.2	72.2	2.4	90.2	100.0	94.5
Khammam	96.4	85.8	1.6	71.2	2.0	51.2	100.0	84.5
Telangana	84.5	78.6	14.0	79.8	1.4	71.1	100.0	78.6

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

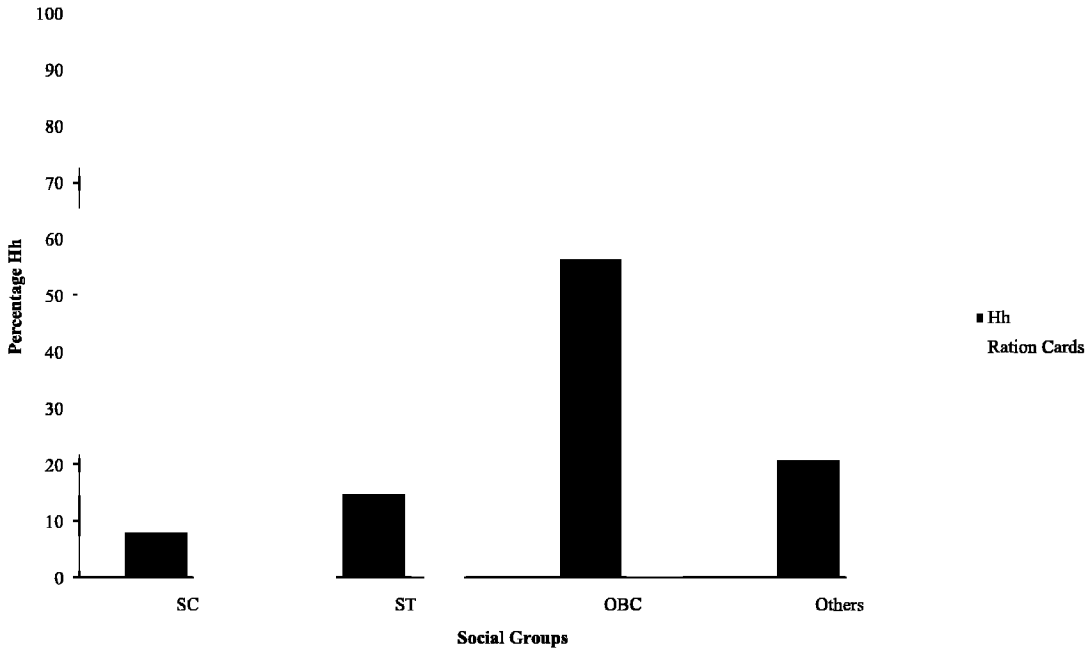
Nearly one fourth of the sample households in Ranga Reddy district do not have ration cards. More than one tenth of the households in Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam districts do not have a ration card of any kind.

Access to ration cards among Hindu households is highest in Medak and Warangal districts (exceeding 95 per cent) and lowest in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts (48 and 73 per cent respectively). However, Muslim households in

5. Access to ration cards for various social groups

Access to ration cards varies across social groups in Telangana. Nearly 92 per cent of the STs in the state have ration cards. Among SC households, about 80 per cent have ration cards. The OBC households also have the same level of access to ration cards in the state, whereas it is lower, around 70 per cent, in the case of 'Other' households (Figure 6.1)

Figure 6.1 : Access to ration cards by households among social groups in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

We noted earlier that Warangal, Khammam and Adilabad districts have a relatively high concentration of ST population. Nearly 99 per cent of ST households in Warangal and Khammam have access to ration cards, while the figure is only 70 per cent in Adilabad district. In Nalgonda district (where about 10 per cent of the total households are ST), 98 per cent of ST households have ration cards.

There are a significant number of SC households in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Khammam districts. The number of SC households that have ration cards varies across districts. While 99 per cent of SC households in Medak district have ration cards, the figure is 89, 85 and 70 per cent in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam districts.

The concentration of OBC households is greater in Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Medak districts. About 90-96 per cent of the OBC households in these districts have ration cards.

As noted in Table 6.2, 'Other' caste households reside in relatively large numbers in Hyderabad (36.2 per cent), Ranga Reddy (22.0), Nalgonda (20.1) and Khammam (18) districts. However, only 53 per cent of 'Other' households in Hyderabad have ration cards. In contrast, 90 per cent of the 'Other' households in Ranga Reddy district have ration cards. About 80 per cent of 'Other' households in Nalgonda and 86 per cent in Khammam district have ration cards (Table 6.5).

5.1. Types of ration cards

The monthly entitlements from PDS for a household vary depending on the type of ration card. The NSSO provides data about the Antyodaya cards, BPL (below poverty line) cards and other cards. For the state as a whole, BPL cards account for 84.2 per cent of the total cards followed by 'other' type cards (13.4 per cent). Just about 2.7 per cent of the total cards in the state are Antyodaya cards. Rural areas in Telangana have a greater number of Antyodaya and BPL cards than urban areas. Most of the 'other' cards are found in urban areas of the state (Table 6.6).

5.2. Types of ration cards across religious groups

Among the ration card holders belonging to the Hindu religion, 2.9 per cent of have Antyodaya cards. Nearly 86 per cent of them have BPL cards

Table 6.5: Percentage distribution of households by caste and access to ration cards, Telangana, 2011-12

District	Social Group									
	ST		SC		OBC		Others		Total	
	Per cent Hh	Per cent of Hh with ration cards	Per cent Hh	Per cent of Hh with ration cards	Per cent Hh	Per cent of Hh with ration cards	Per cent Hh	Per cent of Hh with ration cards	Per cent Hh	Per cent of Hh with ration cards
Adilabad	14.0	70.2	8.1	47.7	64.1	95.5	13.8	97.0	100.0	88.3
Nizamabad	6.6	100.0	9.0	98.4	71.5	90.1	12.9	93.8	100.0	92.0
Karimnagar	0.4	100.0	13.1	75.4	73.1	95.7	13.4	83.9	100.0	91.5
Medak	0.8	100.0	21.8	99.2	67.2	93.3	10.2	91.7	100.0	94.5
Hyderabad	1.0	13.6	8.9	51.3	54.0	55.3	36.2	52.5	100.0	53.5
Ranga Reddy	5.2	79.7	15.5	96.7	57.3	63.9	22.0	90.4	100.0	75.7
Mahbubnagar	6.3	96.5	23.8	89.0	54.4	91.2	15.5	73.1	100.0	88.2
Nalgonda	10.4	97.6	22.7	85.7	46.8	79.1	20.1	79.5	100.0	82.6
Warangal	22.0	99.5	15.2	95.1	53.1	95.3	9.7	77.5	100.0	94.5
Khammam	27.2	98.8	20.4	70.8	34.4	80.4	18.0	86.2	100.0	84.5
Telangana	8.0	91.9	14.7	79.6	56.4	80.0	20.8	69.3	100.0	78.6

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.6: Percentage distribution of estimated households by habitation and types of ration cards, Telangana, 2011-12

Habitation	Type of ration cards			Total
	Antyodaya	BPL	Others	
Rural	3.2	93.6	3.2	100.0
Urban	1.7	62.5	35.8	100.0
Total	2.7	84.2	13.1	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.7: Distribution of estimated households by religion and types of ration cards, Telangana, 2011-12

Religion	Type of ration cards			Total
	Antyodaya	BPL	Others	
Hindu	2.9	86.0	11.1	100.0
Muslim	1.7	71.7	26.6	100.0
Christian	1.8	70.1	28.1	100.0
Sikh	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	2.7	84.2	13.1	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

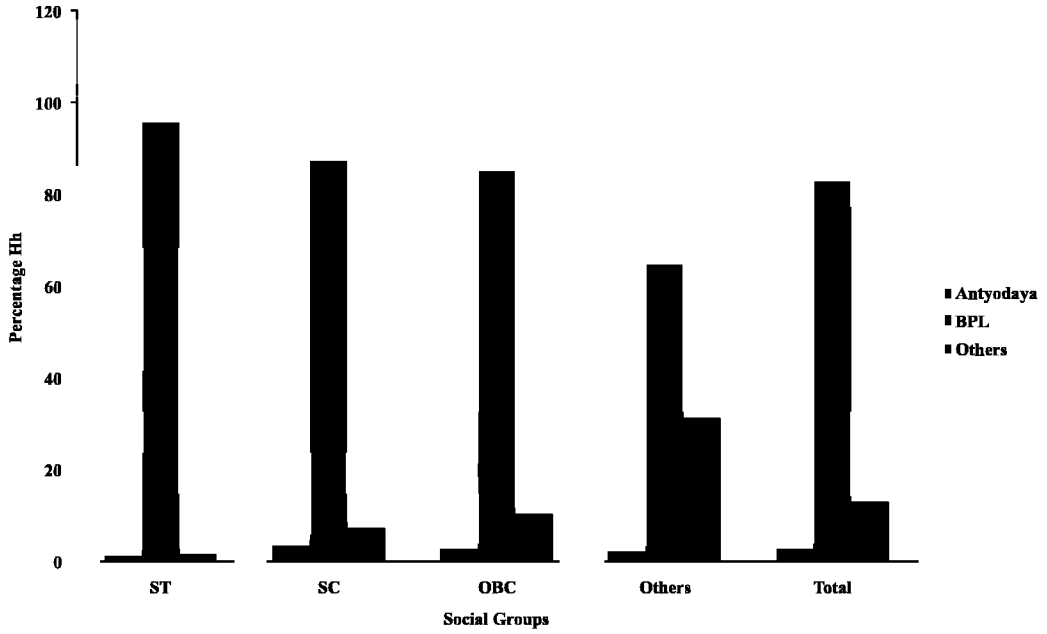
and about 11 per cent have 'other' cards. The proportion of households that have Antyodaya and BPL cards among Muslims is lower (1.7 per cent households have Antyodaya cards and 72 per cent households have BPL cards) compared to the Hindus. The corresponding proportion for 'other' cards among Muslim households is therefore high at 26.5 per cent (Table 6.7). Given the fact that the number of other religious groups are insignificant, we are not discussing the pattern of ration card distribution among them.

6. Types of cards across social groups

Relatively fewer households among STs as compared to other social groups have Antyodaya cards. Only 1.4 per cent of the total cards among STs are Antyodaya cards as compared to 3.5 per cent cards among SC households, 2.9 per cent of OBC households and 2.4 per cent among 'Other' households. However, most of the ST households (96.9 per cent) have BPL cards as compared to 88.9 per cent of SC households, 86.6 per cent of OBC households and 66.2 per cent of 'Other' caste households. Ordinary cards are proportionally greater among 'Others' at 31.4 per cent of the total cards. About one tenth of the cards belonging to OBCs are ordinary cards and 7.5 per cent of SC cards are ordinary cards. The incidence of ordinary cards is lowest among STs at 1.74 per cent of the total (Figure 6.2).

Thus, while Antyodaya cards are found relatively more among SCs, most of the ST households have BPL cards. OBC and SC households have an equal proportion of BPL cards. Non-priority cards

Figure 6.2 : Estimated households by social group across type of ration cards in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.8: Distribution of estimated households by caste across types of ration cards, Telangana, 2011-12

Social group	Type of ration cards			Total
	Antyodaya	BPL	Others	
ST	1.4	96.9	1.7	100
SC	3.5	88.9	7.5	100
OBC	2.9	86.6	10.5	100
Others	2.4	66.2	31.4	100
Total	2.7	84.2	13.1	100

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

are found more among 'Other' households as compared to the rest of the social group (Table 6.8).

7. Consumption of rice from PDS and non-PDS sources

All card holders in the state are eligible to receive rice from PDS, although in varying quantities. In 2014-15, there were 1,01,43,626 cards in the state. BPL category had three sub categories i.e. AAY (7,71,798), Annapurna (15,037) and white cards (73,99,500). Pink cards, which were Above Poverty Line cards, numbered 15,07,599. There were 4,49,684 other cards in the state in 2014-15.

However, the NSSO data that we are using for our analysis dates back to 2011-12. The number of cards estimated is obviously lower than that reported in 2014-15. Several new policies could have been introduced in the interim period and the quality and quantity of access to PDS might have improved further. Our analysis in the following section is subject to these changed conditions.

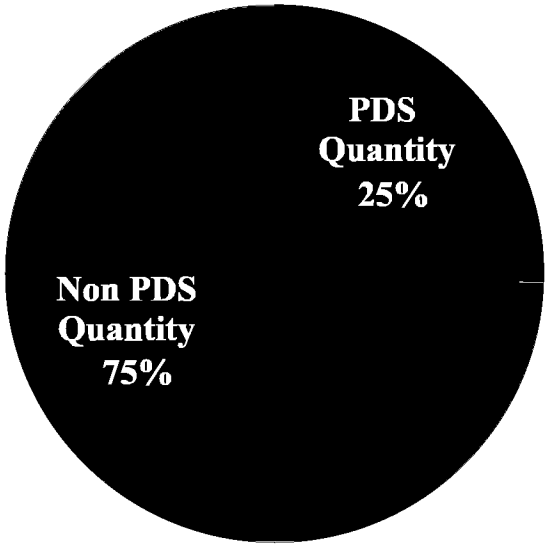
PDS is the source for about one fourth of the total quantum of rice consumed by households in Telangana state. The remaining three fourths are procured from other sources (Figure 6.3).
Households in Nizamabad district get 35.4 per cent of the rice requirement from PDS, the highest in the state. The lowest dependence is reported in Hyderabad at 12.6 per cent. Excluding Hyderabad, other districts depend on PDS for nearly 30 per cent of their rice requirement (Table 6.9).

The proportion of rice from PDS in total rice consumption varies across habitation. While 32 per cent of the total quantum of rice consumed by rural households is from PDS, it was only 16 per cent in urban households in the state during 2011-12. Hence, the dependence on non–PDS sources is low in rural Telangana households as compared to urban households. Nearly 85 per cent of the total requirement of rice of urban households is met by Non-PDS sources (Table 6.10).

Households of the major religious groups of the state viz. Hindus and Muslims draw about one fourth of their total rice requirement from PDS and the remaining from other sources (Table 11). Dependence on PDS is lower among Christian households (19 per cent) whereas Sikhs draw 44 per cent of their rice requirement from PDS (Table 6.11).

When we look into the level of dependence on PDS for rice requirement across social groups, we find that it is highest among the STs (32 per cent) and declines to 28 per cent among SCs (Figure

Figure 6.3 : Percentage of rice consumed in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.9: Source of rice consumed by households in Telangana, 2011-12

('000 Kgs)

District	Source of rice					
	PDS Qty	Per cent	Non PDS Qty	Per cent	Total Qty	Per cent
Adilabad	5994.3	32.3	12559.9	67.6	18554.2	100.0
Nizamabad	7210.2	35.4	13155.8	64.5	20366.0	100.0
Karimnagar	11969.6	28.0	30820.8	72.1	42790.5	100.0
Medak	8800.3	30.7	19808.2	69.3	28608.5	100.0
Hyderabad	10035.7	12.6	69194.5	87.3	79230.2	100.0
Ranga Reddy	6092.2	28.6	15617.3	71.9	21709.5	100.0
Mahbubnagar	10402.2	31.8	22304.0	68.2	32706.2	100.0
Nalgonda	9584.9	29.7	23621.3	70.3	33206.2	100.0
Warangal	11290.3	27.5	29622.7	72.4	40912.9	100.0
Khammam	8600.1	25.6	24865.5	74.4	33465.6	100.0
Total	89979.8	25.5	261570.0	74.5	351549.8	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.10: Source of rice consumed by households in Telangana by habitation, 2011-12

(Quantity in '000 Kgs)

Habitation	Source of rice					
	PDS Qty	Per cent	Non PDS Qty	Per cent	Total Qty	Per cent
Rural	70143.9	31.2	154474.2	68.8	224618.1	100.0
Urban	19835.9	15.6	107095.8	84.4	126931.6	100.0
Total	89979.8	25.5	261570.0	74.5	351549.8	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.11: Source of rice consumed by households in Telangana across religion, 2011-12

(Quantity in '000 kgs)

Religion	Source of rice					
	PDS Qty	Per cent	Non PDS Qty	Per cent	Total Qty	Per cent
Hindu	78157	26	224853	74	303011	100
Muslim	10875	25	32814	75	43689	100
Christian	875	19	3813	81	4689	100
Sikh	70	44	88	66	159	100
Total	89979	26	261569	75	351549	100

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

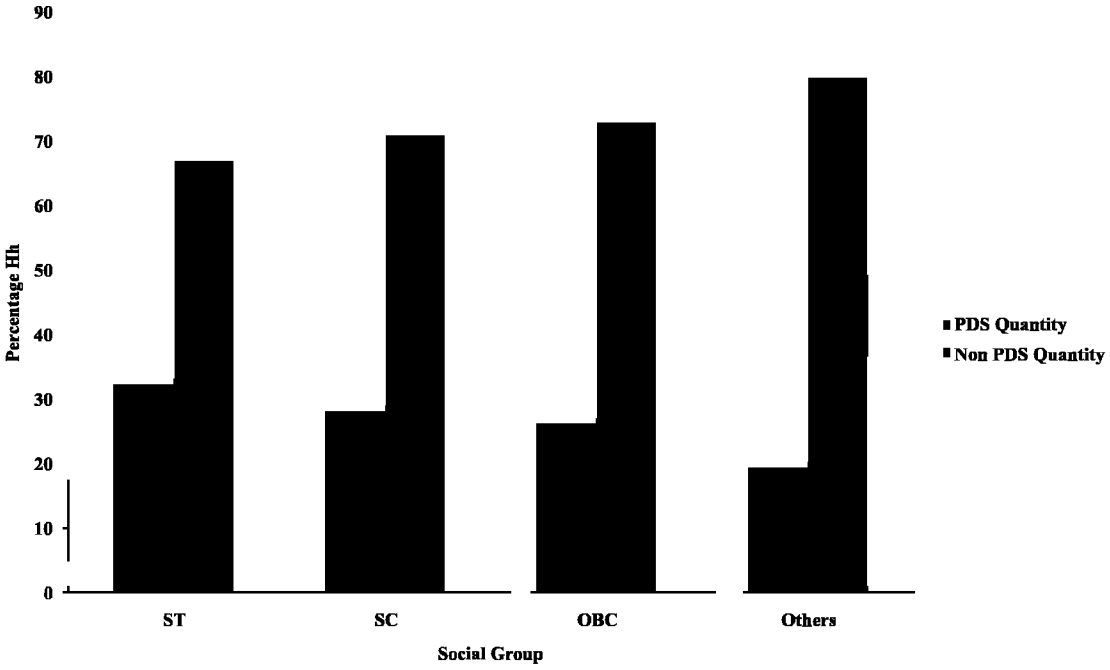
Table 6.12: Source of rice consumed by households in Telangana across social group, 2011-12

(Quantity in '000 kgs)

Social Group	Source of rice					
	PDS Qty	Per cent	Non PDS Qty	Per cent	Total Qty	Per cent
ST	9885	32.2	20799	67.7	30685	100.0
SC	14690	28.2	37374	71.8	52064	100.0
OBC	51668	26.2	146072	73.8	197741	100.0
Others	13735	19.3	57323	80.6	71058	100.0
Total	89979	25.5	261569	74.5	351549	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Figure 6.4: Rice Consumption among Social group from different sources in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

6.4). It further declines to 26 per cent among OBCs and is lowest among 'Others' at 19 per cent (Table 6.12).

8. Exclusive source of rice

PDS is a crucial social welfare programme, particularly for the vulnerable and poor in the state. Therefore it is very important to understand the level of dependence apart from the extent of dependence on PDS in the state. The extent of dependence was mapped by analysing the quantity consumed from sources viz. PDS and non-PDS. The level of dependence is explored by profiling the exclusivity of these sources.

Since PDS provides only for part of the total rice consumption, households source their requirements from PDS, Non-PDS sources and often from both. A disaggregated analysis of sources of rice indicate that just about 1.5 per cent of total households in the state depend exclusively on PDS for rice. It is the highest in Ranga Reddy district at 4.9 per cent and slightly lower at 4.2 per cent in Medak district.

Nearly one third of households in the state do not source any rice from PDS. This is the highest in Hyderabad at 74 per cent, followed by 27 per cent in Ranga Reddy district and Adilabad districts. About one fifth of the households in Karimnagar and Khammam do not access PDS for rice. The lowest number of households who do not access PDS for rice in the state is reported from Medak (11.2 per cent), Warangal (12.3 per cent) and Nizamabad (13.9 per cent).

Two thirds of the households in the state use both PDS and non-PDS sources to obtain rice. It is the lowest in Hyderabad at 25.4 per cent. In most of the districts, more than one fifth of the households use both sources for getting rice (Table 6.13). Thus, PDS is a source of rice for two thirds of the households in the state, along with other sources.

Table 6.13: Consumption of rice from sources (exclusive), various districts, Telangana, 2011-12

(Per cent)

District	PDS only		Other source only		Both	
	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption
Adilabad	2.5	2.1	27.7	27.8	69.8	70.1
Nizamabad	1.2	0.6	13.9	12.2	84.9	87.2
Karimnagar	0.0	0.0	20.0	18.2	80.0	81.8
Medak	4.2	2.3	11.2	8.0	84.6	89.7
Hyderabad	0.6	0.4	74.0	64.6	25.4	35.0
Ranga Reddy	4.9	1.9	27.2	20.6	68.0	77.5
Mahbubnagar	1.7	1.4	15.2	12.8	83.1	85.8
Nalgonda	1.5	1.3	15.0	13.8	83.5	84.9
Warangal	1.9	0.7	12.3	9.3	85.8	90.0
Khammam	1.2	0.7	20.9	18.9	77.9	80.4
Total	1.5	0.9	32.5	26.2	65.9	72.8

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Households depending only on PDS for rice are very low in number in both urban and rural areas. Just about one tenth of rural households depend solely on non-PDS sources, whereas about two thirds in urban areas depend on this source. Combining these sources is highest in rural areas at 87 per cent whereas only one third of urban households depend on both sources (Table 6.14).

Dependence on non-PDS sources is relatively high among Muslim households (40.3 per cent) and Christian households (49 per cent) as compared to Hindu households (31 per cent) in Telangana. The proportion of households who depend on both sources is highest among Hindus at 67 per cent and lowest among Christians at 49 per cent (Table 6.15).

When we analyse the source of rice for various social groups in Telangana, we can discern that dependence only on PDS is very low in the state irrespective of social status (ranging from 0.3 - 2.3 per cent). More importantly, reliance on non-PDS sources varies enormously among social groups. Among tribal households, only 7 per cent depend exclusively on non- PDS sources. Among SC households, 22.4 per cent depend exclusively on non-PDS and 31 per cent of OBC households rely on this source. It is highest among 'Others' where more than half of the households (54 per cent) get their rice exclusively from non-PDS sources.

The highest incidence of combined sources is reported by tribal households (93 per cent). About three fourths of SC households and 68 per cent of OBC households have reported that they access both PDS and non-PDS for rice. Only 45 per cent of 'Others' utilise both sources to fulfill their rice requirement (Table 6.16). Thus, PDS mainly caters to the needs of SCs, STs and OBCs. 'Others' benefit from it to relatively a lower extent.

Table 6.14: Consumption of rice from sources (exclusive) across habitations, Telangana, 2011-12

(Per cent)

Sector	PDS only		Other source only		Both	
	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption
Rural	1.9	1.1	11.1	9.0	87.0	89.9
Urban	1.0	0.7	66.0	56.7	33.0	42.6
Total	1.5	0.9	32.5	26.2	65.9	72.8

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.15: Consumption of rice from sources (exclusive) across religion, Telangana, 2011-12

(Per cent)

Religion	PDS only		Other source only		Both	
	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption
Hindu	1.5	0.9	31.2	25.2	67.3	73.9
Muslim	1.9	0.9	40.3	31.4	57.9	67.7
Christian	0.6	0.4	50.0	48.8	49.4	50.9
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1.5	0.9	32.5	26.2	65.9	72.8

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.16: Consumption of rice from sources (exclusive), various social groups, Telangana, 2011-12

(Per cent)

Social group	PDS only		Other source only		Both	
	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption	Household	Consumption
ST	0.3	0.2	7.1	6.6	92.6	93.2
SC	2.3	1.5	22.4	19.8	75.2	78.7
OBC	1.5	1.0	30.6	24.1	67.9	74.9
Others	1.5	0.7	53.8	45.4	44.7	53.9
Total	1.5	0.9	32.5	26.2	65.9	72.8

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

9. Pattern of cereal consumption in Telangana

The NSSO consumption expenditure data provides detailed information on the number of households that consume various cereals and millets, the quantity consumed and their value. This enables us to map the cereal basket of the households in the state. The data provided is for a period of 30 days at the time of the survey. Very broadly, we have data regarding rice, wheat and millets. Specifically, data regarding various rice and wheat products is also provided.

An analysis of the data indicates that rice accounts for nearly 90 per cent of total cereal consumption in the state. About 5 per cent of the total cereal consumed is accounted for by wheat and wheat products. Millets account for 3 per cent of the total cereal consumed in the state (Figure 6.5). PDS rice accounts for 22.9 per cent of the total cereal consumed in the state and PDS wheat accounts for 0.2 per cent of the total grain consumed (Table 6.17).

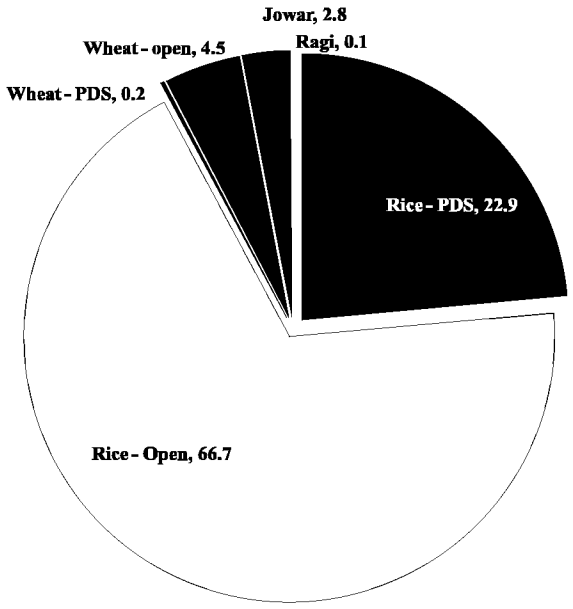
Table 6.17: Quantity of various cereals consumed in Telangana, 2011-12

(Quantity '000 Kgs)

Sl. no	Cereals	Quantity consumed	Per cent of total cereals consumed
1	Rice – PDS	89979.8	22.9
2	Rice – Open	261570	66.7
3	Wheat – PDS	611.3	0.2
4	Wheat – Open	17560.2	4.5
5	Jowar	10914.4	2.8
6	Bajra	11.8	-
7	Maize	121	-
8	Barley	3.9	-
9	Ragi	310.4	0.1
	Total	392293.9	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Figure 6.5 : Various cereals consumed in Telangana, 2011-12



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

We also find that 68 per cent of households use rice from PDS and 98 per cent of households use rice from non-PDS sources. PDS is not used as extensively to source wheat as it is to source rice. Only 4 per cent of households use PDS for wheat. However, 68 per cent of households buy wheat/atta from open sources. Millet is consumed by about one fifth of households in the state (Table 6.18).

The average consumption of various cereals gives us some idea about the food basket of the state. Rice, of course, is the most prominent cereal in the state. Those who eat rice consume on average 14.82 kgs from PDS per month and another 29.56 kgs of rice from the open market.

Households that consume bajra consume about 6 kgs of the grain on an average every month. Households that consume maize consume about 3.65 kgs per month on average. Average atta consumption among atta consuming households is 2.86 kgs. All other consumption of cereal or cereal products is less than 2 kgs per month per household in the state (Table 6.19).

The consumption pattern of cereals across districts varies enormously in the state. Eighty eight per cent of households in Medak district get rice from PDS. However, it is lowest in Hyderabad district at 26 per cent. Nearly all households in the state get rice from non-PDS sources. Districts report very poor off take of wheat from PDS except in Nizamabad, where 15 per cent of households have purchased wheat from PDS. Wheat purchase from non-PDS is reported among 50-60 per cent of the households in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam districts. However, it is more than 70 per cent in Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts. The same pattern is discernible for suji and rawa.

Jowar is consumed by 44 per cent of households in Medak and 56 per cent of households in Mahbubnagar districts. About one fourth of the households in Warangal and one fifth of those in Nalgonda districts consume jowar. Jowar consumption is very poor in Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts (Table 6.20).

Table 6.18: Number of households consuming various cereals, Telangana, 2011-12

Sl. no.	Cereals	No of Hh consuming	Per cent of total no of Hh
1	**Rice – PDS**	6062961	67.5
2	**Rice – open**	8846561	98.4
3	**Wheat – PDS**	374380	4.2
4	**Wheat – open**	6130995	68.2
5	**Jowar**	1820869	20.3
6	**Bajra**	11790	0.1
7	**Maize**	33129	0.4
8	**Barley**	5586	0.1
9	**Ragi**	181464	2.0
	Total	8987715	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.19: Average per household consumption of select cereals in Telangana, 2011-12

(Quantity in '000 Kgs)

Sl. no	Cereals	No of households	Quantity consumed	Average consumption per household (in kgs)
1	**Rice PDS**	6062961	89979.8	14.82
2	**Rice-other**	8846561	261570	29.56
3	**Wheat PDS**	374380	611.3	1.63
4	**Wheat other**	6130995	17560.1	2.86
5	**Jowar**	1820869	10914.4	5.99
6	**Maize**	33129	121	3.65
	Total	8987715	392293.8	43.6

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.20: Percentage distribution of households across consumption of cereals by districts, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Districts										Total
	Adilabad	Nizamabad	Karimnagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahbubnagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Khammam	
Rice - PDS	72.0	86.1	80.0	88.8	26.0	72.8	84.8	85.0	87.7	79.1	67.5
Rice – other sources	97.1	98.8	99.9	95.8	99.4	95.1	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.8	98.4
Chira	16.9	3.0	14.2	1.5	4.5	2.7	2.1	0.2	3.7	0.4	4.9
Kkhoi, Lawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Muri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2
Other rice products	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	16.1	1.5	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	4.7
Wheat/ atta- PDS	1.9	15.3	0.5	0.0	2.8	6.0	0.0	8.7	7.2	4.6	4.2
Wheat/ atta -other sources	70.3	74.1	79.0	73.7	81.5	71.4	49.6	50.6	59.2	51.2	68.2
Maida	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.2	10.7	2.7	3.3	5.6	7.7	8.5	5.7
Suji, Rawa	72.6	66.5	63.3	43.6	71.2	50.1	54.5	38.8	43.2	23.5	55.3
Sewai, Noodles	1.0	9.3	12.3	0.5	22.8	1.8	12.1	1.1	0.8	3.1	9.6
Bread (bakery)	12.6	4.9	22.1	35.0	26.8	3.4	17.7	4.8	3.2	4.0	15.8
Other wheat Products	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Jowar & its products	14.2	4.6	0.9	43.6	12.6	29.5	55.7	21.3	24.5	19.3	20.3
Bajra & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1
Maize & products	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Barley & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ragi & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	12.1	2.4	3.0	0.2	2.0
Other cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Note: A single household may consume different cereals and be reported under various cereals. Therefore, the percentage of households that consume various cereals will not add up to 100.

There is a sharp urban-rural divide in the consumption pattern of cereals in the state. A large number of rural households consume rice from PDS, compared to urban households. Accessing rice from non-PDS sources is universal across the state, irrespective of habitation. Consumption of wheat and wheat products is reported among a large number of urban households as compared to rural households (Wheat products include atta, maida, suji sewai, bread and other wheat products). Millets are consumed to a relatively greater extent by rural households than urban households (Table 6.21).

Table 6.21: Percentage distribution of households across consumption of cereals by habitation, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Habitation		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Rice – PDS	88.8	34.0	67.5
Rice - other sources	98.1	99.0	98.4
Chira	3.5	7.1	4.9
Kkhoi, Lawa	0.0	0.6	0.2
Muri	0.0	5.5	2.2
Other Rice products	0.3	11.7	4.7
Wheat/ atta – PDS	5.1	2.7	4.2
Wheat/ atta - other sources	60.4	80.5	68.2
Maida	3.7	8.8	5.7
Suji, Rawa	47.4	67.6	55.3
Sewai, noodles	2.7	20.5	9.6
Bread (bakery)	11.1	23.3	15.8
Other wheat products	0.2	0.9	0.4
Jowar & its products	26.2	11.0	20.3
Bajra & its products	0.2	0.0	0.1
Maize & products	0.6	0.0	0.4
Barley & its products	0.0	0.2	0.1
Ragi & its products	2.5	1.3	2.0
Other cereals	0.0	0.5	0.2
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Note: A single household may consume different cereals and be reported under various cereals. Therefore, the percentage of households that consume various cereals will not add up to 100.

Similar differences can be seen among households of various religious groups. The only universal phenomenon across all religious groups is the sourcing of rice from non–PDS sources, or the open market. A large proportion of Hindu households access PDS rice, especially compared to other religious groups. Wheat and wheat products are consumed to a greater extent by other religious groups. Proportion of households who consume millets is higher among Hindu households than other religious households (Table 6.22).

Table 6.22: Percentage distribution of households across consumption of cereals by religion, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Religion				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	
Rice – PDS	68.8	59.7	50.0	100.0	67.5
Rice - other sources	98.4	98.1	99.4	100.0	98.4
Chira	4.9	5.6	2.0	0.0	4.9
Kkhoi, Lawa	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Muri	1.8	4.9	3.0	0.0	2.2
Other rice products	4.0	10.1	5.0	0.0	4.7
Wheat/ atta – PDS	4.0	4.7	12.0	0.0	4.2
Wheat/ atta - other sources	66.3	82.7	72.1	100.0	68.2
Maida	5.5	6.5	4.8	100.0	5.7
Suji, rawa	53.6	67.4	61.9	0.0	55.3
Sewai, noodles	7.8	24.1	7.8	0.0	9.6
Bread (bakery)	14.2	26.6	30.4	0.0	15.8
Other wheat products	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Jowar & its products	20.8	18.1	4.4	0.0	20.3
Bajra & its products	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maize & products	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Barley & its products	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ragi & its products	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
Other cereals	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Note: A single household may consume different cereals and be reported under various cereals. Therefore, the percentage of households that consume various cereals will not add up to 100.

The cereal consumption pattern varies slightly across social groups in Telangana. Though ST households use both PDS and non-PDS sources to meet their rice requirements, their dependence on PDS for rice is the highest among all social groups. Dependence on PDS declines when we move up the social hierarchy and is lowest among the 'Others'. Wheat is another grain accessed from PDS by a large proportion of tribal households, compared to other social groups. However, the proportion of other households is highest in the consumption of wheat from the open market. Jowar is the most consumed millet in the state and the tribal households consume more of it than other social groups (Table 6.23).

In terms of the value of grains consumed by households in the state, a substantial portion of the expenditure is on rice and rice products (84.4 per cent). Households use less than 11 per cent of their expenses for grains on wheat, and only 4 per cent on millets (Table 6.24). Households in rural areas spend relatively more on rice and millets than on wheat. Urban households spend a little less on rice but spend almost double (of rural households) on wheat and wheat products. Their expenditure on millets is very marginal, just 1 per cent of their total expenditure on grains (Table 6.25).

Table 6.23: Percentage distribution of households across consumption of cereals by social group, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Social group				Total
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	
Rice – PDS	92.9	77.4	69.4	46.2	67.5
Rice - other sources	99.7	97.5	98.5	98.4	98.4
Chira	2.4	1.5	5.1	7.6	4.9
Kkhoi, lawa	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Muri	0.1	0.6	2.6	2.8	2.2
Other rice products	0.5	2.5	3.6	10.8	4.7
Wheat/ atta – PDS	9.0	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.2
Wheat/ atta - other sources	35.5	61.5	69.1	82.7	68.2
Maida	0.2	5.3	5.7	7.8	5.7
Suji, rawa	30.3	42.3	58.1	65.9	55.3
Sewai, noodles	0.9	2.3	9.2	18.9	9.6
Bread (bakery)	3.7	14.3	16.5	19.7	15.8
Other wheat products	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.4
Jowar & its products	63.2	18.0	14.4	20.9	20.3
Bajra & its products	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Maize & products	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Barley & its products	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ragi & its products	0.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
Other cereals	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Note: A single household may consume different cereals and be reported under various cereals. Therefore, the percentage of households that consume various cereals will not add up to 100.

Table 6.24: Value of consumption of cereals (Per cent) by households across districts, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Districts										Total
	Adilabad	Nizamabad	Karimnagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahbub nagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Khammam	
Rice - PDS	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.4	0.6	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7
Rice - other sources	79.3	83.5	89.5	82.3	80.5	81.5	73.4	87.4	83.0	90.6	82.7
Chira	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Khoi, lawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other rice products	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Wheat/ atta - PDS	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wheat/atta – other sources	7.7	6.9	3.9	3.9	10.3	5.7	4.6	4.3	2.9	3.4	6.3
Maida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Suji, rawa	4.0	3.5	2.3	1.8	3.3	1.9	3.4	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.7
Sewai, noodles	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Bread (bakery)	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
Other wheat products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jowar & its products	3.1	0.7	0.3	7.4	1.1	8.0	13.4	2.5	9.2	2.0	4.1
Bajra & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Maize & products	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barley & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ragi & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.25: Value of consumption of cereals (Per cent) by households by habitation, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Habitation		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Rice - PDS	28.5	13.5	22.9
Rice - other sources	62.9	73.1	66.7
Chira	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kkhoi, lawa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muri	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other rice products	0.0	0.3	0.1
Wheat/ atta - PDS	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wheat/ atta - other sources	2.6	7.6	4.5
Maida	0.1	0.2	0.1
Suji, rawa	1.4	2.7	1.9
Sewai, noodles	0.0	0.4	0.2
Bread (bakery)	0.2	0.6	0.4
Other wheat products	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jowar & its products	3.9	0.9	2.8
Bajra & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maize & products	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barley & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ragi & its products	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

When we look into the consumption pattern of Hindu households, we find that they spend more on rice and millets but less on wheat than other religious groups. Muslim households spend relatively less on rice and millets but more on wheat products. Christian households spend a substantial part of their expense for grains on rice and just about one tenth of the value on wheat. They spend hardly any money on millets (Table 6.26).

Table 6.26: Value of consumption of cereals (Per cent) by households across religion, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Religion				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	
Rice – PDS	23.2	21.4	17.1	38.5	22.9
Rice - other sources	66.9	64.6	74.3	48.1	66.7
Chira	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kkhoi, lawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muri	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other rice products	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wheat/ atta - PDS	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2
Wheat/ atta - other sources	3.9	8.3	3.8	9.6	4.5
Maida	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.1
Suji, rawa	1.8	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.9
Sewai, noodles	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bread (bakery)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other wheat products	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jowar & its products	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.8
Bajra & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maize & products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barley & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ragi & its products	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

The value of cereal consumption also varies across social groups in Telangana. ST households spend the least on rice among social groups and the highest on millets. They are also the ones who spend the least on wheat in the state. SC households spend the highest on rice among all social groups and relatively less on wheat compared to OBCs and 'Others'. Their expenditure on millets is second only to ST households but just about one fifth of what ST households spend. OBC households spend about 87 per cent of their outlay for cereals on rice, but it is marginally lower than what SCs spend on rice. They also spend less on millets but more on wheat than SCs. 'Others' spend the least on rice (although 83 per cent of the total outlay on cereals) but the highest on wheat. Their expenditure on millets is better than SCs', but it is only 3 per cent of their total outlay on cereals (Table 6.27).

Table 6.27: Value of consumption of cereals (per cent) by households across social groups, Telangana, 2011-12

Cereals	Social Groups				Total
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	
Rice – PDS	27.9	26.1	23.8	16.4	22.9
Rice - other sources	58.8	66.5	67.3	68.5	66.7
Chira	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Kkhoi, lawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muri	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other rice products	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Wheat/ atta – PDS	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wheat/ atta - other sources	1.6	2.9	4.1	7.8	4.5
Maida	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Suji, rawa	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.6	1.9
Sewai, noodles	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Bread (bakery)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other wheat products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jowar & its products	10.4	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.8
Bajra & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maize & products	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Barley & its products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ragi & its products	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cereals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

10. Access to PDS for various expenditure classes

So far, we have discussed the access to PDS for various social groups. The NSSO data enables us to probe the issue using the expenditure class (a proxy for their economic status) along the social grid of caste, religion and habitation.

Classification of all households in Telangana, by their Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) reveals that 10 per cent of households who are in the lowest decile group spent less than Rs.987 per capita per month in year 2011-12 (Table 6.28). Monthly per capita consumption expenditure of the bottom 30 per cent of households is lower than Rs 1332; the middle 40 per cent have an MPCE in the range of Rs.1332 to Rs.2332; and the top 30 per cent spend upwards of Rs. 2332 per capita per month.

Table 6.29 clearly brings out the link between caste composition and economic position of households in Telangana. Households in the bottom 30 per cent of MPCE, with a maximum monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.1332, account for 52 per cent ST, 42 per SC, 30 per cent OBC and only 14 per cent 'Others'. Conversely, only 6.8 per cent of ST households and 18.5 per cent of SC households are in the top 30 per cent of MPCE and able to report a monthly per capita expenditure above Rs.2996, while the percentage of households that fall in this category are 48 per cent among 'Others' and 30 per cent among OBC households.

Table 6.28: Classification of households by MPCE class, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE cut off and decile classes				
Decile group	**MPCE cut off in Rs.**		**No. Hhs**	**Percentage of Hhs**
0 – 10	Lowest	987	952215	10
10 – 20	987	1181	923036	10
20 – 30	1181	1332	940312	10
30 – 40	1332	1517	937833	10
40 – 50	1517	1730	934166	10
50 – 60	1730	1999	949129	10
60 – 70	1999	2332	928213	10
70 – 80	2332	2996	935149	10
80 – 90	2996	3701	938293	10
90 – 100	3701	Highest	934384	10
Total			9372730	100

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.29: Percentage distribution of households by social group and MPCE classes, Telangana, 2011-12

Decile group	Social Groups				Total
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	
0 – 10	21.1	18.5	9.0	3.2	10.0
10 – 20	17.8	10.5	10.3	5.0	10.0
20 – 30	12.8	13.4	10.3	5.9	10.0
30 – 40	11.7	13.8	10.2	6.1	10.0
40 – 50	17.0	10.2	8.4	11.2	10.0
50 – 60	4.2	10.1	11.6	8.4	10.0
60 – 70	8.8	4.9	10.5	12.2	10.0
70 – 80	2.7	5.7	12.0	10.3	10.0
80 – 90	0.6	10.0	9.5	14.9	10.0
90 – 100	3.4	2.8	8.0	22.9	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.30 presents the distribution of households by residence and consumption expenditure. That the magnitude of poverty is much higher among rural households in comparison with urban households in Telangana emerges quite clearly from Table 6.30. The bottom 30 per cent of households that fall in the first three decile classes of MPCE is usually taken to refer to the 'poor' households. Such 'poor' households in rural areas account for 42.8 per cent, whereas the corresponding percentage in urban areas is 11.5 per cent. The top 30 per cent of rural households account for 13 per cent whereas in urban areas, more than half the households, 54.2 per cent, are in the top three decile classes. The variation in monthly consumption expenditure by residence comes out sharply from Table 6.30.

Table 6.30: Percentage distribution of households by habitation and MPCE classes, Telangana, 2011-12

Decile group	Habitation		Total
	Rural	Urban	
0 – 10	14.8	3.4	10.0
10 – 20	14.0	3.8	10.0
20 – 30	14.0	4.3	10.0
30 – 40	13.1	5.6	10.0
40 – 50	13.0	5.6	10.0
50 – 60	11.0	8.9	10.0
60 – 70	6.9	14.3	10.0
70 – 80	7.1	14.1	10.0
80 – 90	2.7	20.6	10.0
90 – 100	3.4	19.5	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.31 shows the classification of households in Telangana by religious groups. The 'Others', who are neither Hindu nor Muslim, are in a better economic condition with just 16 per cent of households figuring in the first three decile classes with an MPCE lower than Rs.1332. A higher percentage of Hindu households are in the first three decile groups, 30.8 per cent, compared to Muslim households, 25.5 per cent. However, in the top bracket there is not much difference between the religious groups with 30.2 per cent of Hindu households and 28.2 per cent of Muslim households in the top three decile classes.

Table 6.31: Percentage distribution of households by religion and MPCE classes, Telangana, 2011-12

Decile group	Religion			Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Others	
0 – 10	10.6	8.2	0.9	10.0
10 – 20	10.1	8.1	5.4	10.0
20 – 30	10.1	9.2	9.8	10.0
30 – 40	9.9	10.3	15.6	10.0
40 – 50	10.1	9.3	7.6	10.0
50 – 60	10.3	7.3	18.4	10.0
60 – 70	8.6	19.4	13.3	10.0
70 – 80	10.3	7.4	10.3	10.0
80 – 90	10.2	8.7	6.0	10.0
90 – 100	9.7	12.1	12.6	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

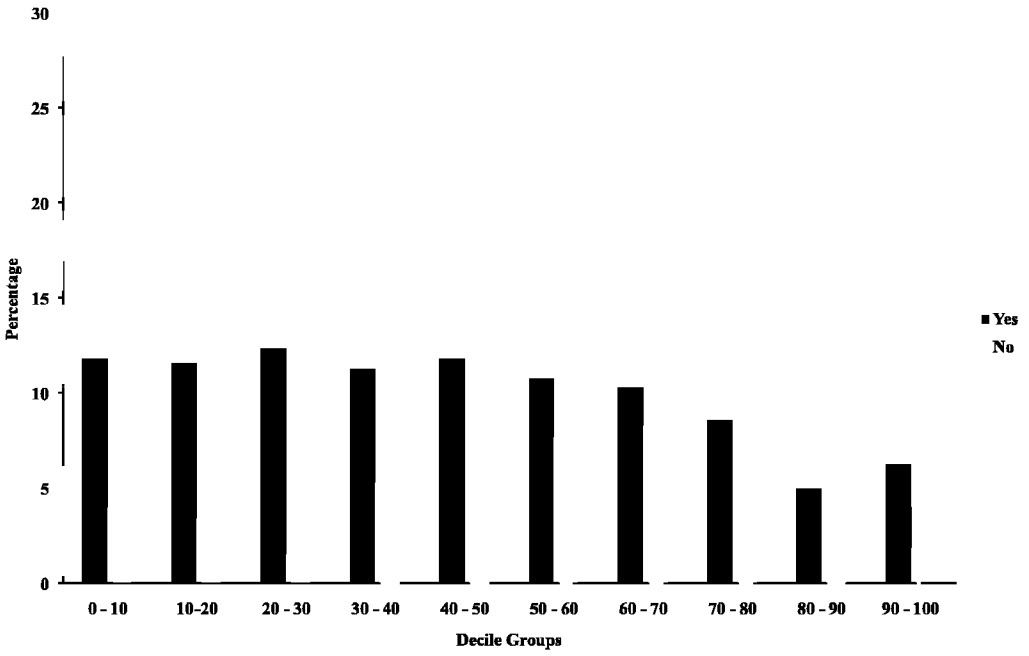
Table 6.32: Distribution of households by their access status to PDS and MPCE, Telangana, 2011-12

Decile group	Hhs classified by access to PDS within each decile group		Hhs classified by access to PDS by decile group	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
0 – 10	91.66	8.34	11.80	4.0
10 – 20	92.65	7.12	11.60	3.40
20 – 30	96.87	3.09	12.40	1.50
30 – 40	88.79	11.04	11.30	5.30
40 – 50	93.37	6.51	11.80	3.10
50 – 60	83.86	16.09	10.80	7.70
60 – 70	82.10	17.45	10.30	8.30
70 – 80	67.51	31.91	8.60	15.20
80 – 90	39.60	59.52	5.00	28.30
90 – 100	49.82	49.24	6.30	23.40
Total	78.63	21.37	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

From Table 6.32, it is clear that nearly four fifths of households have access to PDS. However, in the first decile, the poorest of the poor, there is a significant section that does not have access to PDS. Within the first three groups, access to PDS appears to be severely constrained for the lowest decile group, followed by the second decile group. That is, even among the 'poor' households (households in the first three decile classes) the most economically disadvantaged that figure in the first decile group are also the ones that find it hard to access PDS. It is seen that 20 per cent of all households that have access to PDS in Telangana are households that may be considered well-off (the top three decile classes). Conversely, 8.9 per cent of households in the bottom three deciles do not have access to PDS (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 : Households classified by access to PDS by decile groups



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.33: Access to PDS and type of cards, socio-religious groups, Telangana, 2011-12

Religion/ social groups/ habitation	Access to PDS			Types of cards			
	Yes	No	All Hhs	Antyodaya	BPL	Others	Total card holders
STs	91.9	8.1	100.0	1.4	96.9	1.7	100.0
SCs	79.6	20.4	100.0	3.5	88.9	7.5	100.0
OBCs	80.0	20.0	100.0	2.9	86.6	10.5	100.0
Other Castes	69.3	30.7	100.0	2.4	66.2	31.4	100.0
Hindus	78.6	21.4	100.0	2.9	86.0	11.1	100.0
Muslims	79.8	20.2	100.0	1.7	71.7	26.6	100.0
Other Minorities	71.8	28.2	100.0	1.8	71.1	27.2	100.0
Rural	92.6	7.4	100.0	3.2	93.6	3.2	100.0
Urban	58.4	41.6	100.0	1.7	62.5	35.8	100.0
Total	78.6	21.4	100.0	2.7	84.2	13.1	100.0

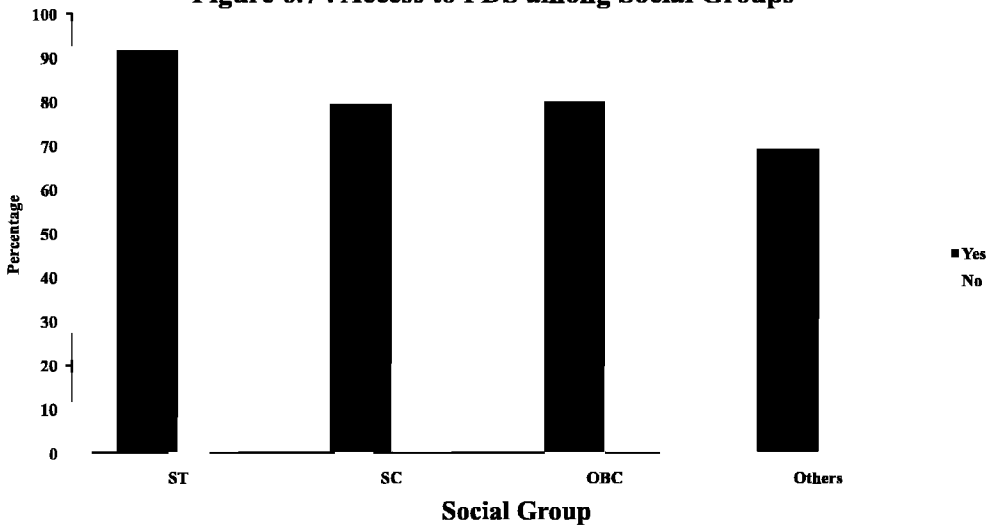
Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.33 brings out an important point that among SCs, nearly one-fifth of households do not have access to ration cards and hence to subsidized food grains (Figure 6.7).

Among religious groups, 'other Minorities' seem to have the highest percentage of households-28.2 per cent—that do not have access to PDS. In urban Telangana, nearly four fifths of households—41.6 per cent—do not have access to PDS. Analysing the type of cards, it is clear that just about 2.7 per cent are classified as Antyodaya cards. However, among SCs, nearly 3.5 per cent of all cards and among OBCs, nearly 2.9 per cent of all cards, are Antyodaya card holders.

Table 6.34 brings out a shocking revelation that 15 per cent of Antyodaya cards in rural Telangana are held by households in the top decile group. That is, data shows that ration cards meant for the 'poorest of the poor' households are enjoyed by the 'richest' households in rural Telangana. If we consider the top three decile groups (the top 30 per cent), then 20 per cent of all Antyodaya cards are held by them. Further, nearly 15 per cent of rural households that do not have access to ration cards figure in the bottom 30 per cent MPCE decile groups. In other words, there is much scope to include the deserving, and, exclude the non-deserving from the PDS in rural Telangana.

Figure 6.7 : Access to PDS among Social Groups



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.34: Percentage distribution of households by access and types of cards across decile groups, rural Telangana, 2011-12

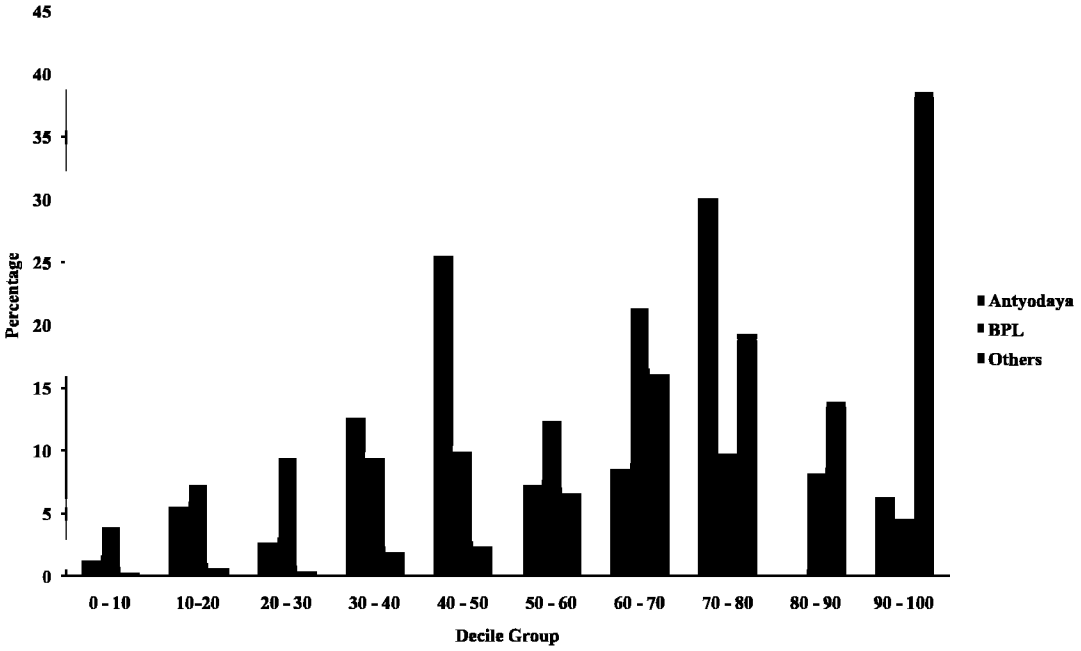
Decile group	Type of ration card			No ration card
	Antyodaya	BPL	Others	
0 – 10	21.8	16.0	1.3	3.8
10 – 20	14.2	14.7	3.8	9.2
20 – 30	10.9	15.1	13.6	1.8
30 – 40	25.8	13.1	2.6	12.2
40 – 50	0.8	13.9	16.0	5.1
50 - 60	4.7	10.9	18.6	11.7
60 - 70	1.8	6.2	14.4	13.5
70 - 80	5.1	6.1	16.0	15.9
80 - 90	0.0	2.6	8.4	2.7
90 - 100	15.0	1.2	5.3	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.35 discusses the access to PDS in urban Telangana. It shows that exclusion and inclusion errors are relatively more serious here. Antyodaya cards meant for the poorest of the poor are cornered by the middle and upper section in urban Telangana. Roughly 36.4 per cent of Antyodaya cards are with the top 30 per cent of households, while the middle 40 per cent report 41.3 per cent of all Antyodaya cards in urban Telangana (Figure 6.8).

Further, 23 per cent of all BPL cards are with the top 30 per cent of households. Of households that report not having ration cards, 7.3 per cent are 'poor' households in the bottom 30 per cent MPCE decile groups.

Figure 6.8 : Access to type of cards across decile groups in Telangana 2011-12



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.35: Distribution of households by access and types of cards across decile groups,urban Telangana, 2011-12

Decile group	Type of ration card			No ration card
	Antyodaya	BPL	Others	
0 – 10	1.3	4.4	0.3	4.0
10 – 20	5.5	7.8	0.7	1.9
20 – 30	2.7	9.9	0.4	1.4
30 – 40	12.6	9.9	1.9	3.5
40 – 50	25.5	10.4	2.3	2.6
50 – 60	7.3	12.8	6.6	6.6
60 – 70	8.5	21.8	16.1	7.0
70 – 80	30.1	9.8	19.3	15.0
80 – 90	0.0	8.6	14.0	34.9
90 – 100	6.3	4.6	38.5	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.36: Distribution of households by religion and access to PDS across decile groups, Telangana, 2011-12

Decile group	Religion											
	Hindus				Muslims				Other minorities			
	Type of ration card			No ration card	Type of ration card			No ration card	Type of ration card			No ration card
	Antyodaya	BPL	Others		Antyodaya	BPL	Others		Antyodaya	BPL	Others	
0 - 10	18.5	13.6	0.7	4.3	8.2	13.5	0.0	1.7	28.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
10 - 20	12.7	13.4	1.4	3.1	11.5	11.3	0.8	6.5	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0
20 - 30	7.9	13.9	3.5	1.3	29.9	14.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	7.9
30 - 40	24.3	11.8	2.3	5.1	13.1	14.7	1.3	7.3	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0
40 - 50	4.2	13.3	4.9	2.6	23.8	11.2	4.2	8.3	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0
50 - 60	3.9	11.4	9.4	8.0	13.6	9.9	4.3	2.6	71.6	16.2	22.4	17.4
60 - 70	3.3	9.0	9.8	7.6	0.0	17.5	33.3	11.7	0.0	2.5	33.6	19.2
70 - 80	10.7	7.2	22.8	15.0	0.0	5.5	7.8	12.6	0.0	1.9	0.3	33.0
80 - 90	0.0	4.3	10.3	30.1	0.0	1.0	20.9	18.6	0.0	3.2	21.2	1.0
90 - 100	14.5	2.1	35.0	22.8	0.0	0.9	27.2	28.7	0.0	4.1	22.6	21.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.37: Distribution of households by social groups and access to PDS across decile groups, Telangana, 2011-12

Decile group	Social Groups															
	STs				SCs				OBCs				Others			
	Type of ration card			No. ration card	Type of ration card			No. ration card	Type of ration card			No. ration card	Type of ration card			No. ration card
	Antyodaya	BPL	Others		Antyodaya	BPL	Others		Antyodaya	BPL	Others		Antyodaya	BPL	Others	
0 – 10	47.4	19.7	0.0	36.1	19.9	21.4	0.0	13.9	18.5	11.9	0.6	1.3	4.2	6.0	0.4	0.7
10 – 20	18.7	19.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	13.2	3.9	4.4	17.6	13.1	1.4	3.5	6.7	8.5	0.5	2.9
20 – 30	0.0	14.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	3.8	15.5	13.4	3.9	1.5	0.0	11.6	2.0	0.4
30 – 40	6.5	9.9	26.5	29.4	59.1	13.0	8.5	11.7	17.5	13.3	1.2	2.5	6.7	9.7	0.8	4.6
40 – 50	7.4	17.9	22.7	7.1	1.8	12.9	1.0	5.0	5.2	11.0	3.0	2.3	10.6	18.9	6.5	3.1
50 – 60	1.8	4.0	0.0	7.6	9.0	9.7	18.1	9.2	5.7	12.5	12.0	9.0	0.0	13.5	3.5	4.6
60 – 70	0.0	8.9	6.7	9.6	5.6	2.8	1.8	12.9	3.3	11.3	14.0	7.2	0.0	11.5	20.7	7.9
70 – 80	18.2	2.6	6.5	1.2	4.6	3.5	11.5	11.6	13.5	7.5	31.2	19.3	0.0	11.5	7.4	10.9
80 – 90	0.0	0.4	17.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	18.1	25.6	0.0	4.0	10.8	29.0	0.0	4.9	14.2	31.2
90 – 100	0.0	2.7	17.4	7.8	0.0	0.3	36.9	1.9	3.2	1.8	21.9	24.2	71.8	3.9	43.9	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.36 presents the access to PDS by religion of the households. The percentage of households that do not have a ration card does not vary much across religious groups, and remains in the range of 8 to 9 per cent across Hindus, Muslims and other minorities. However, the percentage of households with Antyodaya cards among the top 30 per cent of decile groups is seen only among the Hindus and is as high as 25.2 per cent. The percentage of households with BPL cards, among the top 30 per cent of households, is also highest among Hindus at 13.6 per cent.

Having analysed access to ration cards across households in Telangana, the discussion below focuses on the variation in access to quantity of grains and kerosene among households. Table 6.38 presents the average quantity consumed per capita, per 30 days, across different households. In Telangana, which has a predominantly rice eating population, the consumption of rice accounts for 85 to 93 per cent of total cereal consumption across households. On an average, 25 per cent of rice consumption per capita per 30 days is met by the PDS. This percentage is highest among ST households at 33 per cent, followed by SC households at 29 per cent. The average quantity of rice consumed as well as the average quantity accessed via PDS remains highest among ST households.

Table 6.38: Average quantity consumed in 30 days (in kg or in lts) by socio-religious groups and habitation in Telangana, 2011-12

Social Groups/ Religion/ Habitation	PDS Rice	Non-PDS Rice	PDS Wheat	Non-PDS Wheat	Total Cereals	PDS Kerosene	Non-PDS Kerosene
STs	3.65	7.57	0.02	0.17	12.89	0.46	0.08
SCs	3.03	7.30	0.01	0.30	11.07	0.37	0.11
OBCs	2.69	7.96	0.01	0.45	11.59	0.32	0.10
Other castes	1.84	8.00	0.02	0.85	11.51	0.18	0.04
Hindus	2.70	7.93	0.01	0.44	11.72	0.32	0.07
Muslims	2.26	7.10	0.02	0.88	10.85	0.23	0.14
Other minorities	1.88	7.89	0.06	0.43	10.64	0.26	0.53
Rural Telangana	3.60	7.84	0.02	0.31	12.42	0.45	0.07
Urban Telangana	1.24	7.83	0.01	0.75	10.42	0.11	0.10
Total	2.64	7.84	0.02	0.49	11.60	0.31	0.09

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.37 presents access to ration cards by social groups. Thirty six per cent of ST households that report not having a ration card are in the lowest decile group, while the corresponding percentage for SCs is 14 per cent. This suggests that the poorest of the poor among STs find it relatively more difficult to access ration cards compared to other social groups. However, nearly two thirds of all Antyodaya card holders among ST households are in the bottom 30 per cent while the corresponding proportion among SCs is just one fifth. This indicates that the appropriation of special subsidies of Antyodaya, by the relatively richer sections, is higher among SCs than STs.

Average consumption of rice per capita per 30 days is 10.48 kg in Telangana state as a whole. In rural Telangana, the average consumption is relatively higher at 11.44 kg/capita/30 days while the corresponding figure is 9.07 kg in urban Telangana. In rural Telangana, 31 per cent of the average rice consumption is met by PDS, whereas in urban Telangana just about 14 per cent of total consumption is met by PDS.

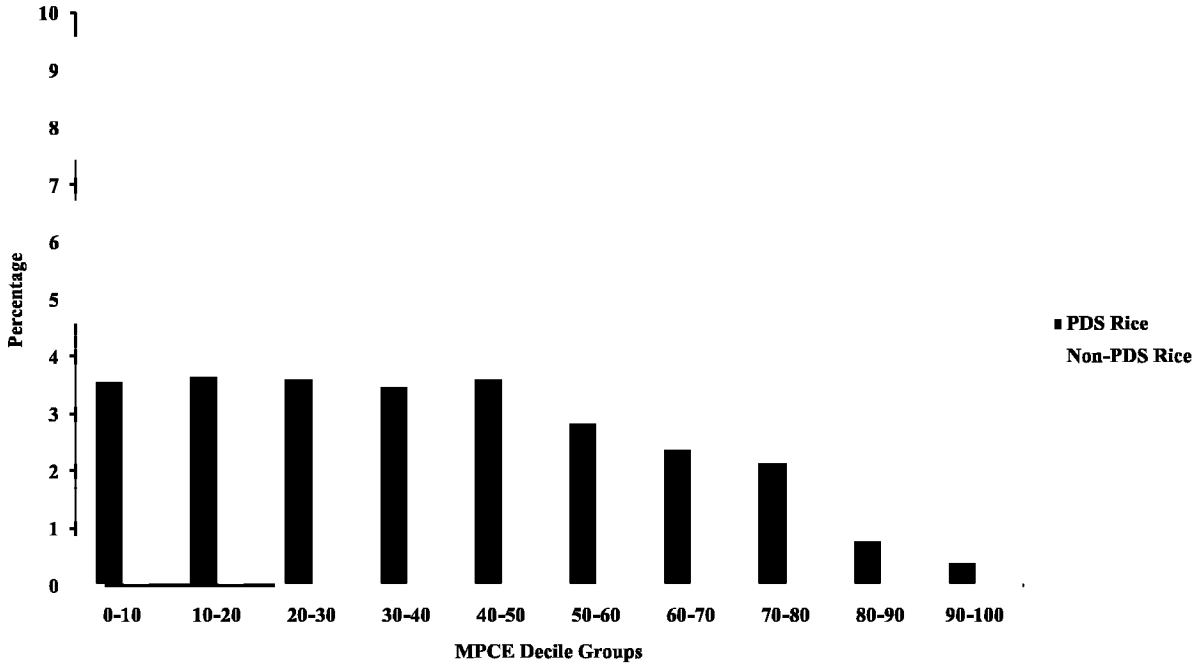
Among religious groups, 25 per cent of the total quantity of rice consumed by Hindus and 24 per cent of that of Muslims is met by PDS. The average quantity of rice consumption is highest among Hindus at 10.63 kg/capita/30 days of which on an average, 2.7 kg/capita/30 days is accessed via the PDS.

On an average, the contribution of the PDS accounts for about one fifth to one third to total cereal consumption. However, in the case of kerosene, PDS accounts for a much larger share of total consumption. On an average, 78 per cent of the total kerosene consumption is accessed from the PDS. That is, of the 0.4 lt/capita of kerosene consumed over 30 days, 0.31 lt/capita is from the PDS. As in the case of cereals, in kerosene too the contribution of PDS to total consumption is higher among ST households. However, among religious groups, Hindus meet a larger percentage of their total kerosene consumption from the PDS. Hindus consume 0.39 lt/capita over 30 days of which 0.32 lt/capita is accessed from the PDS. The total kerosene consumption is not much lower for Muslims—0.37 lt/capita—but only 0.23 lt/capita of kerosene is accessed from the PDS. Consumption of kerosene by households across the rural and urban areas shows that the level of consumption as well as the contribution from PDS is lower among urban households.

Table 6.39 presents the contribution of PDS to total consumption across households belonging to different MPCE decile groups. The per capita average consumption of rice, for 30 days, among the lowest decile group at 9.42 kg is lower than the state average of 10.48 kg (Figure 6.9).

However, the contribution of PDS is highest among this category of households at 38 per cent of the total quantity of rice consumed. In regard to kerosene too, the percentage contribution of PDS is highest among households in the bottom 30 per cent of the decile groups at 87 to 88 per cent.

Figure 6.9 : Quantity consumption in MPCE decile groups from PDS and Non PDS



Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.39: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average Quantity Consumed in 30 days (kg/capia or ltr/capita)						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.55	5.86	0.01	0.15	9.89	0.39	0.05
10-20	3.65	6.68	0.03	0.24	11.03	0.39	0.06
20-30	3.61	7.44	0.03	0.27	12.05	0.4	0.06
30-40	3.47	7.35	0.02	0.33	11.89	0.44	0.07
40-50	3.59	7.79	0.02	0.37	12.52	0.35	0.11
50-60	2.82	8.03	0.01	0.44	11.77	0.36	0.15
60-70	2.38	8.61	0.01	0.76	12.27	0.32	0.15
70-80	2.14	9.44	0	0.68	12.90	0.28	0.12
80-90	0.77	8.23	0	0.6	10.34	0.09	0.07
90-100	0.39	8.96	0	1.04	11.40	0.06	0.03
Total	2.64	7.84	0.02	0.49	11.60	0.31	0.09

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.40: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, rural Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average quantity consumed in 30 days (in kg or in lt)						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.90	5.66	0.02	0.14	10.05	0.40	0.05
10-20	3.49	6.54	0.01	0.21	10.60	0.39	0.04
20-30	4.01	7.12	0.04	0.21	11.89	0.44	0.03
30-40	3.75	7.89	0.02	0.22	12.76	0.44	0.05
40-50	4.01	7.11	0.03	0.30	12.21	0.46	0.06
50-60	3.68	7.85	0.01	0.24	12.80	0.50	0.09
60-70	3.65	7.86	0.03	0.38	12.51	0.40	0.11
70-80	3.27	8.23	0.01	0.35	12.42	0.46	0.08
80-90	3.80	9.99	0.01	0.40	14.72	0.65	0.08
90-100	2.46	10.16	0.01	0.63	14.22	0.33	0.14
Total	3.60	7.84	0.02	0.31	12.42	0.45	0.07

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.41: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, urban Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average Quantity Consumed in 30 days (in kg or in lt)						
	PDS Rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	2.54	5.71	0.05	0.30	8.85	0.27	0.13
10-20	2.60	7.08	0.03	0.52	10.56	0.21	0.10
20-30	2.41	7.61	0.01	0.53	10.89	0.22	0.24
30-40	1.79	7.58	0.02	0.87	10.73	0.20	0.17
40-50	0.96	8.77	0.00	1.08	11.29	0.07	0.24
50-60	1.28	9.05	0.01	0.71	11.65	0.08	0.03
60-70	0.34	8.95	0.00	0.77	10.96	0.02	0.08
70-80	0.30	6.49	0.00	0.44	7.84	0.01	0.00
80-90	0.10	9.18	0.00	1.25	11.63	0.01	0.04
90-100	0.02	7.97	0.01	1.01	9.84	0.00	0.01
Total	1.24	7.83	0.01	0.75	10.42	0.11	0.10

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Tables 6.40 and 6.41 clearly bring out the importance of PDS for consumption of rice, particularly among the poorest of the poor households. On an average, 40 per cent of the total quantity of rice consumed by persons in the lowest decile group is accessed from PDS in rural Telangana. The corresponding percentage is 31 per cent in urban Tamil Nadu. The dependence on PDS for rice among the top decile group is as high as 19.49 per cent, while in urban Telangana it is negligible. That is, the infiltration of the better off sections in the PDS system is more of a problem in rural Telangana.

With regard to contribution of PDS to average consumption of kerosene, nearly 90 per cent of the kerosene quantity consumed among the bottom 30 per cent of MPCE classes is from the PDS, in rural Telangana. In urban Telangana too, PDS accounts for a high percentage: 68 per cent for the lowest decile group.

The contribution of PDS to the consumption of rice and kerosene among ST households in the rural and urban areas of Telangana was discussed above. Table 6.42 provides the details of ST households, across MPCE classes, and their dependence on PDS for rice and kerosene consumption. The average quantity of rice consumed by persons in the lowest decile group is the lowest at 8.88 kg/capita/30 days, among STs. For persons in the bottom 30 per cent of MPCE decile groups, more than one third of their rice consumption comes from the PDS. The dependence on the PDS remains substantial across all decile groups and is close to one third even for the top 30 per cent among STs. With regard to kerosene, the actual quantity consumed as well as the quantity accessed from PDS is relatively higher for persons in the top deciles in comparison to the bottom deciles of MPCE, among STs.

From Table 6.43, it is clear that among SC households too, persons in the bottom-most MPCE decile group have the lowest average per capita consumption of rice at 8.73 kg/30 days. However, the contribution of PDS to the consumption requirements of the lowest decile is the highest at 36.2 per cent, among SCs. For kerosene, across all classes, the dependence on

Table 6.42: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, Scheduled Tribes, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average Quantity Consumed in 30 days (in kg or in lt)for STs						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.17	5.71	0.00	0.09	9.35	0.32	0.01
10-20	3.74	6.07	0.03	0.18	11.02	0.56	0.07
20-30	3.59	8.16	0.07	0.17	13.61	0.42	0.06
30-40	3.02	8.72	0.00	0.24	14.10	0.31	0.09
40-50	4.42	7.15	0.03	0.21	14.44	0.46	0.13
50-60	3.43	9.60	0.00	0.13	14.04	1.25	0.33
60-70	4.16	9.65	0.04	0.19	15.31	0.60	0.01
70-80	3.59	12.67	0.02	0.28	17.97	0.10	0.34
80-90	2.26	12.11	0.00	0.35	16.08	0.10	0.00
90-100	3.88	10.04	0.00	0.24	17.68	0.47	0.00
Total	3.65	7.57	0.02	0.17	12.89	0.46	0.08

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.43: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, Scheduled Castes, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average Quantity Consumed in 30 days (kg or ltr) for SCs						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.16	5.57	0.00	0.09	9.04	0.44	0.09
10-20	3.35	7.40	0.01	0.28	11.40	0.35	0.14
20-30	3.59	7.28	0.02	0.29	12.24	0.38	0.02
30-40	3.87	7.25	0.02	0.24	11.71	0.46	0.09
40-50	4.39	8.13	0.00	0.26	13.39	0.66	0.03
50-60	2.81	8.28	0.02	0.37	11.68	0.47	0.18
60-70	1.51	9.29	0.00	0.46	11.57	0.14	0.53
70-80	2.24	8.31	0.00	0.78	11.80	0.16	0.13
80-90	1.33	6.50	0.02	0.23	8.28	0.10	0.05
90-100	0.24	9.34	0.01	1.05	11.46	0.02	0.01
Total	3.03	7.30	0.01	0.30	11.07	0.37	0.11

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

PDS is very high and for the lowest decile group 83 per cent of the kerosene consumption requirement is met by PDS among the SCs.

Tables 6.44 and 6.45 provide details on consumption of cereals and kerosene across different MPCE decile groups among OBCs and 'Others'. Average per capita consumption of rice among the bottom-most decile group among OBC, is much higher at 9.98 kg compared to the corresponding level among STs and SCs. That is, while in general, the average rice consumption levels of OBCs are better than that of STs and SCs, the picture is so even when we consider the poorest of the poor in the bottom-most decile group. This finding brings out the larger extent of consumption deprivation faced by the poorest among STs and SCs compared to OBCs. The consumption pattern exhibited by 'Others' is similar to that of OBCs.

Table 6.44: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, OBCs, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average quantity consumed in 30 days (kg or ltr) for OBCs						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.89	6.09	0.01	0.19	10.55	0.41	0.04
10-20	3.83	6.44	0.04	0.20	10.85	0.38	0.03
20-30	3.76	7.49	0.03	0.25	12.00	0.42	0.07
30-40	3.60	7.50	0.02	0.33	12.00	0.48	0.03
40-50	3.61	8.23	0.02	0.34	12.61	0.32	0.15
50-60	2.81	8.31	0.01	0.39	11.93	0.34	0.15
60-70	2.49	8.74	0.01	0.77	12.42	0.33	0.16
70-80	1.79	9.76	0.01	0.62	12.71	0.31	0.14
80-90	0.71	7.25	0.00	0.55	9.11	0.10	0.12
90-100	0.20	9.50	0.01	0.81	11.33	0.03	0.05
Total	2.69	7.96	0.01	0.45	11.59	0.32	0.10

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.45: Classification of households by average consumption across decile Groups, 'Others', Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average wuantity consumed in 30 days (kg or ltr) for Others						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.54	5.64	0.07	0.22	9.74	0.27	0.04
10-20	2.95	7.81	0.01	0.48	11.47	0.28	0.10
20-30	2.97	6.87	0.02	0.40	10.70	0.32	0.05
30-40	2.60	5.86	0.02	0.50	10.06	0.34	0.19
40-50	2.57	7.04	0.05	0.61	10.66	0.16	0.04
50-60	2.74	6.46	0.02	0.74	10.82	0.19	0.12
60-70	1.88	7.83	0.03	0.99	11.27	0.26	0.04
70-80	3.08	8.53	0.00	0.87	13.43	0.27	0.01
80-90	0.58	10.68	0.00	0.86	13.33	0.08	0.01
90-100	0.40	8.34	0.00	1.30	11.12	0.07	0.01
Total	1.84	8.00	0.02	0.85	11.51	0.18	0.04

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.46: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, Hindu, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average Quantity Consumed in 30 days (kg or ltr) for Hindus						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.53	5.90	0.01	0.15	9.90	0.41	0.05
10-20	3.70	6.58	0.03	0.21	10.97	0.40	0.05
20-30	3.61	7.63	0.02	0.25	12.24	0.42	0.06
30-40	3.52	7.46	0.02	0.29	12.01	0.42	0.04
40-50	3.62	8.06	0.03	0.33	12.81	0.36	0.09
50-60	2.84	8.23	0.01	0.40	11.97	0.38	0.14
60-70	2.61	9.07	0.01	0.64	12.84	0.34	0.11
70-80	2.17	9.50	0.01	0.65	12.98	0.30	0.06
80-90	0.83	8.12	0.00	0.55	10.21	0.10	0.08
90-100	0.46	9.00	0.00	0.97	11.47	0.07	0.03
Total	2.70	7.93	0.01	0.44	11.72	0.32	0.07

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Tables 6.46 to 6.48 provide an average quantity of cereals and kerosene consumed by persons from different religious groups across the ten MPCE groups. The level of rice consumption and pattern of dependence on PDS for rice do not vary greatly across the three religious groups Hindus, Muslims and 'other minorities', particularly among the bottom 30 per cent of MPCE classes. However, the contribution from PDS for rice consumption among the top three deciles is highest among Hindus, followed by Muslims, and is relatively low in 'other minorities'. With respect to kerosene, the average per capita consumption of 'other minorities' is highest compared to Hindus and Muslims. But when the bottom-most decile is considered, Hindus report a higher consumption level of kerosene at 0.46 lt/capita/30 days. But across all decile groups, in all three religious communities considered here, there is a substantial dependence on the PDS.

Table 6.47: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, Muslims, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average Quantity Consumed in 30 days (kg or ltr) for Muslims						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.72	5.40	0.04	0.15	9.75	0.20	0.03
10-20	3.20	7.73	0.01	0.49	11.65	0.30	0.11
20-30	3.75	6.17	0.11	0.46	10.93	0.29	0.06
30-40	3.06	6.74	0.01	0.61	11.13	0.54	0.27
40-50	3.32	5.67	0.00	0.74	10.30	0.25	0.02
50-60	2.86	6.25	0.02	0.91	10.51	0.28	0.11
60-70	1.74	6.95	0.00	1.24	10.46	0.27	0.16
70-80	2.14	8.39	0.00	1.11	12.01	0.16	0.73
80-90	0.25	8.93	0.00	1.01	11.26	0.03	0.01
90-100	0.05	8.55	0.00	1.48	10.98	0.00	0.03
Total	2.26	7.10	0.02	0.88	10.85	0.23	0.14

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

Table 6.48: Classification of households by average consumption across decile groups, other minorities, Telangana, 2011-12

MPCE decile Groups	Average Quantity Consumed in 30 days (kg or ltr) for Other Minorities						
	PDS rice	Non-PDS rice	PDS wheat	Non-PDS wheat	Total cereals	PDS kerosene	Non-PDS kerosene
0-10	3.91	10.82	0.00	0.14	15.96	0.43	0.00
10-20	3.24	6.28	0.02	0.22	10.24	0.31	0.44
20-30	2.71	5.25	0.05	0.32	8.51	0.19	0.00
30-40	3.75	6.46	0.00	0.42	11.14	0.83	0.02
40-50	3.79	5.92	0.00	0.29	10.13	0.72	1.93
50-60	2.02	6.66	0.04	0.20	9.12	0.19	0.84
60-70	0.39	8.91	0.35	0.34	10.41	0.00	1.38
70-80	0.89	11.41	0.00	0.46	13.12	0.03	0.00
80-90	0.16	11.27	0.00	0.70	12.44	0.02	0.00
90-100	0.00	9.63	0.00	1.03	11.37	0.00	0.16
Total	1.88	7.89	0.06	0.43	10.64	0.26	0.53

Source: Unit Level Data, Consumer Expenditure, 68th Round, NSSO, 2011-12

11. Concluding observations

The major observations from the discussion are the following:

- The magnitude of poverty, seen in terms of monthly per capita consumption expenditure, in Telangana is relatively larger (i) among ST and SC households compared to other caste groups; (ii) among rural households in comparison with urban households; (iii) among Hindu households compared to Muslims and other minorities.
- On an average, nearly four fifths of households have access to PDS.
- Among the 'poor' households (households in the first three decile classes) the most economically disadvantaged households that figure in the first decile group are also the ones that find it hard to access PDS. Around 36 per cent of ST households that report not having a ration card are in the bottom-most decile group while the corresponding percentage for SCs is 14 per cent.
- It is seen that 20 per cent of all households that have access to PDS in Telangana are households that may be considered well-off households (the top three decile classes);
- In Telangana, which has a predominantly rice eating population, the consumption of rice accounts for 85 to 93 per cent of total cereal consumption across households. On an average, 25 per cent of rice consumption per capita per 30 days is met by the PDS. This percentage is highest among ST households at 33 per cent, followed by SC households at 29 per cent.
- The per capita average consumption of rice, for 30 days, among the bottom-most decile group at 9.42 kg is lower than the state average of 10.48 kg.
- In the case of kerosene, PDS accounts for a much larger share of total consumption. On an average, 78 per cent of the total kerosene consumption is accessed from the PDS.

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HEALTH STATUS IN TELANGANA

7

HEALTH STATUS IN TELANGANA

D. Shyjan, TD Simon

1. Introduction

The objective of the World Health Organisation (WHO), to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, confirms the importance of the access to all health facilities for all socio-economic strata. In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to first analyse existing health systems and institutional structure as well as estimate the projected health situation. This chapter maps the health status in Telangana state, with a focus on morbidity patterns, their socio-economic determinants, hospitalisation, cost of healthcare and maternal and child health.

The unit level data of National Sample Survey Organisation's 71st Round 'Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health' (2014) is the main data source. The sample includes 6,582 respondents from Telangana drawn equally from rural and urban areas. The information from District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHFS), Census of India and NFHS has also been used for the analysis.

Logistic regression analysis, ratios and percentages have been used extensively to capture the social, spatial, gender and economic dimensions of reported health status. The morbidity pattern is discussed under six major heads of socio economic variables: social group, place of residence, Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE), household size, sex and age group. A comparative analysis between Telangana and all India averages is presented in order to situate the socio-economic position of the state.

This chapter has seven sections: introduction to health systems in Telangana; basic health status of the Telangana, including the status of women and children; maternal and child health; morbidity, hospitalisation and health expenditure; preference of health care institutions; system of medicine; and insurance coverage. An attempt has also been made to estimate the overall health of Telangana by constructing a health deficiency index.

2. Public health care in Telangana

Health status has been widely considered as a development indicator that reflects a variety of socio-economic factors including the level of income, standard of living, housing, sanitation, water supply, education, employment, health awareness, personal hygiene and so on. It also reflects the way existing institutional arrangements address different types of health requirements, the level of availability, accessibility and affordability of health care delivery services (Nanda and Ali 2006).

The relationship between health status and standard of living has been widely discussed in development literature. Studies have identified a two-way causal relationship between economic growth and health status. For instance, economic growth enables higher health expenditure, and a healthy labour force contributes to economic growth. In other contexts, illhealth may cause higher out-of-pocket expenditure that leads to impoverishment and indebtedness. Factors such as income, education and medical inputs have also been found to exert a positive impact on health.

Compared to other areas, health remains one where India has achieved modest success in terms of commonly accepted parameters. At the same time, there exist sharp variation across states, between rural and urban areas, and along lines of gender, class, social and religious groups (Chaudhuri et. al. 2015; Mukherjee 2015). Over the years, there has been a gradual decline in India's budgetary allocations in health sector and growth of private financing. As a result, India experienced sharp increase in the 'out-of-pocket' private expenditure (at rate of 12.5 percent) during 1995-96 to 2004 period (Bhat 1999; Chaudhuri et. al. 2015).

In the case of Telangana state, its performance in health sector remains relatively poor, despite governmental recognition of the importance of issues related to public health care delivery services. For instance, the budget speech of the finance minister of the state (2016-17) admits the fact that 'even poor patients hesitate taking treatment in government hospitals. We want to change this so that the poor on their own prefer government to private hospitals' (Government of Telangana 2016d: 18).

Government expenditure on medical and public healthcare can be taken as a proxy indicator for mapping the strategy followed in this sector. As per the 2016-17 budget allocation, 'Medicine and Public Health' is one of the few areas where the state increased its budgetary allocation. Compared

Table 7.1: Government spending in health sector, Telangana (Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Accts 2014-15	R.E 2015-16	B.E 2016-17
Urban Health Services	1,131.51	1,479.43	3,246.06
a. Allopathy	1,082.79	1,336.04	3,155.81
b. Other Systems of Medicine	48.72	143.39	90.25
Rural Health Services	1,346.79	2,491.33	2,714.43
a. Allopathy	292.71	511.83	559.28
b. Other Systems of Medicine	15.98	47.95	47.82
Medical Education, Training & Research	154.3	276.47	210.66
Public Health	146.77	394.59	495.22
General	71.63	93.66	230.4
Family Welfare	665.4	1,166.83	1,171.05
Total	2,478.30	3,970.76	5,960.49

Source: Government of Telangana (2016c)

to previous years, the amount proposed in the budget of 2016-17 for the health sector (Rs. 5967 crores) is significantly high. Details show that the increase in health expenditure is reflected in almost all key areas of public health (Table 7.1).

This pattern has direct impact on the public health infrastructure and provision of public health care services in the state. For instance, the number of sub centres, primary health centres and community health centres in the state of Telangana have been found to be lower than most of the southern states in the country (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Health institutions in southern states and Telangana, 2015

State	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
Andhra Pradesh	7659	1069	179
Karnataka	9264	2353	206
Kerala	4575	827	222
Tamil Nadu	8706	1372	385
Telangana	4863	668	114
All India	153655	25308	5396

Source : Government of India 2015

Within the state, we find sharp differences in the distribution of government medical facilities. The distribution of sub-centres, PHCs, CHCs, area hospitals and district hospitals, availability of facilities such as PP Units, UFWC and UHCs varies sharply across the districts. Except Adilabad and Warangal, all districts have district hospitals equipped to provide advanced treatment (Table 7.3). Largely, general hospitals and speciality hospitals functioning in the government sector are concentrated in the city of Hyderabad and a few districts like Warangal, Medak and Nalgonda. The figures show that 21 general hospitals (out of 108) and 10 speciality hospitals (out of 17) functioning in the government sector (allopathic) are located in Hyderabad. Compared to other districts, Warangal district has 12 general hospitals and 5 speciality hospitals to serve its population (Table 7.4).

Table 7.3: Distribution of health facilities in Telangana

District	Sub-Centres	PHCs	CHNCs	CHCs	PP Units[1]	UFWCs	UHCs	Area Hospitals	District Hospitals
Mahbubnagar	680	84	19	14	6	1	11	4	1
Ranga Reddy	399	52	11	9	2	2	5	4	1
Hyderabad	53	85	14	10	4	24	1	3	1
Medak	489	67	10	8	3	4	4	3	1
Nizamabad	412	40	14	14	2	5	10	3	1
Adilabad	470	72	17	13	3	4	12	6	0
Karimnagar	580	71	20	16	3	3	16	3	1
Warangal	605	75	16	14	4	5	12	4	0
Khammam	549	57	14	11	2	4	8	5	1
Nalgonda	626	72	15	5	4	3	8	7	1
State	4863	675	150	114	33	55	87	42	8

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Telangana
http://chfw.telangana.gov.in/getInfo.do (last accessed on 3rd March, 2017)

[1] To admit postpartum period or postnatal period - the period beginning immediately after the birth of a child and extending for about six weeks

Table 7.4: Government medical institutions in Telangana - 2014-15 (Allopathic)

District	General Hospitals	Hospitals for Special Treatment							Total Hospitals (2+9)
		Fever	T.B	Eye, ENT & Dental	Psycho social	IDCD & Cancer	Women & Child	Total (3 to 8)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adilabad	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11
Nizamabad	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Karimnagar	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Medak	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13
Hyderabad	21	1	1	2	1	1	4	10	31
Rangareddy	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Mahbubnagar	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Nalgonda	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Warangal	12	-	1	1	-	1	2	5	17
Khammam	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total	108	1	2	3	1	2	8	17	125

Source: Government of Telangana, (2016b)

Similarly, the availability of various medical facilities available in the government health sector (allopathic) has been found to be very high in Hyderabad and Warangal district. Thus, total number of PHCs, number of beds available (for men, women, children and common), number of dispensaries and number of regular doctors remain high in Hyderabad city and Warangal district. At the same time, districts like Nizamabad and Khammam have a very poor network of government medical institutions and public health care facilities. Although Rangareddy mirrors Hyderabad in many indicators such as education, income, housing etc, the public health care arrangements in this district follow a different pattern (Table 7.5). This is probably compensated by proximity to the city, and thereby greater access to the health care institutions available in the state capital.

Table 7.5: Government medical facilities in Telangana -2014-15 (Allopathic)

District	Primary Health	Beds Available for					Dispen-saries	Doctors	
		Men	Women	Children	Common	Total		Regular	Contract
Adilabad	72	179	1,411	80	124	1,794	2	152	103
Nizamabad	41	170	1,196	80	40	1,486	2	187	66
Karimnagar	71	-	1,616	-	-	1,616	2	198	55
Medak	69	-	1,394	-	100	1,494	8	256	34
Hyderabad	85	2,289	4,062	579	1,152	8,082	30	1,323	47
Rangareddy	48	-	978	-	10	988	10	161	27
Mahbubnagar	84	-	1,614	-	-	1,614	4	198	67
Nalgonda	74	-	1,454	-	-	1,454	4	222	30
Warangal	70	495	1,545	180	415	2,635	4	379	23
Khammam	57	-	1,332	-	-	1,332	4	156	58
Total	671	3,133	16,602	919	1,841	22,495	70	3,232	510

Source: Government of Telangana, (2016b)

In the case of other systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy (classified under Ayush) too, Hyderabad and Warangal account for the largest number of hospitals, beds available, doctors and patients treated in 2014-15 (Table 7.6 and Table 7.7).

These figures clearly show the regional disparity in the availability of public health care facilities across the districts of Telangana and the need for effective policy measures to widen the availability and access evenly.

Table 7.6: Government medical facilities in Telangana - 2014-15 (Ayurveda and Unani)

District	Ayurveda				Unani			
	Hospitals	Beds available	Doctors	Patients treated	Hospitals	Beds available	Doctors	Patients treated
Adilabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nizamabad	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	35,118
Karimnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medak	1	9	1	17,057	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	2	200	8	1,45,108	1	180	18	2,14,822
Rangareddy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahbubnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warangal	1	100	4	67,386	1	5	1	17,131
Khammam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	309	13	2,29,551	3	190	20	2,67,071

Source: Government of Telangana, (2016b)

Table 7.7: Government medical facilities in Telangana in 2014-15 (Homeopathy and Naturopathy)

District	Homeopathy				Naturopathy			
	Hospitals	Beds available	Doctors	Patients treated	Hospitals	Beds available	Doctors	Patients treated
Adilabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nizamabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karimnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	2	100	8	2,52,474	1	184	10	8,158
Rangareddy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahbubnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nalgonda	1	10	1	47,700	-	-	-	-
Warangal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khammam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	110	9	3,00,174	1	184	10	8,158

Source: Government of Telangana, (2016b)

Table 7.8: Building position of health institutions in Telangana

Type of Institutions	Sub-Centers	Primary Health Centres	Community Health Centres
Total number of institutions	4863	668	114
Govt. Building	2425	638	104
Rented Building	2438	30	10
Rent Free Panchayat / Vol. Society Building	0	0	0
Buildings under construction	255	40	0

Source: Government of India (2015). As on 2015

While looking at the physical condition of existing facilities in the government health care sector, we find that a large number sub centres (2438 out of 4863) are currently functioning in rented buildings. Comparative to this, most of the PHCs and CHCs are functioning in government's own buildings (Table 7.8). Similarly, we find shortage of personnel at various levels of government health care system. Although the state has surplus of health workers (female), doctors and health assistants (female) at PHCs, there are severe shortages of health assistants (male in PHCs); specialists like surgeons, obstetricians and gynaecologists, physicians, paediatricians and radiologists (in CHCs); pharmacists, laboratory technicians, nursing staff (in PHCs and CHCs); and Block Extension Educator (in PHCs) in the state (Table 7.9).

Table 7.9: Human resources in PHCs and CHCs in Telangana

Human Resources	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)
Health Worker [Female] / ANM at Sub-Centres and PHCs*	5531	9141	7705	1436
Doctors at PHCs (Allopathy) *	668	1318	1024	294
Health Assistants [Female] / LHV at PHCs*	668	1111	944	167
Health Assistant [Male] at PHCs*	668	0	0	0
Surgeons at CHCs*	114	71	14	57
Obstetricians & Gynaecologists at CHCs*	114	71	41	30
Physicians at CHCs*	114	71	28	43
Paediatricians at CHCs*	114	71	33	38
Radiographers at CHCs*	114	71	28	43
Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs*	782	928	691	237
Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs*	782	765	566	199
Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs**	1466	1666	1453	213
Block Extension Educator at PHCs	-	633	544	89

Note: As on 31st March, 2015.
*One per Primary Health Centre;
** One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre
Source: Government of India (2015).

The existing institutional arrangements in the public health sector partially address the requirement but remain inadequate for the provision of quality service to the entire population in the state. At the same time, providing health infrastructure and focusing on access may not ensure their effective use.

In general, there has been gradual improvement in some areas such as maternal care and related services (Table 7.10). At the same time, however, the government continues to face tremendous challenges in providing comprehensive health care evenly spread across location and social groups throughout the state.

3. Basic health status of Telangana

3.1. Sex ratio, mean age at marriage and sanitation facilities

a. Sex ratio

All the districts in Telangana register improvement in sex ratio from 2007-08 to 2012-13. During 2007-08, there was only one district with favourable female-male ratio in Telangana –Nizamabad. Now four districts, namely Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Khammam have a sex ratio higher than 1000. The highest ranking district in this regard continues to be Nizamabad and the lowest ranking continues to be Hyderabad (Table 7.11). *The improvement in sex ratio over this period is an indication of social progress, but it is important to see sex discrimination in terms of the lower female-male ratio that continues to prevail in most of the districts* (Figure 7.1).

b. Mean age at marriage

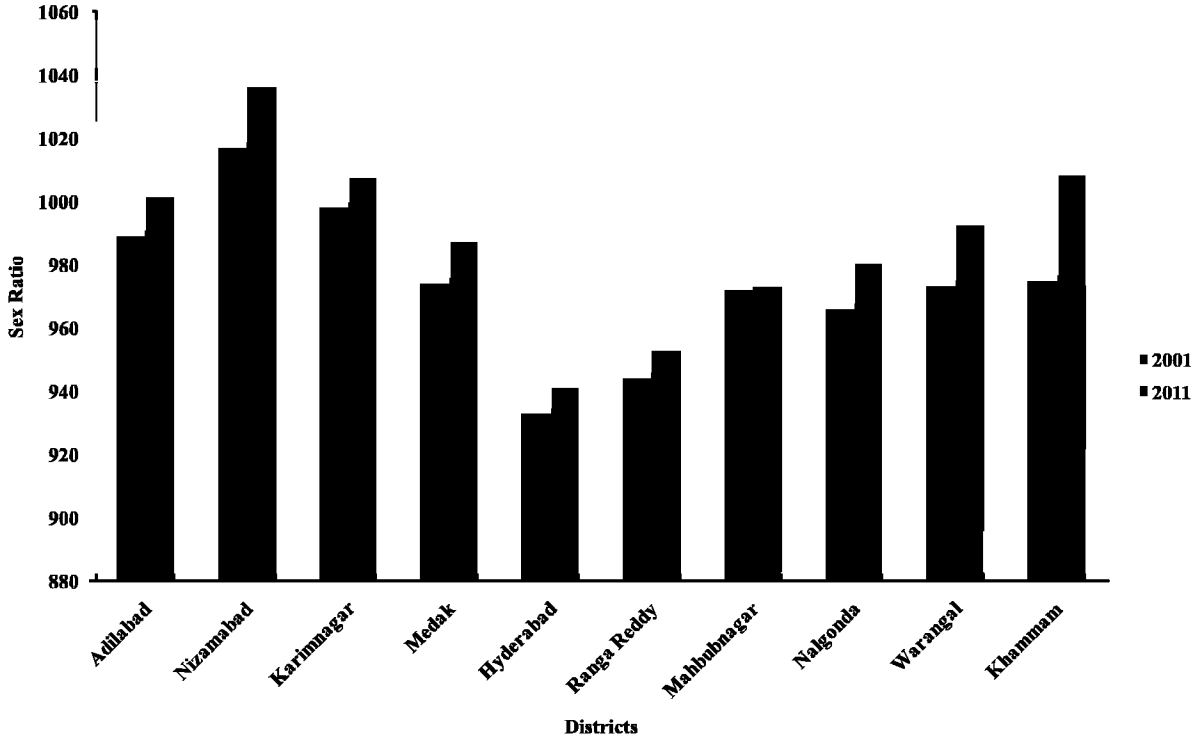
The mean age at marriage of girls ranged from 18.2 in Mahbubnagar to 21.7 in Hyderabad in 2007-08 (Table 7.11). In the case of the former about 47 per cent of the girls were married before legal age; but in Hyderabad the percentage is only 5 per cent. The situation improved greatly in 2012-13, wherein only 1.8 per cent of girls in Hyderabad were married below legal age and the highest percentage, 18 per cent, was found in Medak. All districts on the whole have registered improvement from 2007-08 to 2012-13, except Ranga Reddy district where a slight decline has been reported from 19.6 per cent in 2007-08 to 19.0 per cent in 2012-13.

Table 7.10: Health care service: Selected indicators in Telangana

Services	2013-14	2014-15
Outpatients	28795252	28739087
In Patients	1455907	1564100
ANCs registered	752545	798279
Total Deliveries	606331	611857
Institutional Deliveries	585801	596872
Share of Institutional deliveries (%)	97	97
Public Institutional Deliveries	263769	275167
Share of Public institutional deliveries (%)	44	45
Home Deliveries	20530	14985
Share of Home deliveries (%)	3	2
Full Immunizations	600501	620797
Sterilizations	214377	195479
108-Pregnant women transported	114660	106257

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Telangana
http://chfw.telangana.gov.in/getInfo.do (last accessed on 3rd March, 2017)

Figure 7.1: Sex ratio in Telangana by districts, 2001-2011



Source: Various reports of district and state levels of DLHFS-3 and DLHFS-4 Rounds (2007-08 and 2012-13)

Table 7.11: Sex ratio, mean age at marriage and sanitation facilities over the years in Telangana

Districts	Sex ratio		Mean age at marriage		Percentage of households with toilet facilities*	
	2001	2011	2007-08	2012-13	2007-08	2012-13
Adilabad	989	1003	18.7	20.7	25.3	36.4
Nizamabad	1,017	1038	19.2	20.5	37.7	60.1
Karimnagar	998	1009	19.5	20.2	36.9	74.5
Medak	974	989	19.1	19.3	34.5	65.3
Hyderabad	933	943	21.7	20.5	96.9	89.2
Ranga Reddy	944	955	19.6	19.0	70.4	64.3
Mahbubnagar	972	975	18.2	19.9	21.2	58.5
Nalgonda	966	982	18.3	19.3	29.1	63.3
Warangal	973	994	18.6	18.9	40.6	47.4
Khammam	975	1010	18.6	20.3	32.1	67.9

Note: *Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet
Source: Various reports of district and state levels of DLHFS-3 and DLHFS-4 Rounds (2007-08 and 2012-13)

c. Sanitation

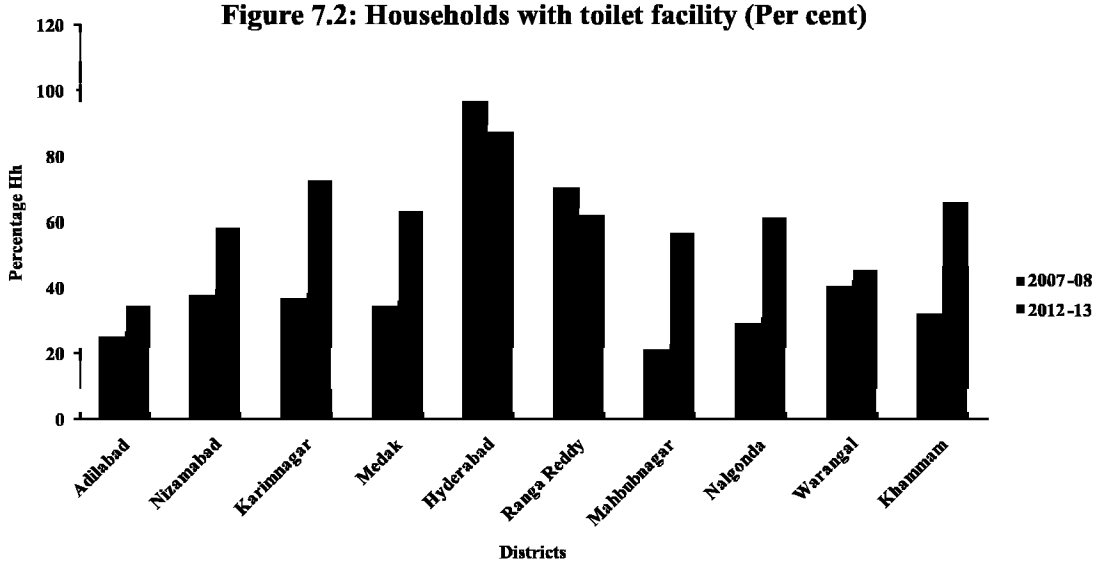
Only 55 per cent of the households in Telangana reported improved sanitation facilities during 2012-13 (DLHFS 4, 2014). However, compared to the previous survey period of 2007-08, the condition has improved significantly across districts. The highest percentage of sanitation coverage is registered in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts, and the lowest san in Adilabad and Warangal districts in 2012-13. *There is a small decline in the availability of improved sanitation facilities in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy from 2007-08 to 2012-13, the reasons for which have to be further investigated* (Figure 7.2).

d. Early age at marriage

In Telangana, NFHS 4 reported that about a quarter of the female respondents (25.7 per cent) aged between 20 to 24 years had been married before they reached 18 years. Mahbubnagar district had the highest number of respondents (45.6 per cent) who were married before age of 18, followed by Nalgonda district (36.8 per cent). The lowest number was reported in Nizamabad (10.5 per cent) (Table 7.12).

In Telangana, the percentage of women married before the age of 18 (who belonged to the age group of 20-24 years during the time of the survey)

Figure 7.2: Households with toilet facility (Per cent)



Source: Various reports of district and state levels of DLHFS-3 and DLHFS-4 Rounds (2007-08 and 2012-13)

Table 7.12: Age at marriage, family planning and role of health workers

District/State	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		Current use of family planning methods (currently married women aged 15-49 years) - any method method	Whether a health worker has ever spoken to female non-users about family planning (%)
	Rural	Total		
Adilabad	40.5	31.7	48.7	11.1
Nizamabad	33.3	10.5	55.8	11.3
Karimnagar	16.9	12.7	38.6	7.9
Medak	35.2	31.6	49.6	8.9
Hyderabad	10.5	10.5	55.8	11.3
Ranga Reddy	82.6	22.8	69.1	6.6
Mahbubnagar	51.6	45.6	64.3	12.4
Nalgonda	36.7	36.8	68.0	10.1
Warangal	34.7	27.7	50.8	8.8
Khammam	55.3	30.9	69.1	15.3
Telangana	35.0	25.7	57.2	9.7

Source: Various district and state level reports of NFHS-4 (2015-16)

is much higher in rural areas (about 35 per cent). In urban areas the corresponding percentage is 15.7. *This indicates the prevalence of early marriage system in Telangana, especially in the rural areas* (Figure 7.3).

e. Family planning and role of health workers

As far as current use of family planning methods (by currently married women aged 15–49 years) is concerned, more than half the respondents (57.2 per cent) reported using some sort of family planning. Khammam and Ranga Reddy districts report highest use of family planning methods (69.1 per cent) followed by Nalgonda district (68.0 per cent). But there are certain other districts like Karimnagar (38.6 per cent) and Adilabad (48.7 per cent), where use of family planning methods is comparatively lower (Table 7.12). The use of family planning methods is about 59 and 56 per cent in urban and rural areas respectively among the women in the age group 15-49 years.

According to NFHS-4 (2015-16), even though antenatal care is good among women in terms of their first visit, it is only 47 and 37 per cent respectively for urban and rural areas. Also, only around half of the pregnant women had consumed iron and/or folic acid for more than 100 days. With regard to health workers promoting family planning among female non-users, only a minority (9.7 percent) reported such an intervention. Although the rate is low, 15.1 per cent of the female non-users in Khammam district had been advised on family planning methods; the proportion is lowest in Ranga Reddy district (6.6 per cent). Only two-fifths of mothers (42.2 per cent) in the state had received ante-natal care, 29.3 per cent in Nalgonda district got the antenatal care, but this situation is comparatively better in Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts, where a significant proportion of mothers received antenatal care (62.6 per cent) followed by Warangal district (60.7 per cent) (Table 7.12).

f. Maternal and child health

While institutional births in Telangana are high (96 per cent in urban and 87 per cent in rural), institutional births in public facilities are very low: only 27 and 34 per cent for urban and rural areas respectively (NFHS 4, 2015-16) (Table 7.13). According to NSSO (2014) 71st round survey, the percentage distribution of women (aged 15-49 years) who gave birth to children in private hospitals is higher in Telangana both in rural (59.3 per cent) and urban areas (74.3 per cent), when compared to the all India average (22.5 per cent

Figure 7.3: Women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years

Source: Various district and state level reports of NFHS-4 (2015-16)

and 45.8 per cent respectively). The rate of utilisation of public hospitals for this purpose is very low in Telangana (29.4 per cent in rural and 22.5 per cent in urban) when compared to all India (41.4 per cent and 38.4 per cent respectively). It is to be noted that the rate of home births is very low in Telangana (2.2 per cent in rural and 1.6 per cent in urban) when compared to all India (19.9 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively) (Table 7.13).

This necessitates state policy oriented towards ensuring maternal and neo-natal care through public institutions.

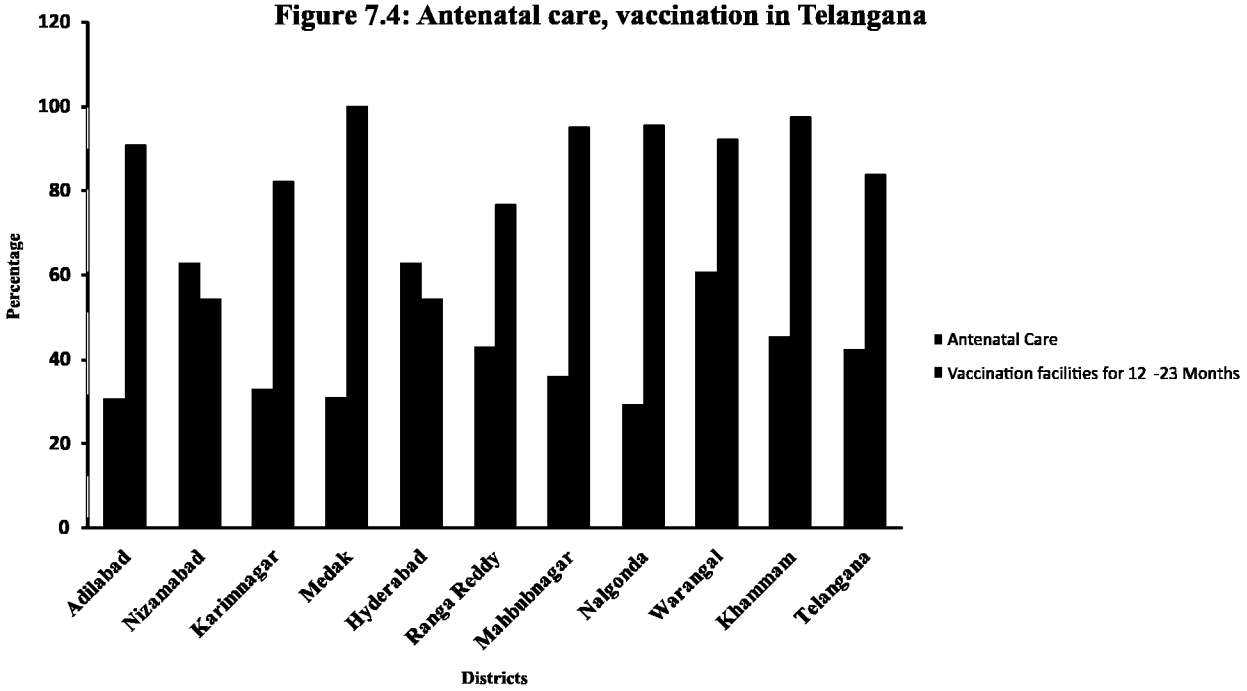
At the same time, it has to be noted that about 96 per cent of children aged between 12 to 23 months in rural Telangana had received most of their immunisation from public health facilities. The rate is, however, only 72 in urban Telangana. An important positive factor is that the percentage of children who were given immediate medical attention during illness is higher both in rural and urban Telangana (NHFS-4, 2015-16). But about 33 per cent of children under the age of 5 years were under-weight in rural Telangana; the proportion being lower in urban Telangana (22 per cent). Another alarming situation is that around 68 per cent of the children from the age of 6 to 59 months in rural Telangana are anaemic. The IMR is also a cause for concern. The rural IMR is 35 and urban IMR is 20. The situation of under-five mortality rate in Telangana is 38 in rural and 25 in urban (NFHS-4, 2015-16) (Figure 7.4).

Table 7.13: Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 by place of childbirth over the last 365 days (2014)

Telangana / All India	Rural / Urban	Percentage of women who gave birth in					
		HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospital	Private clinic	Private hospital	At home	All
Telangana	Rural	6.9	29.4	2.3	59.3	2.2	100.0
	Urban	0.6	22.5	0.8	74.5	1.6	100.0
All India	Rural	14.1	41.4	1.6	22.5	19.9	100.0
	Urban	3.3	38.4	1.7	45.8	10.5	100.0

* includes ANM/ASHA/AWW/dispensary/CHC/MMU
Source: Estimated from NSSO 71st Round Report, Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health, 2014

Figure 7.4: Antenatal care, vaccination in Telangana



Source: Various district and state level reports of NFHS-4 (2015-16)

g. Nutritional health of women

Body mass index (BMI) is indicative of nutritional health. Twenty three per cent of women in Telangana have a BMI below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2). Adilabad reported the highest incidence of women with low BMI at 35.1 per cent (Table 7.14). Fifty five per cent of pregnant women (15-49 years) in rural areas are anemic.

h. Vaccination from public health facility

A majority (84 per cent) of children in the age group 12-23 months had received most of their vaccinations from a public health facility. Vaccination coverage of infants in public health facilities in Medak district was 100 per cent. On the other hand, the rate of receiving vaccination is comparatively lower in Nizamabad district (54.3 per cent).

I. Prevalence of selected ailment (diarrhoea) among infants

With respect to occurrence of childhood diseases (aged < 5 years), 23.1 per cent of infants below the age of 5 years reportedly had diarrhoea in Telangana. The district-wise analysis shows that Adilabad district reported the lowest rate of diarrhoea (12.2 per cent), but in Medak district, it was relatively higher at 29.0 per cent.

3.2. Morbidity, hospitalisation and health expenditure

a. Morbidity

For the purpose of the present study, morbid persons are defined as the number of living persons reporting ailment (per 100 persons) during a 15-day reference period. It is reported that Telangana has higher morbidity in rural areas (9.7 per cent), than urban (9.5) as against the national pattern of 8.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent for rural and urban areas respectively. As far as morbidity is concerned, the morbidity is higher in rural Telangana than rural India, but the morbidity is lower in urban Telangana than urban India.

b. Hospitalisation

In the case of hospitalisation, rural Telangana reported a slightly higher proportion (4.8 per cent) than rural India, while urban Telangana reported the same rate of hospitalisation (4.9 per cent) as that of urban India (Table 7.15).

Table 7.14: Antenatal care, vaccination, prevalence of diarrhorea and Women's BMI

District/State	Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)	Children age12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2) 14 (%)
Adilabad	30.6	90.8	12.2	35.1
Nizamabad	62.6	54.3	12.9	12.9
Karimnagar	32.8	82.2	23.3	23.3
Medak	31.0	100.0	29.0	29.0
Hyderabad	62.6	54.3	12.9	12.9
Ranga Reddy	43.0	76.7	19.3	19.3
Mahbubnagar	36.0	95.0	28.3	28.3
Nalgonda	29.3	95.6	24.9	24.9
Warangal	60.7	92.3	24.3	24.3
Khammam	45.1	97.6	20.2	20.2
Telangana	42.2	83.7	23.1	23.1

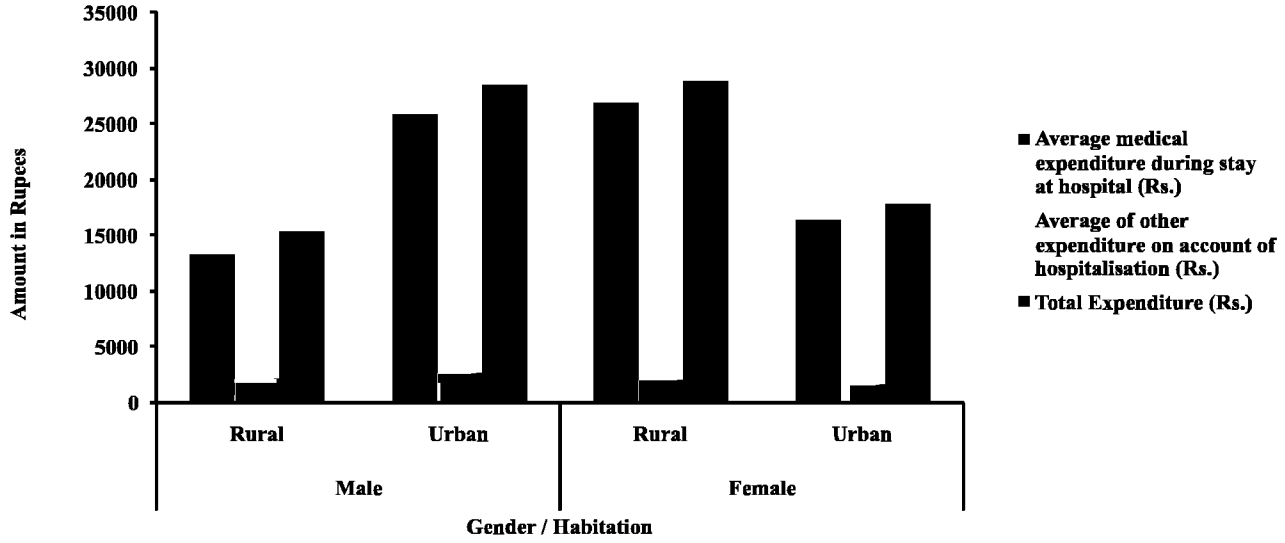
Source: Various district and state level reports of NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Table 7.15: Distribution of persons reporting ailment (PAP) and persons hospitalized in Telangana and all India (Percentage)

Telangana/ All India	Number of persons reporting ailment (percentage)		Number of persons hospitalised (percentage)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Telangana	9.7	9.5	4.8	4.9
All India	8.9	11.8	4.4	4.9

Source: Estimated from NSS 71st Round Report, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014.

Figure 7.5: Average medical and non-medical expenditure on account of hosptialisation in Telangana



Source: NSS 71st Round Report, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014

c. Medical expenditure

As far as medical expenditure is concerned, it was higher in rural Telangana (Rs. 21,683) than rural India (Rs. 16,956) with a 28 percentage point difference (Figure 7.5).

But the health expenditure is comparatively lower in urban Telangana (Rs. 22,584) than urban India (Rs. 26,455) with a 14 percentage point difference (Table 7.16).

The average cost of medical expenditure for treatment per childbirth is very high in Telangana, both in rural (Rs. 13,320) and urban areas (Rs.18, 969), when compared to all India (Rs.5,544 in rural India and Rs.11,685 in urban India) with a percentage difference of 140 points in rural and 62 points in urban areas (Table 7.17). *A major reason for the high health expenditure may be the higher prevalence of acute morbidity and the dependence of people on private hospitals for treatment.*

Table 7.16: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) on account of hospitalisation per hospitalisation case (EC) for Telangana and all India, gender and sector

Expenditure item	Sex	Telangana		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Average medical expenditure during stay at hospital (Rs.)	Male	13325	25946	17528	28165
	Female	26939	16350	12295	20754
	Total	19664	20617	14935	24436
Average of other expenditure on account of hospitalisation (Rs.)	Male	2068	2541	2199	2286
	Female	1963	1506	1841	1757
	Total	2019	1966	2021	2019
Total expenditure (Rs.)	Male	15393	28486	19727	30450
	Female	28902	17856	14136	22511
	Total	21683	22584	16956	26455

Source: NSS 71st Round Report, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014

Table 7.17: Average total medical expenditure (Rs.) for treatment per childbirth during stay at hospital (as inpatient) over last 365 days by type of hospital in Telangana and all India

System of medicine	Type of hospital	Telangana		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Allopathy	Public	1511	2433	1589	2114
	Private	20054	23215	14761	20320
	All	13320	18760	5547	11687
Other	Public	0	0	1235	3211
	Private	0	50000	26771	28678
	All	0	50000	4603	10397
All	Public	1511	2433	1587	2117
	Private	20054	23443	14778	20328
	All	13320	18969	5544	11685

Source: NSS 71st Round Report, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health*, 2014

3.3. Preference of health care institutions, system of medicine and insurance coverage

a. Preference of institutions

Preference of the place of treatment is one of the major reasons for higher health expenditure. In Telangana, a majority of the people go to private hospitals, and private doctors. Access to private institutions is comparatively higher in Telangana than the national level, while seeking health care in public hospitals or PHCs is comparatively lower when compared to the all India situation. Of those who prefer private hospitals, males (57.7 per cent) outnumber females (40.8 per cent) as against all India, which has rates of 24.3 per cent and 23.9 per cent respectively. In rural areas, the rate of persons using public hospitals is comparatively low in Telangana (28.6 per cent) when compared to all India (41.9 per cent). The same tendency can be seen in urban areas too. But in the case of utilising private hospitals, the rate is higher in Telangana, when compared to all India (Table 7.18).

b. Place of treatment

In rural areas of Telangana, only 29 per cent of those who were hospitalised were in public hospitals as compared to all India (41.9 per cent). The same tendency can also be seen in urban areas. In case of utilising private hospitals, the rate is higher in Telangana, when compared to all India (Table 7.19).

Table 7.18: Distribution of spells of ailment treated on medical advice over levels of care in Telangana and all India by gender (percentage)

Telangana/all India	Gender	HSC/PHC and others	Public hospital	Private doctor	Private hospital	Total
Telangana	Male	4.1	6.4	31.8	57.7	100.0
	Female	6.4	11.7	41.0	40.8	100.0
All India	Male	7.0	16.4	51.3	24.3	100.0
	Female	9.0	17.4	49.7	23.9	100.0

Source: Estimated from NSS 71st Round Report,
Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health, 2014

Table 7.19: Percentage distribution of hospitalisation cases (EC) during the last 365 days by type of hospital and gender, Telangana and all India

Telangana/ all India	Rural/ Urban	Percentage of hospitalised cases in						All
		Public hospital			Private hospital			
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
Telangana	Rural	14.8	13.9	28.6	38.7	32.7	71.4	100.0
	Urban	10.1	11.1	21.2	34.4	44.4	78.8	100.0
All India	Rural	20.1	21.8	41.9	30.3	27.8	58.1	100.0
	Urban	16.5	15.6	32.0	33.2	34.8	68.0	100.0

Source: Estimated from NSS 71st Round Report, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health*, 2014

c. Preference of health care system

In rural Telangana, almost all respondents (97 per cent of males and 98.7 per cent of females) resort to allopathy compared to the national average (90.6 and 88.7 per cent respectively) (Table 7.20). But in case of urban areas, a significant proportion of urban males (18 per cent) in Telangana resort to 'other' sources when compared to the all India situation (6.8 per cent).

d. Health coverage

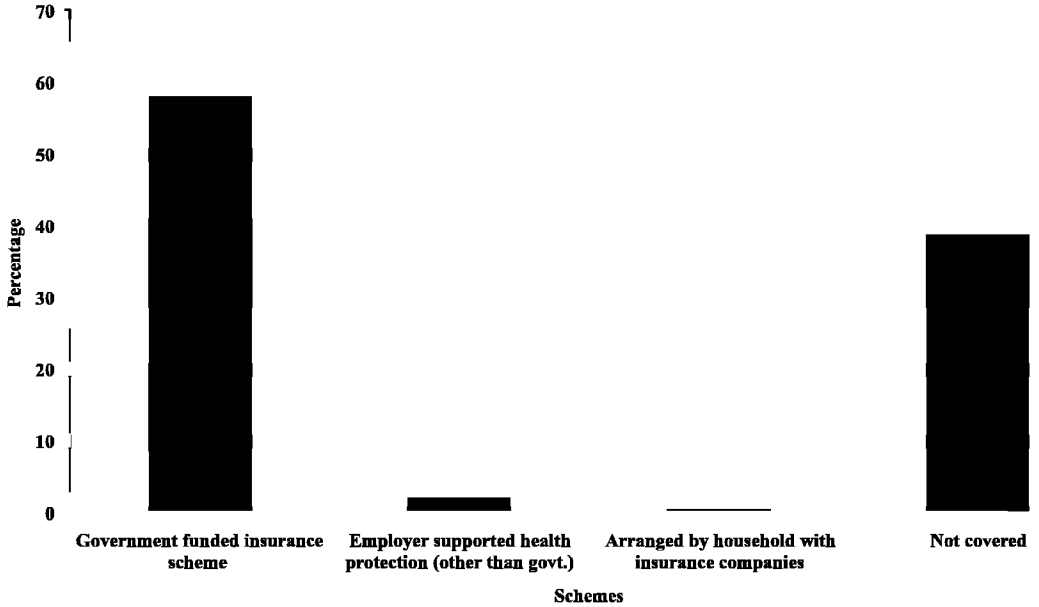
In the case of covering health costs, 38.8 per cent of the respondents have not benefited from any scheme. Place of residence shows that a majority of the respondents in urban Telangana have not been covered by any scheme (38.8 per cent). Only 1.3 per cent of the respondents received part or full reimbursement in Telangana and none from rural areas received this reimbursement (Figure 7.6).

Table 7.20: Percentage distribution of spells of ailment by nature of treatment received in Telangana and all India

Telangana/ all India	Rural/ Urban	Male				Female			
		None	Allopathy	Other	All	None	Allopathy	Other	All
Telangana	Rural	0.7	97.0	2.3	100.0	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
	Urban	0.0	82.0	18.0	100.0	0.0	98.3	1.6	100.0
All India	Rural	4.1	90.6	5.3	100.0	4.0	88.7	7.3	100.0
	Urban	2.8	90.4	6.8	100.0	2.5	91.0	6.5	100.0

Source: Estimated from NSS 71st Round Report, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014

Figure 7.6: Schemes for health expenditure support in Telangana



Source: Estimated from the unit level data of NSS 71st Round, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014

The NFHS-4 (2015-16) information more or less confirms this finding. According to NFHS-4, about 54 per cent in urban and 77 per cent in urban households of Telangana had at least one member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (Table 7.21).

Table 7.21: Covering by any scheme for health expenditure support (Percentage), Telangana

Background variables	Attributes	Scheme					
		Government funded insurance scheme (e.g. RSBY, Arogyasri, CGHS, ESIS, etc.)	Employer supported health protection (other than govt.)	Arranged by household with insurance companies	Others	Not covered	Total
Area	Rural	72.9	0.5	0.1		26.5	100.0
	Urban	33.7	5.4	1.4	0.1	59.5	100.0
Caste	ST	87.6				12.4	100.0
	SC	57.6	2.0			40.4	100.0
	OBC	59.6	2.2	0.6		37.6	100.0
	Others	45.0	3.7	1.3	0.1	49.9	100.0
MPCE Groups	Low MPCE	57.0	0.9			42.1	100.0
	Medium MPCE	68.0	2.1			30.0	100.0
	High MPCE	43.8	3.6	2.0	0.1	50.5	100.0
Household size	3 & below	60.4	1.4	1.0		37.1	100.0
	4 – 5	58.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	38.7	100.0
	6 – 7	55.0	3.3			41.7	100.0
	8 & Above	60.1	0.8			39.1	100.0
Sex	Male	56.8	2.6	0.8		39.8	100.0
	Female	59.7	2.0	0.5	0.1	37.8	100.0
Age Group	0 – 4	32.0	2.8			65.2	100.0
	5 – 14	60.8	1.3	0.4		37.5	100.0
	15 – 34	57.6	3.2	0.3		39.0	100.0
	35 – 59	60.9	2.1	0.8	0.1	36.1	100.0
	60 & above	68.9	1.0	1.9		28.2	100.0
Total		58.2	2.3	0.6	0.0	38.8	100.0

Source: Estimated from the unit level data of NSS 71st Round, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014

3.4. Morbidity pattern and its socio-economic determinants

a. Pattern of ailment

Among morbid persons, a majority (56.3 per cent) were suffering from chronic ailment. We can see a clear pattern that the occurrence of the chronic ailment is higher in advantaged groups like urban respondents (61.1 per cent), forward caste (70.8 per cent), high MPCE group (68.4 per cent), male (60.9 per cent) and elderly group (82.9 per cent) when compared to their counterparts (Table 7.22). On the other hand, we can say that the chance of having an acute ailment is higher in disadvantaged groups like rural, SC, low MPCE, and females (Table 7.23). *The higher incidence and prevalence of acute diseases among the rural poor and socially disadvantaged implies the need for more curative care facilities within the reach of people, along with adequate health personnel and infrastructure.*

Table 7.22: Ailment pattern of the morbid respondents among different socio-economic groups in Telangana, 2014 (Percentage)

Background variables	Attributes	Type of ailment (Percentage)	
		Chronic	Acute
Area	Rural	53.5	46.5
	Urban	61.1	38.9
Caste	ST	52.4	47.6
	SC	33.9	66.1
	OBC	58.0	42.0
	Others	70.8	29.2
MPCE group	Low MPCE	46.4	53.6
	Medium MPCE	54.4	45.6
	High MPCE	68.4	31.6
Household size	3 & below	58.0	42.0
	4 – 5	51.0	49.0
	6 – 7	63.9	36.1
	8 & Above	72.2	27.8
Sex	Male	60.9	39.1
	Female	52.9	47.1
Age group	0 – 4	17.7	82.3
	5 – 14	10.9	89.1
	15 – 34	33.5	66.5
	35 – 59	60.3	39.7
	60 & above	82.9	17.1
Total		56.3	43.7

Source: Estimated from the unit level data of NSS 71st Round,
Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health, 2014

Table 7.23: Morbidity status of respondents among different socio-economic groups in (Percentage) in Telangana and India (2014)

Background variables	Attributes	Morbidity (percentage)	
		Telangana	India
Area	Rural	9.8	8.9
	Urban	9.5	11.8
Social Group	ST	13.0	6.9
	SC	11.7	9.2
	OBC	8.5	9.8
	Others	10.8	11.1
MPCE Group	Low MPCE	10.6	7.4
	Medium MPCE	10.2	9.8
	High MPCE	8.2	14.0
Household size	3 & below	12.7	15.5
	4 – 5	8.6	9.9
	6 – 7	7.8	7.9
	8 & Above	13.2	6.8
Sex	Male	8.3	8.7
	Female	11.1	11.0
Age Group	0 – 4	11.1	10.6
	5 – 14	4.4	5.5
	15 – 34	4.4	5.0
	35 – 59	10.6	12.8
	60 & above	34.1	30.2
Total		9.7	9.8

Source: Estimated from the unit level data of NSS 71st Round,
Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health, 2014

It is reported that Telangana has higher morbidity in rural areas (9.8 per cent), than urban areas (9.5) as against the national pattern of 8.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent for rural and urban areas respectively. The higher rural morbidity in Telangana is contrary to the general tendency of morbidity being reported more in urban areas. This is due to access to health care institutions. A similar discrepancy can also be seen in the MPCE and social group-wise analysis. As against the general tendency, the higher MPCE group reports lower morbidity and morbidity is found to be higher among ST households compared to those of other social groups.

There are two approaches to analysing data on morbidity – one questions the comparability of reported rates of morbidity, and the other admits the higher rates of as actually representing the situation on the ground. In other words, the first approach attributes higher rate of morbidity to higher reporting of cases of sickness, which in turn is linked to higher education levels and health care institutions prevailing in the state. The second

approach makes a direct connection between conditions of ill health prevailing in the state, which in turn cause the higher morbidity.

Regarding the trends of morbidity, Duraisamy (2001) comments that morbidity is higher among non-literates than among educated persons in rural India. According to Ashokan and Ibrahim (2007), the poor are exposed to a relatively higher morbidity load than the non-poor. There are also observations that the occurrences of most chronic diseases and disabilities are more frequently associated with people with a lower level of education (Pincus *et al.* 1987; La-Vecchia *et al.* 1987; Leclerc *et al.* 1992). Another study observed that educational attainment was inversely associated with long term limitation of activity, number of chronic conditions, number of bed days and days of short hospital stay (Liao et al. 1999).

There are certain studies which consider higher morbidity a positive indicator. Sen (1987) was of the opinion that a more literate population, with access to medical attention and health care, is likely to report illness more thoroughly. It is contended that universal literacy, coupled with extended medical facilities, has resulted in earlier diagnosis and detection of diseases than ever before and this is often cited as a reason for the higher morbidity (Kannan et al. 1991; Gumber and Berman 1997). As people are highly educated and more aware, ailments are easily diagnosed and are often cited as reasons for high morbidity (Murray and Chen 1990, Kannan et al. 1991; Gumber and Berman 1997).

In this section, the differences in prevalence of ailments within the population of Telangana state according to 2014 NSSO unit level data has been examined. In order to find the effect of select background characteristics on the reported health status of the population, the logistic regression analysis has been carried out. In this analysis, reported morbidity has been taken as a dependent variable, while other variables like area, caste, MPCE, household size, sex, and age group are treated as independent. The odds ratio [exp (b)] for each category of independent variables obtained from the analysis indicated the odds of reporting illness compared to the reference category during the reference period, when keeping the effect of all other variables constant. The category with odds ratio 1 is the reference category.

The result shows that there is no indication of multicollinearity[2] as none of the independent variables in this analysis have a standard error larger than 2.0. The presence of relationships between the dependent variable and combinations of independent variables is based on the statistical significance of the final model of chi-square in the table. In this analysis, the probability of the model chi-square (477.688) was <0.001, less than or equal to the level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there was no difference between the model without an independent variable, has been rejected. The existence of a relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable has been supported (Table 7.24).

The logistic model requires that the minimum ratio of valid cases to independent variables be at least 10 to 1. The ratio of valid cases (6,582) to the number of independent variables (6) was 1097, which was greater than the minimum ratio of cases to independent variables, and was satisfied following the preferred ratio. The Hosmer-Lemeshow test[3] satisfies the goodness of fit test with the value 5.022, p(0.755).

In this section, an attempt has been made to examine the relationship between morbidity and background variables like size of the household, age, place of residence, sex and caste. Many authors have analysed the relationship between these background variables and morbidity.

[2]Multicollinearity in the multinomial logistic regression model is detected by examining the standard errors for the b coefficients. A standard error larger than 2.0 indicates numerical problems, such as multicollinearity among the independent variables.

[3]In logistic regression, we find a goodness of fit statistic with a p value displayed along with it. The null hypothesis is that the model is fit. If the p value is less than 0.05 and the null hypothesis is rejected, it means that the model is not fit.

b. Size of family

As household size increases, the perceived morbidity rate tends to decrease (Krishnaswami 2004). Similarly, it is reported that ailments in larger households are under-reported (Dilip 2002).

c. Age

The extent and variety of morbidity rises with increasing age (Munro 1990). It was also reported that the risk of morbidity is greater among children compared to pre adolescents, adolescents, and young adults (Navaneetham et al. 2009).

d. Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)

Dilip (2002) was of the opinion that MPCE and prevalence of ailments were positively related. Similarly, Krishnaswami (2004) established a positive association between morbidity and economic level. Likewise, Ghosh and Arokiasamy (2009) were of the opinion that MPCE has a positive relationship on the prevalence of morbidity.

e. Place of residence

Urban areas appear less healthy than rural (O'Reilly *et al.* 2007). But, Suryanarayana (2008) reported morbidity being higher in rural areas than in urban.

f Sex

Morbidity is higher among women than men (Suryanarayana 2008). Females are at greater risk of morbidity than males. Females are more likely to report ailments than males (Navaneetham *et al.* 2009).

g. Caste

Caste is a prominent determinant in deciding the health status of a society (Iyer 2005). Iyer examined the relationship between the social patterning of women's self-reported health status in India and their caste structure. Low caste and lower socioeconomic position are associated with worse reported health status, and associations between socio-economic position and reported health status vary across castes. It was found that women from lower castes, i.e., Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) reported a higher prevalence of poor health than those from forward castes (Mohinidra *et al.* 2006).

The cited studies show that there definitely exists a relationship between morbidity and select background variables. But at the same time, there are also differences in opinion pertaining to the direction, whether there is a direct or indirect relationship, between morbidity and background variables. An attempt has been made in the following sections to find the effect of select background characteristics on the reported health status of the population. Logistic regression analysis shows that among the gender groups, females were more morbid and they showed 17 per cent more likelihood of reporting morbidity than males (Table 7.24).

Age group analysis shows that the 'elderly' group, 60 years and above, showed 80 per cent more likelihood to be morbid than the 0-4 age group, and is the next most probable morbid group. Household size analysis shows that small families with three and fewer members have 52 per cent more chance of having morbidity than families larger than eight. High MPCE group is 17 per cent less likely to be morbid than medium MPCE.

4. Analysis of overall health status: health deficiency (ill-health) index

We have tried to estimate the overall health status of Telangana state across various socioeconomic groups in comparison with all India by using NSSO unit level data. For this purpose, we have constructed a health deficiency index (or an ill-health index) on the basis of seven variables such as morbidity, hospitalisation, mortality, delivery at home, unavailability of medical insurance, unavailability of latrine, and unavailability of drainage. We assign a value of 'one' to each of the variables for the households reporting as morbid, hospitalised, having mortality, delivery at home, unavailability of medical insurance, unavailability

of latrine and drainage; and assign value zero otherwise. Therefore the maximum score a households can have is 7, and zero if the household does not have any problem. Now using the UNDP method[4] of constructing a normalisation index we arrive at values of health deficiency index ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 stands for the lowest health deficiency and 1 stands for highest health deficiency. Further, for analytical purpose, the index thus arrived at is categorised into three: low (value ranging from 0 to 0.33), medium (>0.33&<0.66) and high (>0.66).

When compared to the all India status, the overall health status of Telangana is better in terms of the health deficiency index we constructed (Table 7.25). A very large majority (78.7 per cent) of the households in Telangana have a low deficiency index, when compared to all India situation (58.8 per cent). Only a small fraction of households (1.7 per cent) show a high health deficiency, when compared to all India (5.7 per cent). But when this health deficiency is analysed across different socio-economic groups, some significant points emerge.

Table 7.24: Determinants of morbidity

Independent variables	Attributes	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Area	**Rural**	-0.056	0.092	0.54	0.945
	Urban				1
Social group	**ST**	-0.205	0.218	0.348	0.815
	SC	0.039	0.14	0.783	1.039
	OBC	-0.135	0.108	0.212	0.874
	Others			0.331	1
MPCE group	**Low MPCE**	-0.14	0.139	0.314	0.869
	Medium MPCE	0.159	0.102	0.118	1.173
	High MPCE			0.029	1
Household size	**3 & below**	0.422	0.167	0.012	1.525
	4 – 5	0.066	0.151	0.661	1.068
	6 – 7	-0.081	0.164	0.621	0.922
	8 & Above			0.001	1
Sex	**Male**	-0.186	0.085	0.029	0.831
	Female				1
Age group	**0 – 4**	-1.564	0.146	0	0.209
	5 – 14	-2.427	0.185	0	0.088
	15 – 34	-2.637	0.138	0	0.072
	35 – 59	-1.424	0.117	0	0.241
	60 & above			0	1
Constant		-0.424	0.189	0.024	0.654

No. of observations=6582
Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients Chi-square=477.688, p (0.000)
-2Log Likelihood =3918.278
Cox & Snell R Square=0.07
Nagelkerke R Square=0.144
Hosmer and Lemeshow Test Chi-square=5.022, p(0.755)
Source: Estimated from the unit level data of NSS 71st Round, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014

[4](Actual minus minimum/maximum minus minimum.) Here maximum is 7 and minimum is 0. For example, if a household has problems of only morbidity and hospitalization, then its actual value will be 2. Now, the index will be: (2 – 0)/(7-0)=0.286.

Table 7.25: Deficiency index of the households in Telangana and all India (2014)

Background variables	Attributes	Health deficiency index (percentage)					
		Telangana			India		
		Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Area	Rural	75.2	22.4	2.4	50.0	42.4	7.6
	Urban	84.6	14.9	0.5	76.9	21.3	1.8
Caste	ST	72.0	25.0	3.0	40.2	51.6	8.2
	SC	60.1	36.6	3.3	51.8	40.5	7.6
	OBC	80.9	17.5	1.6	59.1	35.2	5.7
	Others	86.7	12.8	0.5	68.6	27.6	3.7
MPCE group	Low MPCE	74.4	21.6	4.0	44.9	46.9	8.2
	Medium MPCE	75.1	23.0	1.8	58.0	36.0	6.0
	High MPCE	85.8	14.0	0.3	76.0	21.5	2.5
Household size	3 & below	83.0	16.4	0.6	65.8	30.8	3.3
	4 – 5	79.9	18.1	2.0	60.5	34.3	5.2
	6 – 7	60.5	35.0	4.5	49.7	42.1	8.2
	8 & Above	51.8	45.3	3.0	43.0	45.0	12.0
Total		78.7	19.6	1.7	58.8	35.5	5.7

Source: Estimated from the unit level data of NSS 71st Round, *Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health,* 2014

The percentage of households with low health deficiency index is lower in rural Telangana (75.2 per cent) when compared urban Telangana (84.6), indicating the ill-health situation in rural Telangana. The social group-wise analysis shows that SC and ST households experience comparatively poor health status (with 60.1 per cent and 72.0 per cent respectively) when compared to OBC (80.9 per cent) and 'Others' (86.7 per cent). Similarly, the percentage of households with high health deficiency is higher among SC and ST households compared to OBC and 'Others' categories. However, for all the social groups in Telangana, the health index is better than that of all India.

A similar pattern can be seen among different MPCE groups. Households belonging to lower MPCE groups are found to have poor health status compared to the high MPCE groups, indicating the vulnerability of the poor to exposure to ill-health conditions. In the case of all India too, we find a similar situation, with poor households having higher percentage of ill-health status. The households with smaller size also experience higher percentages of ill-health. The social, spatial, gender and economic characterization of health status in Telangana thus gives us ample clues for policy making which must focus more on the rural poor and other socially disadvantaged communities.

5. Conclusion

The analysis of the health status of Telangana shows a comparatively better position than that of all India, but there exist some issues when we analyse the situation across different socio-

economic groups, which necessitates the importance of state intervention, especially in the case of public provisioning for ensuring maternal and child health. The higher incidence and prevalence of acute diseases among the rural poor and socially disadvantaged implies the need for more curative care facilities within the reach of the people, along with adequate health personnel and infrastructure, especially through the public sector. The health deficiency index or ill-health index we constructed also confirms the need for state intervention among socially disadvantaged groups. To address the poor and socially disadvantaged and the rural population and women, the role of the public sector is a necessary condition as private health care is costly and therefore, unaffordable to these groups. The quality aspects of private health care, the reasons for relying on private health care, the extent and reach of the public sector, the nature and the availability of preventive health care and the accessibility of health care facilities are important areas that need to be empirically examined further in Telangana state.

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HOUSING, WATER AND RELATED AMENITIES IN TELANGANA

8

HOUSING, WATER AND RELATED AMENITIES IN TELANGANA

Rishi Kumar

1. Introduction

Housing plays an important role in the welfare of a household. Apart from providing shelter, the availability of adequate housing facilities with proper supply of potable water, sufficient sanitation facilities and clean surroundings is necessary for good health and well-being. Such facilities help in checking the engendering, prevalence and spread of diseases, in turn helping households avoid monetary and other costs related to morbidity. Hence, the importance of these facilities is immense from a public health point of view. Further, a healthy population contributes to a higher output. Therefore, it becomes important to ensure that people in a country have access to a decent level of housing and its related amenities. Given this backdrop, this chapter aims to understand the situation of housing, sanitation and drinking water in Telangana using the NSSO data.

The chapter is broadly divided into three sections, i.e. housing and related amenities which basically evaluates types of house; availability of bathroom and kitchen, sanitation, drainage and garbage disposal facilities; and drinking water. We will study the situation among different geographical, social and religious categories at state as well as district levels. The comparison will also be made with the situation in southern states and India as a whole to understand the relative position of Telangana. The study will further focus on the district level situation as well. To understand how the situation has changed over time, we will also compare the data from the latest round of the NSS survey i.e. 69th round pertaining to year 2012 with NSS data from the 65th round for the year 2008-09. We have also relied on Census 2011 data for some of the indicators.

2. Housing and surroundings

2.1. Type of house

The significance of housing is embodied in an old political slogan '*Roti, Kapda aur Makaan*' (food, clothes and shelter) summarising the basic needs of a person. *Pucca* houses are robust structures made of concrete material which provide better protection against extreme weather and natural calamities and have a longer life. *Kutcha* houses, on the other hand, are more or less temporary in nature and become severely damaged during adverse events, causing high costs. Governments

over the years at both central and state levels have pursued the goal of providing pucca houses to poor people through numerous schemes. An assessment of types of housing structure in the state shows that Telangana as a state has fared better than much of India and is comparable to other southern states (Table 8.1). However, in rural areas, 20.8 per cent of households are still residing in semi-pucca structures. Going by social categories, at 79.6 per cent, SC households had the lowest level of pucca housing (Figure 8.1). It is also worth noting that although the poor in urban areas may be staying in pucca houses, most of the time these houses may be small dwellings.

A point of concern however, is the increase in kutcha and semi-pucca houses and decline in pucca houses in urban areas between 2008-09 and 2012 (Table 8.1). The comparison with 2008-09 suggests that the changes among the categories like rural, ST and SC have been quite large This same trend of decline in pucca houses and increase in semi-pucca is also reflected in the religious group 'Others'.

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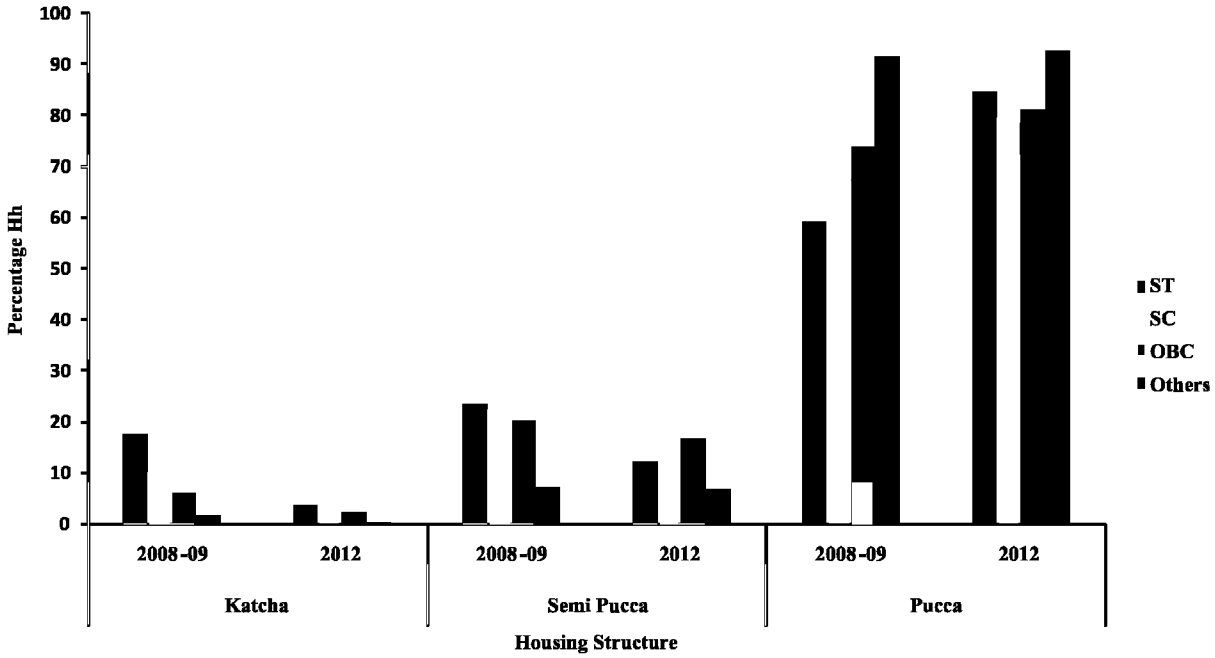
At district level, the situation in Medak is the worst with only 54 per cent of households living in pucca houses (Table 8.2). Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar are other backward districts in terms of households living in pucca houses. In Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar, over 90 per cent of households lived in pucca houses. The 2-BHK scheme introduced by the Government of Telangana aimed to provide two-bedroom houses to the poor in the state to provide adequate housing.

Figure 8.1 : Housing structure among social groups in Telangana



Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

Table 8.1: Type of housing structure (Per cent), Telangana, 2008-09 and 2012

Indicator		Type of structure	Telangana		Southern states		India	
			2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	Rural	Kutcha	9.9	2.9	12.2	7.3	17.0	9.6
		Semi-Pucca	27.1	20.8	23.1	18.3	27.6	24.5
		Pucca	63.0	76.2	64.7	74.5	55.4	65.9
	Urban	Kutcha	1.1	1.2	3.3	1.8	2.1	1.4
		Semi-Pucca	2.3	3.2	8.1	6.7	6.2	5.0
		Pucca	96.6	95.6	88.5	91.5	91.7	93.6
Social group	ST	Kutcha	17.6	3.4	15.3	9.0	16.4	10.3
		Semi-Pucca	23.4	12.0	24.3	21.6	44.2	40.6
		Pucca	59.0	84.7	60.4	69.4	39.4	49.2
	SC	Kutcha	10.1	4.3	16.0	10.0	18.7	11.4
		Semi-Pucca	22.5	16.2	19.0	14.0	23.2	19.5
		Pucca	67.4	79.6	65.0	75.9	58.1	69.2
	OBC	Kutcha	5.8	2.2	8.4	4.5	12.4	6.7
		Semi-Pucca	20.3	16.8	18.7	14.9	20.7	17.7
		Pucca	73.9	81.0	72.9	80.6	66.9	75.6
	Others	Kutcha	1.5	0.3	3.5	2.1	7.6	3.7
		Semi-Pucca	7.0	6.8	12.9	8.3	14.1	11.8
		Pucca	91.6	92.8	83.5	89.6	78.3	84.5
Religious group	Hindu	Kutcha	7.2	2.5	9.9	5.6	12.6	7.1
		Semi-Pucca	18.9	15.4	18.2	14.4	21.6	18.5
		Pucca	73.9	82.2	71.9	80.0	65.7	74.4
	Muslim	Kutcha	1.7	0.3	3.0	2.0	14.9	7.4
		Semi-Pucca	9.1	5.2	17.5	12.4	20.8	19.2
		Pucca	89.2	94.5	79.5	85.6	64.3	73.4
	Christian	Kutcha	2.0	1.5	5.3	2.9	9.5	5.0
		Semi-Pucca	19.8	7.8	11.0	6.9	18.8	18.0
		Pucca	78.2	90.7	83.7	90.2	71.7	77.1
	Others	Kutcha	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.4	3.2
		Semi-Pucca	0.0	4.1	18.0	13.6	14.0	10.5
		Pucca	100.0	95.9	81.7	86.0	81.6	86.3
Total		Kutcha	6.6	2.3	9.0	5.1	12.6	7.0
		Semi-Pucca	18.0	14.3	17.7	13.7	21.3	18.3
		Pucca	75.4	83.4	73.3	81.2	66.1	74.7

Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

Table 8.2: Households living in pucca houses (Per cent)

District	Residence		Social Group				Religious Group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	General	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	70.6	98.9	68.9	55.5	79.9	99.5	74.8	98.8	100.0	76.6
Nizamabad	80.4	99.3	100.0	83.7	81.0	91.5	83.7	94.1	100.0	84.4
Karimnagar	73.6	92.3	7.0	80.7	77.3	82.5	77.0	84.3	-	77.7
Medak	51.8	72.2	85.0	59.1	46.6	54.6	53.2	74.0	-	54.0
Hyderabad	-	96.3	99.3	76.4	96.8	100.0	95.5	99.9	97.0	96.3
Ranga Reddy	82.8	99.4	77.7	96.8	83.0	72.7	83.2	100.0	100.0	84.2
Mahbubnagar	90.1	91.2	99.8	87.8	89.9	88.2	90.0	95.2	67.5	90.2
Nalgonda	88.1	99.3	95.1	90.3	88.2	86.9	89.8	93.6	66.7	89.7
Warangal	63.0	93.7	72.6	77.0	63.6	87.5	68.3	100.0	78.1	69.7
Khammam	80.9	99.3	97.3	74.6	82.4	90.1	83.9	72.5	100.0	83.0
Total	76.2	95.6	84.7	79.6	81.0	92.8	82.2	94.5	90.7	83.4

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

2.2. Bathroom facility

The presence of a bathroom in the house is indicative of high welfare status as it may be indicative of greater space as well as the presence of more basic facilities. The data on presence of bathroom in a household showed that in the state, 28 per cent of the households lacked bathroom facility. However, Telangana performed much better than all-India ratio. The proportion was low among rural, ST and SC households, indicating their houses are small and lack basic facilities (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Households having bathroom facility in their house: State and national (Per cent)

Indicator		Telangana		Southern states		India	
		2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	**Rural**	38.1	57.5	51.9	55.7	35.6	37.8
	Urban	91.4	96.8	83.5	88	78.5	83.3
Social group	**ST**	35.6	52.9	40.9	44.2	31	29.6
	SC	40.7	57.1	42.5	47.4	31.5	35.8
	OBC	56.6	71	65.7	70.6	47	51.2
	Others	83.5	95.6	78.9	84.3	66.4	71
Religious group	**Hindu**	55.3	69.7	60.6	65.7	46.6	50.7
	Muslim	81.4	91.9	79.3	83.2	51.6	53.8
	Christian	55.4	91.1	78.7	84.4	71.1	77
	Others	100	100	80.1	31.1	67.2	69.9
Total		57.7	72	63.3	68.4	48.3	52.2

Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

At district level, Karimnagar had the lowest proportion of houses with bathroom inside the premises, followed by Mahbubnagar and Khammam (Table 8.4). Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy were the best performing districts as per NSSO. The analysis across time shows that Telangana has performed better than other southern states and at the all-India level in terms of improvement over the years.

2.3. Kitchen

The separate kitchen in a house is linked to better health outcomes, especially respiratory health of the family since this way, the smoke generated by cooking is not inhaled by most members. Further, the facility of tap water inside the kitchen is a matter of convenience as time and effort are saved in carrying and storing water. In Telangana, the overall situation is worse than other southern states and all-India (Table 8.5). The situation among rural households, ST and SC households is particularly bad. Over the period from 2008-09 to 2012, the overall situation slightly improved. However, in urban houses, the situation with regard to availability of a kitchen improved a lot.

Table 8.4: Households having bathroom facility in their house: Districts and socio-religious groups (Per cent)

Districts/ Indicator	Residence		Social group				Religious group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	63.3	89.1	51.7	46.0	76.7	93.0	66.8	92.5	100.0	68.8
Nizamabad	58.3	90.7	71.9	71.0	58.3	85.4	63.3	88.1	100.0	65.0
Karimnagar	38.4	93.4	0.0	32.1	52.2	80.8	46.1	90.9	-	50.3
Medak	58.7	87.4	42.9	65.5	61.1	89.1	61.4	72.7	-	61.8
Hyderabad	-	99.2	99.3	100.0	98.1	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.2
Ranga Reddy	85.2	90.9	86.1	68.5	89.2	96.6	84.7	100.0	100.0	85.7
Mahbubnagar	49.8	92.6	71.9	9.1	56.2	91.9	52.8	94.3	67.5	55.4
Nalgonda	56.1	86.5	50.3	64.0	59.6	96.4	62.0	36.1	79.2	60.6
Warangal	71.3	95.7	30.1	74.6	81.7	100.0	75.8	100.0	56.7	76.6
Khammam	51.1	99.8	8.9	25.2	69.2	89.8	54.2	88.8	100.0	56.8
Total	57.5	96.8	52.9	57.1	71.0	95.6	69.7	91.9	91.1	72.0

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012[1]

[1]Census 2011 data were also analysed for this chapter. However, as there is a difference in the final outcomes between NSSO & Census data, we have retained the former since NSSO data is especially collected for the purpose of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition, we base our discussion on the tables based on NSSO while Census tables are reported in the Appendix.

Table 8.5: Availability of separate kitchen (Per cent)

Indicator		Type of structure	Telangana		Southern States		India	
			2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	Rural	With tap water	2.8	4.4	9.4	14.3	4.1	6.5
		Without tap water	28.6	27.3	53.2	47.8	41.3	40.8
		No separate kitchen	68.6	68.3	37.4	37.8	54.7	52.6
	Urban	With tap water	28.1	48.9	32.4	42.4	32.1	39.7
		Without tap water	21.5	13.7	40.4	30.8	30.5	26.3
		No separate kitchen	50.4	37.5	27.3	26.8	37.4	34.0
Social group	ST	With tap water	1.7	9.8	4.3	8.3	3.5	5.3
		Without tap water	23.2	19.3	45.9	40.1	37.0	38.5
		No separate kitchen	75.1	70.9	49.8	51.6	59.5	56.3
	SC	With tap water	3.1	3.6	6.5	10.3	4.5	6.7
		Without tap water	20.2	23.2	44.1	40.2	32.0	31.3
		No separate kitchen	76.7	73.2	49.4	49.4	63.5	62.1
	OBC	With tap water	7.6	17.0	17.5	26.3	9.5	14.8
		Without tap water	27.5	24.0	53.1	42.3	40.6	36.5
		No separate kitchen	64.9	59.1	29.4	31.4	49.9	48.7
	Others	With tap water	33.8	50.6	29.9	38.6	24.0	30.5
		Without tap water	29.2	18.0	41.3	38.4	39.1	38.3
		No separate kitchen	37.0	31.4	28.8	23.0	36.9	31.2
Religious group	Hindu	With tap water	11.6	19.2	15.3	22.5	11.8	16.5
		Without tap water	25.4	22.8	49.0	41.6	37.7	35.8
		No separate kitchen	63.0	58.1	35.7	36.0	50.5	47.7
	Muslim	With tap water	16.5	30.4	30.8	37.5	10.8	14.1
		Without tap water	33.1	19.6	48.5	40.5	39.8	38.5
		No separate kitchen	50.5	50.0	20.8	22.0	49.4	47.5
	Christian	With tap water	18.4	52.0	31.5	47.3	24.3	35.2
		Without tap water	14.8	8.5	42.9	35.1	43.9	41.1
		No separate kitchen	66.8	39.5	25.7	17.6	31.7	23.7
	Others	With tap water	100.0	95.9	55.4	14.0	23.7	30.8
		Without tap water	0.0	0.0	36.8	53.5	37.7	35.3
		No separate kitchen	0.0	4.1	7.8	32.5	38.6	33.9
Total		With tap water	12.2	20.8	17.7	25.4	12.4	17.1
		Without tap water	26.0	22.3	48.6	41.1	38.1	36.2
		No separate kitchen	61.9	57.0	33.7	33.5	49.6	46.7

Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

At the district level, the situation across the districts was not satisfactory. We observe that Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam fared worse as less than a quarter of households reported having a separate kitchen (Table 8.6). Even in the best performing district of Hyderabad, less than 75 per cent of households had kitchens.

2.4. Electricity

The importance of access to electricity cannot be overemphasised in modern times. Availability of the electricity at household level is of paramount importance. For example, electricity gives students an opportunity to study comfortably after daylight fades, and housewives have an option of using home appliances to save their time and energy. The Government across time and levels in India has acknowledged this and worked towards the goal of 100 per cent electrification of households. In this matter, Telangana fares well with around 99 per cent of households having electricity in their houses (Table 8.7).

Among the districts, Medak with coverage of around 97 per cent was the least performing district (Table 8.8). After achieving almost universal coverage of electricity, Telangana government has in collaboration with the central government initiated the project 'Power for All' with 24X7 electricity to households as one of the goals. It should be mentioned that electricity connection to households was good even during 2008-09

Table 8.6: Households with separate kitchen (Per cent)

Districts/ Indicator	Residence		Social group				Religious group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hinduism	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	54.8	61.9	41.4	40.7	63.2	73.4	54.9	77.9	31.0	56.3
Nizamabad	61.0	72.1	71.9	51.1	59.7	83.4	61.8	82.4	100.0	63.3
Karimnagar	11.8	31.4	0.0	7.7	16.7	29.9	14.1	34.3	-	16.0
Medak	31.2	23.3	0.0	44.8	31.1	52.3	31.6	0.0	-	30.3
Hyderabad	-	72.7	79.2	32.6	71.1	82.4	72.9	68.1	83.9	72.7
Ranga Reddy	61.9	54.8	48.1	50.3	61.9	74.2	60.7	71.8	0.0	61.3
Mahbubnagar	23.8	83.3	0.0	41.5	31.4	56.7	32.4	18.8	67.5	31.6
Nalgonda	39.4	29.5	18.2	53.2	36.2	77.7	39.9	15.9	0.0	38.0
Warangal	12.2	24.5	9.9	17.8	13.0	24.9	15.4	3.7	7.1	14.9
Khammam	23.6	13.8	8.9	2.0	28.9	40.6	22.2	25.6	0.0	22.5
Total	31.7	62.5	29.1	26.8	40.9	68.6	41.9	50.0	60.5	43.0

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Table 8.7: Households having electricity in their house (Per cent)

Indicator		Telangana		Southern States		India	
		2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	Rural	92.4	99.4	93.3	96.8	66.1	80.1
	Urban	98.9	99.4	97.6	99.0	96.1	97.9
Social Group	ST	88.5	99.9	84.1	93.7	61.1	79.6
	SC	92.3	100.0	91.9	96.2	66.4	79.6
	OBC	94.9	99.0	95.4	97.9	75.3	84.6
	Others	99.2	99.7	97.6	99.0	84.3	93.3
Religious Group	Hindu	94.4	99.3	94.5	97.5	75.2	85.7
	Muslim	98.5	99.9	97.9	99.2	67.5	82.4
	Christian	98.2	99.6	95.4	98.7	86.1	94.0
	Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	95.8
Total		94.8	99.4	94.8	97.7	75.0	85.8

Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

Table 8.8: Households with electricity (Per cent)

Districts/ Indicator	Residence		Social Group				Religious Group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nizamabad	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Karimnagar	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.5	0.0	99.8
Medak	96.3	99.1	100.0	100.0	94.8	100.0	96.5	100.0	0.0	96.6
Hyderabad	0.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.4
Ranga Reddy	99.7	97.1	86.4	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.5
Mahbubnagar	100.0	98.2	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.7
Nalgonda	98.9	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.3	90.5	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.0
Warangal	99.4	99.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.3	100.0	96.7	99.3
Khammam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.4	99.4	99.9	100.0	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.9	99.6	99.4

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

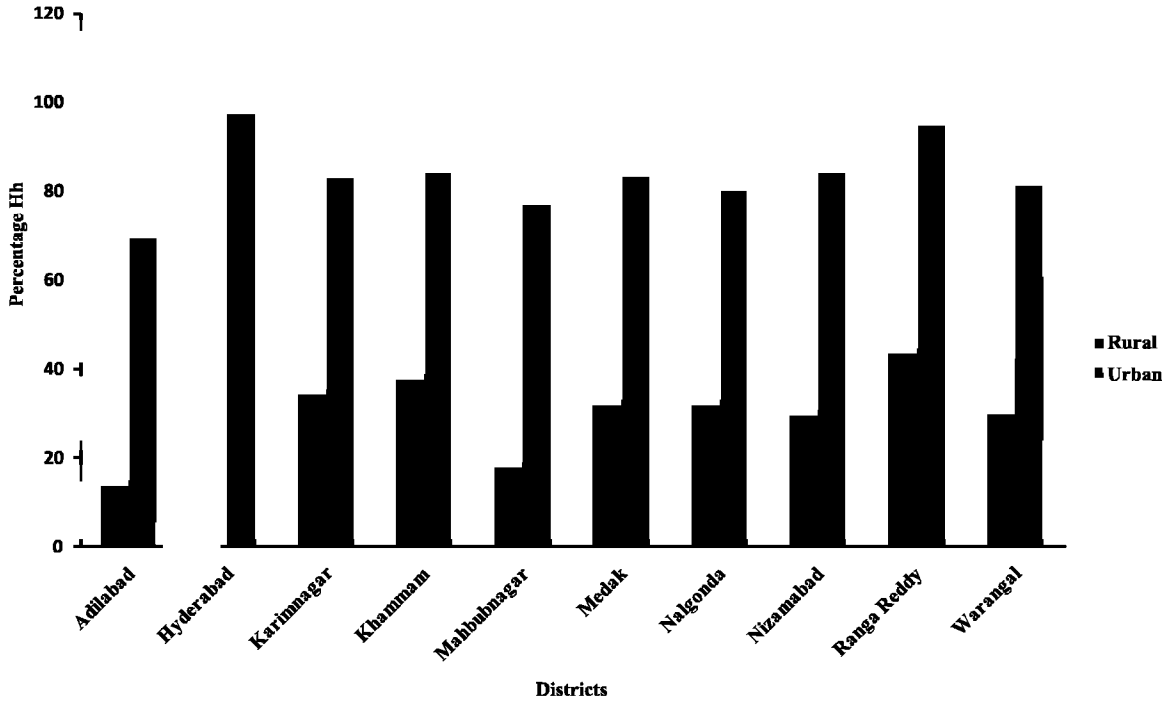
3. Sanitation, drainage and garbage disposal

As seen in the section above, with only 16.6 per cent of households residing in *kutcha* and semi-*pucca* houses, the status of housing in terms of structures is quite decent in terms of coverage and almost all of them are electrified. However, ensuring a healthy environment requires more than a permanent structure for housing. Proper sanitation and drainage system together with efficient garbage disposal is required for safe disposal of waste, so that it does not lead to the spread of communicable diseases. It also ensures that the waste, including used water, does not stagnate around the housing premises. This checks the breeding of insects and other parasites and hence contributes to checking parasite-borne and communicable diseases in the surroundings.

3.1. Sanitation

In a country like India, sanitation assumes great importance as one of the major public issues in the country as a whole; open defecation particularly leads to ill-health and diseases. Insufficient sanitation is found to be linked to greater incidence of illness in children and even mortality. Given the close association between sanitation facilities and public health outcomes, it is a matter of concern that in Telangana, 36.7 per cent of households still have no latrines (Table 8.9). The data shows that absence of latrines is one of the major public health issues in this state. From 2008-09 to 2012, Telangana has made good progress in terms of access to latrines, especially exclusive latrines. However, the situation in rural areas is dismal, with more than half the population having no latrine (Figure 8.2). The ST and SC households also have low access to latrines (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.2 : Households with latrines in Telangana



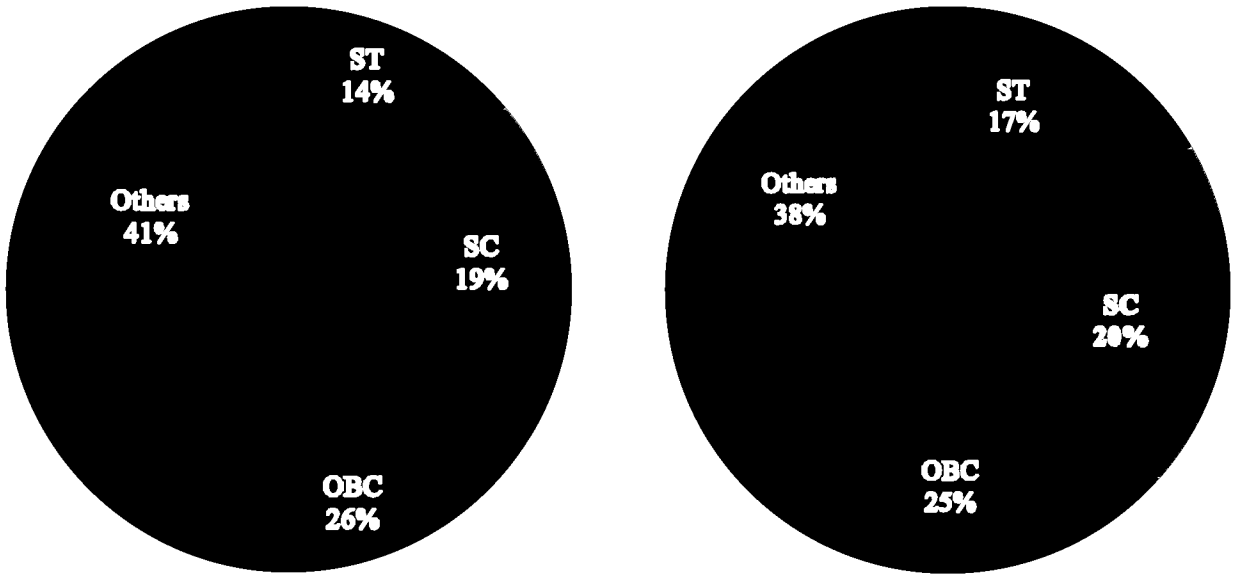
Source: Census 2011

Table 8.9: Households with latrines: State and National (Per cent)

Indicator		Telangana		Southern States		India	
		2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	Rural	32.6 (27.8)	45.9 (35.6)	41.4 (35.3)	46.6 (39.5)	34.8 (27.9)	40.6 (32.0)
	Urban	94 (51.3)	93.2 (73.9)	86.8 (60.4)	90.5 (66.1)	88.7 (58.1)	91.2 (63.9)
Social Group	ST	28.3 (12)	40.1 (22.9)	35 (21.3)	31.6 (21.5)	30.9 (20.7)	32.8 (23.1)
	SC	38.9 (22.7)	48.6 (35.2)	34.4 (22.9)	44.9 (27.1)	35 (22.8)	41.4 (26.4)
	OBC	53.5 (35.5)	61.0 (47.9)	59.8 (46.2)	65.2 (51.9)	45.8 (33.6)	52.5 (39.3)
	Others	83.5 (59.9)	92.7 (78.8)	76.7 (61.7)	81.9 (69.1)	73.9 (55.4)	79.7 (61.9)
Religious group	Hindu	52.3 (34.9)	60.8 (47.9)	53.7 (40.3)	60.0 (45.8)	47.5 (34.6)	53.5 (39.7)
	Muslim	83.7 (51.6)	84.2 (63.6)	80.5 (66.9)	84.2 (71.6)	64.2 (44.2)	68.7 (48.5)
	Christian	54.9 (30.6)	89.5 (70.9)	83.4 (67.7)	87.2 (75.0)	77.8 (61.9)	84.2 (72.3)
	Others	100 (100)	100 (100)	71.6 (65.3)	37.8 (20.7)	70.1 (55.4)	75.5 (59.9)
Total		55.3 (36.5)	63.3 (49.7)	57.9 (44.3)	63.9 (50.0)	50.8 (36.9)	56.6 (42.1)

Note: The figures in brackets refer to households having latrines with exclusive use
Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

Figure 8.3: Households with latrines by social group (Per cent)



2008-09 2012

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

The situation is poor across the districts with Hyderabad being the only exception with coverage of about 95 per cent (Table 8.10).

It is necessary to link the issue of sanitation and construction of latrines to the availability of running water and mechanised and safe management of septic tanks and sewerage. It cannot be forgotten that the issue of insanitary latrines is inseparable from the larger issue of manual scavenging and the extreme vulnerability of persons engaged in this activity, who are exposed to hazardous cleaning.[2]

In deciding on policy frameworks for decent housing, there must be a convergence between housing policy and the implementation of *The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013*. A closely related issue is sewer deaths and the lack of basic safeguards for conservation workers (see Gatade 2016).

Table 8.10: Households with latrines: Districts and socio-religious groups (Per cent)

Districts/ Indicator	Residence		Social group				Religious group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	63.3	89.1	51.7	46.0	76.7	93.0	66.8	92.5	100.0	46.2
Nizamabad	58.3	90.7	71.9	71.0	58.3	85.4	63.3	88.1	100.0	52.7
Karimnagar	38.4	93.4	0.0	32.1	52.2	80.8	46.1	90.9	-	54.1
Medak	58.7	87.4	42.9	65.5	61.1	89.1	61.4	72.7	-	44.8
Hyderabad	-	99.2	99.3	100.0	98.1	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	95.3
Ranga Reddy	85.2	90.9	86.1	68.5	89.2	96.6	84.7	100.0	100.0	68.7
Mahbubnagar	49.8	92.6	71.9	9.1	56.2	91.9	52.8	94.3	67.5	49.6
Nalgonda	56.1	86.5	50.3	64.0	59.6	96.4	62.0	36.1	79.2	56.2
Warangal	71.3	95.7	30.1	74.6	81.7	100.0	75.8	100.0	56.7	59.5
Khammam	51.1	99.8	8.9	25.2	69.2	89.8	54.2	88.8	100.0	47.0
Total	57.5	96.8	52.9	57.1	71.0	95.6	69.7	91.9	91.1	63.3

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

[2]Insanitary Latrine, as per Section 2 (e) of the Manual Scavenging Act means a latrine which requires human excreta to be cleaned or otherwise handled manually, either in situ, or in an open drain or pit into which the excreta is discharged or flushed out, before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed: According to Section 2(d) "hazardous cleaning" by an employee, in relation to a sewer or septic tank, means its manual cleaning by such employee without the employer fulfilling his obligations to provide protective gear and other cleaning devices and ensuring observance of safety precautions, as may be prescribed or provided in any other law, for the time being in force or rules made thereunder

3.2. Drainage

The data indicates that access to drainage is much higher than the average across the country in Telangana. However, rural households lag behind when it comes to access. Among the social categories, accessibility of ST and SC households remains below average (Table 8.11). The district-wise analysis shows that the condition in Mahbubnagar is especially poor with only 33.5 per cent households having drainage facility. Across the districts, the situation is comparatively worse for rural households, SCs, STs and OBCs (Table 8.12).

Table 8.11: Access of households to drainage system (Per cent)

Indicator		Telangana		Southern States		India	
		2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	Rural	55.8	62.9	38.5	47.6	43.4	50.2
	Urban	91.9	94.7	78.3	85.4	85.2	87.5
Social Group	ST	42.4	58.9	39.5	44.5	32.8	34.4
	SC	66.5	67.0	42.8	48.7	47.7	54.8
	OBC	67.6	72.0	54.4	64.4	56.3	64.3
	Others	84.0	95.5	59.8	71.9	67.0	71.6
Religious Group	Hindu	67.7	72.9	53.0	60.7	55.3	61.1
	Muslim	83.7	89.9	54.3	79.2	55.7	64.4
	Christian	65.7	85.4	48.2	60.3	53.4	62.6
	Others	100.0	100.0	85.8	86.0	72.0	79.0
Total		69.1	74.6	52.9	62.5	55.7	62.0

Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

Table 8.12: Households with drainage (Per cent)

Districts/ Indicator	Residence		Social Group				Religious Group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	84.1	95.9	72.4	72.7	93.4	100.0	85.5	100.0	100.0	86.6
Nizamabad	88.8	94.5	40.4	97.3	92.2	99.0	89.5	97.3	100.0	90.0
Karimnagar	56.6	96.7	3.6	67.2	56.8	98.1	61.7	99.2	-	65.3
Medak	87.2	100.0	64.8	80.9	96.3	78.2	89.8	59.9	-	88.6
Hyderabad	-	95.1	100.0	77.8	93.4	100.0	94.6	96.5	100.0	95.1
Ranga Reddy	72.9	83.4	70.5	35.0	83.3	94.5	72.4	95.6	100.0	73.8
Mahbubnagar	27.0	76.7	0.3	7.6	36.7	60.2	34.5	17.8	67.5	33.5
Nalgonda	47.3	95.1	33.4	58.2	60.3	49.0	52.3	93.9	11.4	54.4
Warangal	49.3	96.6	58.1	62.7	54.3	87.6	57.7	100.0	75.2	59.6
Khammam	94.4	100.0	100.0	91.7	93.9	100.0	94.6	100.0	100.0	95.1
Total	62.9	94.7	58.9	67.0	72.0	95.5	72.9	89.9	85.4	74.6

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

3.3. Garbage disposal

As far as garbage disposal is concerned, although Telangana fares relatively better compared to southern states and all-India levels, there is a scope for improvement. For around 29 per cent of households, there is no government arrangement for garbage disposal with 37 per cent of households making their own arrangements (Table 8.13). At the district level, the data shows that Mahbubnagar is the worst hit, with a staggering 83 per cent of households not having any arrangement for garbage disposal, followed by Nalgonda and Medak (Table 8.14). Further, over the period from 2008-09 to 2012, although Telangana made progress in terms of access to drainage, it has been slower than that of the other southern states and all-India performance. But at the same time, the number of households with no arrangement for garbage disposal has substantially gone down, although most of this improvement can be attributed to households making their own arrangements for the same. A lot of effort is required by the government to bolster safe and hazard-free sanitation and drainage as well as garbage disposal facilities in the state.

4. Drinking water

The supply of clean drinking water is one of the basic requirements for good health. However, the provisions for round the clock supply of clean drinking water in adequate quantity remains an unrealised goal in our country. Further, waterborne diseases, owing to the supply of dirty and untreated water, are widely prevalent in developing countries, including India, posing a major public health challenge. The impact of such diseases on health is severe, especially in early childhood, and they also entail additional monetary and time costs.

Another major problem with drinking water in such countries is the distance one must often travel to retrieve a clean supply. In most cases, it is women who have to travel long distances to collect water which takes a toll on their time, work and health.

In this section, we assess the situation in Telangana with regard to drinking water. First, we compare the various sources of water which are used for drinking in the state with all-India and southern states. We find that the situation of the source of drinking water seems much better in this state as access to piped water (including to dwelling and yard/plot) is substantially higher than the country average. One of the striking features revealed by the data is that about 18 per cent of households rely on bottled water for drinking, with rural households exceeding averages for southern states and India (Table 8.15). This may be indicative of rural households' willingness to pay for drinking water in view of limited access to clean sources or insufficient supply. It warrants deeper analysis to understand public behaviour with regard to drinking water. At district level, there are about five major sources of drinking water: bottled, piped Water to dwelling, piped to yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole (Figure 8.4).

The percentage of population using different sources of drinking water varies across districts (Table 8.16). Telangana government has launched a mega scheme called Mission Bhagiratha to ensure the availability of piped water to each household.

Further, in NSS 69th round, the data on source of drinking water was collected using a code structure to facilitate computation of one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators *viz.* 'improved source' of drinking water, components of which are depicted below (Figure 8.5). It is worth noting that Telangana fared much better *vis-à-vis* other southern states and India. Also, the access to improved sources was high across rural-urban households, social and religious groups (Table 8.17). A district-wise analysis also indicated that a large proportion of households across districts had access to improved sources of drinking water (Table 8.18).

Table 8.13: Garbage disposal in households (per cent)

Indicator			Telangana		Southern States		India	
			2008 -09	2012	2008 -09	2012	2008 -09	2012
Residence	Rural	By Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation	14.3	8.1	7.2	7.9	3.3	3.5
		By Resident/Group of Residents	12.7	52.1	14.5	30.0	19.0	25.9
		No Arrangement	71.8	38.2	77.5	60.9	75.7	68.0
		Others	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.6
	Urban	By Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation	55.1	71.5	68.0	64.7	62.0	51.9
		By Resident/Group of Residents	17.6	11.2	7.2	11.8	13.1	21.5
		No Arrangement	24.0	12.0	21.5	20.6	21.4	24.2
		Others	3.3	5.4	3.4	2.9	3.6	2.4
Social Group	ST	By Panchayat/ Municipality/Corporation	13.4	16.3	15.4	14.7	6.4	7.5
		By Resident/Group of Residents	9.4	50.2	7.3	36.6	18.1	22.6
		No Arrangement	76.9	25.8	76.9	46.3	74.0	65.9
		Others	0.3	7.7	0.3	2.4	1.5	4.1
	SC	By Panchayat/ Municipality/Corporation	21.5	20.0	21.6	21.4	13.9	12.6
		By Resident/Group of Residents	12.0	44.7	14.0	26.2	17.7	23.5
		No Arrangement	63.2	31.1	63.7	50.1	66.2	61.7
		Others	3.3	4.2	0.7	2.3	2.2	2.2
	OBC	By Panchayat/ Municipality/Corporation	26.9	26.2	31.1	31.4	19.7	18.4
		By Resident/Group of Residents	14.2	37.4	12.3	21.2	17.4	23.5
		No Arrangement	56.4	33.8	54.7	45.9	60.3	55.3
		Others	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.7
	Others	By Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation	47.4	62.6	33.2	37.3	30.7	26.8
		By Resident/Group of Residents	19.2	23.6	9.6	22.5	16.5	27.0
		No Arrangement	33.1	12.6	55.0	37.9	50.0	44.1
		Others	0.4	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.1
Religious Group	Hindu	By Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation	26.8	27.7	29.2	29.8	20.4	18.7
		By Resident/Group of Residents	14.3	39.3	12.4	24.1	17.2	25.2
		No Arrangement	56.6	29.6	56.8	44.4	59.9	53.6
		Others	2.3	3.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.5
	Muslim	By Panchayat/ Municipality/Corporation	52.7	61.2	29.6	38.3	22.2	20.1
		By Resident/Group of Residents	15.7	17.4	9.6	18.2	14.8	18.9
		No Arrangement	31.6	21.4	59.4	41.8	61.0	58.7
		Others	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.3
	Christian	By Panchayat/ Municipality/Corporation	38.0	76.0	27.1	25.2	23.0	22.2
		By Resident/Group of Residents	15.4	17.4	8.0	10.9	15.7	17.5
		No Arrangement	46.6	6.5	60.5	60.6	57.5	54.4
		Others	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.2	3.8	5.9
	Others	By Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation	41.9	100.0	63.9	19.9	22.4	14.6
		By Resident/Group of Residents	58.2	0.0	11.5	65.3	29.3	33.1
		No Arrangement	0.0	0.0	24.6	13.4	46.0	50.0
		Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	2.3
		By Panchayat/ Municipality/Corporation	29.3	31.4	29.2	30.3	20.7	18.8
Total		By Resident/Group of Residents	14.5	37.0	11.9	22.9	17.2	24.5
		No Arrangement	54.2	28.5	57.2	45.0	59.6	54.1
		Others	2.0	3.0	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.6

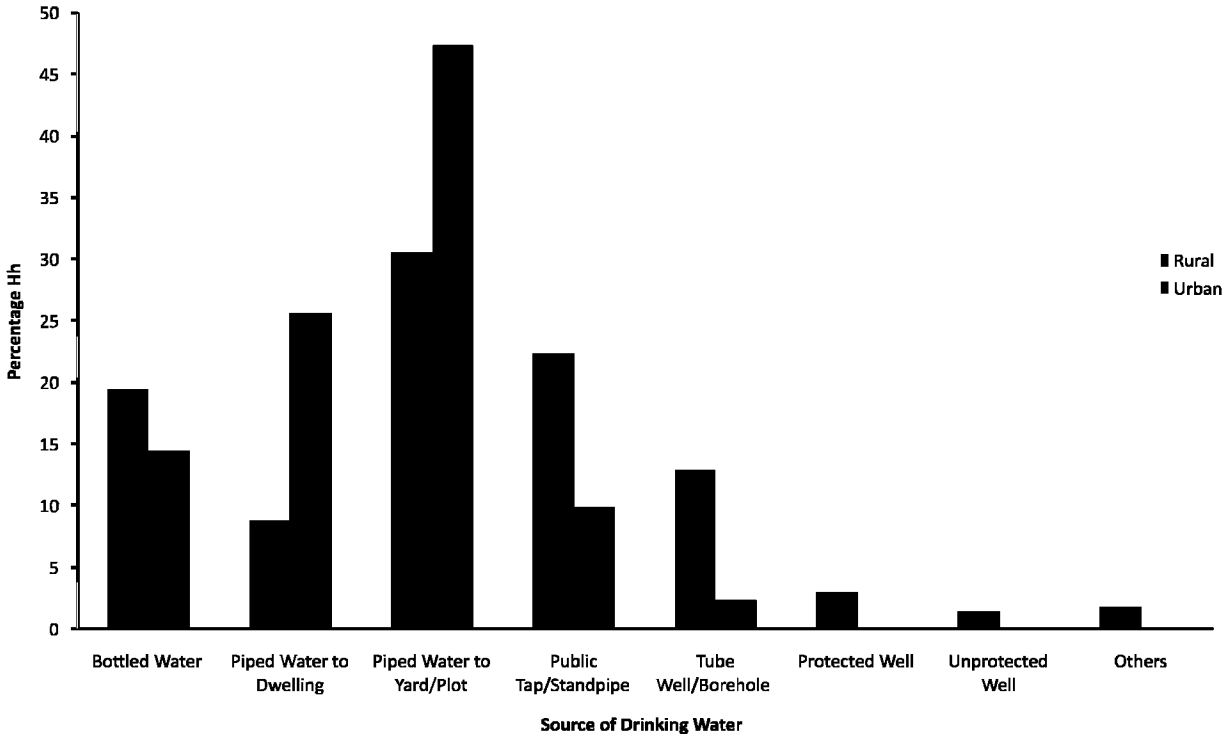
Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

Table 8.14: Households with no arrangement for garbage disposal (Per cent)

Districts/ Indicator	Residence		Social group				Religious group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hindu	Musilim	Christian	
Adilabad	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.5
Nizamabad	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
Karimnagar	8.2	3.6	2.1	23.4	1.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	-	7.2
Medak	55.5	4.7	45.6	26.9	55.1	47.9	52.1	0.0	-	50.1
Hyderabad	-	13.0	12.6	51.0	9.9	7.3	12.4	18.4	0.0	13.0
Ranga Reddy	36.6	21.6	77.6	52.2	21.3	50.9	36.7	14.1	0.0	35.3
Mahbubnagar	91.7	28.3	99.7	98.4	82.5	54.7	83.5	82.3	32.5	83.3
Nalgonda	80.5	24.4	50.6	55.8	83.9	63.0	71.7	87.9	21.7	72.1
Warangal	29.0	5.9	10.7	16.0	32.8	1.8	25.0	0.0	24.8	24.0
Khammam	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	10.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.6
Total	38.2	12.0	25.8	31.1	33.8	12.6	29.6	21.4	6.5	28.5

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Figure 8.4 : Source of drinking water in Telangana (Per cent)



Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Table 8.15: Source of drinking water for households (Per cent)

Source	Telangana			Southern States			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Bottled water	19.4	14.5	17.6	3.6	12.5	7.1	1.7	5.2	2.8
Piped water to dwelling	8.8	25.6	15.0	5.8	21.6	12.0	6.5	35.1	15.5
Piped water to yard/plot	30.6	47.3	36.7	16.2	28.1	20.9	10.5	21.2	13.9
Public tap/standpipe	22.3	9.9	17.7	39.9	19.4	31.8	14.3	12.8	13.9
Tube well/borehole	12.9	2.4	9.0	12.8	7.6	10.7	52.3	19.9	42.1
Protected well	3.0	0.1	1.9	3.7	2.0	3.0	2.7	1.1	2.2
Unprotected well	1.4	0.1	0.9	14.9	5.6	11.2	9.0	2.2	6.8
Others	1.8	0.1	1.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.9

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Table 8.16: District level principal source of drinking water

District	Bottled water	Piped water to dwelling	Piped water to yard/ plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Unprotected well	Other surface water	Others
Adilabad	7.4	5.0	40.4	21.8	24.4	0.9	0	0	0
Nizamabad	9.1	5.1	67.4	10.5	7.7	0	0	0	0.2
Karimnagar	7.8	0.4	50.4	13.7	6.7	13.9	0.6	6.3	0.2
Medak	1.7	15.6	39.0	32.3	11.3	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	11.6	33.0	44.1	9.0	2.2	0	0	0	0.1
Ranga Reddy	38.2	1.6	35.5	10.0	6.6	0	0	0	8.1
Mahbubnagar	35.9	4.5	27.5	14.0	18.2	0	0	0	0
Nalgonda	19.5	8.5	3.1	36.9	22.8	0	9.1	0	0
Warangal	40.8	27.5	19.0	7.5	2.3	3.0	0	0	0
Khammam	3.6	9.0	45.7	41.7	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17.6	15.0	36.7	17.7	9.0	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.5

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Figure 8.5: Improved water sources

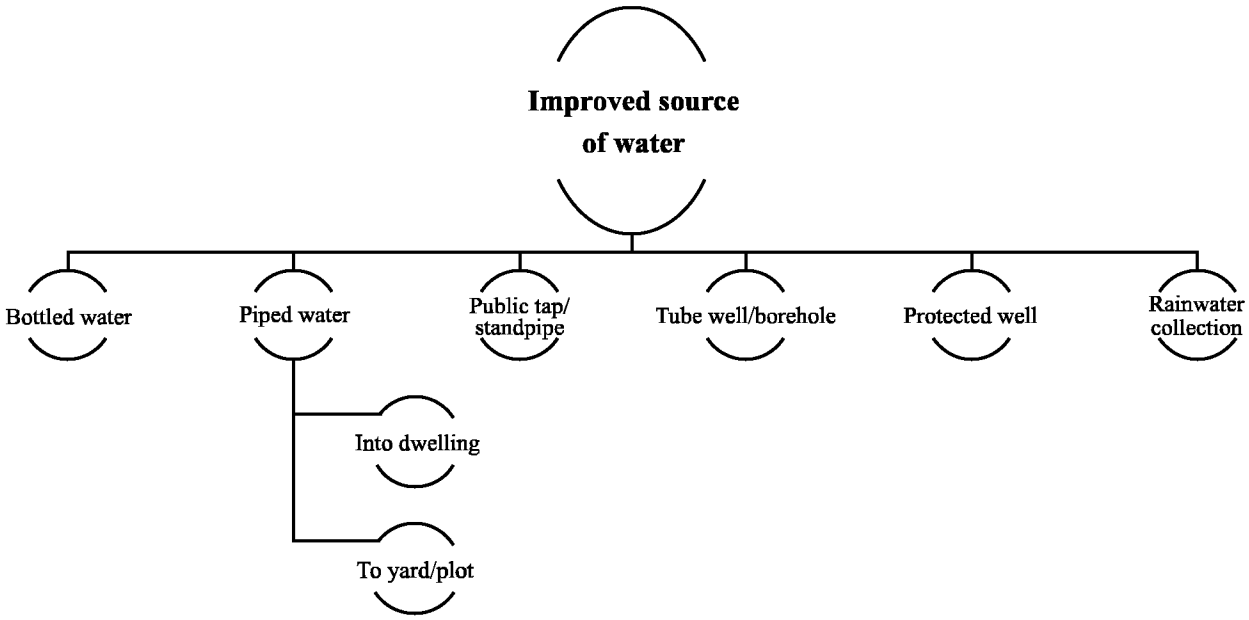


Table 8.17: Access of households to improved source of water (Per cent)

Indicator		Telangana	Southern States	India
Residence	Rural	96.8	81.9	88.5
	Urban	99.8	91.2	95.3
Social group	ST	98.3	91.9	81.3
	SC	94.8	88.1	92.7
	OBC	98.5	85.8	90.3
	Others	98.8	81.4	92.8
Religious group	Hindu	97.7	88.0	91.0
	Muslim	99.6	73.8	91.1
	Christian	99.1	69.7	74.2
	Others	100.0	84.4	92.9
Total		97.9	85.5	90.6

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Table 8.18: Proportion of households with improved drinking water source

Districts/ indicator	Residence		Social group				Religious group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hinduism	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nizamabad	99.8	99.5	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8
Karimnagar	91.4	98.5	33.2	83.3	33.2	33.2	92.2	100.0	-	93.0
Medak	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Hyderabad	-	99.9	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Ranga Reddy	91.2	100.0	84.6	100.0	84.6	84.6	91.4	100.0	100.0	91.9
Mahbubnagar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nalgonda	89.3	100.0	100.0	81.2	100.0	100.0	90.6	100.0	100.0	90.9
Warangal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khammam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	96.8	99.8	98.3	94.8	98.3	98.3	97.7	100.0	100.0	-

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Further, the data on distance of households from source of drinking water also corroborated that around 90 per cent of households had water sources within 0.2 km of the premises, though the situation for rural, SC, ST and OBC households remains below average (Table 8.19). Further, over the period from 2008-09 to 2012, the distance of the households from the drinking water source has decreased. In terms of location of drinking water sources, the situation of rural and ST households remains the worst (Tables 8.20 and 8.21).

One of the major problems with the drinking water supply in the country is distance from the house, resulting in people, usually women, spending a lot of time travelling to fetch water. Further, in case of public water sources, there are long queues, leading to more wastage of time. In Telangana, around 66.4 per cent of households reported having sources of drinking water within the premises, which is much higher than other southern states and India. However, in terms of spending time in collecting water and waiting in line, the households ended up exhausting around 15.4 minutes and 12 minutes, respectively (Table 8.22).

Table 8.19: Distance of household from source of drinking water

Indicator		Distance	Telangana		Southern States		India	
			2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	Rural	Within premises	42.4	53.4	35.7	40.1	40.6	46.3
		less than 0.2 km	50.8	32.0	55.7	49.0	48.1	41.1
		0.2 - 0.5 km	6.4	8.1	6.6	7.9	9.2	9.3
		≥0.5 km	0.4	6.5	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.3
	Urban	Within premises	81.2	88.5	65.8	72.4	74.5	77.5
		less than 0.2 km	17.3	8.3	31.5	22.8	22.8	18.4
		0.2 - 0.5 km	0.4	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.9
		≥0.5 km	1.2	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.2
Social group	ST	Within premises	24.6	48.2	27.3	36.3	24.2	27.3
		less than 0.2 km	68.4	34.9	65.5	55.1	57.7	50.5
		0.2 - 0.5 km	7.0	10.2	4.4	5.5	14.8	16.4
		≥0.5 km	0	6.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	5.8
	SC	Within premises	41.7	52.7	24.9	36.3	36.2	44.7
		less than 0.2 km	51.0	28.7	66.3	51.0	53.1	43.8
		0.2 - 0.5 km	6.5	10.2	7.5	8.7	8.9	8.6
		≥0.5 km	0.8	8.5	1.3	4.0	1.7	2.9
	OBC	Within premises	56.1	64.1	47.6	53.2	51.7	57.8
		less than 0.2 km	38.9	26.1	46.5	39.1	40.4	33.4
		0.2 - 0.5 km	4.2	6.5	4.4	5.5	6.2	6.6
		≥0.5 km	0.8	3.2	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.2
	Others	Within premises	82.9	92.2	65.7	68.6	66.5	69.9
		less than 0.2 km	15.5	5.0	28.6	24.0	27.5	23.4
		0.2 - 0.5 km	1.0	0.4	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.8
		≥0.5 km	0.5	2.4	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.0
Religious group	Hindu	Within premises	54.3	64.0	43.7	50.4	48.5	54.3
		less than 0.2 km	40.6	24.9	49.5	40.5	42.2	35.3
		0.2 - 0.5 km	4.5	6.5	5.2	6.3	7.4	7.7
		≥0.5 km	0.7	4.7	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.7
	Muslim	Within premises	79.6	87.7	62.1	64.8	59.3	64.8
		less than 0.2 km	17.9	9.0	33.2	28.5	34.2	28.4
		0.2 - 0.5 km	1.6	3.3	3.3	4.7	5.3	5.0
		≥0.5 km	0.9	0	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.8
	Christian	Within premises	59.7	83.0	63.6	66.8	57.4	58.4
		less than 0.2 km	35.9	7.2	31.5	28.2	34.6	33.0
		0.2 - 0.5 km	2.2	9.8	4.3	3.2	6.7	5.5
		≥0.5 km	2.3	0	0.6	1.8	1.3	3.2
	Others	Within premises	100	100	76.8	43.7	73.6	73.7
		less than 0.2 km	0	0	21.1	55.6	21.9	17.8
		0.2 - 0.5 km	0	0	0	0	3.2	5.6
		≥0.5 km	0	0	2.1	0.7	1.3	3.0
Total		Within premises	56.7	66.4	46.6	52.8	50.6	56.2
		less than 0.2 km	38.5	23.2	47	38.7	40.6	33.9
		0.2 - 0.5 km	4.2	6.2	4.9	6.0	7.1	7.3
		≥0.5 km	0.7	4.2	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.6

Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

Table 8.20: Location of drinking water source (per cent of households)

Districts	Residence						Total		
	Rural			Urban					
	Near premises	Within premises	Away	Near premises	Within premises	Away	Near premises	Within premises	Away
Adilabad	25.8	36.0	38.3	60.5	23.4	16.2	35.2	32.5	32.2
Hyderabad	-	-	-	92.4	5.4	2.2	92.4	5.4	2.2
Karimnagar	61.4	22.2	16.4	74.7	13.4	11.8	64.6	20.1	15.3
Khammam	43.3	34.1	22.6	61.6	25.5	12.9	47.4	32.2	20.4
Mahbubnagar	28.1	40.2	31.7	64.1	22.3	13.5	33.2	37.7	29.1
Medak	34.6	37.8	27.6	65.2	22.4	12.4	41.7	34.2	24.1
Nalgonda	35.7	36.3	28.0	58.2	24.0	17.8	39.7	34.1	26.2
Nizamabad	36.9	38.6	24.4	56.1	31.3	12.6	41.1	37.1	21.8
Ranga Reddy	41.0	36.2	22.8	83.7	8.1	8.2	71.8	15.9	12.3
Warangal	46.6	26.9	26.5	66.9	17.1	16.0	52.0	24.3	23.7
Telangana	39.9	33.8	26.3	77.7	13.2	9.1	54.2	26.0	19.8

Source: Census 2011

Table 8.21: Location of drinking water source (per cent of households)

Districts	Social group									Total		
	ST			SC			Others					
	Near premises	Within premises	Away	Near premises	Within premises	Away	Near premises	Within premises	Away	Near premises	Within premises	Away
Adilabad	12.0	38.2	49.8	28.7	36.5	34.8	44.0	29.7	26.3	35.2	32.5	32.2
Hyderabad	81.9	11.5	6.6	83.6	12.2	4.2	93.9	4.3	1.7	92.4	5.4	2.2
Karimnagar	35.9	31.6	32.6	54.5	25.0	20.5	68.4	18.4	13.2	64.6	20.1	15.3
Khammam	25.7	43.9	30.4	44.6	34.9	20.5	58.3	26.0	15.7	47.4	32.2	20.4
Mahbubnagar	15.6	47.1	37.3	24.6	42.7	32.7	37.7	35.1	27.1	33.2	37.7	29.1
Medak	18.3	37.0	44.7	33.4	38.0	28.7	45.7	33.0	21.3	41.7	34.2	24.1
Nalgonda	21.7	44.1	34.2	36.8	35.8	27.4	43.3	32.1	24.6	39.7	34.1	26.2
Nizamabad	17.6	43.8	38.5	29.6	43.0	27.4	45.8	35.2	19.1	41.1	37.1	21.8
Ranga Reddy	51.4	27.3	21.3	59.1	23.5	17.4	75.7	13.6	10.6	71.8	15.9	12.3
Warangal	26.9	36.5	36.6	43.0	29.1	27.9	59.9	20.4	19.7	52.0	24.3	23.7
Telangana	26.4	38.8	34.7	43.7	31.8	24.4	60.4	22.9	16.7	54.2	26.0	19.8

Source: Census 2011

Table 8.22: Time taken to collect water and waiting time (in minutes)

Indicator		Time taken in a day			Waiting time in a day		
		Telangana	Southern states	India	Telangana	Southern states	India
Residence	Rural	16.2	14.5	20.3	12.0	13.8	15.2
	Urban	10.3	13.3	15.1	12.0	15.6	16.0
Social group	ST	14.9	12.6	22.4	13.0	13.8	14.6
	SC	20.2	14.5	18.8	13.2	14.9	15.6
	OBC	13.9	14.2	20.2	11.3	14.2	15.8
	Others	16.8	14.5	16.7	13.9	13.1	14.6
Religious group	Hindu	15.5	14.0	19.6	12.0	14.2	15.4
	Muslim	11.8	17.0	19.1	12.0	14.5	16.0
	Christian	17.0	14.3	15.9	14.6	12.1	10.6
	Others	-	19.1	20.2	-	27.1	16.9
Total		15.4	14.2	19.5	12.0	14.2	15.3

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

Table 8.23: Households with access to sufficient drinking water (per cent)

Indicator		Telangana		Southern states		India	
		2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012	2008-09	2012
Residence	Rural	94.1	79.2	86.8	86.9	86.2	85.8
	Urban	95.1	76.5	92.1	89.6	91.1	89.6
Social group	ST	84.5	81.9	82.6	84.8	77.2	77.6
	SC	97.7	81.3	87.9	90.0	87.4	87.4
	OBC	96.1	74.8	89.7	87.0	88.9	86.9
	Others	91.3	84.2	87.9	89.9	89.2	89.7
Religious Group	Hindu	95.2	77.8	89.5	88.1	87.6	86.9
	Muslim	88.1	80.6	81.9	84.8	88.8	88.8
	Christian	90.0	93.0	87.2	90.4	83.2	81.3
	Others	100.0	100.0	90.8	96.9	87.5	85.6
Total		94.5	78.2	88.7	88.0	87.6	87.0

Source: NSSO, 65th round, 2008-09 and 69th round, 2012

The sufficiency of drinking water is also an important parameter with which to assess water supply. In fact, improved access to drinking water sources can only make a difference if the water is available in sufficient quantity. An insufficient water supply not only leads to higher time spent in fetching water but also paying relatively higher prices for water from other sources. The data clearly shows that the availability of drinking water in Telangana is far from sufficient. This is indicative of the fact that Telangana as a state requires more access to water in order to cater to its population in rural as well as urban areas. Social group-wise analysis indicates that OBCs as a group face greater problems in terms of water sufficiency (Table 8.23). One interesting finding is that minority religious groups mentioned the higher availability of sufficient water supply in Telangana as well as other southern states. The district-wise analysis shows that households in Nizamabad had the greatest access to sufficient drinking water. The situation was dismal in Mahbubnagar. Even in the district of Hyderabad, access to sufficient drinking water remains low (Table 8.24). The 2012 situation with regard to sufficiency of water was worse than in 2008-09.

Table 8.24: Proportion of households with sufficient drinking water

Districts/ indicator	Residence		Social group				Religious group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Hinduism	Muslim	Christian	
Adilabad	50.6	99.7	70.7	55.8	55.1	76.1	57.9	99.1	100.0	61.1
Nizamabad	82.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	79.1	99.0	85.4	97.3	100.0	86.2
Karimnagar	98.3	99.5	94.6	100.0	97.6	100.0	98.4	100.0	-	98.6
Medak	82.8	99.2	100.0	71.7	86.3	65.4	84.0	99.5	-	84.6
Hyderabad	-	72.9	75.8	54.7	68.4	80.8	70.9	75.7	100.0	72.9
Ranga Reddy	70.8	63.2	98.2	38.5	82.2	72.4	72.9	28.1	100.0	70.2
Mahbubnagar	47.6	77.2	62.9	52.2	50.0	60.4	50.7	62.8	67.5	51.5
Nalgonda	80.5	64.3	78.4	87.2	75.7	76.2	78.9	72.0	46.7	78.1
Warangal	96.0	59.1	89.3	96.8	82.8	97.6	87.8	89.3	100.0	88.0
Khammam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	79.2	76.5	81.9	81.3	74.8	84.2	77.8	80.6	93.0	-

Source: NSSO, 69th round, 2012

5. Conclusion

In the state of Telangana, a large proportion of households have *pucca* housing and the state is doing very well in terms of electricity coverage, with almost 100 per cent households having electricity. However, we saw that the proportion of households with separate kitchens lagged in the state and the situation across districts was bad. The facility for drinking water is also good in the state with a majority of the households having access to improved water sources. But the sufficiency of water in many districts is very low. When it comes to infrastructure including sanitation, drainage and garbage disposal, which is intricately linked to public health, the state has a lot of ground to cover. Over the period of time studied, Telangana has made significant improvements in these areas but efforts still have to be made to achieve universal coverage. Coming to the districts, Mahbubnagar was seen to be one of the most backward in Telangana when it came to these specific facilities.

One of the ways in which to improve parameters for the state can be to focus on the districts which are especially backward. Among the social categories, the situation of STs remained the worst followed by SCs households, suggesting that these groups need more attention and efforts on the part of the authorities. Further, the situation is grimmer in rural areas *vis-à-vis* urban settlements. The need of the hour is to focus on the sections of the population which are lagging behind. As mentioned in the beginning, the facilities discussed in this chapter are among the most basic for ensuring a decent standard of living. Dedicated and focused policies and their proper implementation are a must for solving these problems on a durable basis.

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Annexures

Annexure 8.1: Households having bathroom facility in their house (Per cent)

Districts/ indicator	Residence		Social group			Total
	Rural	Urban	ST	SC	Others	
Adilabad	16.0	68.8	8.7	20.9	68.8	30.4
Hyderabad	-	98.0	90.7	95.3	98.0	98.0
Karimnagar	29.4	78.8	18.5	24.4	78.8	41.1
Khammam	28.1	80.2	12.8	31.4	80.2	39.9
Mahbubnagar	24.2	79.4	12.6	17.0	79.4	32.0
Medak	33.6	83.3	19.6	30.8	83.3	45.2
Nalgonda	24.6	75.5	10.2	19.4	75.5	33.6
Nizamabad	32.5	81.3	14.4	26.1	81.3	43.1
Ranga Reddy	46.3	95.1	60.3	66.6	95.1	81.5
Warangal	20.5	76.8	10.7	23.3	76.8	35.4
Telangana	27.4	88.4	19.1	34.2	88.4	50.3

Source: Census 2011

Annexure 8.2: Households with electricity (Per cent)

Districts/ indicator	Residence		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Adilabad	83.6	95.5	86.9
Hyderabad	-	98.7	98.7
Karimnagar	93.4	98.0	94.5
Khammam	87.4	96.5	89.4
Mahbubnagar	85.1	96.5	86.7
Medak	88.7	97.1	90.7
Nalgonda	88.7	97.1	90.2
Nizamabad	91.0	97.4	92.4
Ranga Reddy	90.4	98.0	95.9
Warangal	91.9	96.8	93.2
Telangana	89.0	97.7	92.3

Source: Census 2011

Annexure 8.3: Households with latrine (Per cent)

Districts / indicator	Residence		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Adilabad	13.8	70.7	29.3
Hyderabad	-	98.5	98.5
Karimnagar	34.2	84.4	46.2
Khammam	37.4	85.4	48.2
Mahbubnagar	17.9	78.1	26.4
Medak	31.8	84.6	44.1
Nalgonda	31.9	81.2	40.6
Nizamabad	29.4	85.5	41.6
Ranga Reddy	43.5	96.0	81.4
Warangal	29.7	82.4	43.7
Telangana	29.5	90.4	52.4

Source: Census 2011

Annexure 8.4: Source of drinking water (Per cent)

Districts	Tap water from treated source	Tap water from untreated source	Covered well	Un-covered well	Hand Pump	Tubewell/ borehole	Spring	River/ canal	Tank/ pond/ lake	Other sources	Total
Adilabad	27.6	14.0	0.9	14.3	28.8	12.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	100.0
Hyderabad	96.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	100.0
Karimnagar	42.4	27.1	0.5	13.6	7.1	6.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0
Khammam	41.0	21.6	0.8	6.3	20.0	8.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.3	100.0
Mahbubnagar	37.0	41.0	0.4	0.7	12.3	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	100.0
Medak	43.9	30.2	0.4	1.4	8.5	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	100.0
Nalgonda	32.8	35.5	0.6	3.3	10.9	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	9.0	100.0
Nizamabad	48.9	27.3	0.4	1.4	6.0	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	100.0
Ranga Reddy	72.3	14.7	0.2	0.7	3.1	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.1	100.0
Warangal	34.0	33.3	0.7	7.6	11.7	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6	100.0
Telangana	49.4	24.3	0.5	4.8	10.1	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	100.0

Source: Census 2011

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TELANGANA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT
2017

The **Telangana Social Development Report 2017** (TSDR) presents a statistical profile of the social sector in the state of Telangana, drawing on data from various rounds of NSSO supplemented by Census data, for the ten districts comprising the state prior to district re-organisation in 2016. The TSDR begins with a demographic profile of the state and maps the present status of development in Telangana through the following parameters: land and agriculture; credit and indebtedness; employment/unemployment; education; public distribution system; health; and household amenities. The data has been analysed along the grids of social and religious groups, gender, and rural/urban location. The aim of the TSDR is to assess the achievements of our social and economic interventions in the lives of various sections of society. This assessment in turn points towards directions for further action by the state in order for it to attain its stated objective of development with justice and social inclusion.

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