

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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Padmini Swaminathan



Prepared for the Department of Planning
Government of Telangana

Council for Social Development
Hyderabad



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FOREWORD

Investhna



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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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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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INTRODUCTION

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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

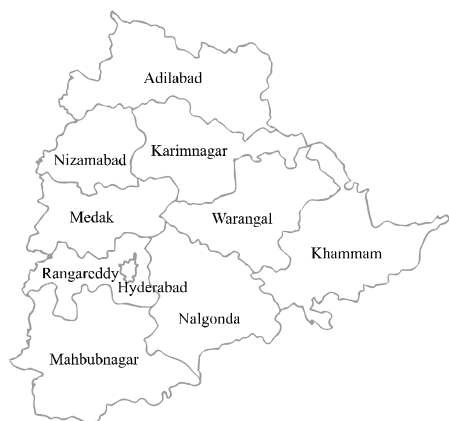
TELANGANA STATE: GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY AND PEOPLE

*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

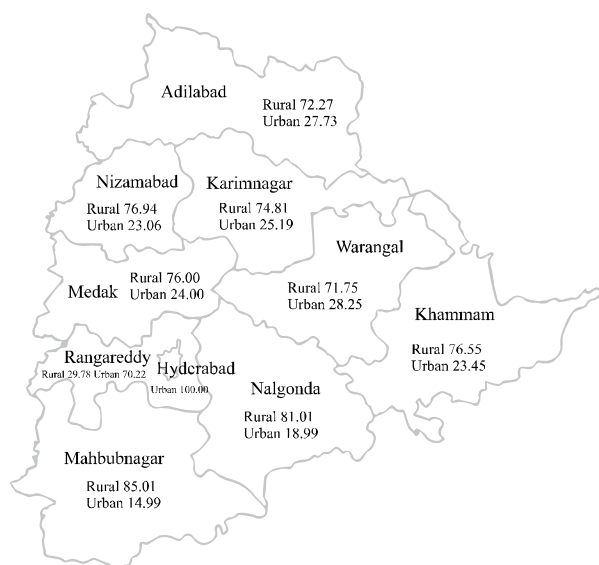


Source : www.mapsofindia.com

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)

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.

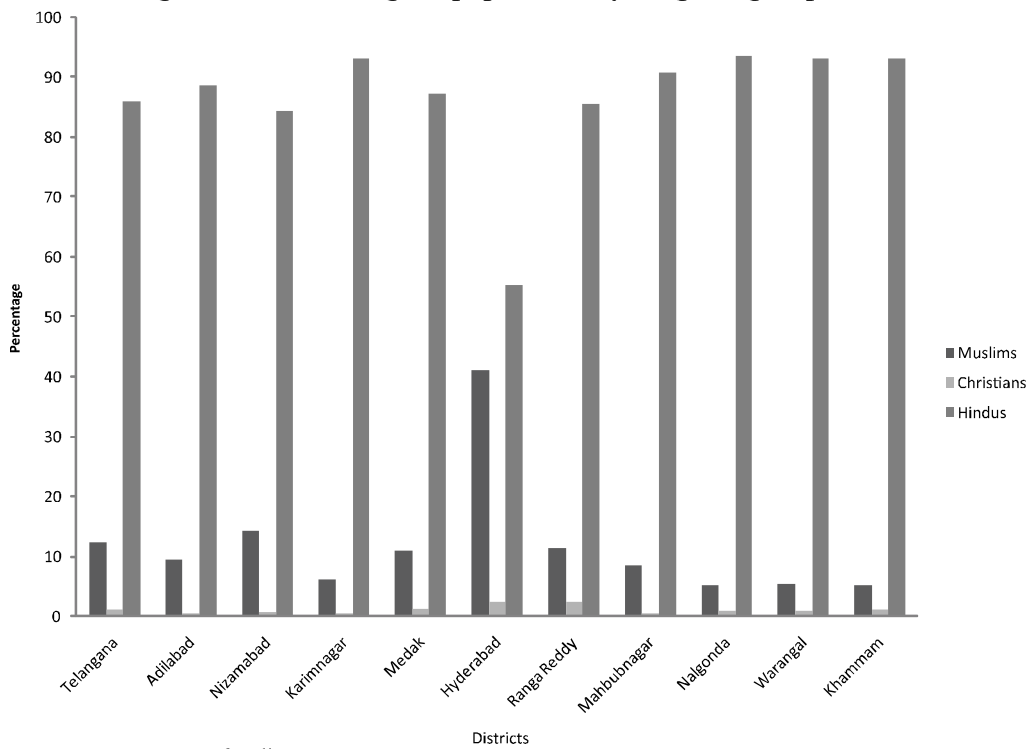
3. Population growth: religious category

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).

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.

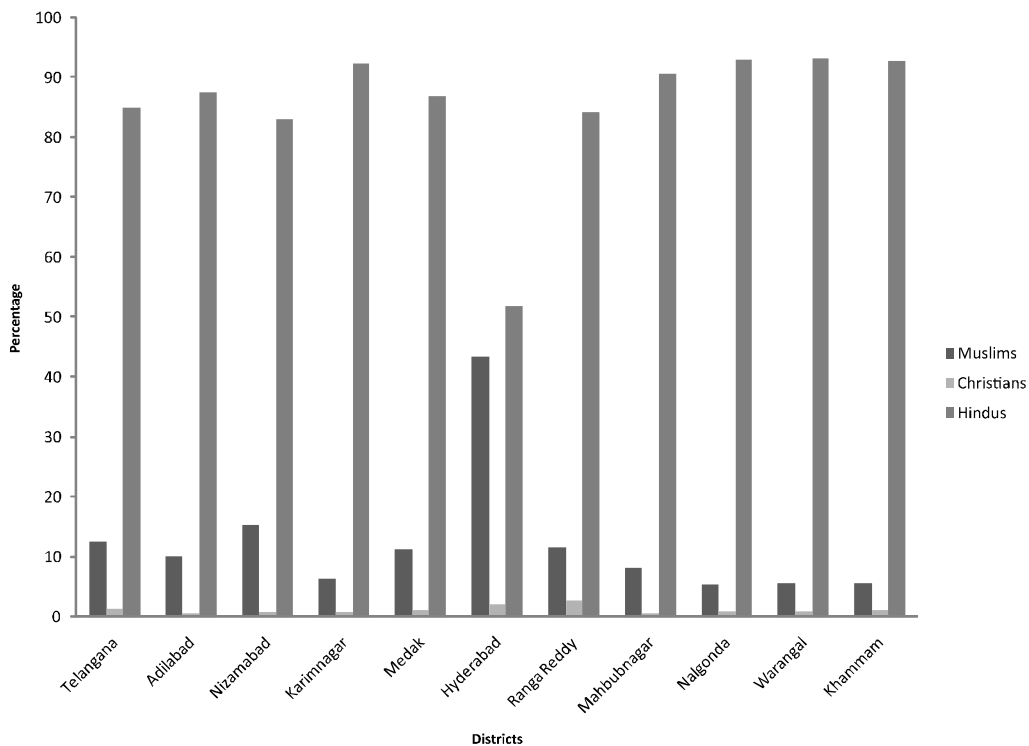
Annexures 1.5 and 1.6 provide details of percentage distribution of population across districts by religious category for the years 2001 and 2011.

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



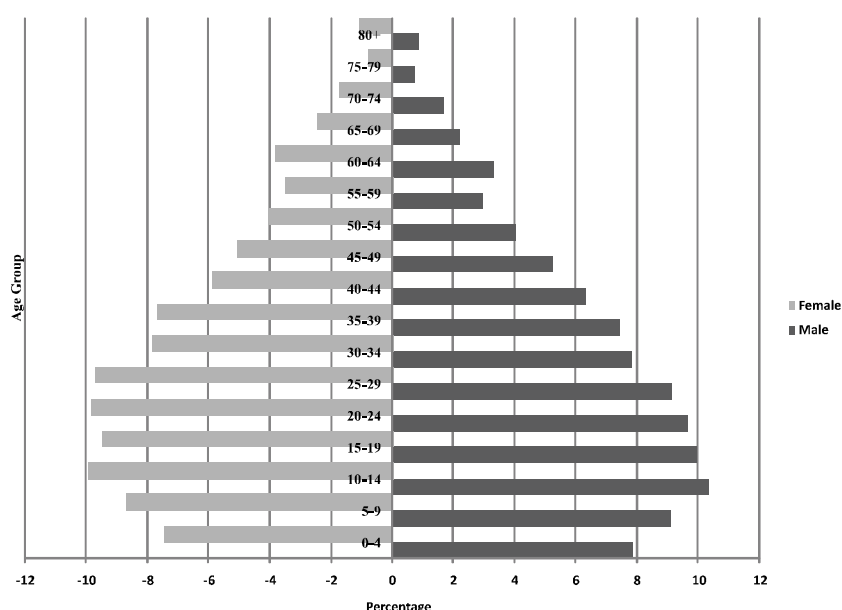
Source: Census of India, 2011

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).

¹Census 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

Residence	No. Hhs	Telangana	Adilabad	Nizam-abad	Karim-nagar	Medak	Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy	Mahub-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)			Child sex ratio (ST)		
	(0-6 years) 2011			(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.

³The 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 the case 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 or 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	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	0.2	0.1	0.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.1	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.1	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.1	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.1	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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	0.0	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.

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

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

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

Proportion of	SC		ST		Others	
	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

⁴The 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
Mahabubnagar	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

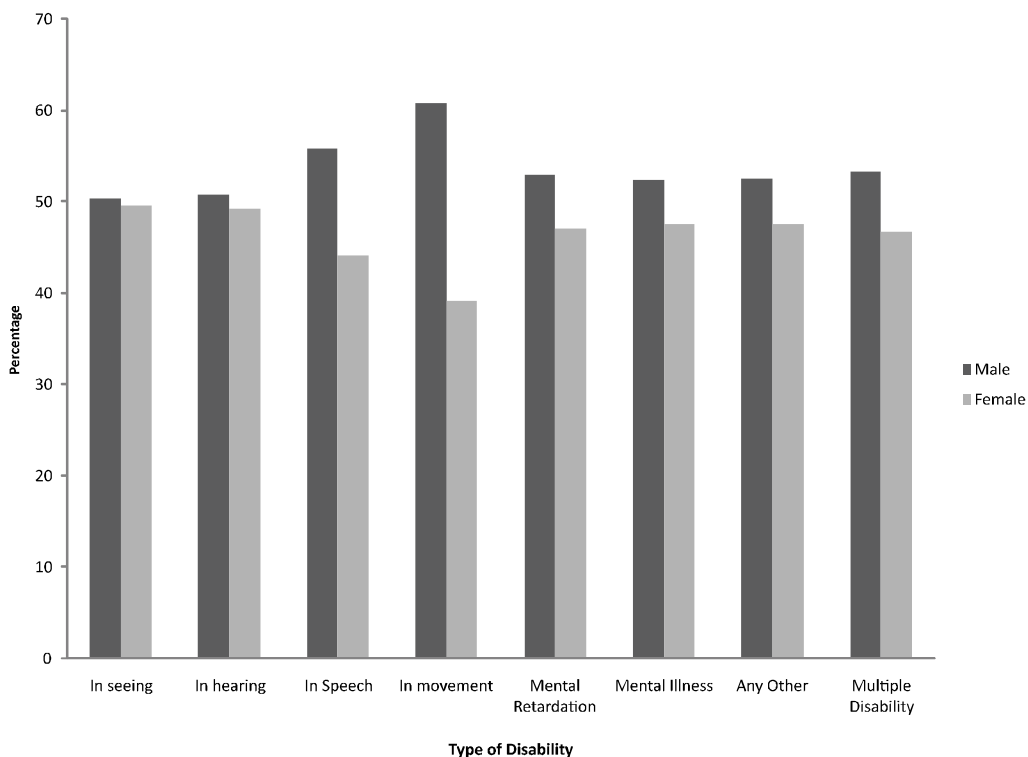
disability due to accident leading to locomotor disability is higher among men than women (Table 1.29; see also Figure 1.4) (Vinayan 2017).

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

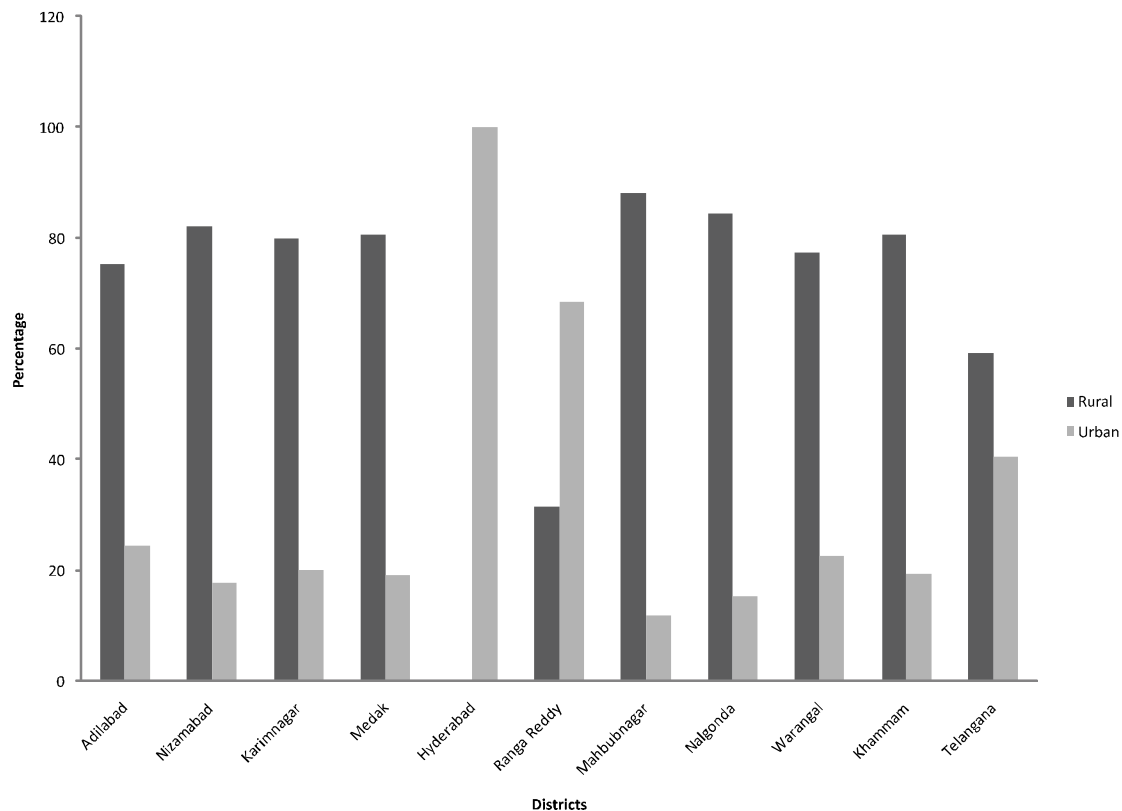
with more than 80 per cent of the disabled population residing in rural areas included Mahbubnagar (88 per cent), Nalgonda (85 per cent), Nizamabad (82 per cent) and Khammam, Medak and Karimnagar (around 80 per cent) (Table 1.30, see Figure 1.5).

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.

Annexures

**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
Mahabubnagar	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
Mahabubnagar	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 than 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	285787	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	11110286	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

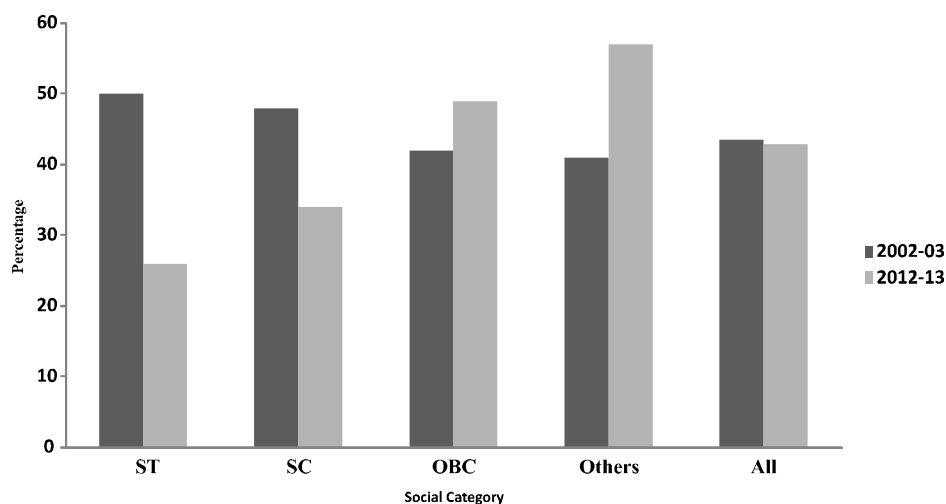
The agriculture sector is critical for Telangana state not merely because of its share in GSDP (12.9 per cent in 2015-16) but also because it provides the livelihood for a majority of the population (74.2 per cent in 2013-14) who are predominantly socially marginalised sections such as OBCs, SCs and 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.

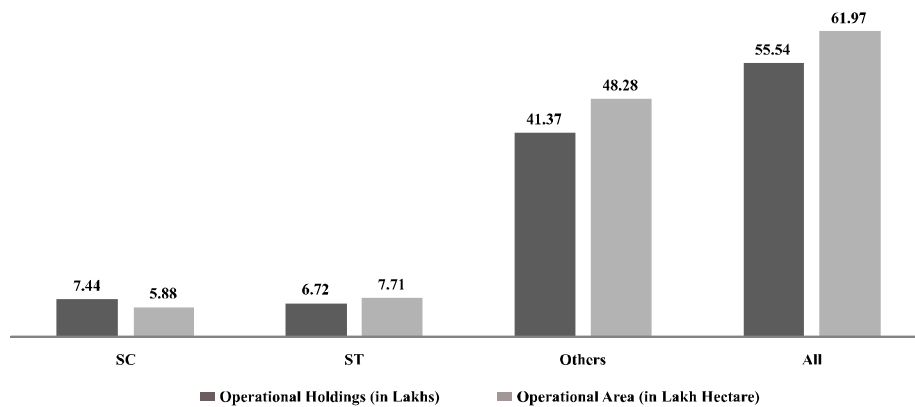
Source: Computed from the data of Agriculture Census 2001 and 2011

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

¹Calculation 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.

²The 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

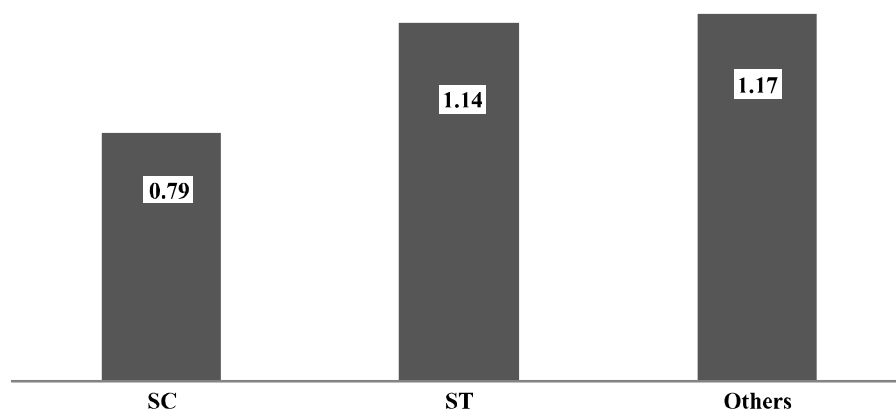
The average size of operational holding is one of the indicators to assess the farm size for different social groups. The average holding size in Telangana stands at 1.12 ha in 2010-11 (Table 2.3). The average size of operational holdings is relatively larger for 'Others' (1.17) and STs (1.14) as compared 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 2000-01 and 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)	0.01 (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 2000-01 and 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).

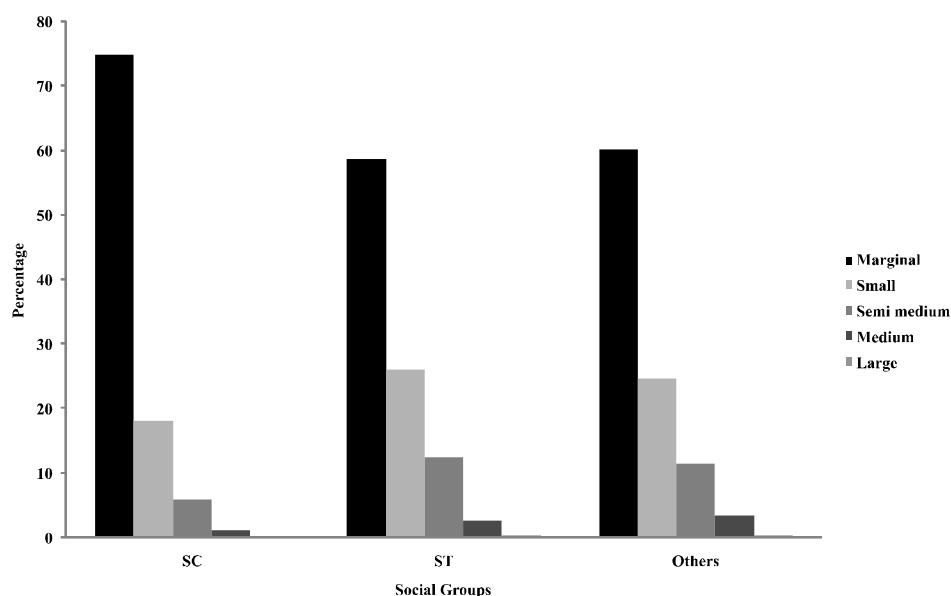
³Farm size is classified according to the standard five-fold classification based on operational area in hectares such as marginal (below 1 ha), small (1.1 to 2.0 ha), semi-medium (2.1 to 4.0 ha), medium (4.0 to 10.0 ha) large (above 10.0 ha).

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 2000-01 and 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 2000-01 and 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

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

⁵The 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.

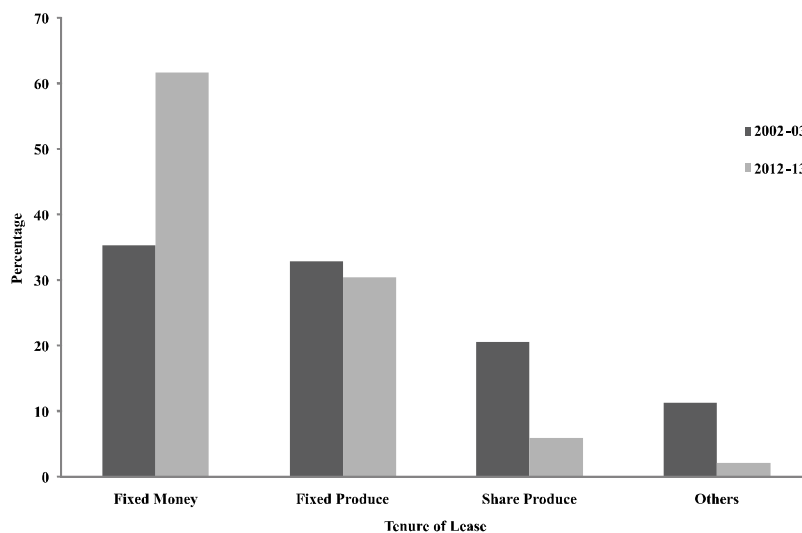
The lease arrangement under share produce involves investment by the landlords, entails some managerial responsibilities and has to partly face the risk and uncertainties of production (Vyas 1970). It could be the opposite in the case of fixed-cash arrangement where the tenant has to bear all the risk 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 2000-01 and 2010-11

⁶Cropping 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

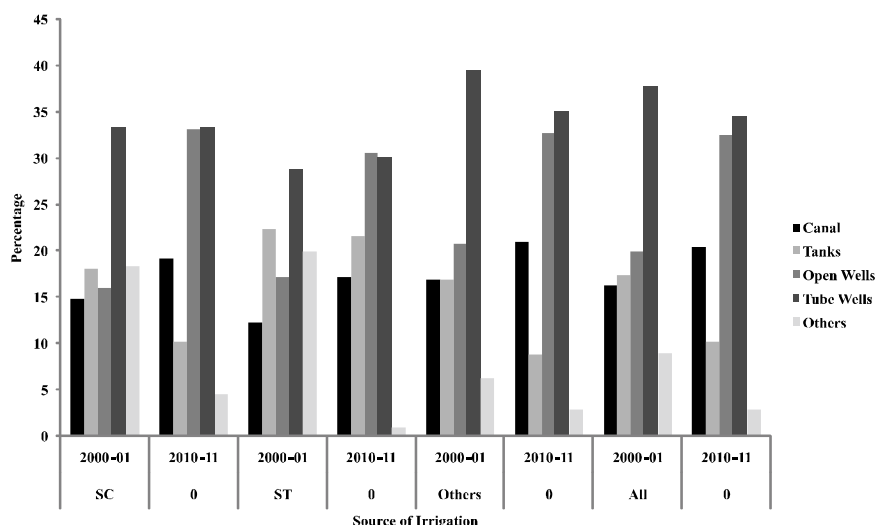
Well irrigation is the main source of irrigation in Telangana and irrigated 67 per cent of total irrigated area in 2010-11; canals irrigated 20.4 per cent of area and tanks and other sources provided irrigation to 10 per cent of area (Figure 2.6). Area

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 2000-01 and 2010-11

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



Source: Computed from Agriculture Census 2000-01 and 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

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

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 2.18: 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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