



Human Development in Telangana State

District Profiles



CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES
BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD

Human Development in Telangana State District Profiles

Prepared for
Government of Telangana
by
Centre for Economic and Social Studies



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Preface

The Report on **Human Development in Telangana State: District Profiles** is a part of the larger report on human development in Telangana State, a work in progress. It was at the invitation of the Planning Department that the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) agreed to prepare the report for Telangana State. The objective of this report is to examine the experience of Telangana State in human development at the state and district levels.

Telangana emerged as the 29th state of the Indian Union from undivided Andhra Pradesh after a prolonged struggle for statehood for nearly six decades. Notwithstanding the abundance of natural and financial resources, human development remained inadequate historically. The articulation of the aspirations of the community of Telangana, during the last phase of the separate Statehood Movement, reflects the development agenda of the people rooted in the socio-economic-cultural-political-historical ethos of the Telangana community. The desire for inclusive development through inclusive decentralized governance and for deepening and widening of the democratic functioning of the state, market and civil society to protect the rights of every citizen of the state has been well articulated. The aspirations of the people are in favour of a decentralized model of economic development and for innovative public policies to promote the standard of living, knowledge and longevity by removing inequalities and vulnerabilities.

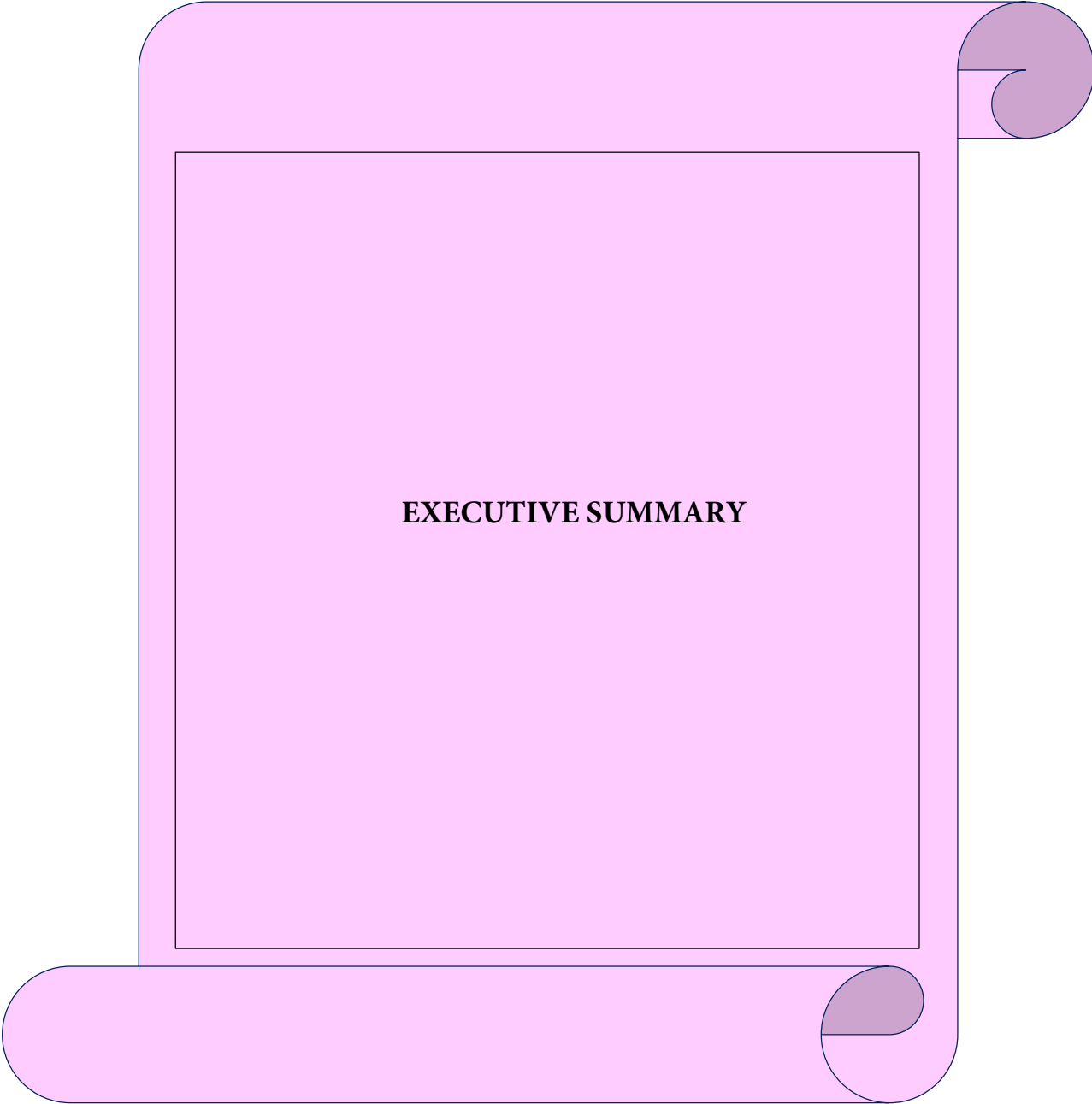
The social structure in Telangana is uniquely skewed towards socially marginalized sections-backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and religious minority groups- which constitute 85 percent of the state population. Social backwardness often converges with economic backwardness and low human development. Civil society in Telangana state is active with high awareness of socio-economic and political issues due to its active participation in various social movements, especially the prolonged movement for statehood. The emergence of the middle class in recent times has also contributed to the high level of socio-political consciousness among the people. All these indicate the prevalence of an enabling environment for the social mobilization of people to play a vigilant citizenry role to moderate the state, market and civil society. A new social framework that allows inclusive and participatory development would be able to meet the aspirations of the people

The expectations of the Telangana Community broadly converge with the development paradigm of UNDP that human development is the expansion of people's freedom to engage actively in shaping development with equity and sustainability wherein people are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development, as individuals and in groups.

We thank our Chairman Prof. R. Radhakrishna for his constant support and guidance in the preparation of the report. This report is the outcome of the collective effort of faculty members, S. Galab, C. Ravi, E. Revathi, N. Sreedevi and P. Aparna of CESS. We thank all those involved. The inputs from P. Satya Sekhar of Indian Institute of Family Health, have been very useful on health component of the report. We thank him for his support. We are grateful to Sri B. P. Acharya IAS, Principal Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Telangana State for his useful comments on the draft report. We also thank Prof. Kanakalatha Mukund for editing the manuscript and for useful comments and suggestions on the draft. We hope the findings of the Report would be useful for improving human development in Telangana state in future.

Date: 25-12-2015
Hyderabad

S. Galab
Director, CESS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Telangana became the 29th state of India, separated from undivided Andhra Pradesh on 2nd June 2014. The aspirations of the people as expressed during the Telangana movement were in favor of a decentralized model of economic development and for innovative public policies to promote the standard of living, knowledge and longevity by removing inequalities and vulnerabilities. Human development is the expansion of people's freedom to live long, healthy and creative lives. The construction of a Human Development Index that combines three dimensions of development—such as long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living—reflects the approach of the UNDP. Following the UNDP methodology, HDI has been computed for the 10 districts of Telangana state for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12.

HDI across Districts of Telangana State

Table 1 presents the values of HDI for the 10 districts of Telangana state with their relative rankings. The indices clearly indicate that there has been a significant improvement in the HDI across all the districts. However the relative rankings of some of the districts changed in the seven years between 2004-05 and 2011-12. In both the years, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Warangal and Karimnagar retained their ranks from 1 to 4 respectively. The ranks of the bottom two districts in 2004-05 i.e. Nizamabad and Medak changed to 8 and 10 respectively in 2011-12. The rank improved from 7 to 5 for Khammam, while the rank of Nalgonda slipped from 5 to 7 and Mahbubnagar from 8 to 9. Adilabad remained at 6th position in both the years.

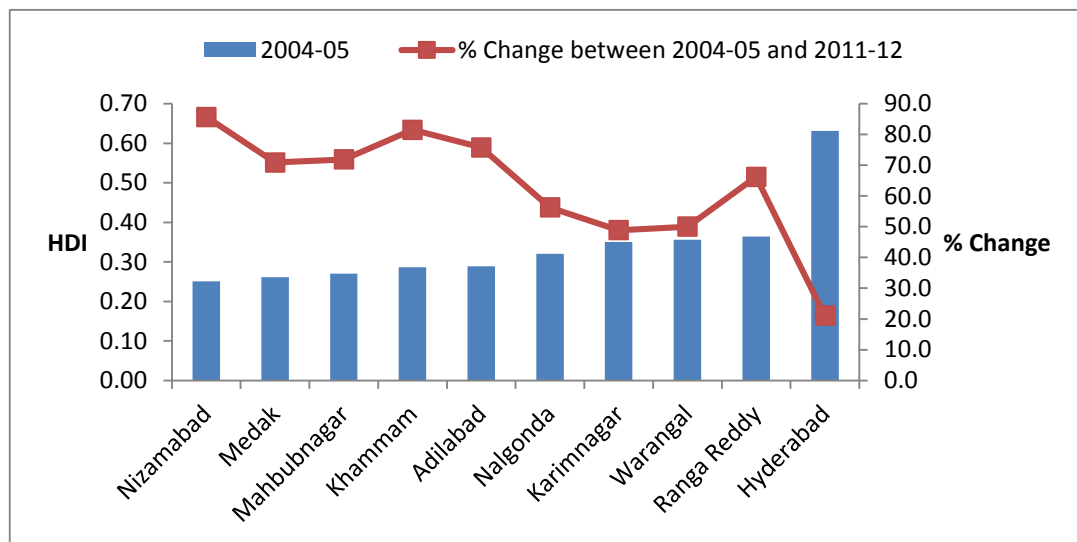
Table 1: HDI and its Rankings across Districts of Telangana

District	HDI		Rank	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Adilabad	0.289	0.508	6	6
Hyderabad	0.631	0.764	1	1
Karimnagar	0.350	0.521	4	4
Khammam	0.286	0.519	7	5
Mahbubnagar	0.270	0.464	8	9
Medak	0.261	0.446	9	10
Nalgonda	0.320	0.500	5	7
Nizamabad	0.251	0.466	10	8
Ranga Reddy	0.364	0.605	2	2
Warangal	0.356	0.534	3	3
Telangana	0.322	0.510	--	--

Source: Draft HDI Report 2011-12(2014), CESS Hyderabad

Figure 1 below presents the value of HDI in 2004-05 and percentage change in HDI between 2004-05 and 2011-12 to examine whether the districts with low value of HDI improved faster compared to the districts with high HDI value. The figure very clearly shows that districts with a low value of HDI in 2004-05 had increased their HDI value faster compared to the districts with a higher HDI values.

Figure 1: HDI of Districts in 2004-05 and Change in HDI between 2004-05 and 2011-12



The decomposition of changes in HDI across the districts reveals that the share of standard of living in the total change is higher for most of the districts. The share of health in total change is higher in Karimnagar. Health and education occupied second and third places in that order in most of the districts except in Medak, Ranga Reddy and Nizamabad (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Decomposition of Changes in HDI across Districts of Telangana

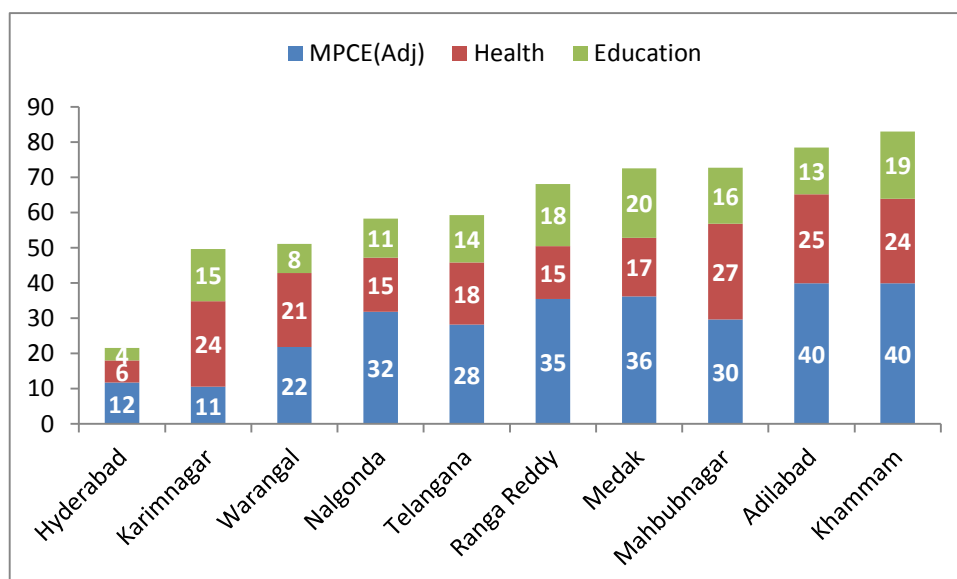


Table 2: Projected HDI and its Rankings across Districts of Telangana State

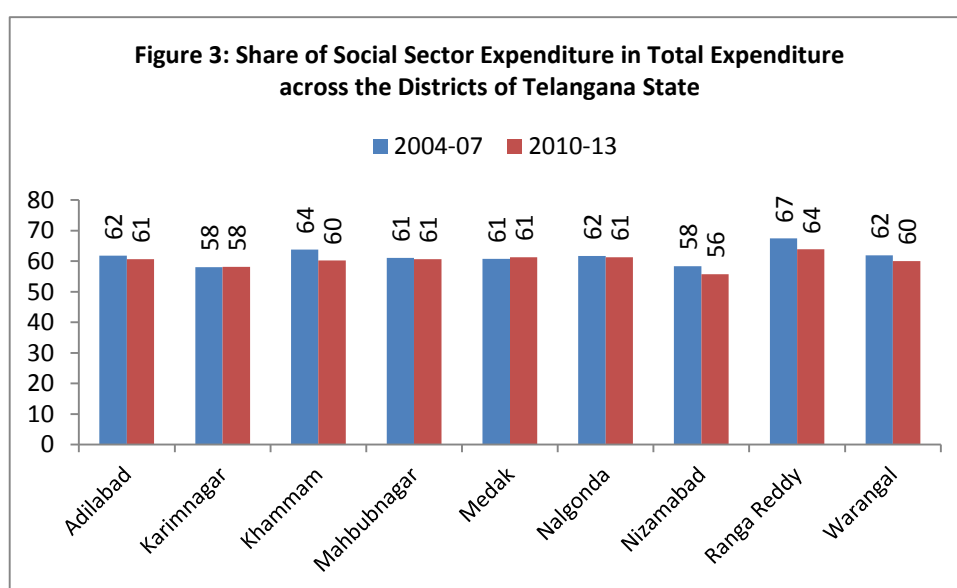
District	Growth of HDI: 2004-2011	HDI 2015-16 (Projected)	Rank in 2015-16
Adilabad	10.8	0.700	4
Hyderabad	3.0	0.853	1
Karimnagar	7.0	0.654	7
Khammam	11.6	0.728	3
Mahbubnagar	10.3	0.632	9
Medak	10.1	0.606	10
Nalgonda	8.0	0.646	8
Nizamabad	12.3	0.665	6
Ranga Reddy	9.4	0.808	2
Warangal	7.1	0.673	5
Telangana	8.3	0.663	--

The value of the human development index at the state level grew at the rate of 8.3 percent per annum between 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Table 2). Nizamabad and Khammam achieved the highest growth rate of 12 percent during this period. Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Ranga Reddy achieved a growth rate of 9 to 11 percent. The growth rate was below the state average in Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Warangal. The HDI values have been projected for 2015-16 at these growth rates. Ranks have been allotted to districts on the basis of these projected HDI figures. Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy retained their positions as the first and second highest districts in the state. Hyderabad retained its top position despite having the lowest growth among the districts of the state. Medak and Mahbubnagar remained the bottom two districts. There were changes in rankings at the middle level. Khammam, Adilabad and Nizamabad improved their positions while the ranks of Warangal, Karimnagar and Nalgonda slipped. Thus, the top five districts in 2015-16 would be Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal districts. It is to be noted that the percentage of both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is highest in the last three districts. Among these three, Adilabad and Warangal are highly urbanized with 28 percent of the population living in urban areas.

Public Expenditure and Human Development Index

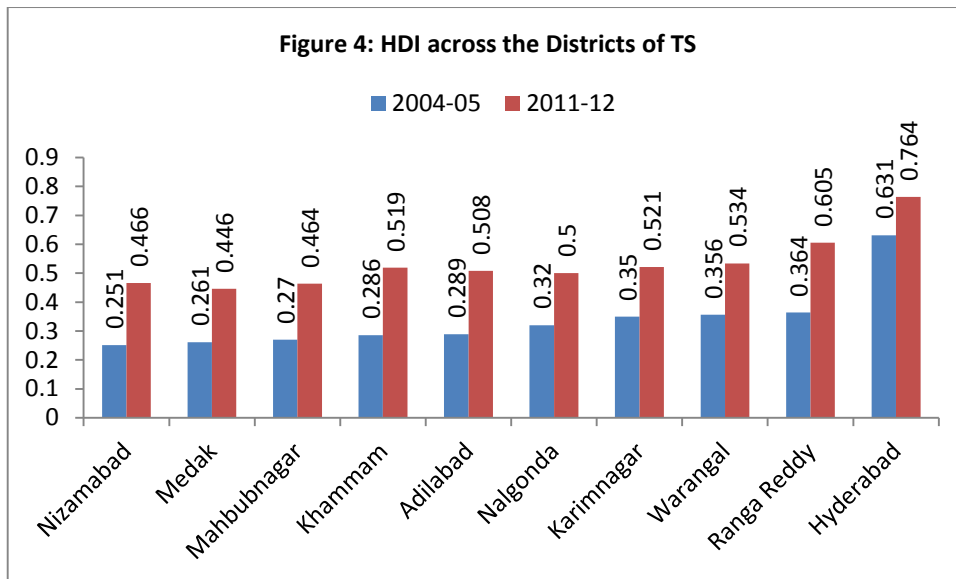
Public expenditure in the social sector is one of the determinants of the performance of the social sector. There has been progress in human development indicators such as literacy and infant mortality rates, but the progress has been slow and we lag behind several East and South East Asian countries. Thus, it is important to assess the relationship between social sector expenditure and human development. The analysis of spending on human development is made in terms of social sector expenditure as a proportion of total budgetary expenditures of the state government and expenditure on education and health as a percentage of social expenditure.

Around 60-64 percent of total expenditure is spent on the social sector in all the districts of Telangana except Karimnagar and Nizamabad, where the share is below 60 percent (Figure 3). Thus, the allocation to the social sector is more or less the same across the districts and over a period of time. But the HDI values across the districts vary to a considerable extent (Figure 4).

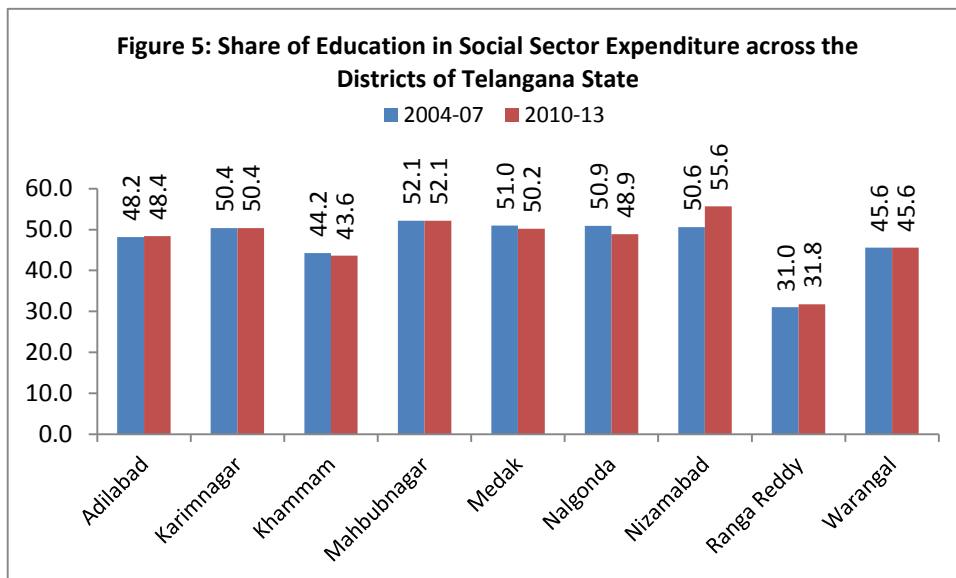


Source: Budget Documents of Andhra Pradesh

Out of total social sector expenditure, the share of education was higher than that of health across all the districts during both the periods. In the latest period i.e. 2010-13, the share of education exceeds 50 percent in Medak, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad. The share ranges between 40 and 50 in Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nalgonda. It is just 32 percent in Ranga Reddy district, the lowest in the state. The share of education remains the same between two periods across all the districts except Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts. In the latter three districts there was a marginal decline of share while it increased by 5 percentage points in Nizamabad district (Figure 5).



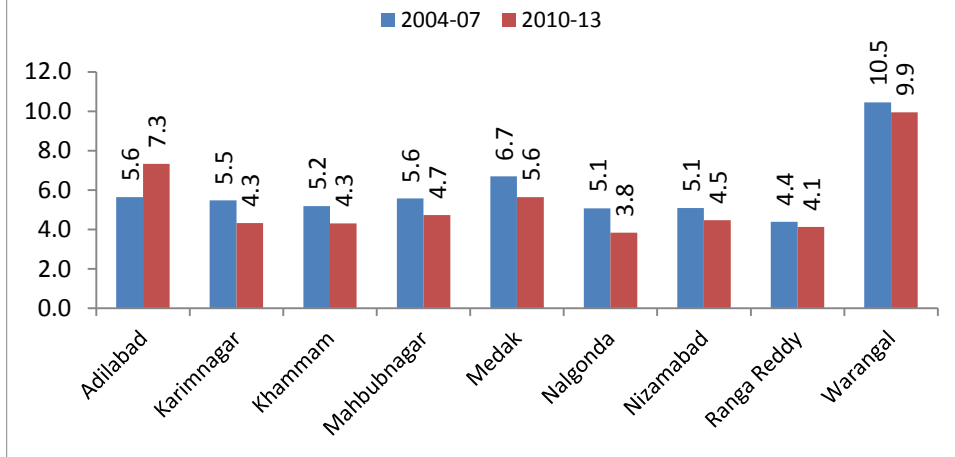
Source: Draft HDI Report 2011-12(2014), CESS Hyderabad



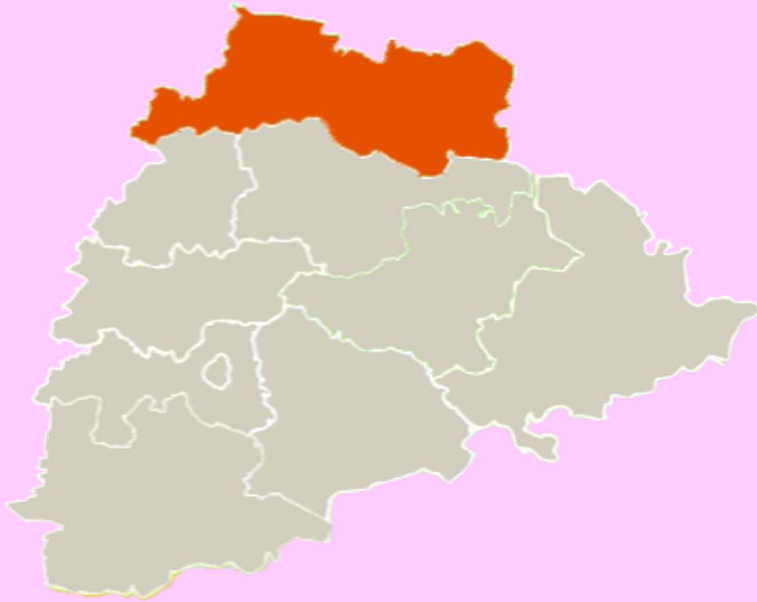
Source: <https://treasury.ap.gov.in>

The share of health expenditure declined in all the districts between 2004-07 and 2010-13 except in Adilabad. During the period 2010-13, the share of health in social expenditure was below 5 percent in all the districts except Warangal, Adilabad and Medak. It was below 10 percent in these three districts (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Share of Health in Social Sector Expenditure across the Districts of Telangana State



ADILABAD



Basic Features of Adilabad

- It is the second largest district in the state with an area of 16,105 sq.km, next to Mahbubnagar district
- The district has a population of 27.41 lakh which accounts for 7.8 percent of the population of the state, the second lowest next to Nizamabad with 7.2 percent
- The density of population is the lowest at 170 per sq.km
- The population is growing at 1 percent per annum
- Children (0 – 13 years) constitute 26 percent of the total population and there has been a decline in the growth rate of this age group
- The younger age group (16-24 years) constitutes 18 percent of total population and is growing at 2.02 percent per annum
- 42.5 percent of the population are in the working age group (25-59) which is growing at 1.61 percent
- Older persons (60 plus) constitute 8.7 percent of the population and the growth rate of this age group is 3.5 percent per annum
- 27.7 percent of the population lives in urban areas
- 53 percent of the urban population in the district lived in slums
- The district has the second highest proportion of both SC and ST population at 17.8 and 18.1 percent respectively (2011)
- The sex ratio is 1001
- The sex ratio among SCs is 1012 and 1003 among STs
- The child sex ratio is 934 among all social groups, 935 among SCs and 956 among STs
- The district ranks 1st in child sex ratio among STs
- The child sex ratio among SCs is lower than the state average, and is the second lowest in the state (lowest sex ratio- 932 in Hyderabad)
- It stands in the middle position in child sex ratio of all caste groups
- Adilabad district is predominantly an agricultural economy
- Agriculture provides the livelihood for more than 60 percent of workers
- It receives average annual rainfall of 1126 mm which is higher than the state average of 904 mm.
- But the rainfall is highly variable, and was below normal in 19 out of 32 years (1980 to 2011)
- The net area sown constitutes 38.3 per cent of geographical area, lower than the state average of 48.8 percent during TE 2013-14
- The gross irrigation ratio was 17.6 percent, lower than the state average of 48.8 percent
- The cropping intensity was 110
- Groundwater is the major source of irrigation
- Marginal and small holdings constitute 74 percent of total holdings, lower than the state average of 82 percent
- It has the second highest percentage of area under forest cover (42.8 percent) (Khammam is in the first position with 47.4 percent of forest area)

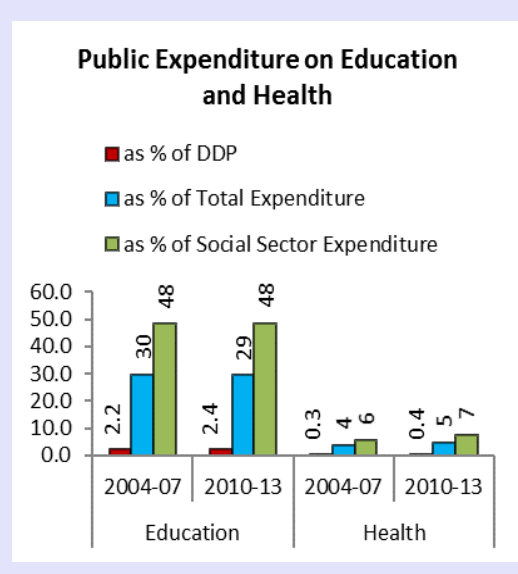
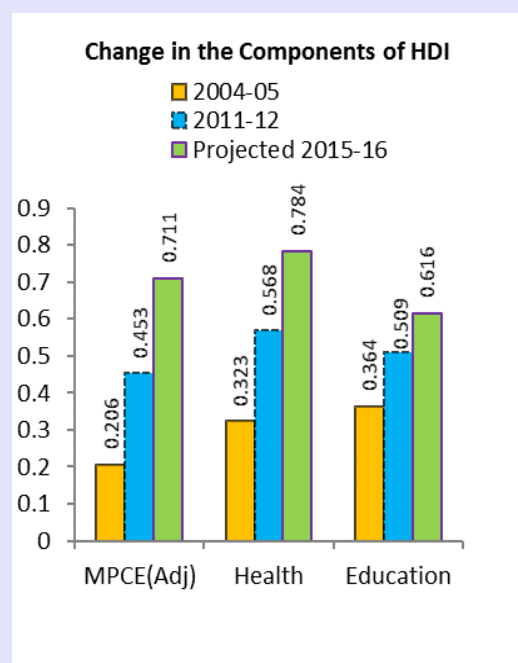
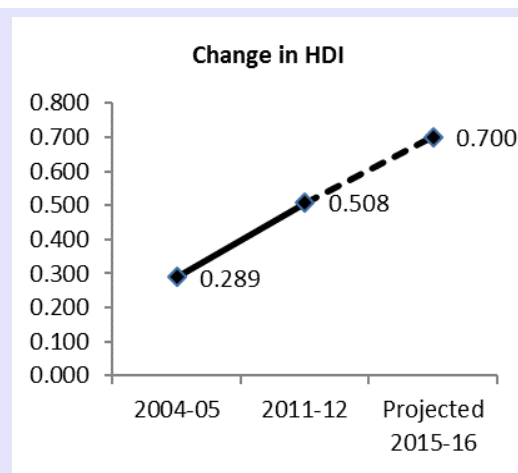
- It is the largest cotton cultivating district in Telangana with 54 percent of gross cropped area under cotton
- Rice, soybean and redgram are the other important crops
- Ceramic pipes, cement and mud bricks, paper, plywood, cotton yarn, cotton thread, automobile parts, mangalore tiles, rice, oil, dal milling are the important manufacturing activities
- Nirmal paintings and toys are a special feature of the district
- Beedi making is another important activity
- Adilabad is one of the districts with a high level of out migration
- According to the 2001 Census, 5.67 percent of the male population migrate from the district

Human Development Index

- Adilabad ranks 6th among the districts of TS
- It's rank remained the same between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- HDI improved from 0.289 to 0.508 between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- The growth rate was 10.8 per cent per annum during this period
- At this rate, HDI will increase to 0.700 in 2015-16

- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (consumption levels) and health components
- The contribution of education in the overall improvement in human development is marginal

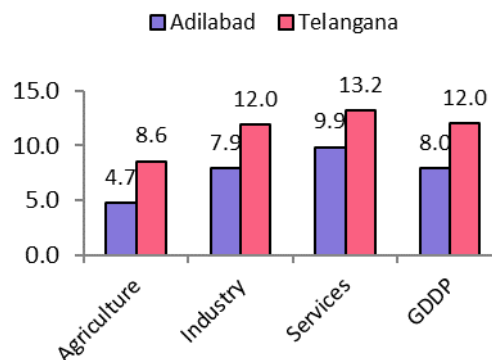
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 7.6 per cent per annum
- Expenditure on medical and public health accounted for 7.3 percent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.36 and its share in total expenditure was 4.5 percent in 2010-13
- In these aspects the district stands second highest (Warangal stands in first position) among the districts of TS (excluding Hyderabad)
- Expenditure on education accounts for about 50 percent of social sector expenditure
- 29.4 percent of total expenditure is spent on education.
- The expenditure on education accounts for 2.38 percent of DDP



Economic Dimension

- The average annual growth rate of Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) was 8 per cent per annum during 2004-12, lowest among the districts of TS
- The agriculture sector registered a growth rate of 4.7 percent, second lowest among the districts
- Industry grew at 7.9 percent
- The growth rate of the services sector at 9.9% was higher than the other two sectors
- The growth rate of the services sector in the district was the lowest in the state.
- The district contributes 5.9 per cent to the gross state domestic product (GSDP) while it has 7.8 percent of the state's population
- The district's share in Gross State domestic Product (GSDP)-agriculture is 6.8 percent
- The district contributes 6.4 percent of GDP-Industry and 5.4 per cent of GDP-Services
- The agricultural sector shows a high degree of fluctuation in growth, higher than the state average
- Both the crop and livestock sectors are contributing to the growth of the agriculture sector
- The growth of the crop sector is 13.5 percent and the growth in livestock sector is 17.7 percent, the highest in the state
- Fisheries are growing at 7.5 percent, the second highest in the state (Medak is in first position)
- There is a decline in the growth of the forestry sector
- The district has 6.96 lakh hectares of forest area, the second highest in the state

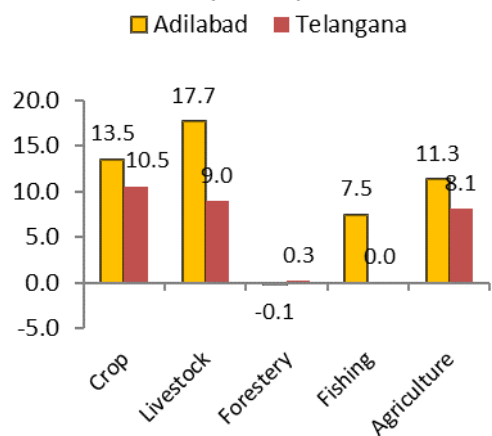
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Percent)



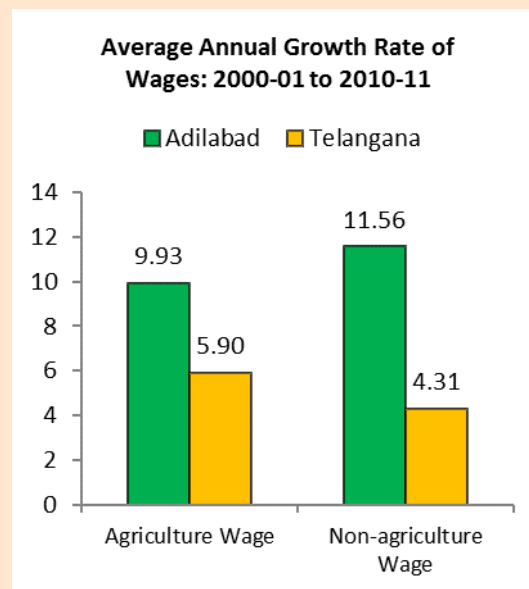
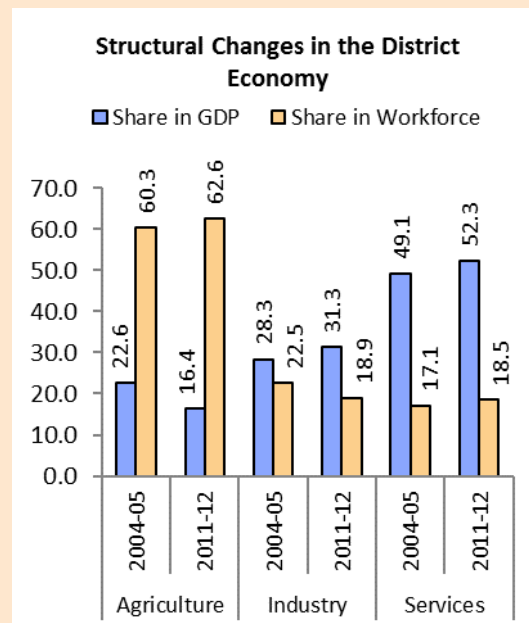
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Percent)



Average Annual Growth Rate of Agriculture and Allied activities: 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (Percent)

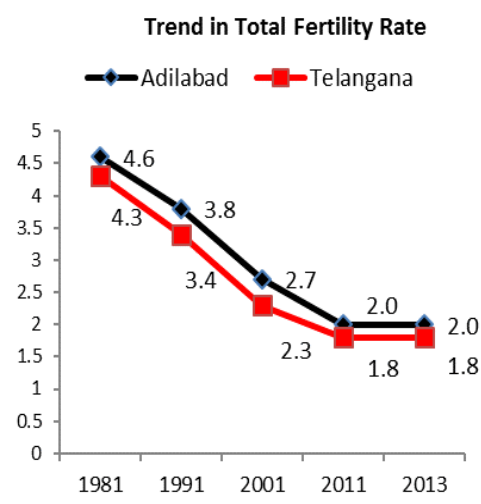
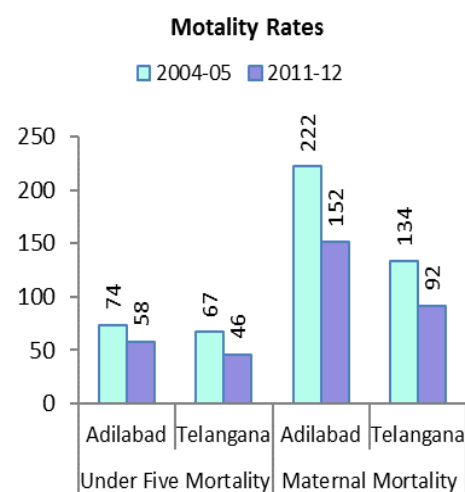
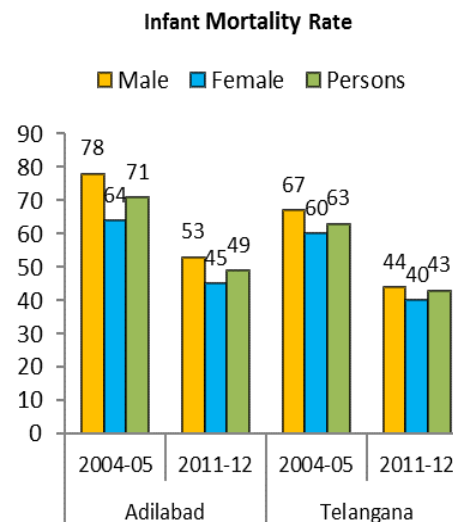


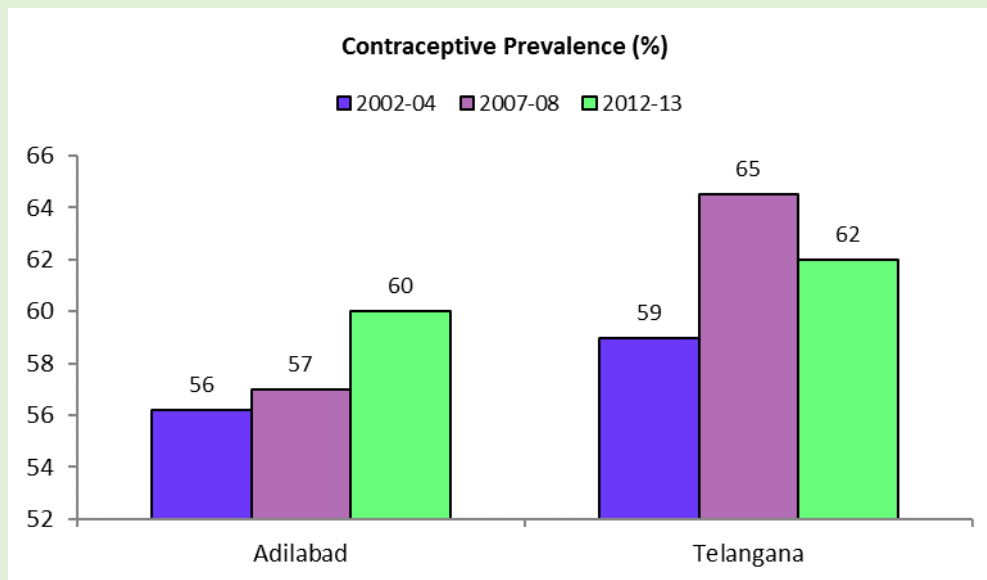
- The manufacturing sector grew at the rate of 18.1 percent, the second highest in the state (Mahbubnagar is in the first position)
- Agriculture contributes only 16.4 percent of GDDP while 63 percent of the workforce depends on agriculture
- The share of the workforce in agriculture increased while the share of the sector in GDDP decreased by 6 percentage points
- The share of industry in GDDP is 31 percent while it employs 19 percent of the workforce
- The share of the workforce in industry decreased by 3.6 percentage points while the share of the sector in GDDP increased by 3 percentage points
- One half of GDDP is coming from the services sector but it employs only 18.5 of the workforce.
- The growth rate of wages both in agriculture and non-agriculture is higher than all the other districts of TS.
- Agricultural wages have grown at a rate of 9.3 percent while non-agricultural wages grew at 11.6 percent



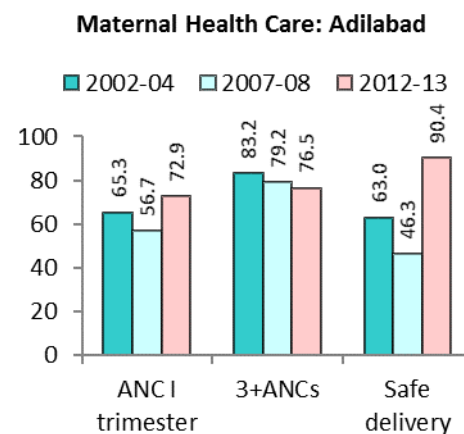
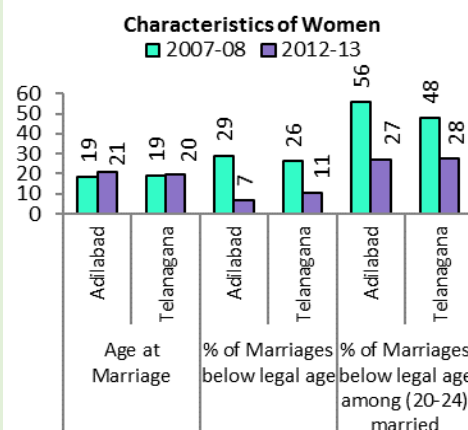
Health Dimension

- Despite a reduction in infant and maternal mortality, the mortality rates in the district are still high
- The infant mortality rate in the district is the second highest
- The decline in IMR has not been impressive
- Maternal mortality in the district is the highest in the state
- The share of per capita expenditure on medical services and public health is 7 percent of total per capita social sector expenditure
- The share of expenditure on medical services and health in total monthly expenditure is 6.40 per cent, which is higher than the state average of 5.36 per cent
- The total fertility rate declined from 4.6 in 1981 to 2.0 in 2013
- TFR is lower than the replacement rate
- The contraceptive prevalence rate gradually increased to 60 percent

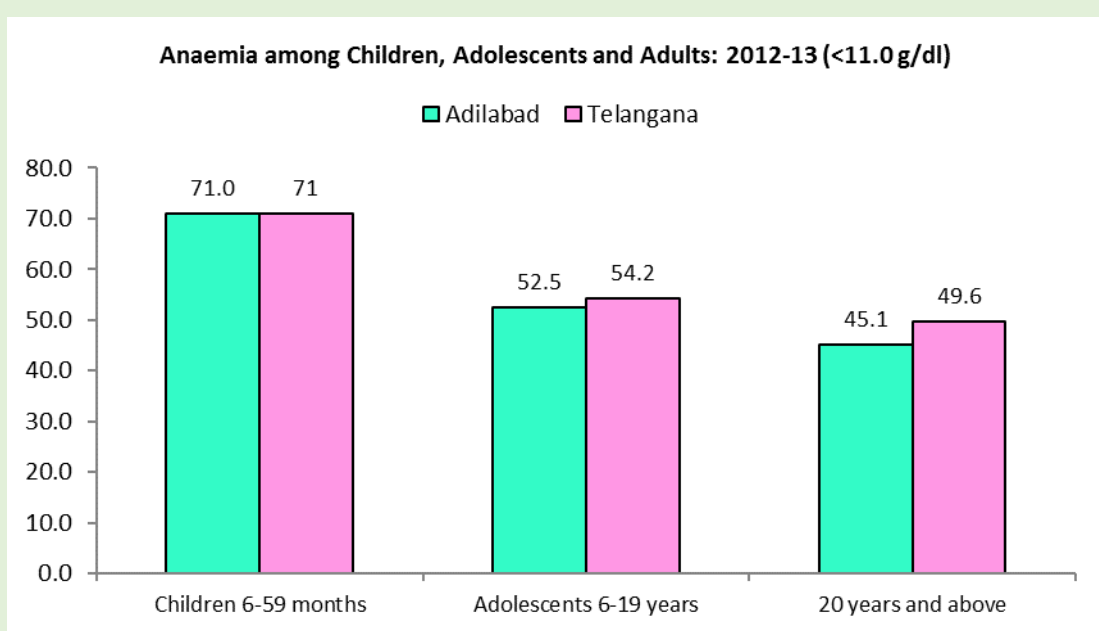
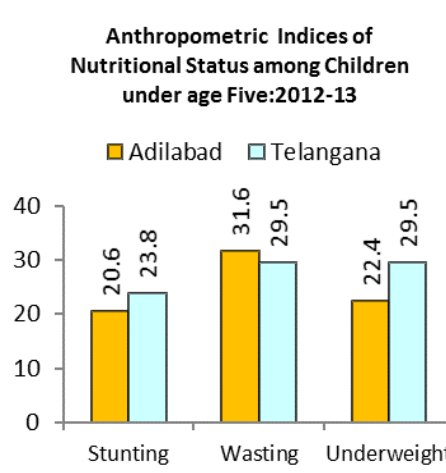
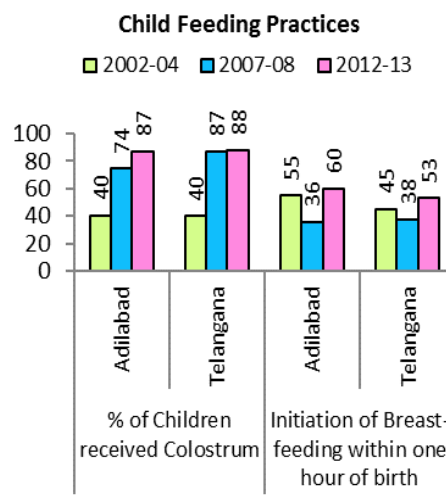




- The mean age at marriage in the district is the highest at 20.7 years (2012-13)
- There has been a sharp decline in the number of marriages below the legal age
- The percentage of marriages below legal age among women in the 20-24 age group has also declined
- The performance of the district is above the state level in the above two parameters
- Around 90 percent of deliveries are safe deliveries
- This proportion is the lowest in the state
- The percentage of women who received 3+ ANCs declined from 83.2 percent in 2007-08 to 76.5 percent in 2012-13
- 73 percent of pregnant women received ANC in the 1st trimester

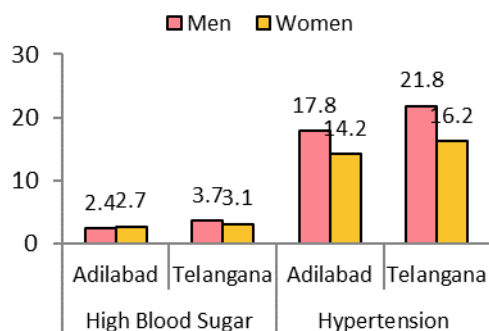


- 87 percent of new born babies received colostrum (2012-13)
- Around 60 percent of babies were breast fed by their mothers within one hour of birth
- Around 21 percent of children in the district are stunted
- The current malnutrition level (wasted) among children is 32 percent
- 22 percent of the children are underweight
- 45 percent of adults had anaemia
- 53 percent of the adolescents had anaemia
- 71 percent of children in the age group of 6 to 59 months had anaemia (2012-13)

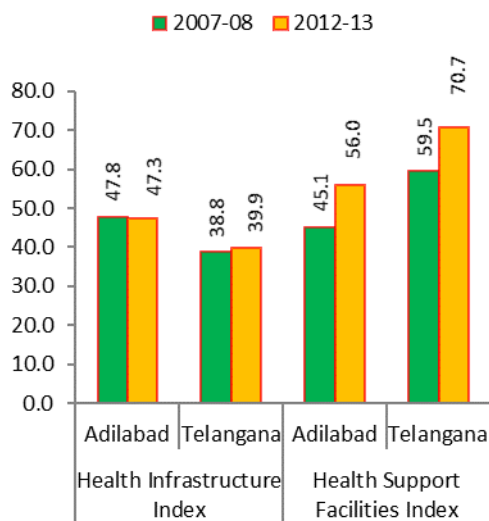


- The incidence of diabetes and hypertension was low among adults in the district
- 17.8 percent of men and 14.2 percent of women had hypertension, the second lowest in the state
- The 2012 HIV Surveillance Survey (HSS) – ANC data indicates low HIV prevalence (0.13 per cent) among ANC attendees, and also shows a declining trend
- HIV awareness among females was 62.2 (2012-13)
- In 2012, a total of 63,395 clients were tested at ICTCs in the district
- The number of ICTCs increased from 17 in 2008 to 52 in 2012
- The incidence of HIV was high in Bazarhthnoor (11.1 %) and Bejjur (33.3 %) blocks
- The health infrastructure index stood at 47.3 in 2013, compared to 47.8 in 2007, the second highest in the state
- There was a decline in the achievement levels of PHCs and sub-centres
- The achievement levels in terms of beds and doctors improved, but was lower than the state average
- The health support facilities index improved by 24 percent
- This index was the lowest among the districts of TS in 2012-13
- The percentage of households with safe drinking water increased but this was still the lowest among the districts of TS
- The district has the second lowest percentage of households having sanitation facilities

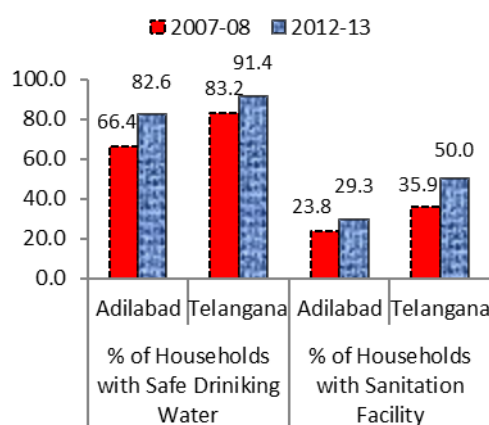
Percentage Men and Women aged 18 years & above having High Bloodsugar >160, hypertension (SBP>=140 or DBP>=90)



Health Infrastrure



Health Support Facilities

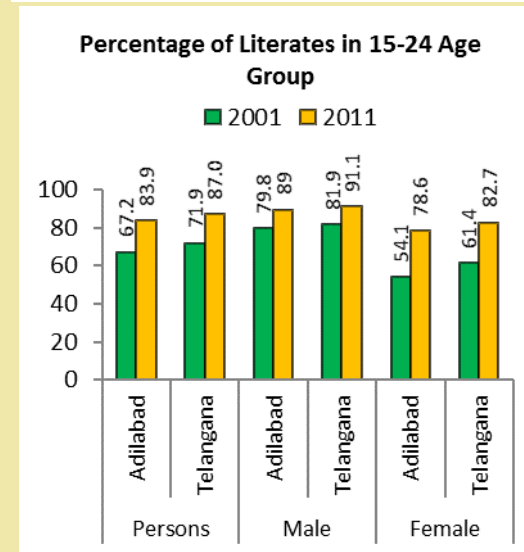
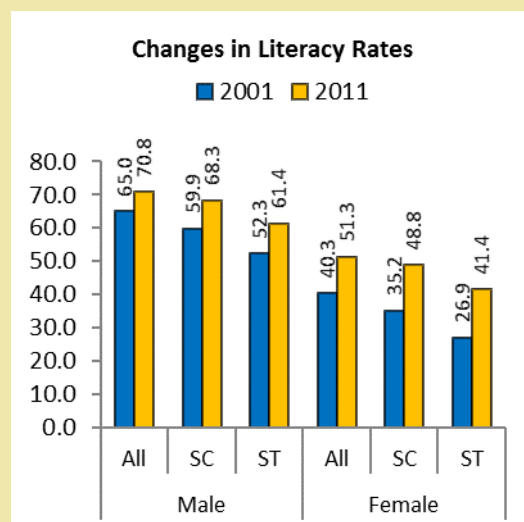
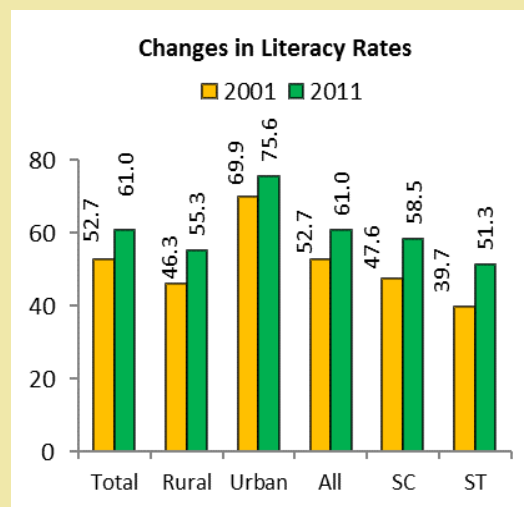


Education Dimension

- The literacy rate is lower than the state average
- It ranks 9th in overall and rural literacy (Mahbubnagar is in the lowest position)
- Rural literacy increased by 9 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- The gap between rural and urban literacy is 20 percent

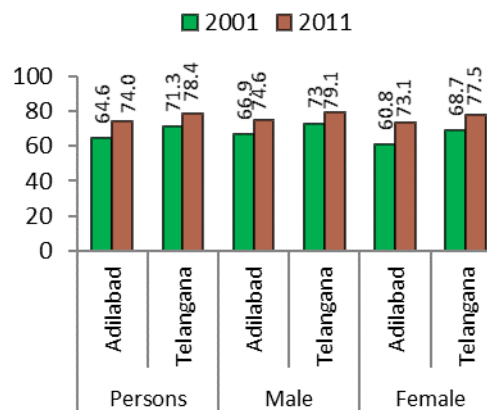
- Female literacy improved by 11 percentage points
- The gap between male and female literacy is 20 percent
- Literacy rates are lower among SCs and STs, but improved by 11 percentage points
- The gap has narrowed between SCs, STs and all castes
- The gap in male-female literacy is the same across all social groups
- STs constitute 18 percent of the population

- The literacy level is higher among the younger age group and is improving among males and females
- But the district has the second lowest literacy rate among this age group
- The literacy rate in urban areas is higher than in Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Mahbubnagar

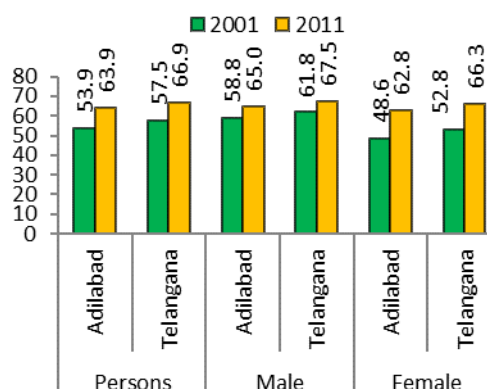


- Though there has been an improvement in the percentage of population who have studied up to primary and above, in relative terms, the position of the district remains the same
 - There is a decline in the percentage of children aged 12 years with primary level of education in urban areas
 - The proportion of children in this age group in urban areas showed a decline from 3.24 percentage to in 2001 to 2.23 percentage in 2011
 - The percentage of drop-outs is higher among the STs, especially among girls
 - The percentage of drop-outs is lower among the SCs as compared to all categories
-
- There has been an improvement in all the leading indicators over the period
 - Except in pupil-teacher ratio and schools per 1000 children, all the other variables are well below the state average
 - The density of schools stood at 3.2, while the number of schools per 1000 children is 9.3, compared to the state average of 6.7
 - Schools with drinking water (82.8%) and schools with toilets for girls (58.5%) are comparatively lower than the state average

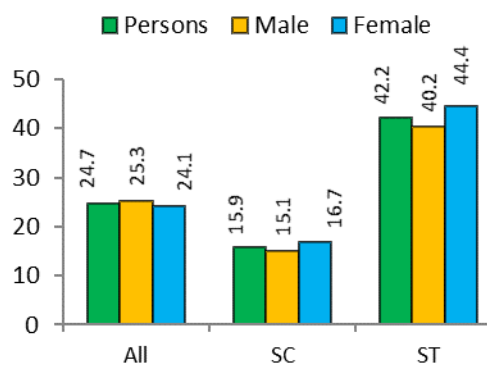
Percentage of Literates with Primary and above level of education

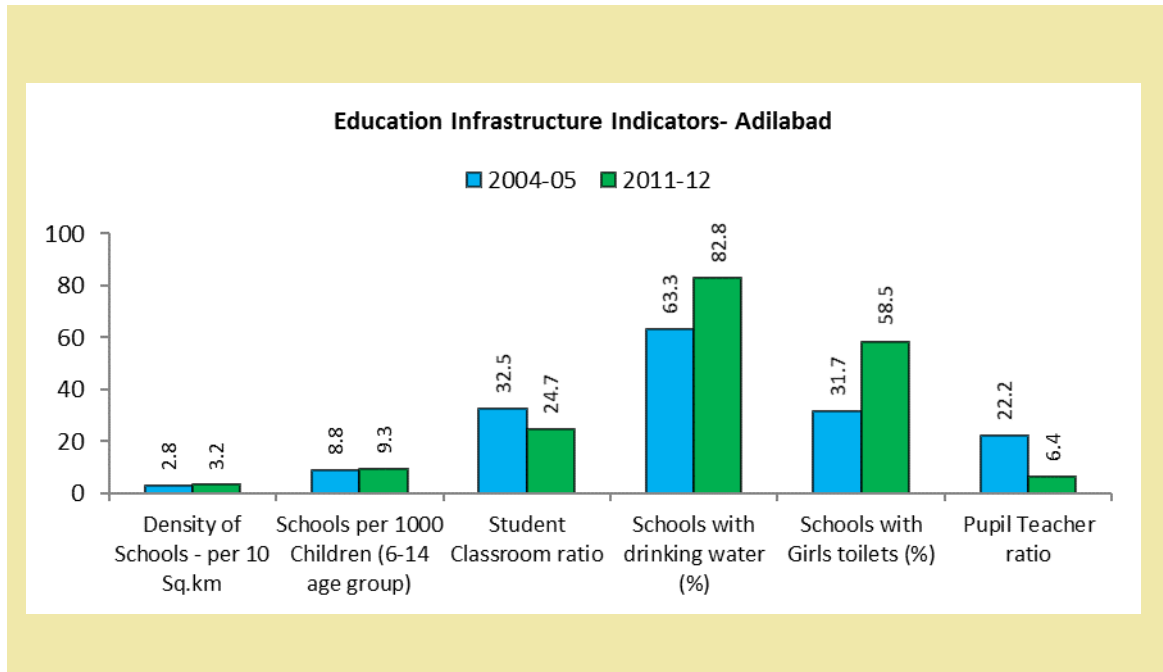


Percentage of children in the age of 12 years with Primary level of education



Drop-out Rate at Primary Level- 2011-12





KARIMNAGAR

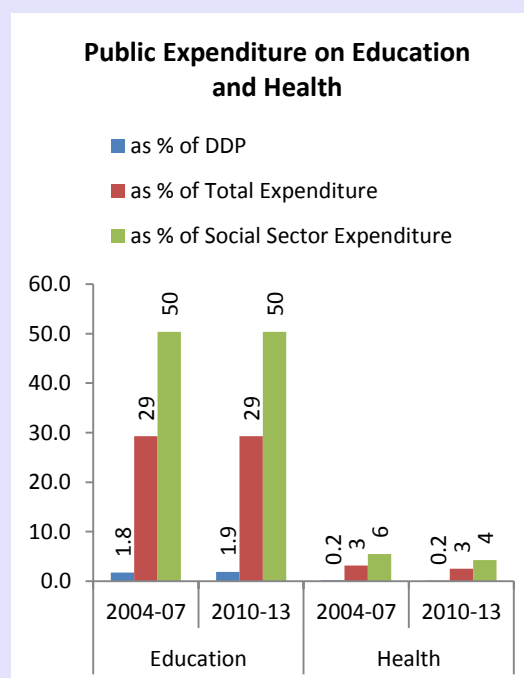
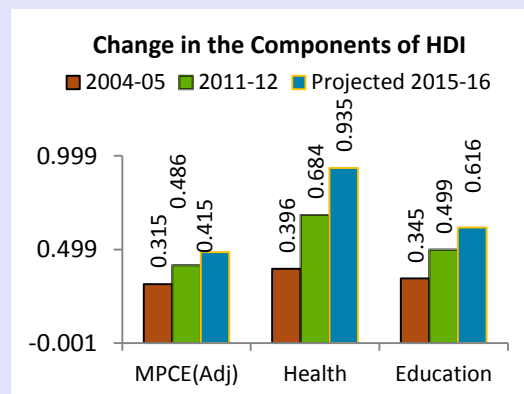
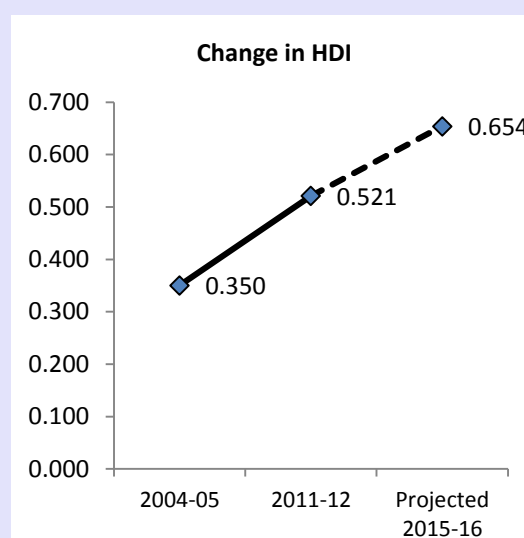


Basic Features of Karimnagar

- Karimnagar has an area of 11,800 sq. km and a population of 37.76 lakh
- One-fourth of the population live in urban areas
- The density of population is 319 per sq.km
- The population grew at the rate of 0.79 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011
- Younger age population (16-24) is growing at 1.17 percent per annum and the older population (60 +) is growing at 3.26 percent per annum
- Population in the working age (25-59) is growing at the rate of 1.54 percent per annum
- The district has the highest proportion of SCs who constitute 18.8 percent of the total population
- The proportion of ST in the population is only 2.8 percent
- The adult sex ratio was 1008
- The adult sex ratios of the SCs and STs were relatively high at 1014 and 995 respectively
- The child sex ratio was 935
- Agriculture was the main occupation for 60 percent of its workers
- It receives an average annual rainfall of 970 mm which is higher than the state average of 904 mm.
- But there is a lot uncertainty in the rainfall which was below normal in 18 out of 32 years (1980 to 2011)
- Around 48 percent of area is under cultivation
- It has the highest proportion of area under irrigation in the state; 73 percent of its gross area is under irrigation
- More than 75 percent of the irrigated area depends on ground water
- The cropping intensity is 147, second highest, next to Nizamabad with 167
- Marginal and small holdings constitute 87 percent of total holdings, higher than the state average of 82 percent
- It is the second largest rice cultivating district in Telangana
- Rice and maize are grown on around 52 percent of the Gross Cropped Area
- Cotton is grown on one-third of the Gross Cropped Area
- One fifth of the area is under forest
- The most important commodities produced in the district are coal, bakery products, cement, beedis, cement bricks, rice, cotton, chilli powder, turmeric powder, maize powder and fancy items
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.71% of males in the district had migrated in search of work; among them 11.42% had migrated to other states and 26.11% to other districts within the state

Human Development Index

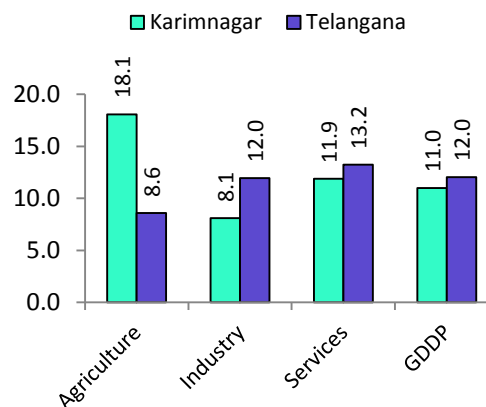
- The HDI of the district improved from 0.350 to 0.521 between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- The HDI grew at the rate of 7 per cent per annum during this period, the lowest in the state (excluding Hyderabad)
- At this rate, HDI will increase to 0.654 in 2015-16
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the health and education components
- The distinctive feature of the district is that improved consumption levels contributed to the improvement in HDI. In all the other districts of TS, health and education components contributed to human development
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 8.6 per cent per annum
- Expenditure on medical services and public health accounted for 4.3 percent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in District Domestic Product (DDP) was 0.16 and its share in total expenditure was 2.5 percent in 2010-13
- These proportions declined between 2004 and 2007
- One half of social sector expenditure is spent on education
- 29.3 percent of total expenditure is spent on education
- The expenditure on education accounts for 1.85 percent of DDP



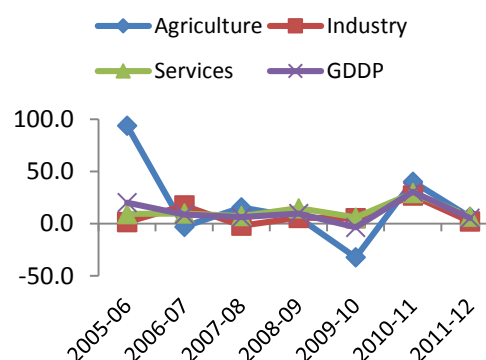
Economic Dimension

- The average annual growth rate of Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) was 11 percent against 12 percent at the state level
- The agriculture sector registered a growth rate of 18 percent, the highest in the state
- The industry and services sectors have grown at 8 percent and 12 percent respectively
- These growth rates are lower than the state growth rates
- The district contributes 9 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) while its share in the population of the state is 10.7 percent
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 12 percent
- The district contributes 10 percent of GSDP-Industry and 8 percent of GSDP-Services
- The growth rates of agriculture and industry show a lot of fluctuation
- Both the crop and livestock sectors are contributing to the growth of the agriculture sector
- The growth of the crop sector was very high at 33 percent and the growth of the livestock sector was 15.1 percent
- Fisheries have grown at 4 percent
- Forestry has grown at less than one percent
- The manufacturing sector has grown at 8 percent
- Communication, transport, banking and trade are the high growth services sectors

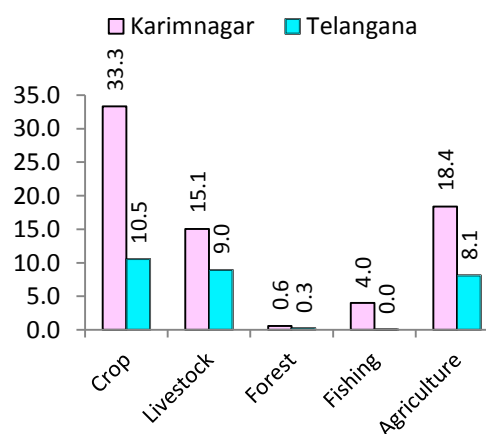
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Percent)



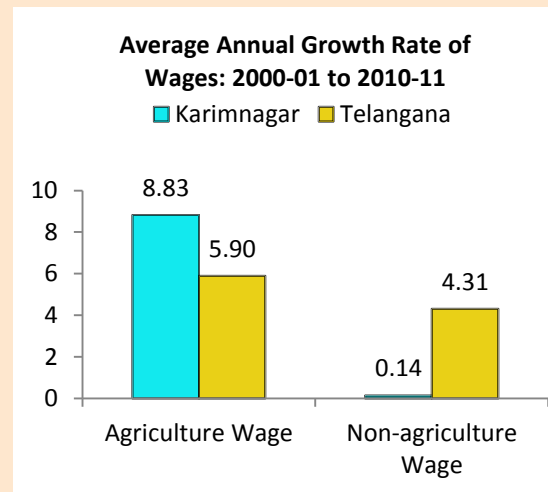
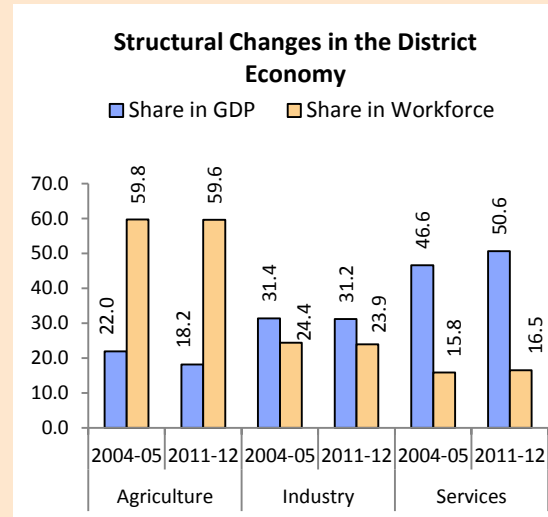
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Percent)



Average Annual Growth Rate of Agriculture and Allied activities: 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (%)

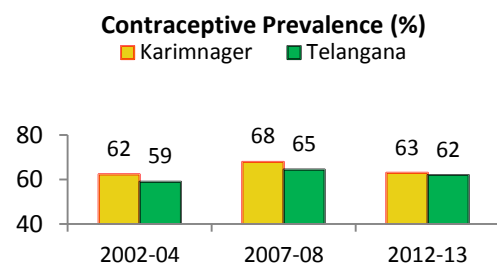
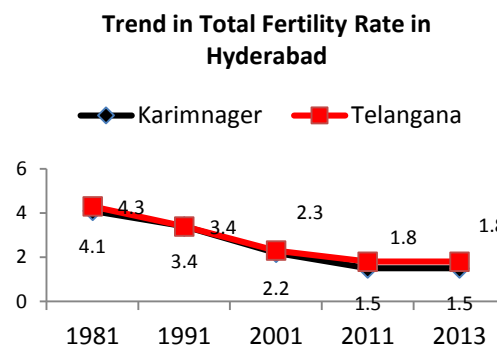
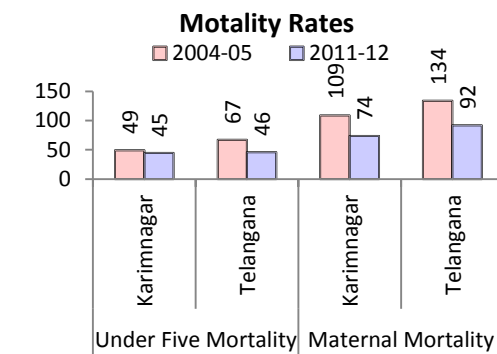
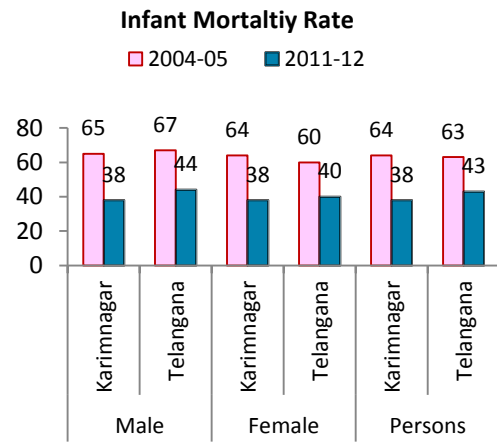


- Agriculture contributes only 18 percent of GDDP while 60 percent of the workforce depend on agriculture
- The share of agriculture in employment has remained the same while its share in GDDP decreased by 4 percentage points
- The share of industry in GDDP is 31 percent while its share in employment is 24 percent
- The share of industry in GDDP and employment has remained the same
- One half of GDDP is coming from the services sector though it employs only 17 percent of the workforce
- Agricultural wages grew at the rate of 8.83 percent which was above the state average while the growth rate of non-agricultural wages was negligible

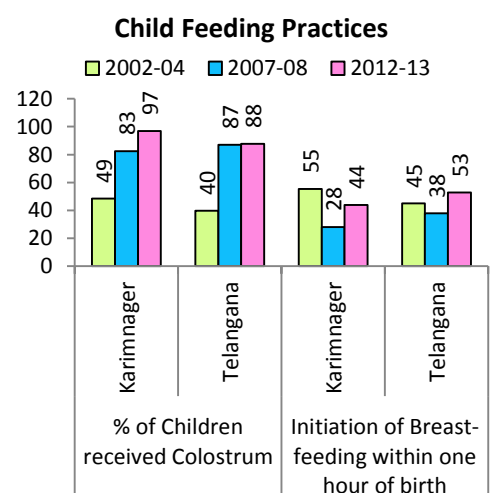
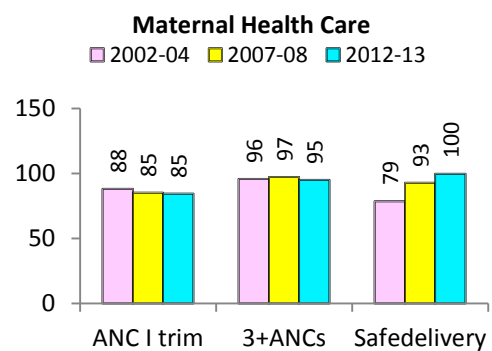
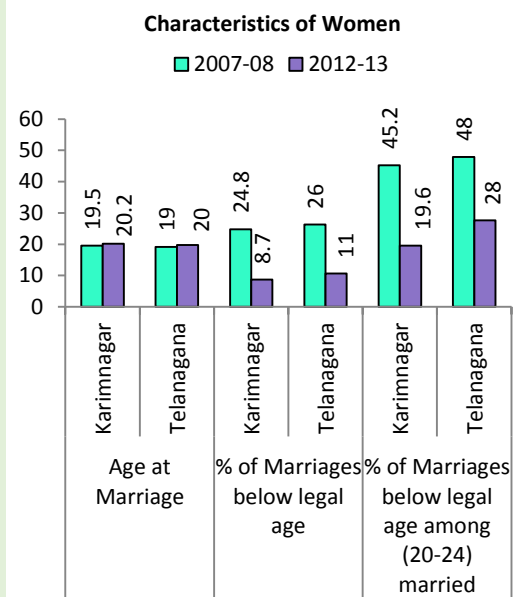


Health Dimension

- The infant mortality rate was relatively low at 38
- The rate of decline in IMR between 2004-05 and 2011-12 was higher than in Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad
- The under-five mortality rate, however is still rather high
- The maternal mortality rate is low at 74, next to Hyderabad (71)
- The share of per capita expenditure on medical and public health is 5.6 percent of total per capita social sector expenditure
- The total fertility rate is lowest in the district throughout the time period and is below the replacement rate
- The contraceptive prevalence rate is higher in the district than the state average
- It declined from 68 percent in 2007-08 to 63 in 2012-13

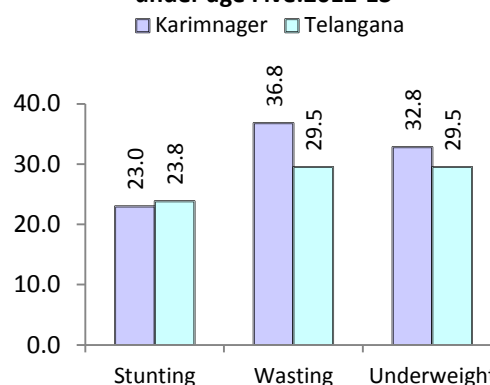


- The percentage of currently married women in the district in the age group of 20-24 who were married below the legal age of 18 years is the lowest in the state
- There has been considerable improvement in the percentage of marriages below the legal age
- As in most of the districts, almost all deliveries are safe
- In the case of other maternal health care indicators like ANC during the 1st trimester and 3+ANCs etc., the district is in the top position
- There has been a gradual decline in the percentage of pregnant women who received ANC in the 1st trimester from 88 in 2002-04 to 85 in 2012-13
- The percentage of babies who received colostrum increased, and was the highest in TS
- The district showed a decline in the percentage of infants whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
- The increasing number of C-section deliveries may have contributed to this decline

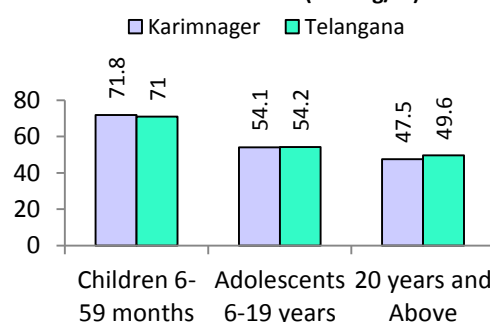


- The performance of the district in the nutritional status of children is not impressive
- The percentage of stunted children is slightly lower than the state average
- The percentage of children wasted is the second highest in the state, next to Warangal
- The percentage of under-weight children is also the second highest among the districts of TS
- Nearly 72 percent of children in the age 6-59 months were found to be anaemic during 2012-13
- 54 percent of adolescents and 48 percent of adults are anaemic in the district
- The percentage of men with diabetes was the highest in the state, along with Nizamabad
- The incidence of hypertention was high among men as observed in other districts
- According to 2012 HSS-ANC data, the HIV prevalence was high (1.25%) among the ANC clients
- According to DLHS-IV data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 81% and 29%, respectively

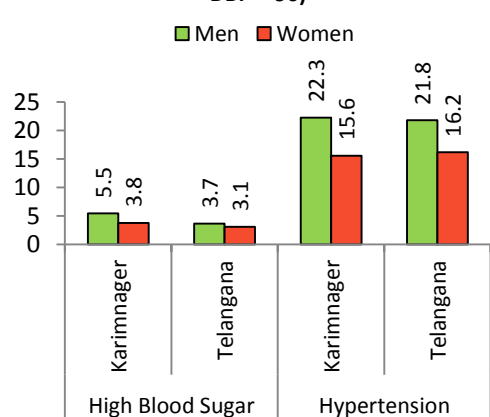
Anthropometric Indices of Nutritional Status among Children under age Five:2012-13



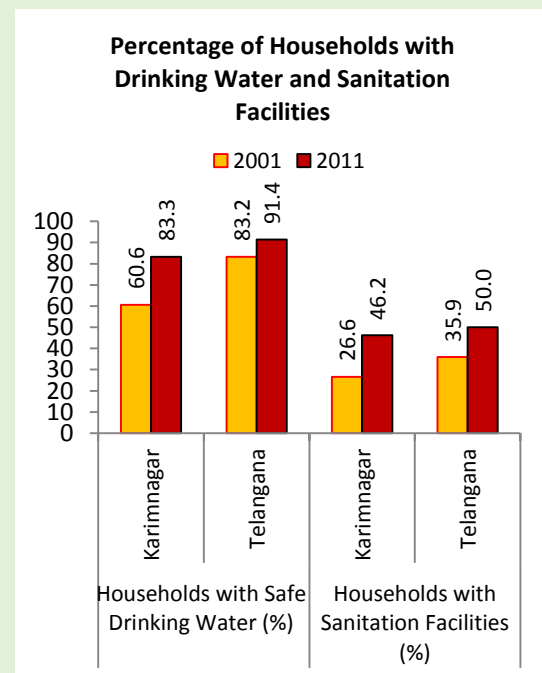
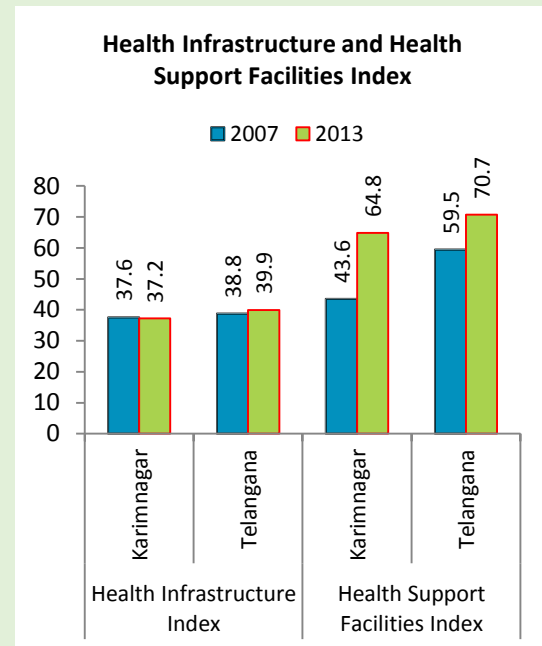
Anaemia among Children, Adolescents and Adults: 2012-13 (<11.0 g/dl)



Percentage Men and Women aged 18 years & above having High Bloodsugar >160, hypertension(SBP>=140 or DBP>=90)

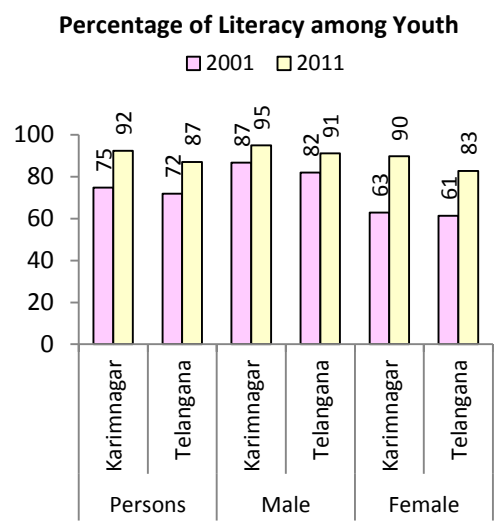
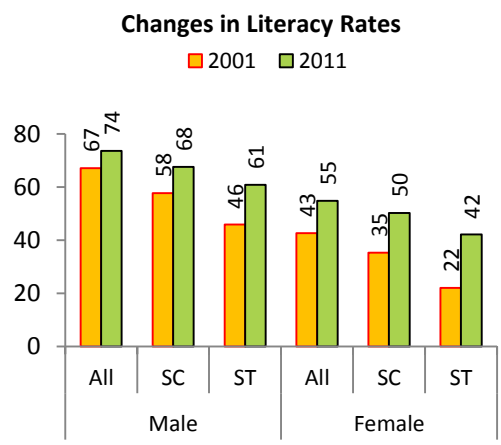
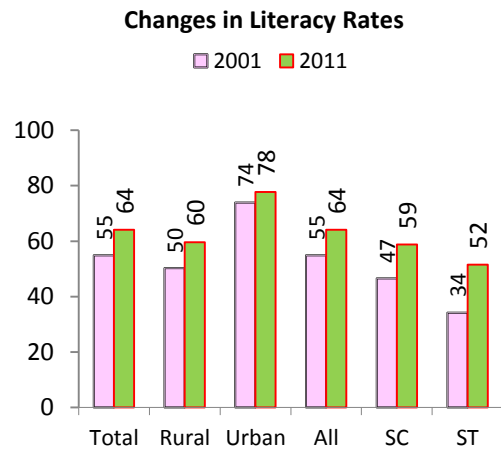


- The achievement of health infrastructure was low in Karimnagar as compared to the state average
- The health infrastructure index was 37.2, compared to the state average of 39.9
- The achievement status of PHC and Sub-centers at 55.1 and 75.6 respectively was higher than the state average of 52.1 and 69.4
- However the district has a very low achievement level with regard to doctors (6.7) and beds (11.5)
- The performance of the district in safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is lower than the state average

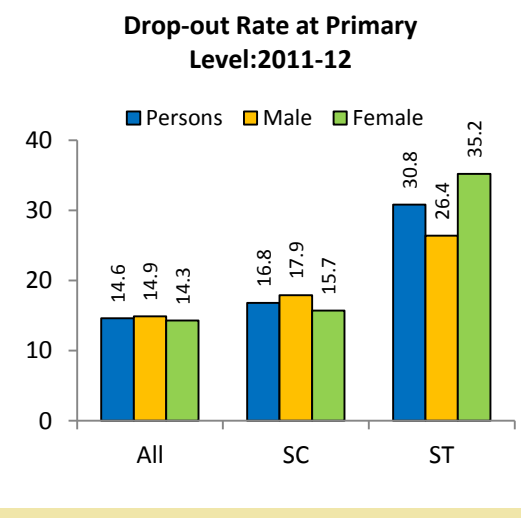
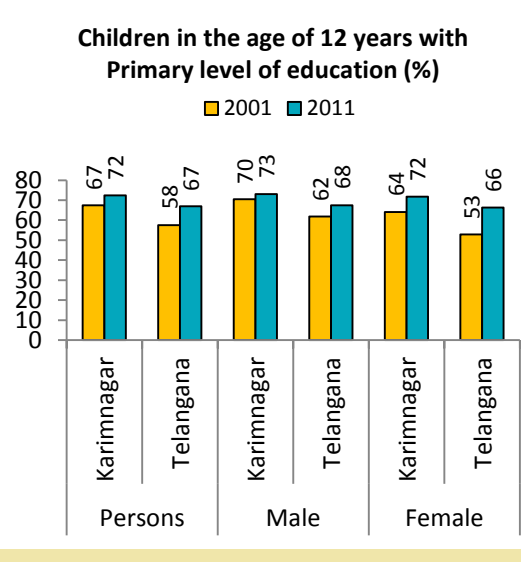
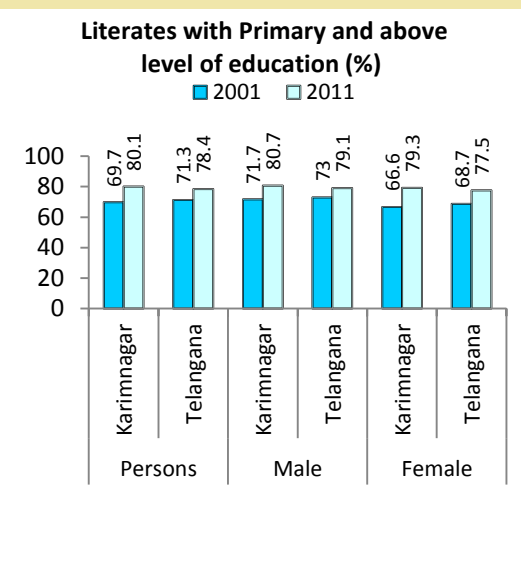


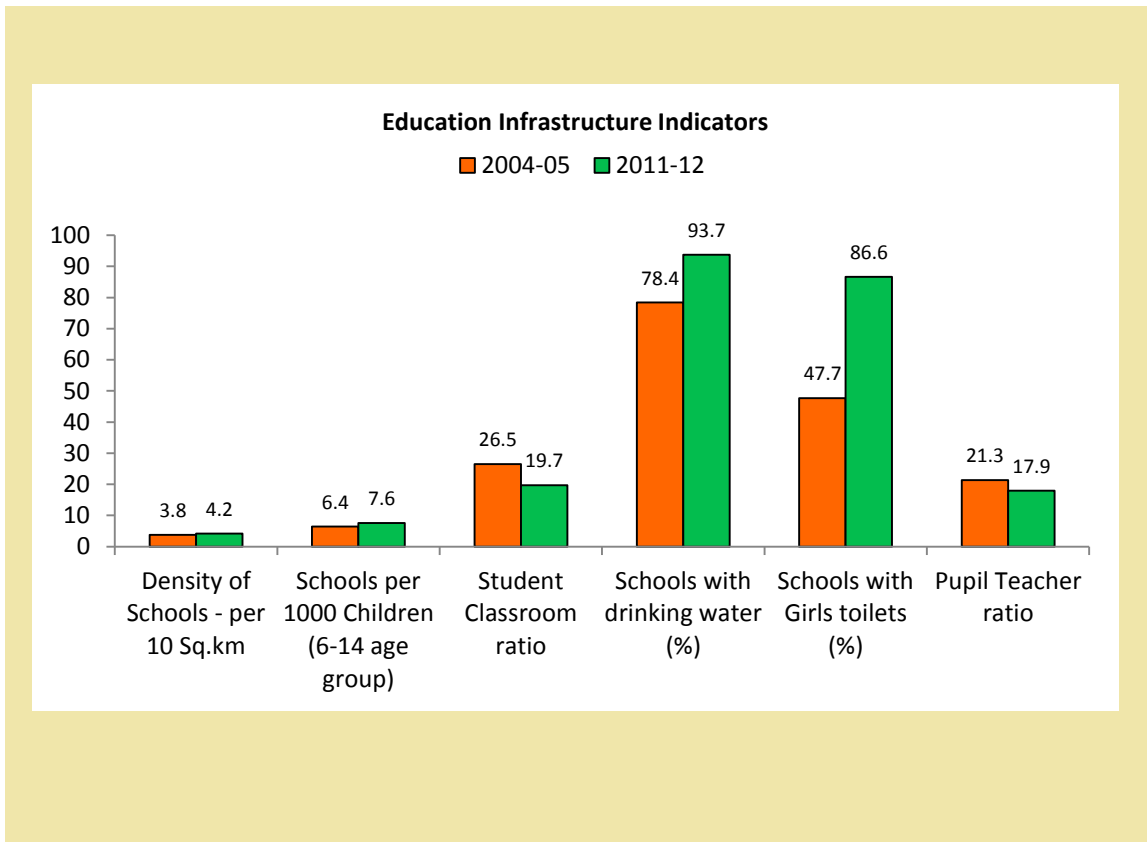
Education Dimension

- The improvement in literacy in rural areas has been high
- The rural-urban gap remains high
- Though the literacy rates among SCs and STs were lower, they have shown an improvement
- STs constitute 2.8 percent of the population
- The gap between STs and all social groups was high
- The improvement in literacy among females was higher across all social groups
- The gap in male-female literacy is the same across all social groups
- The decline in gender gap is not much
- The literacy rate of the younger age groups (15-24) was the highest in the state
- This applied to both rural and urban areas and males and females
- The percentage of literates with primary and above level of education is also higher in this district
- The completion rate of primary school among 12 years old children in the district was the second highest
- Gender differences were minimal



- The district had the second lowest level of drop-outs at primary level
- The drop-out rate among STs, especially among girls, was more than double the rate among SCs and all social groups
- Karimnagar performs better than the state average with regard to education infrastructure indicators
- The district is slightly weaker on the pupil-teacher ratio (17.9) compared to the state average of (16.4)
- Schools with access to drinking water and girls toilets is also very high at 93.7 and 86.6 respectively





KHAMMAM



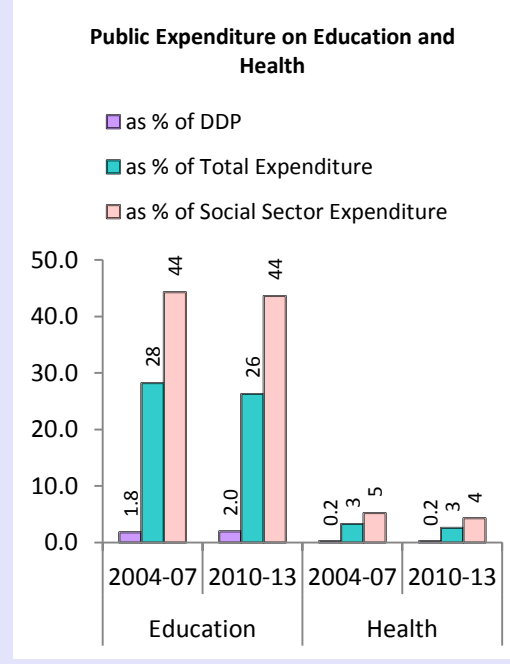
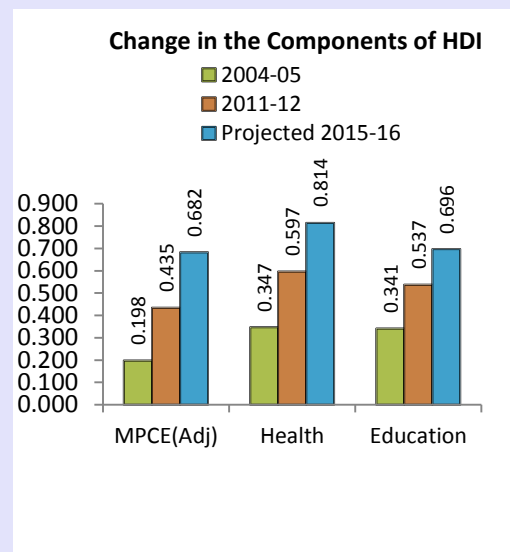
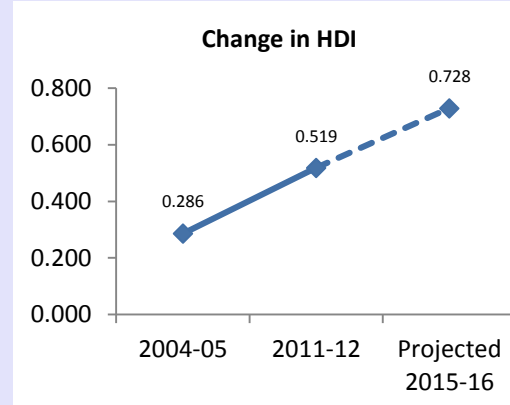
Basic Features of Khammam

- Khammam district is the third largest district in the state with an area of 160.29 sq.km
- It has a population of 27.97 lakh which constitutes 7.9 percent of the population of the state
- It has a very low density of population at about 174.5 per sq.km, next only to Adilabad with 170.3 per sq.km
- The population grew at the rate of 0.82 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011
- The younger age group (16-24) accounted for 18 percent of the total population and was growing at the rate of 1.22 percent per annum
- Around 45 percent of the population were of working age (25-59) and the age group had a growth rate of 1.89 percent per annum
- Older persons (60 plus) constituted 9.8 percent of the total population and with a growth rate of 3.59 percent per annum
- Around 23 percent of population lived in urban areas
- 42.3 percent of the urban population were living in slums
- The scheduled caste population constituted 16.5 percent of the total population
- It has the largest percentage of tribal population in the state at 27 percent
- Koyas and Lambadas are the prominent tribal groups in the district
- It has the second highest sex ratio in the state at 1011, next to Nizamabad with 1017
- The sex ratio among SCs is 1013 and is 1022 among STs the highest in the state
- It ranks 1st in child sex ratio for all caste groups, for SCs and STs
- The child sex ratio for all social groups is 958 girls for 1000 boys, for SCs 992 and for STs 961
- It is one of the 250 most backward districts in the country (out of 640)
- It is one of the coal mining districts of India
- Agriculture provides livelihood for nearly 67 percent of the workforce
- It receives an average annual rainfall of 1124 mm which is higher than the state average of 907 mm
- The annual rainfall was below normal in 15 out of 32 years (1980 to 2011)
- The net area sown accounted for one-third of the geographical area, the lowest in the state
- The gross irrigation ratio was 46.1 percent which was slightly lower than the state average
- It has the highest extent of area under canal irrigation in the state; 25.3 percent of the net irrigated area is under canals
- The dependency on groundwater irrigation is the lowest in the district with 43.4 percent
- The cropping intensity is 115
- Marginal and small holdings constitute 80 percent of total holdings, which was lower than state average of 82 percent

- Rice and maize are the important food grains which are grown on 46 percent of the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)
- One-third of GCA is under cotton
- The district has the highest percentage of area under fruits in Telangana state
- Chillies is another important commercial crop cultivated in the district
- The yield of all these crops is higher than the state average
- It has the second highest percentage of area under forest with 47.3 percent
- The manufacturing sector is growing at 13.9 percent
- Granite, coal, power generation, ferro alloys, iron, steel, cane furniture, paper board making, textiles, rice and cotton are the important manufactures in various towns in the district
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.49% of men had migrated outside the district
- Among them 1.36% migrated to other states and 25.56% migrated to other districts within the state
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Dantewada in Chhattisgarh and Surat in Gujarat

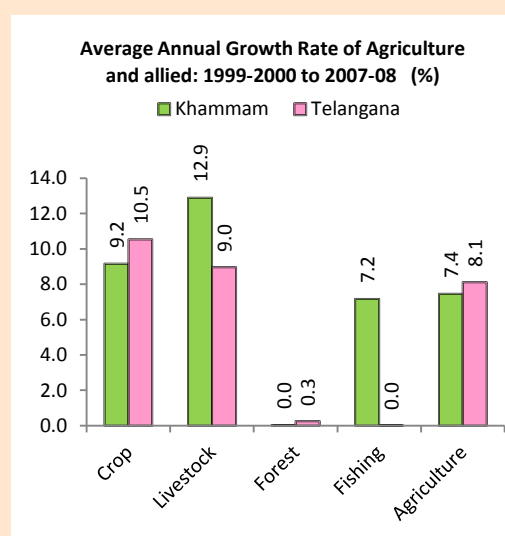
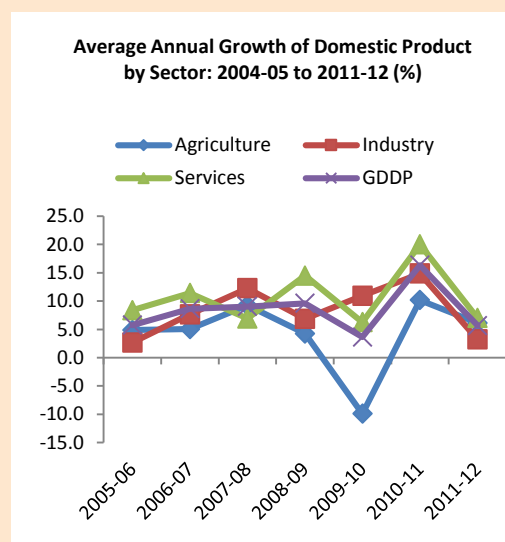
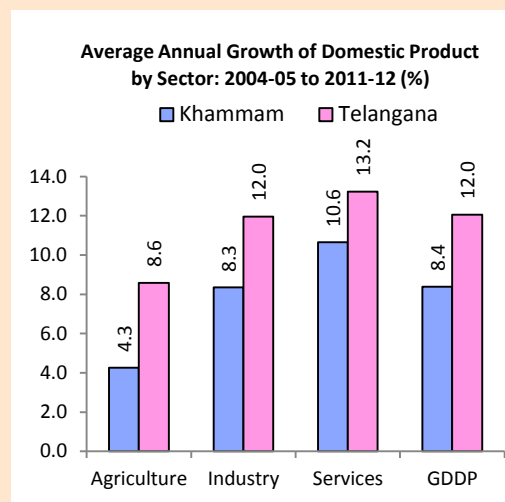
Human Development Index

- HDI in the district improved from 0.286 to 0.519 between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- HDI has grown at 11.6 per cent per annum during this period
- At this growth rate, the HDI will increase to 0.673 during 2015-16, and the rank of the district will also improve
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (Consumption levels) and health components
- The contribution of education is lower than of the other two components
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 9.4 per cent per annum between 2004-07 and 2010-13
- Its share in the state's social sector expenditure (excluding Hyderabad) was 10.8 percent
- Expenditure on medical and public health accounted for 4.3 per cent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.2 and its share in total expenditure was 2.6 percent in 2010-13
- These proportions declined between 2004 and 2007
- Around 6 percent of household expenditure was spent on health during 2011-12
- Around 44 percent of social sector expenditure is spent on education
- About 26 percent of the total expenditure is spent on education
- The district spent 1.98 percent of DDP on education

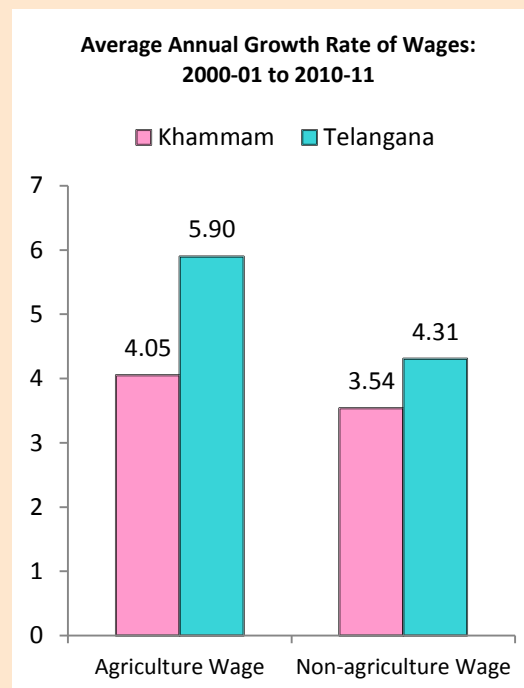
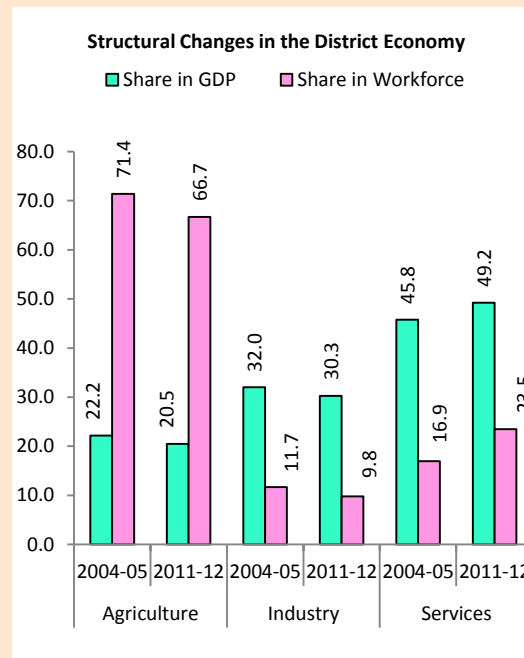


Economic Dimension

- Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) was growing at the rate of 8.4 percent against 12 percent at the state level during 2004-2011
- The growth of agriculture in the district was the lowest in the state
- The agriculture sector has grown at the rate of 4.3 percent
- The agricultural growth rate has shown a lot of fluctuation, to a greater degree than the state average
- Industry and services sectors have grown at 8.3 percent and 10.6 percent respectively
- The district contributes 7.4 percent of GSDP while its share in the population of the state is 7.9 percent
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 10.8 percent
- The district contributes 7.8 percent of GSDP-Industry and 6.4 per cent of GSDP-Services
- During 1999-2007, the crop sector grew at 9.2 percent and the livestock sector grew at 12.9 percent
- The contribution of the livestock sector was more than that of the crop sector during this period
- Forestry is growing at less than one percent
- The district has the highest proportion of area under forest (47.3 percent of its geographical area)
- The fisheries sector has grown by 7.2 percent

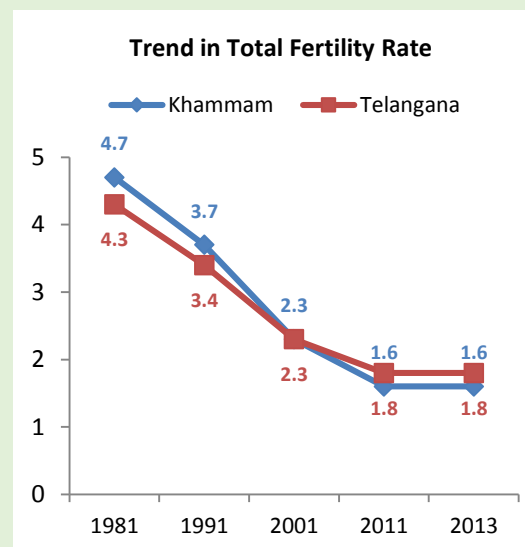
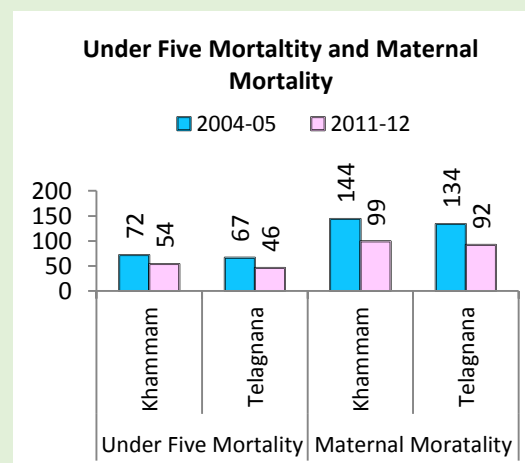
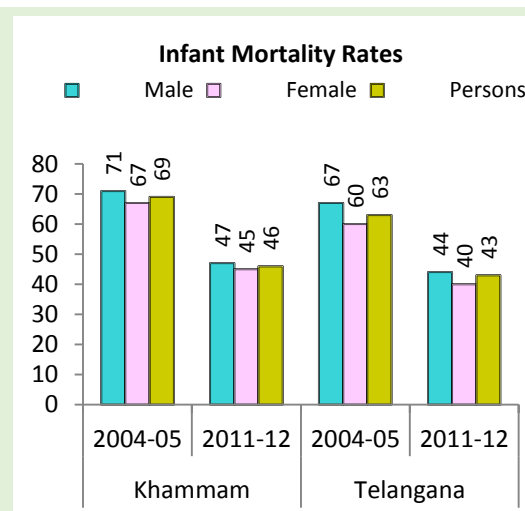


- The manufacturing sector grew at a relatively high rate of 13.9 percent
- Agriculture contributes only 21 percent of GDDP while 67 percent of the workforce depend on agriculture
- The share of agriculture declined both in employment and in output.
- Its share in GDDP declined by 1.7 percentage points, while its share in employment declined by 4.7 percentage points
- The share of industry in GDDP is 30.3 percent while it employs 9.8 percent of the workforce
- The share of industry in GDDP and in employment declined by 2 percentage points
- Around 50 percent of GDDP is coming from the services sector, though it employs only 24 percent of the workforce
- The share of services in GDDP has increased by 3.4 percentage points while the share of the sector in employment increased by 6.6 percentage points
- Agricultural wages increased at a rate of 4.05 percent while non-agricultural wages grew at 3.54 percent, and both were below the state average

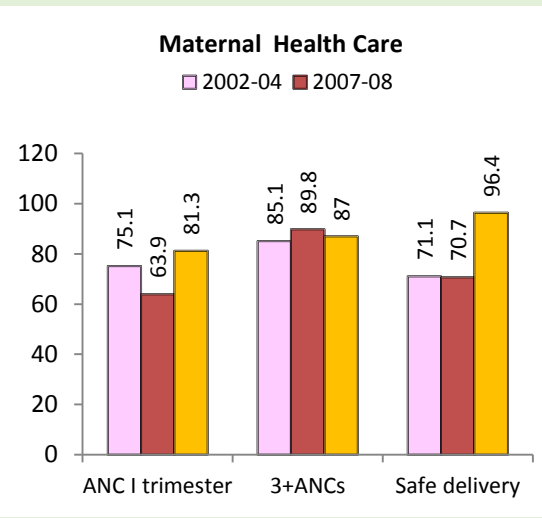
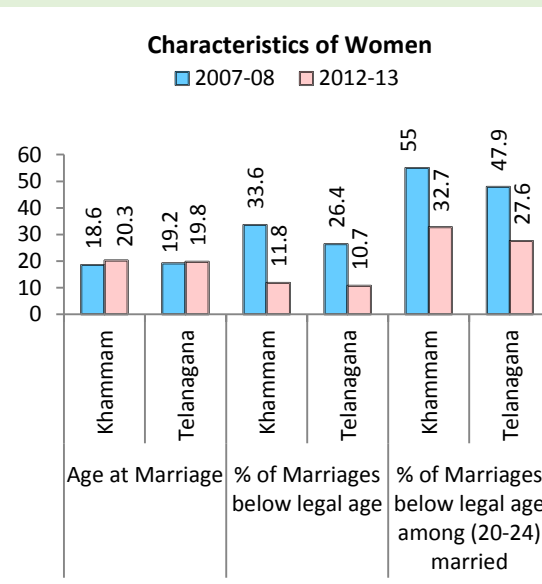
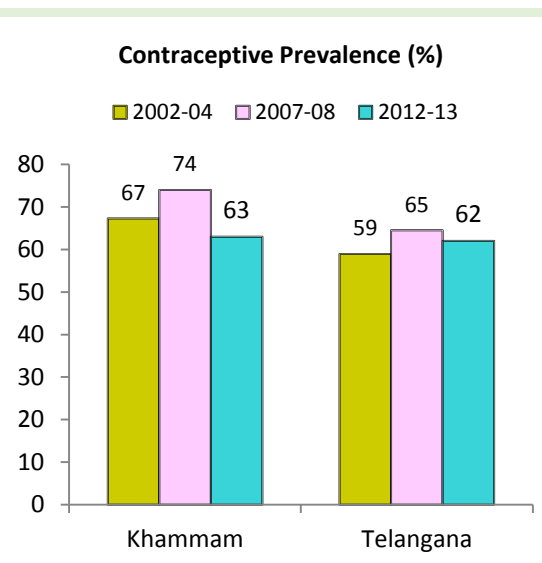


Health Dimension

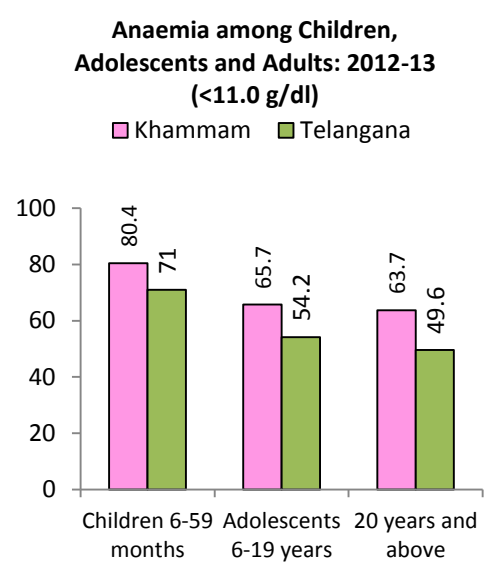
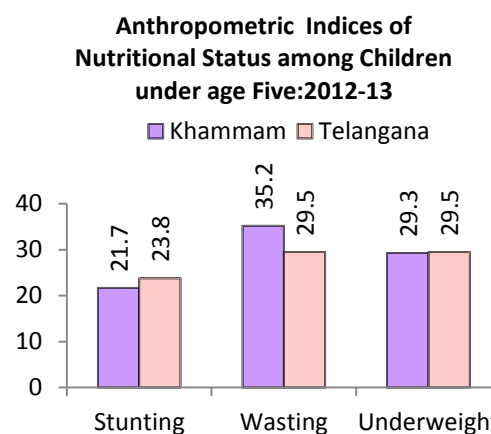
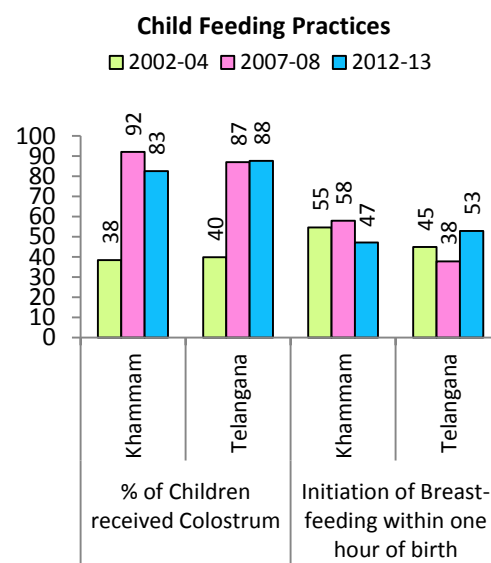
- IMR declined by 23 points
- IMR of girl babies was lower than that of boy babies
- This difference declined from 6 points in 2004-05 to 2 points in 2011-12
- The under-five mortality rate was higher in the district than in the state
- The maternal mortality rate in the district was the second highest, next to Adilabad
- The share of per capita expenditure on medical and public health was 4.31 percent of total per capita social sector expenditure
- The share of medical expenses in the total monthly household expenditure was 5.92 during 2011-12
- The total fertility rate declined from 4.7 in 1981 to 1.6 in 2013, which is below the replacement rate



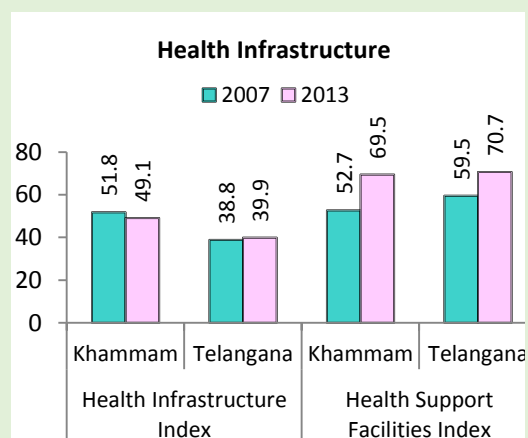
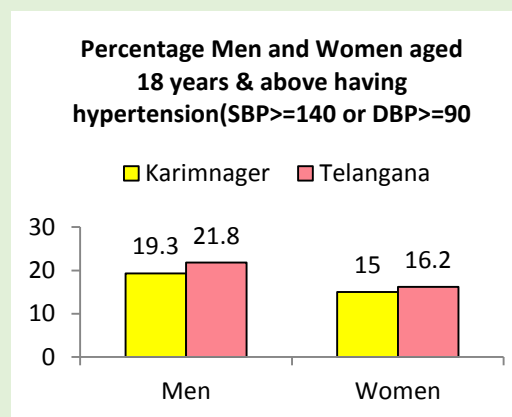
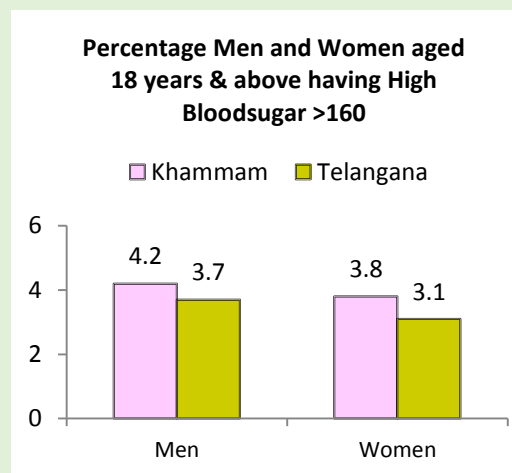
- The contraceptive prevalence rate was 74 percent, which was the highest in the state in 2007-08, but it declined to 63 percent during 2012-13
- The mean age at marriage for girls had increased to 20 by 2012-13
- Though the percentage of marriages below the legal age and number of marriages below legal age in the 20-24 age group declined, these rates are higher than that of other districts
- 96 percent of deliveries in the district were safe deliveries
- 87 percent of pregnant women received 3+ ANCs
- 81 percent of pregnant women received ANC in the 1st trimester, the highest in the state

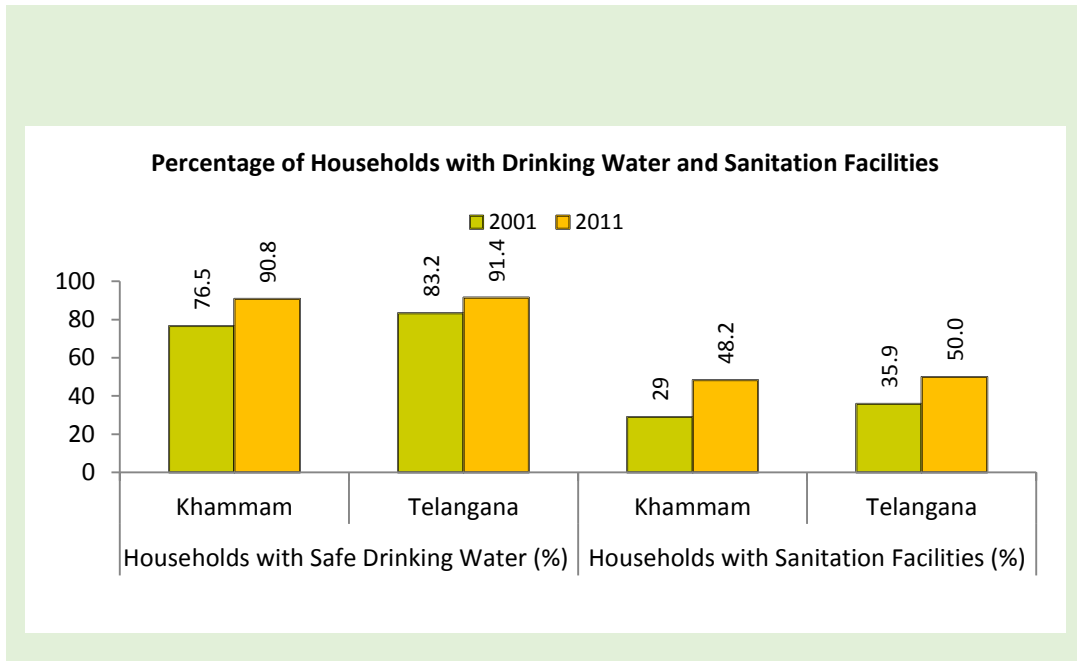


- The percentage of infants who received colostrum decreased from 92 in 2007-08 to 83 in 2012-13
- There was a decline in the percentage of babies who were breast-fed within one hour of birth during 2007-2012
- Anthropometric indices of the nutritional status of children below age five show that the percentage of stunted children (21.7) is lower than the state average
- The percentage of wasting (35.2) was relatively higher in the district
- 29.3 percent of the children were under-weight
- Anaemia among children 6-59 months (80.4%) is the highest in the state
- More than 60 percent of the adolescents and adults are anaemic
- These percentages are the highest in the state



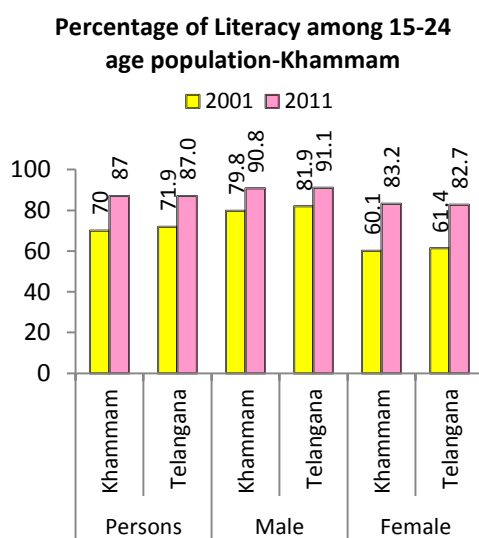
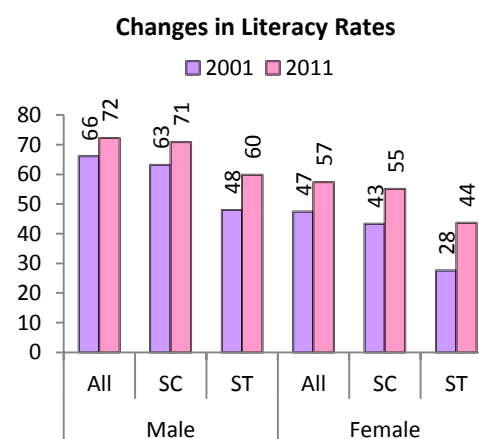
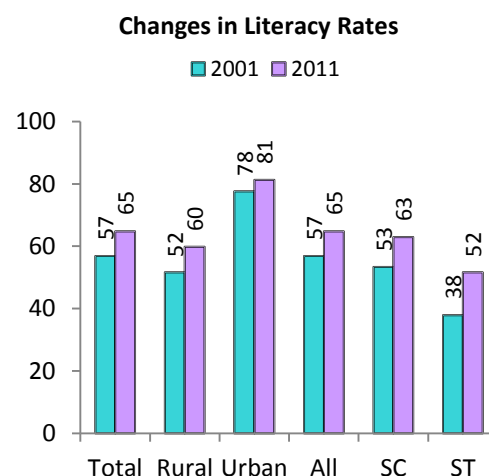
- The incidence of diabetes is similar to the other districts
- Hypertension among men and women is relatively lower in the district
- As per the 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients, with a declining trend
- According to DLHS-IV data, the HIV and STI/RTI, the awareness rate among women was 86% and 42.4%, respectively
- The health infrastructure index was 49.1, the highest among the districts of the state
- The achievement status of PHC and Sub-centres was very high at 74.0 and 104.2, much higher than the state average of 52.1 and 69.4 respectively
- However the district has a very low achievement with regard to doctors and beds, at 6.0 and 12.3 respectively
- The district has also fared better with regard to safe drinking water as it increased from 77 percent to 90.8 percent
- Sanitation facilities recorded an improvement from 29 to 48.2% coverage





Education Dimension

- The improvement in literacy rate in rural areas was higher than in urban areas
- The gap in literacy between rural and urban areas continue at 22 percentage points
- Literacy among STs is the third highest in the district
- STs constitute 27.4 percent of the population, the highest in the state
- The literacy rate of STs was lower than the rate for SCs and all social groups
- The gap between STs and all groups declined from 19 percentage points in 2001 to 13 points in 2011
- The female literacy rate improved by 10 percentage points
- There was a gap of 14.9 percentage points between male and female literacy
- The male-female literacy gap among SCs and STs was 15.8 and 16.1 percentage points respectively
- Female literacy needs to be improved for all caste groups
- Nearly 91 percent of males are literates in the age group of 15-24
- This proportion among girls was 83 percent
- There was a gap of 6 percentage points between rural and urban areas in the literacy rates of males
- This gap was 12 percentage points in the case of females

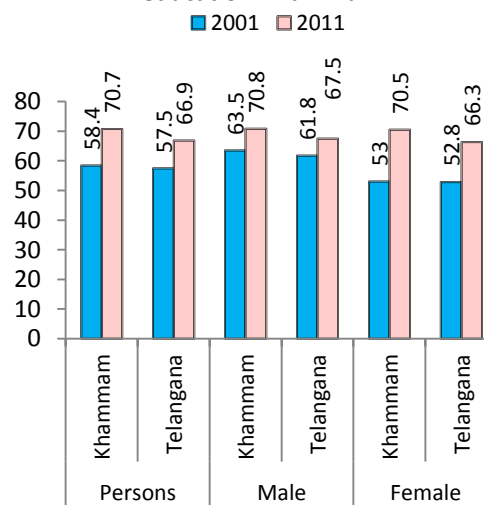


- 78 percent of the population had schooling up to primary and above level
- Around 79 percent of males and 76 percent of females had schooling of primary and above level
- There was not much difference between males and females
- The gap in literacy above the primary level is high between rural and urban areas
- Around 71 percent of children of 12 years had completed education up to the primary level
- The levels were the same across rural and urban areas and between males and females
- The drop-out rate at the primary level was the lowest among the districts of TS
- The drop-out rate among girls was lower than among boys
- The drop-out rate was higher among STs than among the SCs and all categories
- The district shows an improvement in indicators of education infrastructure
- The district has a high percentage of schools with drinking water (90.4%) and girl's toilets (81.8%)
- The student class room ratio stands at 21.4, while the pupil- teacher ratio was 17.7.
- However, the density of schools was lower (2.7) than the state average (3.9)

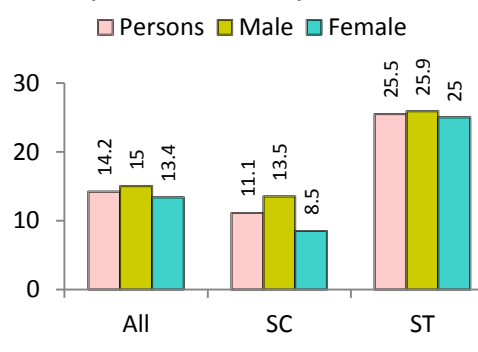
Percentage of Literates with Primary and above level of education

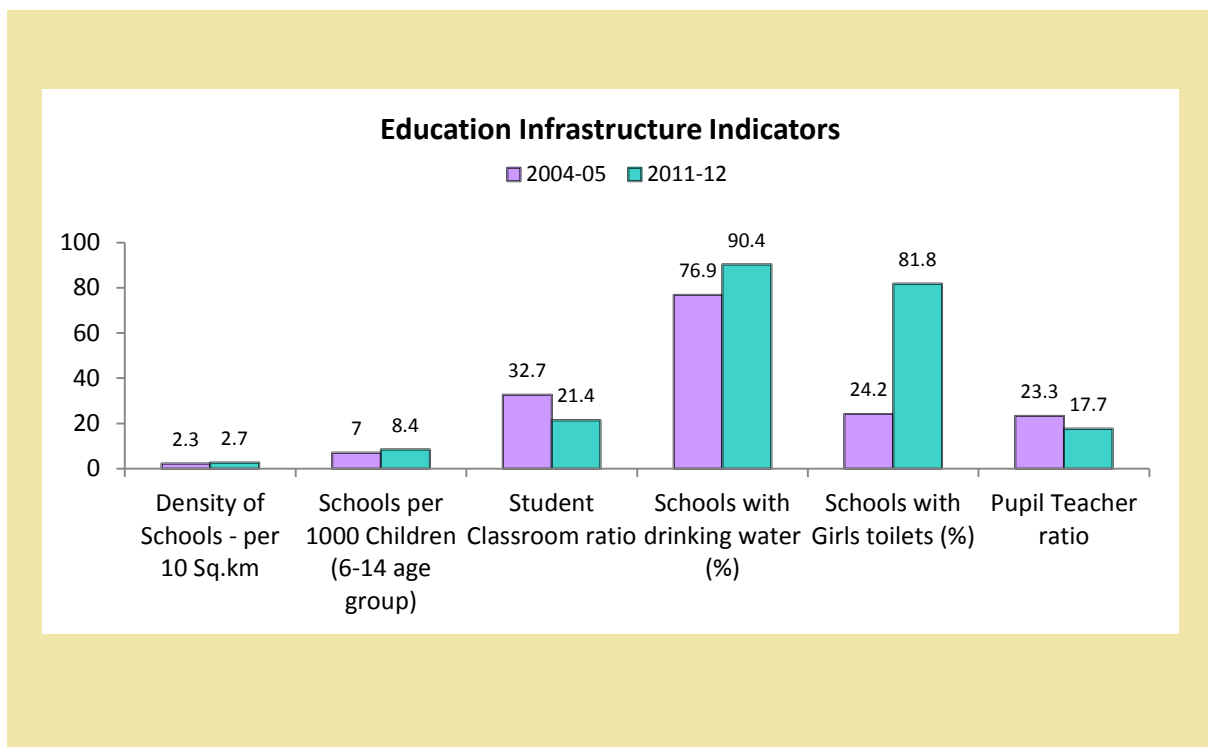


Percentage of children in the age of 12 years with Primary level of education-Khammam



Drop-out Rate at Primary Level:2011-12





MAHBUBNAGAR



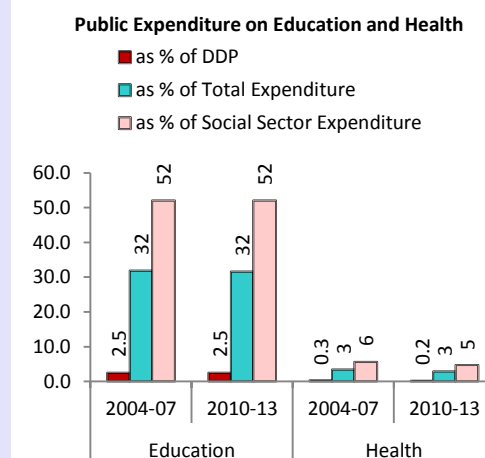
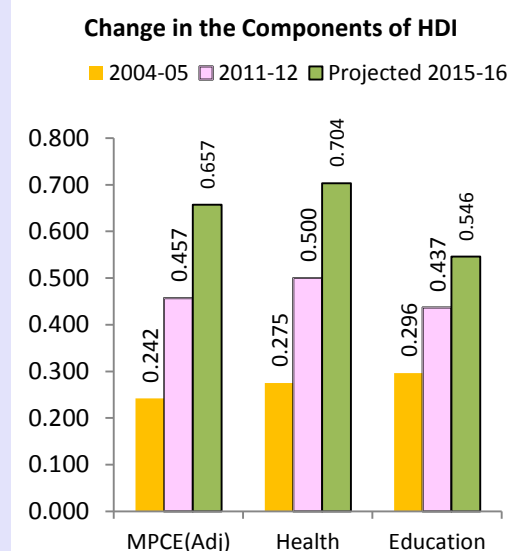
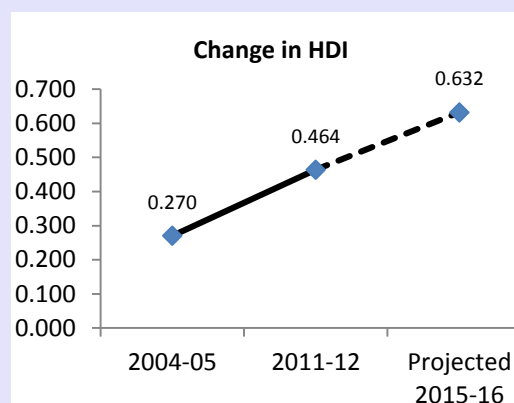
Basic Features of Mahbubnagar

- It is the largest district with an area of 18,432 sq. km, which accounts for 16 percent of the total area of the state
- Its population of 40.53 lakh constitutes 11.5 percent of the total population of the state, the second highest population, after Ranga Reddy
- The population in the district grew at the rate of 1.44 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011, the second highest next to Ranga Reddy (4.01 %)
- There was a decline in the growth of population in the age group of 0-6 and 7-10
- The younger age group (16-24) constitutes 16.8 percent of the total population, growing at the rate of 1.89 percent per annum
- The population of working age comprises 41.7 percent of the total population and grew at 2.32 percent per annum, the second highest rate of growth in the state, next to Ranga Reddy (5.02%)
- Around 9 percent of population are in the older age group of 60 plus, growing at 3.34 percent per annum
- This the least urbanized district and only 15 percent of the population live in urban areas
- 38.9 percent of the urban population in various towns live in slums and nearly 90 percent of population in Narayanpet town live in slums according to the 2011 Census
- 17.5 percent of the population belong to the scheduled castes and 9 percent to scheduled tribes
- The sex ratio among adults is 977
- The child sex ratio is relatively low at 925
- The sex ratio among SCs is 991 and 948 among STs
- The child sex ratio among SCs is 953 and 872 among STs
- It is one of the 250 most backward districts in the country (out of 640)
- Agriculture, sheep rearing and handloom weaving are the important economic activities
- Agriculture provides livelihood for nearly 67 percent of the workforce
- The average annual rainfall is 604 mm which is much lower than the state average of 907 mm
- Around 50 percent of the district is under cultivation, the second highest, next to Medak with 54.5 percent of net area sown
- The gross irrigation ratio was 34.3 percent, the second lowest, next to Adilabad (17.6 %)
- 81 percent of net irrigated area is served by groundwater
- The cropping intensity is 112
- Marginal and small holdings constitute 76.6 percent of total holdings, which is lower than the state average of 82 percent
- 44 percent of area is under food grains. Rice, maize and redgram are the important food grains
- Cotton and oilseeds are each grown on 20 percent of GCA
- The yield of cotton, rice, maize and redgram is lower than the state average
- The yield of oilseeds is higher than the state average
- 13.9 percent of the district is under forest

- The manufacturing sector is growing at 19.6 percent, the highest in the state
- Cement, bricks, pharmaceutical products, iron ingots, cylinder pipes, textiles, chemical products, cotton, beedi, handloom saris, pots, rice and oil are the important commodities produced in the district
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.15 percent of the men had migrated from the district
- The two main destination districts for interstate migration were Thane and Pune in Maharashtra, which had a high rate of prevalence of HIV

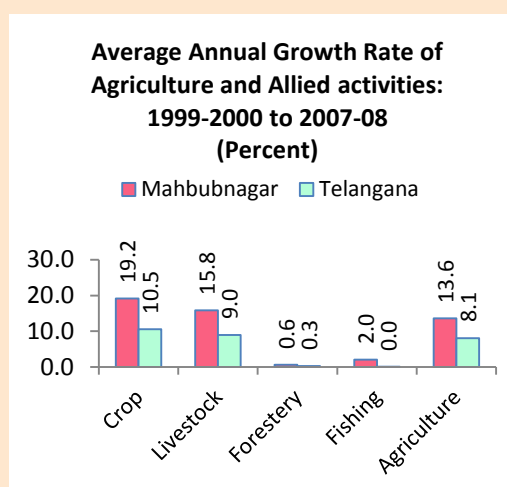
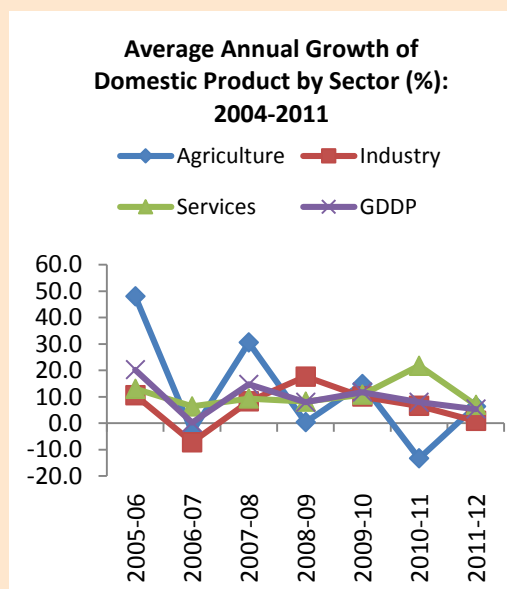
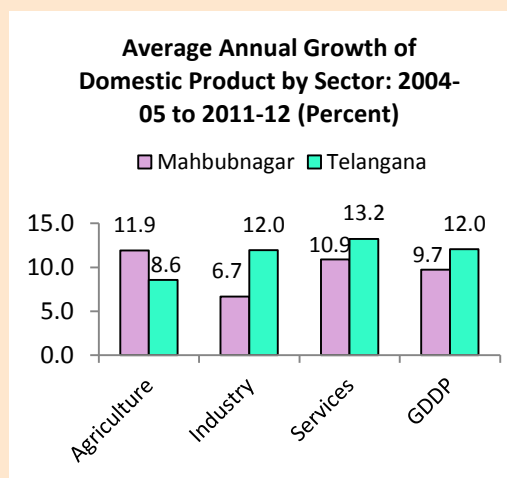
Human Development Index

- Mahbubnagar has the second lowest HDI among the districts of TS
- Its rank declined from 8 in 2004-05 to 9 in 2011-12
- The HDI improved from 0.270 to 0.464 between 2004-05 and 2011-12 and has grown at 10.3 per cent per annum during this period
- At this rate - HDI will increase to 0.632 during 2015-16 but the rank of the district will not change
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (consumption levels) and health components
- In the overall improvement in HDI, the contribution of education is lower than that of the other two components
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 6.6 per cent per annum between 2004-07 and 2010-13
- Expenditure on medical services and public health accounted for around 5 percent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.23 and its share in total expenditure was 2.9 percent in 2010-13
- More than 50 percent of social sector expenditure is spent on education
- The district spent 2.5 percent of DDP on education and stands in second position among the districts of TS
- A little more than one third of the total expenditure is spent on education



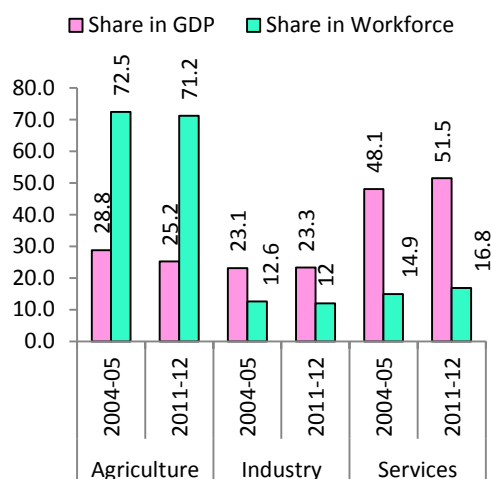
Economic Dimension

- Gross District Domestic Product is growing at the rate of 9.7 percent against 12 per cent at the state level
- The district is one of the middle level of development districts in the state
- The agriculture sector has grown at a very high rate of 11.9 percent
- The services sector has also grown rapidly at 10.9 percent as against 13.2 percent at the state level
- The district has the lowest growth rate of industry at 6.7 percent which is just a little more than half of the growth achieved at the state level
- The district contributes 7 percent of GSDP while it has 11.5 percent of the population of the state
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 12.8 percent
- The district contributes 5.8 per cent of GSDP-Industry and 6.5 per cent of GSDP-Services
- Both the crop and livestock sectors are contributing to the growth of the agriculture sector
- The district has the second highest rate of growth of the livestock sector at 15.8 next to Adilabad with 17.7 percent
- Forestry is growing at less than one percent while the growth rate of fisheries is 2 percent

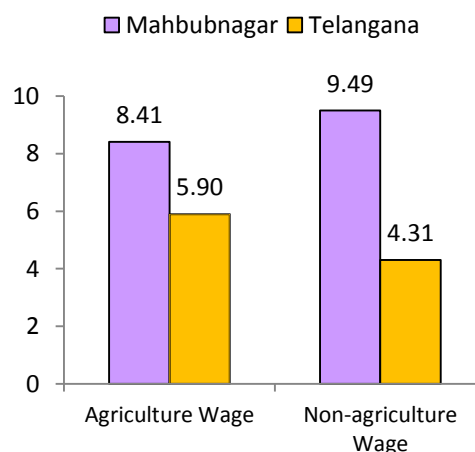


- The growth of the manufacturing sub-sector in the district is the highest in the state
- Agriculture contributes one fourth of the GDDP while 71 percent of the workers depend on agriculture
- The decline in the percentage of workers in agriculture is less than the decline in the share of agriculture in GDDP
- There has been not much change in the share of the industry sector both in GDDP and employment
- The rapid growth of the services sector is not contributing to employment generation
- Both agricultural and non-agricultural wages are growing at a very high rate of more than 8 percent
- These growth rates are higher than in most of the other districts of TS

Structural Changes in the District Economy

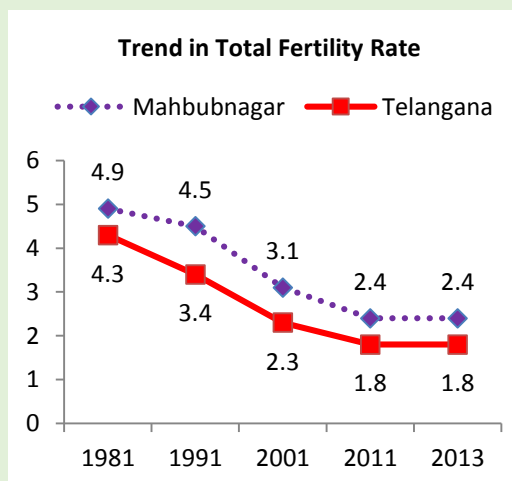
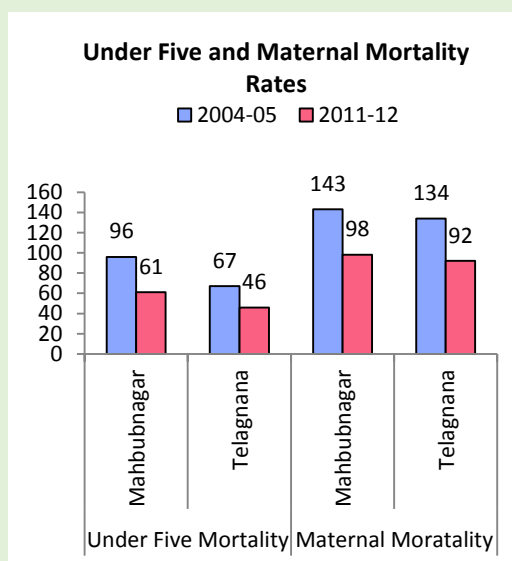
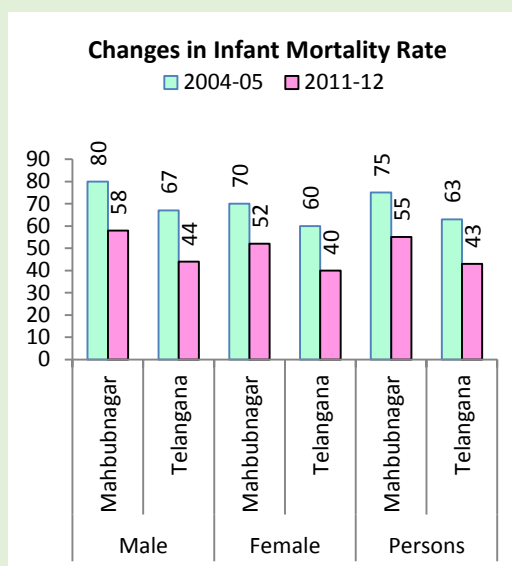


Average Annual Growth Rate of Wages: 2000-01 to 2010-11

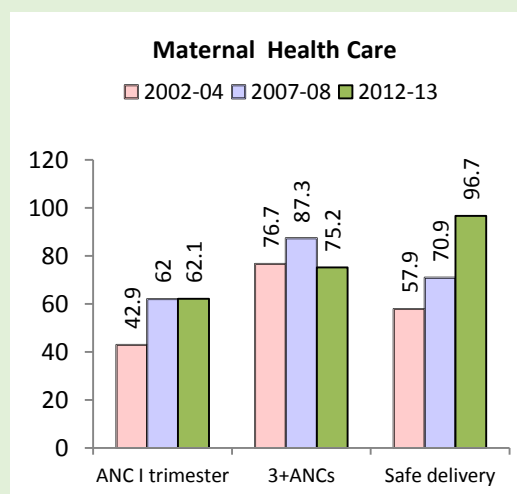
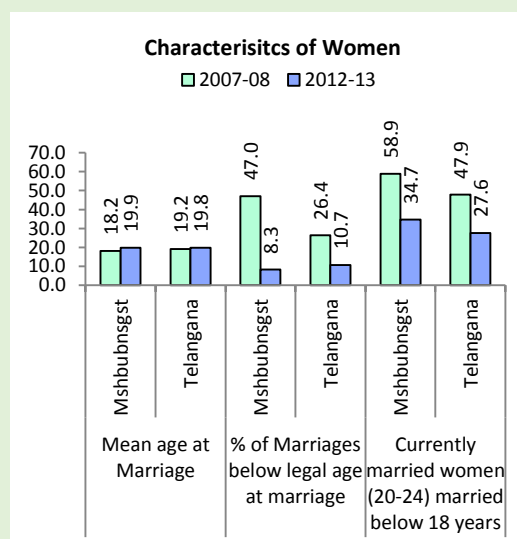
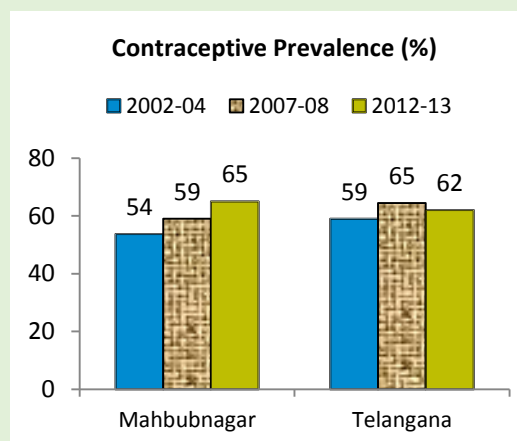


Health Dimension

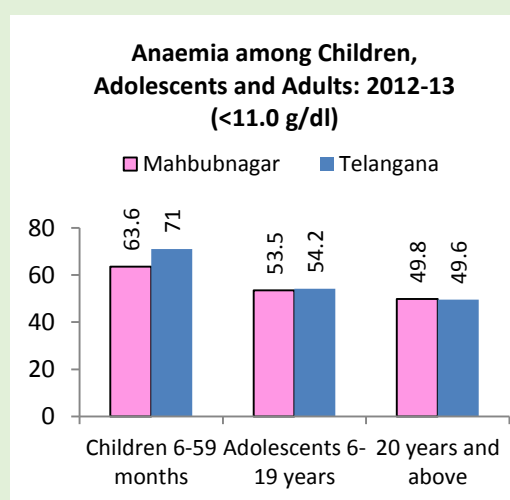
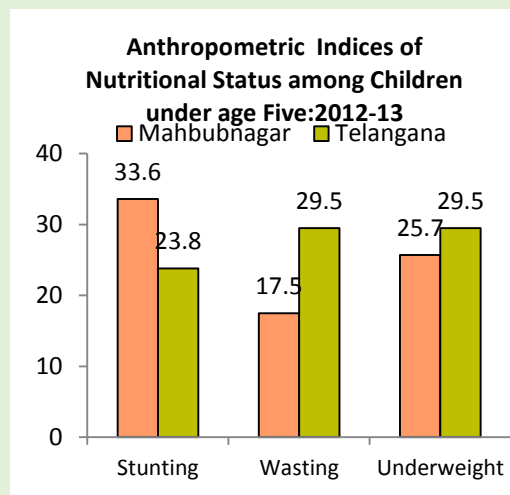
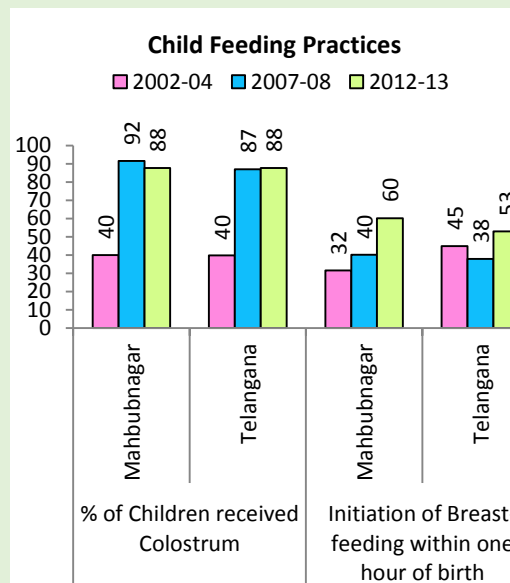
- The district has the highest Infant Mortality Rate though it declined by 20 percentage points
- The reduction in IMR is not adequate given the prevailing high levels of IMR
- Gender differences in IMR declined from 10 points in 2004-05 to 6 points in 2011-12
- The under-five mortality rate in the district is the highest in the state
- The maternal mortality rate is also high
- The total fertility rate declined from 4.9 in 1981 to 2.4 in 2013, but is above the replacement rate



- The contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 54 in 2002-04 to 65 in 2012-13
- The mean age at marriage for girls increased to 20 years
- The performance of the district in respect of the percentage of currently married women (in 20-24 age group) who were married below 18 years is poor
- Around 62 percent of pregnant women had received ANC during the 1st trimester during 2007-08, and this figure remained the same in 2012-13
- Around 87 percent of women received more than 3 ANC's during 2007-08 but this declined to 75 percent during 2012-13
- Around 97 percent of deliveries are safe deliveries

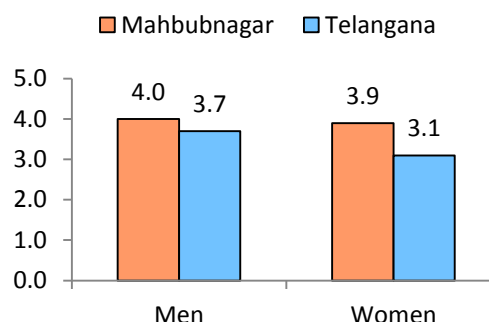


- 92 percent of infants received colostrum during 2007-08, but this declined to 88 during 2012-13
- Breast-feeding the baby within one hour of birth improved from 40 percent in 2007-08 to 60 percent during 2012-13
- Around 34 percent of children are stunted, which is higher than the state average
- 18 percent of children are wasted, the lowest figure for the state
- 26 percent of children are under-weight children
- 64 percent of children (6-59 months) are anaemic which is lower than the state average
- The incidence of anaemia is 54 percent among adolescents
- 50 percent adults are suffering from anaemia

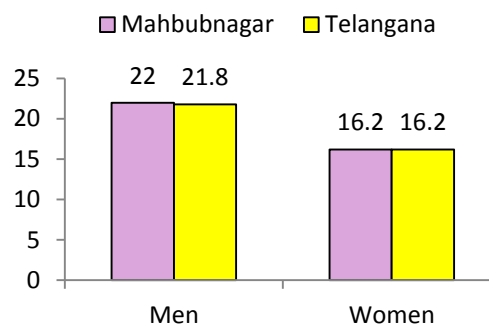


- 4 percent of men and women (age 18 years and above) have diabetes
- More men have hypertension than women
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among married women (15-49 years) was 69% and 19%, respectively (DLHS-IV)
- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.38%) among the ANC clients
- Since 2008, there has been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs and the number of total people being tested in the district
- The health infrastructure index is 41.0, compared to the state average of 38.1
- The achievement status of PHC and Sub-centers was 63.1 and 84.2 respectively, higher than the state average of 52.1 and 69.4
- The district has low achievement with regard to beds and doctors at 10.7 and 6.1 respectively
- The district has the lowest rank in terms of sanitation facilities

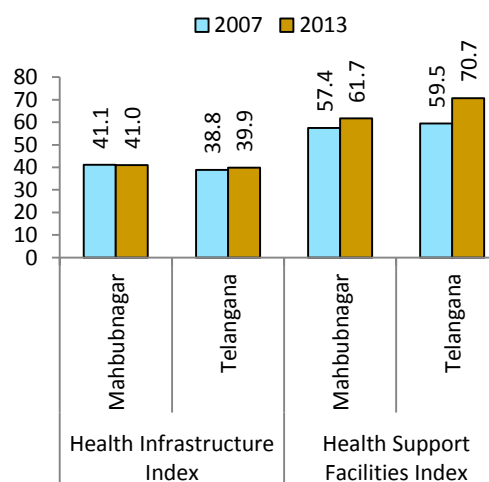
Percentage Men and Women aged 18 years & above having High Bloodsugar >160

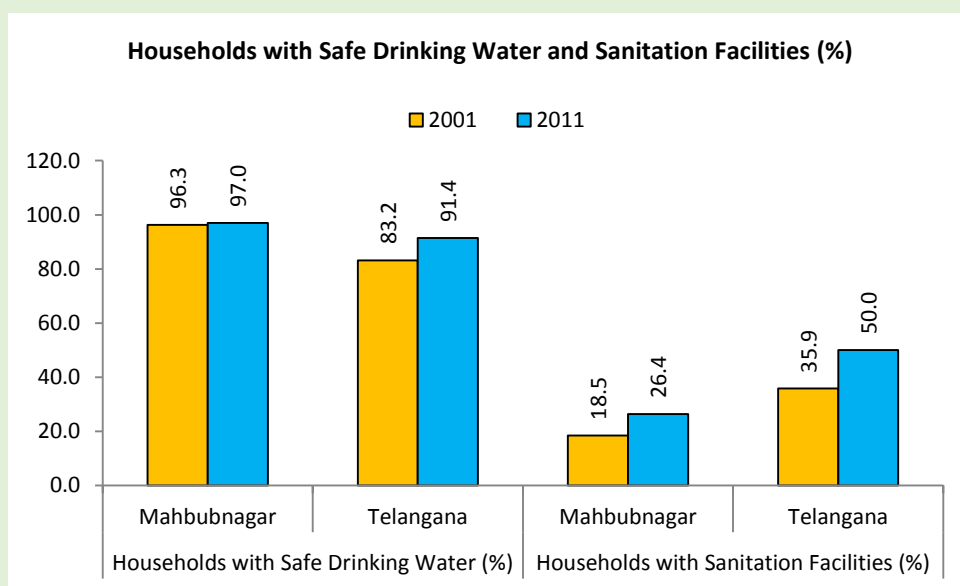


Percentage Men and Women aged 18 years & above having hypertension (SBP>=140 or DBP>=90)



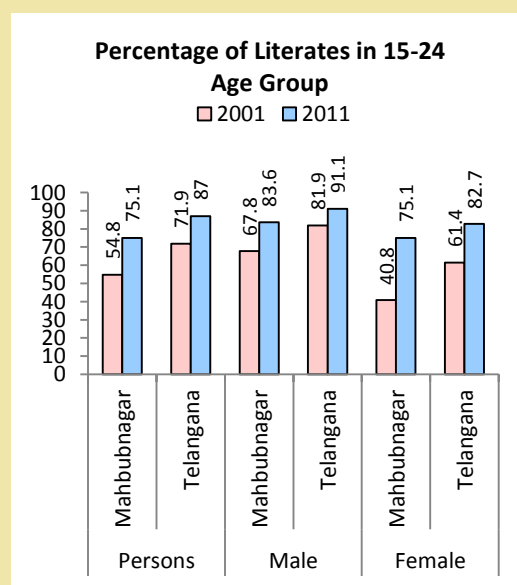
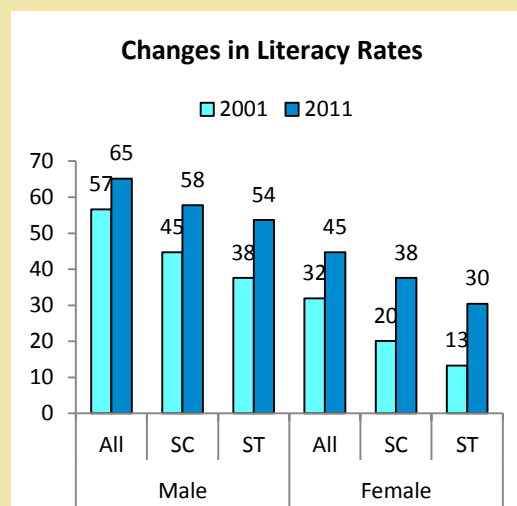
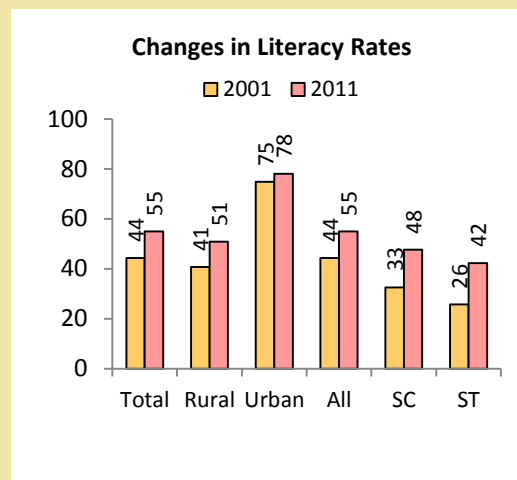
Health Infrastructure and Health Support Facilities Index



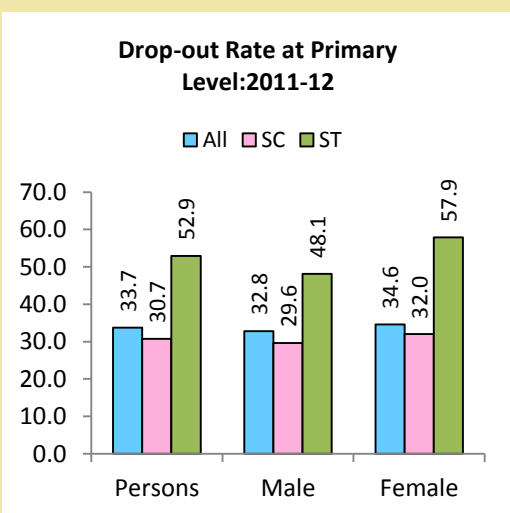
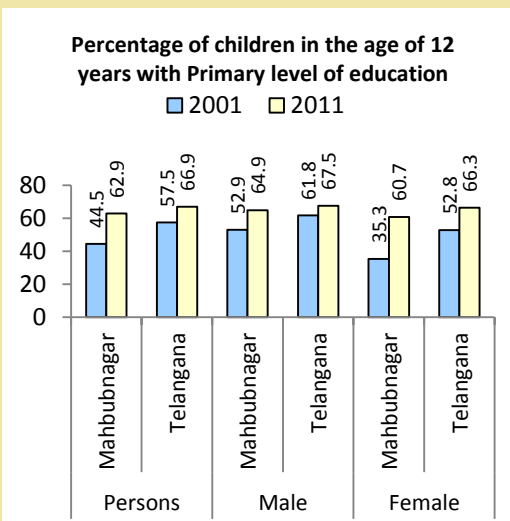
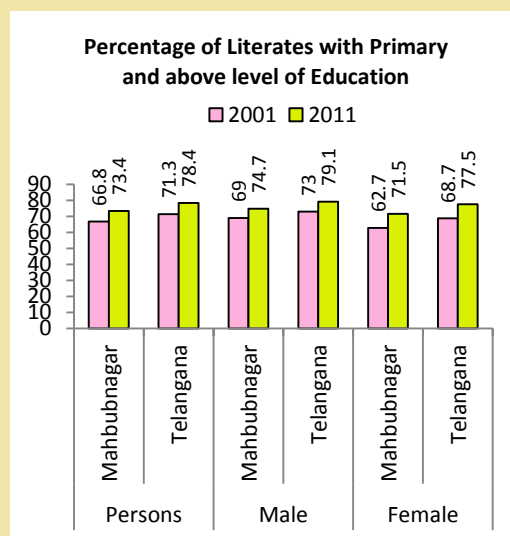


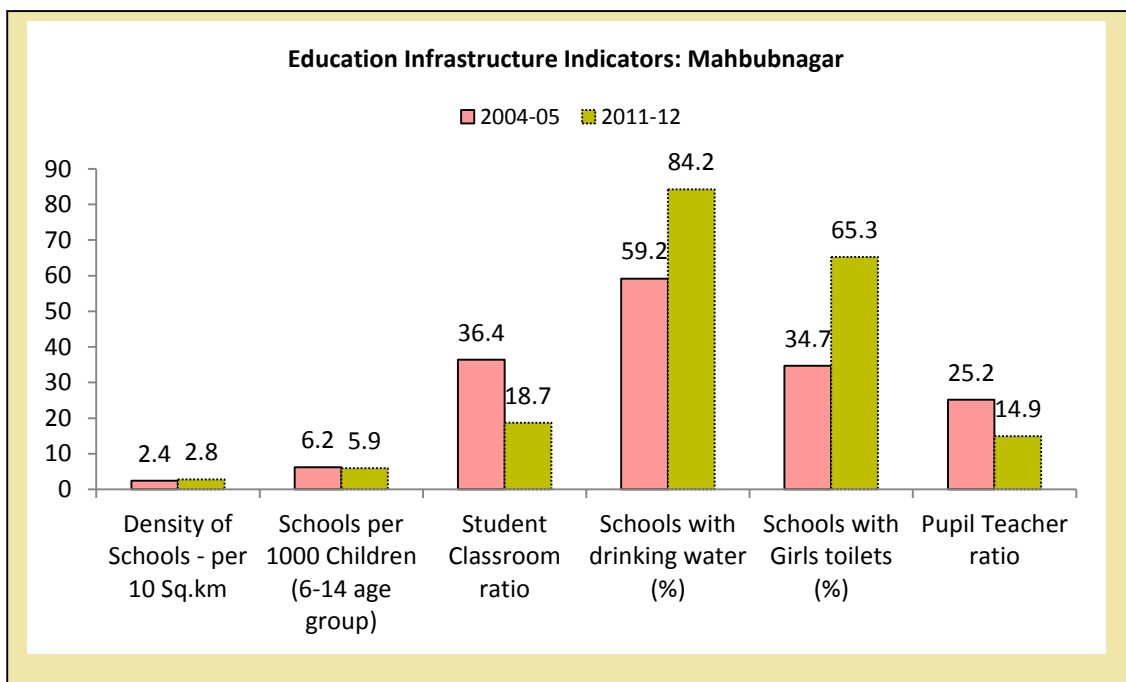
Education Dimension

- The district has the lowest level of literacy in the state, though the urban literacy rate was slightly better
- There is a gap of 27 percentage points in literacy between rural and urban areas, the highest in the state
- The district the lowest literacy rates for SCs and STs
- There is a gap of 13 percentage points in literacy between STs and all social groups
- This gap is 7 percentage points between SCs and all social groups
- There was a considerable improvement in female literacy of 13 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- There continues to be a gap of 21 percentage points in literacy between males and females
- The gender gap in literacy among SCs is 20 points and among STs 23 percentage points
- Female literacy needs to be improved in all caste groups
- Around 84 percent of males are literates in the age group of 15-24
- This proportion among girls is 75 percent
- There is a gap of 11 percentage points between rural and urban areas in male literacy rates, the highest in the state
- In the case of females the gap in literacy rates is 25 percentage points, the highest in the state



- 73 percent of the population is literate with schooling of primary and above level
- Around 75 percent of males and 72 percent of females are literates with primary and above level schooling
- There is little difference between males and females
- The difference in the level of literacy (schooling of primary and above level) is high between rural and urban areas at 11 percentage points
- Around 63 percent of children of 12 years have completed primary level of education, the lowest in the state
- These levels were more or less the same across rural and urban areas and between males and females
- The percentage of drop-outs at the primary level in the district is also the highest in the state
- Drop-outs are more among STs , especially among girls
- Drop-outs are lower among SCs as compared to all categories
- The improvement in education infrastructure indicators has been less in Mahbubnagar
- The density of schools (2.8) and schools per 1000 children (5.9) is lower than the state average
- However the district has a better student classroom (18.7) and pupil-teacher ratio (14.9) compared to state average
- 84.02 percent of the schools have drinking water and 65.3 percent of the schools have toilets for girls





MEDAK



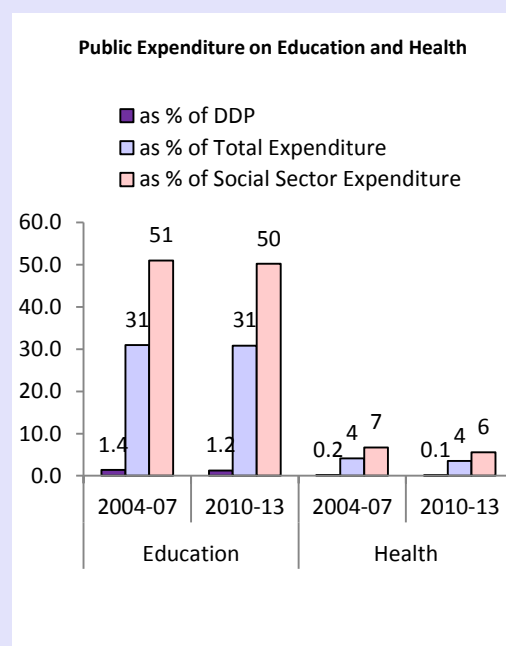
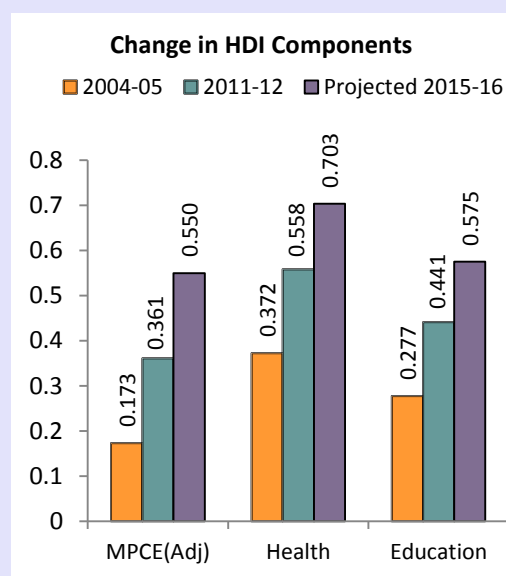
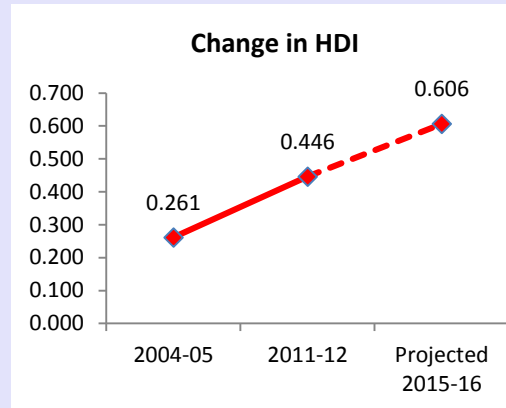
Basic Features of Medak

- Medak district has an area of 9699 sq.km with a population of 30.33 lakh (2011 Census)
- It accounts for 8.4 percent of the area and 8.6 percent of the population of the state
- The density of population is 313 per sq.km, higher than the state average of 306 per sq.km
- The district population grew at the rate of 1.28 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011
- Around 31 percent of population are children in the age group of 0 – 15. The growth of population in the age group 0 -10 (20 percent) has declined
- The younger age group (16 – 24 years) constitutes 17 percent of the population and is growing at 2.12 percent
- Persons in the working age group (25 – 59) constitute 42 percent and this group has grown at the rate of 2.07 percent
- The older age group (60 plus) accounts for 10 percent of the total population and is growing at 3.62 percent
- Around 24 percent of the population live in urban areas
- Nearly 38 percent of the urban population in the district live in slums
- Scheduled castes constitute 17.7 percent and scheduled tribes 5.6 percent of the population of the district
- The sex ratio for all social groups is 992, 952 for SCs and 970 for STs
- The district ranks 2nd in the sex ratio of SCs
- The sex ratio among children is 952 for all social groups, 980 for SCs and 911 for STs
- The district ranks 2nd in child sex ratio for all social groups and SCs
- The child sex ratio declined for all social groups, SCs and STs between 2001 and 2011
- Agriculture provides livelihood for nearly 69 percent of the workforce
- The average annual rainfall is 963 mm which is higher than the state average of 907 mm., but was below normal in 15 out of 32 years (1980 to 2011)
- The net area sown constitutes more than half of the geographical area, the highest in the state
- The gross irrigation ratio was 38.3 percent which is lower than the state average of 48.8 percent
- Groundwater is the major source of irrigation for 92.3 percent of the net area sown
- The cropping intensity is 128
- Marginal and small holdings constitute 86.3 percent of total holdings, higher than the state average of 82 percent

- Agriculture is highly diversified in the district
- Around 66 percent of area is under food crops
- Rice, maize, bengalgram and greengram are the important foodgrains
- Sugarcane is produced only in this district and is grown on 3.8 percent of the area
- Cotton and groundnut are grown on 16 percent and 11 percent of the area respectively
- Vegetables are grown 3 percent of total area
- The yield of all the crops is higher than the state average
- Only 9.4 percent of the district is under forests
- The manufacturing sector grew at 3.8 percent during the period 1999-2007
- The important products manufactured under the large and medium sector are turbines, generators, electrical equipment, missiles, light combat vehicles, sugar, bulk drugs, formulations (capsules, syrups, injections, tablets, powders), pesticides and formulations, V-belts, cotton and synthetic yarn, tyres, tubes and flaps, beer, soft drinks, electrical fans, refrigerators, air coolers, building systems, CR-Steel strips
- According to the 2001 Census, 3.84% of males had migrated from the district; among them 9.75% migrated to other states and 28.27% migrated to other districts within the state

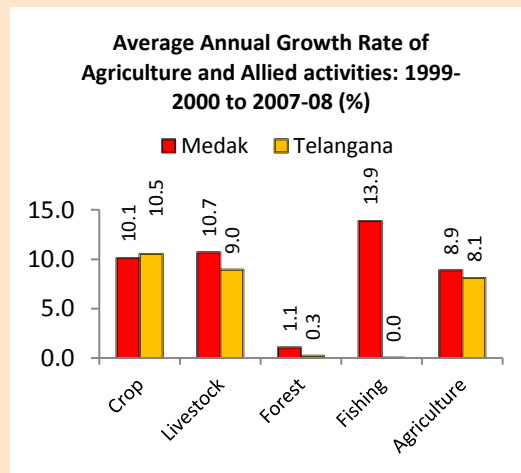
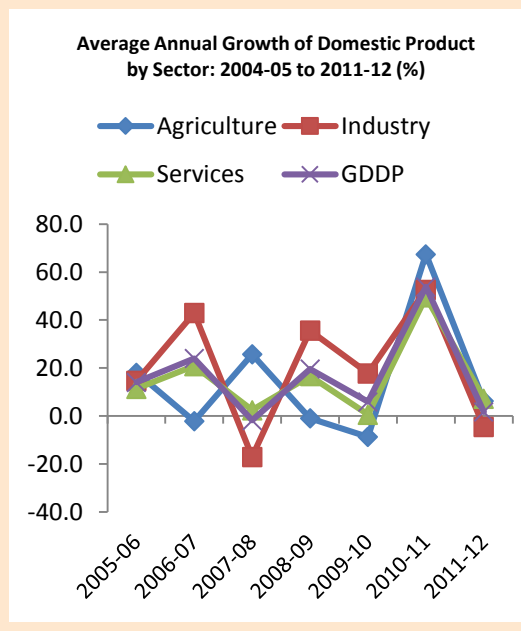
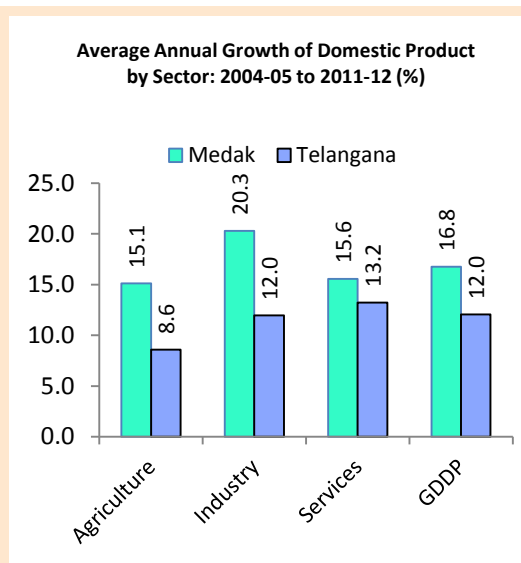
Human Development Index

- The district has the lowest HDI in the state, and has dropped from the 9th rank during 2004-05 to the last position during 2011-12
- The HDI improved from 0.261 to 0.446 between 2004-05 and 2011-12, and has grown at 10 per cent per annum during this period
- At this rate the HDI will increase to 0.606 during 2015-16
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to the improvement in the standard of living (consumption-MPCE) and education components
- In the overall improvement in HDI, the contribution of health is lower than that of the other two components
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 11.8 per cent per annum between 2004-07 and 2010-13
- The growth of social sector expenditure in the district was the highest in the state
- Expenditure on medical services and public health accounted for around 6 percent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.1 and its share in total expenditure was 3.5 percent in 2010-13
- These proportions had declined as compared to 2004-07
- One half of the social sector expenditure is spent on education
- The district spent 1.23 percent of DDP on education and stands in the second lowest position (Ranga Reddy is in the last position) among the districts
- About one-third of the total expenditure is spent on education

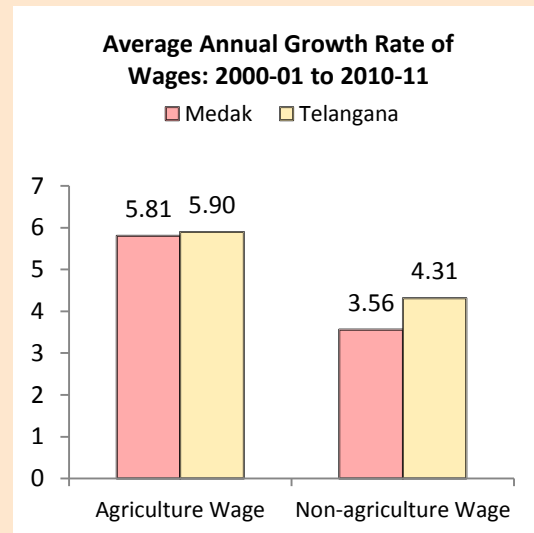
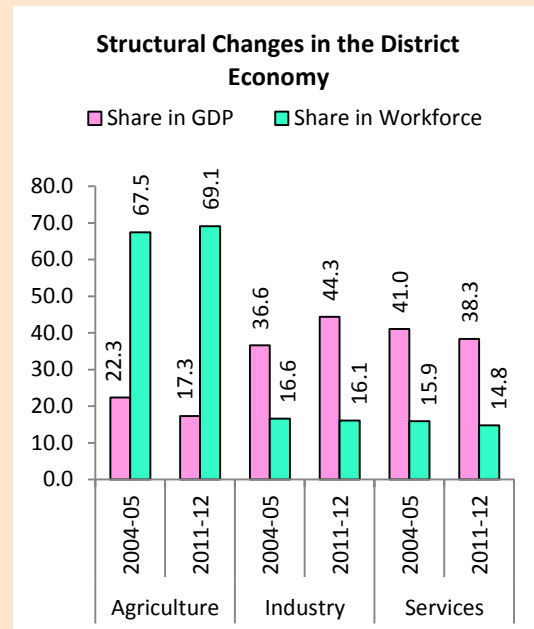


Economic Dimension

- The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is growing at the rate of 17 percent against 12 per cent at the state level
- The district ranks first along with Ranga Reddy
- The agriculture sector has grown at a relatively high rate of 15.1 percent
- The services sector has also grown rapidly at 15.6 percent as against 13.2 percent at the state level
- It ranks 2nd in the growth rate of the services sector, next to Ranga Reddy
- The district is in top position in the growth of the industry sector at 20.3 percent
- The district contributes 12.1 percent of GSDP while it has 8.6 percent of the population of the state
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 15 percent, the highest in the state
- The district contributes 19 per cent of GSDP-Industry and 8 per cent of GSDP-Services
- It is the district with the second highest contribution to the output from industry in the state
- There are fluctuations in the growth of various sectors
- During 1999-2007 the crop and livestock sectors grew at more than 10 percent and contributed to the growth of the agriculture sector
- Fisheries grew at 13.9 percent which is the highest in the state
- Forestry grew at one percent

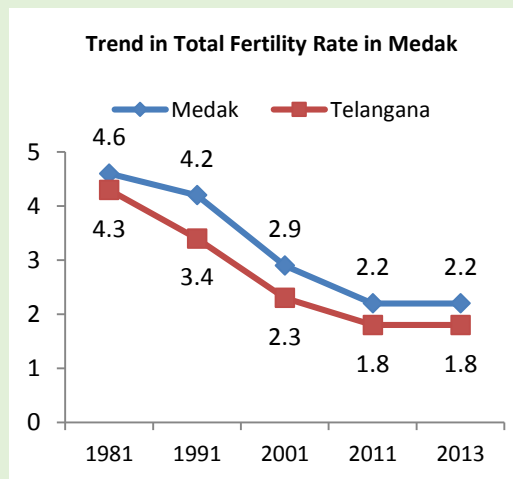
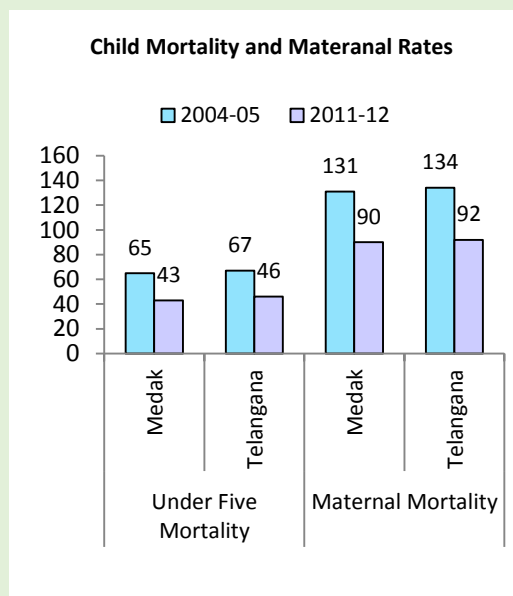
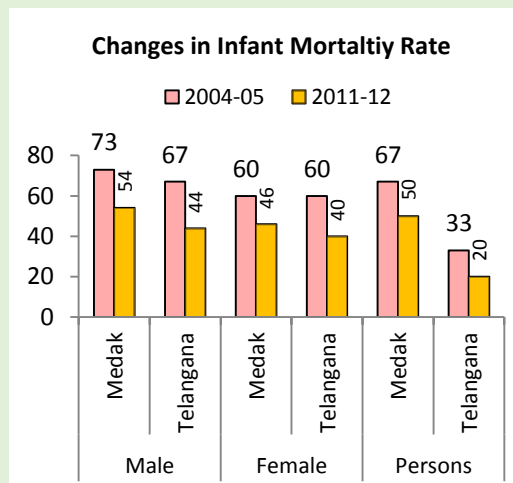


- The high growth of industry is not because of the growth of the manufacturing sector
- The growth of the manufacturing sector in the district is the lowest
- Agriculture contributes 17 percent to GDDP while 69 percent of the workers depend on agriculture
- The share of agriculture in GDDP declined while the share of workers in agriculture increased
- The share of industry in GDDP increased by 8 percentage points while its contribution to employment declined marginally
- The share of the services sector both in GDDP and the workforce declined
- Agricultural wages have grown at a very high rate of 5.81 percent
- The growth rate of non-agricultural wage was lower than the agricultural wage
- These growth rates are lower than that the state average and of most of the districts



Health Dimension

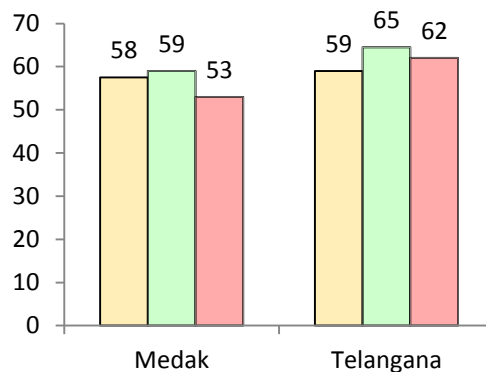
- The infant mortality rate in the district is the second highest in the state
- IMR declined by 17 points
- The female IMR is lower than male IMR in all the districts except Hyderabad
- Gender differences in IMR declined from 13 points in 2004-05 to 8 points in 2011-12
- The under five mortality rate was 43
- The gap between Medak and Hyderabad (27) and Warangal (29) was high
- The maternal mortality rate was 90
- The total fertility rate declined from 4.6 in 1981 to 2.2 in 2013
- The fertility rate is higher than the state average and is higher than the replacement rate



- The contraceptive prevalence rate is lower than the state level and is the lowest in the state
- The rate declined from 59 in 2007-08 to 53 in 2012-13
- The mean age at marriage is 19
- The percentage of marriages below legal age declined sharply
- 24 percent of currently married women in the age group of 20-24 were below the legal age when they married during 2012-13
- This proportion was more than 50 percent during 2007-08
- While 80 percent of pregnant women received ANC during the 1st trimester in 2007-08, this declined to 69 percent in 2012-13
- Similarly the percentage of women who received 3 plus ANC also declined during this period
- Around 99 percent of deliveries were reported to be safe deliveries
- This is due to an increase in institutional deliveries

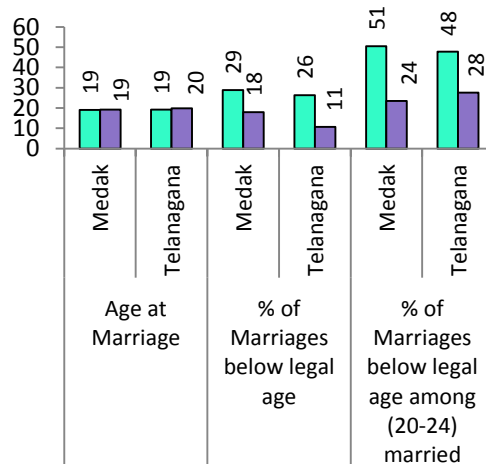
Contraceptive Prevalence (%)

2002-04 2007-08 2012-13



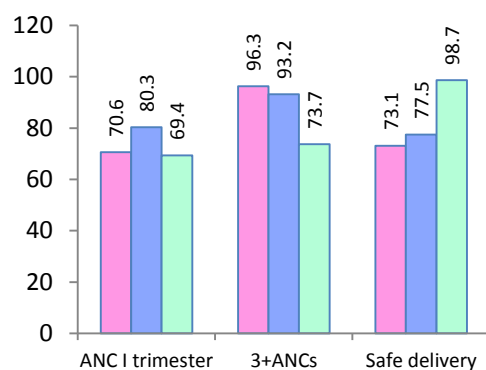
Characteristics of Women

2007-08 2012-13

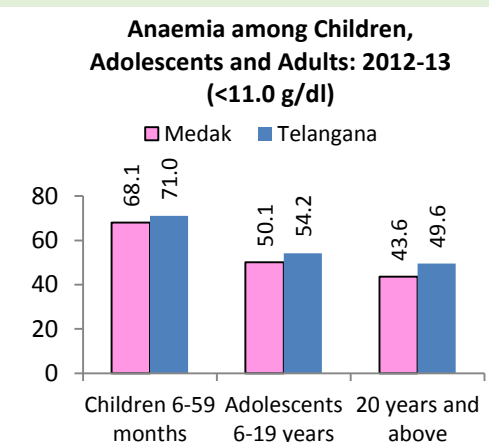
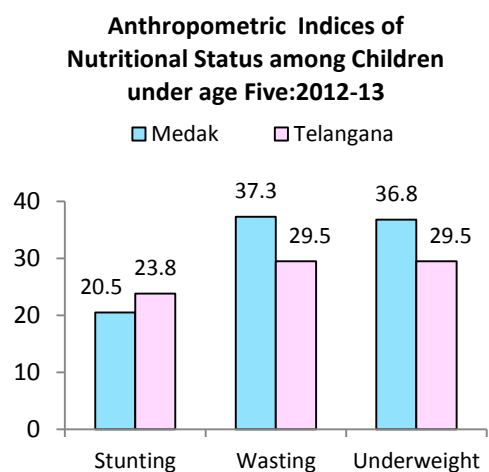
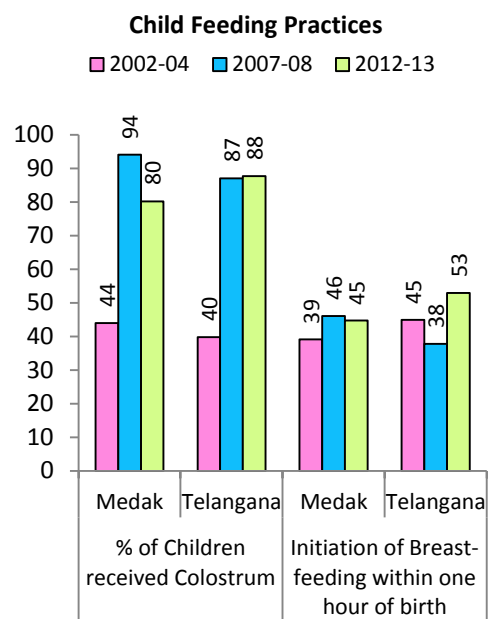


Maternal Health Care: Medak

2002-04 2007-08 2012-13

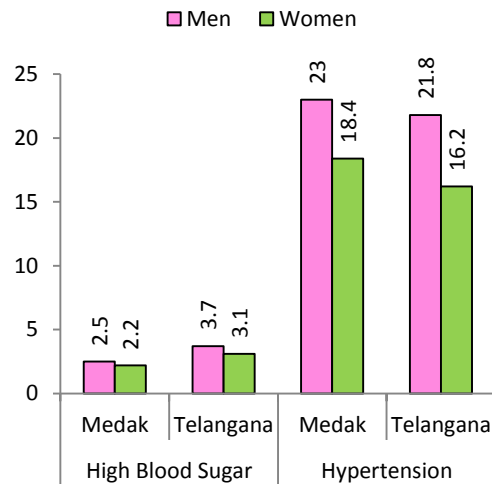


- The percentage of infants who received colostrum declined from 94 in 2007-08 to 80 in 2012-13
- The percentage of babies who were breast-fed within one hour of birth also declined during 2007-2012
- The anthropometric indices of the nutritional status of children below the age of five show that the percentage of stunted children is lower than the state average
- The percentage of wasting is higher than the state figure, and is the second highest next to Warangal
- 36.8 percent of children were underweight, the second highest next to Nizamabad
- 68 percent of children in the age group of 6-59 months were anaemic, stands third lowest in the state
- 50 percent of adolescents (6-19 years) and 44 percent of adults (20 years and above) were anaemic, the second lowest next to Nizamabad in both these indicators

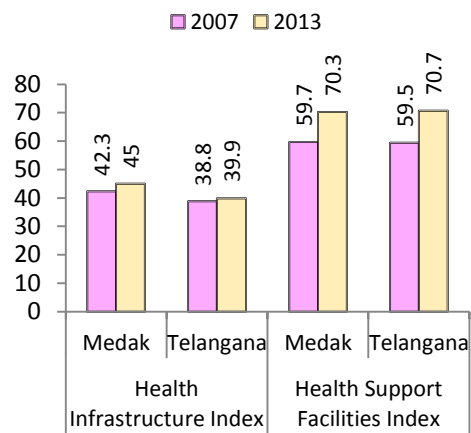


- The incidence of diabetes was lower in the district for both men and women
- The percentage of adult women who had hypertension was the highest in the state
- Hypertension among men was the same as in other districts
- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.33%) among the ANC clients
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 81.0% and 19.3%, respectively (DLHS-IV)
- The health infrastructure index was 45.0 in 2013, compared to 42.3 in 2007
- Medak observed a decline in the achievement levels of PHCs
- The achievement levels in respect of beds and doctors improved but was still lower than the state average
- The health support facilities index improved by 17.8 percent, but the figure is lower than the state average
- The percentage of households having sanitation facilities in the district is half of the figure for Hyderabad

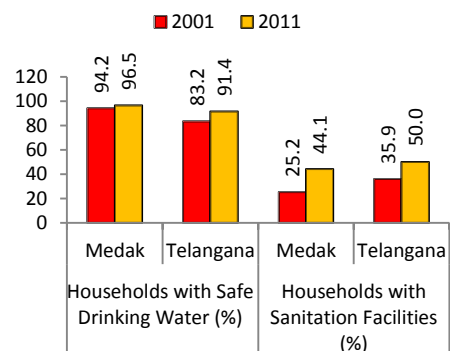
Percentage of Men and Women 18 years & above having High Bloodsugar 160, hypertension(SBP>=140 or DBP>=90)



Health Infrastructure

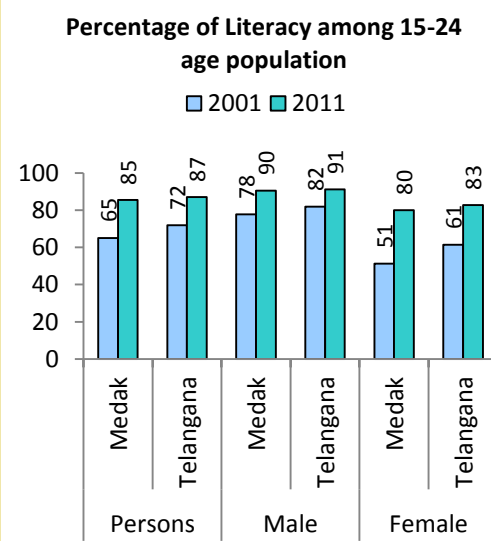
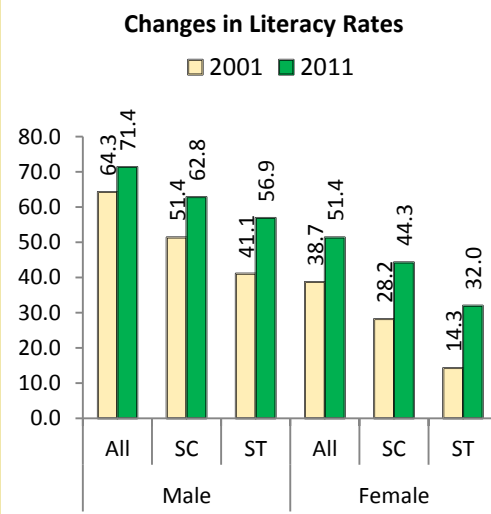
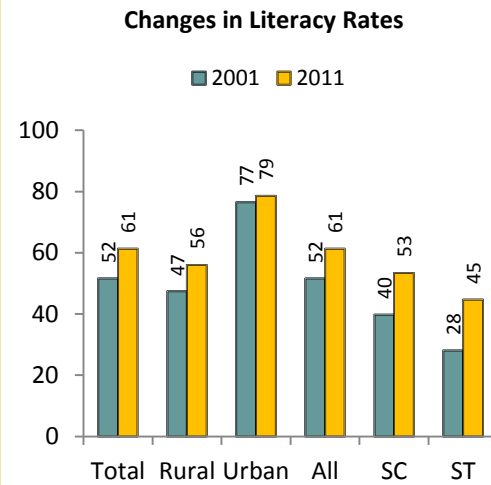


Households with Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities (%)



Education Dimension

- The literacy level in the district is relatively low
- The improvement in literacy rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas
- There is still a gap of 22 percentage points in literacy between rural and urban areas
- Literacy among SCs and STs improved by 14 and 17 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- The gap in the literacy levels of SCs and all social groups is 8 points and STs and all social groups is 16 percentage points
- The district has the 2nd lowest literacy rates for both SCs and STs
- The literacy rate for males improved by 7 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- Female literacy rate improved by 13 percentage points during this period
- The male-female gap in literacy was 20 percentage points during 2011
- 90 percent of males and 85 percent of girls in the age group of 15-24 were literate

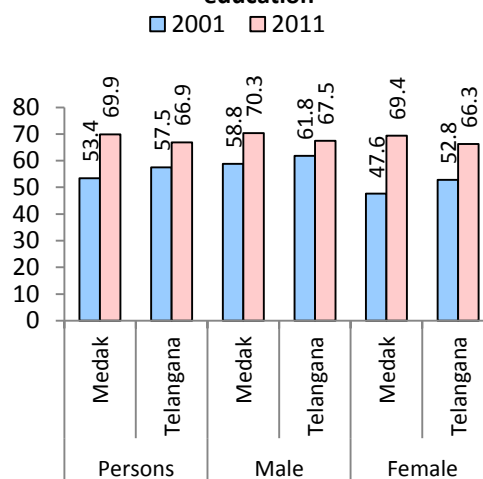


- There is a gap of 5 percentage points between rural and urban areas in the literacy rates of younger males
- This rural-urban gap is 13 percentage points in the case of literacy rates of younger females
- 78 percent of the people are literate with schooling up to primary and above level
- Around 79 percent of males and 76 percent of females are literates with primary and above level schooling
- There is not much difference between males and females
- The gap between rural and urban areas is 7 percentage points
- 70 percent of boys and 69 percent of girls of 12 years had completed primary education
- These proportions were slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas
- The drop-out rate in the district is the second highest in the state, next to Mahbubnagar
- This is the case for boys and girls, and among SCs and STs
- There has been an improvement in the district in education infrastructure indicators
- The density of schools (4.0) and schools per 1000 children (6.4) is on par with the state average
- 81.6 percent of the schools have drinking water and 73.4 percent of the schools have girls toilets
- However, the student classroom (23.6) and pupil-teacher ratios (19.7) are lower than the state average

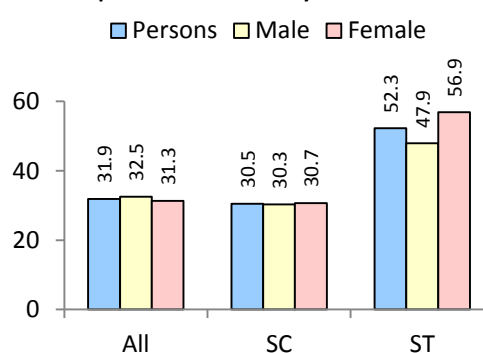
Percentage of Literates with Primary and above level of education

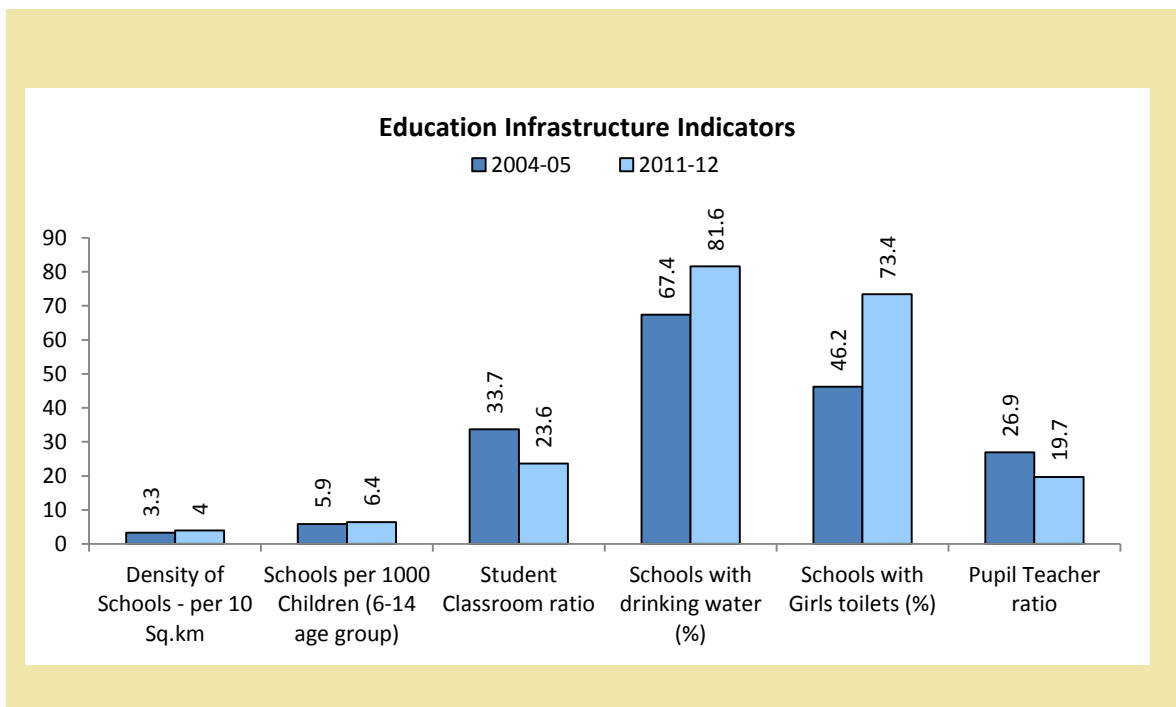


Percentage of children in the age of 12 years with Primary level of education



Drop-out Rate at Primary Level:2011-12





NALGONDA



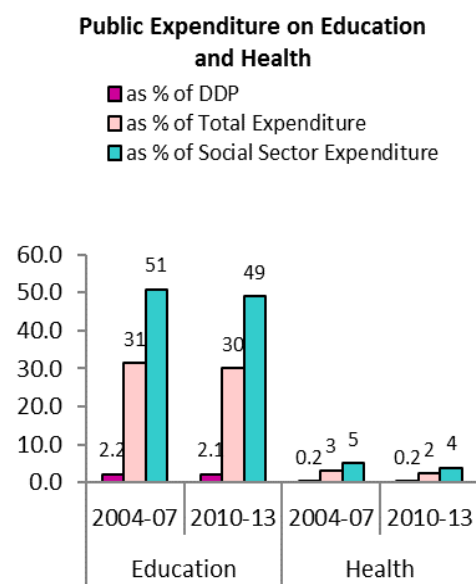
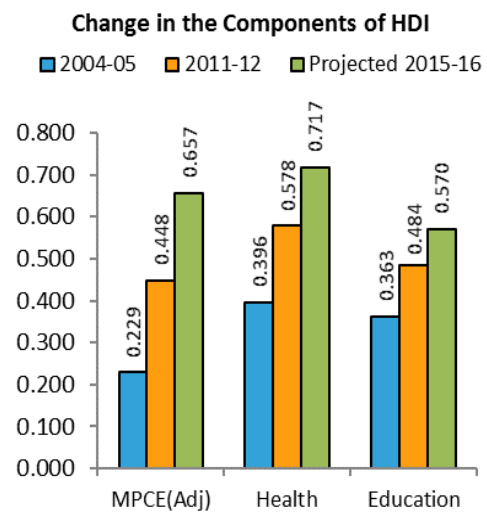
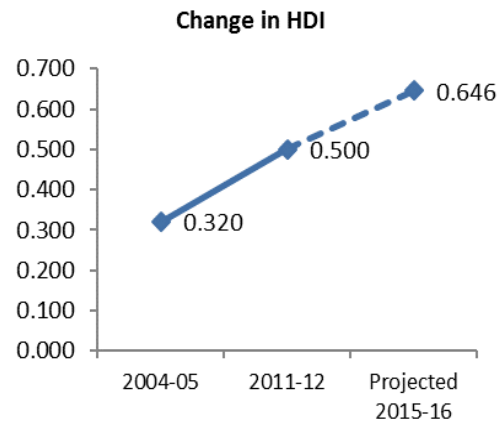
Basic Features of Nalgonda

- Nalgonda has an area of 12,240 sq.km which is 12 percent of the total area of the state
- Its population of 34.89 lakh constitutes one tenth of the state population
- The density of population is 245.7 per sq.km
- The growth rate of population in the district was 0.72 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011, the second lowest next to Hyderabad (0.29 percent)
- The child population (0 – 13) accounted for 24 percent of the total population, and the growth rate of age group was declining
- The younger age group (16-24) constituted 18 percent of the total population and was growing at 1.38 percent
- 43 percent of the population was of working age (25-59) and this group was growing at 1.64 percent
- The older age group (60 plus) accounted for 11 percent of the total population and was growing at 3.68 percent
- The district has the second lowest level of urbanisation. 19 percent of its population live in urban areas, next to Mahbubnagar with 15 percent
- Around 39 percent of the urban population in the district live in slums
- 18 percent of the population belonged to scheduled castes, the second highest after Karimnagar
- Scheduled tribe population constituted 11 percent of the total population
- The sex ratio was 983; the sex ratio for SCs was 1002, and for STs it was 934, the second lowest in the state, after Hyderabad with 915
- The child sex ratio was 923, 959 for SCs and 841 among STs which again was the second lowest in the state, after Hyderabad with 824
- Agriculture provides livelihood for nearly 66 percent of the workforce
- The average annual rainfall of 753 mm is lower than the state average of 907 mm. and was below normal in 19 out of 32 years (1980 to 2011)
- Net area sown constitutes 48.4 percent of the geographical area
- Nearly 55 percent of the gross cropped area is under irrigation
- There is a high level of dependency on groundwater and 71 percent of the net area irrigated is under wells
- Only 20 percent of NIA is irrigated by canals
- The cropping intensity is 126
- Marginal and small holdings constitute 80 percent of total holdings, lower than the state average of 82 percent

- It has the largest share of GCA under rice at 44 percent
- Cotton is a major crop, and is grown on 31 percent of the area
- It is the second largest district in fruit cultivation
- The yield of cotton is lower than the state average
- Only 6 percent of the geographical area is under forest, the lowest in the state
- The manufacturing sector grew at 13.9 percent during 1999-2007
- Nalgonda district is famous for cement units, handloom weaving, rice mills and pharmaceutical units
- Cement and cement products, slabs for flooring, stone crushing, ceramic tiles and ceramic products, feldspar granite, lime stone slabs, rice and dal and flour milling and cotton ginning are the important manufacturing activities

Human Development Index

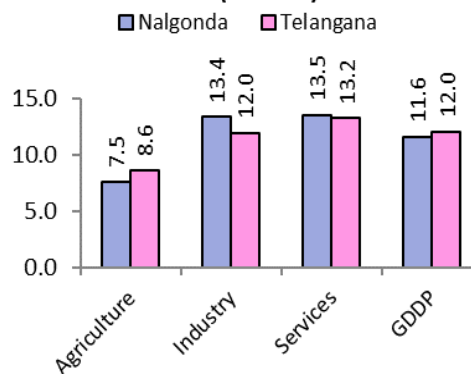
- The HDI of the district improved from 0.320 to 0.500 between 2004-05 and 2011-12 and has grown at 8 per cent per annum during this period
- At this growth rate, HDI will increase to 0.646 during 2015-16
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (Consumption levels) and health components
- The contribution of education is lower than the other two components
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 10 per cent per annum between 2004-07 and 2010-13
- The share of the district in the social sector expenditure of the state (excluding Hyderabad) was 12 percent
- Expenditure on medical services and public health accounted for 4 percent of the social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.2 and its share in total expenditure was 2.4 percent in 2010-13.
- Around 49 percent of the social sector expenditure is spent on education
- The district spent 2.12 percent of DDP on education
- One third of the total expenditure is spent on education



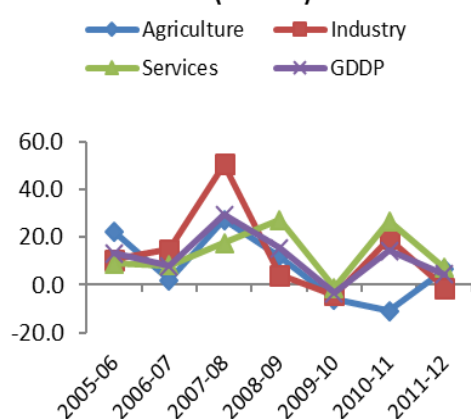
Economic Dimension

- The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is growing at a rate of 11.6 percent as compared to 12 per cent at the state level
- The growth performance of agriculture is lower than industry and services
- The agriculture sector has grown at the rate of 7.5 percent
- There has been a high degree of fluctuation in the growth of agriculture, higher than the state average
- Industry and services sectors have grown at 13.4 and 13.5 percent respectively
- The district contributes 8.5 percent of GSDP while its share in the population of the state is 9.9 percent
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 13.9 percent
- The district contributes 8.4 percent of GSDP-Industry and 7.2 per cent of GSDP-Services
- During 1999-2007, the crop sector grew at 13.6 percent and the livestock sector at 9.4 percent
- The contribution of the crop sector was higher than that of the livestock sector
- Forestry grew at less than one percent
- Fisheries sector grew by 2.1 percent

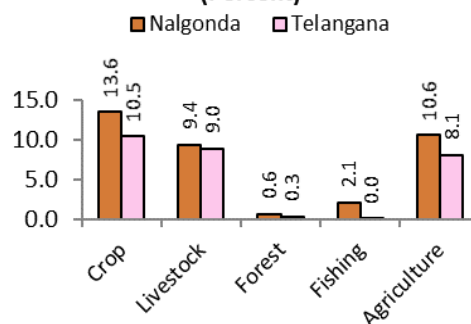
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Percent)



Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Percent)



Average Annual Growth Rate of Agriculture and Allied activities: 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (Percent)

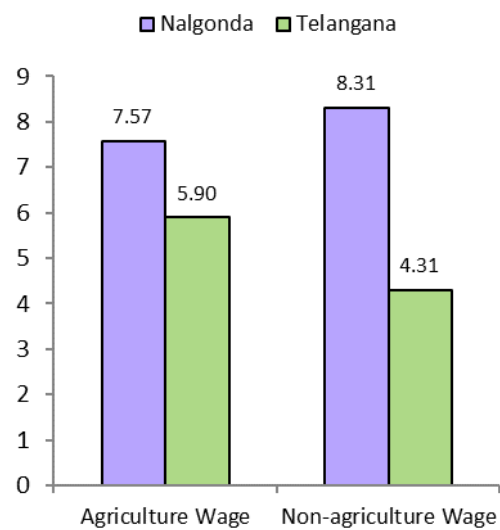


- The manufacturing sector registered a growth of 7.6 percent during 1999-2007
- Agriculture contributes only 23 percent of GDDP while 66 percent of the workforce depend on agriculture
- The share of agriculture declined in employment and in output
- Its share in GDDP declined by 2.5 percentage points, while the share in employment declined by 2.2 percentage points
- The share of industry in GDDP was 29 percent while it employed 17 percent of the workforce
- The share of industry in GDDP and in employment increased
- The share in GDDP increased by 0.5 percentage points the share in employment increased by 2.3 percentage points
- Around 50 percent of GDDP is coming from the services sector but it employs only 17.4 percent of the workforce.
- The share of services in GDDP increased by 3 percentage points while there is no change in the share of employment
- Agricultural wages grew at 7.57 percent while non-agricultural wages grew at 8.31 percent, both above the state average

Structural Changes in the District Economy

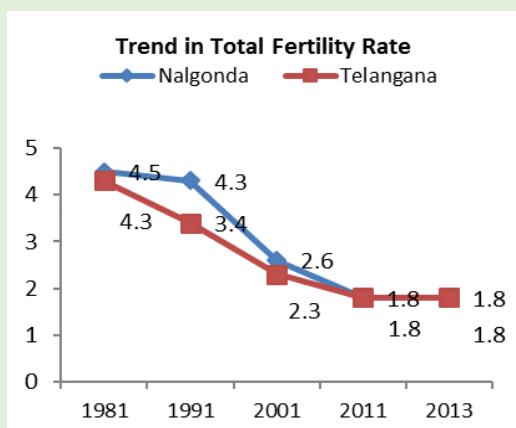
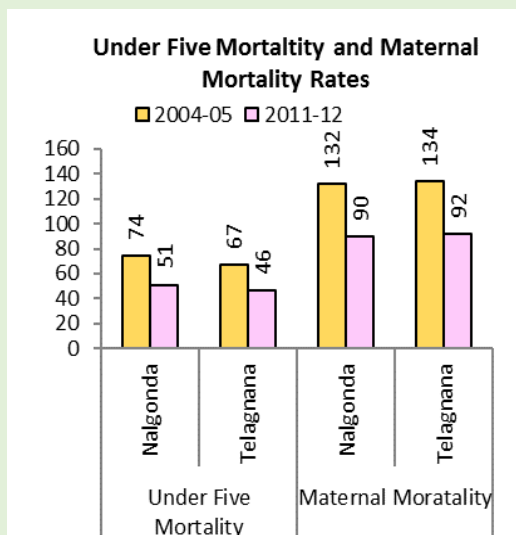
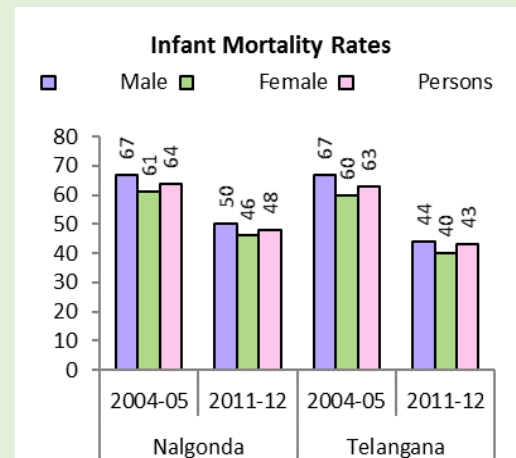


Average Annual Growth Rate of Wages: 2000-01 to 2010-11

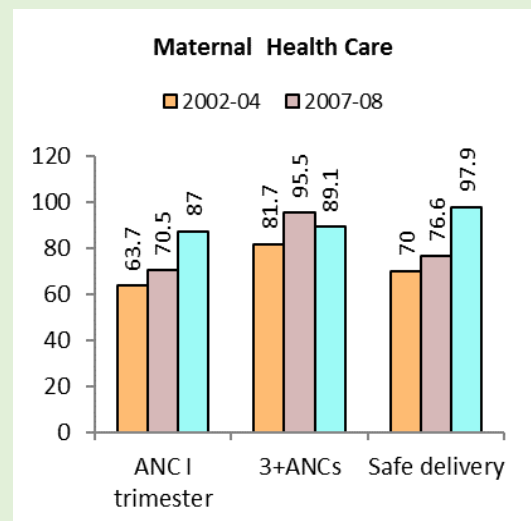
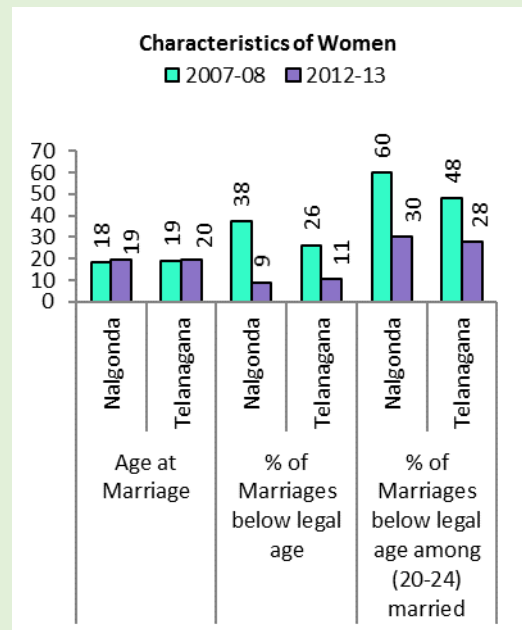
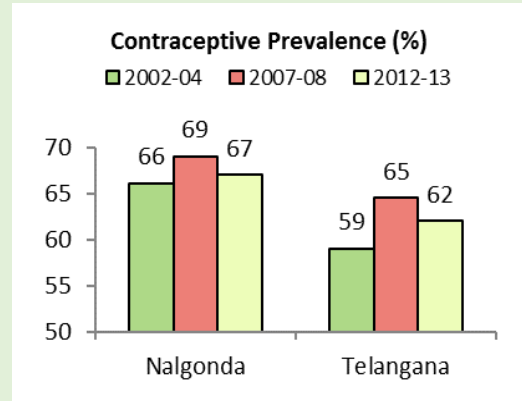


Health Dimension

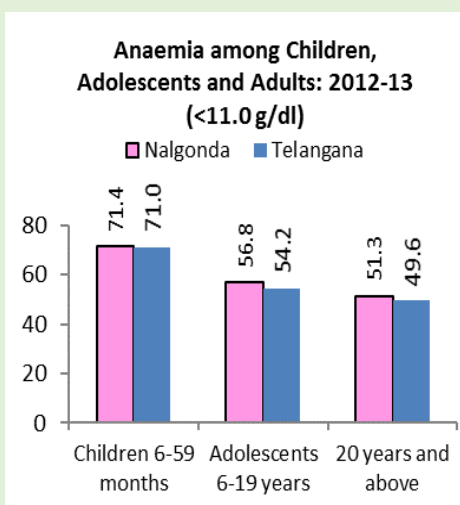
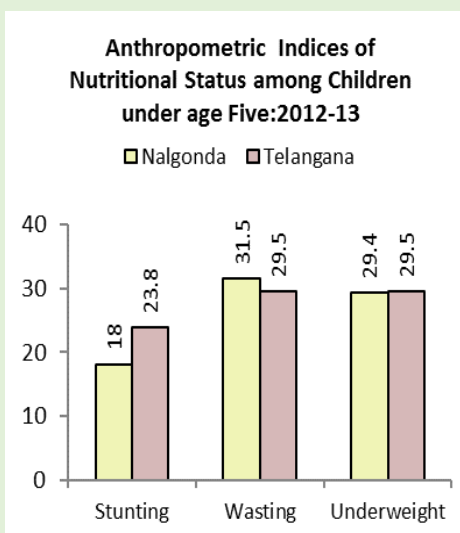
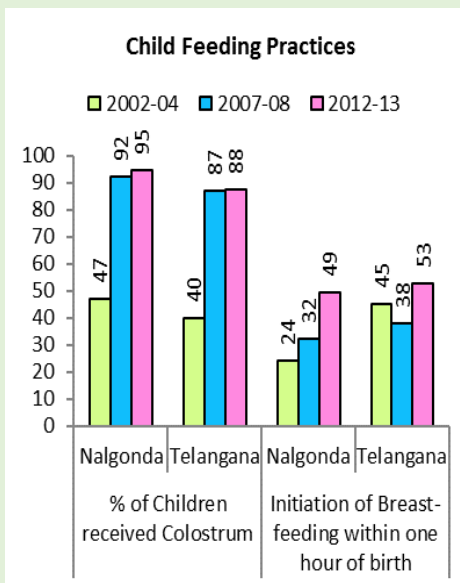
- IMR in the district declined by 16 points
- Female IMR was lower than male IMR
- The difference declined from 6 points in 2004-05 to 4 points in 2011-12
- The under-five mortality rate was higher in the district in the state
- The maternal mortality rate was relatively high
- The share of per capita expenditure on medical services and public health was 3.8 percent of total per capita social sector expenditure
- The share of medical expenses in the total monthly household expenditure was 12.69 during 2011-12, the highest among the districts of TS
- The total fertility rate declined from 4.5 in 1981 to 1.8 in 2013
- The contraceptive prevalence rate was 67 percent, higher than the state level



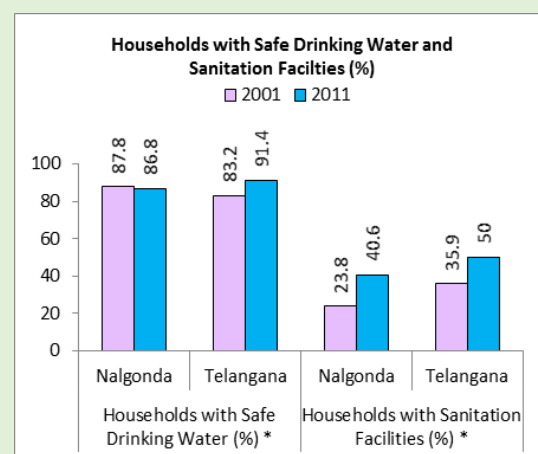
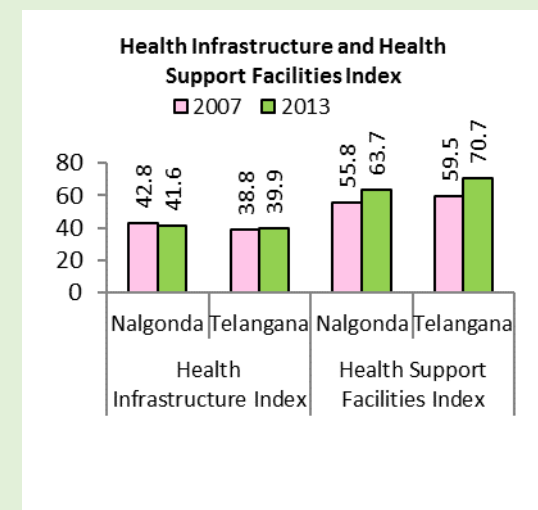
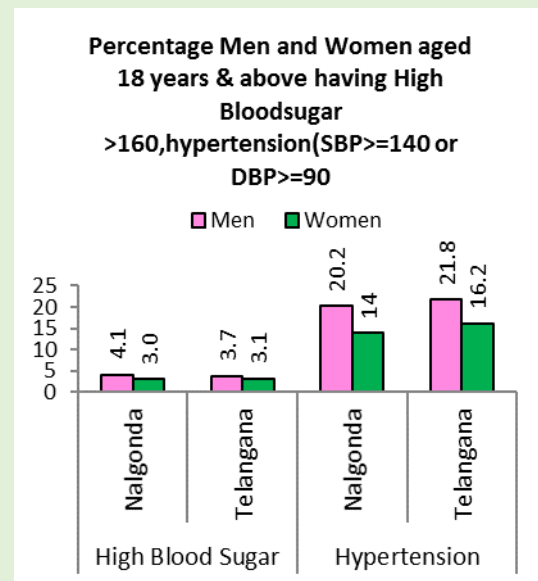
- It declined in 2012-13 both at the district and the state level
- The mean age at marriage increased to 19 years
- The percentage of marriages below legal age declined, but it was still higher than in most districts
- The proportion of marriages below legal age among women in the age group of 20-24 years was also higher than in most districts
- The performance of the district in some of the maternal care indicators was impressive
- 87 percent of pregnant women received ANC in the 1st trimester, the highest in the state
- 89 percent of pregnant women received 3+ANC
- 98 percent of deliveries are safe deliveries



- 95 percentage of infants received colostrum, the second highest in the state
- The percentage of babies who were breast-fed within one hour after birth was below 50 percent
- 18 percent of children in the district were stunted, the second lowest in the state
- The percentage of wasting was relatively high in the district
- 29.4 percent of children were underweight
- Anaemia among children, adolescents and adults was higher in the district as compared to the state average

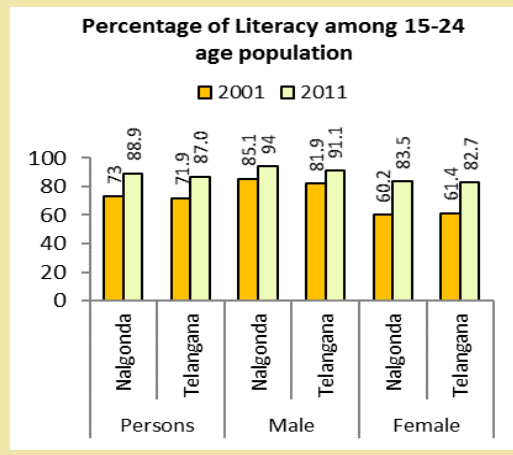
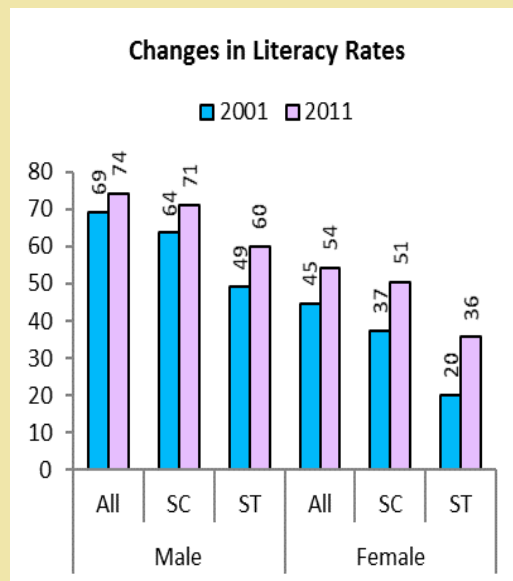
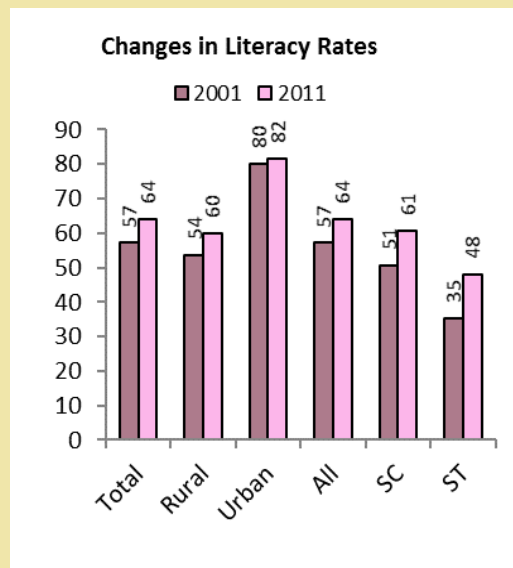


- The incidence of diabetes was similar to the other districts
- Hypertension among women is relatively lower in the district
- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a significant decline in 2012
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 79.6 and 31.9%, respectively (DLHS-IV)
- The health infrastructure index for Nalgonda declined from 42.8 to 41.6
- The achievement status of PHC and Sub-centres also decelerated to 62.0 and 83.5 respectively
- The number of beds and doctors however increased to 12.6 and 8.2 respectively
- While the percentage of households with safe drinking water declined from 87.8% to 86.8%, the percentage of households with sanitation facilities was only 40.6% compared to the state average of 53.0

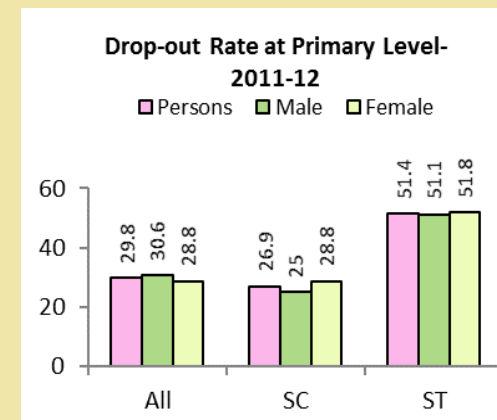
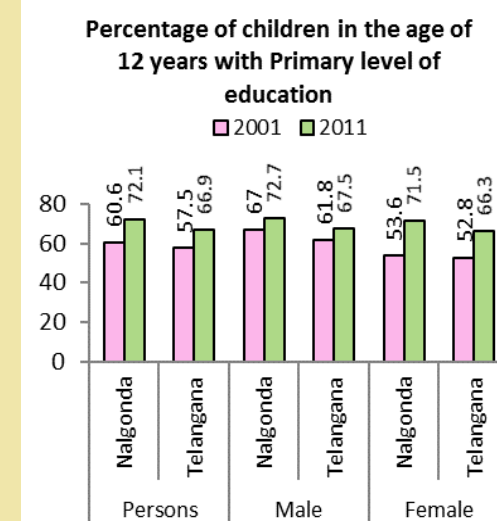
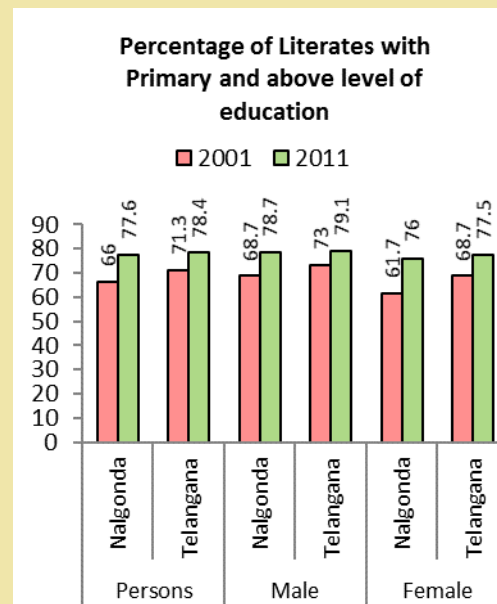


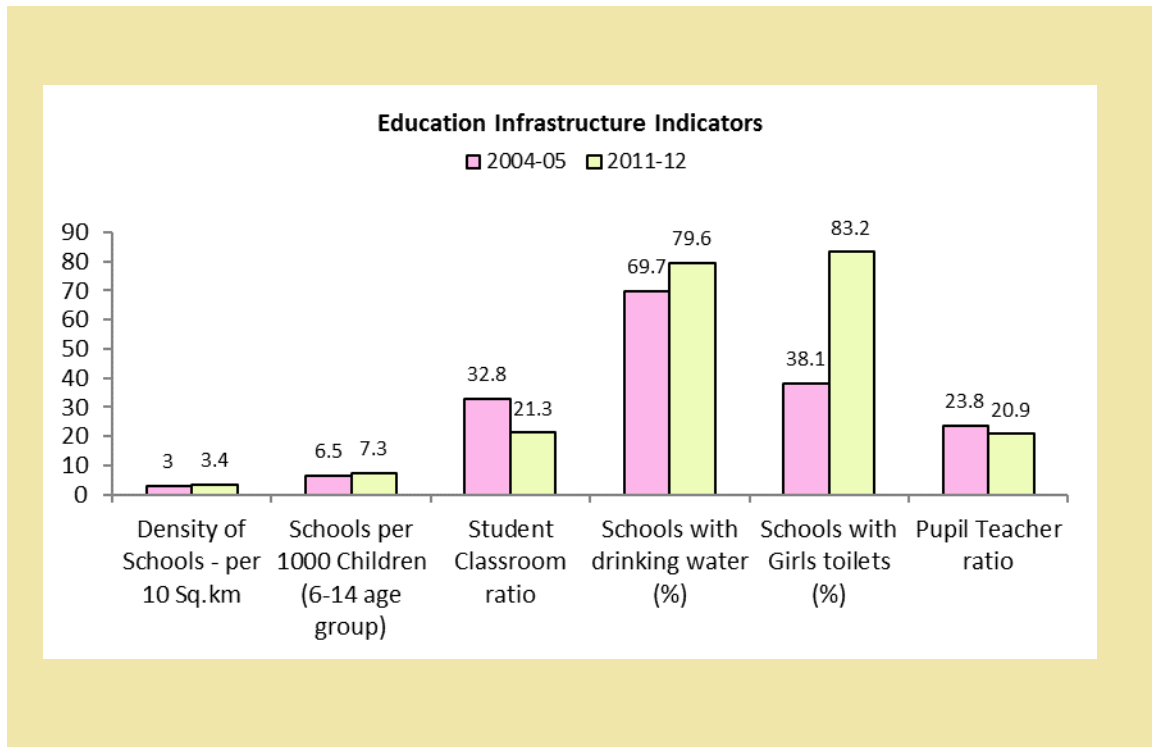
Education Dimension

- There has been a greater improvement in the literacy rate in rural areas than in urban areas
- There is still a gap of 22 percentage points in literacy between rural and urban areas
- Literacy among STs is the second highest in the district
- STs constitute 11.3 percent of population
- The literacy rate among STs was lower than among SCs and all social groups
- The gap between STs and all groups declined from 22 percentage points in 2001 to 16 points in 2011
- The female literacy rate improved by 9.5 percentage points
- The gap between male and female literacy was 20 percentage points
- The literacy gap between men and women among SCs and STs was 21 and 24 percentage points respectively
- Female literacy needs to be improved in all caste groups
- Nearly 94 percent of males in the age group of 15-24 were literate
- This proportion among girls was 84 percent
- There is a gap of 3 percentage points between rural and urban areas in the literacy rates of men and 12 percentage points in the case of women



- 78 percent of the people were literate with schooling up to primary and above level
- Around 79 percent of males and 76 percent of females were literates with schooling up to primary and above level
- There was little difference between males and females
- The rural-urban gap in the level of literacy with schooling up to primary above level was high
- Around 72 percent of children of 12 years had completed primary level of education
- These levels were the same across rural and urban areas and for boys and girls
- The drop-out rate at the primary level was relatively high at 30 percent
- The drop-out rate was lower for girls than for boys
- The drop-out rate was higher among STs than among SCs and all categories
- 51 percent of ST students dropped out at the primary level
- The district has shown an improvement in education infrastructure indicators
- The density of schools (3.4) and schools per 1000 children (7.3) show good progress
- Though the percentage of schools with drinking water improved from 69.7 to 79.6, this was still well below the state average of 86.8
- Schools with toilets for girls showed a marked improvement from 38.1 to 83.2 percent
- The student classroom ratio was 21.3, while the pupil-teacher ratio was 20.9





NIZAMABAD



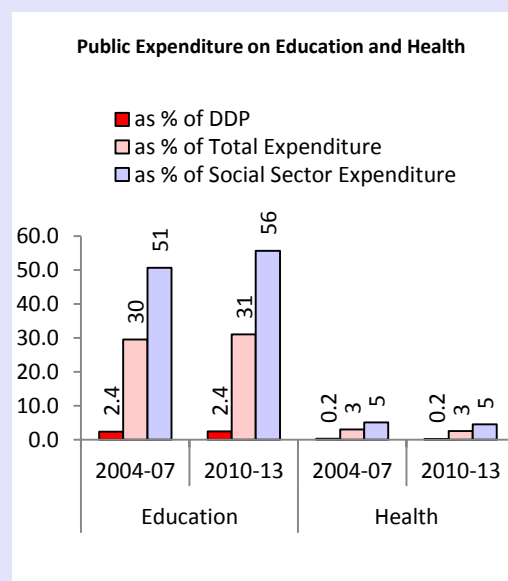
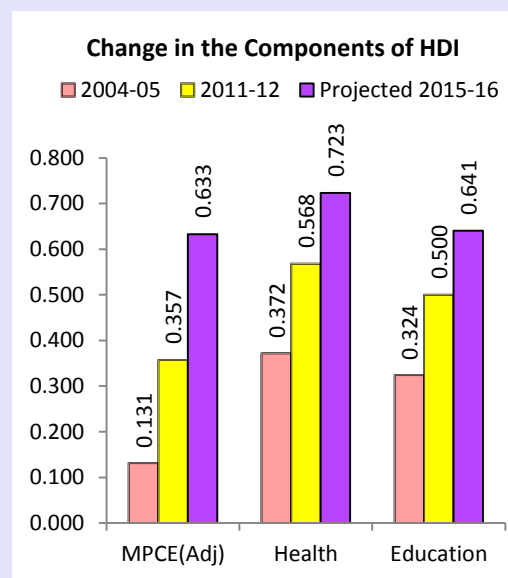
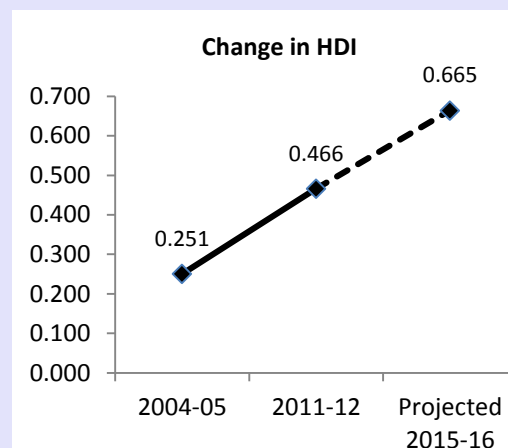
Basic Features of Nizamabad

- Nizamabad has an area of 7956 sq.km (7 percent of the area of the state)
- Its population of 25.51 lakh constitutes 7 percent of the total population of the state
- The density of population is 319 per sq.km
- The population grew at 0.84 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011
- Around one fourth of the total population were in the 0-13 age group. There was a decline in the growth of population in the 0-10 age group
- 17 percent of the population were in the younger age group (16-24) which grew at the rate of 1.18 percent
- The working age population (25-59) constituted 43 percent and grew at 1.41 percent
- The older age group (60 plus) constituted 10 percent of the population, and grew at 3.59 percent
- 23 percent of the population lived in urban areas
- 48 percent of the urban population in the district lived in slums
- The scheduled caste population comprised 14.5 percent and the scheduled tribe population 7.6 percent of the total population in the district
- The sex ratio was 1040, the highest in the state; the child sex ratio was 948
- The district ranked 1st in sex ratio among SCs (1075) and second in sex ratio among STs (1017)
- The child sex ratio among SCs was 942 and 922 among STs
- The child sex ratio of all social groups, SCs and STs had declined between 2001 and 2011
- Agriculture is the main occupation for more than 50 percent of workforce in the district
- Livestock is another important activity in the district
- It receives an average annual rainfall of 1036 mm, higher than the state average of 907 mm
- The net area sown accounts for 45.5 percent of the area of the district
- The extent of gross area irrigated was 66.5 percent, the second highest next to Karimnagar
- The dependence on groundwater was high at 77.6 percent
- The cropping intensity was 167, the highest in the state
- Marginal and small holdings constituted 90 percent of total holdings, higher than the state average of 82 percent
- It is an important rice producing district, with 42 percent of GCA under rice
- Maize, greengram and blackgram are important foodgrains
- Fodder crops are grown only in this district
- Cotton and turmeric are also grown in the district
- Soyabean is grown on 11 percent of GCA
- The productivity of all the crops was higher than the state average
- 21.2 percent of the area was under forests

- The manufacturing sector grew at the rate of 10 percent per annum during 1999-2007
- The important commodities produced in the district were beedi, sugarcane, sugar, jiggery, food items, murmura, khara, sweets, ice, pipes etc.
- According to the 2001 Census, 3.84% of men had migrated from the district
- 9.75% of the migrants had gone to other states and 28.27 percent to other districts within the state

Human Development Index

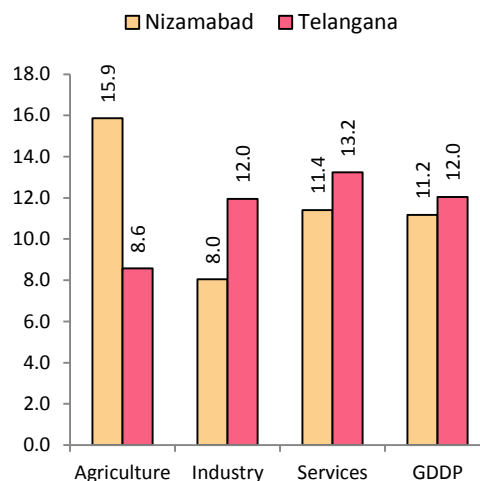
- The district had the lowest level of HDI in the state during 2004-05
- The HDI Improved from 0.251 to 0.466 between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- The HDI grew at 12.3 per cent per annum during this period, the highest among all other districts
- At this rate, the HDI will increase to 0.665
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (consumption levels) and education components
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 6.6 per cent per annum during the period 2004-07 and 2010-13, the second lowest, after Ranga Reddy
- Expenditure on medical services and public health accounted for around 5 percent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.2 and its share in total expenditure was 2.5 percent in 2010-13
- These proportions declined from 2004 to 2007
- More than half of social sector expenditure is spent on education
- The district spent 2.44 percent of DDP on education
- About one-third of the total expenditure is spent on education



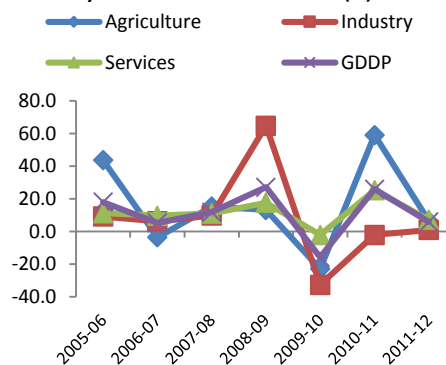
Economic Dimension

- The Gross District Domestic Product grew at the rate of 11 percent during the period 2004-2011 as against 12 per cent at the state level
- The agriculture sector has grown at the rate of 15.9 percent the second highest in the state
- Industry and services sectors have grown at 8 percent and 11.4 percent respectively
- The growth rates of these two sectors are lower than the state average
- The district contributes 5 percent of GSDP while its share in the population of the state is 7.2 percent
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 8.7 percent
- The district contributes 3.3 percent of GSDP-Industry and 4.8 per cent of GSDP-Services
- The growth of the agriculture sector has fluctuated severely during this period
- During 1999-2007 the crop and livestock sectors were growing at more than 9.7 and 11 percent respectively and contributing to the growth of the agriculture sector
- Both forestry and fisheries were growing at less than one percent

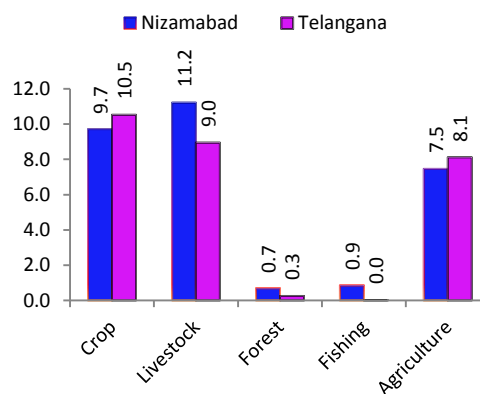
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (%)



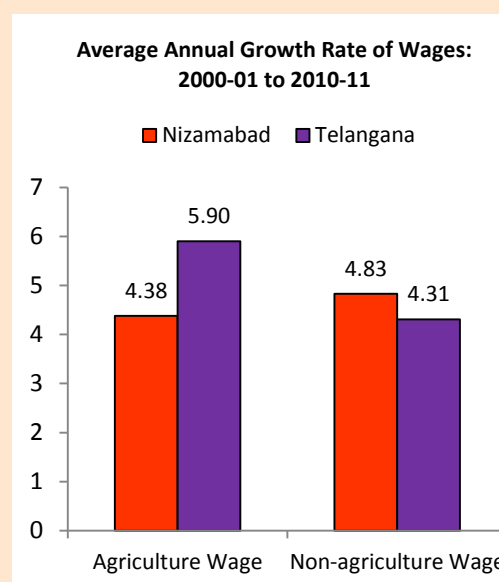
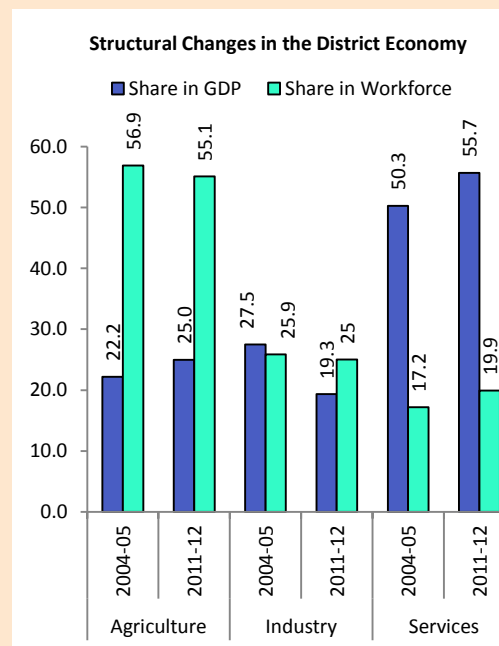
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (%)



Average Annual Growth Rate of Agriculture and Allied activities: 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (%)

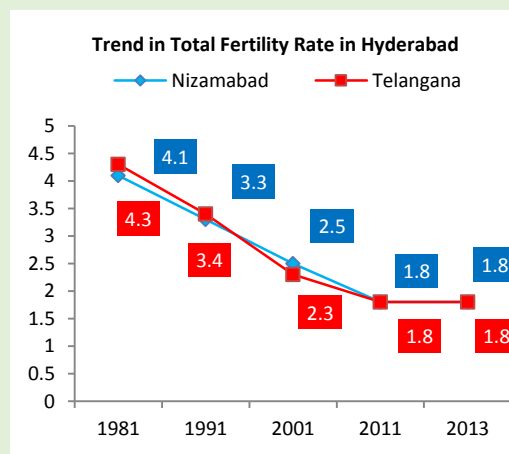
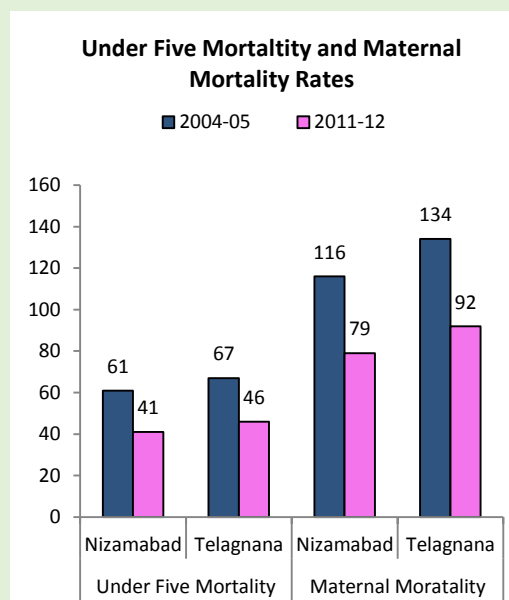
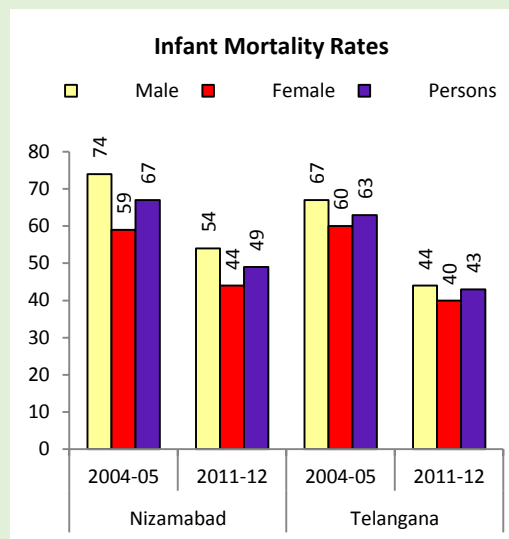


- The manufacturing sector grew at 10 percent during the period 1999-2007
- Agriculture contributes 25 percent of GDDP while more than half of the workforce depends on agriculture
- The share of agriculture in employment declined marginally while its share in GDDP increased by 2.8 percentage points
- The share of industry in GDDP was 19 percent while its share in employment was 25 percent
- The share of industry in GDDP declined while its share in employment remained the same
- Around 56 percent of GDDP is coming from the services sector. It employs only one-fifth of the workforce
- Agricultural wages increased at a rate below the state average while the growth of non-agricultural wages was higher than in the state as well as most of the districts

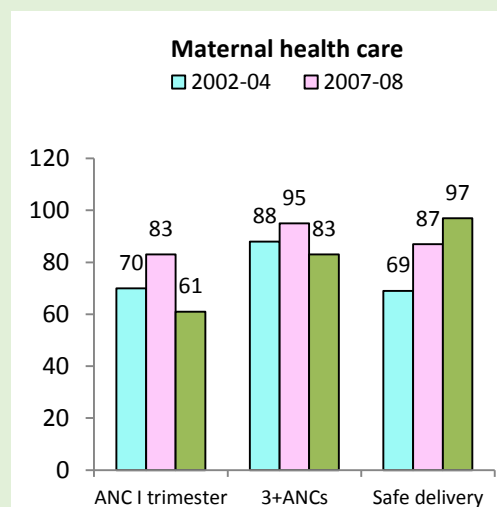
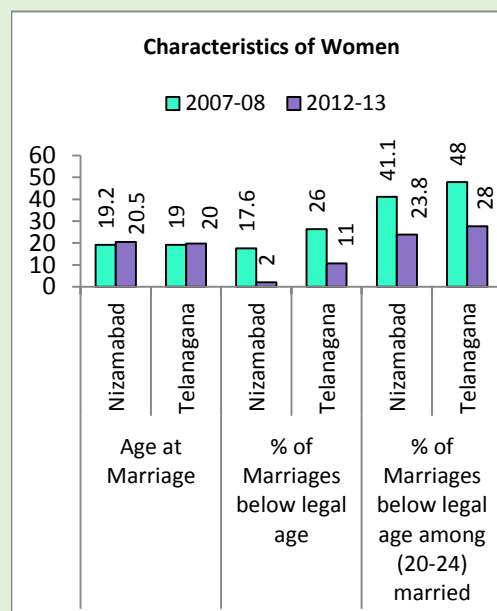
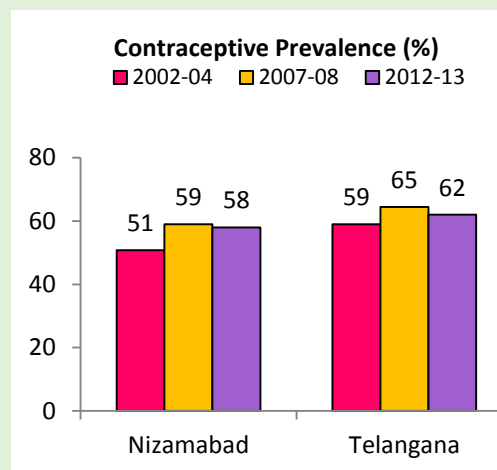


Health Dimension

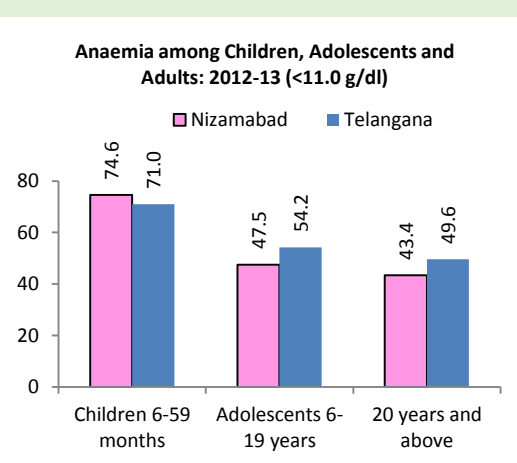
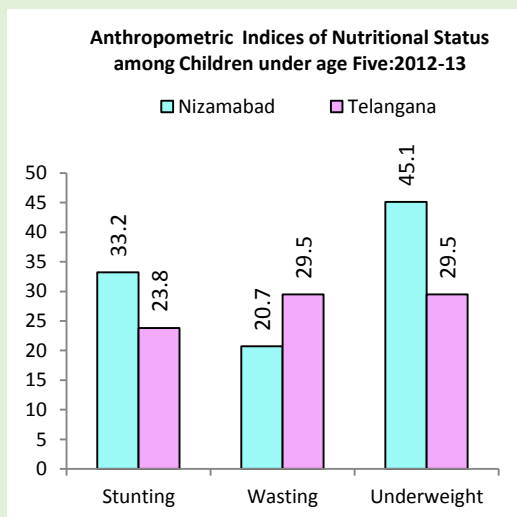
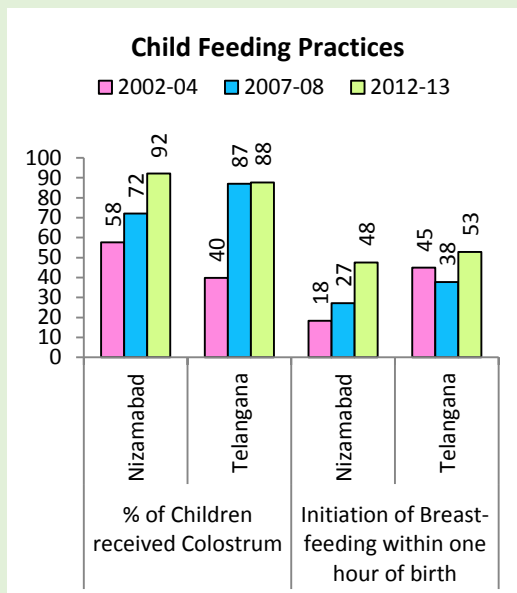
- The infant mortality rate in the district is relatively high
- Female IMR is lower than male IMR
- Gender differences in IMR declined from 15 points in 2004-05 to 10 points in 2011-12
- The under-five mortality rate was 41
- The maternal mortality rate was 79
- The TFR was lower than the state average
- The total fertility rate declined from 4.1 in 1981 to 1.8 in 2013 and was lower than the replacement rate
- The share of medical expenditure in household expenditure was 3.26 percent



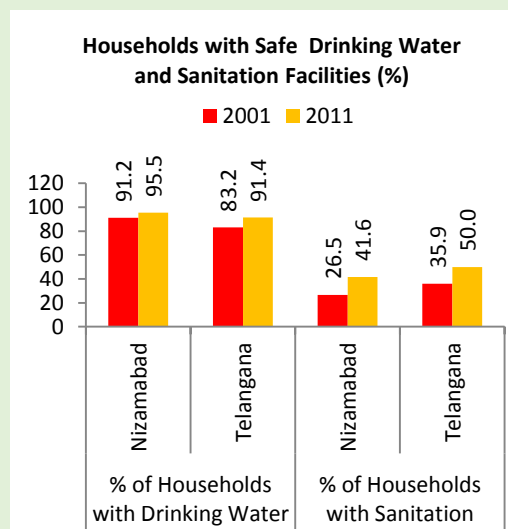
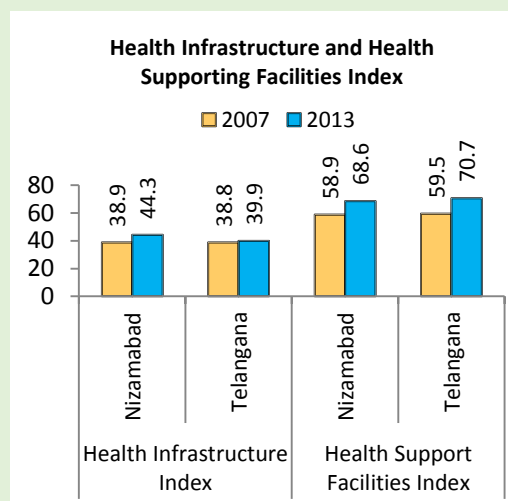
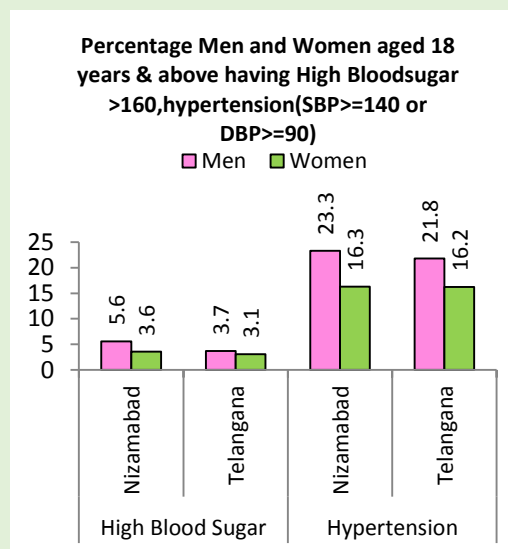
- The contraceptive prevalence was only 58 percent
- The mean age at marriage was 20.5
- The percentage of marriages below the legal age declined sharply
- 24 percent of currently married women in the age group of 20-24 years were married below the legal age during 2012-13, while this proportion was 41 percent during 2007-08
- While 83 percent of pregnant women received ANC during the 1st trimester in 2007-08, this declined to 61 percent in 2012-13
- Similarly the percentage of women who received 3 plus ANC also declined during this period
- Around 97 percent of deliveries were reported as safe deliveries



- Unlike in many other districts, the percentage of infants who received colostrum increased from 72 in 2007-08 to 92 in 2012-13
- There was a decline in the percentage of babies who were breast-fed within one hour of birth during the period 2007-2012
- The district has the second highest percentage of stunted children indicating chronic malnutrition
- The percentage of underweight children in the district was also the highest in the state
- Anaemia among children between 6 to 59 months was also high
- Anaemia among adults and adolescents in the district was comparatively lower

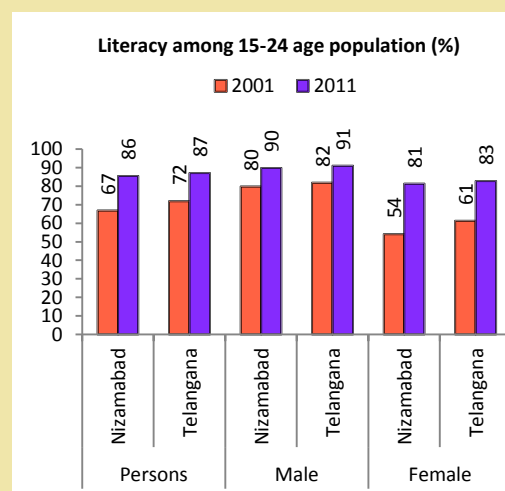
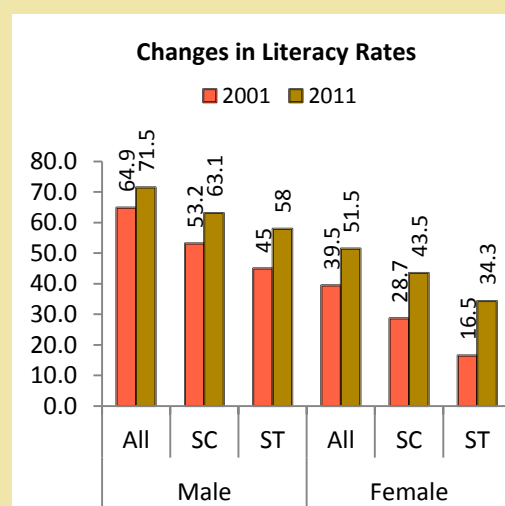
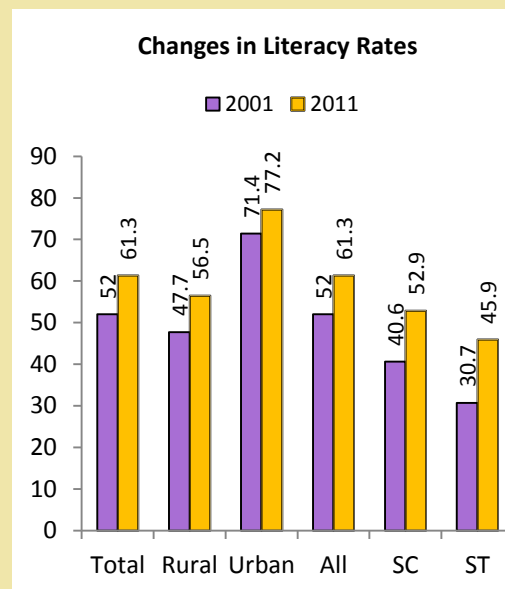


- The district has the highest incidence of diabetes among male adults in the state
- As in most of the districts, hypertension was reported more among adult men
- As per the 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients
- Since 2008, there has been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs (68 in 2012) and the number of total people being tested (84,931 in 2012) in the district
- According to DLHS-IV data, the HIV awareness and STI/RTI awareness rates among women were 72.2% and 28.9%, respectively
- The health infrastructure index was 44.3 in 2013, compared to 38.9 in 2007
- There was a decline in the achievement levels of Sub-centres in Nizamabad
- Achievement levels in terms of beds and doctors improved
- The health support facilities index improved by 16.5 percent, though this was lower than the state figure
- 96 percent of the households had safe drinking water
- Only 41.6 percent of the households had sanitation facilities

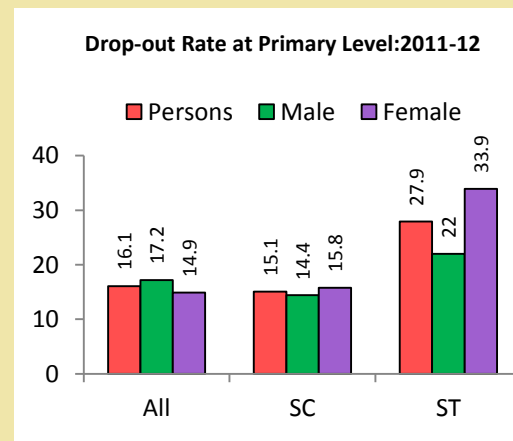
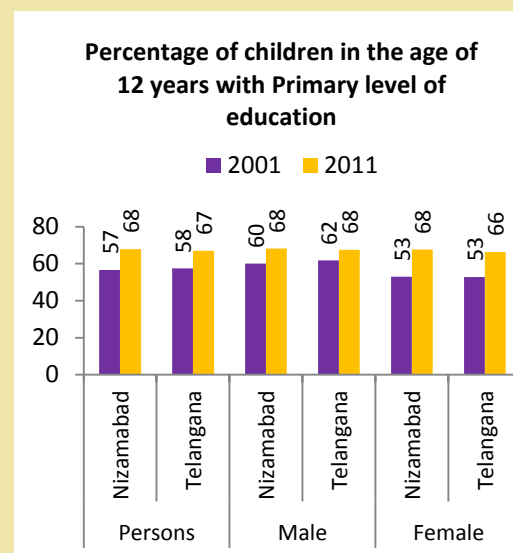
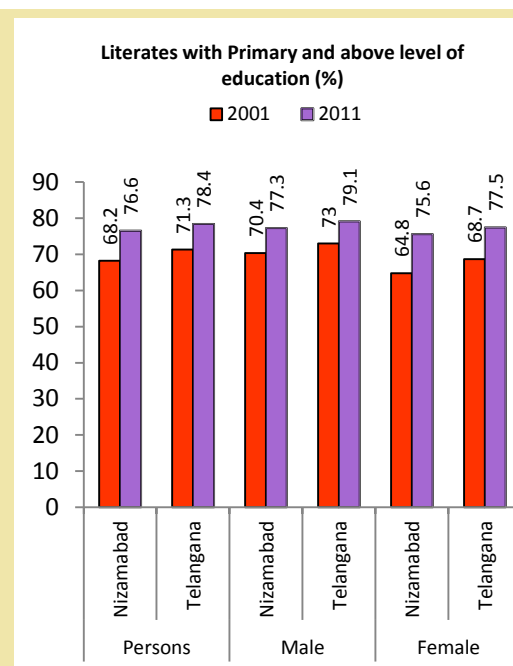


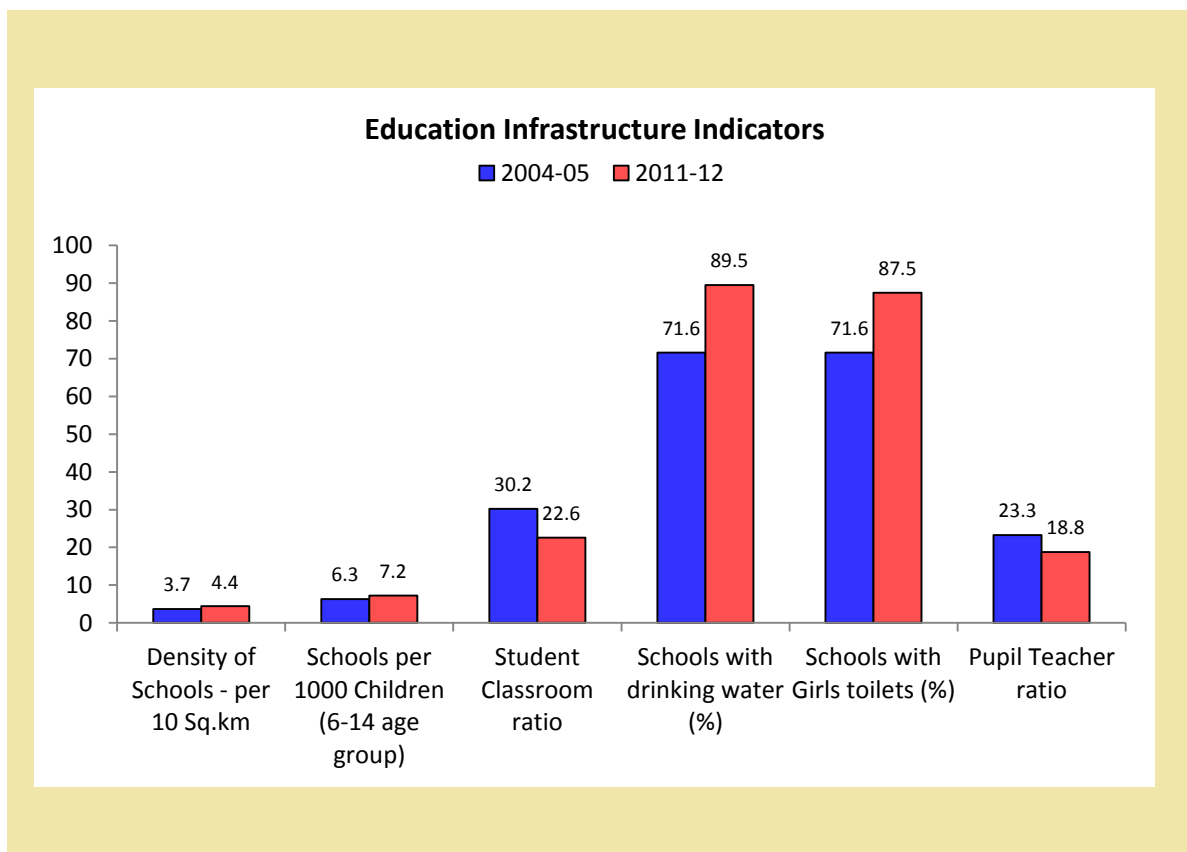
Education Dimension

- There has been more improvement in the literacy rate in rural areas than in urban areas
- There is still a gap of 21 percentage points in literacy levels between rural and urban areas
- The literacy rate among SCs and STs improved by 13 and 15 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- The gap in the literacy level of SCs and all social groups is 8 points and STs and all social groups is 15 percentage points
- The literacy rates of both SCs and STs in the district is relatively low
- Both male and female literacy rates were low at 71.5 and 51.5 percent respectively
- The male literacy rate improved by 7 percentage points and the female literacy rate by 12 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- The male-female gap in literacy was 20 percentage points during 2011
- 90 percent of men in the age group of 15-24 were literate; this proportion among women was 86 percent
- There was a gap of 3 percentage points between rural and urban areas in the literacy rates of younger men and of 12 percentage points in the case of younger women



- 77 percent of the population were literates with schooling up to primary and above level
- Around 77 percent of males and 76 percent of females were literate with schooling up to primary and above level
- There was not much difference between males and females
- The gap between rural and urban areas was 7 percentage points
- The percentage of both boys and girls of 12 years who had completed primary education was the same at 68 percent
- This figure was slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas
- The drop-out rate was quite low, among boys and girls
- The drop-out rate was higher among STs, especially among girls, than among the SCs and all social groups
- There has been an improvement in the district in education infrastructure indicators
- The density of schools (4.0) and schools per 1000 children (6.4) is on par with state average
- 81.6% of the schools had drinking water and 73.4% of the schools had toilets for girls
- However the student classroom (23.6) and pupil-teacher ratios (19.7) were less than the state average





RANGA REDDY



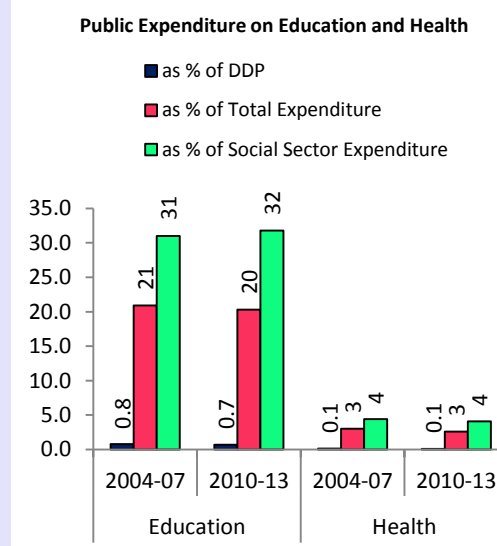
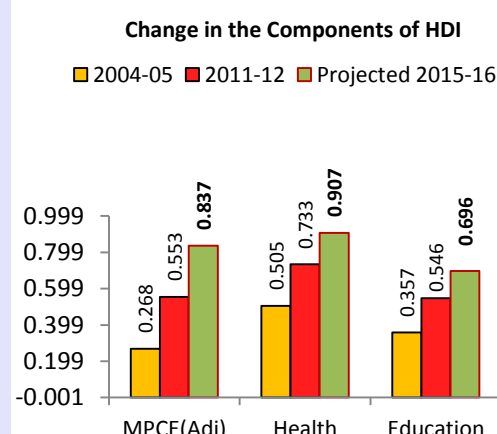
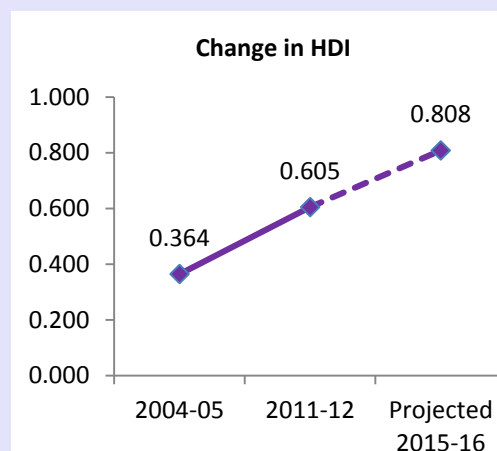
Basic Features of Ranga Reddy

- This is the second smallest district in the state with an area of 7493 sq.km which is 6.5 percent of the area of the state
- It has a population of 52.97 lakh, which is 15.6 percent of the total population of the state, the highest in the state as per the 2011 Census
- The density of population is 706 per sq.km, second only to Hyderabad
- The growth of population was the highest in this district, at 4.01 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011
- Children (0 -13 age) account for 25 percent of the total population
- It is the only district in the state which experienced population growth in the age groups of 0-6, 7-10 and 11-13 at the rate of 2.39, 0.78 and 1.81 percent per annum respectively
- The younger age group (16-24 years) constitutes 18 percent of the total population in the district, and grew at the rate of 3.58 percent per annum, the highest in the state
- The working age population (25-59 years) constitutes 46 percent of the total district population, and grew at 5.02 percent per annum, the highest in the state
- The older age group (60 plus) accounts for 7.4 percent of the total district population, and grew at 5.50 percent per annum, the highest in the state
- It is a highly urbanised district with 70 percent of the population living in urban areas, and ranks first in the state (barring Hyderabad which is 100 percent urban)
- Around 25 percent of the urban population live in slums in the district
- The scheduled caste population constitutes 12 percent and the scheduled tribe population 4 percent of the total district population, lower than the state average in both cases
- The sex ratio was 961 for all social groups and 988 for SCs, the second lowest in the state for both groups
- The sex ratio of STs was also low at 940
- The child sex ratio was 933
- The child sex ratio among SCs was 964, and among STs it was 885
- Agriculture provides livelihood for 55 percent of the workers and one fourth of the workforce depend on services
- Net area sown covers 34 percent of the district, lower than state average of 43.2 percent
- 36 percent of the gross cropped area is irrigated in the district, the second lowest in the state, next to Adilabad
- Groundwater irrigation is the major source and serves 93 percent of net area irrigated
- Cropping intensity is 113, second lowest in the state, next to Adilabad
- Marginal and small holdings accounts for 78 percent of total holdings, lower than the state average of 82 percent

- Agriculture in the district is diversified
- Around 70 percent of the area is under food crops
- Cereals, pulses, spices and vegetables are grown in the district
- Cotton and turmeric are also grown in the district
- Productivity is lower than the state average for all the crops except for groundnut
- Nearly 10 percent of the geographical area in the district is under forests
- The manufacturing sector grew at 9 percent per annum during 1999-2007
- The important manufactured products in the district are bus bodies, medicines, cigarettes, foam rubber and furniture, industrial goods, dairy products, feeds, leather, polyester yarn, cotton yarn, aluminium goods, steel products, biscuits, turmeric powder, sugar, cotton yarn, polished stones, beedi, leaf plates, shahabad stones, beverages, oils
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.22% of males had migrated out of the district
- 6.04% of the migrants moved to other states and 19.83% to other districts within the state

Human Development Index

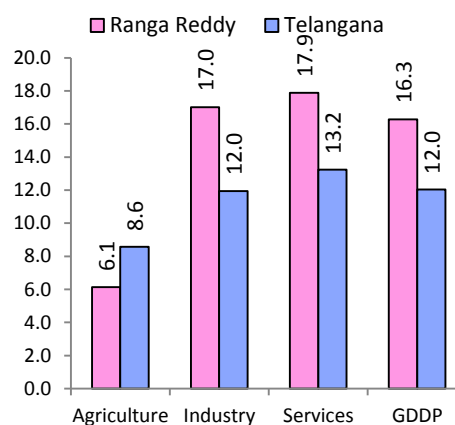
- The district had the second highest HDI in the state during 2004-05, next to Hyderabad
- The HDI improved from 0.364 to 0.605 between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- It grew at 9.4 per cent per annum during this period
- At this rate, the HDI will increase to 0.808 during 2015-16
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (consumption levels) and the education component
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 6.4 per cent per annum between 2004-07 and 2010-13
- The share of the district in the total social sector expenditure of the state (excluding Hyderabad) was 12.6 percent, the second highest in the state
- Public health accounted for around 4 percent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.1 and its share in total expenditure was 3 percent in 2010-13.
- The expenditure pattern remained the same between 2004-07 and 2010-13
- A little more than one-third of the social sector expenditure was spent on education
- The district spent less than 1 percent of DDP on education and stands in the lowest position among the districts
- About one-fifth of the total expenditure is spent on education



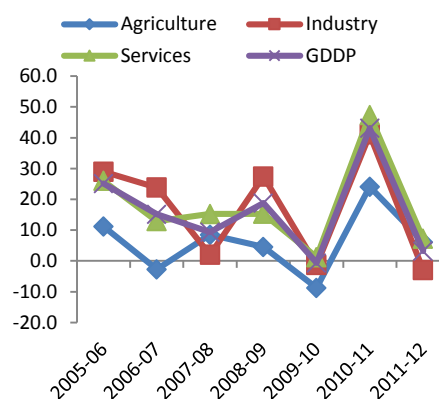
Economic Dimension

- The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) grew at a very high rate of 16 percent during 2004-2011 as compared to 12 per cent at the state level
- The district ranks first along with Medak district
- The agriculture sector has grown at the rate of 6.1 percent
- Both industry and services sectors have grown rapidly at 17 percent and 17.9 percent respectively
- The district ranks second in the growth of industry, next to Medak
- It ranks 1st in the state in the growth of the services sector
- The district contributes 18.2 percent of GSDP while its share in the state's population is 15.1 percent
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 9.1 percent
- The district contributes 24.2 of GSDP-Industry and 17.4 per cent of GSDP-Services
- There was a high degree of fluctuation in the growth of all the sectors during this period
- Both the crop and livestock sectors have contributed to the growth of the agriculture sector
- The crop sector grew at a higher rate at 9.6 percent than the livestock sector at 3.8 percent
- Forestry grew at one percent while there was negative growth in fisheries in the district
- The manufacturing sector grew at the rate of 9.2 percent

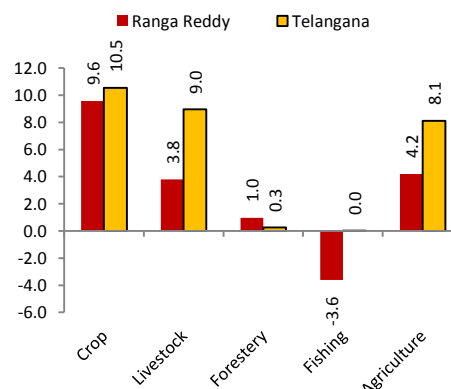
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (%)



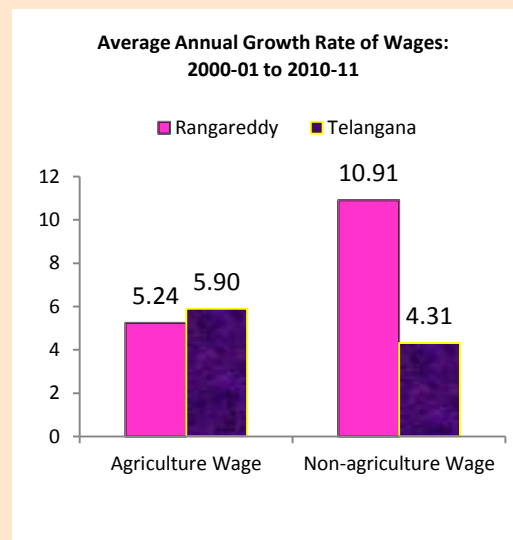
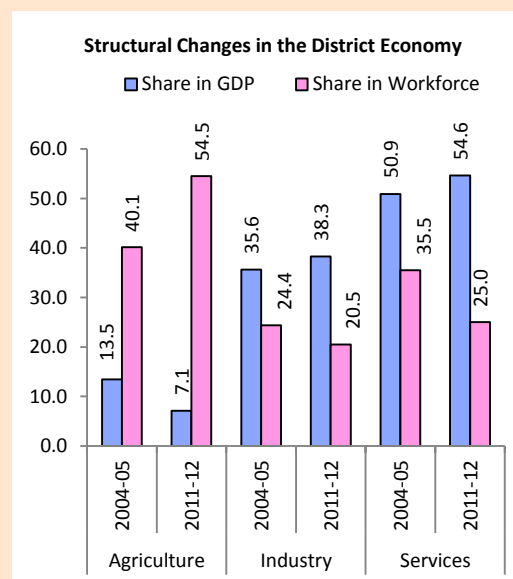
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (%)



Average Annual Growth Rate of Agriculture and Allied activities: 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (%)

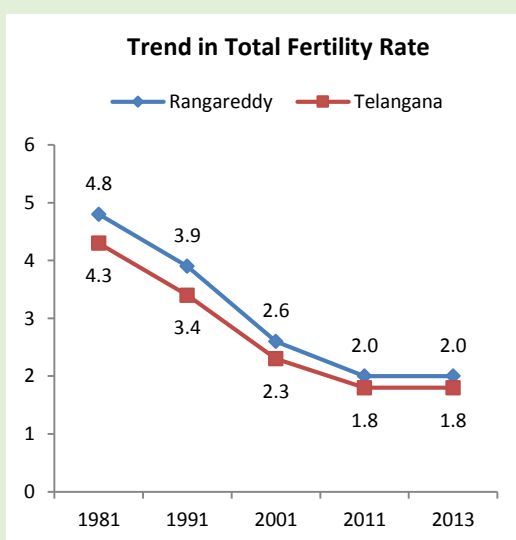
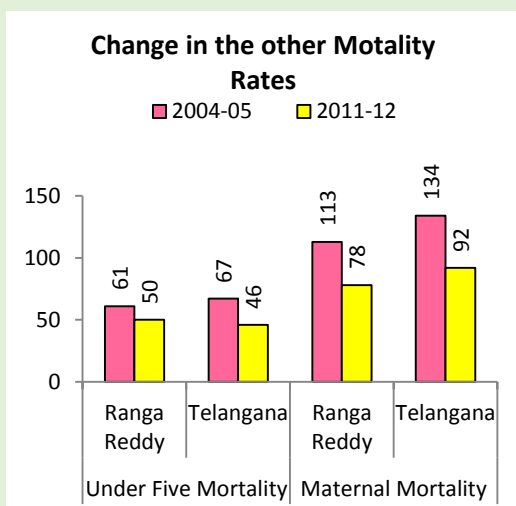
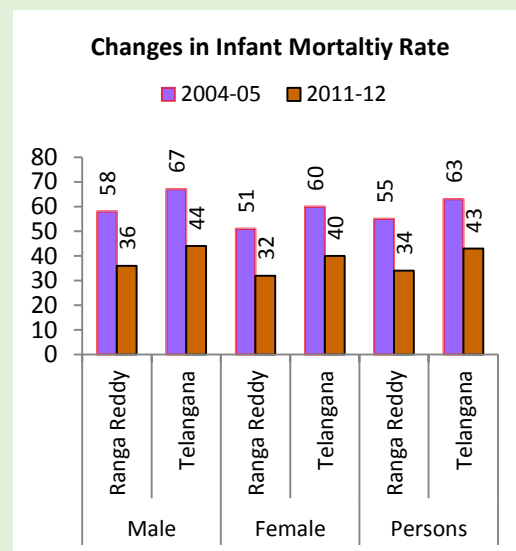


- Agriculture contributes only 7 percent of GDDP while half of the workforce depend on agriculture
- The share of agriculture in the workforce increased while its share in GDDP declined
- The share of industry in GDDP is 38 percent while its share in employment is 21 percent
- There has been an increase in the share of industry in GDDP while its share in employment has declined
- Around 55 percent of GDDP is coming from the services sector. But, it employs only one-fourth of the workforce
- The growth rate of agricultural wages was below the state average while the growth of non-agricultural wages was higher than the state average as well as that of most of the districts
- The growth in non-agricultural wages was more than double the growth rate of wages in agriculture

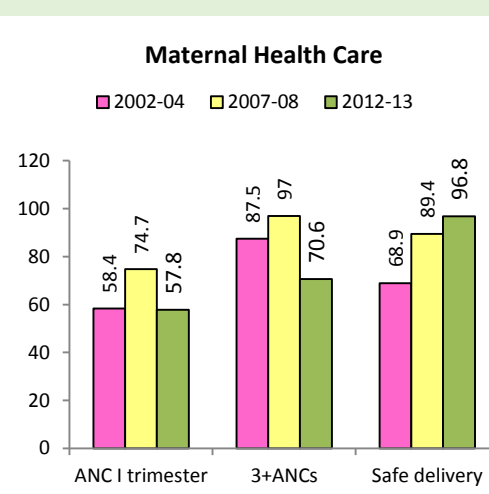
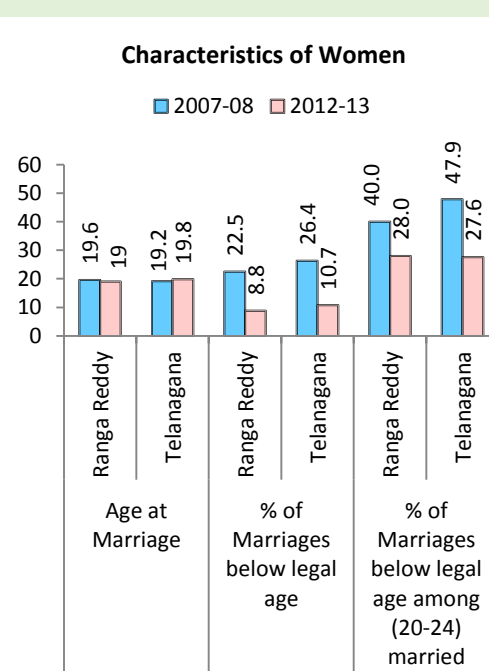
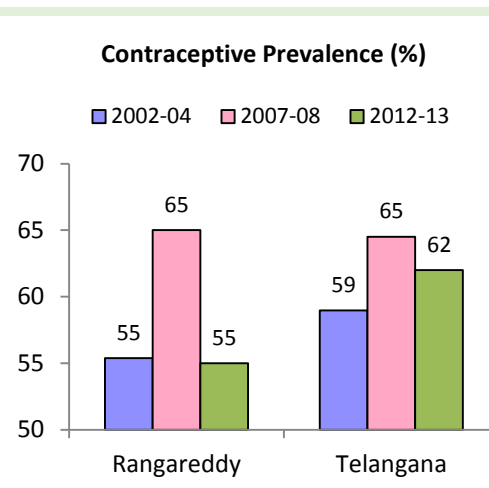


Health Dimension

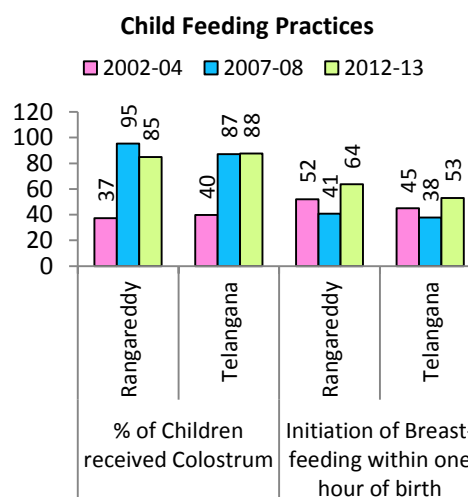
- The infant mortality rate in the district is the second lowest in the state, next to Hyderabad
- Female IMR is lower than male IMR
- The difference between male and female IMRs narrowed between 2004 and 2011
- The rate of decline was higher among boys than among girls
- The district has relatively high under-five mortality and maternal mortality rates
- The total fertility rate declined from 4.8 in 1981 to 2 in 2013
- The rate of decline is on par with the decline in the state since 2001
- It was below the replacement level in 2011 and in 2013



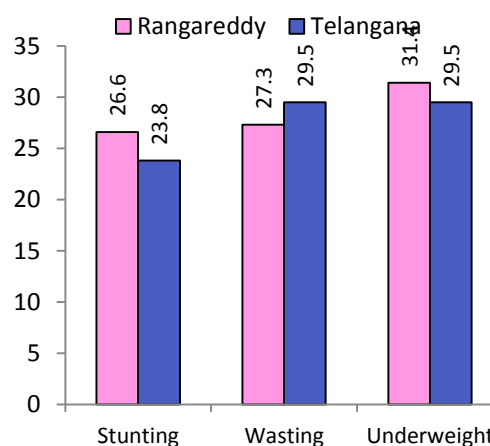
- The district had the second lowest contraceptive prevalence rate, next to Medak
- Though the rate rose by 10 percentage points during 2007-08, it declined by same rate during 2012-13
- The mean age at marriage declined marginally from 19.6 to 19
- The percentage of marriages below legal age declined significantly
- The percentage of currently married women (20-24 years) who were married when less than 18 years old also declined
- The district stands in the middle position in all these aspects of improvement
- The district ranked 10th in the percentage of women who had received ANC in the 1st trimester during 2002-03
- This position improved during 2007-08, but the district again reverted to the lowest rank in 2012-13
- The percentage of women who had received 3 plus ANCs also declined from 97 in 2007-08 to 71 in 2011-12, the lowest in the state
- 97 percent of deliveries were safe deliveries during 2012-13



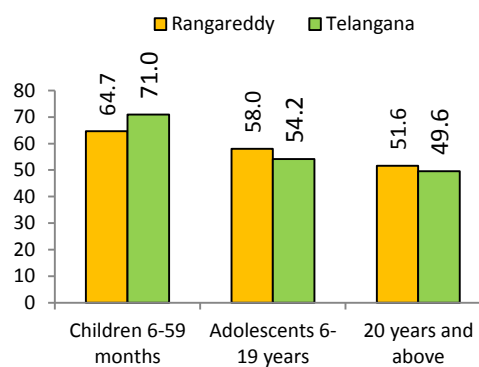
- Child feeding practices such as the percentage of children who received colostrum and initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth improved during 2007-08
- Though the improvement continued at the state level during 2012-13, the district showed a reverse trend with regard to babies given colostrum
- The percentage of infants who were breast-fed within one hour of birth improved during 2012-13 both at the state as well as at the district level
- Stunting which is an outcome of chronic malnutrition among children was higher in the district than the state average
- Wasting which indicates current malnutrition was slightly lower than the average for the state
- The percentage of underweight children was higher than the state average
- Anaemia among children between 6-59 months was higher than among adolescents and adults
- Anaemia among adolescents was 58 percent, lower than the state average
- 52 percent of the adults had anaemia, which was higher than the state average



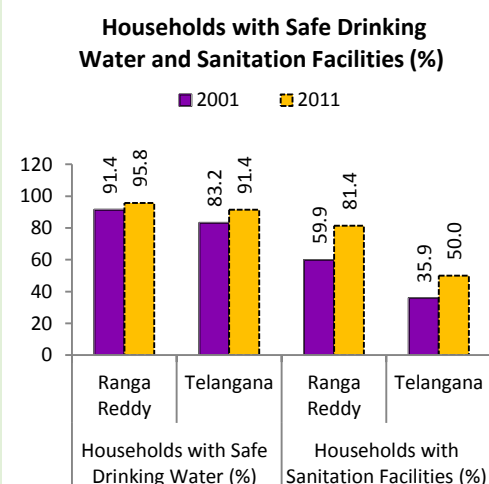
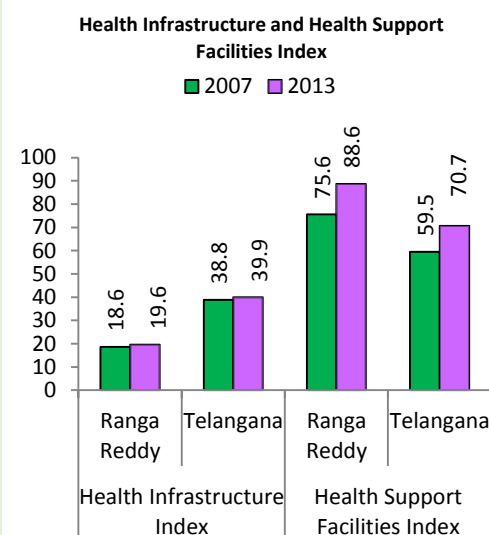
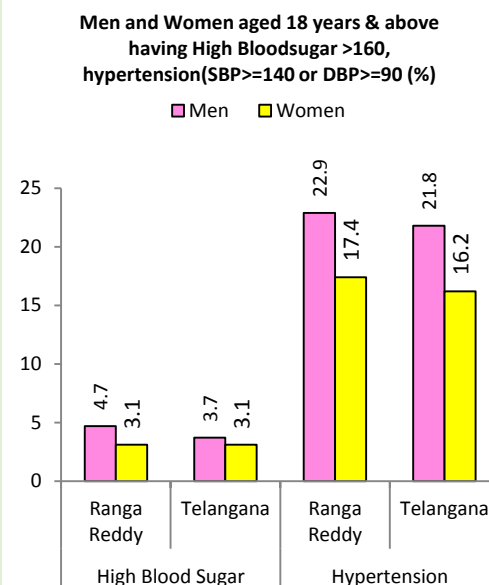
Anthropometric Indices of Nutritional Status among Children under age Five:2012-13



Anaemia among Children, Adolescents and Adults: 2012-13 (<11.0 g/dl)

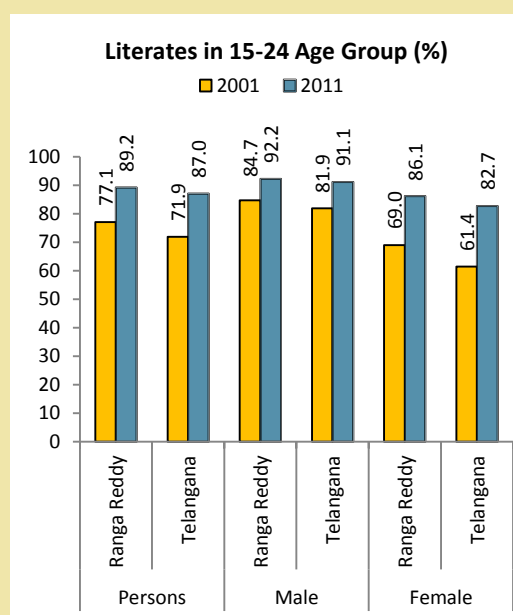
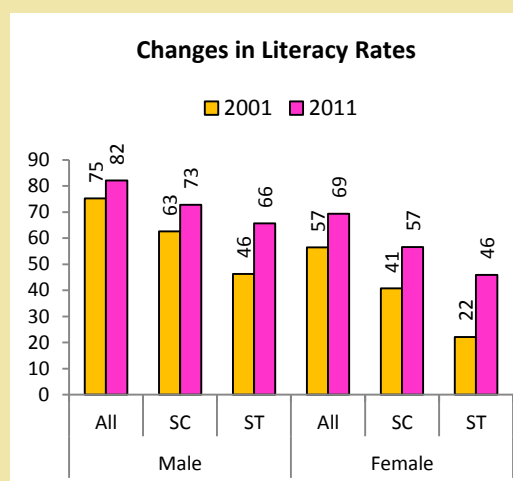
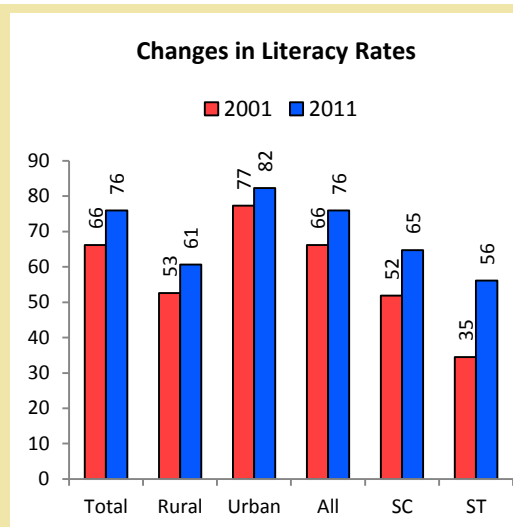


- The percentage of adults with diabetes was higher among men, and the incidence was higher than the average for the state
- A higher proportion of adult men than women had hypertension
- The percentage of women with hypertension is higher than the average for the state
- As per the 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients
- The HIV positivity levels showed a declining trend among all ICTC clients.
- Since 2007, there had been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs
- According to DLHS-IV data, HIV and STI/RTI awareness rates among women were 71.3% and 19.5%, respectively
- Ranga Reddy fares very poorly with regard to the status of achievement of health indicators
- The health infrastructure index was 19.6, the lowest among all the districts, and much lower than the state average of 39.9
- The achievement status of PHC and Sub-centres was very low at 27.8 and 37.5 respectively compared to the state average of 52.1 and 69.4
- Even with regard to doctors (7.6) and beds (5.4), the district had a very low achievement status
- There was an increase in the access of households to safe drinking water (91.4% to 95.8%) and sanitation facilities (59.9% to 81.4%)

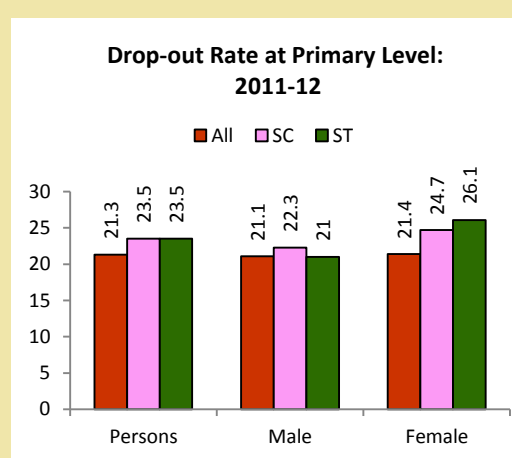
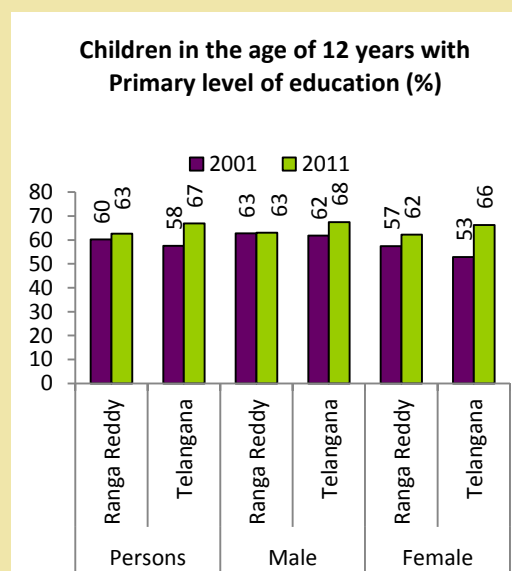
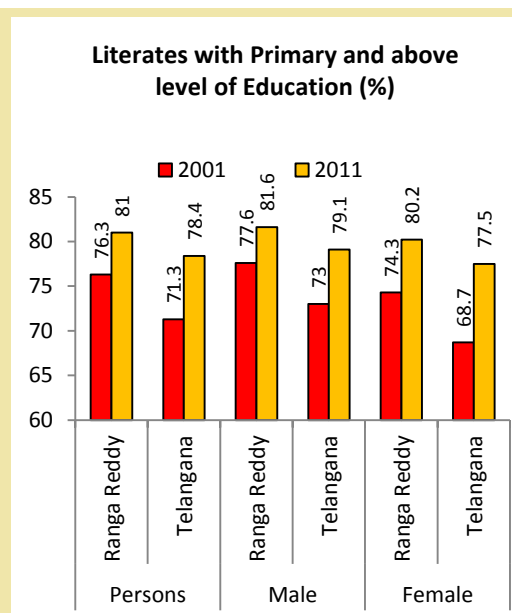


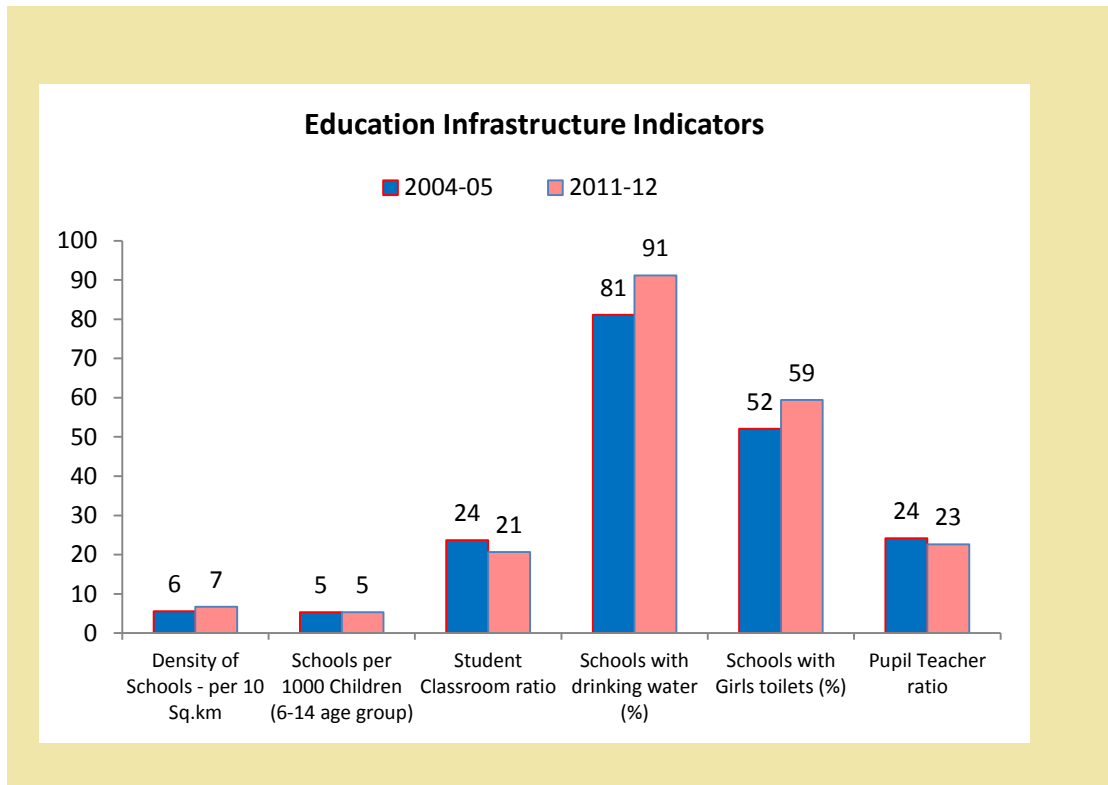
Education Dimension

- The district has the second highest literacy level in the state
- The improvement in the literacy rate was higher in rural areas than in urban areas
- There is still a gap of 21 percentage points in literacy between rural and urban areas
- The literacy levels among SCs and STs improved by 13 and 22 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- The gap in the literacy rate of SCs and all social groups was 11 points and STs and all social groups was 20 percentage points
- The district ranks 2nd in the literacy rates of both SCs and STs, next to Hyderabad
- The district ranks 2nd in both male and female literacy with 82 and 69 percent respectively, next to Hyderabad
- The literacy rate for males improved by 7 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- The female literacy rate improved by 13 percentage points during this period
- The male-female gap in literacy was 13 percentage points during 2011
- 92 percent of men were literates in the age group of 15-24, the proportion among girls was 86 percent
- There was a gap of 2 percentage points between rural and urban areas in the literacy rates of young men
- This rural-urban gap was 9 percentage points in the case of young women



- 81 percent of the population were literates with schooling up to primary and above level the highest in the state
- Around 82 percent of men and 80 percent of women were literates with education up to primary and above levels, at first and second ranks respectively
- There was little difference between males and females
- The gap between rural and urban areas was 7 percentage points
- The percentage of boys and girls 12 years old who had completed primary education was 63 and 62 percent respectively, the second lowest in the state, next to Hyderabad
- These proportions were lower in urban areas than in rural areas
- The drop-out rates were fairly high among boys and girls
- The drop-out rate was the same among SCs and STs and was slightly higher among ST girls than SC girls
- There has been progress in the district in education infrastructure indicators
- The density of schools (6.7) is higher than the state average, while schools per 1000 children has shown no improvement (5.3)
- The percentage of schools with drinking water was high at 91.2, but the percentage of schools with toilets for girls was low at just 59.4
- The student classroom ratio was 20.7, while the pupil- teacher ratio was 22.6





WARANGAL



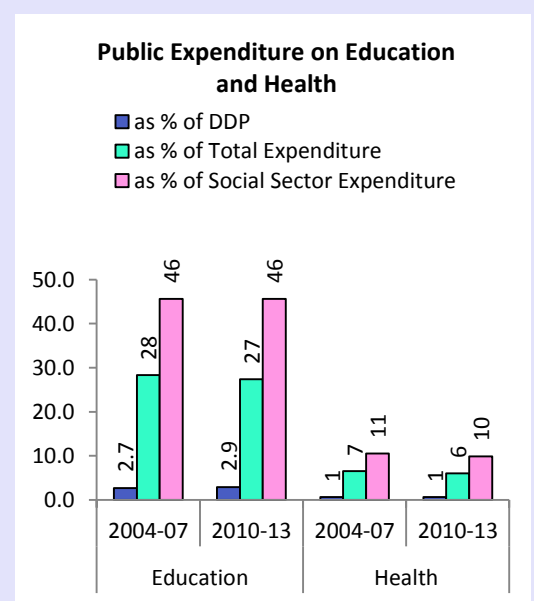
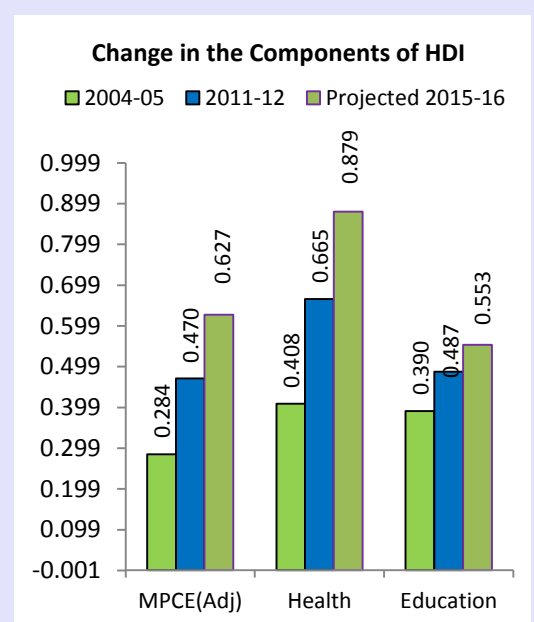
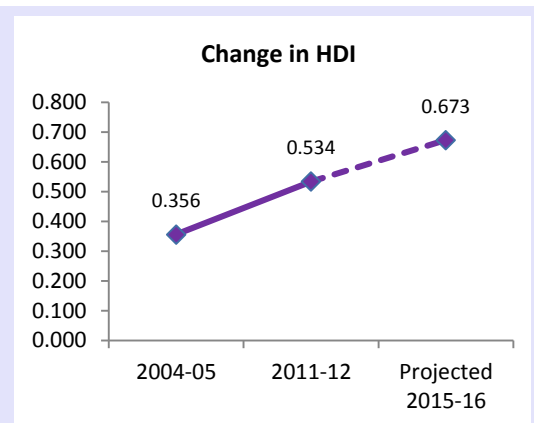
Basic Features of Warangal

- Warangal district has an area of 12,846 sq.km which constitutes 11 percent of the area of the state
- Its population of 35.13 lakhs accounts for 10 percent of the state population
- The population of the district grew at the rate of 0.79 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011
- The population in the age group of 0-13 years constitutes 23 percent of the total population, but there was a decline in the growth of population in the age group of 0-10 during this period
- The younger age group (16-24 years) accounts for 17 percent of the total population, and grew at the rate of 1.23 percent
- The working population in the age group of 25-59 years constitutes 44 percent of the population, and grew at the rate of 1.68 percent
- 11 percent of the population was in the age group of 60 years and above which grew at the rate of 3.62 percent
- It is the second most urbanised district (barring Hyderabad which is completely urban) with 28.3 percent of the district population living in urban areas
- 34.5 percent of the urban population live in slums
- 17.5 percent of the population belong to Scheduled caste and 15 percent to scheduled tribes
- The overall sex ratio was 997, for SCs it was 1002 and for STs 973
- The child sex ratio was 923, 946 for SCs and for 881 for STs, the lowest in the state
- Agriculture provides employment to 69 percent of the workforce in the district, the second highest in the state, next to Mahbubnagar
- 42 percent of the area is under cultivation
- The district has the second highest percentage of area under irrigation at 67 percent, next to Karimnagar
- 78 percent of area is irrigated through groundwater
- The cropping intensity is 131
- Cotton is the important crop and accounts for 37 percent of GCA
- 51 percent of the area is under food crops
- Rice, maize, greengram and chillies are the important food crops
- Rice is grown on 34 percent of GCA
- The yield of cotton, maize and groundnut is higher than the state average

- 29 percent of the district is under forest, the second highest in the state, next to Adilabad
- The manufacturing sector grew at the rate of 8.4 percent during 1999-2007
- The important activities/commodities produced in the district are seed processing units, rice milling, maize, cotton, silk yarn, coal, electronic goods, pipes, decorative clay tiles, roof tiles
- According to the 2001 Census 5.83 percent of males had migrated out of the district. Among them 6.97 percent migrated to other states and 38.76 percent migrated to other districts within the state
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and Thane in Maharashtra, which were high HIV prevalence districts

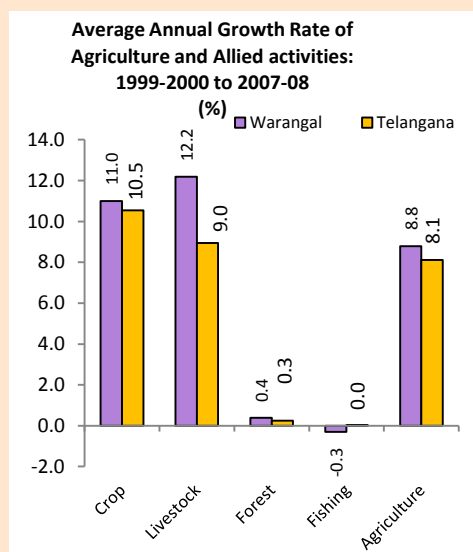
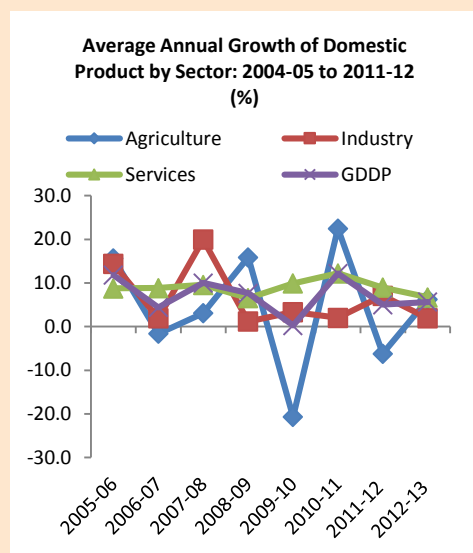
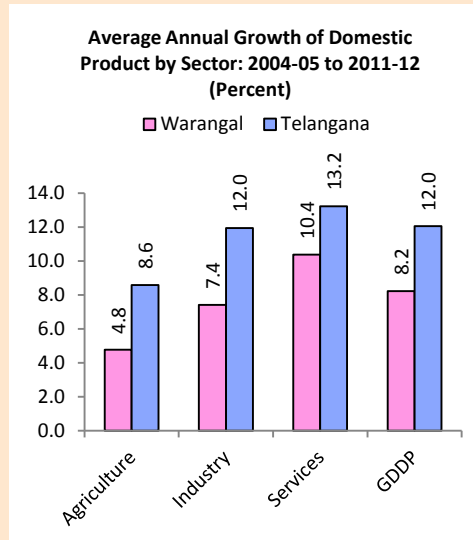
Human Development Index

- The HDI improved from 0.356 to 0.534 between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- It grew at 7.1 per cent per annum during this period
- At this growth rate, HDI will increase to 0.673 during 2015-16
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (consumption levels) and health components
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 7.6 per cent per annum during 2004-07 and 2010-13
- The share of the district in the social sector expenditure of the state (excluding Hyderabad) was 14.6 percent, the highest in Telangana
- Expenditure on medical and public health accounted for around 10 percent of social sector expenditure in 2010-13, the highest in the state
- The percentage share of public health expenditure in DDP was 0.64 and its share in total expenditure was 6 percent in 2010-13
- The district retained its first position in the state though these proportions declined between 2004 and 07
- Around 46 percent of the social sector expenditure is spent on education
- The district spent 2.93 percent of DDP on education, the highest in the state
- About 27 percent of the total expenditure is spent on education

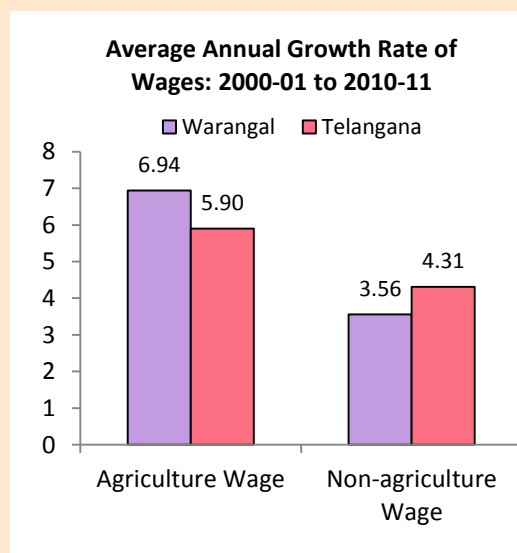
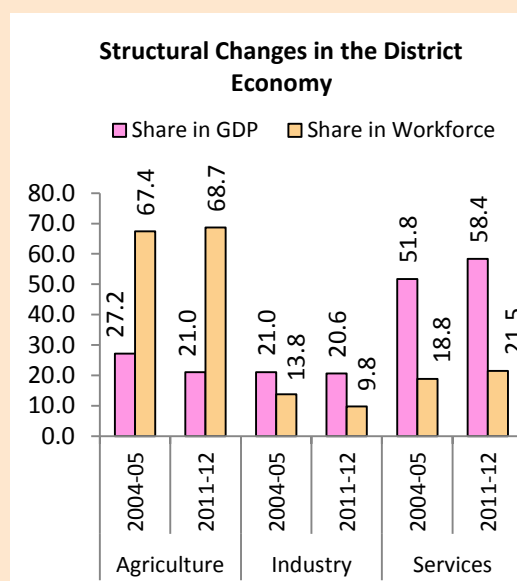


Economic Dimension

- The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) grew at the rate of 8.2 percent as against 12 per cent at the state level during 2004-2011, one of the lowest rates in the state
- The growth rate of agriculture was also very poor at 4.8 percent
- Industry grew at the rate of 7.4 percent, the second lowest in the state, next to Mahbubnagar
- The rate of growth of the services sector was also the second lowest at 10.4 percent, next to Adilabad with 9.9 percent
- The district contributes 6.6 percent of GSDP while its share in the population of the state is 10 percent
- The share of the district in GSDP-Agriculture is 9.8 percent
- The district contributes 4.7 percent of GSDP-Industry and 6.7 per cent of GSDP-Services
- There was a high degree of fluctuation in the growth rates of these sectors in the district
- Both the crop and livestock sectors are contributing to the growth of the agriculture sector
- The crop sector grew at 11 percent and the livestock sector at 12.2 percent
- The contribution of the livestock sector was higher than that of the crop sector
- Forestry is growing at less than one percent
- The fisheries sector showed negative growth
- The manufacturing sector grew at 8.4 percent

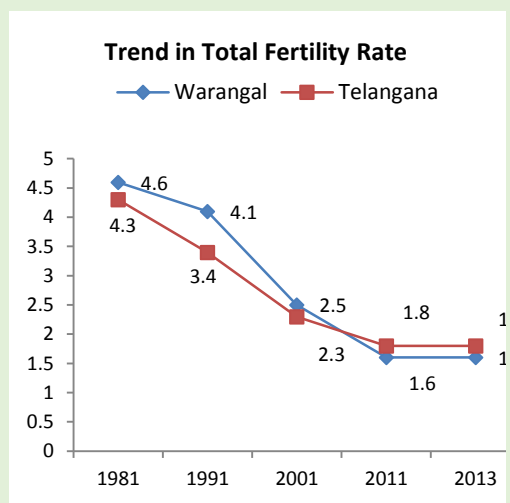
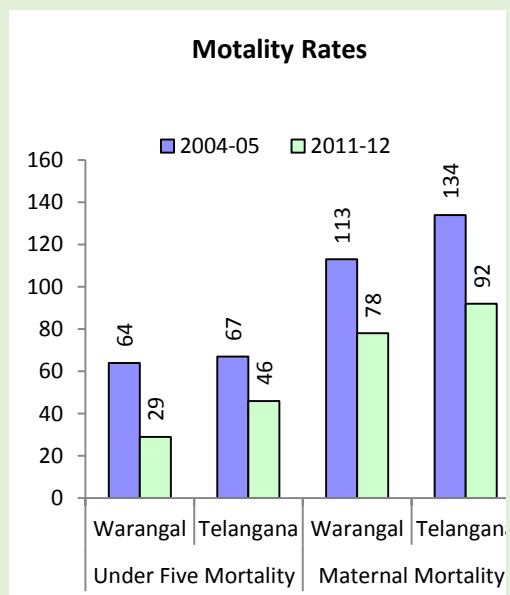
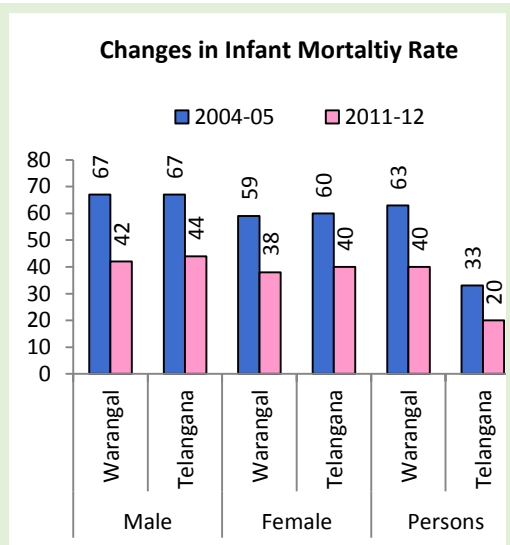


- Agriculture contributes only 21 percent of GDDP while 69 percent of the workforce depend on agriculture
- The share of agriculture in employment increased by 1.3 percentage points while its share in GDDP decreased by 6.2 percentage points
- The share of industry in GDDP is 21 percent while its share in employment is 10 percent
- The share of industry in GDDP remained the same while its share in employment declined by 4 percentage points
- More than 50 percent of GDDP is coming from the services sector. But it employs only 22 percent of the workforce
- The share of services in GDDP increased by 6 percentage points while the increase in the share of employment was only 3 percentage points
- Agricultural wages increased at the rate of 6.94 percent which was above the state average while the growth of non-agricultural wages was below the state average at 3.56 percent

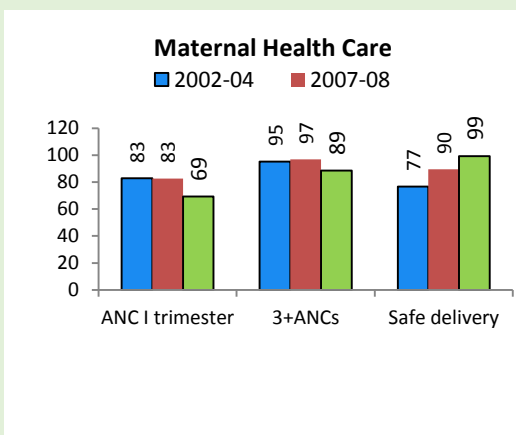
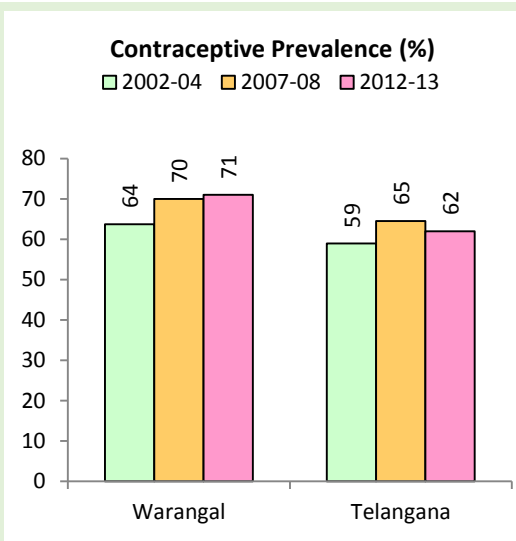


Health Dimension

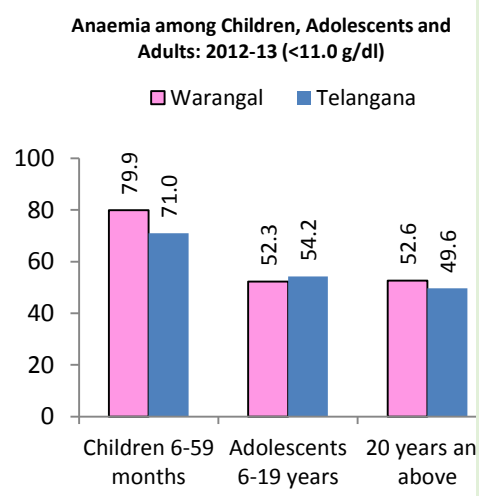
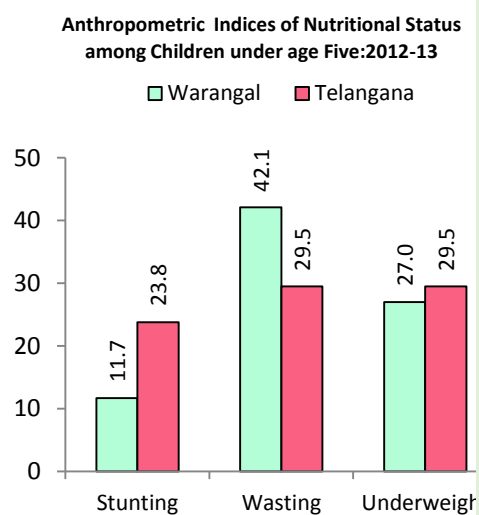
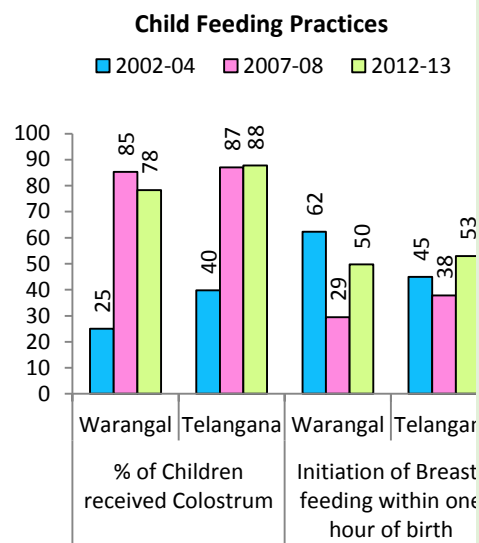
- The infant mortality rate was 40, lower than that of the state
- The IMR of girls (38) was lower than that of boys (42), the second lowest next to Hyderabad (19)
- The female-male gap in IMR declined from 8 points in 2004-05 to 4 in 2011-12
- The under-five mortality rate was 29, the second lowest in the state, next to Hyderabad (27) and had declined by 36 points
- The maternal mortality rate was 78
- It declined by 38 points from 113 in 2004-05
- The fertility rate declined from 4.6 in 1981 to 1.6 in 2013
- TFR has been below the replacement rate since 2011



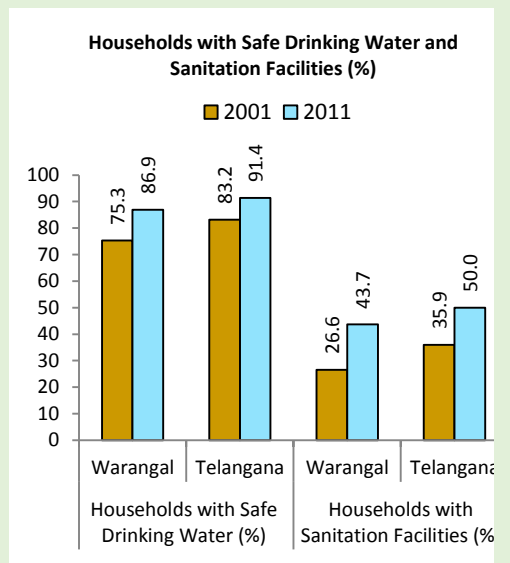
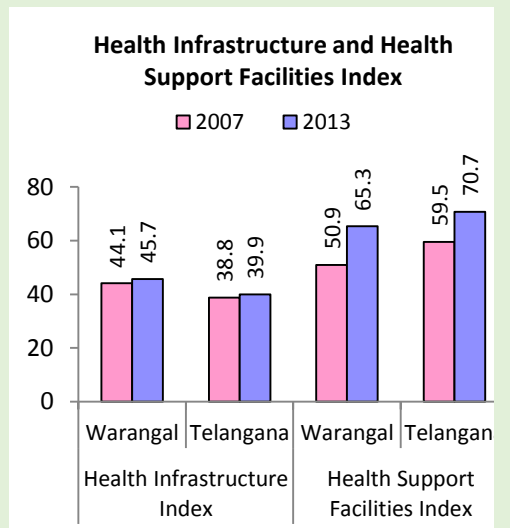
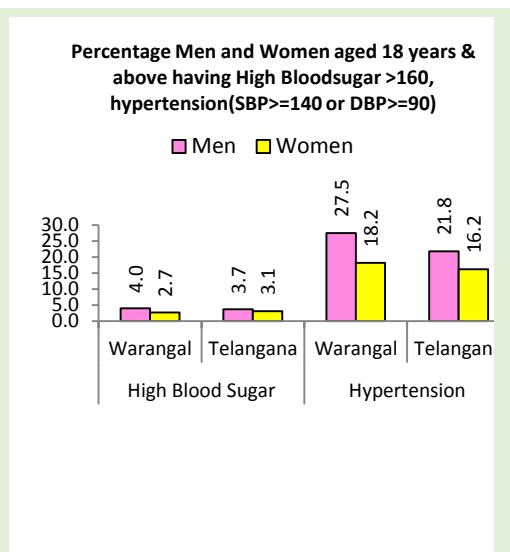
- The contraceptive prevalence rate was the highest in the state at 71 in 2012-13
- Unlike in many other districts, the contraceptive prevalence rate in Warangal increased gradually from 64 in 2002-04 to 70 in 2007-08 and to 71 in 2012-13
- The mean age at marriage was 18.9 years during 2012-13, the lowest in the state
- It just increased marginally from 18.6 in 2007-08
- Marriages below legal age declined from 38.3 percent in 2002-04 to 14.3 in 2012-13
- It tops the other districts in the state with regard to marriages below legal age
- Around 25 percent of currently married women in the age group of 20-24 years were married below the legal age
- This had declined by half from 50.7 percent in 2007-08
- 69 percent of women had taken ANC in I trimester
- This had declined from 82.8 percent in 2002-04
- 89 percent of women received 3 and more ANCs during 2012-13
- This had also declined from 95 percent in 2002-04
- 99 percent of deliveries are safe deliveries



- 78 percent of new born babies received colostrum during 2012-13, the lowest in the state
- Like in many districts in the state, there was a decline in the percentage of babies who received colostrum from 85.3 percent in 2007-08
- For about 50 percent of babies, mothers started breast feeding within one hour of birth
- This proportion declined from 62.3 percent in 2002-04 (highest in the state) to 29.4 percent in 2007-08 (the lowest in the state)
- Around 12 percent of children are stunted, the lowest in the state
- 42 percent of children are wasted, the highest in the state
- 27 percent of children were underweight which was lower than the state average
- 80 percent of children in the age of 6-59 months were anaemic, the second highest in the state next to Hyderabad
- Around 53 percent of adolescents and adults had anaemia in the district

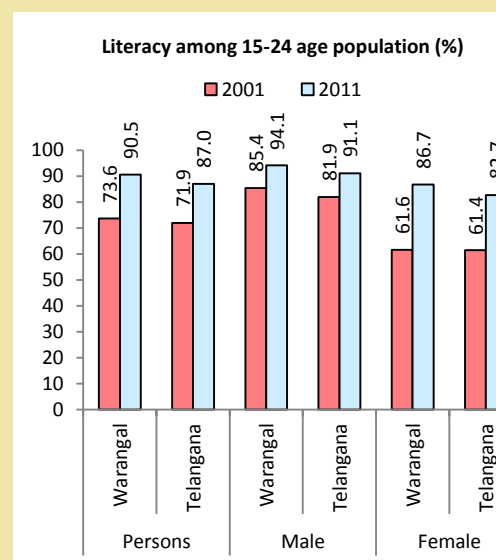
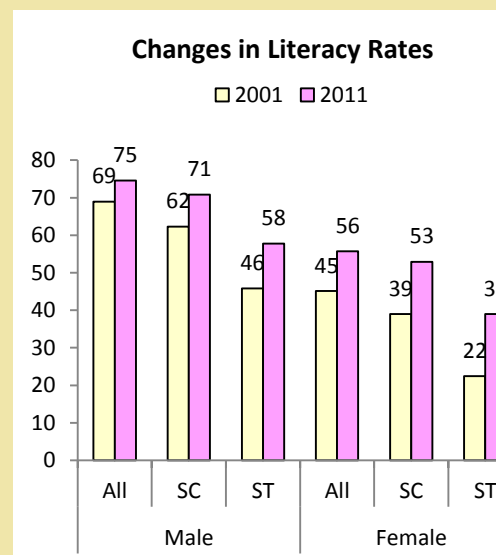
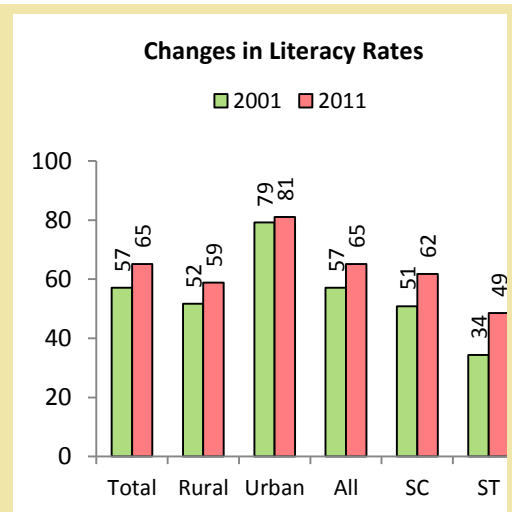


- 4 percent of men and 3 percent of women were diabetic
- 18.2 percent women had hypertension, the second highest in the state next to Medak
- 28 percent of men had hypertension, the highest in the state
- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV prevalence was moderate (0.75 %) with a fluctuating trend
- According to DLHS-IV data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rates among women were 78.7% and 19.8% respectively
- The health infrastructure index was 45.7
- The achievement status of PHC and Sub-centres was 59.6 and 86.3 percent respectively, compared to the state average of 52.1 and 69.4 percent
- There was also an increase in the number of beds and doctors to 21.4 and 15.6 percent respectively, higher than the state average
- Access to safe drinking water increased from 75.3 percent to 86.9, while sanitation facilities increased from 25.6 percent to 43.7 percent

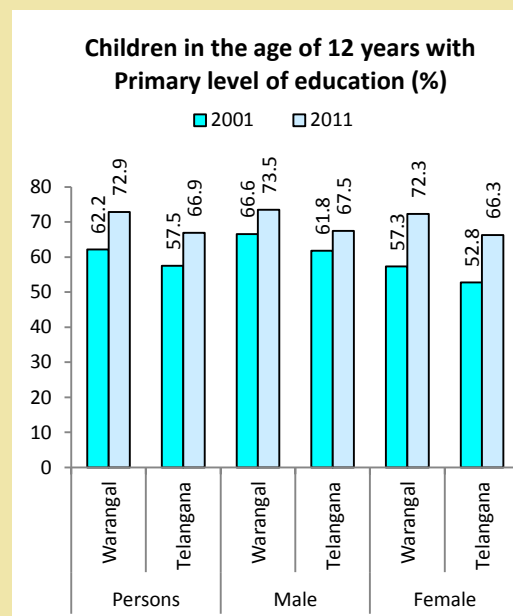
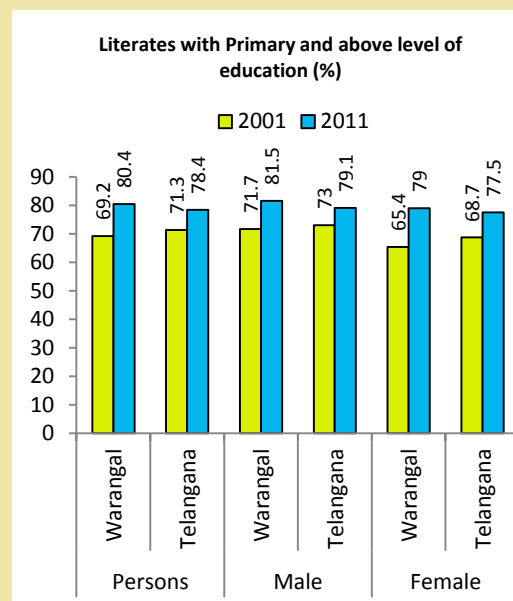


Education Dimension

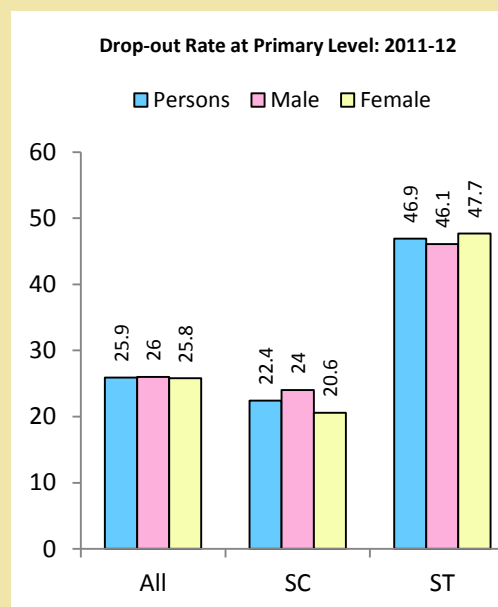
- The literacy rate in the district was 65.1 percent
- The rural literacy rate was 59 percent in 2011
- The urban literacy rate was 81 percent in 2011
- The literacy rate in rural areas improved by 7 percentage points between 2001 and 2011
- The gap in literacy between rural and urban areas declined from 27.5 points in 2001 to 22.2 points in 2011
- The literacy rate among SCs was 61.8 percent and 45.8 percent for STs in 2011
- The improvement over 2001 was higher among STs by 14 points than that of SCs by 11 points
- The gap in literacy between STs and all social groups declined from 23 points in 2001 to 17 points in 2011
- Male literacy was 74.5 and female literacy was 55.7 in 2011
- The literacy rate improved between 2001 and 2011 by 6 points for men and 11 points for women
- The gap in literacy between men and women declined from 24 points in 2001 to 19 points in 2011
- Male literacy among SCs was 71 and female literacy was 53 percent in 2011

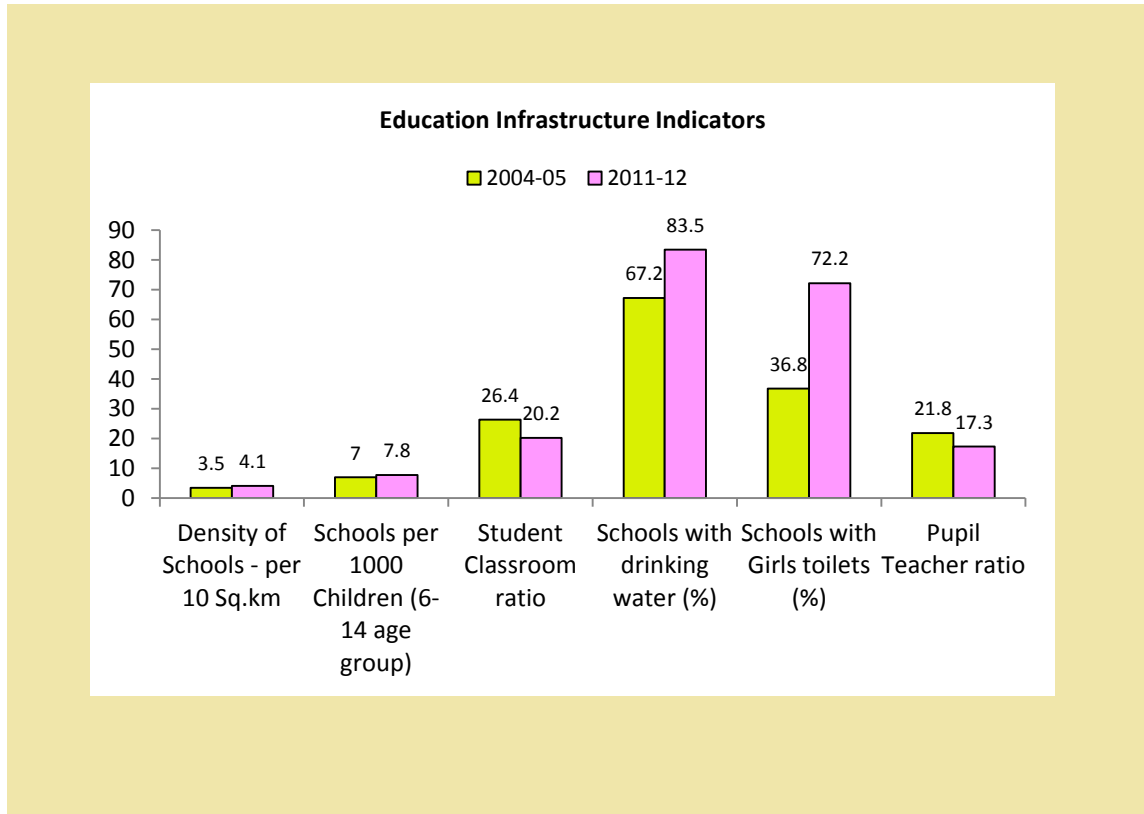


- Male literacy among STs was 65.7 and female literacy was 45.9 percent in 2011
- The gender gap for SCs was 18 and for STs was 19 percentage points in 2011
- Female literacy is low and the same across all social groups
- The district ranks 2nd in literacy for the population in the age group of 15-24 years for both males and females in 2011
- 94 percent of males and 87 percent of females are literates in that age group
- The rural and urban gap for this age group was 10 percentage points
- 80.4 percent of the population were literate with schooling up to primary and above. This was the same as in Hyderabad in 2011, and was the second highest, next to Ranga Reddy
- These proportions among males and females were 81.5 and 79 percent respectively
- There was a rural-urban gap of 7 percentage points
- 74 percent of boys and 72 percent of girls of 12 years had completed primary school, the highest in the district for both boys and girls
- There was little difference between rural and urban areas in this regard
- The drop-out rate at the primary level was 25.9 percent during 2012-13



- The drop-out rate among SCs was lower than all social groups while for STs it was 46.9 percent
- The drop-out rate among SC girls was lower than for SC boys
- The drop-out rate among ST girls was 48 percent, higher than for boys at 46.1 percent
- The drop-out rates were the same for both boys and girls for all social groups
- There has been progress in the district in education infrastructure indicators
- The density of Schools (4.1) and schools per 1000 children (7.8) is higher than state average
- 83.5 percent of the schools had drinking and 72.2 percent of the schools had girls' toilets, which showed marked progress
- The student classroom was 20.2, while the pupil-teacher ratio was 17.3





HYDERABAD

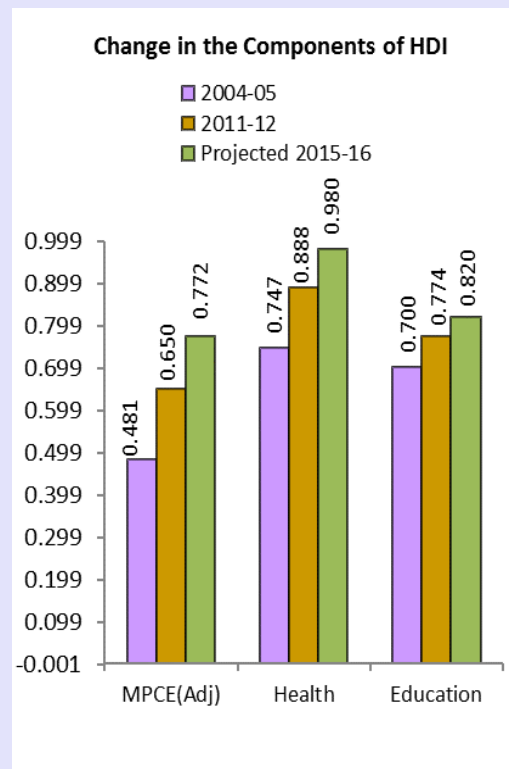
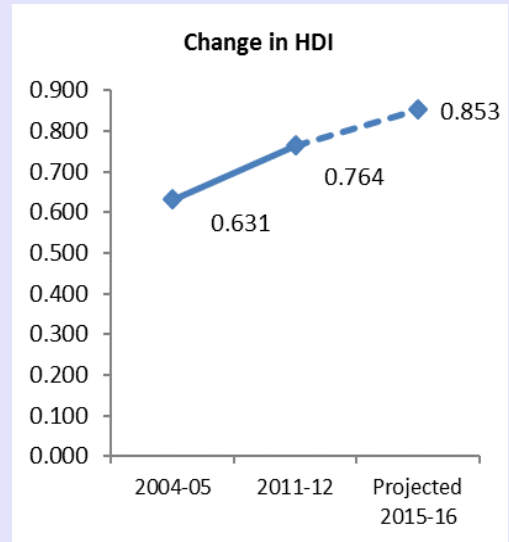


Basic Features of Hyderabad

- Hyderabad is the smallest district with a geographical area of 217 sq.km
- It has a population of 39.43 lakhs, 11.2 percent of the total population of the state
- The density of population is very high at 18,172 per sq.km
- It is one of the top ten districts in density of population in India (2011 Census)
- The district has the lowest growth rate of population at 0.29 percent per annum
- There is a decline in the growth rate of the population in the 0-24 age group
- The working age population (25-59) constituted 45 percent and grew at 1.26 percent
- The growth rate of population in the older age group (60 plus) is 1.75 percent per annum, the lowest in the state
- The district is completely urban and around 30 percent of population live in slums
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.03% of males in the district were migrants
- The proportion of both SC and ST population is the lowest in the district (6.3 and 1.2 percent respectively)
- The sex ratio for both adults and children is the lowest in the district with 954 and 911 respectively
- The sex ratio among SCs is 994
- The child sex ratio among STs is the lowest at 824
- Metal products, paper products, electrical products, aluminium utensils, gas stoves and small machine parts are important manufacturing activities
- The majority of the software firms in TS are concentrated in Hyderabad and it contributes to a significant extent to software exports from India
- Its IT exports exceeded \$7 billion in 2014 and the private sector has invested extensively in digital infrastructure
- Two of the top ten pharmaceutical companies in India - Dr.Reddy's Laboratories Limited and Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.- are located in Hyderabad

Human Development Index

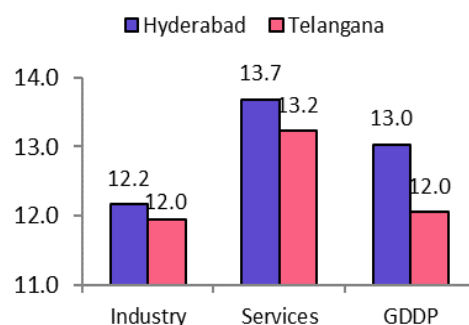
- The district has the 1st rank in human development in the state
- It has maintained the same position between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- HDI Improved from 0.631 to 0.764 between 2004-05 and 2011-12
- HDI has grown at 3 per cent per annum during this period
- At this rate, HDI will increase to 0.853 during 2015-16
- Most of the improvement in HDI is due to an improvement in the standard of living (consumption levels) and health components
- The contribution of education is less than that of the other two components in the overall improvement in HDI
- Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure increased by 14.8 per cent per annum between 2004-07 and 2010-13, the highest in the state
- Expenditure on medical services and public health accounted for 14 percent of social expenditure in 2010-13, the highest in the state and it is higher than the average of 9 districts
- Around 18 percent of social expenditure is spent on education



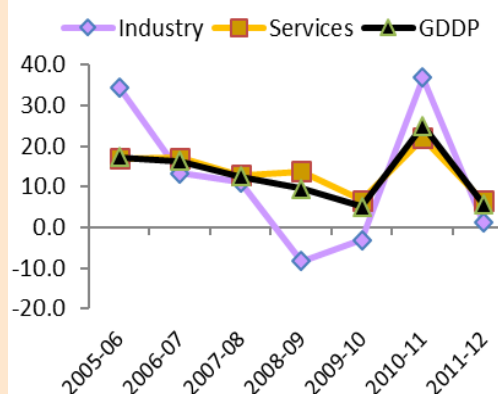
Economic Dimension

- The average annual growth rate of Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) was 13 percent during 2004-2012
- Both industry and services sectors have grown rapidly at 12.2 percent and 13.7 percent respectively
- The district contributes 20 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) while its share in the population of the state is 11.2 percent
- The district contributes 11 per cent of GSDP-Industry
- Around 30 percent GSDP-Services is contributed by this district
- The growth of the manufacturing sector in the district was the lowest at 1.2 percent per annum during 1999-2007
- Communication, real estate and banking were the high growth service sectors in the district
- The real estate sector grew at 18.8 percent per annum during this period, the highest in the state
- The banking sector grew at 12.6 percent
- The share of industry in total employment is higher than its share in GDDP-Industry
- The share of industry in GDDP is 15 percent while it employs 26 percent of the workforce
- Nearly 84 percent of GDDP is coming from the services sector and it provides employment to 73 percent of the workforce

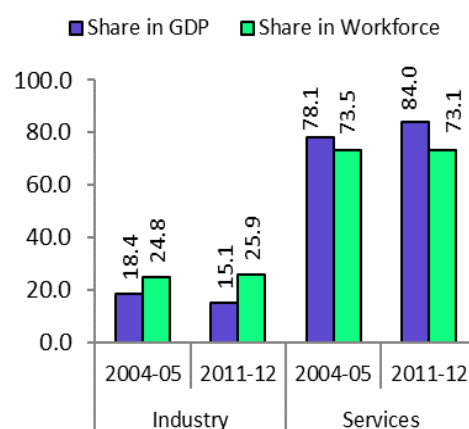
Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Percent)



Average Annual Growth of Domestic Product by Sector (%): 2004-2011-12

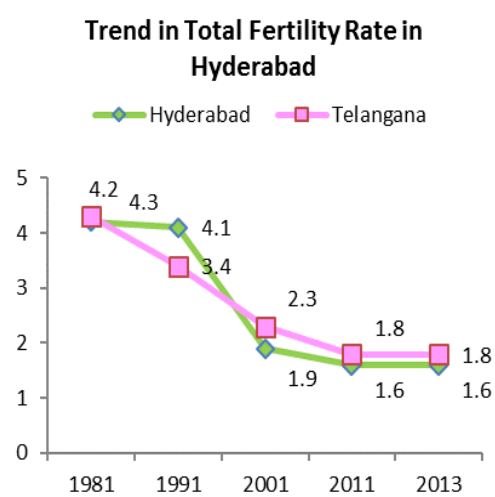
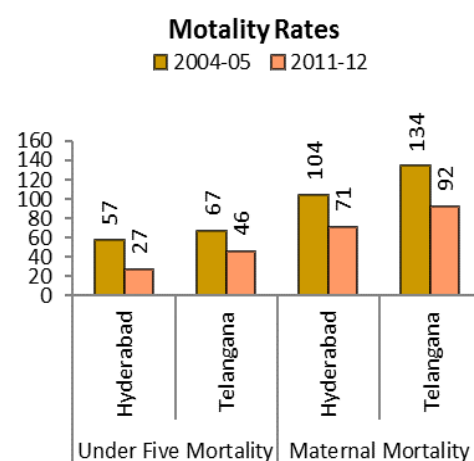
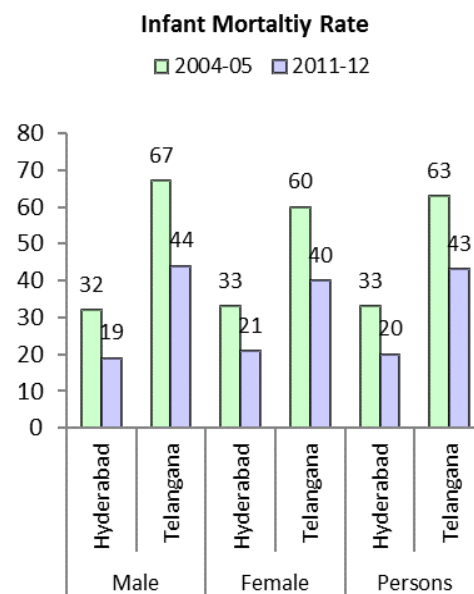


Structural Changes in the District Economy

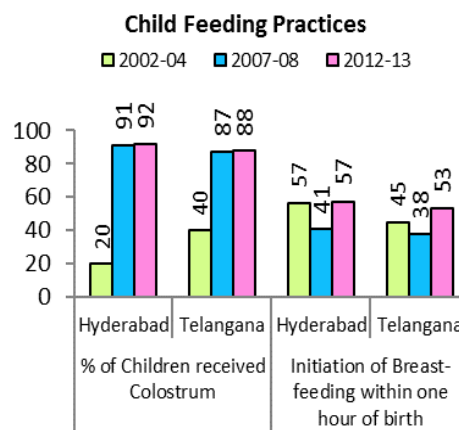
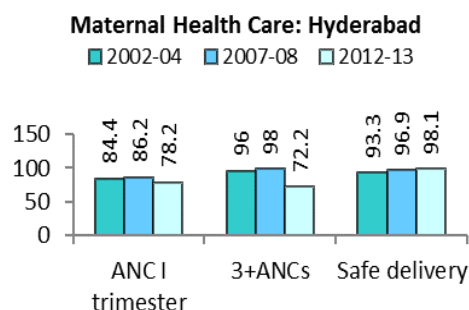
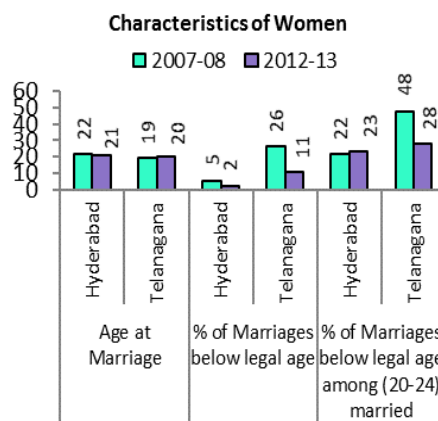
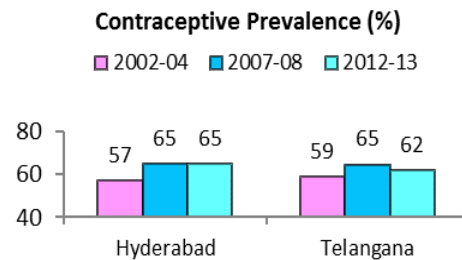


Health Dimension

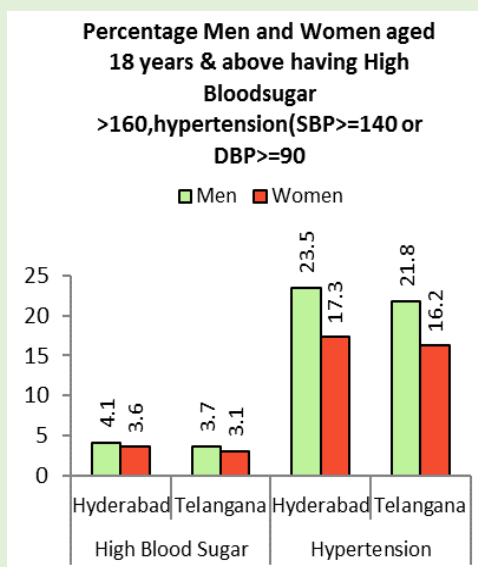
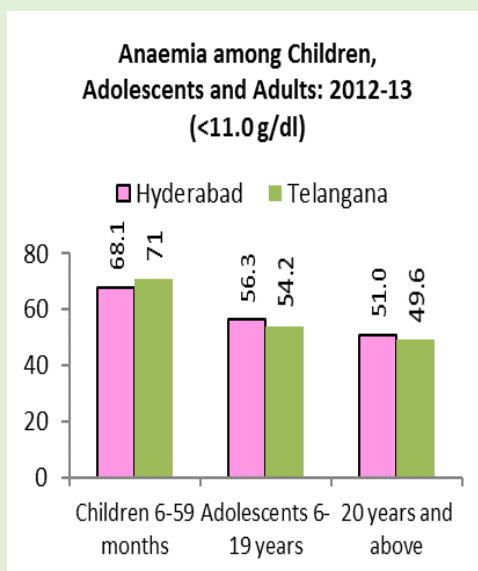
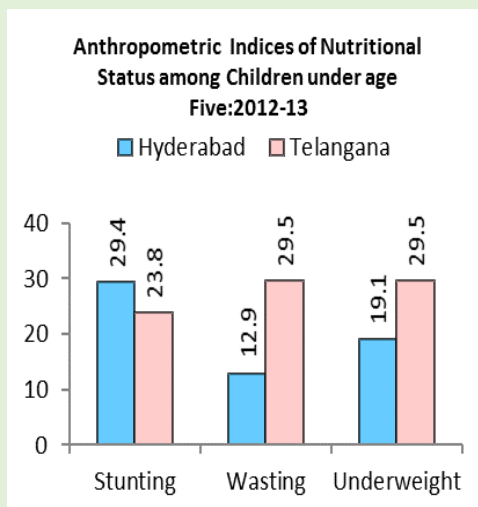
- The district performed better than the other districts in reducing mortality rates
- The infant mortality rate in the district is the lowest in the state
- Infant mortality among girls is less than that of boys in all the districts while it is higher than that of boys in Hyderabad
- The under-five mortality rate is lower than the state average
- The decline in under five mortality is also higher than in the state
- The maternal mortality rate in the district is also the lowest in the state
- The share of per capita expenditure on medical services and public health is 14 percent of total per capita social sector expenditure
- The share of private expenditure per capita per month on medical services and health in total per capita per month expenditure is 3.27, which is lower than the state figure at 5.36 per cent
- The total fertility rate in Hyderabad declined from 4.2 in 1981 to 1.6 in 2013, the lowest in the state
- TFR has been lower than the replacement rate since 2001
- The contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 2002 to 2007 and remained stagnant thereafter at 65 percent



- The mean age at marriage was 21.7 years in 2007-08, the highest in the state
- It declined slightly to 20.5 in 2012-13
- The percentage of marriages below the legal age was the lowest in the district
- But the percentage of women currently married in the age group of 20-24 increased during 2007-2012 only in this district
- 78 % of pregnant women in the 15-49 age group had received ANC in the 1st trimester during 2012-13
- This proportion had declined from 86 percent in 2007-08
- The percentage of pregnant women who had received 3+ ANCs also declined from 98 in 2007-08 to 72 per cent in 2012-13, which was lower than in many other districts
- 98 percent of the deliveries in the district in 2012-13 were safe deliveries
- The percentage of new born infants who received colostrum improved sharply from 2007-08 onwards in the district
- The percentage of babies who were breast-fed in the first hour after birth declined during 2007-08 and reached the previous position during 2012-13

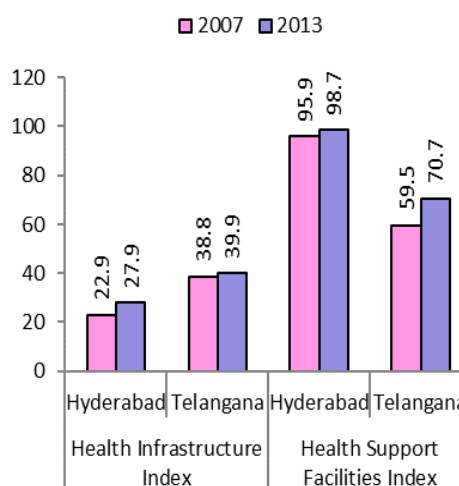


- 29 percent of children in the district are stunted
- 13 percent of children are wasted, the lowest in the state
- The percentage of underweight children is 19 percent, also the lowest in the state
- Around 68 percent of children in the age of 6 to 59 months are anaemic
- Nearly 56 percent of adolescents have anaemia
- 51 percent of adults are anaemic in the district
- The percentage of adult males and females suffering from high blood sugar is higher in the district than in the state
- The percentage of adult males and females with hypertension is higher in the district than in the state
- Hypertension is higher among men

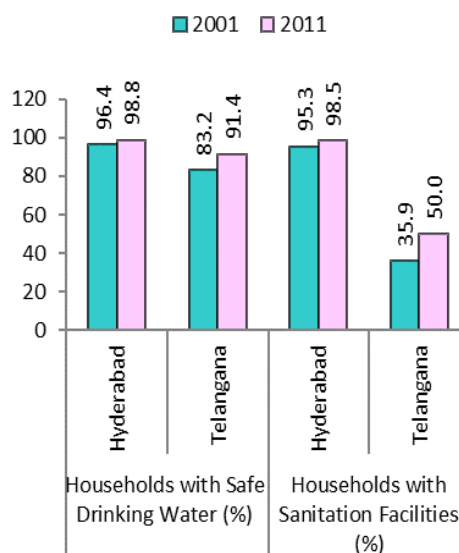


- Hyderabad fares very poorly with regard to status of achievement of health indicators
- The Health infrastructure Index is a modest 27.9, compared to the state average of 38.1
- The achievement status of PHC and Sub-centres is very low at 7.6 and 6.6 respectively compared to state average of 52.1 and 69.4
- Since Hyderabad is a completely urban district, health infrastructure in terms of PHCs and SCs does not exist in many areas
- However with regard to doctors (44.9) and beds (52.5), the district has a very high achievement status
- 99 percent of the households have safe drinking water and sanitation facilities
- As per the 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.38%) among the ANC clients
- According to DLHS-IV data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 83.8% and 34.2%, respectively

Health Infrastructure and Health Support Facilities Index

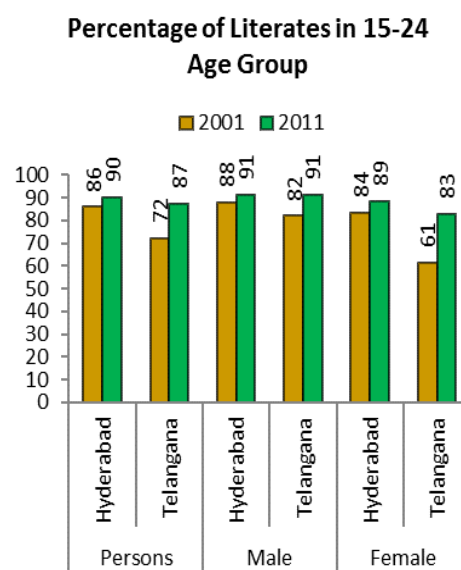
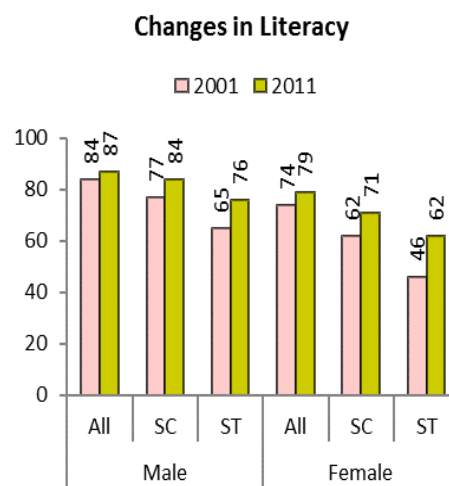
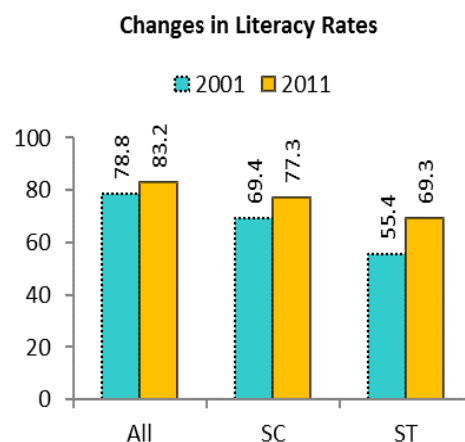


Percentage of Households with Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

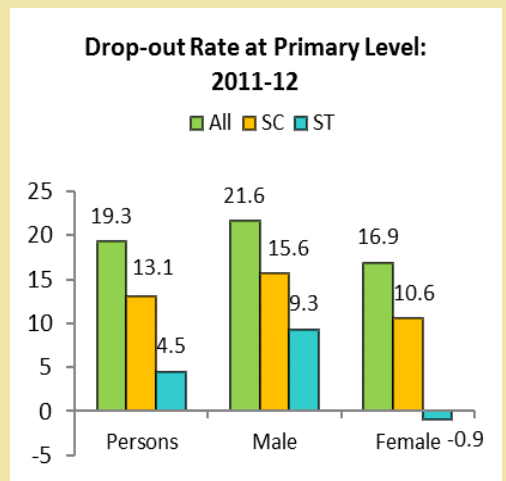
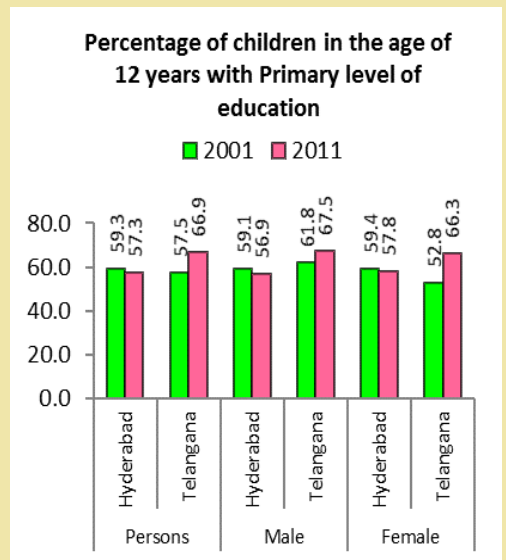
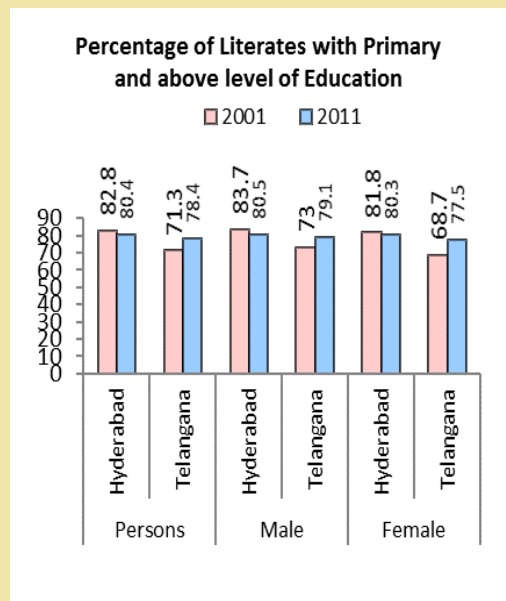


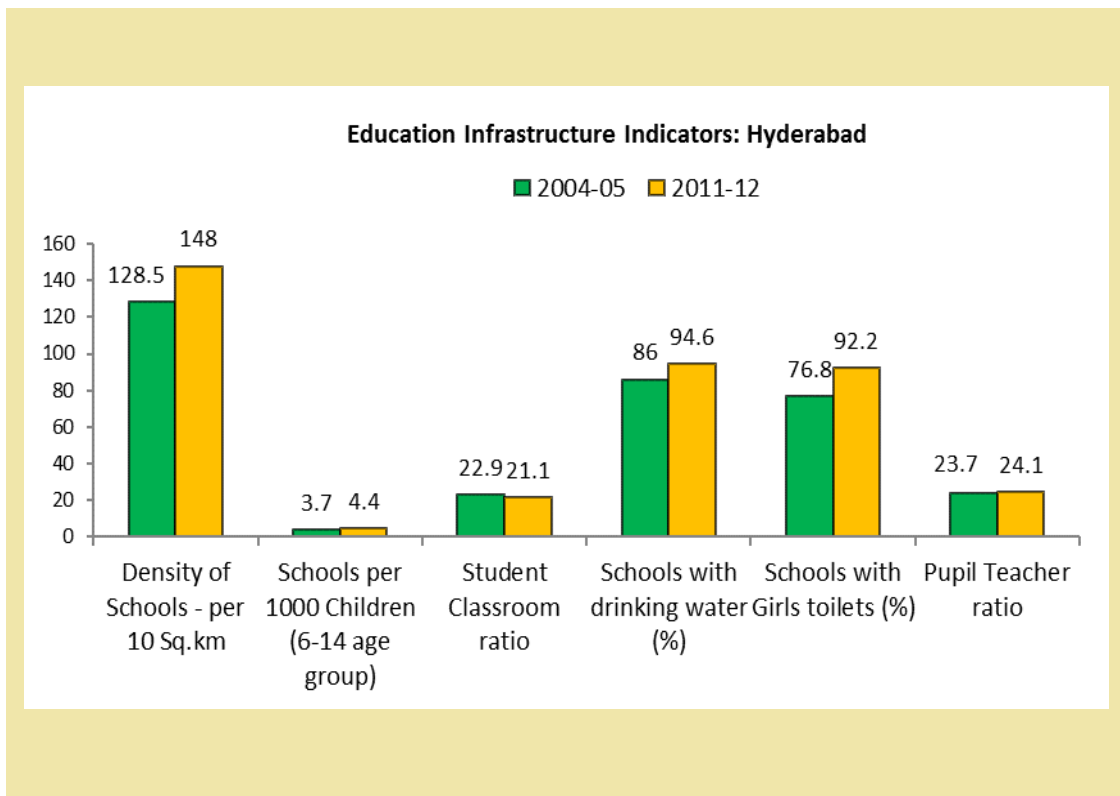
Education Dimension

- The district stands first in literacy among all caste groups , SCs and STs
- Literacy rates are lower among SCs and STs, but this improved during 2011
- There is a need to improve literacy among STs
- 6.3 percent of the population are SCs and STs constitute only 1.2 percent of the population in the district
- Improvement in literacy is higher among females across all social groups
- Still the gap between male-female literacy is higher, and is the same across all social groups
- Literacy among the younger age groups (15-24 age) is higher and gaining improvement for both males and females
- The district was in the first position in this regard in 2001
- During 2011, its rank declined to 2 for all and females
- Its rank declined to 4th in the case of males
- This may be due to a decline in the growth of population (-0.91% per annum) in the age group of 14-24 between 2001 and 2011
- The percentage of population with education up to primary and above levels is higher than in the state
- There was a decline in this proportion between 2001 and 2011



- Around 60 percent of children 12 years old had completed primary school in 2001
- There was a decline in this proportion between 2001 and 2011
- This may be due to a decline in the growth rate of children in the age group of 7-10 and 11-13 between 2001 and 2011
- The drop-out rate in the district at the primary level was 19 percent
- The drop-out rates among SCs and STs were lower than among other categories
- It was negative in the case of ST girls
- The district has a very high density (148.0) of schools per 10 Sq.km
- However the number of schools per 1000 children is very low at 4.4, compared to the state average of 6.7
- Student-classroom ratio (21.1), schools with drinking water (94.6%) and schools with girls toilets (92.2%) were higher than the state average
- The pupil-teacher ratio was 24.1, compared to the state average of 16.4







COMPONENTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Components of Human Development Index A Comparative Perspective

This chapter is an attempt to develop a comparative perspective regarding the components of Human Development Index across the districts of Telangana State.

Economic Dimension of Human Development in Telangana

Table 1 provides growth rates of the GDDP and broad sectors for the districts of Telangana state. Medak, Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad attained a higher growth of Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) than that of the state during 2004-2011. Except Medak the other two districts have shown higher level of HDI values with ranks of 2nd and 1st respectively. Despite the achievement of the highest growth in GDDP, Medak was ranked the lowest in human development in 2011-12. The growth of GDDP in Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts was slightly lower than that of state. Of these three districts, only Karimnagar had achieved a higher level of HDI with a rank of 3 in 2011-12. Mahbubnagar, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad achieved growth rates of GDDP ranging from 8 to 10 percent, lower than that of the state. These districts, except Mahbubnagar, achieved a middle level of human development. Thus, economic growth has not shown any significant impact on the level of human development across the districts of Telangana State.

The growth of industry and services sectors contributed to the growth of the economy in 7 out of ten districts. The growth rate of agriculture was higher than that of other sectors in Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts.

Sectoral shares in total employment were not matching their shares in output. Though the contribution of agriculture to the GDDP is declining, its share in employment has not declined in most of the districts. More than 60 percent of the workforce depends on agriculture for livelihood in seven out of nine districts in the state. Industry contributed more than one-third of the GDDP in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak and Ranga Reddy districts. Employment in the industry sector exceeded 20 percent only in Karimnagar, Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad districts. Around half of the GDDP was contributed by the services sector in eight districts of the state. The contribution of the services sector was 38 percent in Medak and 84 percent in Hyderabad, the bottom and

top districts respectively. It was only in Hyderabad that 73 percent of the workforce depended on services. Around 22 to 25 percent of employment was generated in services in Warangal, Khammam and Ranga Reddy districts. In all the remaining 6 districts, the share of services in employment was below 20 percent during 2013-14 (Table 2).

Table 1: Average Annual Growth Rate of GDP and Sectors across the Districts of Telangana: 2004-05 to 2011-12

District	GDP	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Adilabad	8.0	4.7	7.9	9.9
Hyderabad	13.0	NA	12.2	13.7
Karimnagar	11.0	18.1	8.1	11.9
Khammam	8.4	4.3	8.3	10.6
Mahbubnagar	9.7	11.9	6.7	10.9
Medak	16.8	15.1	20.3	15.6
Nalgonda	11.6	7.5	13.4	13.5
Nizamabad	11.2	15.9	8.0	11.4
Ranga Reddy	16.3	6.1	17.0	17.9
Warangal	8.2	4.8	7.4	10.4
Telangana	12.0	8.6	12.0	13.2

NA: Not applicable since the share of agriculture in GDP is not even one percent for this district

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Table 2: Sectoral Shares in Output and Employment across the Districts of Telangana State

District	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	Share in GDP		Share in Workforce		Share in GDP		Share in Workforce		Share in GDP		Share in Workforce	
	TE 2004-05	TE 2011-12	2001	2013-14	TE 2004-05	TE 2011-12	2001	2013-14	TE 2004-05	TE 2011-12	2001	2013-14
Adilabad	22.6	16.4	60.3	62.6	28.3	31.3	22.5	18.9	49.1	52.3	17.1	18.5
Hyderabad	3.5	0.9	1.8	1.0	18.4	15.1	24.8	25.9	78.1	84.0	73.5	73.1
Karimnagar	22.0	18.2	59.8	59.6	31.4	31.2	24.4	23.9	46.6	50.6	15.8	16.5
Khammam	22.2	20.5	71.4	66.7	32.0	30.3	11.7	9.8	45.8	49.2	16.9	23.5
Mahbubnagar	28.8	25.2	72.5	71.2	23.1	23.3	12.6	12	48.1	51.5	14.9	16.8
Medak	22.3	17.3	67.5	69.1	36.6	44.3	16.6	16.1	41.0	38.3	15.9	14.8
Nalgonda	25.5	23.0	67.9	65.7	28.1	28.6	14.6	16.9	46.4	48.4	17.5	17.4
Nizamabad	22.2	25.0	56.9	55.1	27.5	19.3	25.9	25.0	50.3	55.7	17.2	19.9
Ranga Reddy	13.5	7.1	40.1	54.5	35.6	38.3	24.4	20.5	50.9	54.6	35.5	25
Warangal	27.2	21.0	67.4	68.7	21.0	20.6	13.8	9.8	51.8	58.4	18.8	21.5
Telangana	18.6	14.1	57.3	55.7	28.0	28.7	18.9	17.9	53.4	57.2	23.8	26.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana, Census 2001 and Report on District Level Estimates for the State of Telangana 2013-14, GOI, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, Chandigarh

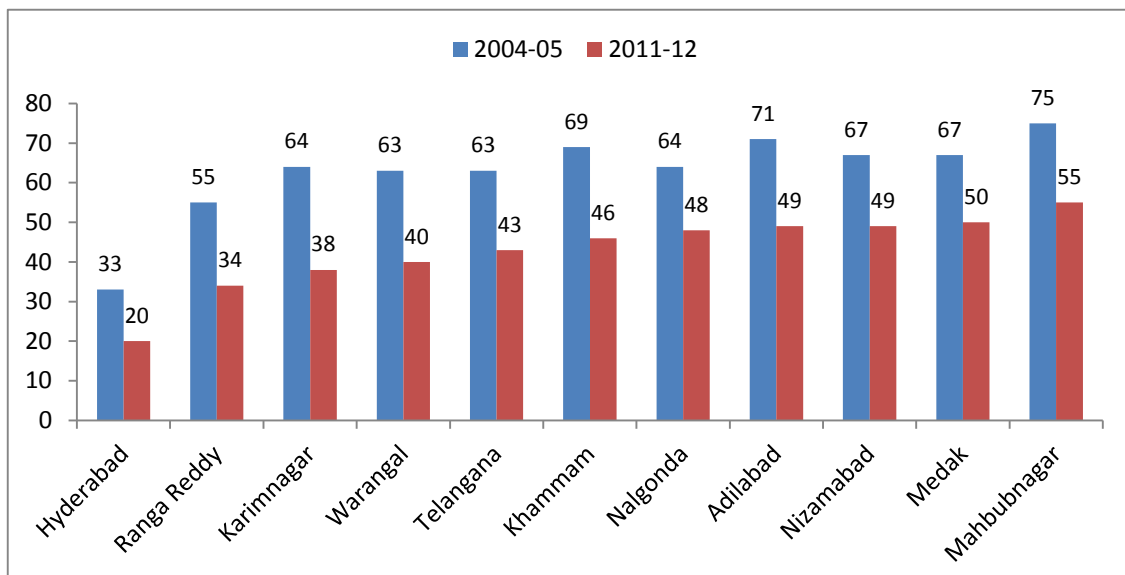
Health Dimension of Human Development in Telangana

Improving maternal and child health and their survival are central to the achievement of national health goals as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 4 and 5.

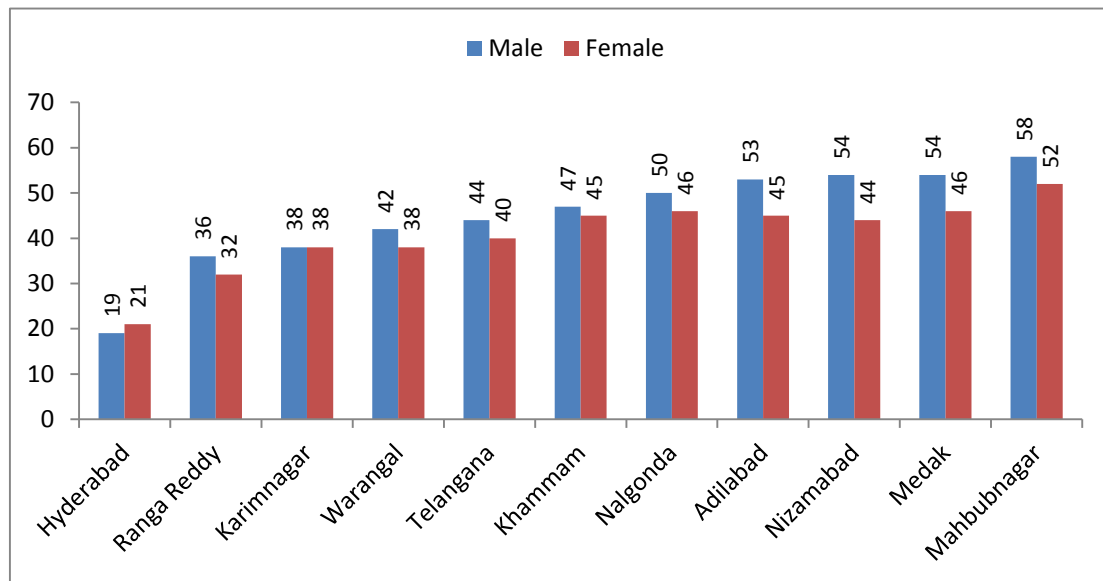
Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an important component of mortality indicating the health status of the newborn. The Infant Mortality Rate at the state level was 43 in 2011 (Figure 1). The IMR was lower than the state average in Hyderabad (20), Ranga Reddy (34), Karimnagar (38) and Warangal (40). IMR among girl babies was lower than among boy babies, except in Hyderabad. The difference between male and female IMR was 4 points at the state level in 2011 (Figure 2). The gender gap was higher in Nizamabad (10), Adilabad (8) and Medak (8). IMR declined by 2.86 percentage points per year between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Achievement of the MDG of reducing IMR to 25 by 2015 would require further acceleration of this rate of decline, especially in Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Nalgonda districts. Though the under-five mortality rate in Telangana state (46) was lower than that of all-India (49), there was a huge gap between TS and Kerala (12).

Figure 1: Infant Mortality Rate across Districts of TS



Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh

Figure 2: Infant Mortality Rates: 2011-12

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh

Maternal Mortality Rate

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is a sensitive indicator reflecting the availability of health care facilities and the prevailing socio-economic scenario. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during pregnancy or within 42 days after the termination of pregnancy per one lakh live births during a year. The estimates of maternal mortality are required not only to capture the reproductive health status of women but also to get an idea of the adequacy of maternal services provided to women. One of the major goals of MDG (2000) and national goals has been to bring down the MMR to 100 per lakh births by 2012.

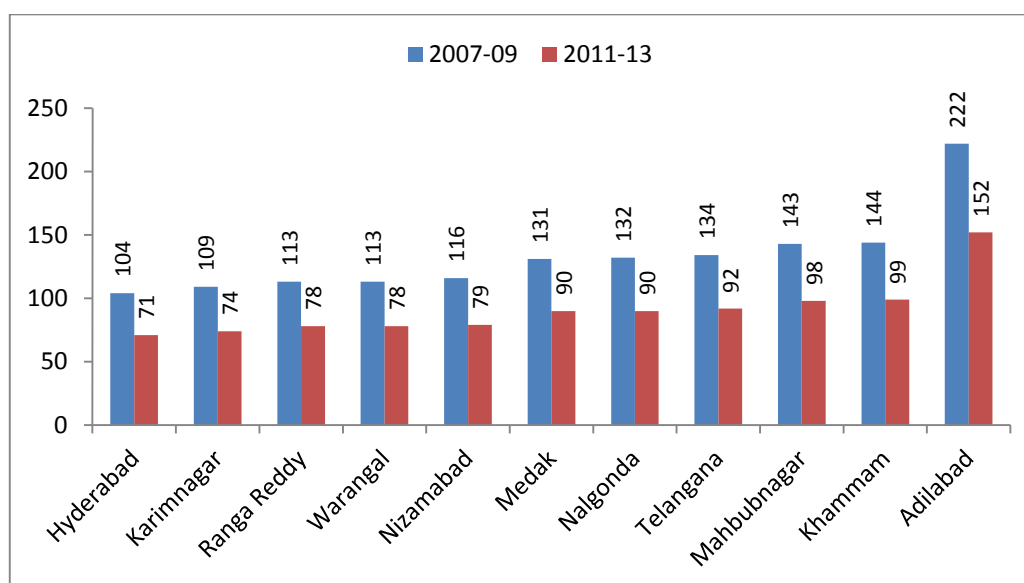
According to the data released by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the MMR in Telangana was 92 per lakh births in 2011-13. The MDG goal has been achieved in all the districts except in Adilabad. Nationwide, the MMR has dropped by 34 points from 212 in 2007-09 to 178 in 2010-12 and to 167 per lakh live births in 2011-13. Telangana becomes the fourth best state in the country with the lowest MMR rate after Kerala (66), Tamil Nadu (90) and Maharashtra (87). Across the districts Adilabad (152), Khammam (99) and Mahbubnagar (98) recorded MMR above the state average during 2011-2013 (Figure 3). On the basis of the present rate of decline of 11 points per annum, the projected MMR for Telangana will be 56 by 2013-15 and 38 after 2016. Delaying the first pregnancy after

marriage, identification of high risk pregnant women in primigravida and complete post-partum care to every mother and new born child will reduce maternal deaths.

Total Fertility Rate

The pace of decline in fertility was slower till the first half of the 1980s but thereafter there has been a rapid decline in fertility in Telangana. The decline in fertility was achieved primarily through contraceptive use almost solely through female sterilization. District-wise total fertility rate projections indicated that a woman in Telangana state, on an average, had 1.8 children in her lifetime. The districts which reported fertility rates over and above replacement level were Medak (2.2) and Mahbubnagar (2.4) in 2013. It is to be noted that fertility differences have narrowed down considerably among women with a higher level of education and women across locations and social groups.

Figure 3: Maternal Mortality Rate across the Districts of TS



Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women of 15-49 years was 62 percent in 2012-13. The highest contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was reported in Warangal (70%) district and the lowest in Medak district (53%).

Age at Marriage

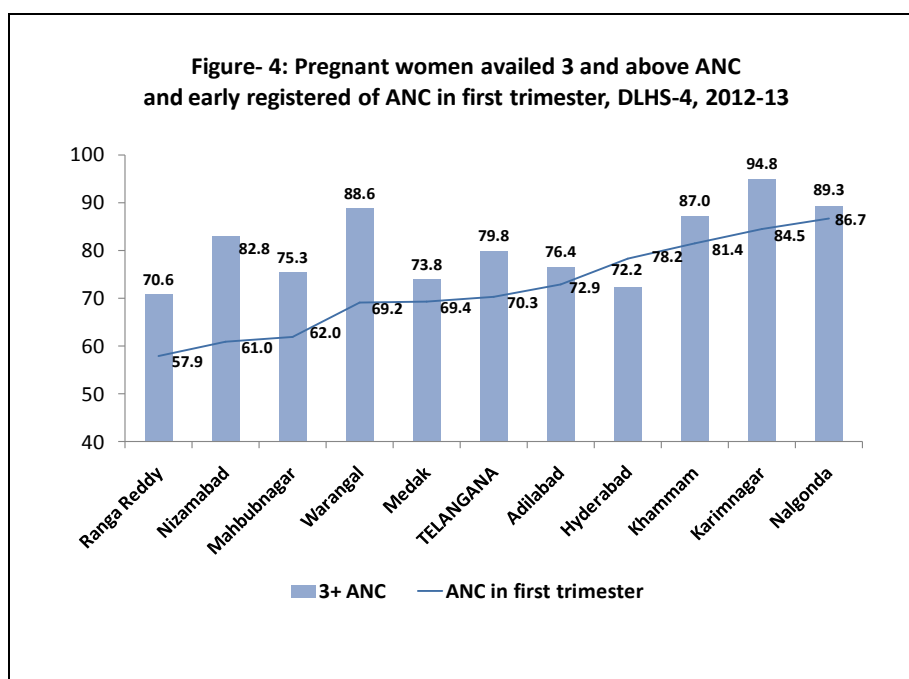
The age at marriage of women occupies a prominent place in demography as it is one of the proximate determinants of fertility. For a variety of social, cultural and economic reasons, girls get married at a young age in India. A low female age at marriage is linked to a low age at which the first child is born. Young women are not physically and mentally prepared for motherhood, and this may lead to complications for both mother and child.

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 the state average of the mean age at marriage for girls were Adilabad (20.7%), Nizamabad and Hyderabad (20.5%) followed by Khammam (20.3%).

More than a quarter (28%) 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 the legal age (18 years for girls) was above the state average in Mahbubnagar (35%), Khammam (33%) and Nalgonda (30%).

Maternal Health Care

Between the two DLHS surveys i.e. 2007-08 and 2012-13, the coverage of three or more ANC visits and registration in first trimester by pregnant women declined from 93% and 74.5% in 2007-08 to 79.9% and 70.3% respectively during 2012-13. The highest proportion of early check-ups under ANC was recorded in Nalgonda (87%) and the lowest in Ranga Reddy district, where 58% women reported receiving an ANC check-up in their first trimester (Figure 4). However, more women with 10 or more years of schooling, belonging to the other backward caste (OBCs) group and living in an urban area, received ANC checkup in their first trimester as compared to women with low education, from scheduled communities and rural areas. The district and state level figures highlight the urgent need to promote ANC in the first trimester to 100 percent.



Breast Feeding

Eighty-eight percent of children under age 3 years were given colostrum during 2012-13. This percentage was lower than that of the state in Warangal (78.3), Medak (80.2), Khammam (82.6) and Ranga Reddy (84.8). Data from DLHS-3 (2007-08) show that 37.8% of children were breast-fed by mothers within one hour of birth in Telangana state which increased to 54% by 2012-13. Among the districts, Karimnagar had the lowest percentage in the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (44%); it was widely practiced in Ranga Reddy (64%) followed by Mahbubnagar district (60%). Studies reported that women with a low education and low standard of living and those from scheduled caste and tribes were more likely to have breastfed their children within an hour of birth highlighting the positive trend of early breastfeeding practice among SC and ST groups.

Nutritional Status

Nutritional status is a major determinant of the health and well-being of children. Inadequate or unbalanced diets and chronic illness are associated with poor nutrition among children. Table 3 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age).

According to DLHS-4 (2012-13), The lowest rate stunting was reported in Warangal district (12%) followed by Nalgonda (18%). However, the highest rate of stunting was recorded in Mahbubnagar (34%), followed by Nizamabad (33%), and Hyderabad (29%).

Table 5: Nutritional Status of Children in the Age Group of 0-5: 2012-13

District	Stunting	Wasting	Underweight
Adilabad	20.6	31.6	22.4
Nizamabad	33.2	20.7	45.1
Karimnagar	23.0	36.8	32.8
Medak	20.5	37.3	36.8
Hyderabad	29.4	12.9	19.1
Ranga Reddy	26.6	27.3	31.4
Mahbubnagar	33.6	17.5	25.7
Nalgonda	18.0	31.5	29.4
Warangal	11.7	42.1	27.0
Khammam	21.7	35.2	29.3
Telangana	23.8	29.5	29.5

Source: DLHS-IV Telangana-2012-13

Wasting was the lowest in Hyderabad (12.9%) followed by Mahbubnagar (33.6%) and the highest rate was reported in Warangal (42.1%), followed by Karimnagar (36.8%) and Khammam (35.2%).

Around 30 percent of children were reported to be underweight at the state level. Hyderabad had the lowest percentage of underweight children (19.1 %) followed by Adilabad (22.4%). The highest percentage of underweight children were in Nizamabad (45.1%) followed by Medak (36.8%).

Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in Telangana, especially among women and children. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months in Telangana state, the majority (71%) were found to be anaemic. The anaemia rate was higher than the state average in the following districts: Khammam (80%), Warangal (79.5%), Nizamabad (75%) and Karimnagar (72%). About half of the persons (above 20 years of age) and adolescents (6-19 years) have anaemia. Districts reporting anemia among adolescents (6-19 age group) above the state average of 54% were Khammam (66%), Ranga Reddy (58%) and Mahbubnagar (54%).

Non-Communicable diseases

The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) observes that nearly 52% of Indians are not aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar. DLHS-4 (2012-13) data showed that 4% of men and 3% of women in the age of 18 years and above suffered from diabetes (160 mg/dl or higher) in Telangana. Three districts namely Medak, Adilabad and Warangal recorded levels below the state average.

According to DLHS-4 (2012-13), 22% men and 16% of women in the age group of 18 years and above have hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. The prevalence of hypertension among men ranges from a minimum in Adilabad (18%) to a high in Warangal (28%) and Hyderabad (24%). The prevalence of hypertension among women ranges from a minimum in Nalgonda (14%) and Adilabad (14.2%) to the highest in Warangal (18.2%) and Medak (18.4%).

Summing up of Health-Indicators

Based on the data from DLHS IV pertaining to the period 2012-13, districts in the first and second position performed relatively better with reference to some of the health indicators. And, at the same time, the same districts showed a poor performance (and were in the worst two ranks) with reference to some other indicators. Hence, here all the districts are tabulated in terms of their performance (Table 6).

Overall, the study included 23 indicators related to fertility, mortality, maternal, child nutrition and general health. The status of the total ten districts was identified as to the position of each indicator – top/bottom. For instance, out of the total 23 indicators, Adilabad stands top (1 or 2) in 6 indicators. Thus it performed well in terms of 6 out of 23 indicators. On the other hand, Adilabad stands bottom (10 or 9) in terms of 3 indicators. None of the districts are found with better performance in terms of at least 11 indicators. However, Hyderabad was found to be relatively better due to its 9 *better performing indicators* and with only 2 *least performing indicators*.

Thus, it may be noted based on the analysis through 23 indicators that the common areas of concern are maternal care, child nutrition and general health with respect to all the districts of Telangana.

Table 6: Performance of Health-Indicators and Areas of Concern

District	Number of Better Performance Indicators	Number of Least Performance Indicators	Areas of Concern
Adilabad	6	3	Mortality, Maternal Care
Hyderabad	9	2	Maternal care and General Health
Karimnagar	7	3	Child Nutrition and General Health
Khammam	2	8	Fertility, Mortality, Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Mahbubnagar	3	6	Fertility, Mortality, Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Medak	5	8	Fertility, Mortality, Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Nalgonda	6	0	Mortality
Nizamabad	3	4	Maternal Care, Child Nutrition and General Health
Ranga Reddy	3	5	Fertility, Maternal Care and Child Nutriiton
Warangal	5	7	Fertility, Child Nutrition and General Health

Health Infrastructure and Health Support Facilities

All health related aspects are influenced by the availability of and access to health services. To protect and promote general health, the public health infrastructure must be strong. The achievement of Public Health Centres per 30,000 persons (WHO norm) was 55.2 percent in the state during 2013. The achievement of Sub Centres per 5000 persons was 73.4 percent, while the achievement of required beds per lakh persons (Kerala achievement - 330 per lakh persons) was 17.7 percent and doctors per 1000 persons was 13.2 percent. The achievement levels of beds and doctors were higher in Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Warangal districts.

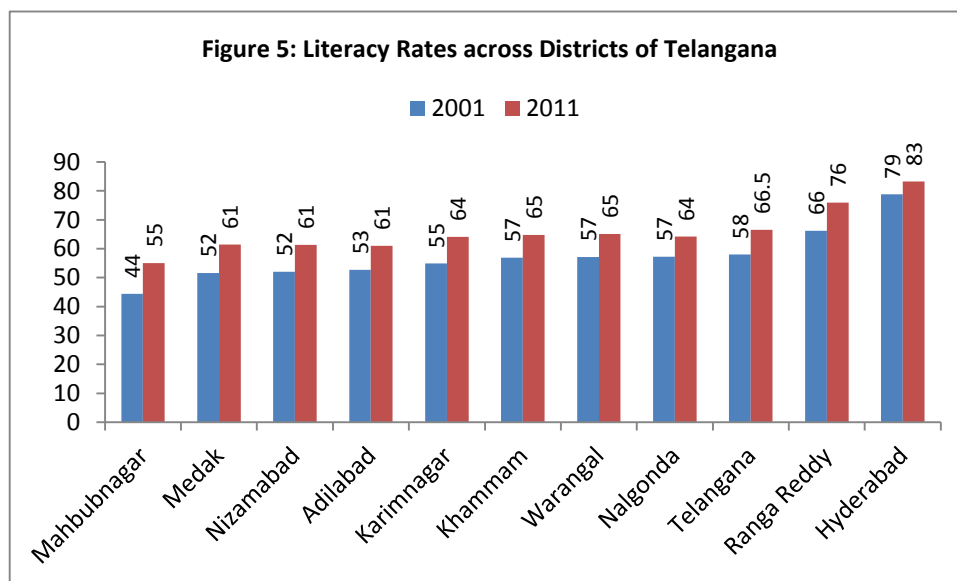
At the state level, according to the 2011 Census, 91.4 percent of households have safe drinking water facility (tap water, hand-pump and tube wells). In a few districts namely, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal, this percentage was below the average. In 2011, around 50 percent of the households had sanitation facilities at the state level. This proportion of households was below the state average in all the districts except in Hyderabad (98.5%) and Ranga Reddy (81.4%).

Education Dimension of Human Development

The education dimension of human development has been analysed on the basis of the quantitative indicators namely, literacy rates by gender, location and caste, literacy among younger age (15-24 years) population, primary completion rate among the children in the age of 12 years and drop-out rate at the primary level. The indicators on literacy are analysed for two time points – 2001 and 2011 based on data from the Census.

Status of Literacy across Districts of Telangana State

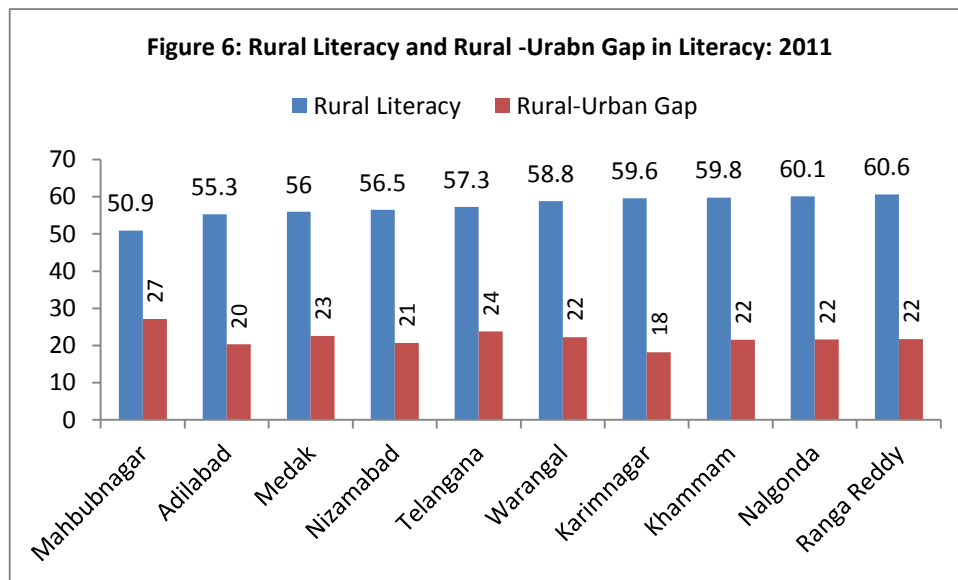
The literacy rate in the state is not very encouraging. Only 66.5 percent of the population were literates during 2011 and the state was categorised as a middle level of literacy state (Figure 5). Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy stood in the first and second positions with 83.2 and 75.9 percent literacy respectively and Mahbubnagar with 55 percent ranked 10th. The improvement in literacy between 2001 and 2011 was 8.5 percentage points.



Rural – Urban Variations in Literacy Rates

Literacy rates differed significantly between rural and urban areas. The rural literacy rate was only 57.3 per cent as against 81.1 per cent in urban areas. Thus, there was a gap of 23.8 points between rural and urban areas. Telangana state had the highest level of rural-urban gap with 23.8 points as against the national average of 16.3 percentage points. When rural literacy rate is considered, the state was at the bottom and even Bihar showed a better performance than Telangana – 57.3 per cent in Telangana as against 59.8 per

cent in Bihar. However, rural areas made higher progress than urban areas – 8.4 points in rural areas and 4.1 points in urban areas. If this performance is continued, it will take more than three decades to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas. The highest gap in literacy between rural and urban areas (27 percentage points) was found in Mahbubnagar (Figure 6), indicating that emphasis should be laid on rural areas in this district.

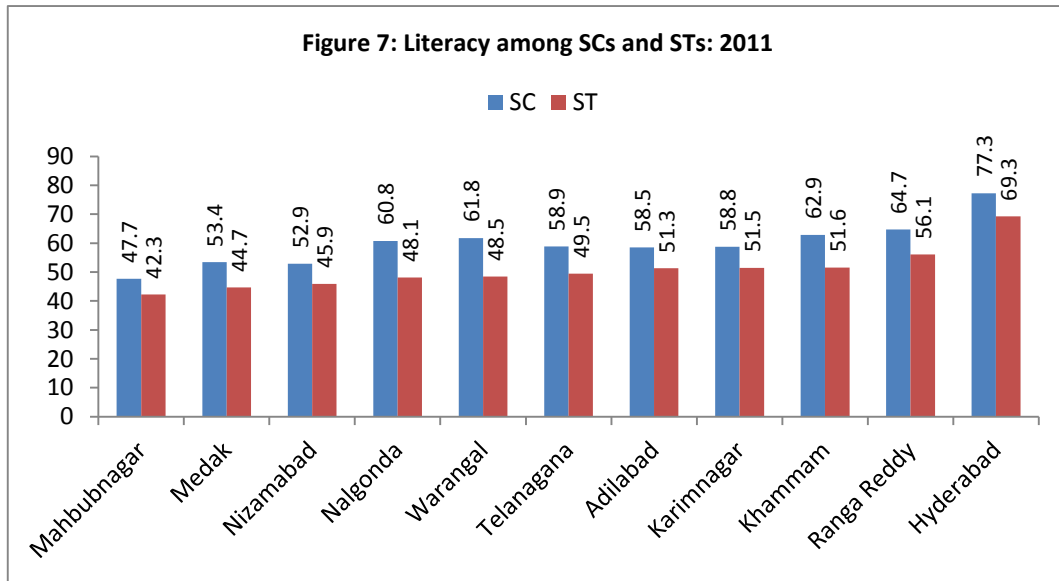


Caste and Literacy

Literacy rates were lower among SC and ST communities as compared to other communities. While the overall literacy rate was 66.5 per cent, the corresponding rates among SC and ST communities were 58.9 per cent and 49.5 per cent respectively in 2011. Thus, there was a gap of about 7.6 percentage points for SCs and 17 percentage points for STs. Literacy rates among SC and ST communities rose at a faster rate than for those in the general population. While the overall literacy rate went up by 8.5 percentage points between 2001 and 2011, the literacy rate among SCs rose by 11.4 percentage points and among STs rose by 14.4 percentage points.

The performance of SCs was higher than of STs in all the districts. This gap was very high and more than 10 points in Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam (Figure 7). The proportion of ST population in these districts is higher than the state average. There was a lesser gap ranging between 5 -7 points in Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad and

Karimnagar. Among these districts, Adilabad has a higher proportion of both SC and ST population of about 18 percent each.



Gender Gap in Literacy Rates

The gender gap is the main contributor to low literacy. At the state level, the female literacy rate was only 57.9 per cent as against 75.0 per cent among males in 2011, indicating a gap of 17.1 percentage points. Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Medak have shown a higher gender disparity of 20 percentage points.

The gender gap in literacy was more in rural areas at 20.4 points than in urban areas at 11 points at the state level. The gender gap in rural literacy was the lowest in Khammam at 15.8 percentage points and the gender gap in urban literacy was the lowest in Hyderabad at 7.7 percentage points. Districts with low literacy rates such as Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nizamabad had a higher gender gap. Thus, the overall literacy rate can be improved by improving female literacy.

The gender gap among SCs was 18.1 and among STs it was 20.1 percentage points at the state level in 2011 as against 17.1 percentage points among all caste groups. The gender gap in literacy did not vary much across the caste groups in the state. The same pattern can be observed across the districts except in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy where the gender gap among all caste groups was much lower than that of SCs and STs.

Literates with Primary and above level

Around 79 percent of males and 78 percent of females were literates with primary and above level schooling in the state during 2011. There was not much difference between males and females. The gap between rural and urban areas was 7 percentage points. The percentage of literates with primary and above level of education exceeded 80 percent in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Karimnagar and Warangal districts. With respect to women, this percentage was higher than 80 percent only in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy.

Literacy among 15-24 age Population

Around 87 percent of persons in the age group of 15-24 were literates at the state level in 2011. The proportion among males was 91.1 percent and among females it was 87 percent. The gender gap was 4.1 percentage points at the state level. However, it was more than 10 percentage points in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Adilabad districts. The same districts have also shown a higher rural-urban gap in the literacy rates of persons in this age group.

Primary Completion among children of 12 years old

The proportion of children of 12 years completing primary education was 67 percent according to 2011 Census. The percentage of boys was 68 and that of girls was 66 percent with reference to the completion of primary education. The proportion of children both boys and girls who had completed primary education was the lowest in Hyderabad with 57 percent.

The percentage of children who had completed primary education was higher in rural than in urban areas. However, the percentage was higher in urban areas in Adilabad, Khammam and Mahbubnagar districts.

Drop-out rates at the Primary level

The drop-out rate at the primary level in the state was 23.1 percent during 2011-12. The drop-out rate among STs was 35.8 percent, higher than that of SCs and all social groups. The drop-out rates were lower among SCs as compared to all social groups and STs. This was the case among boys and girls. For all social groups, the drop-out rates for both male and female were higher than the state average in Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Warangal. The same is the case with STs also.

Education Infrastructure

There has been an improvement in the education infrastructure indicators in the state. Around 87 percent of the schools had drinking water facility and 75 percent of schools had separate toilets for girls during 2011-12. But wide variations were observed across the districts. For instance, in Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Warangal districts a lower percentage of schools had drinking water facility than the state average. A lower percentage of schools had toilets for girls in Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Warangal, which was lower than the state average. There had been a decline in the student classroom ratio from 28.6 in 2004-05 to 21.2 in 2011-12 in the state. It was slightly higher in Adilabad, Medak and Nizamabad. The pupil-teacher ratio declined from 23.5 in 2004-05 to 16.4 in 2011-12 in the state. In Adilabad, and Mahbubnagar, the pupil-teacher ratio was higher than the state average.

Appendices

A1. Human Development Index

A2. Estimation of Social Sector Expenditure and its Components

A3. Health Infrastructure Index

A1. Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievement of a district in three basic dimensions of human development – a decent standard of living, knowledge and a long and healthy life. The HDI is a geometric mean of normalised indices from each of these three dimensions.

$$HDI_j = (I_{y_j} * I_{k_j} * I_{h_j})^{1/3}$$

Where, HDI_j is the Human Development Index of j^{th} district and I_y , I_k and I_h are normalised dimension indices for the j^{th} district. The normalised dimension index, I_{ij} is given by

$$I_{ij} = (X_{ij} - \text{Min}_i) / (\text{Max}_i - \text{Min}_i),$$

Where X_{ij} refers to the attainment of the j^{th} district with respect to the i^{th} indicator and Max_i and Min_i are the maximum and minimum goal posts for the i^{th} indicator for all the districts respectively.

District level Human Development indices are constructed for two time periods i.e. 2004-05 and 2011-12. The indicators used for the above mentioned three dimensions of human development are:

- **Decent standard of living:** It is measured by average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) adjusted for inequality. The adjusted figure is given by $MPCE(\text{Adj}) = MPCE(1-G)$, where G is gini coefficient of inequality. Data on MPCE for the year 2004-05 are taken from 61st round of NSSO on Consumer Expenditure Survey and the data for the year 2011-12 are taken from 68th round.
A Long and healthy life: It is measured by life expectancy at birth. Since district-wise estimates on life expectancy at birth are not available we have used Infant Survival rate. *Infant Survival rate* is obtained by deducting the number of infant deaths from 1000 in a given year. (*Infant Mortality rate (IMR)* compares the number of deaths of infants per 1000 live births in a given year. Children under less than one year old are defined as infants). We have estimated the district-wise infant mortality rates for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12.
Knowledge: It is measured by adult (15+ age) literacy (with one-third weight) and average years of schooling (6-14 years) (with two-thirds weight). The data for these two indicators are drawn from 61st and 68th rounds of NSSO on Employment and Unemployment Survey pertaining to 2004-05 and 2011-12 periods respectively.

The goal posts for the indicators have been fixed at absolute levels to permit inter-temporal comparisons and are given as under.

Sl.no	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
I	Decent standard of living		
1	Adjusted Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure at 2004-05 prices (Rs.)	500	2500
II	A long and healthy life		
1	Infant Survival Rate (Per 1000)	900	990
III	Knowledge		
1	Adult Literacy Rate (15 + age)	0	100
2	Average Years of Schooling (Children 6-14 years)	0	10

For j th district, the Index of Knowledge is given by

$$I_{kj} = (I_{aj}^{1/3} * I_{bj}^{2/3})$$

Where, I_{aj} is Normalised Index of Adult Literacy Rate and I_{bj} is Normalised Index of Average years of Schooling (6-14 years)

Finally the HDI is given by

$$HDI_j = (I_{yj} * I_{kj} * I_{hj})^{1/3}$$

A2. Estimation of Social Sector Expenditure and its Components

Social sector expenditure includes the heads of expenditure under the category of social services and expenditure under rural development. The functional budgetary classification of 'Social Services' consists of Education, Sports, Art and Culture, Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, Labour and Labour Welfare, Social Security and Welfare, Nutrition, Relief on Natural Calamities, Other Social Services.

The expenditure under the head 'Rural Development', listed under 'Economic Services' in the budget classification, relates mostly to anti-poverty programmes. However, in this report the focus is mainly on education and medical and public health.

The main source of district wise government receipts/expenditure is <https://treasury.ap.gov.in> a website of Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts i.e., **AP Cyber Treasury**. This source provides every head of expenditure with detailed breakup (major, minor, sub-minor head, grant or sub-head wise) across revenue, capital and loan accounts for each and every district of the state for about a decade period i.e., since 2002-03 till 2013-14.

We have downloaded the data even before the bifurcation of the state, for the purpose of estimating the human development expenditure in the state of Telangana. We have taken *Major Head* wise expenditure under revenue and capital account for each district of Telangana State. Expenditure under loan account i.e., loans and advances made by the government are not taken for the study as most of it was shown under PAO Hyderabad only and the expenditure under this account for other districts was shown as nil or negligible. In other words, PAO Hyderabad has released the money to the Head of the Departments which in turn must have distributed to the line departments existing in the districts.

There are different ways of examining the trends in budget expenditures. One way is to look at social sector expenditures as a proportion of GSDP/DDP (Gross State Domestic Product and District Domestic Product). As the overall rate of growth of the state economy is measured by the growth of GSDP / DDP, the proportion of social sector expenditure in GSDP/DDP explains the expenditure levels and trends to verify the claims of different governments that they are fully committed to address the issues of poverty

eradication/alleviation and social development. The data on GSDP/DDP are drawn from Statistical Abstracts published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana. A second approach is to calculate social sector expenditure as a percentage of aggregate budget expenditure. This approach explains whether these challenges are really taken into account while preparing the budget estimates under these heads of expenditure. The third method is to look at the real per capita expenditures (at constant prices) for the social sector. All the three approaches are used to discuss aggregate social sector expenditure. The period of study is between two points of time. For inter-district analysis we have taken the three year average of 2004-07 as the first point of time and 2010-13 as the latest point of time.

A3. Health Infrastructure Index

Health infrastructure index is developed by taking into account the number of Sub-centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), number of beds and doctors. District-wise health infrastructure index is constructed for two time periods 2007-08 and 2012-13. The indicators used for the construction of infrastructure index and recommended norms are given as under.

Sl.no	Indicator	Norm
1	Sub-centres (SC)	One Per 5000 population
2	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	One Per 30,000 population
3	Beds	330 per 1,00,000 population (achievement of Kerala)
4	Doctors	One per 1000 population (WHO recommendation)

The *Sub-centre* is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. *PHC* is the first contact point between the village community and the Medical officer. The *PHCs* are envisaged to provide integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population. The norms for these two indicators are given in the guidelines provided by the *Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*. The *number of beds* in the secondary and tertiary level hospitals reveals the performance of the district in providing health infrastructure. This indicator is compared with Kerala - one of the best states in health infrastructure in India. In regard to the *number of doctors* we have used the norm recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The data on the number of SCs, PHCs, Hospital Beds and Doctors are obtained for the periods 2007-08 and 2012-13 from DLHS III and DLHS IV. The achievement of each district in meeting the requirement of each of these indicators is measured in comparison with the norms. The Health infrastructure index is arrived by taking the simple average of the percentage of achievement of all the indicators.

$$HII_j = \frac{1}{4} \Sigma (SC_j + PHC_j + Beds_j + Doctors_j) \text{ where,}$$

HII_j = Health Infrastructure Index in a district

SC_j = Percentage of achievement of a district in providing required Sub-centres according to the norm

PHC_j = Percentage of achievement of a district in providing required Primary Health Centres according to the norm

Beds_j = Percentage of achievement of a district in providing required number of beds according the norm

Doctors_j = Percentage of achievement of a district in providing required number of doctors according to the norm

The achievement of each indicator is measured by

Achievement of SCs = (Number of SCs / Required number of SCs according to the norm) *100

Achievement of PHCs = (Number of PHCs / Required number of PHCs according to the norm)* 100

Achievement of Beds = (Number of Beds / Required number of Beds according to the norm) * 100

Achievement of Doctors = (Number of Doctors / Required number of Doctors according to the norm) * 100

The *health supporting facilities index*, in addition to the *health infrastructure index*, is also constructed by taking the percentage of households having safe drinking water and toilet facility. The availability of drinking water facilities and access to toilet facilities for the households play a key role in the health of individuals as well as the community as a whole. The data regarding the percentage of households having safe drinking water and toilet facility are obtained from the 2001 and 2011 Census. The health support facility index is arrived at by taking the simple average of these two indicators.



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