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TELANGANA

ECONOMY

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TELANGANA ECONOMY

By

ACADEMIC TEAM OF BALU PUBLICATIONS

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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Best Literature Awardee by Telangana Govt.

Sources: Socio Economic Outlook 2014-15, Household Survey 2014, Census 2011



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TELANGANA ECONOMY

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PREFACE

I have great pleasure in placing this book before the aspirants of the groups and other services.

*In 2015, the TSPSC changed the pattern and syllabus of the Groups and other services respectively. In the changes, the scope of **INDIAN ECONOMY** and **TELANGANA ECONOMY** has been considerably increased. Hence, this new book is more relevant now and is aimed to meet the expanded needs of the aspirants.*

I firmly believe that this is now a very comprehensive and updated manual.

I welcome all constructive comments and concrete suggestions from the readers of this book.

K. Srinivas Chowhan.

ACHIEVEMENT OF SRINIVAS CHOWHAN

- *Best Literature Award - 2015 by
Telangana Govt.*
- *Telangana Ratna Award - 2014 by
International Foundation.*
- *He wrote more than 40 books*
- *As a trainer, who participated more than
7000 seminors on different topics in
various institutions.*
- *Worked as a associate professor in
various engineering colleges.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Telangana is the 29th state of India, formed on the 2nd of June 2014. The state has an area of 1,14,840 Sq.Km. and has a population of 3,52,86,757. The Telangana region was part of the Hyderabad state from Sept. 17th 1948 to Nov 1st 1956, until it was merged with Andhra state to form the Andhra Pradesh state.

After decades of movement for a separate State, Telangana was created by passing the AP State Reorganization Bill in both houses of Parliament. Telangana is surrounded by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the North, Karnataka in the West and Andhra Pradesh in the South and East directions. Major cities of the state include Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar.

The new State of Telangana, with a geographical area of 1,14,840 sq. kilometers and having a population of 3,51,93,978 (2011 census), is the twelfth largest State in terms of both area and the size of population in the country. The State is bordered by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the north, Karnataka in the west and Andhra Pradesh in the south and the east. The State is strategically located in the Deccan plateau in a semi arid region. The climate is predominantly hot and dry.

Two major perennial rivers, the Krishna and the Godavari passing through the State. The catchment area of the Godavari lying in the State is 79% and that of the Krishna is 68.5%. Despite large proportion of the catchment of these major rivers lying in the State, the present utilisation of these river waters in the State is low because of the neglect of the region in the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh.

POPULATION OF TELANGANA

The population of the State is predominantly rural with 61.33% of people residing in rural areas and the remaining 38.67% of people residing in urban areas. While the growth of total population in the State has moderated to 13.58% in the decade 2001 to 2011 from 18.77% in the preceding decade, the growth of the urban population has been witnessing a significant increase. Urban population in the State grew by 38.12% in the decade 2001 to 2011 as compared with 25.13% in the preceding decade. In sharp contrast, rural population in the State grew by a modest 2.13% as per the 2011 census. The growth of urban population is mainly on account of migration from Seemandhra region of the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh and partly on account of migration from within the State and other parts of the country. The capital city of Hyderabad, which is entirely urban, accounts for over 29% of the State's total urban population (2011). The rapid growth of urban population and its concentration mostly in the Hyderabad metropolitan area has stretched the urban infrastructure to the hilt.

Density of Population in Telangana

The density of population in the State ranges from the lowest of 170 per sq. kilometer in Adilabad district to the highest of 18,172 per sq. kilometers in Hyderabad district.

The districts of Adilabad, Khammam and Mahabubnagar have lower density of population of 170, 175 and 220 per sq. kilometer respectively, as compared with the State average of 307 per sq. kilometer.

Sex Ratio of Population in telangana

The sex ratio of the State, defined as the number of females per 1,000 males at 988 is higher than the national average of 943 in 2011. One distinguishing feature is that the sex ratio in the districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam is over 1,000. The sex ratio in the State has been witnessing an improvement from 967 in 1991 to 971 in 2001 and further to 988 in 2011. Despite a favourable sex

ratio of the total population, the sex ratio of children in the age group of 0-6 years is a matter of concern. The sex ratio of children declined from 957 in 2001 to 933 in 2011. The sex ratio of the SC population at 1,008 in 2011 is much higher than the state average of 988. With the exception of the districts of Rangareddy, Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar, in all the remaining seven districts of the State, the sex ratio of SC population is higher than 1000. The sex ratio of ST population at 980 is marginally lower than the state average but it is much higher in Adilabad (1003), Nizamabad (1017) and Khammam (1022).

Social Composition of Population in Telangana

The population of the State consists predominantly of backward classes and people belonging to the lower rung of the social ladder. Of the total population of the State, scheduled castes constitute 15.44% and the scheduled tribes 9.34%. The percentage of scheduled tribes population is higher than the national average of 8.60%. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of tribal population in total population from 2.81% in 1961 to 8.19% in 1981 and further to 9.34% in 2011. The increase is mainly on account of the inclusion of certain castes under the category of scheduled tribes.

Nearly 80% of the State's population consists of backward classes including SCs, STs, minorities and other backward classes. The higher percentage of backward classes in total population casts a greater responsibility on the State Government in terms of empowering and assisting them to come up to the level of other castes.

Intensive Household Survey (Samagra Kutumba Survey), AUG 29, 2014

The Government has taken up Intensive Household Survey (Samagra Kutumba Survey), 2014 that was completed in a day i.e. on 19.08.2014 all throughout the state. This was a unique exercise for data collection in the country. The objective is to have a single robust database of all the households of the State, by which the

End of Preview.

Rest of the book can be read @

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