



Socio-Economic Analysis Of Entrepreneurship In Telangana: A District-Wise Study

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Abstract:

This research paper presents a detailed socio-economic profiling of three districts—Medak, Sangareddy, and Siddipet—in the state of Telangana, India. The study examines key demographic and lifestyle factors such as age distribution, resource utilization for drinking water and cooking, educational status, earlier occupation, motivational factors for enterprise establishment, and finance sources. The data was collected from a sample of 200 individuals, providing insights into the distinctive characteristics and socio-economic dynamics of each district. The findings aim to contribute to informed policy-making and targeted interventions to foster local development.

Keywords: socio-economic profiling, age distribution, resource utilization, educational status, earlier occupation, motivational factors, finance sources,

Introduction:

Telangana's economic landscape is marked by dynamic growth, and understanding the district-wise socio-economic variations is essential for effective policy formulation. This study focuses on Medak, Sangareddy, and Siddipet districts, providing a comprehensive analysis of diverse parameters.

Methodology:

This quantitative study collected data from 200 entrepreneurs using structured surveys. Variables such as age, resource utilization, educational status, earlier occupation, motivational factors, and finance sources were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results:**Age Distribution:**

Table 1: Shows the Distribution of Age groups Among Districts Wise.

Districts	Age				Total
	Below 20 Years	21-40 Years	41-60 Years	Above 60 Years	
Medak	12	20	10	8	50
	24.0%	40.0%	20.0%	16.0%	100.0%
Sangareddy	38	39	9	14	100
	38.0%	39.0%	9.0%	14.0%	100.0%
Siddipet	19	19	5	7	50
	38.0%	38.0%	10.0%	14.0%	100.0%
Total	69	78	24	29	200
	34.5%	39.0%	12.0%	14.5%	100.0%

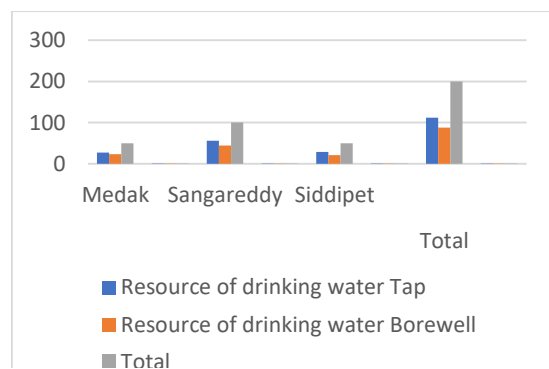
The table reveals that, the Sangareddy boasts the highest concentration of individuals in the prime entrepreneurial age group (21-40 years old) at 39%, while Medak has the youngest overall population with 24% falling below 20 years old.

The age distribution analysis reveals intriguing patterns among the districts. In Medak, there is a balanced distribution across age groups, whereas Sangareddy has a significant population in the 21-40 years bracket. Siddipet, on the other hand, has a higher proportion of individuals below 20 years, indicating a potentially youthful demographic.

Resource of Drinking Water:

Table 2: Shows the Distribution of Resource of drinking water groups Among Districts Wise

Districts	Resource of drinking water		Total
	Tap	Borewell	
Medak	27	23	50
	54.0%	46.0%	100.0%
Sangareddy	56	44	100
	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
Siddipet	29	21	50
	58.0%	42.0%	100.0%
Total	112	88	200
	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%



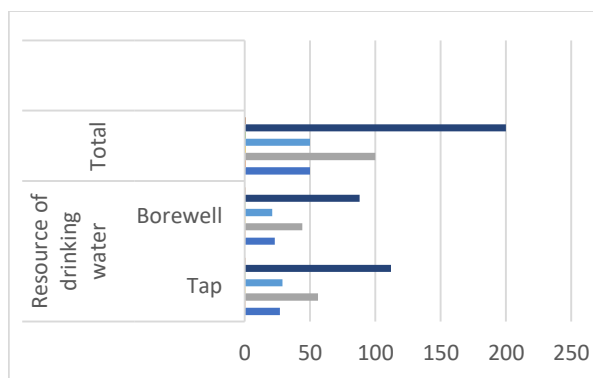
The table reveals that, the While all districts show similar overall percentages, there are slight variations: Siddipet boasts the highest tap water usage (58%), while Medak has the highest borewell dependence (46%).

Examining the resource utilization for drinking water and cooking, significant variations emerge. Medak relies evenly on tap and borewell water, while Sangareddy predominantly depends on tap water. Siddipet, however, exhibits a preference for borewell water.

Resource of Cooking:

Table 3: Shows the Distribution of Resource of Cooking Among Districts Wise

Districts	Resource of Cooking			Total
	Gas	Fire	Others	
Medak	31	19	0	50
	62.0%	38.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Sangareddy	70	10	20	100
	70.0%	10.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Siddipet	5	14	31	50
	10.0%	28.0%	62.0%	100.0%
Total	106	43	51	200
	53.0%	21.5%	25.5%	100.0%



The table reveals that, the Sangareddy relies overwhelmingly on gas for cooking (70%), while Medak depends heavily on fire (38%) and completely avoids "other" resources. Siddipet presents a contrasting picture with the highest usage of "other" resources (62%), followed by fire (28%) and significantly lower gas use (10%) compared to the other two districts.

In terms of cooking, gas is the dominant resource in Medak and Sangareddy, whereas Siddipet relies largely on fire and other methods.

Educational Status:

Table 4: Shows the Distribution of Educational Status Among Districts Wise

Districts	Educational Status					Total
	Matriculation	Under Graduation	Graduate	Masters	Any Other	
Medak	0	0	9	32	9	50
	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	64.0%	18.0%	100.0%
Sangareddy	9	12	26	43	10	100
	9.0%	12.0%	26.0%	43.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Siddipet	6	9	16	19	0	50
	12.0%	18.0%	32.0%	38.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	15	21	51	94	19	200
	7.5%	10.5%	25.5%	47.0%	9.5%	100.0%

The table reveals that, the Medak boasts the highest percentage of individuals with Masters degrees (64%) among all three districts, suggesting a strong concentration of highly educated residents. This could be due to factors like the presence of specific educational institutions or industries in the region.

The educational status distribution showcases the educational landscape of the districts. Medak and Sangareddy have a substantial number of individuals with Master's degrees, emphasizing a higher level of education. Siddipet, while also having a considerable proportion of Master's graduates, has a higher percentage of individuals with matriculation and under-graduation.

Earlier Occupation:

Table 5: Shows the Distribution of Earlier occupation Among Districts Wise

District	Earlier occupation				Total
	Regular employee	Agriculture	Daily wage worker	Others	
Medak	4	9	11	26	50
	8.0%	18.0%	22.0%	52.0%	100.0%
Sangareddy	21	25	30	24	100
	21.0%	25.0%	30.0%	24.0%	100.0%
Siddipet	12	9	16	13	50
	24.0%	18.0%	32.0%	26.0%	100.0%
Total	37	43	57	63	200
	18.5%	21.5%	28.5%	31.5%	100.0%

The table reveals that, the significant variation in the "Others" category across districts. Medak has the highest proportion of individuals falling into this category (52%), while Sangareddy and Siddipet have considerably lower percentages (24% and 26% respectively).

The earlier occupation distribution provides insights into the employment history of the respondents. Medak has a diverse occupational profile, with contributions from regular employees, those engaged in agriculture, daily wage workers, and others. Sangareddy exhibits a dominance of daily wage workers. Siddipet has a significant proportion of regular employees and daily wage workers.

Motivational Factors for Enterprise Establishment:

Table 6: Shows the Distribution of Motivational factors for the establishment of enterprise Among Districts Wise

Districts	Motivational factors for the establishment of enterprise						Total
	Ancestral	Family support	Success stories of entrepreneurs	Self-interest	Compulsion	Support of any other institutions	
Medak	4	16	11	19	0	0	50
	8.0%	32.0%	22.0%	38.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Sangareddy	21	25	30	18	0	6	100
	21.0%	25.0%	30.0%	18.0%	0.0%	6.0%	100.0%
Siddipet	18	8	11	0	9	4	50
	36.0%	16.0%	22.0%	0.0%	18.0%	8.0%	100.0%
Total	43	49	52	37	9	10	200
	21.5%	24.5%	26.0%	18.5%	4.5%	5.0%	100.0%

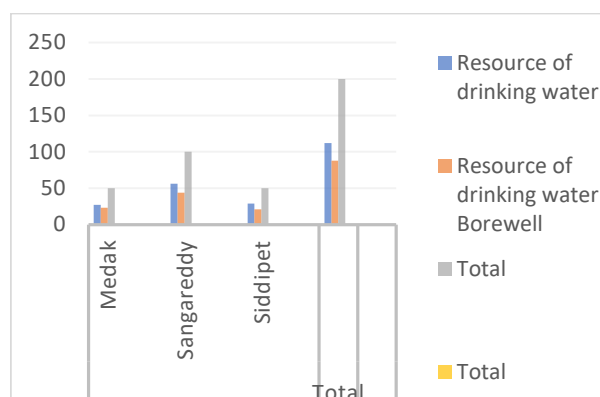
The table reveals that, the "Self-interest" tops the list in every district, accounting for 38% in Medak, 18% in Sangareddy, and even appearing entirely absent in the other options for Siddipet. This suggests that individual ambition and personal gain play a significant role in motivating entrepreneurship in these areas, potentially overshadowing factors like family support, ancestral influences, or external encouragement.

Understanding the factors motivating enterprise establishment is crucial for fostering entrepreneurship. Medak is driven by ancestral ties and family support, while Sangareddy draws inspiration from success stories and family support. Siddipet demonstrates a diverse range of motivational factors, including ancestral ties, family support, and compulsion.

Finance Source:

Table 7: Shows the Distribution of Finance Source Among Districts Wise

Districts	Finance Source			Total
	Loan	Others	Own	
Medak	32	10	8	50
	64.0%	20.0%	16.0%	100.0%
Sangareddy	67	20	13	100
	67.0%	20.0%	13.0%	100.0%
Siddipet	35	10	5	50
	70.0%	20.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Total	134	40	26	200
	67.0%	20.0%	13.0%	100.0%



The table reveals that, the A striking 67% of individuals in every district used loans as their primary funding source. This highlights the limited access to alternative funding options like personal savings or external investments. While all districts show similar dependence on loans, there are slight variations in other categories. Siddipet boasts the highest usage of own funds (10%) compared to Medak and Sangareddy (8% and 13% respectively).

The distribution of finance sources reveals the means through which entrepreneurs fund their ventures. Medak relies significantly on loans, Sangareddy balances between loans and own funds, and Siddipet predominantly utilizes loans.

Conclusion:

The study provides valuable insights into the socio-economic aspects of entrepreneurship in Medak, Sangareddy, and Siddipet. District-wise variations underscore the importance of tailored strategies for fostering entrepreneurial growth in specific regions.

Discussion:

The findings suggest that policies and support mechanisms should be customized to the distinct characteristics of each district. Localized interventions can harness existing resources and motivations, fostering a more sustainable and impactful entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Limitations:

While the study offers valuable insights, the focus on three districts may limit the generalizability of findings to the entire state of Telangana. Additionally, reliance on self-reported data introduces the possibility of respondent bias.

Implications:

Policymakers, local authorities, and support organizations can use the study's findings to inform targeted interventions. By understanding the unique socio-economic contexts, stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness of entrepreneurship development programs in Medak, Sangareddy, and Siddipet.

This research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on entrepreneurship and provides a foundation for further exploration into localized strategies for economic development in Telangana.

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