

A Study on Socio - Economic development of Women in Telangana State

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Abstract: Traditionally India had seen a woman as a member of the family or a group and not as an individual with an identity or right of her own. The principle of equality of women and men has been basic to traditional Indian thinking and the Hindu religious philosophy. The story of Indian women is best conceptualized in terms of India's ancient history and mythology going back about 4000 years. In modern times, its subjugation as a colony and regeneration since 1945 as a free and democratic secular country. The most important issues that formed the base of social reforms during the freedom struggle were the abolition of sati, widow remarriages, and restraint on child marriages and women's education. Thus, history tells us that the freedom struggle that interwoven around the question of gender equality, free India incorporated this principle in the constitution in 1950. The present paper is an attempt to the Socio-economic Development of Women in India and Telangana. The study confined that the discussion of SHGs and Social security schemes for socio-economic development of women in Telangana State.

Keywords: Status of Women, Socio-Economic development of women in Telangana.

INTRODUCTION:

In India, almost 50 per cent of the women population, so the development of the country depends on the half of women population. India would be a developed in the future without empowering its half population. Since independence, numbers of schemes have been launched to promote welfare and development of women in India. Although there have been various shifts in policy approaches in the last fifty years from the concept of 'Welfare' till the 70's to 'development' in the 80's and now to empowerment in the 90's, the department of women and child development has been implementing special programmes designed to improve the socioeconomic status of women. Each five year plan devotes a special section on the schemes and projects designed especially for women. Reservation of 33 per cent seats was made in all elected offices of the local bodies in rural and urban areas. The introduction of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution ensures women's participation in politics, at least the level of grass root democracy. It is an enabling provision for ensuring equity and justice.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY:

The main objective of this paper is To Study the status of women in Telangana State; To explain the socio-economic development of women in Telangana State; To analysis the government scheme and programmes. The present article confined that the status of women and examine the population of women, SHGs and Social security schemes for socio-economic development of women in Telangana State. The present paper based on empirical data, particularly related to Books, Newspapers, Articles, journals, government policies, discussion with political parties and internet to substantiate the reports.

WOMEN IN INDIA:

Some of the main acts for women socio-economic development in India, they are The parliament of India passed acts they are Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987; Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994; Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006; Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Protection) Act 2013, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015, etc. This act is the replacement earlier Indian juvenile delinquency law of 2000 (Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000) in order to reduce the juvenile age from 18 to 16 years in cases of heinous offenses.

After of Independence the Indian government gives highly priority to implement of women welfare schemes, in India. They are the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, the Indira Awas Yojana, the National Social Assistance Programme, the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Rashtriya Mahilakosh, the Development of women and children in Rural Areas, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Training for Rural Youth and Self Employment.

The above programmes are already implementing for socio-economic development of women in the states. Telangana is the 29th state of India, formed on the 2nd of June, 2014. The state has an area of 1, 12,007 Sq. Km and has a population of 3, 52, 86,757. The Telangana region was part of the Hyderabad state from September 17th 1948 to November 1st 1956, until it was merged with Andhra state to from the Andhra Pradesh state. Major cities of the state include Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizambad and Karimnagar. Recently, in 2016 delimitation of Districts in Telangana state has made 31 Districts, 116 towns, 6 Municipal Corporations and 42 Municipalities, Gram panchayats 8684 and 584 Revenue mandals. The present paper discussed that the women population in state, they are follows.

Table-1: District-wise Total Population and Total Women Population in Urban & Rural Areas of Telangana

Sl. no	Name of Districts	Total Population	Total Women Population	Per cent	Women Population			
					Urban	Per cent	Rural	Per cent
1	Adilabad	7,08,972	3,52,565	49.72	82,933	23.52	2,69,632	76.47
2	Bhadradi Kothagudem	10,69,261	5,36,871	50.21	1,71,500	31.94	3,65,371	68.05
3	Hydrabad	39,43,323	19,24,748	48.88	19,24,748	100	-	-
4	Jagithyal	9,85,417	5,01,338	50.87	1,10,783	22.09	3,90,555	77.90
5	Jangaon	5,66,376	2,82,728	49.91	34,871	11.62	2,47,857	87.66
6	Jayashakar	7,11,434	3,57,231	50.21	26,294	7.36	3,30,937	92.63
7	Jogulamba-Gadwal	6,09,990	3,00,716	49.29	31,242	10.38	2,69,474	89.61
8	KamaReddy	9,72,625	4,94,236	50.81	62,721	12.69	4,31,515	87.31
9	Karimnagar	10,05,711	5,01,091	49.82	1,53,278	30.58	3,47,813	69.41
10	Khammam	14,01,639	7,02,515	50.12	1,60,204	22.80	5,42,311	77.19
11	Kumuram Bheem (Asifabad)	5,15,812	2,57,615	49.94	43,754	16.98	2,13,861	83.01
12	Mahabubabad	7,74,549	3,86,491	51.19	38,848	10.05	3,47,643	89.94
13	Mahaboobnagar	14,86,772	7,41,676	49.88	1,53,307	20.67	5,88,369	79.33
14	Mancherial	8,07,037	3,98,765	49.41	1,73,549	43.52	2,25,216	56.47
15	Medak	7,67,428	3,88,774	50.65	30,291	7.7	3,58,483	92.20
16	Medchal-Malkajgiri	24,60,095	12,03,212	48.90	1,10,1935	91.58	1,01,277	8.41
17	Nagarkurnool	8,61,766	4,23,780	49.17	42,981	10.14	3,80,799	89.85
18	Nalgonda	16,18,416	8,00,110	49.43	1,83,426	22.92	6,16,684	77.07
19	Nirmal	7,09,418	3,62,697	51.12	75,729	20.87	2,86,968	79.12
20	Nizambad	15,71,022	8,02,545	51.08	2,33,847	29.13	5,68,698	70.86
21	Peddapalli	7,95,332	3,96,007	49.79	1,49,740	37.81	2,46,267	62.18
22	Rajanna Sirisilla	5,52,037	2,77,928	50.34	58,574	21.07	2,19,354	78.92
23	RangaReddy	24,26,243	11,82,276	48.72	6,81,959	57.68	5,00,317	42.31
24	Sangareddy	15,27,628	7,50,393	49.12	2,57,570	34.32	4,92,823	65.67
25	Siddipet	10,12,065	5,07,924	50.18	69,786	13.73	4,38,138	86.26
26	Suryapet	10,99,560	5,48,581	49.89	86,256	15.72	4,62,330	84.27
27	Vikarabad	9,27,140	4,63,790	50.02	62,514	13.47	4,01,276	86.52
28	Wanaparthy	5,77,758	2,82,925	48.96	44,983	35.89	2,37,942	84.10
29	Warangal Rural	7,18,537	3,58,222	49.85	24,596	6.8	3,33,626	93.13
30	Warangal Urban	10,80,858	5,39,557	49.91	3,69,037	68.39	1,70,520	31.60
31	Yadadri Bhuvangiri	7,39,448	3,64,729	49.32	60,769	16.66	3,03,960	83.33
Total		3,50,03,674	1,73,92,041	49.68	67,02,025	38.53	1,06,90,016	61.46

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, 2017, Govt. of Telangana State and 2011 Census Govt. of India.

The present study discussed that the women population in the state. The total population of the state 3, 50, 03,674 corers among these 1, 73, 92, 041, belongs to women population i.e. 49.68 per cent in the state, the highest percentage of women was in Mahabubabad 51.19 per cent and lowest in RangaReddy 48.72 per cent. Apart from Mahabubabad, Nirmal, Nizambad, Jagithyal, KamaReddy, Medak, Rajannasirisilla, JayashankarBhupalapalle, BhadradiKothagudem, Siddiper, Khammam and Vikarabad are the 11 other Districts in which the women's constitute more than 31 per cent of the total women population in the state. the major Districts in terms of this proportion in descending order are, Mahabubabad 51.19 per cent, Nirmal 51.12 per cent, Nizambad 51.08 per cent, Jagithyal 50.87 per cent, Kamareddy 50.81 per cent, Medak 50.65 per cent, RajannaSirisilla 50.34 per cent, JayashankarBhupalapelly, BhadradiKothagudem together 50.21 per cent, Siddipet 50.18 per cent, Khammam 50.12 per cent and Vikarabad 50.02 per cent, remaing 19 Districts are below 50 per cent of the total women population in the state. Therefore, the total women population in the state i.e. 49.68 per cent, among these 38.53 per cent of women living in urban areas, as well as 61.46 per cent of women living in rural areas (See table-1).

The present study confined that the government schemes and programmes for women beneficiaries in District wise of the state. (See table-2)

Table-2: District-wise Total Women Population and Types of Beneficiaries in Telangana State

Sl. No	Name of Districts	Total Women Population	Types of Women Beneficiaries in Urban&Rural				Total Women Beneficiaries	Per cent
			SHGs Member	Widows	Beedi Works	Single Women		
1	Adilabad	3,52,565	1,16,773	28,570	5,472	1,826	1,52,571	43.27
2	Bhadradi Kothagudem	5,36,871	1,96,083	45,744	2	5,116	2,46,945	45.99
3	Hydrabad	19,24,748	4,33,618	89,361	48	6,006	5,29,033	27.48
4	Jagithyal	5,01,338	2,04,030	40,665	89,143	4,296	3,38,134	67.44
5	Jangaon	2,82,728	1,33,594	26,759	2,010	1,580	1,63,943	57.98
6	Jayashakar	3,57,231	1,57,205	36,956	129	2,489	1,96,779	55.08
7	Jogulamba- Gadwal	3,00,716	86,845	28,213	54	1,963	1,17,075	38.93
8	KamaReddy	4,94,236	1,88,516	49,117	37,168	4,263	2,79,064	56.46
9	Karimnagar	5,01,091	1,97,088	32,820	9,168	3,157	2,42,233	48.34
10	Khammam	7,02,515	2,93,329	62,967	0	7,626	3,63,922	51.80
11	Kumuram Bheem (Asifabad)	2,57,615	85,197	20,272	48	2,544	1,08,061	41.94
12	Mahabubabad	3,86,491	1,69,221	39,805	13	2,803	2,11,842	54.81
13	Mahaboobnagar	7,41,676	2,32,152	74,210	3,019	7,073	3,16,454	42.66
14	Mancherial	3,98,765	1,51,391	38,268	2,242	2,423	1,94,324	48.73
15	Medak	3,88,774	1,44,132	42,069	9,542	4,029	1,99,772	51.38
16	Medchal-Malkajgiri	12,03,212	98,156	49,797	141	4,383	1,52,477	12.67
17	Nagarkurnool	4,23,780	1,49,745	42,804	25	3,612	1,96,186	46.29
18	Nalgonda	8,00,110	3,41,701	74,429	0	6,661	3,88,142	48.51
19	Nirmal	3,62,697	1,42,863	37,279	62,991	1,921	2,45,054	67.56
20	Nizambad	8,02,545	3,06,425	70,612	96,567	9,891	4,83,495	60.24
21	Peddapalli	3,96,007	1,55,255	28,251	691	2,123	1,86,320	47.05
22	Rajanna Sirisilla	2,77,928	1,28,072	22,089	43,435	1,804	1,9,5400	70.30
23	RangaReddy	11,82,276	2,47,073	75,063	16	5,456	6,27,608	27.71
24	Sangareddy	7,50,393	2,29,932	61,889	87	6,260	2,98,168	39.73
25	Siddipet	5,07,924	2,24,261	49,131	34,391	3,153	3,10,936	61.21
26	Suryapet	5,48,581	2,16,028	54,092	0	6,483	2,76,603	50.42
27	Vikarabad	4,63,790	1,56,770	48,773	44	4,551	2,10,138	45.30
28	Wanaparthy	2,82,925	1,03,404	27,193	1,002	2,576	1,34,175	47.42
29	Warangal Rural	3,58,222	1,70,530	34,607	2,038	2,404	2,09,579	58.50
30	Warangal Urban	5,39,557	2,24,305	40,942	7,121	2,361	2,74,729	50.91
31	Yadadri Bhuvangiri	3,64,729	1,61,895	31,992	908	2,521	1,97,316	54.09
Total		1,73,92,041	58,45,589	14,04,739	4,07,515	1,23,294	77,81,137	44.74

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, 2017, Govt. of Telangana State

The present study discussed that the socio-economic development of women in the state, the total number of women population 1, 73, 92,041 corers among these women population 58, 45,589 i.e. 32.61 per cent are SHGs members in the state. They are serving the purpose of saving, credit, linkage with banks, market, production, employment etc. The most of the SHGs are getting funds from government schemes. Apart from these the government of Telangana provide the social security schemes for women i.e. widows 14,04,739 (8.7 per cent), Beediworkers 4,07,515 (2.34 per cent) and Single women 1,23,294 (0.7 per cent) of total women population of the state. Therefore, the total of 77, 81,137 women population are depending from government of benefits i.e. 44.74 per cent. The present study confined that the socio-economic development of women in the state, most of the women are benefiting from government scheme and programmes like SHGs loans, SC/ST/BC/Minority loans, social security pension like widow, beedi works, and single women. The districts wise detailed women beneficiaries in the state they are follows.

1. Adilabad: the district called as Telangana Kashmir, the total population of the district 7, 08,972. Among these the women population 3, 52,565(49.72 per cent) of the total population of the state, among these 1,16,733 women population as SHGs members, 28,570 widows, 5,472 Beedi works, 1,826 single women, the total number of beneficiaries 1,52,571, i.e.43.27 per cent are depending from government schemes and programmes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.72 per cent of women population in the district among these 43.27 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 87 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

2. BhadradiKothagudem: The total population of the district 10, 69,261 among these 5, 36,871 are women population i.e. 50.21 per cent. Among these 1, 96,083 women population as SHGs members, 45,744 widows, 2 Beedi Works and 5,116 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 2, 46,945, i.e. 45.99 per cent are depending from government schemes and programmes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.21 per cent of women population in the district among these 45.99 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 91 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

3. **Hyderabad:** the capital of the state and the District covered with total urban area. The total population of the district 39, 43,323 among these 19, 24,748 are women population i.e. 48.88 per cent. Among these 4,33,618 women population as SHGs members, 89361 widows, 48 Beedi Works and 6,006 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 5,29,033, i.e.27.48 per cent are depending from government schemes and programmes in the district. Therefore, the total 48.88 per cent of women population in the district among these 27.48 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 56 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

4. **Jagithyal:** The total population of the district 9, 85,417 among these 5, 01,338 are women population i.e. 50.87 per cent. Among these 2,04,030 women population as SHGs members, 40,665 widows, 89,143 Beedi Works and 4,296 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 3,38,134, i.e.67.44 per cent are depending from government schemes and programmes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.87 per cent of women population in the district among these 67.44 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 75 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

5. **Jangaon:** The total population of the district 5, 66,376 among these 2, 82,728 are women population i.e. 49.91 per cent. Among these 1,33,594 women population as SHGs members, 26,759 widows, 2,010 Beedi Works and 1,580 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 1,63,943, i.e.57.98 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.91 per cent of women population in the district among these 57.98 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 86 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

6. **JayashakarBhupalapelli:** The total population of the district 7, 11,434 among these 3, 57,231 are women population i.e. 50.21 per cent. Among these 1,57,205 women population as SHGs members, 36,956 widows, 129 Beedi Works and 2,489 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 1,96,779, i.e.55.08 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.21 per cent of women population in the district among these 55.08 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 91 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

7. **JogulambaGadwal:** The total population of the district 6, 09,990 among these 3, 00,716 are women population i.e. 49.29 per cent. Among these 86,845 women population as SHGs members, 28,213 widows, 54 Beedi Works and 1,963 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 1, 17,075, i.e.38.93 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.29 per cent of women population in the district among these 38.93 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 78 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

8. **KamaReddy:** The total population of the district 9, 72,625 among these 4, 94,236 are women population i.e. 50.81 per cent. Among these 1,88,516 women population as SHGs members, 49,117 widows, 37,168 Beedi Works and 4,263 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 2,79,064, i.e.56.46 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.81 per cent of women population in the district among these 56.46 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 89 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

9. **Karimnagar:** The total population of the district 10, 05,711 among these 5, 01,091 are women population i.e. 49.82 per cent. Among these 1,97,088 women population as SHGs members, 32,820 widows, 9,168 Beedi Works and 3,157 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 2,42,233, i.e.48.34 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.82 per cent of women population in the district among these 48.34 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 97 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

10. **Khammam:** The total population of the district 14, 01,639 among these 7, 02,515 are women population i.e. 50.12 per cent. Among these 2,93,329 women population as SHGs members, 62,967 widows, 0 Beedi Works and 7,626 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 3,63,922, i.e.51.80 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.12 per cent of women population in the district among these 51.80 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 96 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

11. **Kumuram Bheem (Asifabad):** The total population of the district 5, 15,812 among these 2, 57,615 are women population i.e. 49.94 per cent. Among these 85,197 women population as SHGs members, 20,272 widows, 48 Beedi Works and 2,544 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 1, 08,061, i.e.41.94 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.94 per cent of women population in the district among these 41.94 per cent of women getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 83 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

12. **Mahabubabad:** The total population of the district 7, 74,549 among these 3, 86,491 are women population i.e. 51.19 per cent. Among these 1,69,221 women population as SHGs members, 39,805 widows, 13 Beedi Works and 2,803 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 2,11,842, i.e.54.81 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 51.19 per cent of women population in the district, among these 54.81 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 93 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

13. **Mahaboobnagar:** The total population of the district 14, 86,772 among these 7, 41,676 are women population i.e. 49.88 per cent. Among these 2,32,152 women population as SHGs members, 74,210 widows, 3,019 Beedi Works and 7,073 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 3,16,454, i.e. 42.66 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.88 per cent of women population in the district among these 42.66 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 85 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

14. **Mancherial:** The total population of the district 8, 07,037 among these 3, 98,765 are women population i.e. 49.41 per cent. Among these 1,51,391 women population as SHGs members, 38,268 widows, 2,242 Beedi Works and 2,423 Single women, the total number of beneficiaries 1,94,324, i.e.48.73 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.41 per cent of women population in the district among these 48.73 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 98 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

15. **Medak:** The total population of the district 7, 67,428 among these 3, 88,774 are women population i.e. 50.65 per cent. Among these 1,44,132 women population as SHGs members, 42,069 widows, 9,542 Beedi Works and 4,029 Single women, the

total number of beneficiaries 1,99,772, i.e.51.38 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.65 per cent of women population in the district among these 51.38 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 98 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

16. Medchal-Malkajgiri: The total population of the district 24, 60,095 among these 12, 03,212 are women population i.e. 48.90 per cent. Among these 98,156 women population as SHGs members, 49,797 widows, 141 Beedi Works and 4,383 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 1,52,477, i.e.12.67 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 48.90 per cent of women population in the district among these 12.67 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 25 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

17. Nagarkurnool: The total population of the district 8, 61,766 among these 4, 23,780 are women population i.e. 49.17 per cent. Among these 1,49,745 women population as SHGs members, 42,804 widows, 25 Beedi Works and 3,612 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 1,96,186, i.e.46.29 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.17 per cent of women population in the district among these 46.29 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 94 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

18. Nalgonda: The total population of the district 16, 18,416 among these 8, 00,110 are women population i.e. 49.43 per cent. Among these 3,41,701 women population as SHGs members, 74,429 widows, 0 Beedi Works and 6,661 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 3,88,142, i.e.48.51 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.43 per cent of women population in the district among these 48.51 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 98 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

19. Nirmal: The total population of the district 7, 09,418 among these 3, 62,697 are women population i.e. 51.12 per cent. Among these 1,42,863 women population as SHGs members, 37,279 widows, 62,991 Beedi Works and 1,921 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 2,45,054, i.e.67.56 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 51.12 per cent of women population in the district among these 67.56 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 75 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

20. Nizamabad: The total population of the district 15, 71,022 among these 8, 02,545 are women population i.e. 51.08 per cent. Among these 3,06,425 women population as SHGs members, 70,612 widows, 96,567 Beedi Works and 9,891 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 4,83,495, i.e.60.24 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 51.08 per cent of women population in the district among these 60.24 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 84 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

21. Peddapalli: The total population of the district 7, 95,332 among these 3, 96,007 are women population i.e. 49.79 per cent. Among these 1,55,255 women population as SHGs members, 28,251 widows, 691 Beedi Works and 2,123 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 1,86,320, i.e.47.05 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.79 per cent of women population in the district among these 47.05 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 94 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

22. Rajanna Sirrisilla: The total population of the district 5, 52,037 among these 2, 77,928 are women population i.e. 50.34 per cent. Among these 1,28,072 women population as SHGs members, 22,089 widows, 43,435 Beedi Works and 1,804 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 1,95,400, i.e.70.30 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.34 per cent of women population in the district among these 70.30 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 71 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

23. Ranga Reddy: The total population of the district 24, 26,243 among these 11, 82,276 are women population i.e. 48.72 per cent. Among these 2,47,073 women population as SHGs members, 75,063 widows, 16 Beedi Works and 5,456 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 3,27,608, i.e.27.71 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 48.72 per cent of women population in the district among these 27.71 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 56 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

24. Sangareddy: The total population of the district 15, 27,628 among these 7, 50,393 are women population i.e. 49.12 per cent. Among these 2,29,932 women population as SHGs members, 61,889 widows, 87 Beedi Works and 6,260 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 2,98,168, i.e.39.73 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.12 per cent of women population in the district among these 39.73 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 80 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

25. Siddipet: The total population of the district 10, 12,065 among these 5, 07,924 are women population i.e. 50.18 per cent. Among these 2,24,261 women population as SHGs members, 49,131 widows, 34,391 Beedi Works and 3,153 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 3,10,936, i.e.61.21 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.18 per cent of women population in the district among these 61.21 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 81 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

26. Suryapet: The total population of the district 10, 99,560 among these 5, 48,581 are women population i.e. 49.89 per cent. Among these 2,16,028 women population as SHGs members, 54,092 widows, 0 Beedi Works and 6,483 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 2,76,603, i.e.50.42 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.89 per cent of women population in the district among these 50.42 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 98 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

27. Vikarabad: The total population of the district 9, 27,140 among these 4, 63,790 are women population i.e. 50.02 per cent. Among these 1,56,770 women population as SHGs members, 48,773 widows, 44 Beedi Works and 4,551 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 2,10,138, i.e.45.30 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 50.02 per cent of women population in the district among these 45.30 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 90 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

28. Wanaparthi: The total population of the district 5, 77,758 among these 2, 82,925 are women population i.e. 48.96 per cent. Among these 1,03,404 women population as SHGs members, 27,193 widows, 1,002 Beedi Works and 2,576 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 1,34,175, i.e.47.42 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 48.96 per cent of women population in the district among these 47.42 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 96 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

29. Warangal Rural: The total population of the district 7, 18,537 among these 3, 58,222 are women population i.e. 49.85 per cent. Among these 1,70,530 women population as SHGs members, 34,607 widows, 2,038 Beedi Works and 2,404 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 2,09,579, i.e.58.50 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.85 per cent of women population in the district among these 58.50 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 85 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

30. Warangal Urban: The total population of the district 10, 80,858 among these 5, 39,557 are women population i.e. 49.91 per cent. Among these 2,24,305 women population as SHGs members, 40,942 widows, 7,121 Beedi Works and 2,361 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 2,74,729, i.e.50.91 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.91 per cent of women population in the district among these 50.91 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 98 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

31. Yadadri Bhuvangiri: The total population of the district 7, 39,448 among these 3, 64,729 are women population i.e. 49.32 per cent. Among these 1,61,895 women population as SHGs members, 31,992 widows, 908 Beedi Works and 2,521 Single women the total number of beneficiaries 1,97,316, i.e.54.09 per cent are depending from government schemes in the district. Therefore, the total 49.32 per cent of women population in the district among these 54.09 per cent of women's are getting economic benefits from the government, i.e. 91 per cent of the women are benefited in the district.

According to these scheme and programmes in the state 77, 81,137, i.e. 44.74 per cent of the women are getting socio-economic benefits from the government of Telangana state. The study to discuss the above scheme and programmes of the government, apart from the Telangana state women co-operative development corporation maintaining 5 women hostel in Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizambabad, Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar, the total strength of 280 women's, Home for Aged at Hyderabad, the total strength 30 women's, Home for collegiate girls at Warangal and Hyderabad, the total strength of women's 60, Service homes Warangal and Hyderabad, the total strength of women's 210, Rescue homes at Hyderabad, the total strength of women's 30, and State homes at Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad, the total strength of women's 100, the total 710 women are benefiting from government schemes and programmes in the state.

CONCLUSION:

This has resulted in the formation of large number of scheme and programmes of women development. Particularly, socio economic development of women focused on the problem of achieving democratic rights for women, achieving equal rights with that of men and ensuring their legitimate share in the process of development and power structure, within the bounds of the existing socio-economic framework. Women's identity as independent individual human beings within the family and in the Piety outside the family, In the last few years there has- been a significant increase in the percentage of women participating in economic activities, although this involvement is till limited in many developing countries. Moreover, wherever women are included in economic activities or employment they are being discriminated is not compensated adequately. The significance of receiving adequate compensation is to be viewed in terms of the economic independence that gives to women. Once established, the status of women rises, and there is an increased say in decision-making. Macroeconomic policies should encourage employment of women availability of information to women about employment or self-employment opportunities and other incentives to increase their participation in productive activities.

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