



Government of Telangana

Economic Development of Telangana@Ten

(A Role Model for Inclusive and Sustainable Economy)



Directorate of
Economics and Statistics
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Govt. of Telangana

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Introduction

After a 6-decade long relentless struggle, Telangana was constituted as a separate state on the 2nd of June, 2014. Despite being the youngest state in the country, what it has managed to achieve in the brief period, since its formation is nothing short of extraordinary. This was made possible through the incisive and decisive leadership of the Hon'ble CM Sri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, who vowed to turn the ailing region into a glorious story of success.

Situation at the Formation of the State :

At the time of formation, what the state received as legacy was a host of challenges cutting across different sectors:

1. 9 out of the 10 districts in the state were then covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).
2. The twelfth Five-Year Plan document by the Planning Commission categorised two districts in the state -- Khammam and Mahbubnagar --as 'Most Hungry'.
3. The agriculture and allied sectors which support nearly 46% of the state's population were mired in distress driving farmers to suicides. The number of farmers committing suicide was the second highest among all the states as per the data published by the National Crime Records Bureau, Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. Prior to formation of Telangana State, there was a severe Power crisis. The Peak Demand was short by 2,700 MW, resulting in Power cuts of 4 to 8 hours daily. Due to the Power shortage a Two day Power holiday to industries was being implemented forcing the industrial units to operate only for a few days in a week and that too in shifts.
5. The revenue growth potential of the state was very limited since a majority of the districts were economically backward.
6. Telangana's performance in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), In the two years preceding state formation, Telangana region's average rate of growth of GSDP, at 12.1%, was 1.3 percentage points less than India's average rate of growth of GDP.

Growth after formation of the State

As the new Government took charge, it focussed all its energy on remedying the situation by reinventing and reorienting Telangana instead of dwelling on the challenges it had inherited. Sri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana, weaved an inspirational story of triumph by transforming the state through optimal utilization of all the available resources. His goal-oriented vision, unrelenting efforts, and constant persistence have translated into success, as is evident from data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The details of achievements are as follows:



Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

The State Domestic Product (SDP) is the most important economic indicator which measures the value of all final goods and services produced within state boundaries in a year, reflects the remarkable progress. The SDP and other related macroeconomic aggregates are useful to meet the financial requirement of the Government, apart from Planning and policy formulations.

The Finance department prepares a Macro Economic Framework Statement and Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement, every year, based on the SDP estimates for placing before the Legislatures at the time of Budget Sessions as part of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. This Act stipulates the responsibility of the State Government to ensure prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in Fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with Fiscal sustainability, greater transparency in Fiscal operations of the Government. The Ministry of Finance, GOI will communicate the annual borrowing ceilings to the States based on their GSDP estimates.

After the state's formation, however, growth in Telangana has consistently outpaced growth in the country, and the gap has widened with each successive year. In the year of state formation itself, Telangana achieved a 1 percentage point higher growth rate of GSDP than India's GDP. On an average, in the period post 2014-15, Telangana has grown at 12.5% -- 2 percentage points higher than India's average growth rate of 10.5%.

While India's GDP increased by only 118.2% from 2014-15 to 2022-23, Telangana achieved a 155.7% increase in the GSDP value during the same period, making it the 2nd ranking state in terms of the overall GSDP increase during this period. What is noteworthy is that Telangana's average growth in this period was amongst the best in the country.

In achieving this, the state surpassed all its neighbouring states -- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu – with which it shares similarity in socio-economic circumstances along with geographical proximity.

By consistently outperforming the country, the state's share in national GDP increased from 4.1% in 2014-15 to 4.8% in 2022-23, despite its share in the national population remaining constant at 2.9% throughout this period.

Not only have the Government's measures transformed the state from being economically deprived to becoming financial abundant, but also, it has ensured that the benefits of this stupendous growth reach every household in the state.

Per Capita Income (PCI)

In terms of the Per Capita Income (PCI), which is a broad measure of the standard of living of the population, Telangana's performance has been exceptional. In the year prior to state formation, the average citizen of the state earned an income of Rs. 1,12,162, while the average Indian citizen earned



an income of Rs. 79,118, thus implying that an average Telangana citizen was earning Rs. 33,044 more than an average Indian citizen. In 2022-23, the average Telangana citizen earned an income of Rs. 3,08,732 -- Rs. 1,36,732 more than the income of an average Indian citizen (Rs. 1,72,000).

Importantly however, not only is the state's Per Capita Income higher than the national average, but also, it has been growing at a higher rate than the national average. In the 2 years prior to state formation, Telangana region had an average growth rate of PCI of 10.9%, which was 0.8% lower than the national PCI growth rate (11.7%). Since state formation, however, Telangana's PCI has grown at an average rate of 12.1% in comparison to India's average PCI growth rate of 9.2%.

In the period 2014-15 to 2022-23, the average incomes of the citizens of Telangana grew at a significantly higher average rate than that of citizens in other states. Telangana was the top-ranking state in terms of the average growth rate of PCI in this period. The exceptional growth of Per Capita Income achieved by the state has translated into a high absolute value of the PCI in Telangana. The state ranked 1st among the 16 states with data availability in terms of the Per Capita Income in 2022-23 (AE), implying that the state's citizens earned the highest income amongst citizens from other 16 states.

Telangana surpassed 8 states in a span of 9 years, moving from 10th position in the year of state formation to become the top ranking Non-Special Category (NSC) state in terms of Per Capita Income in 2022-23.

What's truly remarkable is that wealth is not concentrated in the hands of a few in Telangana state. As per the NFHS 2019-21 report, the state ranks 1st among all states (along with Tamil Nadu and Kerala) in terms of equitable income distribution, with a Gini coefficient of 0.10.

Sectoral highlights

The extraordinary overall growth achieved by Telangana has been attained on account of its remarkable performance in the 3 key sectors that contribute to any economy – Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Industries (including mining and quarrying) and Services sector.

1. Agriculture & Allied Sectors

The 'Agriculture & Allied Sectors', which are the backbone of rural Telangana, and employ more than 46% of the population of the state, achieved a notable improvement in their growth rate since state formation. While Telangana started out with a negative 0.7% growth rate in the 'Agriculture & Allied Sectors' in 2014-15, it managed to revolutionize these sectors, attaining exemplary growth rates of 37.0% and 13.3% even during the pandemic years of 2019-20 and 2020-21. The robust growth achieved by the Agriculture and Allied sectors during the pandemic and after continued in 2022-23 as well. The sector grew by 15.7% in 2022-23. Telangana's Agriculture and Allied sector has, in fact, been on an upward growth path for the past nine years, with its growth rate increasing by 16.4 percentage points from 2014-15 to 2022-23. During the period 2014-15 to 2022-23, the sector grew at an average rate of 12.8% in Telangana, whereas the average growth rate of the sector in the country as a whole during this period was only 10.0%.



Since the formation of the State, the Government has prioritised the growth of the Agriculture sector through various initiatives such as the Rythu Bandhu scheme (investment support), the construction of new major and medium irrigation projects, 24x7 free power to Agriculture, Mission Kakatiya, promotion of livestock and fisheries, sheep distribution scheme, etc., These initiatives have led to an increase in the share of Agriculture and Allied sectors in the total current-price GSV of the state— from 16.3% in 2014-15 to 18.8% in 2022-23.

Assured irrigation is the main input for the crops as it protects the farmers in poor monsoons and leads to an increase in the production and productivity of the crops. During the period 2014-15 to 2022-23, the Government has incurred an amount of Rs 1.61 lakh crore on irrigation projects in the State. Due to this considerable investment by the Government, the Gross Irrigated Area (GIA) has significantly increased by 117% (from 62.48 lakh acres in 2014-15 to 135 lakh acres in 2021-22). This impressive growth in irrigated area has resulted in an increase in paddy production by 342% between 2015-16 and 2021-22 (from 45.71 lakh MTs to 202 lakh MTs) and the State has emerged as the second largest supplier of Paddy to the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The Telangana Civil Supplies Corporation Limited has purchased huge quantities of paddy in the last 7 years ensuring the Minimum Support Price, benefitting lakhs of farmers. Similarly, Cotton production has been increased by 33% from 18.85 lakh MTs in 2015-16 to 25.08 lakh MTs in 2021-22.

The Government is also actively supporting a transition to demand-driven and commercial agriculture which will provide a sustainable increase in incomes to farmers. In this regard, the State has emerged as one of the high-potential states for Oil Palm cultivation and stands sixth in the country in terms of the area under oil-palm cultivation (68,440 acres), second in the production of Fresh fruit Bunch, and 1st in the Oil Extraction Rate (OER) in India (19.32% share).

To support Oil Palm cultivation in the State, the Government is providing assistance for taking up oil palm cultivation with 50% assistance on mechanisation tools. It is also planning to take up 20 lakh acres under Oil Palm in a mission mode as part of crop diversification. A total of 11 companies are now operating in the state and they have established 30 nurseries with a capacity to raise 2.67 crore Oil Palm seedlings.

Another notable outcome which would help farmers boost their incomes is the famous Tander red gram bagging a Geographical Indication (GI) tag. It is the 16th product from Telangana to get a GI tag and this process was facilitated by Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agriculture University (JNTSAU).

Highlights

- The farm sector plays a key role in strengthening the national economy, improving inclusive growth, ensuring sustainable development, and dealing with climate change. Poverty reduction can take place with investment in agriculture, with a focus on improved agricultural practice. These practices include improving the efficacy of farmland by halting and reversing deteriorating soil health; encouraging crop diversification; promoting the usage of certified seeds; practicing sustainable water management with rainwater harvesting and preservation of rainwater; developing local agricultural marketing and using technology.



- Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries sectors' Gross Value Added (Current Prices) to the state economy has seen a CAGR of 14.1% from Rs. 76,123 crores in 2014-15 to Rs. 2,17,983 crores in 2022-23 (AE) and during the same period the sector CAGR at all India level is 10.1%.
- A significant portion of this growth was driven by the crops sub-sector, currently crops accounts for 49.7% of the overall sector GSVa at Current Prices, followed by livestock at 43.6%, fishing and aquaculture at 3.4%, forestry and logging sector stood at 3.3% in 2022-23 (AE).
- As per 20th livestock census-2019, Telangana ranks first place in the sheep population. The sheep population has seen an increase of 48.51% between 2012 to 2019 (12.8 million in 2012 to 19.1 million in 2019). Telangana stands at 3rd in egg production, 5th in meat production and 13th position in milk production during 2021-22.

Under the Rythu Bandhu Scheme:

As part of agriculture investment support, cumulatively, the Government disbursed Rs. 65,192 crores (from Vanakalam 2018-Vanakalam 2022) to 65 lakh beneficiaries (in Vanakalam 2022). Of these, 53% belong to the BC category, around 13% each belong to SC and ST categories, and 'Others' constitute around 21% of the beneficiaries.

Under the Rythu Bima Scheme:

From 2018-19 onwards, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs. 4,771 Crores and transferred the amount to the 95,416 bereaved families.

Irrigation Area:

The efforts of the Government to improve irrigation facilities by commissioning new projects and improving old irrigation infrastructure have been successful and begun to pay off. The gross irrigated area of all crops increased by 117% between 2014-15 (from 62.48 lakh acres) and 2021-22 (to 135 lakh acres).

2. Industrial Sector

Industrialization has played a crucial role in bringing about economic development and in raising the productivity of the economy across nations worldwide. Industrialization opens numerous avenues for employing surplus labour, thereby lifting economic stagnation. Industrialization also leads to technological advancement and results in the overall progress of society and therefore it must be focused upon to achieve developmental goals.

Business-friendly policies and the proactive measures taken by the government to facilitate business have created a conducive environment that has spurred industrial growth in the state. In the year 2022-23, the industrial sector's contribution to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices is estimated at 19.0%.



The Industrial sector in Telangana, after experiencing a robust recovery from the pandemic in 2021-22, grew at 9.5% in 2022-23. The growth rate of the Industrial sector in Telangana, as in the case of India, was lower in 2022-23 than in 2021-22. This decrease can be attributed to a host of factors such as the unstable world economic scenario and disturbance in global supply chains due to the Russia-Ukraine war, China's zero COVID policy, & high inflation and interest rates. However, Telangana experienced a much smaller decline in the growth rate of the sector in 2022-23 (6.7 percentage points) as compared to the decline experienced at the national level (9.4 percentage points).

Highlights

- According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21, 'Manufacturing' sub-sector employing 10.95% and 'Construction' sub-sector employing 8.82% of the total working population are the two major sub-sectors that have led to maximum employment creation in the state.
- In 2022-23 (upto January 2023), TS-iPASS has approved 2518 units bringing in new investments worth Rs. 20,237 crore.
- During 2021-22, merchandise goods worth Rs. 81,971 crore were exported by the state. Pharmaceutical goods and Organic Chemicals constituted 57.31% of the total goods exported. The USA was the largest importer of goods from Telangana, importing over 28.13% of all exports by value.
- Telangana was included in the Top Achievers category in the latest edition (2020) of Ease of Doing Business rankings which were recently announced in 2022 and since 2016 it has been consistently ranked among the top 3 states in India.
- In the Export Preparedness Index 2021, Telangana has scored 100 in the Business environment indicator.
- T-Hub has competed against 55 incubators at the national level and has bagged the "Best Incubator in India " award at the National Startup Awards 2022 of the DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for its efforts to support the growth of the startup ecosystem in Telangana.
- The state has made continuous efforts for the growth of the industrial sector through its innovative policies, which have resulted in increased investments and employment opportunities. TS-iPASS, the government's flagship initiative, attracted Rs 20,237 crore of investment in 2022-23 (up to Jan 2023) through 2,518 new industries and created employment for 72,908 people.
- Innovation and technology are the prime drivers of industrial growth in Telangana. Currently, the state has 78 incubators, accelerators and co-working spaces with a specific focus on Lifesciences, FinTech, Agri Tech, Digital, etc. The innovation policy of the state and the incentives provided to the startups has made the state a fertile ground for many emerging startups and some of them have gone on to gain national prominence.



- A startup named “Darwin Box” is the first startup from Telangana that joined the unicorn club and another startup, “Skyroot Aerospace”, incubated at T-Hub has gained the distinguished status of developing India’s first private rocket called “Prarambh”. T-Hub has bagged the “Best Incubator in India” award at the National Startup Awards 2022 of the DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for its efforts to support the growth of the startup ecosystem in Telangana.
- The second phase of T-Hub (T-Hub 2.0) was started on 28th June, 2022. It is one of the world’s largest innovation campuses with a capacity to house 4,000 start-ups and other key elements of the innovation ecosystem. T-Hub Phase 2 has further improved the startup ecosystem of the state.
- The Government of Telangana through its Industrial Policy Framework has envisaged achieving inclusive growth whereby all the sections of the state are equally benefited. Since its formation in the year 2014, the state has made continuous efforts for the growth of the industrial sector, which has resulted in increased investments and employment opportunities.

3. Services Sector

The growth of the Services Sector in India is a unique example of leap-frogging traditional models of economic growth. It is the largest sector of the global economy in terms of value-added, accounting for 53.40% of the global GDP in 2021-22.

The Services sector accounts for 62.2% of the state’s value added, and is therefore, one of the most important sectors in Telangana’s economy. The Services sector in Telangana experienced a 17.8% growth in GVA in 2022-23. While the Services sector was the worst hit during the pandemic in 2020-21, the nominal GSVA of the sector in 2022-23 was 35.8% higher than its pre-pandemic GVA (2019-20). This reflects a strong resurgence in the demand for services produced in Telangana. Additionally, while in India the sector grew at an average rate of 11.0% in the period 2014-15 to 2022-23, in Telangana, it grew at an impressive average rate of 13.1% during this period.

The ‘Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services’ is the most dominant sub-sector of the services sector in the state, which contributed to more than one-third of the GSVA at current prices. According to JLL-City-Momentum Index-2020, which identifies the world’s most dynamic cities from a real estate perspective, Hyderabad is the world’s most dynamic city by occupying the first position in the city momentum index. As per the report, the city is one of the world’s best-performing cities for prime offices and its rental growth is phenomenal.

Telangana ranked 2nd in the overall ranking category of the NITI Aayog India Innovation Index 2022 which was measured on key parameters like Human capital, Investment, knowledge workers, Business environment, Safety, Legal environment, Knowledge output, and Knowledge diffusion in the state. In addition, as per the PLFS 2020-21 report the sector provided employment to more than one-third of the total workforce. The services sector has been a vital source of output, growth, and jobs in the state.



Highlights

- The services sector's contribution to employment is higher in Telangana's urban areas than in rural areas. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21, 63.22% of the urban workers in the state were working in the service sector, whereas it was 18.28% in the rural areas.
- A thriving technology sector is driving this momentum, with the city's reputation receiving a further boost with the opening of a large campus by Amazon, in addition to the presence of tech giants such as Apple, Microsoft, Google, and Facebook. This enabling environment has led to a remarkable growth in IT exports from the state. Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, IT exports from Telangana experienced a Compounded Annual Growth Rate of 15.67%. The total employment in the IT sector increased from nearly 3.7 lakhs to 7.7 lakhs during this period. To further accelerate such growth, the Government has introduced its second ICT Policy (2021-26). According to PLFS 2020-21, more than one-third (33.21%) of total workers in Telangana are employed in the services sector. At the all-India level, this is 29.64%. Within the services sector in the state, more than one-third of total workers (39.75%) are employed in the 'Trade, Hotels and Restaurants' sub-sector, whereas 21.04% of the workers are employed in the 'Transport, Storage and Communication' sub-sector, together accounting for 60.79% of the employment in the services sector.
- Tourism Department, Government of Telangana won National Tourism Awards in four categories. The categories are Best State (Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation), Best Tourism Friendly Golf Course (Hyderabad Golf Association), Best Tourist Friendly Railway Station (Secunderabad Railway Station), and Best Medical Tourism Facility (Apollo Hospitals). The awards were presented by the Government of India at World Tourism Day celebrations held in New Delhi in September 2022.
- In January 2023, the National startup awards 2022 was announced by Startup India & DPIIT, Government of India in which the Government of Telangana Startup incubator - T-Hub, won the Best Incubator in India prize in the incubator space where incubators across 17 sectors have participated.

State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR)

The notable growth of the economy resulted in a tremendous increase in the resource pool of the state (State Own Tax Revenue). The revenue of the state expanded from Rs.29,288 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.1,06,949 crore in 2022-23 -- an increase of more than 265%. On average, the SOTR in the state grew at 18.3% in the period 2014-15 to 2022-23 -- significantly higher than the NSC state average of 10.9%. What is truly remarkable is that this revenue growth was achieved without levying any additional financial burden on the population. Through astute governance and strategic measures, the Government substantially improved tax compliance and tax efficiency resulting in a surge in revenue collection.



Financial Management

The increased revenue pool was utilized by the Government to expand its spending on productivity-enhancing and welfare-augmenting programmes, in order to further increase the growth rate of the economy, thus setting in motion a cycle of prosperity. While the budget expenditure of the Government in the year of state formation was Rs.62,306 crore, it had increased to Rs.2,04,085 crore in 2022-23.

The allocation of this expenditure has been done in a manner that has led to the maximum multiplier effect, while reaching every last citizen. The Government has maintained a balanced approach to development by adopting a two-pronged approach:

- Investing heavily in infrastructure development, which was earlier badly neglected, in order to improve the productivity and output, thereby acting as a growth multiplier. The most notable amongst these investments include the Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project, Mission Kakatiya, Mission Bhagirath, investments to improve the installed capacity of power, and expenditure on improving transport facilities, Health Infrastructure.
- Introducing a wide range of welfare schemes such as Rythu Bandhu, Rythu Bima, Dalit Bandhu, Kalyana Laxmi, Shadi Mubarak, Asara Pensions, Mana Ooru - Mana Badi, etc., that have increased the purchasing power of the households, thereby improving the living standards of all the sections of the society.

While the state's spending has increased tremendously, it has never been achieved at the expense of fiscal discipline. The state has always practised strict financial prudence, which is reflected in its remarkably low debt-to-GSDP ratio of 28.2% -- one of the lowest in the country. This is perhaps one of the most resounding triumphs of the Government, that despite the indifferent attitude of the Union Government, Telangana has been able to sustain its finances by prudently investing in sectors which have fuelled further growth.

To sustain the extraordinary momentum of economic growth, the Telangana Government introduced a series of structural reforms for accelerating industry and services sector led growth. These include revolutionary initiatives such as the introduction of TS-iPASS and TS-bPASS, the strengthening of policing infrastructure, and decentralisation for good governance. The reform initiatives taken by the state have emerged as best practices for the country, and have taken the state to the top in the national rankings. It has ranked amongst the top 3 states on the Ease of Doing Business rankings since 2016, achieved the maximum possible score on the 'Business Environment' indicator under the Export Preparedness Index 2021, ranked 2nd on the India Innovation Index 2021 among the major states, and was adjudged the top performer in developing a strong start up ecosystem by Gol.

The balanced approach to development adopted by the visionary CM—targeting the demand side as well as the supply side – led to a virtuous cycle of growth, the results of which are evident for everyone to see. By any standards -- national or global -- Telangana is a ground-breaking success.



The way forward

The youngest state in the country has achieved major milestones in development within no time, by following its own kind – “The Telangana Model”. The seeds of the Government’s social overhead capital investment in power and irrigation projects during the initial years of state formation now bear fruits in terms of high agricultural productivity and vibrant economic activity. Economic vibrancy is further augmented through the implementation of industry-friendly policies. By adopting an integrated development approach rather than banking on piecemeal reforms, the state has been able to achieve growth that is distributed equitably, and has helped improve the standard of living of the citizens.

The state has now set its sights on tripling the size of the economy over the coming 9 years -- a mammoth goal, but one that it is well-positioned to achieve.



Key Highlights

Gross State Domestic Product

- According to Advance Estimates, Telangana's GSDP at current prices in 2022-23 was Rs. 12.93 lakh crore, an increase of 155.7% from its 2014-15 value, Whereas at Constant prices it was Rs. 7.11 lakh crore, with an increase of 70.7% from its 2014-15 value.
- In 2022-23, Telangana was the 8th and 7th highest contributor to the country's GDP at current prices and constant prices respectively .
- Since the state's formation, growth in Telangana has consistently outpaced growth in the country as a whole. On an average, Telangana grew by 2.1 percentage points more than India did for the period post state formation.
- Telangana's performance in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) reflects the remarkable progress it has achieved since its formation. In the two years preceding state formation, Telangana region's average rate of growth of GSDP (current prices), at 12.1%, was 1.3% less than India's average .
- From 2014-15 to 2022-23, Telangana achieved the 2nd and 4th highest Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of GSDP at current and constant prices respectively in the country. At 16.3%, the state ranked 3rd in terms of the growth rate of GSDP (current prices) in 2022-23.
- Telangana's AAGR of GSDP was the 1st highest among Southern states, with 12.5% at current prices and 3rd highest with 7.0% at constant prices since its formation.

Per Capita Income

- In 2022-23, the Per Capita Income for Telangana (Rs. 3,08,732) at current prices and (Rs 1,64,657) at constant prices, one of the strongest economic indicators of the well-being of a population, was 1.8 times and 1.7 times that of the respective National PCI (Rs. 1,72,000) at current prices and (Rs. 98,118) at constant prices.
- Telangana ranked 1st among 16 states with data availability in the country in terms of the Per Capita Income in 2022-23 at current prices and ranked 4th at constant prices.
- Telangana surpassed 8 states in a span of 9 years, moving from 10th position in 2014-15 to becoming the 1st ranking state in terms of Per Capita Income in the year 2022-23 at current prices. Telangana surpassed 5 states in a span of 9 years, moving from 11th position in 2014-15 to becoming the 4th ranking state in terms of Per Capita Income in the year 2022-23 at constant prices.
- Telangana achieved the highest average growth in Per Capita Income amongst all Southern states, at 12.1% at current prices and 6.3% at constant prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23.



1. Gross State Domestic product

1.1 Comparison of the GSDP of Telangana and GDP of India

a) At Current Prices

Growth before formation of the State

- Telangana's performance in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) reflects the remarkable progress it has achieved since its formation. In the two years preceding state formation, Telangana region's average rate of growth of GSDP (current prices), at 12.1%, was 1.3% less than India's average .

Table 1: GSDP /GDP of Telangana and India Growth Rate (%)

Sl. No.	Description	2012-13	2013-14	Average Annual Growth Rate
1	GSDP (%) - Telangana	11.7	12.4	12.1
2	GDP (%) - India	13.8	13.0	13.4
Difference between Telangana & India				(-) 1.3

Growth after formation of the State

- After state formation, Telangana's GSDP growth rate has been higher than the growth rate of the country for every single year, and the gap has widened with each successive year. In the year of state formation itself, Telangana achieved a 1% higher growth rate of GSDP (current prices) than India's.
- Telangana's GSDP at current prices increased by 155.7% between 2014-15 and 2022-23, as against India's increase of 118.2% in the same period.
- Telangana achieved the 2nd highest percentage increase in GSDP value at current prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23 out of the 16 states with data availability.



Figure 1 : Telangana State GSDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crores)

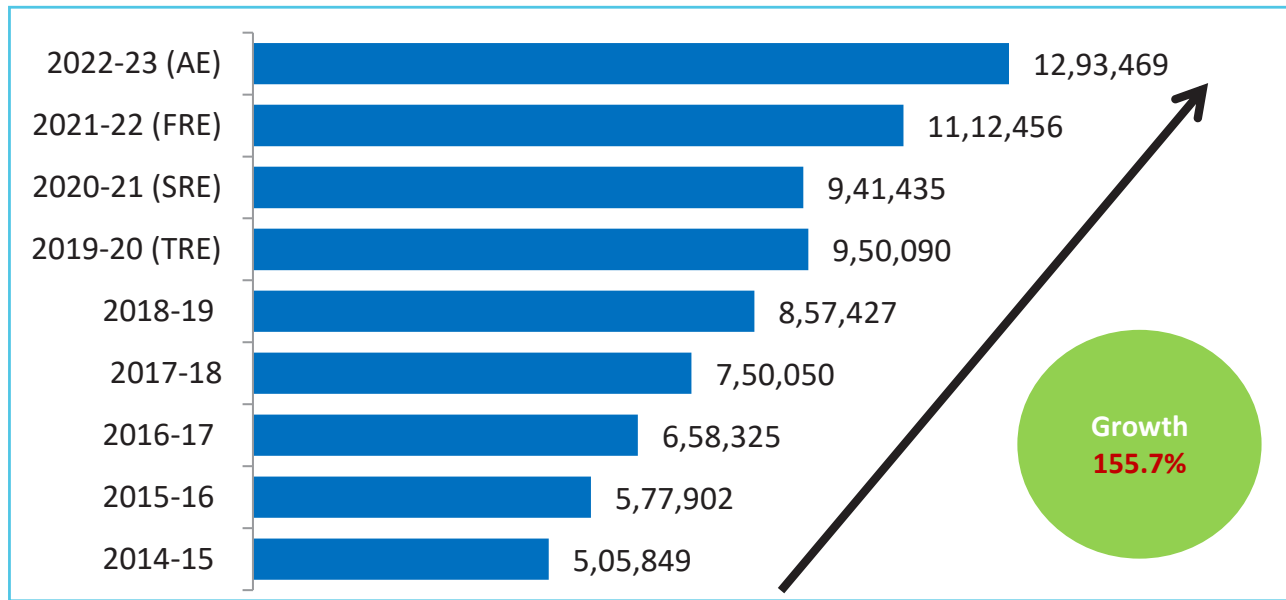


Table 2: GSDP /GDP of Telangana and India (At Current Prices) (Rs. Crores)

Year	Telangana	All India
2014-15	5,05,849	1,24,67,959
2015-16	5,77,902	1,37,71,874
2016-17	6,58,325	1,53,91,669
2017-18	7,50,050	1,70,90,042
2018-19	8,57,427	1,88,99,668
2019-20 (TRE)	9,50,090	2,01,03,593
2020-21 (SRE)	9,41,435	1,98,29,927
2021-22 (FRE)	11,12,456	2,34,71,012
2022-23(AE)	12,93,469	2,72,03,767
Growth from 2014-15 to 2022-23(%)	155.7	118.2

b) At Constant (2011-12) Prices

The Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana (GSDP) was Rs. 4,16,332 crores in 2014-15. By 2022-23 (AE), the GSDP grew by 70.7% to Rs. 7,10,610 crores at constant prices. In 2014-15, India's GDP was Rs.1,05,27,674 crores. It grew by 51.7% to Rs. 1,59,71,090 crores in 2022-23 (AE).

Figure 2: Telangana State GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. Crores)

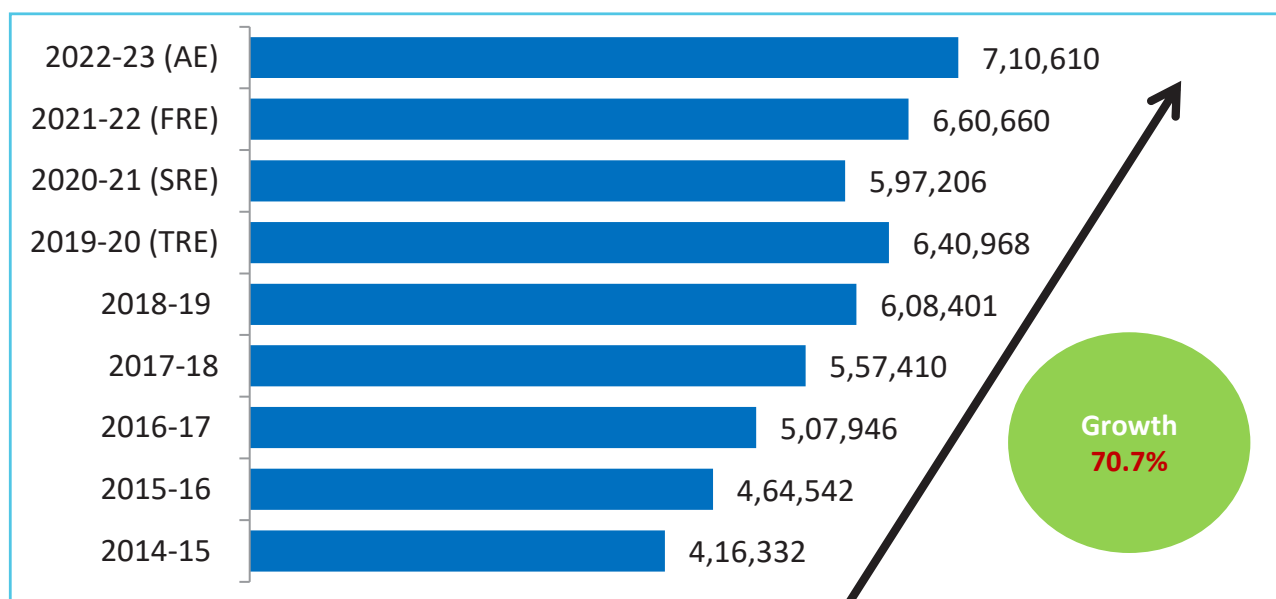


Table 3: GSDP /GDP of Telangana and India (At Constant Prices) (Rs. Crores)

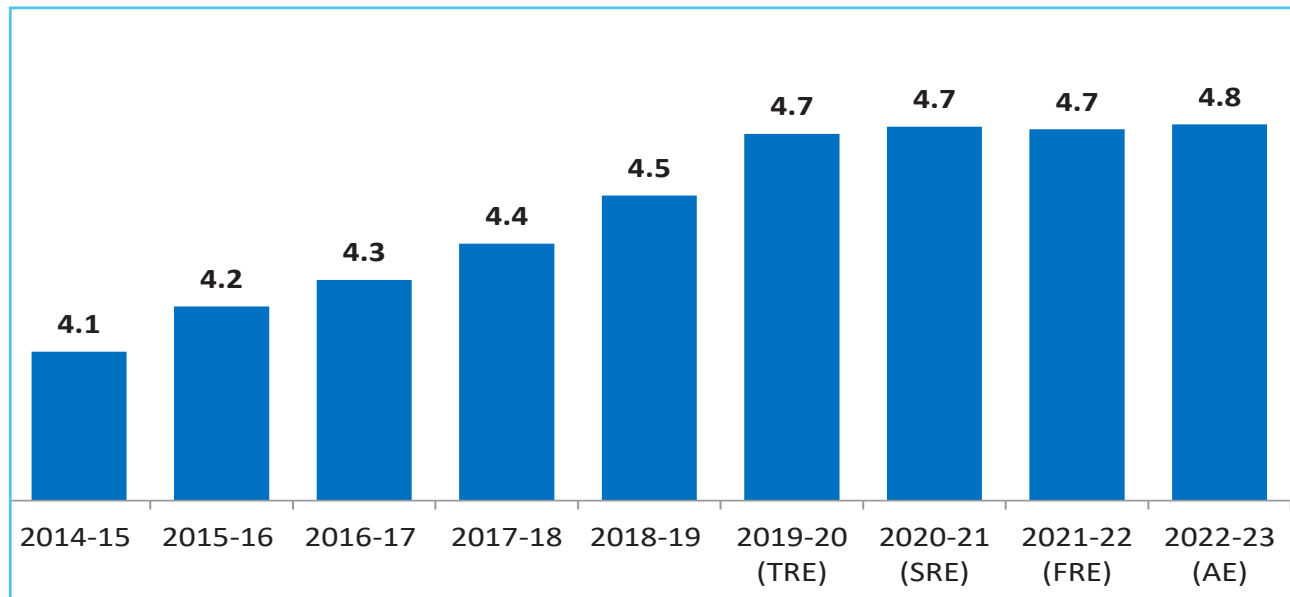
Year	Telangana	All India
2014-15	4,16,332	1,05,27,674
2015-16	4,64,542	1,13,69,493
2016-17	5,07,946	1,23,08,193
2017-18	5,57,410	1,31,44,582
2018-19	6,08,401	1,39,92,914
2019-20 (TRE)	6,40,968	1,45,34,641
2020-21 (SRE)	5,97,206	1,36,87,118
2021-22 (FRE)	6,60,660	1,49,25,840
2022-23(AE)	7,10,610	1,59,71,090
Growth from 2014-15 to 2022-23(%)	70.7	51.7

1.2 The Share of Telangana’s GSDP in India’s GDP (at Current Prices)

- In 2014-15, Telangana’s GSDP contributed approximately 4% to the GDP of the nation.
- Share of Telangana’s GSDP in India’s GDP increased consistently year-on-year.
- In 2022-23, Telangana’s GSDP contributed approximately 5% to India’s GDP, an increase of one percentage point since state formation.
- As of 2022-23, Telangana was the 8th highest contributor to GDP at current prices out of the 16 states with data availability.



Figure 3: Telangana share (%) in India's GDP (at Current Prices)



1.3 Comparison of the Growth Rate of GSDP of Telangana and GDP of India

a) At Current Prices

- Starting out with a one percentage point higher growth rate value than India in 2014-15, in the year after state formation itself, (2015-16) Telangana's growth rate of GSDP was 3.7 percentage points higher than India's growth rate.
- Telangana achieved an 12.5% Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of GSDP from 2014-15 to 2022-23, compared to India's Average Annual Growth Rate of 10.5% during the same time span.
- On an average, Telangana grew by 2.0 percentage points more than India did for each of these years.
- Telangana ranked 2nd in terms of percentage increase in growth rate of GSDP between 2014-15 and 2022-23, out of 16 states with data availability in 2022-23.
- During COVID-19, while India experienced a negative rate of growth of GDP (-1.4%) in 2020-21, Telangana's growth rate also being negative, but was still in better position (-0.9%).
- In the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, despite experiencing drought conditions, Telangana achieved high rates of growth of GSDP, significantly better than that of the country as a whole.



Figure 4: Growth Rate (%) of GSDP /GDP of Telangana and India (At Current Prices)

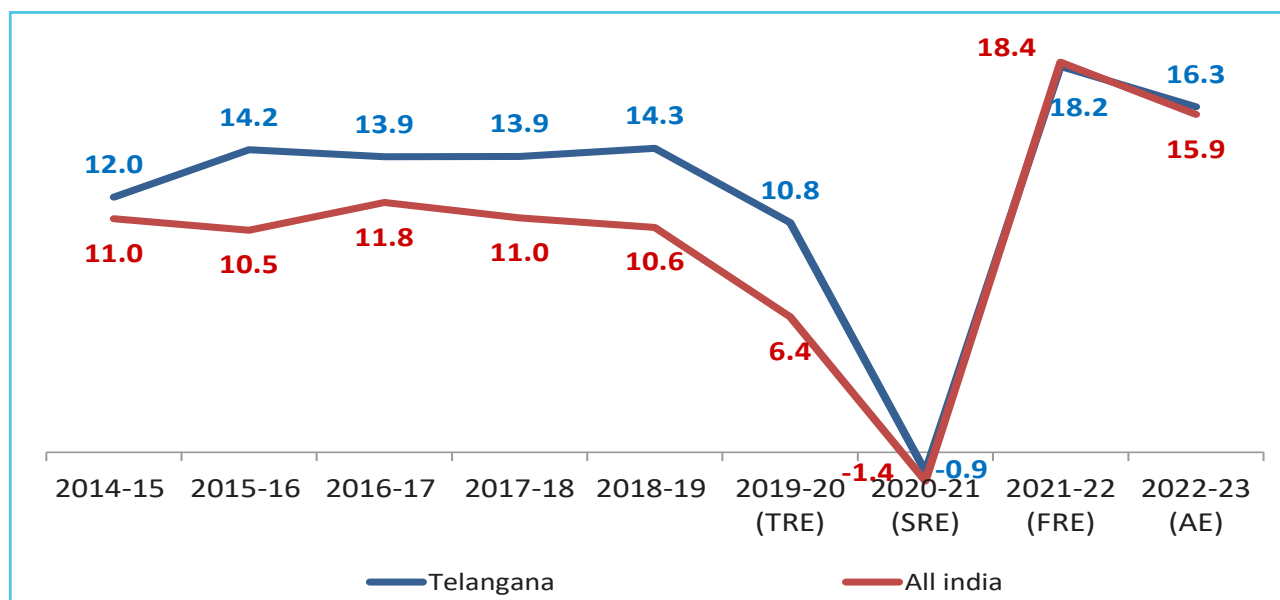


Table 4: Growth Rate (%) of GSDP /GDP -Telangana and India (At Current Prices)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Telangana	12.0	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.3	10.8	-0.9	18.2	16.3	12.5
India	11.0	10.5	11.8	11.0	10.6	6.4	-1.4	18.4	15.9	10.5

b) At Constant (2011-12) Prices

- Starting out with a 0.6 percentage point lesser growth rate value than India’s in 2014-15, Telangana’s growth rate of GSDP at constant prices was 0.6 percentage points higher than India’s growth rate in 2022-23.
- Telangana achieved a 7.0% Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of GSDP at constant prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23, compared to India’s Average Annual Growth Rate of 5.7% during the same time span.
- On an average, Telangana grew by 1.3 percentage points more than India did for each of these years.
- Telangana ranked 3rd in terms of percentage increase in growth rate of GSDP between 2014-15 and 2022-23, out of 16 states with data availability in 2022-23.



Figure 5: Growth Rate(%) of GSDP /GDP - Telangana and India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

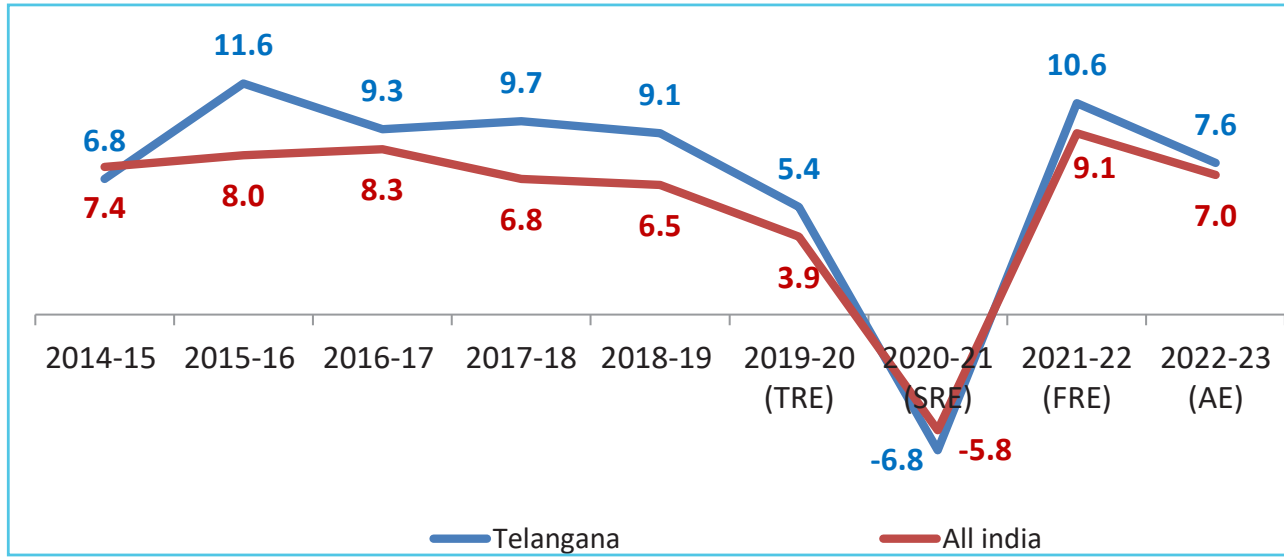


Table 5: Growth Rate(%) of GSDP /GDP -Telangana and India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Telangana	6.8	11.6	9.3	9.7	9.1	5.4	-6.8	10.6	7.6	7.0
India	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.1	7.0	5.7

1.4 Annual Growth Rate (%) of GSDP - Telangana vs. Southern States

The Annual Growth Rate of GSDP reflects the rate of increase or decrease of the GSDP at market prices based on current or constant prices. Given the geographical proximity and similarity in socio-economic circumstances of the southern Indian states, the Annual Growth Rate of GSDP is compared, with the aim of identifying the progress of Telangana vis-a-vis its neighbouring states.

a) At Current Prices:

- Telangana achieved 1st rank in annual average growth in GSDP amongst all Southern states, at 12.5%, from 2014-15 to 2022-23.
- In the years 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2022-23, Telangana registered a higher growth than all other Southern states.
- Telangana surpassed Kerala in GSDP growth rate in all years post its formation, and Tamil Nadu in all but one year post its formation.



Table 6: Annual Growth Rate(%) of Southern States (Current Prices)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Andhra Pradesh	13.08	15.1	13.27	14.86	11.14	5.97	3.34	18.50	16.22	12.4
Karnataka	11.91	14.36	15.54	10.40	10.96	8.91	0.87	20.78	14.20	12.0
Kerala	10.22	9.64	12.97	10.51	12.36	3.13	-5.16	17.63	NA	8.90
Tamil Nadu	10.75	9.68	10.72	12.47	11.27	6.93	3.73	14.22	13.74	10.4
Telangana	12.02	14.24	13.92	13.93	14.32	10.81	-0.91	18.17	16.27	12.5

b) At Constant (2011-12) Prices:

- Telangana achieved the 3rd highest annual average growth in GSDP amongst all Southern states, at 7.03%, from 2014-15 to 2022-23.
- In the year 2018-19 Telangana recorded the highest GSDP growth rate among southern states.

Table 7: Annual Growth Rate(%) of Southern States (Constant Prices)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Andhra Pradesh	9.20	12.16	8.34	10.09	5.36	3.7	-2.48	11.23	7.02	7.18
Karnataka	6.24	11.08	13.29	8.28	6.41	5.87	-3.53	10.96	7.86	7.38
Kerala	4.26	7.44	7.56	6.36	7.37	0.90	-8.43	12.01	NA	4.68
TamilNadu	4.92	8.24	7.15	8.59	7.01	3.25	0.14	7.99	8.03	6.15
Telangana	6.76	11.58	9.34	9.74	9.15	5.35	-6.83	10.63	7.56	7.03

2. Per Capita Income (PCI)

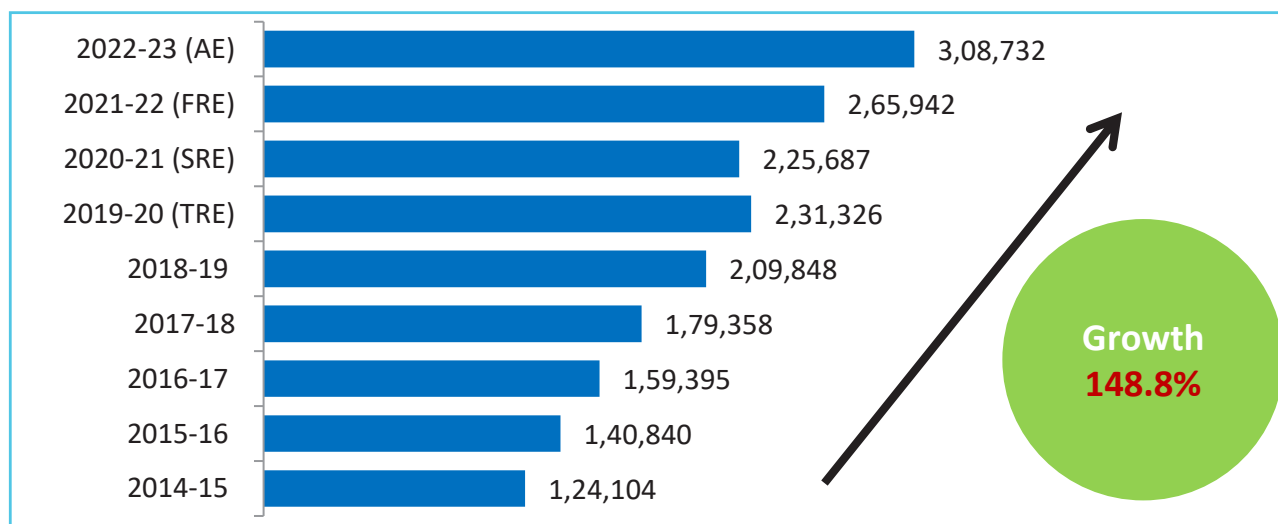
The Per Capita Income is used to measure the standard of living of the people. It is calculated by dividing NSDP by the total midyear population of a country or a state for the respective year.

2.1 Per Capita Income of Telangana and India**a) At Current Prices**

- Telangana achieved 1st place with higher PCI (Rs. 3,08,732) for the year 2022-23, out of the 16 states with data availability.
- Telangana's Per Capita Income at current prices increased by 148.8% between 2014-15 and 2022-23, as against India's increase of 98.5% in the same period.
- Telangana achieved the 2nd highest percentage growth increase in Per Capita Income at current prices between 2014-15 and 2022-23 out of the 16 states with data availability.



Figure 6: Telangana State Per Capita Income at Current Prices (Rupees)



- Telangana’s Per Capita Income has been higher than India’s overall Per Capita Income since 2014-15, and the gap has increased over time.
- In 2014-15, the Per Capita Income of Telangana was 1.43 times that of National PCI
- In 2022-23, the PCI value for Telangana, one of the strongest economic indicators of the well-being of a population, was 1.8 times that of the National PCI.

Figure 7: Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Current Prices (Rupees)

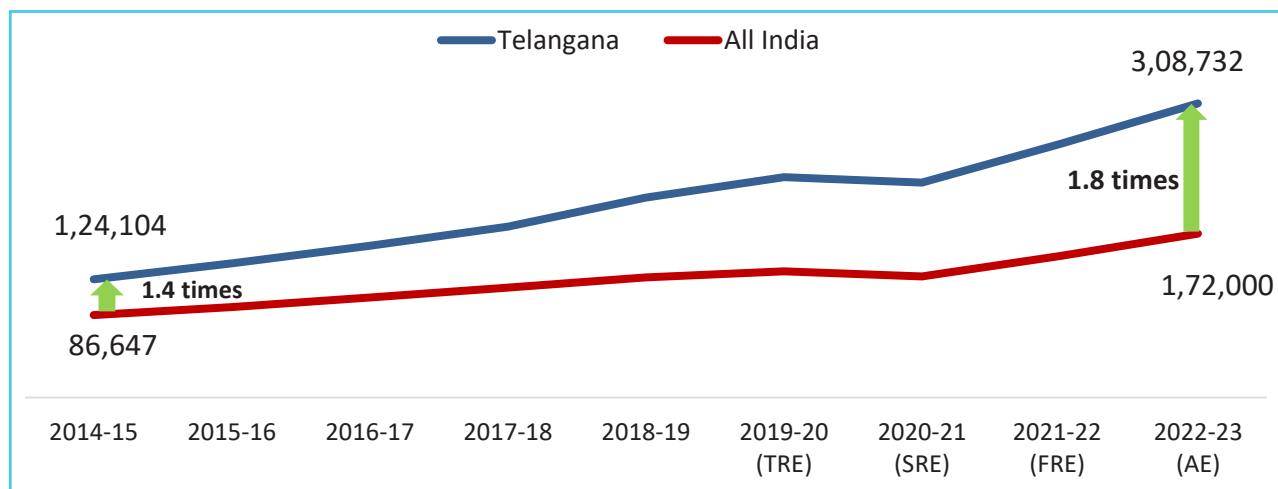


Table 8: Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Current Prices (Rupees)

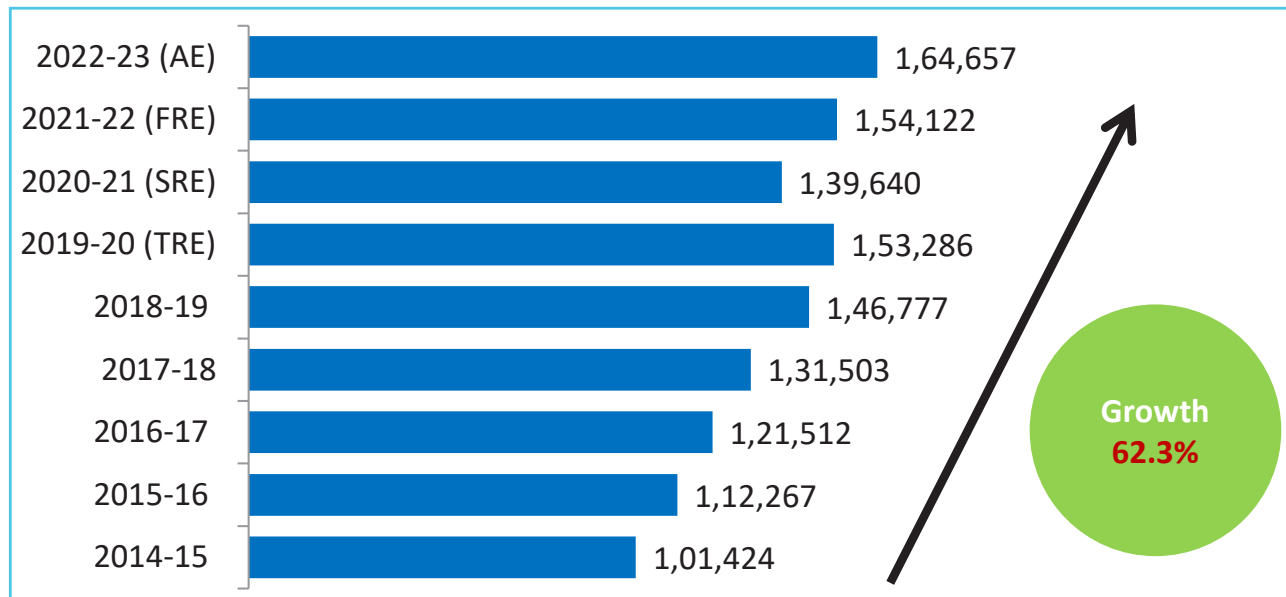
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	GR from 2014-15 to 2022-23(%)
Telangana	1,24,104	1,40,840	1,59,395	1,79,358	2,09,848	2,31,326	2,25,687	2,65,942	3,08,732	148.8
All India	86,647	94,797	1,04,880	1,15,224	1,25,946	1,32,341	1,27,065	1,48,524	1,72,000	98.5
No. of Times to All-India	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	



b) At Constant (2011-12) Prices:

- Telangana’s Per Capita Income at constant prices increased by 62.3% between 2014-15 and 2022-23, as against India’s increase of 34.8% in the same period.
- Telangana achieved the 2nd highest percentage increase in Per Capita Income at constant prices between 2014-15 and 2022-23 out of the 16 states with data availability.

Figure 8: Telangana State Per Capita Income at Constant Prices (Rupees)



- Telangana’s Per Capita Income has been higher than India’s overall Per Capita Income since 2014-15, and the gap has increased over time.
- In 2014-15, the Per Capita Income of Telangana was 1.4 times that of National PCI
- In 2022-23, the PCI value for Telangana, one of the strongest economic indicators of the well-being of the population, was 1.7 times that of the National PCI.

Figure 9: Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Constant Prices (Rupees)

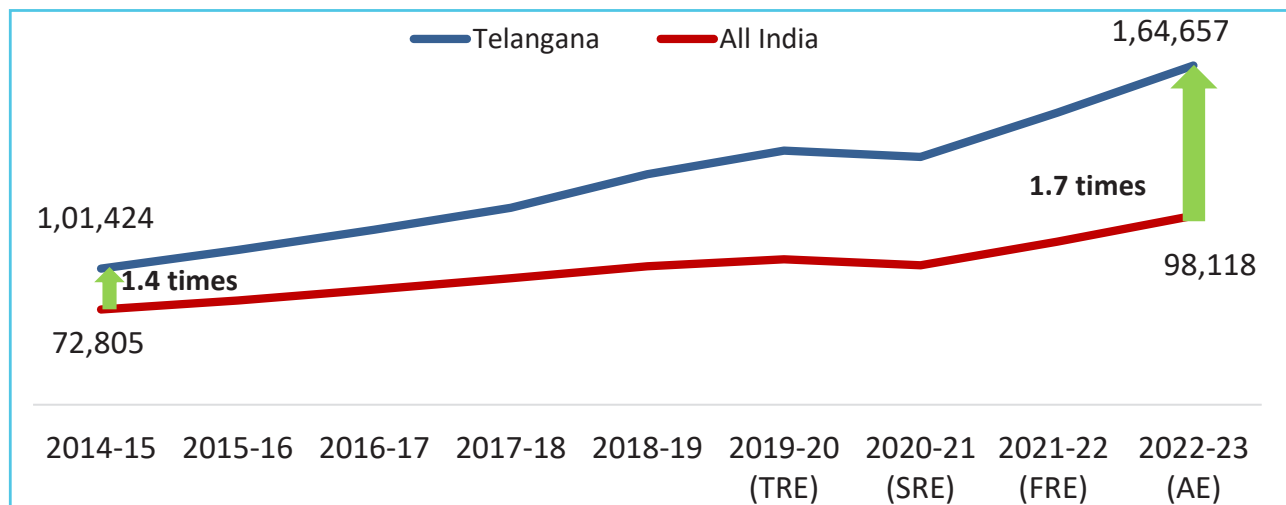


Table 9 : Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Constant Prices (Rupees)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	GR from 2014-15 to 2022- 23(%)
Telangana	1,01,424	1,12,267	1,21,512	1,31,503	1,46,777	1,53,286	1,39,640	1,54,122	1,64,657	62.3
All India	72,805	77,659	83,003	87,586	92,133	94,420	86,054	92,583	98,118	34.8
No. of Times to All India	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	

2.2 Per Capita Income Growth Rate - Telangana and India

The growth rate of Per Capita Income is indicative of the rate at which the well-being of individuals is improving in an economy. The indicator is calculated at both current and constant prices.

a) At Current Prices

- Telangana’s rate of growth of Per Capita Income has been consistently higher than that of India’s from 2014-15 to 2022-23.
- In 2014-15, Telangana’s growth rate of PCI was only 1.1 percentage points higher than India’s. In the year 2022-23, the gap was 0.3 percentage points.
- Telangana achieved an 12.1% Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) in per capita income at current prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23, compared to India’s Average Annual Growth Rate of 9.2% during the same time span.
- On an average, Telangana’s Per Capita Income grew by 2.9 percentage points more than India’s for each year during this period.
- Telangana ranked 2nd in terms of growth rate of Per Capita Income between 2014-15 and 2022-23, out of 16 states with data availability in 2022-23.

Figure 10: Growth Rate(%) of Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Current Prices

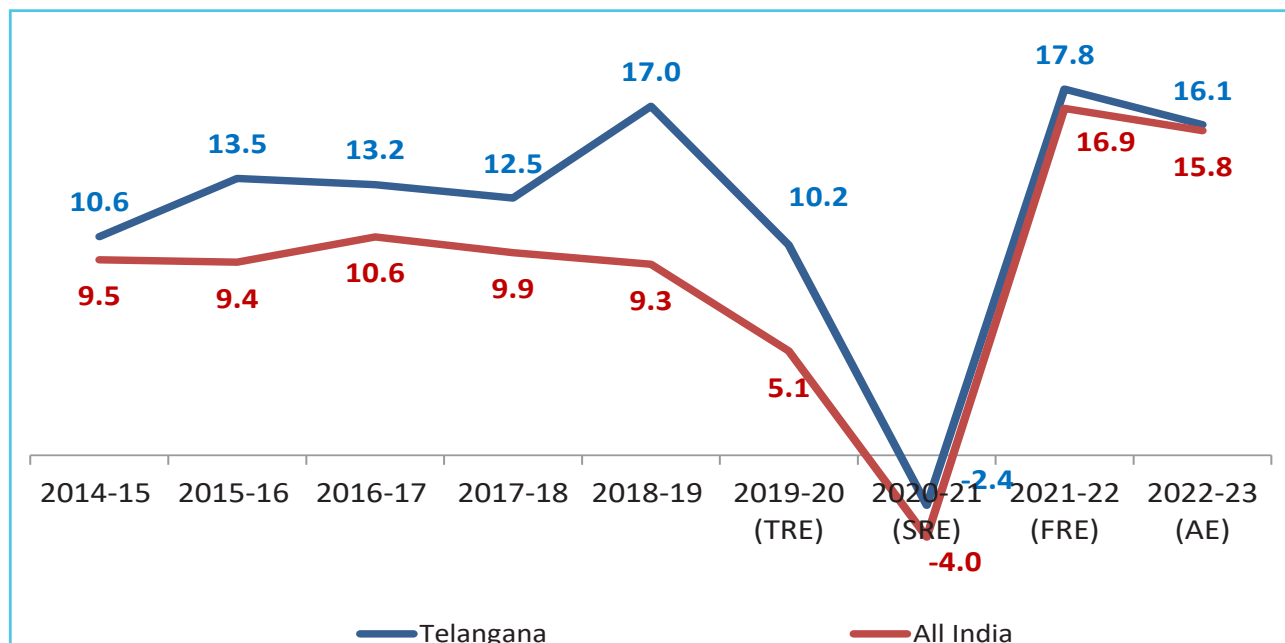


Table 10: Growth Rate(%) of Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Current Prices

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Telangana	10.6	13.5	13.2	12.5	17.0	10.2	-2.4	17.8	16.1	12.1
India	9.5	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.3	5.1	-4.0	16.9	15.8	9.2

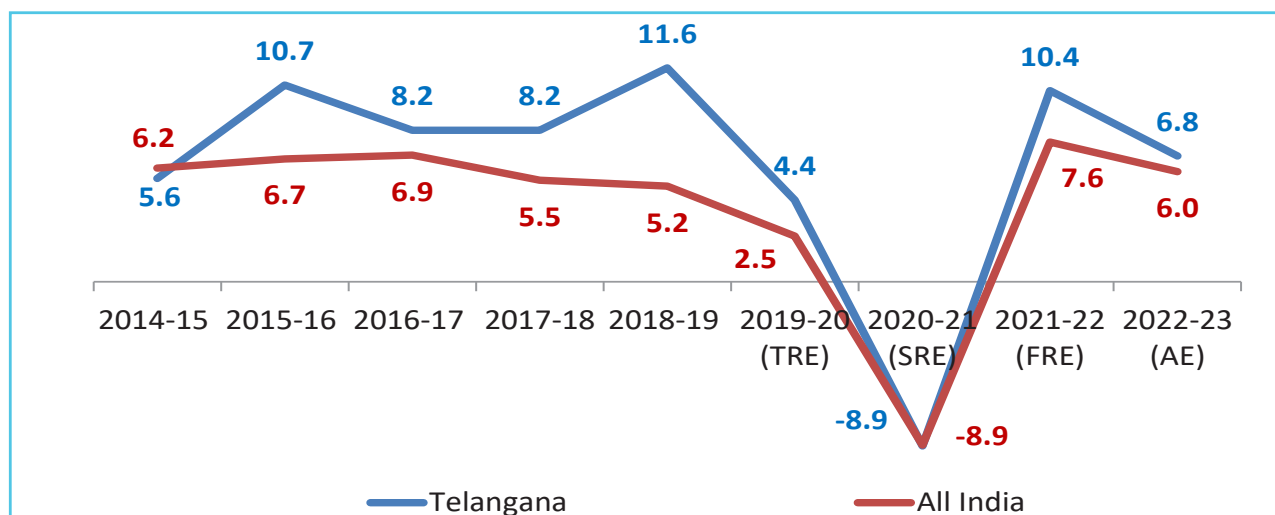
b) At Constant (2011-12) Prices

- Telangana’s rate of growth of Per Capita Income has been consistently higher than that of India’s from 2015-16 to 2020-21.
- In 2014-15, Telangana’s growth rate of PCI was only 0.6 percentage points less than India’s. In the year 2022-23, the state’s PCI growth rate was 0.8 percentage points higher than the all-India growth rate of PCI.
- Telangana achieved a 6.3% Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) in Per Capita Income at constant prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23, compared to India’s Average Annual Growth Rate of 4.2% during the same time span.
- On an average, Telangana’s Per Capita Income grew by 2.1 percentage points more than India’s for each year during this period.
- Telangana ranked 2nd in terms of growth rate of Per Capita Income between 2014-15 and 2022-23, out of 16 states with data availability in 2022-23.

Table 11: Growth Rate(%) of Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Constant Prices

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Telangana	5.6	10.7	8.2	8.2	11.6	4.4	-8.9	10.4	6.8	6.3
India	6.2	6.7	6.9	5.5	5.2	2.5	-8.9	7.6	6.0	4.2

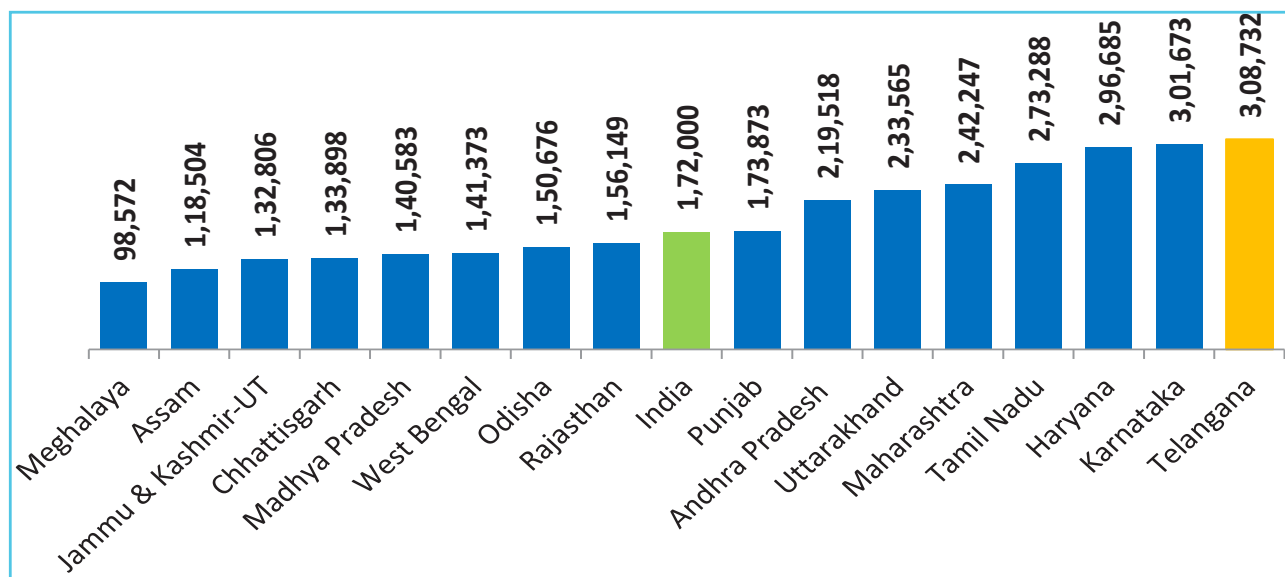
Figure 11: Growth Rate(%) of Per Capita Income of Telangana and India at Constant Prices



2.3 Inter- State comparison of Per Capita Income

- The comparison of the per-capita income of Telangana with other Indian states aims to reveal the performance of Telangana in improving the well being of its people as compared to the other states of the country.
- At Rs. 3,08,732, Telangana's Per Capita Income is nearly double the average national Per Capita Income (Rs. 1,72,000)
- Telangana ranked 1st in the country in terms of the Per Capita Income out of the 16 states for which data is available for the year 2022-23.

Figure 12: State-wise Comparison of Per Capita Income (Rupees)



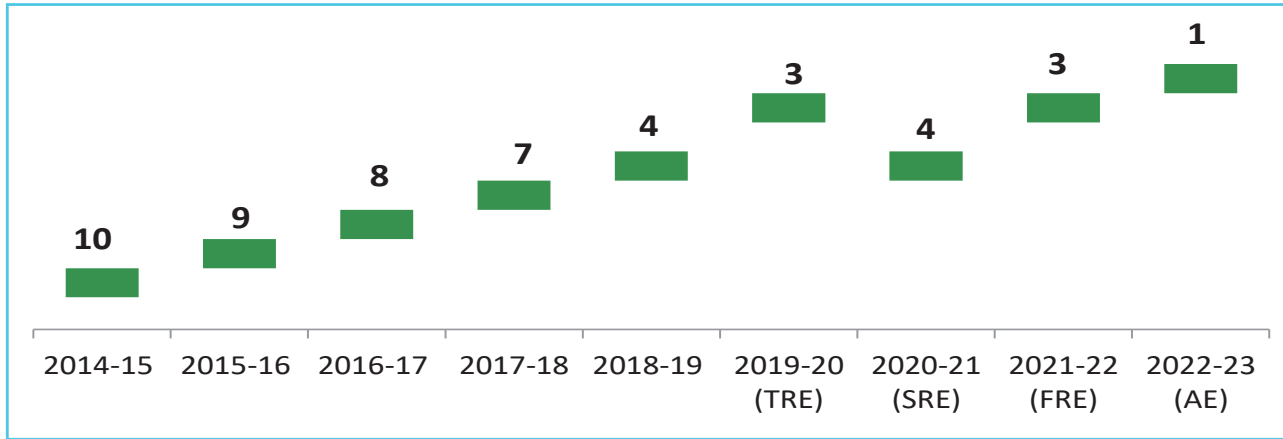
Year-on-year improvement in Telangana's Per Capita Income at current prices was associated with an year-on-year improvement in its ranking as compared with other states.

Telangana surpassed the following 8 states in a span of 9 years, moving from 10th rank in 2014-15 to become the 4th ranking state in terms of Per Capita Income at current prices in the year 2018-19, moving to 3rd rank in 2019-20 and 2021-22, finally 1st ranking state in 2022-23 out of the 16 states with data availability:

- Himachal Pradesh in 2014-15, Gujarat in 2015-16, Tamil Nadu in 2016-17, Maharashtra in 2017-18, Karnataka, Kerala, and Uttarakhand in 2018-19, Haryana in 2019-20

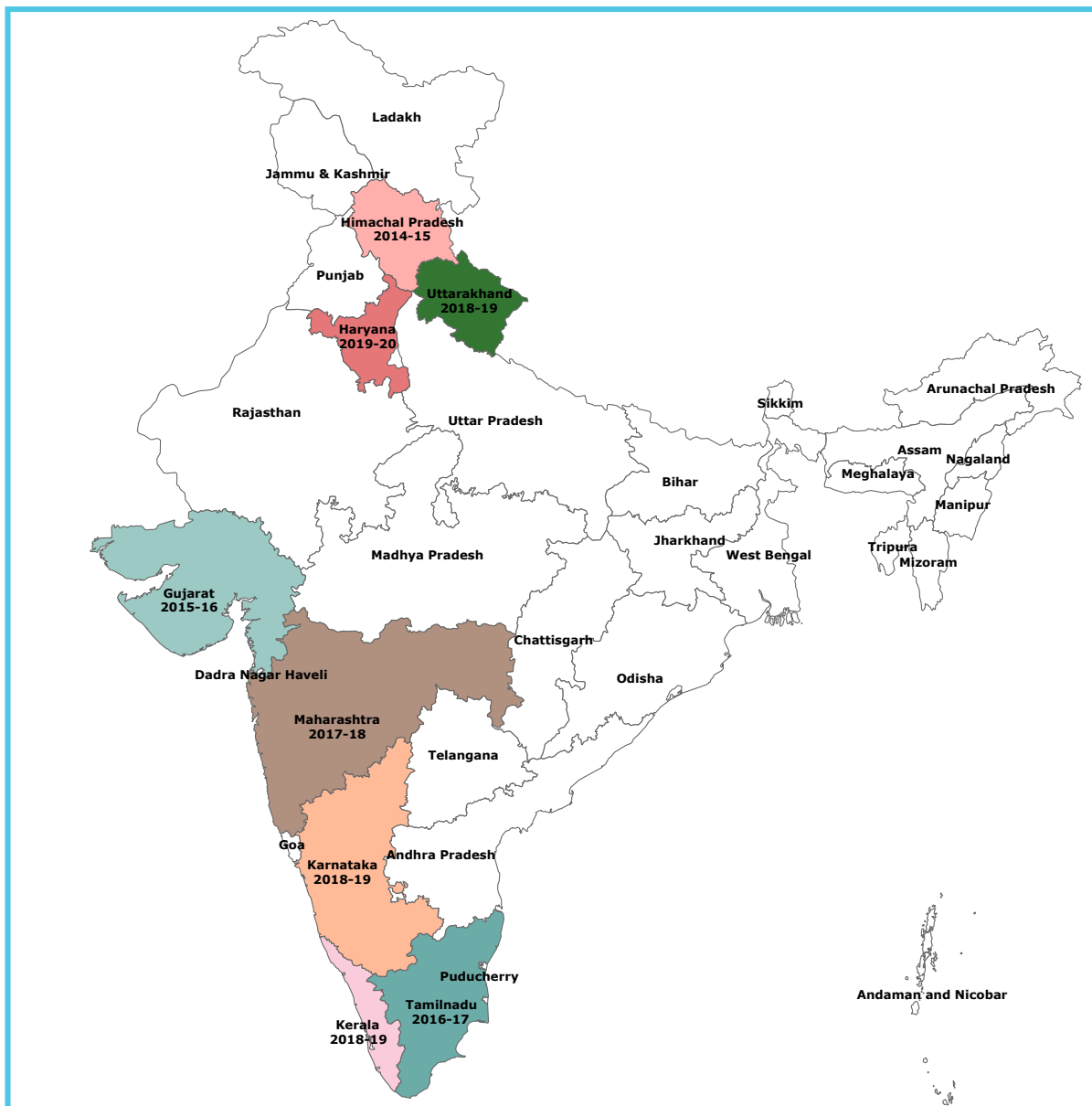


Figure 13: Year-on-year Ranking of Telangana State on Per Capita Income at Current Prices



Note: Goa and Sikkim data was not available in 2022-23(AE).

Figure 13a: Year-on-year surpassed States - Per Capita Income at Current Prices



2.4 Annual Growth Rate of Per Capita Income: Telangana vs. the Southern States

a) At Current Prices:

- Telangana achieved the highest average growth in PCI amongst all Southern states, at 12.1%, from 2014-15.
- In the years 2018-19, as well as 2019-20 and 2022-23, Telangana recorded the highest PCI growth rate among southern states.
- Telangana ranked 1st among the southern states in terms of PCI growth rate, out of the 3 states with data availability.

Table 12: Annual Growth Rate of Per Capita Income (%) at Current Prices

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Andhra Pradesh	13.31	15.01	11.74	14.6	11.38	4.1	2.12	17.61	13.98	11.5
Karnataka	9.42	13.91	14.71	9.38	10.44	7.89	-0.05	20.02	13.57	11.0
Kerala	9.85	9.29	12.23	10.23	12.11	1.68	-6.97	17.73	NA	8.3
Tamil Nadu	10.72	9.68	10.26	11.93	10.9	6.07	2.91	13.65	13.34	9.9
Telangana	10.65	13.49	13.17	12.52	17.0	10.23	-2.44	17.84	16.09	12.1

b) At Constant Prices

- Telangana shared second highest position in Annual Average Growth of PCI amongst all Southern states, at 6.3 %, from 2014-15.
- In the year 2018-19, Telangana recorded the highest PCI growth rate among Southern states.

Table 13: Annual Growth Rate of Per Capita Income (%) at Constant Prices

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Andhra Pradesh	9.58	11.92	6.21	9.63	5.5	1.59	-4.26	10.94	5.16	6.3
Karnataka	3.77	10.52	12.3	7.29	5.88	4.74	-4.52	10.36	7.24	6.4
Kerala	4.26	7.06	7.36	6.14	7.41	0.41	-10.31	12.13	NA	4.3
Tamil Nadu	4.82	8.18	6.33	7.97	6.63	2.12	-0.91	7.59	7.79	5.6
Telangana	5.61	10.69	8.23	8.22	11.62	4.43	-8.9	10.37	6.84	6.3



3. Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

a) At Current Prices

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA), which broadly reflects the supply or production side of the economy, registered an annual average growth rate of 12.0% in Telangana as compared to the national average of 10.3% at current prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23. Telangana's GSVA grew by 15.8% in 2022-23 (AE) which was higher than India's GVA growth rate by 0.6 percentage points.

Figure 14: Growth Rate(%) of GSVA at Current Prices - Telangana and India

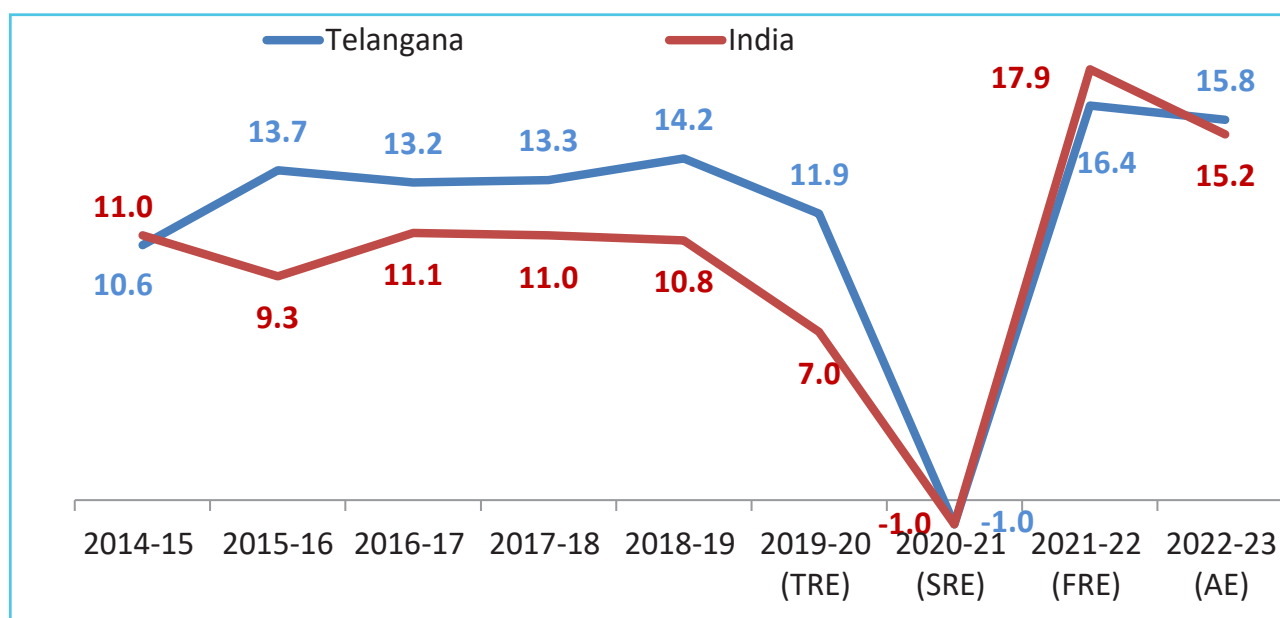


Table 14: Growth Rate(%) of GSVA at Current Prices - Telangana and India

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Telangana	10.6	13.7	13.2	13.3	14.2	11.9	-1.0	16.4	15.8	12.0
India	11.0	9.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	7.0	-1.0	17.9	15.2	10.3

b) At Constant (2011-12) Prices

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at constant prices registered an annual average growth rate of 6.4% in Telangana as compared to the national average of 5.6% from 2014-15 to 2022-23. Telangana's GSVA grew by 6.9% in 2022-23 (AE) which was higher than India's GVA growth rate by 0.3 percentage points.



Figure 15: Growth Rate(%) of GSVA at Constant Prices - Telangana and India

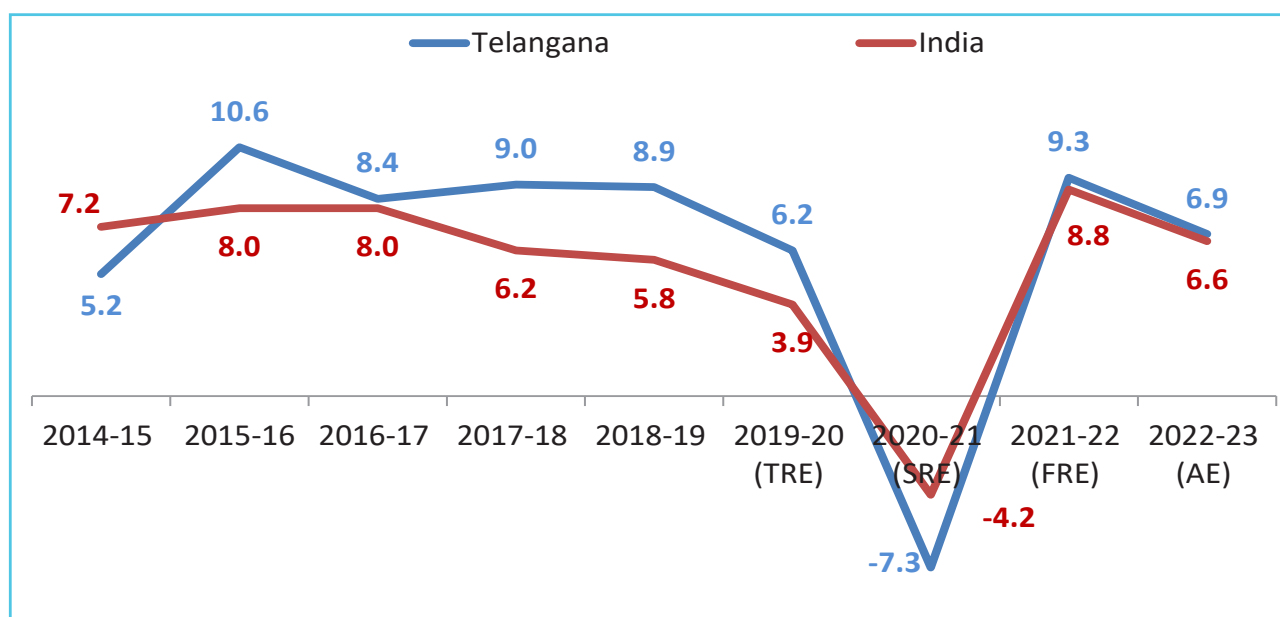


Table 15: Growth Rate (%) of GSVA at Constant Prices - Telangana and India

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)	AAGR (%)
Telangana	5.2	10.6	8.4	9.0	8.9	6.2	-7.3	9.3	6.9	6.4
India	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.2	5.8	3.9	-4.2	8.8	6.6	5.6

4. Sectoral Analysis

Highlights

Primary Sector *(Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing and Aquaculture)*

- The contribution of the primary sector to Telangana’s GSVA improved from 19.5% in 2014-15 to 21.1% in 2022-23 at current prices and 17.9% in 2014-15 to 18.0% at constant prices.
- Growth rate of primary sector in 2022-23 is approximately 7 times of its growth rate in 2014-15. at current prices. Whereas at constant prices also it has improved substantially from -5.8% in 2014-15 to 4.4% in 2022-23.
- From 2014-15 to 2022-23, the AAGR of the agriculture and allied sector at current prices and at constant prices was 12.8% and 5.3% respectively.

Secondary Sector *(Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other Utilities)*

- Since state formation, the average contribution of the secondary sector to Telangana’s GSVA has been 18.3% and 21.2% at current and constant respectively.



- The Gross Value Added by the sector grew by 115.5% at current prices and 66.1% at constant prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23.
- At current prices, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services' registered the highest growth of 186.2% from 2014-15 to 2022-23 among all the sub-sectors of secondary sector.
- At constant prices, 'Manufacturing' registered the highest growth of 89.3% from 2014-15 to 2022-23 at constant prices among all the sub-sectors of secondary sector.

Tertiary Sector (Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services, Transport, Storage, Communication, and Services related to Broadcasting, Public Administration)

- The Tertiary sector remains the dominant sector of the state's economy accounting for 62.2 % of state GSVA in 2022-23 at current prices and 61.3% of state GSVA in 2022-23 at constant prices.
- For all sub-sectors in the 'Services Sector', the GVA at current prices in 2022-23 was between 1.8 to 4.2 times its value in 2014-15 and at constant prices was between 0.7 to 2.8 times its value in 2014-15.
- Among all the sub-sectors of Tertiary sector, 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services' sub-sector was the highest contributor in both current and constant prices accounting for 21.5% and 20.7 % of the sector respectively.

4.1 Sectoral Growth Rates

Figure 16: Sectoral Growth Rates (%) at Current Prices in Telangana

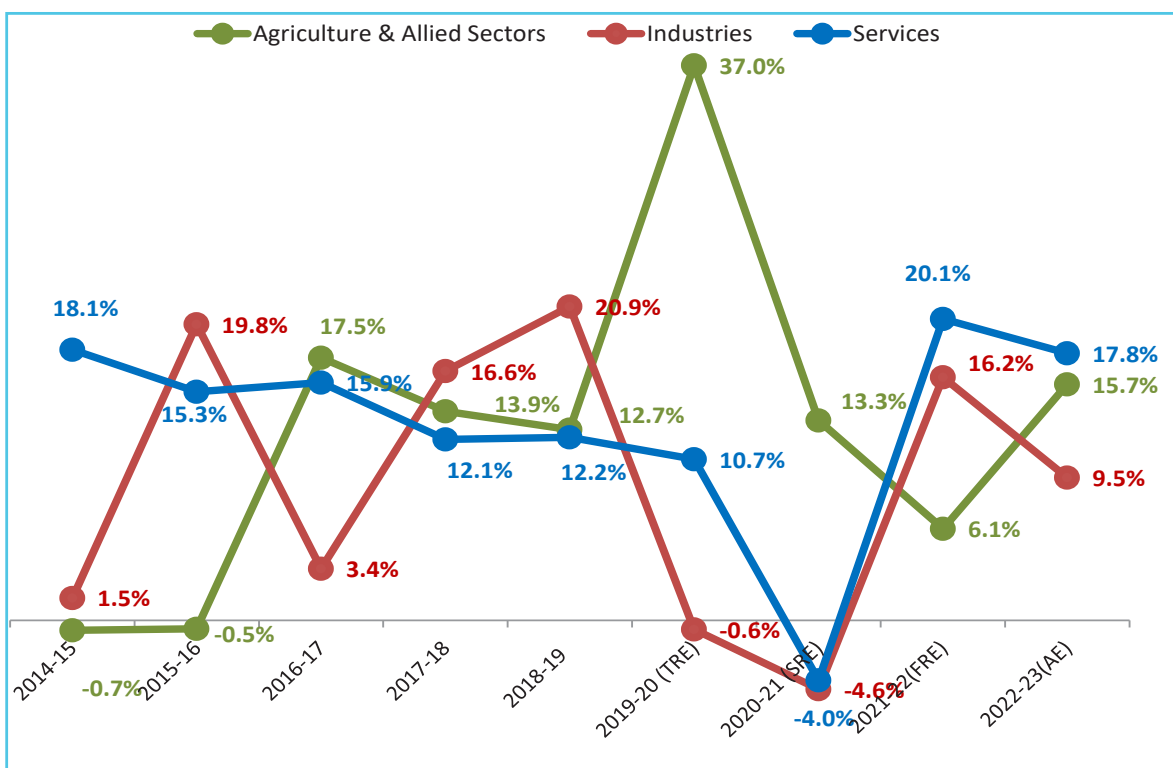


Table 16: Sectoral Growth Rates (%) at Current Prices in Telangana

Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied Sectors	-0.7%	-0.5%	17.5%	13.9%	12.7%	37.0%	13.3%	6.1%	15.7%
Industries	1.5%	19.8%	3.4%	16.6%	20.9%	-0.6%	-4.6%	16.2%	9.5%
Services	18.1%	15.3%	15.9%	12.1%	12.2%	10.7%	-4.0%	20.1%	17.8%

Figure 17: Sectoral Growth Rates (%) at Current Prices in India

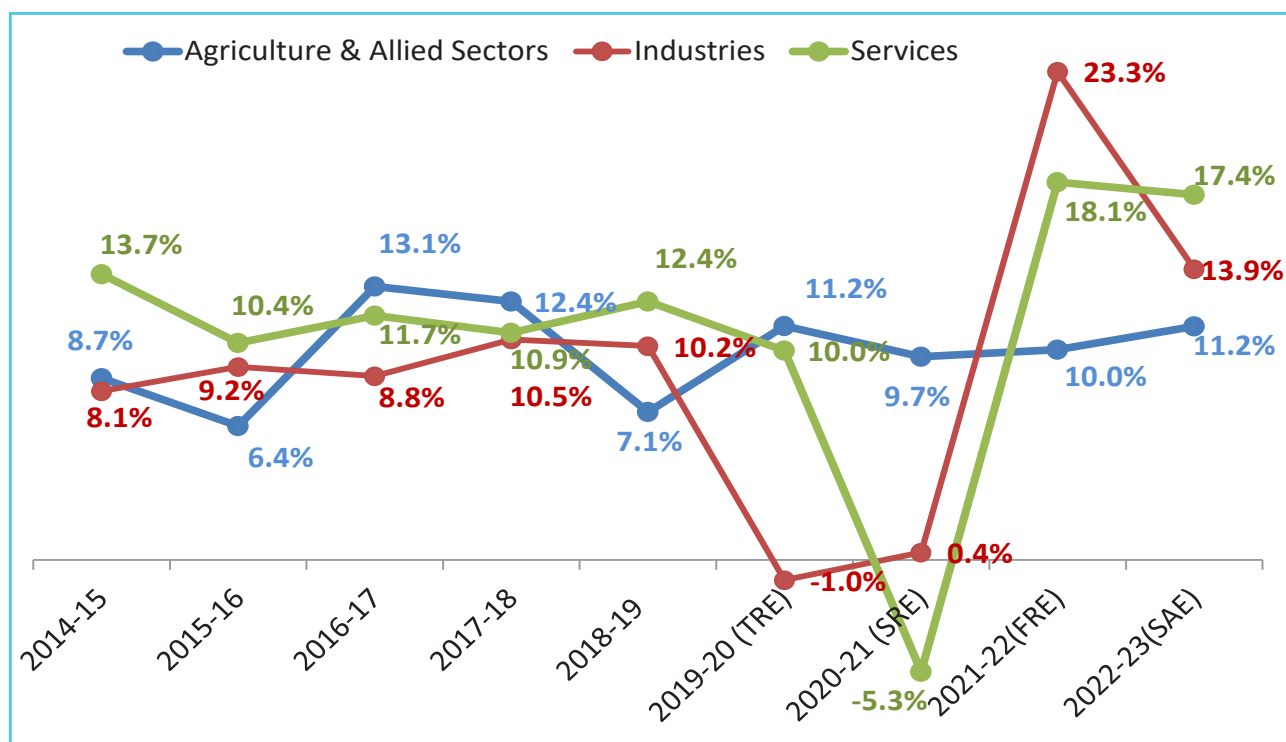


Table 17 : Sectoral Growth Rates (%) at Current Prices in India

Growth Rate	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied Sectors	8.7%	6.4%	13.1%	12.4%	7.1%	11.2%	9.7%	10.0%	11.2%
Industries	8.1%	9.2%	8.8%	10.5%	10.2%	-1.0%	0.4%	23.3%	13.9%
Services	13.7%	10.4%	11.7%	10.9%	12.4%	10.0%	-5.3%	18.1%	17.4%

4.2 Contribution of Agriculture and allied Sector to GVA of Telangana in 2022-23 at Current Prices

1. There was a 186.4% increase in the value added by the agriculture & allied sectors from 2014-15 to 2022-23.
2. ‘Crops’ and ‘Livestock’ have consistently been the major contributors to the Gross Value Added in the ‘Agriculture and Allied Sector’. Together, they accounted for 93% of the sector’s GVA in 2022-23.
3. The GVA by all the sub-sectors in 2022-23 was 3 times the value added in 2014-15 respectively.



Figure 18: Contribution (%) of Agricultural Sector to GSVA at Current Prices

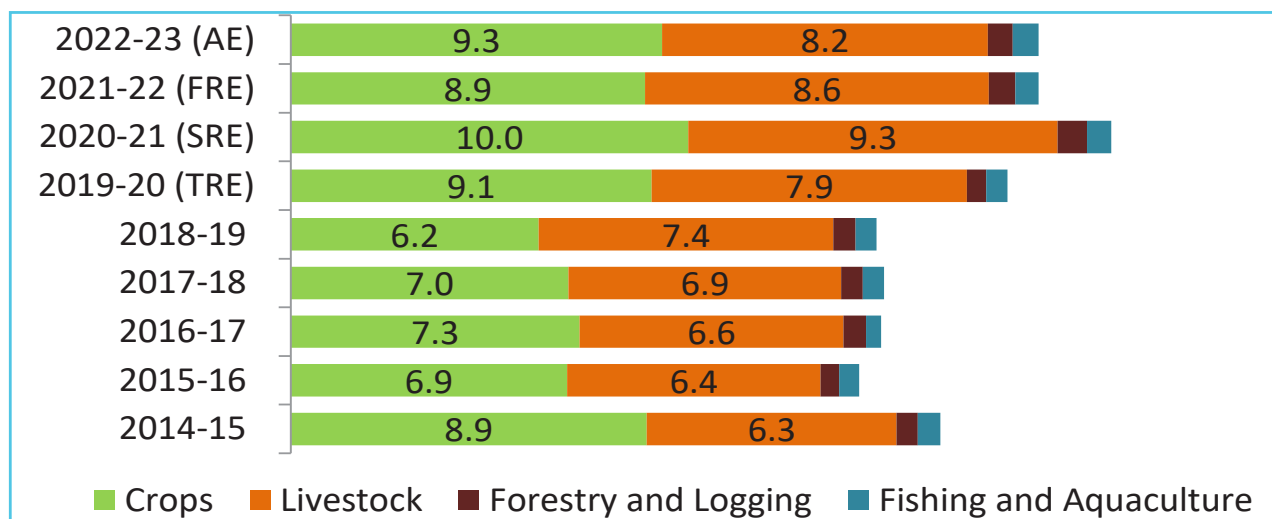


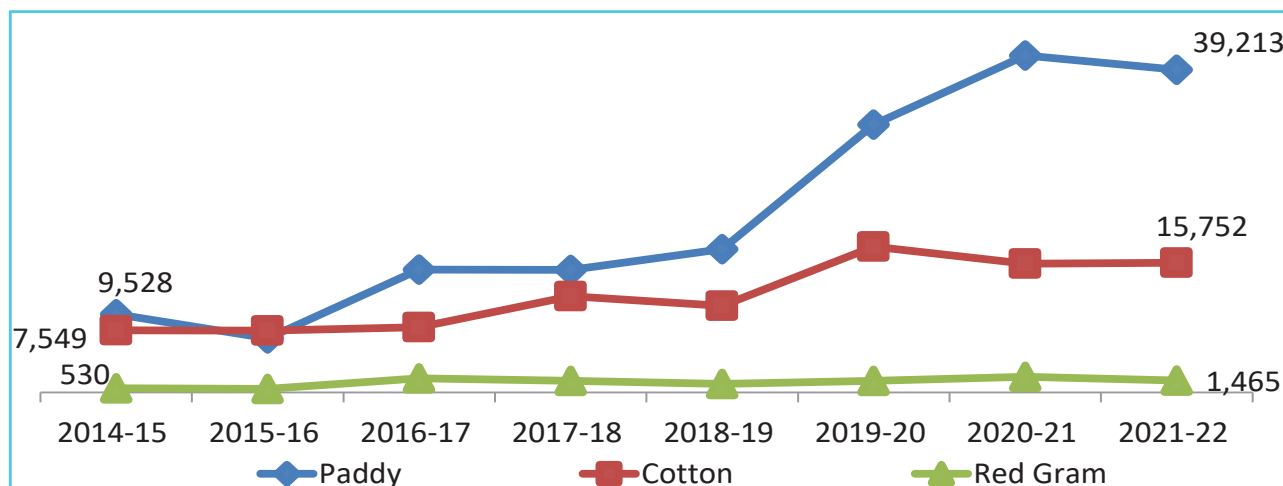
Table 18: Agriculture Sector GSVA (Rs. crores)

Agriculture Sector GSVA (in Rs. crores)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)
Crops	41,706	36,805	43,529	47,457	48,366	78,854	85,990	89,245	1,08,269
Livestock	29,282	33,755	39,816	46,595	57,513	68,865	79,823	86,515	94,955
Forestry and Logging	2,465	2,498	3,360	3,684	4,372	4,193	6,415	6,683	7,277
Fishing and Aquaculture	2,670	2,649	2,275	3,654	4,042	4,694	5,254	5,883	7,483
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	76,123	75,707	88,979	1,01,390	1,14,292	1,56,605	1,77,482	1,88,326	2,17,983

a) Gross Value of Output for Major Crops at Current Prices

1. Paddy, cotton and red gram are the three most significant crops in Telangana.
2. There has been a significant year-on-year increase in the production of paddy starting 2015-16.
3. In 2021-22, the GVO for paddy was 4 times the GVO for red gram in 2014-15.
4. In 2021-22, the GVO for red gram was approximately 3 times the GVO for red gram in 2014-15.

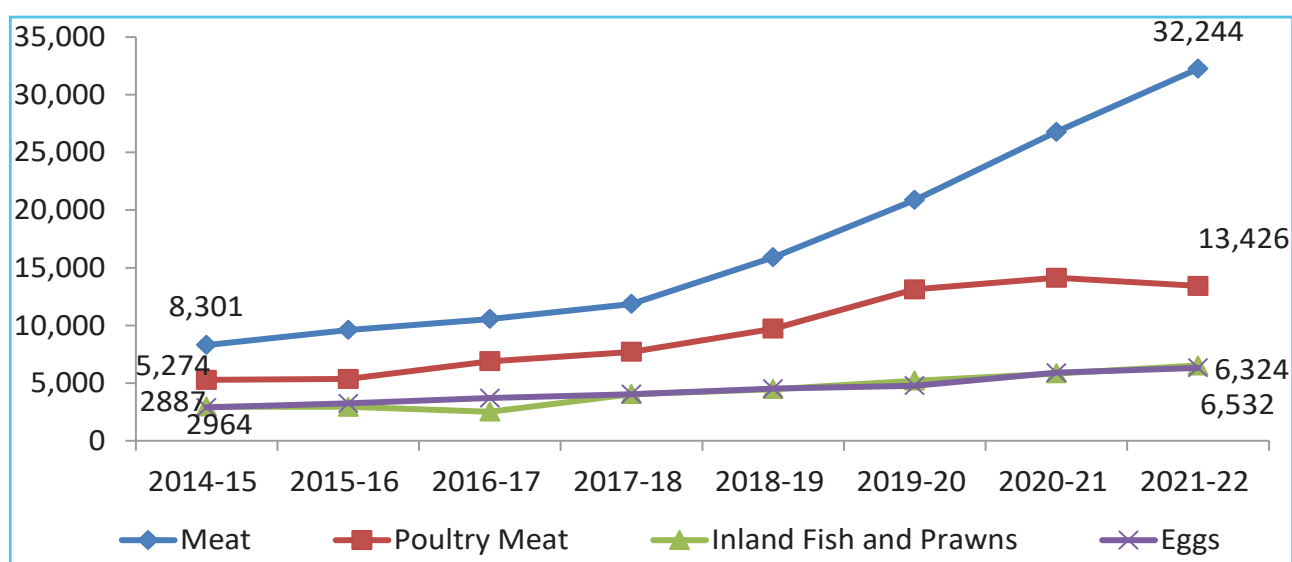
Figure 19: Gross Value of Output for Major Crops at Current Prices (Rs. crore)



b) Gross Value of Output for Livestock at Current Prices

1. The Gross Value of Output for the 'Livestock' sub-sector experienced a consistent increase from 2014-15 to 2021-22.
2. The Livestock sub-sector grew by 224% from 2014-15.
3. In 2021-22, the GVO for 'Meat' was approx. 4 times its value in 2014-15.
4. The GVO for 'Poultry Meat', 'Inland Fish and Prawns', and 'Eggs' in 2021-22 was more than double the GVO value in 2014-15.

Figure 20: Gross Value of Output for Livestock at Current Prices (Rs. crore)



4.3 Contribution of Industrial Sector to GSVA of Telangana in 2022-23 at Current Prices

1. The key sub-sector contributing to the industrial sector GVA is 'Manufacturing'. Between 2014-15 and 2022-23, the value added by the manufacturing sector grew by 137%.
2. The 'Construction' sub-sector has consistently contributed greater than Rs. 35,000 crores to the GSVA in the last five years
3. Mining and Quarrying, a major backward-linking sector to industries, has consistently added more than Rs. 25,000 crore to the GSVA in the last five years. The value added by this sub-sector close to doubled from 2014-15 to 2022-23



Figure 21: Contribution (%) of Industrial Sector (including Mining & Quarrying) to GSVA at Current Prices

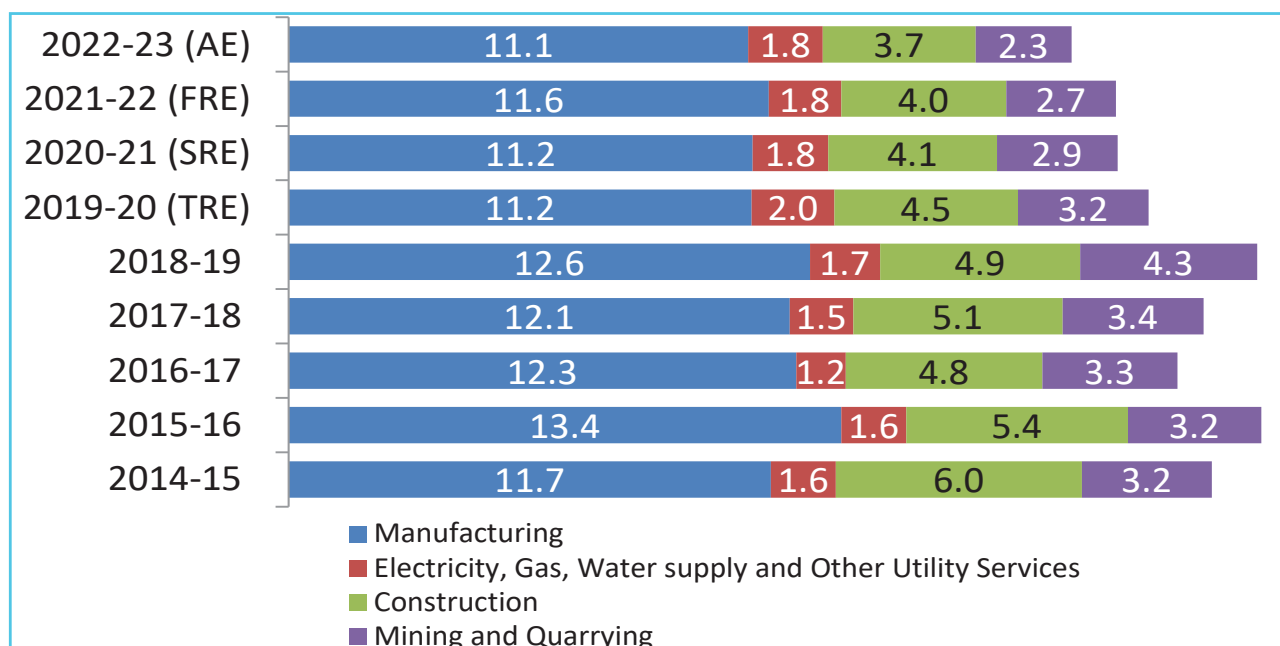


Table 19: Industries Sector GSVA at Current Prices (Rs. Crores)

Industries Sector GSVA (in Rs. crores)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)
Manufacturing	54,533	71,032	73,833	82,607	98,148	97,608	96,855	1,16,657	1,29,274
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	7,340	8,354	7,221	10,455	13,201	17,418	15,777	17,604	21,009
Construction	27,786	28,473	28,554	34,495	37,687	38,741	35,215	40,072	42,939
Mining and Quarrying	14,706	17,128	19,687	23,234	33,337	27,510	25,129	26,702	26,980
Total GSVA (Industries)	1,04,366	1,24,988	1,29,295	1,50,790	1,82,373	1,81,276	1,72,975	2,01,035	2,20,203

4.4 Contribution of Tertiary Sector to GSVA of Telangana in 2022-23 at Current Prices

1. 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services' is the key driver of the Services Sector, with a contribution of 21.5% to the GVA of the sector in 2022-23. It is the single largest sub-sector of the state's GSVA.
2. For all sub-sectors in the 'Services Sector', the GVA increased 1.8 to 3.4 times between 2014-15 and 2022-23.
3. The GVA of the 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants' grew by 236.7% from 2014-15 to 2022-23.



Figure 22: Contribution (%) of Services Sector to GSDP at Current Prices

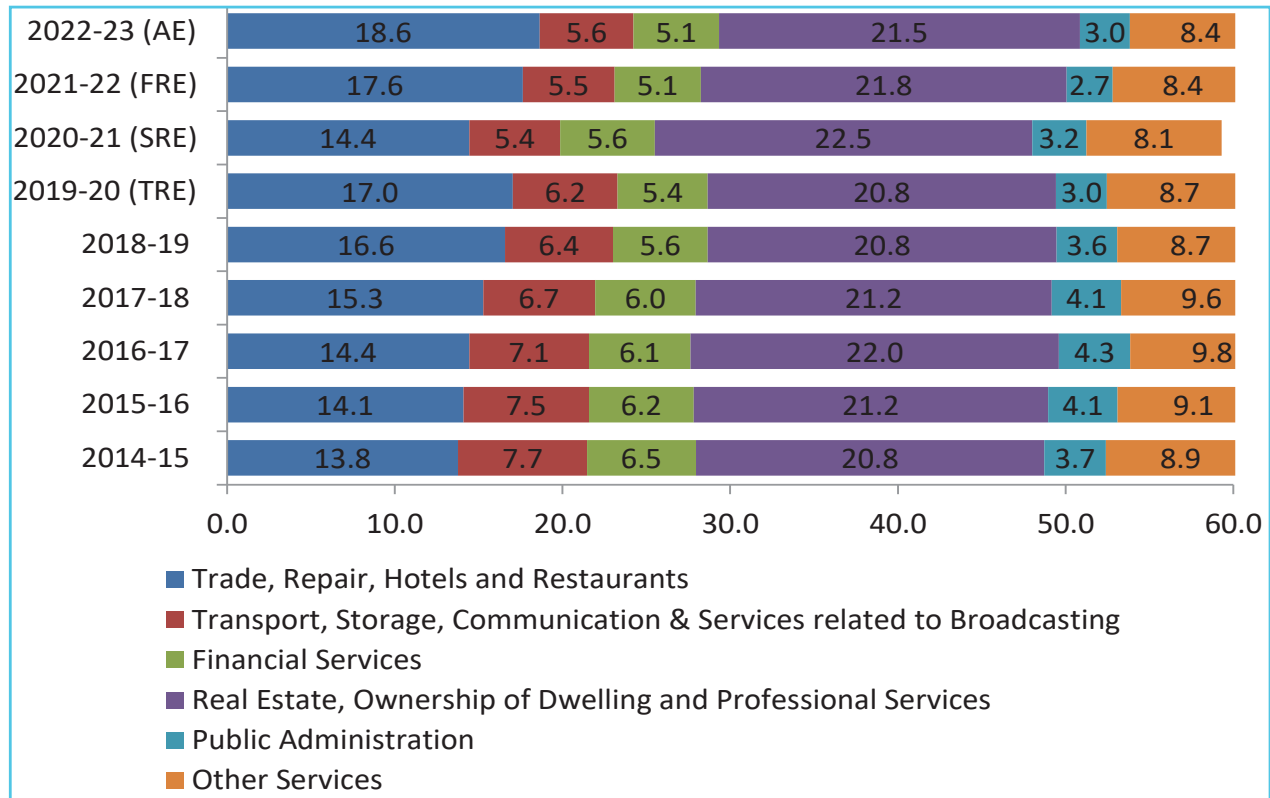


Table 20: Service Sector GSDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crores)

Services Sector GSDP (in Rs. crores)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)
Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	64,269	74,736	86,693	1,03,866	1,28,745	1,48,211	1,24,399	1,76,747	2,16,374
Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	35,866	39,666	42,821	45,361	50,105	54,351	46,642	54,980	64,909
Financial Services	30,261	33,123	36,356	40,783	43,841	46,663	48,518	51,563	59,194
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	96,912	1,12,172	1,31,824	1,44,498	1,61,635	1,80,720	1,93,871	2,18,660	2,49,720
Public Administration	17,166	21,915	25,574	28,049	28,124	26,305	27,784	27,533	34,787
Other Services	41,536	48,030	58,644	65,440	67,831	75,641	69,404	83,768	97,581
Total GSDP (Services)	2,86,011	3,29,641	3,81,912	4,27,998	4,80,280	5,31,892	5,10,617	6,13,251	7,22,564



5. Gross District Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

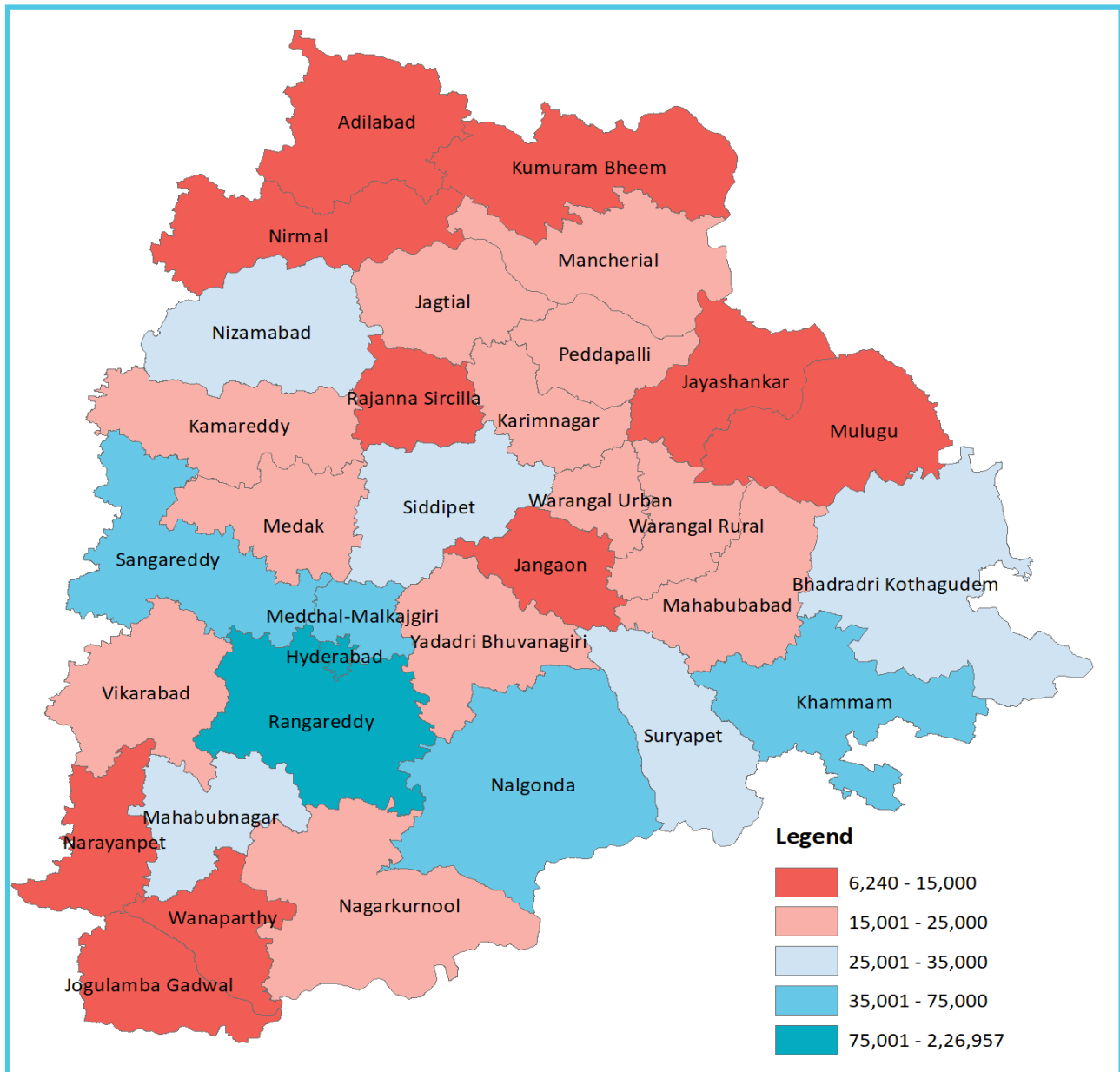
The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is considered to be one of the most important indicators to measure the economic growth of a district for making planning and policy decisions, and for allocation of resources and it also a main parameter to assess regional imbalances.

Highlights

- Rangareddy, Hyderabad and Medchal- Malkajgiri are the most urbanized districts of the state, which account for 43.72% of the state economy at current prices for the year 2021-22.
- For the year 2021-22 Bhadrachalam, and Warangal Urban are the best performing districts with growth rates of 34.2% and 24.9% respectively at current prices. Mahabubabad is also performing equally with Warangal Urban with a growth rate of 24.9%.
- All the districts in the State achieved a positive nominal growth in their Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP). 32 out of the 33 districts achieved double digit growth in their GDDP for the year 2021-22 at current prices.
- 25 out of the 33 districts registered a growth rate above the national nominal growth rate (15.9%) in 2021-22 at current prices.
- Rangareddy district stood in 1st place with the highest PCI (Rs. 7,58,102) in the state in 2021-22 at current prices, which is 5.1 times the All India PCI in that year.
- 32 out of the 33 districts achieved double digit growth in their PCI for the year 2021-22 at current prices.
- All the districts in the State have a higher PCI than the country's PCI (Rs. 1,48,524) in 2021-22 at current prices.



Fig. 23: Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Crores)



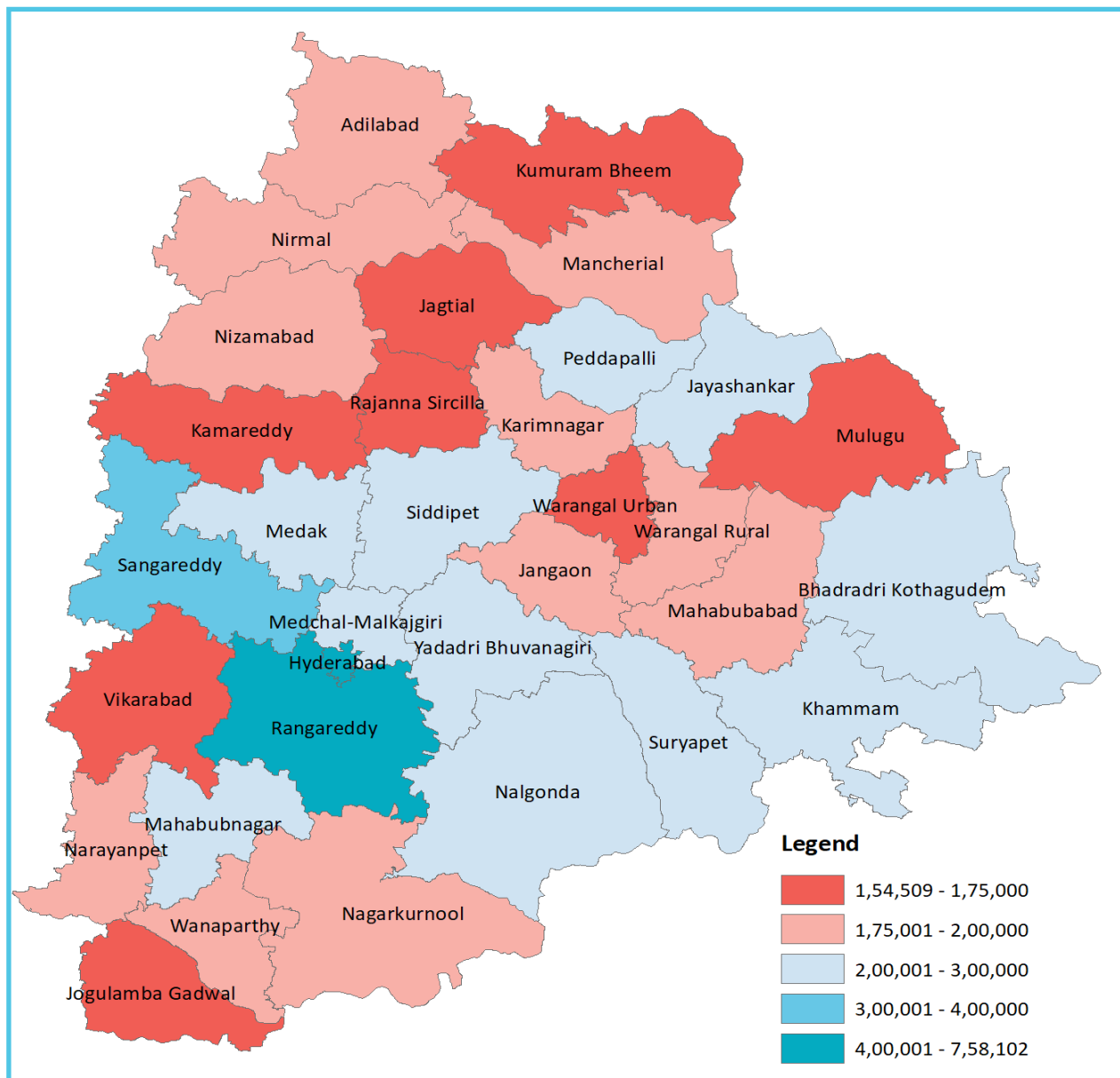
District	2021-22 (FRE)
Mulugu	6,240
Kumuram Bheem	9,599
Narayanpet	10,848
Rajanna Siricilla	11,022
Jangaon	11,667
Wanaparthy	11,833
Jogulamba Gadwal	11,922
Jayashankar	11,942
Nirmal	14,759
Adilabad	14,903
Mahabubabad	16,280

District	2021-22 (FRE)
Warangal Rural	16,365
Vikarabad	16,948
Nagarkurnool	18,203
Jagtial	18,702
Mancherial	18,850
Peddapalli	19,767
Kamareddy	19,795
Warangal Urban	20,018
Medak	21,068
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	22,607
Karimnagar	23,783

District	2021-22 (FRE)
Mahabubnagar	25,975
Siddipet	25,998
Suryapet	26,195
Bhadradi Kothagudem	29,928
Nizamabad	32,478
Khammam	36,777
Nalgonda	46,158
Sangareddy	55,513
Medchal-Malkajgiri	73,132
Hyderabad	1,86,225
Rangareddy	2,26,957



Fig. 24: Per Capita Income (PCI) at Current Prices (Rupees)



District	2021-22 (FRE)
Vikarabad	1,54,509
Warangal Urban	1,56,086
Kumuram Bheem	1,57,258
Jagtial	1,61,064
Narayanpet	1,65,384
Jogulamba Gadwal	1,67,207
Rajanna Siricilla	1,68,302
Kamareddy	1,73,313
Nizamabad	1,75,361
Wanaparthy	1,75,445
Nirmal	1,77,158

District	2021-22 (FRE)
Adilabad	1,77,160
Mulugu	1,77,316
Mahabubabad	1,79,222
Nagarkurnool	1,80,742
Jangaon	1,86,278
Mancherial	1,93,516
Warangal Rural	1,94,317
Karimnagar	1,98,588
Suryapet	2,02,467
Peddapalli	2,03,363
Siddipet	2,19,109

District	2021-22 (FRE)
Khammam	2,21,804
Bhadradi Kothagudem	2,29,951
Medak	2,30,689
Jayashankar	2,34,818
Mahabubnagar	2,37,274
Nalgonda	2,41,280
Medchal-Malkajgiri	2,45,232
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	2,47,211
Sangareddy	3,01,870
Hyderabad	4,02,941
Rangareddy	7,58,102





Government of Telangana