



Departmental Activities of Planning Department

DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT



About State of Telangana



Telangana

State Formed on 2nd June, 2014.

Geographic Highlights

- ✓ 33 Districts
- ✓ 621 Mandals
- ✓ 76 Revenue Divisions
- ✓ 124 Urban Local Bodies
 - 116 Municipalities
 - 8 Municipal Corporations
- ✓ 12,941 Gram Panchayats

Demographic Highlights

- ✓ 3.50 crore Population
- ✓ 11.5 lakh average Population/district
- ✓ 15.45% Schedule Castes
- ✓ 9.08% Schedule Tribes
- ✓ 15.34% Minorities

State Profile

Sl. No	Parameters	Telangana	India
1	Geographical Area (Sq.km)	1,12,077	32,87,469
2	Annual Normal Rainfall (mm) (DE&S)	923.8	1160.0
3	Administrative Districts (No.)	33	777
4	Population Density (Persons/Sq.km)	312	382
5	Total Population (Crores)	3.50	121.09
6	SC Population (%)	15.45%	16.63%
7	ST Population (%)	9.08%	8.63%
8	Minority Population (%)	15.34%	14.20%
9	Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	988	943
10	Rural Population (%)	61.12%	68.86%
11	Urban Population (%)	38.88%	31.14%
12	Literacy Rate (%)	66.54%	72.98%
13	Per Capita Income -2024-25 (PE) In Rupees	3,87,623	2,05,324
14	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000) – SRS – 2022	20	27
15	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1 lakh) (MMR Bulletin, 2019-21)	45	93

Source: Sl. No. 3 – 11 – Census 2011



Overview of the Department

Overview of the Department

Mandate of the Planning Department

It Provides strategic guidance for the State's development agenda by enabling evidence-based policy formulation and outcome monitoring by data collection, compilation and dissemination.

Major Agencies of the Department

- 1. Planning (Secretariat)**
- 2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES - HOD)**
- 3. Telangana State Development Planning Society (TGDPS)**
- 4. Telangana Remote Sensing Applications Centre (TGRAC)**



Schemes implemented by the Planning Wing

Planning Wing (Secretariat) - Schemes

The Planning Department plays a central and nodal role in the preparation of the **Socio-Economic Outlook of Telangana**, which is placed before the Budget and circulated to all Departments and Ministries as a comprehensive progress report of the State.

It oversees the implementation and monitoring of development funds, including the MPLADS, Special Development Fund (SDF), Constituency Development Programme (CDP) for MLAs/MLCs and the Crucial Balancing Fund (CBF). **Also Monitors SDGs coordinating with NITI Aayog.**

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

It is a Plan scheme fully funded by the Government of India with an objective to create durable community assets of developmental nature as recommended by Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) in their Constituencies based on the locally felt needs of the people.

Constituency Development Programme (CDP)

The objective of the Programme is to enable Hon'ble MLAs and Hon'ble MLCs to recommend works in their respective constituencies, with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets of state priorities and for the locally felt needs viz: drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc.

Special Development Fund (SDF)

It aims to allocate financial resources strategically to promote **inclusive infrastructure development in specific areas** for overall development.

Crucial Balancing Fund (CBF)

This has been created by the Government for meeting the contingency expenditure by the District Collectors, for the completion of important works which are of urgent nature. The District Collector is the sanctioning authority for the works under CBF

Kondangal Area Development Authority (KADA)

The government has created KADA for Kodangal of Vikarabad District, as the headquarters for the overall development of Kodangal Assembly Constituency covering Vikarabad and Narayanpet Districts, under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Vikarabad. The Planning Department is monitoring the overall implementation of the programmes undertaken by the Kodangal Area Development Authority (KADA).

Planning Wing (Secretariat) -Schemes

Brahmin Welfare Fund

The government has constituted “Telangana Brahmin Samkshema Parishad” in the year 2016, to take up the activities entrusted to the parishad by the Government. The Parishad will provide financial assistance to the poor Brahmin families.

Arya Vysya Corporation, Reddy Corporation, Kamma Corporation

The Government has constituted exclusive corporations for the Economic Development of **economically backward families** belonging to the Reddy Community, the Arya Vysya Community and the Kamma Community

Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP)

The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) is a flagship initiative of the GoI aimed at transforming 112 socio-economically challenged districts into centres of growth through data-driven governance, collaboration and competitive development. In Telangana, the districts of **Asifabad, Bhoopalapally, and Bhadravathi-Kothagudem** are covered under the programme.

Aspirational Blocks Programme

This Programme focuses on improving governance to bring about social development in the relatively difficult and underdeveloped blocks of India by converging existing schemes, defining outcomes, and monitoring results on a constant basis using digital tools and approaches. Under this initiative, 500 blocks have been identified by NITI Aayog for rapid improvement across 27 states and 4 Union territories. Telangana has 10 aspirational blocks (**Narnoor, Gundala, Mutharam, Palimela, Ghattu, Tiriyani, Gangaram, Kannaigudem, Narva, Pembi**) under 9 districts.



Activities of TGRAC & TGDPS

Activities of TGRAC

- A Nodal agency for Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS Technology Application Services to the State and Central Government departments.
- Providing Geospatial Technology Services to the **Panchayati Raj** (Roads information), **Mines & Geology** (Mapping of mining leases), **Police & Excise** (Jurisdiction & Property mapping), **TGIIC** (Mapping of Industrial parks), **Endowment & TGSRTC** (Property mapping) **Health Department** (Gap Analysis for Hospitals).
- Made a study on the water bodies existing within ORR using geospatial datasets (Satellite Imagery for 2014 & 2023, SOI Topo sheets, Cadastral Data and FTL details) for possible encroachments for the period 2014 and 2023.
- Deployed one **GIS Professional** in each district & Supporting the District Administrations with geospatial inputs to plan and monitor developmental activities
- Generates satellite-based **area estimates** for major crops (paddy, cotton) in collaboration with Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), GoI.

Ongoing Projects

- Soil Mapping for 6 Districts (Warangal, Hanmkonda, Mahbubabad, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Siddipet and Janagaon) with a study on Soil Micro nutrient details to assess the cropping patterns, crop diversification and land suitability under National Soil Mapping Programme

Activities of TGDPS

Provides real-time weather intelligence via 1,091 Automated Weather Stations, conducts evaluations of government schemes and prepares climate adaptation and disaster mitigation plans.

Weather Monitoring

- **1,091** Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) installed across Telangana
- Coverage: 10×10 km grid in rural areas & 2×2 km grid in GHMC area
- AWS record: Rainfall, Temperature, Humidity, Wind Speed & Wind Direction
- Data used for Agriculture advisories & Disaster preparedness

Weather Forecasting

- Regular 3-day weather forecast (Rainfall & Temperature) generated using Weather Research & Forecasting (WRF) Model
- Sharing forecasts with administrative officers & key departments

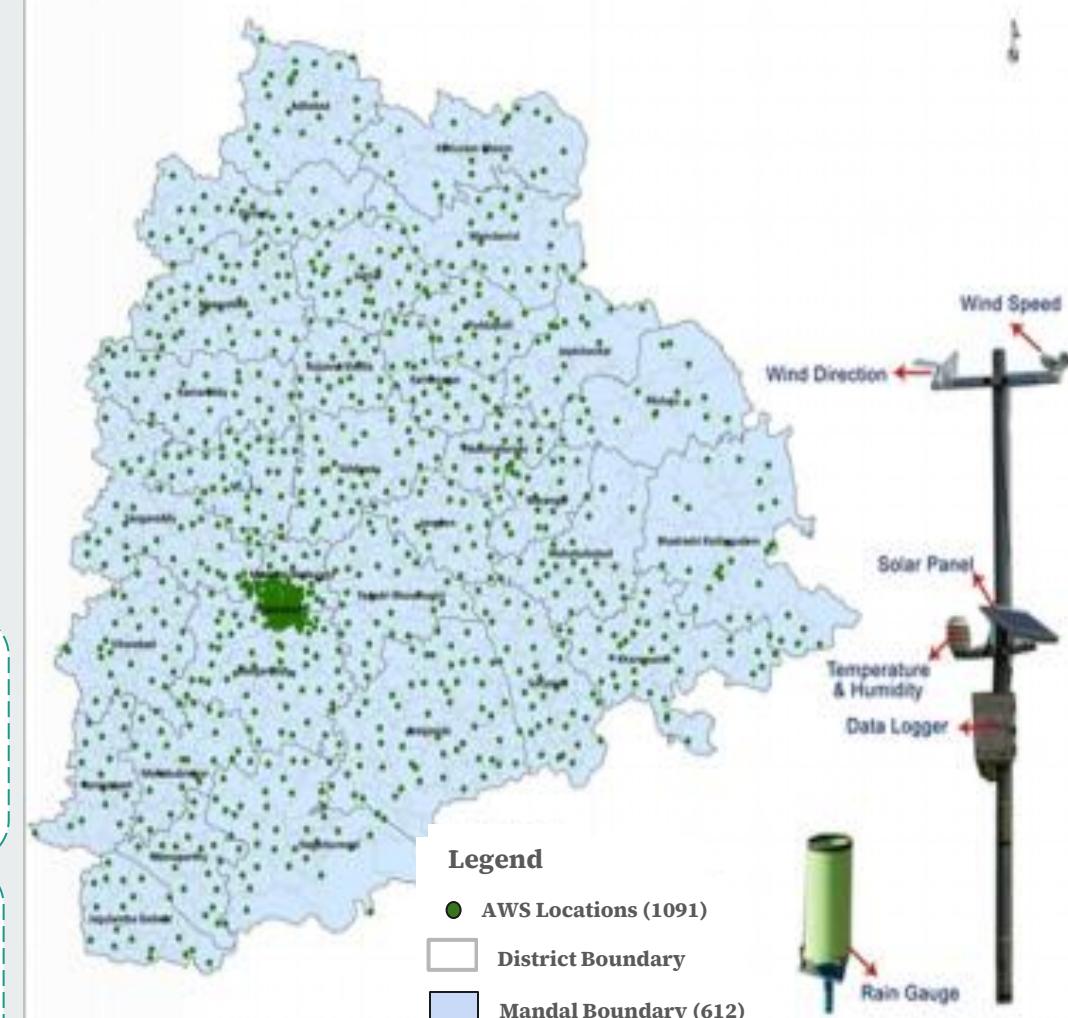
Real-Time Information Dissemination

- 41 LED Display Boards installed across Telangana (33 in District HQs + 8 in GHMC)
- Dynamic real-time dissemination of weather data & products
- **TG-Weather Mobile App** launched for live weather information and alerts

Operational Support

- Provides real-time weather alerts to aid disaster preparedness and precautionary action
- Shares weather data with departments for routine operations and research use
- Maintains all 1,091 AWS stations with an in-house team of 36 field technicians

Government of Telangana Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)



Activities of Directorate of Economics and Statistics



Brief Introduction of the DE&S

- ❖ The State's nodal agency for official statistics, responsible for agricultural statistics, industrial indices, socio-economic surveys, and price and labour statistics to estimate the State economy (GSDP) and support planning, budgeting, and policy formulation.
- ❖ At the outset **Bureau of Economics and Statistics** was created as a centralised agency for the **collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of Statistics** by a Farmana of the NIZAM in 1919.
- ❖ It was Re-designated as "**Directorate of Economics and Statistics**" (**DES**) in **1990**.
- ❖ **Statistical functionaries:** DES has statistical functionaries in all **33** districts , at district level **CPO** will be head of the office and supported by Asst. Director/ Stat. Officer, **Dy. Statistical Officers** in **76** Revenue Divisions and **MPSOs** in **621** mandals.
- ❖ At District level **CPOs** works under the administrative control of **District Collector**.
- ❖ At divisional level, the **Dy.S.O** works under the administrative control of **RDO** and supervise the work of **MPSOs**.
- ❖ At mandal level, the **MPSO** works under the administrative control of **Tahsildar** and collect, compile and transmit all statistical data.

Rainfall Statistics



RAINFALL STATISTICS

The amount of precipitation that falls on a specific area of the Earth's surface in a given period of time, usually measured in units of length such as millimeters, inches, or feet.



Data Collection

The MPSOs working at Mandal level, collect the rainfall data from existing Manual Rain Gauges by 8:30 AM and enters in DES website immediately

Report Dissemination

After integration of Rainfall (Manual & AWS) by 9.45AM, Mandal-wise, District-wise and State-level Rainfall reports will be disseminated to key stakeholder departments such as Agriculture, Irrigation, Groundwater, and the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and to hon'ble Chief Minister Peshi

1

2

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Data Integration

The Rainfall data collected from Manual Rain Gauges will be integrated with the rainfall data of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) of the Telangana Development Planning Society (TGDPS) by 9.45 AM

RAINFALL STATISTICS



Uses of Rainfall data in various sectors

5. Flood Risk Assessment

4. Stormwater Management and Drainage System Planning



1. Drought Assessment

2. Groundwater Recharge Estimation

3. Planning of Irrigation Projects

Agriculture Statistics



AREA STATISTICS

- In every Agriculture year, the **DES** is conducting the Agricultural census separately for **Kharif and Rabi** seasons.
- The purpose is to collect the **village wise, crop wise, source wise** area cultivated under **all the crops** viz., food crops and non-food crops.
- The **MPSOs** are compiling the village-wise areas and also convene the **Reconciliation meeting** at mandal level and prepare the **Village Wise Mandal Agriculture Abstract**.
- The **Land Use Statistics** will be prepared District wise in prescribed formats at the State level, after due reconciliation with line departments and Agriculture Department.
- The reconciled Area Statistics will be submitted to Government of India, **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare**.

YIELD STATISTICS

- The DES is conducting **Crop Cutting Experiments** to estimate the **Productivity and Production of major Food and Non - Food crops**.
- **Objective:** The main objective of this survey is to **estimate the average yield** per hectare area of the selected crops **by conducting Crop Cutting Experiments**, and thereby the production.
- Under this survey, **11 food crops and 10 non-food crops** are being covered.
- **Food Crops** : Paddy (Rice), Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Korra, Red gram, Green gram, Black gram, Horse gram and Bengal gram.
- **Non-Food Crops** : Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor, Sunflower, Soya bean, Cotton, Chillies, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Turmeric.
- **Fruits & Vegetables** : Mango, Batavia and Guava, Tomato and Onions.
- For (60) Crops, production is estimated through **Non-CC methodology**.
- During the year 2025-26 a total of **14,010** crop cutting experiments are planned.

USES OF YIELD STATISTICS

- ❖ To Estimate **Productivity & Production** of the Crops
- ❖ To prepare **Advance Estimates**
- ❖ To Calculate **GSDP & GDDP**
- ❖ To take **Export & Import policy** (EXIM)
- ❖ To establish **crop related factories**



Price Statistics



Price Statistics

- ❖ Price is the **monetary value** of goods or services existing during transaction.
- ❖ It is an "**Economic Barometer**" of real purchasing power.
- ❖ It influences both the **quantum of production** and the **pattern of consumption**.
- ❖ Stability in prices determines the **growth sustainability**.



Types Of Prices

- ❖ Producer Price: Prices determined at factory gate (Agricultural commodities-Farm gate, Manufacture items – Factory gate)
- ❖ **Wholesale Price:** Producer price + transport charge + taxes + profit margin + middleman charges if any.
- ❖ Retail Prices: Wholesale price + transport charge + taxes + profit margin + middleman charges if any.

Price Statistics

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Govt. of Telangana deals with the following 9 types of prices with different commodities:

- 1 Daily Retail Prices of 6 Essential Commodities (Rice, Redgram, G.Nut, Tamarind, Red Chillies and Onion)
- 2 Weekly Retail Prices of 21 Essential Commodities
- 3 Farm Harvest Prices
- 4 Wages of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Labourers
- 5 Wholesale Prices of 40 Agricultural Commodities
- 6 Wholesale Prices of Livestock , Livestock Products & Poultry, Livestock Feed
- 7 Prices of Building Materials and Wages of Construction Labourers
- 8 Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers – CPI-IW
- 9 Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and combined-CPI-RUC

Utility of the Price Index:

- ❖ **Compilation of GSDP and GDDP** under services sector
- ❖ **Regulation of Dearness Allowance** for private and public sectors Industries as well as Central and State Government employees
- ❖ **Fixation and Revision of minimum wages** under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in addition to fixing of VDA points
- ❖ Working out **point-to-point Inflation Rates**

Industrial Statistics

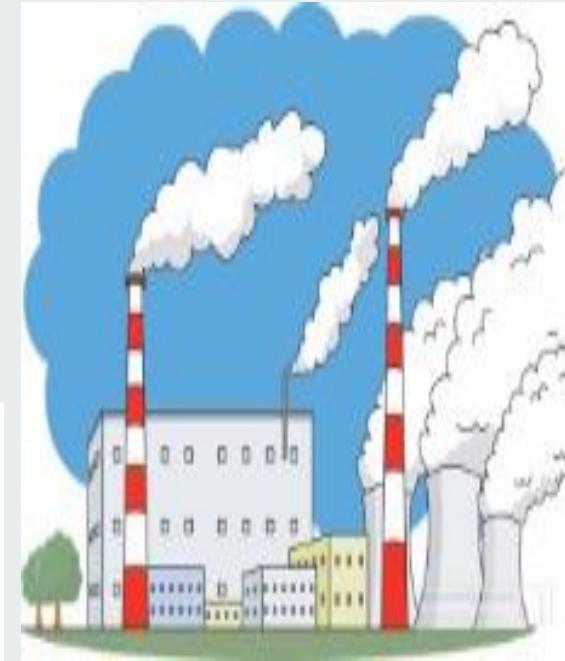


Annual Survey of Industries

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) provides Statistical information to **assess and evaluate** the changes in **growth, composition and structure of organised manufacturing Sector once in a year.**

Uses:

- ❖ Used in compilation of **GSDP and DDP**.
- ❖ Estimating the contribution of manufacturing industries to the "**State Income**".
- ❖ Analysis **report** is brought out **every year** on this subject.
- ❖ Industries group wise major Characteristics, such as number of Factories, Number of Workers/Employees, wages paid, value of Inputs, value of outputs, GVA, Net Income, profit, etc., will be **estimated** for formulation of industrial policy.



Annual Survey of Industries 2023-24

Top Five Major Industries In The State Based On "GVA"

S.No	Industry Group(2-digit)	GVA (in Crore)	% Share to Total NVA
1	Pharmaceuticals (21)	24,45,188	29.82
2	Food products (10)	5,78,448	7.06
3	Electrical Equipment (27)	5,46,637	6.67
4	Rubber & Plastic products (22)	5,24,473	6.39
5	Chemical and Chemical Products (20)	4,99,686	6.09
	Total	81,98,868	

Source: ASI, 2023-24, NSO, MOSPI, GOI.

Top Five Major Industries In The State Based On "Number Of Persons Engaged"

Sl.No	Industry Group(2-digit)	No. of persons engaged	% Share to Total Persons engaged
1	Tobacco(12)	2,56,753	28.16
2	Pharmaceuticals(21)	1,35,798	14.89
3	Food Products(10)	91,938	10.08
4	Rubber And Plastics Products (22)	58,875	6.46
5	Other Non Metallic Minerals (23)	53,116	5.83
	Total	9,11,843	

Source: ASI, 2023-24, NSO, MOSPI, GOI.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

- ❖ The Index of Industrial Production is **composite indicator** that measures the **short term changes in the volume of production** of a basket of industrial products during a given period, with respect to that in a chosen base period
- ❖ The **base year** for compilation of IIP at present is **2011-12** , proposed to **shift** base year as **2022-23**
- ❖ Collection of Production particulars from **365 factories** for Manufacturing sector, **10 minerals** for Mining sector and **Electricity data** from TGTRANSCO every month
- ❖ IIP is compiled and released on **Monthly** basis for Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors.

Index of Industrial Production

Usage of IIP

- ❖ To **compare the industrial performance of an economy** in two different periods and over a period of time
- ❖ Used in **compilation of GSDP** under Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity Sectors.
- ❖ IIP is used extensively by RBI, Government Departments, Industrial Associations, Research Institutes, Academicians, etc., for **research and policy formulation**.



Socio Economic Surveys



Data for Development



Celebrating 75 years of NSS

National
Sample
Survey

Socio Economic Surveys Division

- ❖ MoSPI conducts **National Sample Surveys** on subjects where administrative data is not available. These surveys are conducted **in the form of rounds**. Each round is conducted by duly consulting with the concerned ministries relevant to the subject of that round.
- ❖ DES has been **participating** in these surveys **since 1958 i.e. NSS 14th round**.
- ❖ The **results** estimated are **used in compilation of Poverty line, Employment and Unemployment status, compilation of GSDP & GDDP, assess SDGs, to study social consumption on education and health, etc.**

Socio Economic Surveys

The main subjects covered periodically in NSS Rounds are:

- ❖ Household Consumer Expenditure
- ❖ Employment and Unemployment (PLFS)
- ❖ Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises in Manufacturing, Trade and Other Service Sector (excluding construction) (ASUSE)
- ❖ Health and Education
- ❖ Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition
- ❖ Debt and Investment
- ❖ Situation Assessment of Agriculture Households
- ❖ Survey on Persons with Disability (PWD)
- ❖ Domestic Tourism

STATE ECONOMY

GSDP



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STATE ECONOMY

- ❖ **GDP/GSDP** is defined as the aggregate of the **monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries during a year**
- ❖ DES compiles **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** estimates at current and constant prices under the guidance of NSO and reconciles these estimates, periodically with the GOI.
- ❖ These estimates show the **trends of the State Economy, contribution of different sectors, structural changes in the Economy** so that the Government can take up appropriate policy initiatives and encourage investments in the selected sectors.
- ❖ The **Per Capita Income (PCI)** indicates the **standard of living** of the people in the State, which can be compared with the other States.
- ❖ **Gross State Value Added (GSVA)** is the value added from goods and services produced in a state minus the cost of all inputs and raw materials.
- ❖ GSDP estimates are **used for fixing the borrowing limits as per FRBM Act.**

Details Of Sectors And Sub-Sectors (21)

- ❖ For any economy, economic activities can be divided into **3 major sectors**, which are further divided into sub-sectors for the purpose of GSDP calculation:

Primary Sector (5)

Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing

- ❖ Crops
- ❖ Livestock
- ❖ Forestry and Logging
- ❖ Fishing and Aquaculture
- ❖ Mining and Quarrying

Secondary Sector (3)

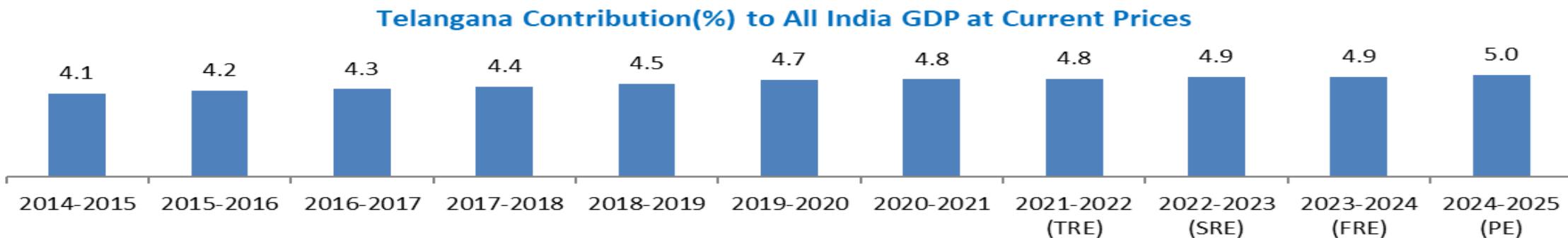
- ❖ *Manufacturing*
- ❖ *Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services*
- ❖ *Construction*

Tertiary Sector (13)

- ❖ *Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants*
 - Trade and Repair Services
 - Hotels and Restaurant
- ❖ *Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting*
 - Railways
 - Road Transport
 - Water Transport
 - Air Transport
 - Services incidental to Transport
 - Storage
 - Communication & Services related to Broadcasting
- ❖ *Financial Services*
- ❖ *Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services*
- ❖ *Public Administration*
- ❖ *Other Services*

Telangana's Economic Outlook:

- ❖ Telangana's economic performance in 2024-25 demonstrates sustained growth momentum, driven by key sectors such as Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services(IT), agriculture and trade.
- ❖ In the span of 10 years since its formation (from 2014-15 to 2024-25) Telangana GSDP rose from **Rs.5,05,849** crore to **Rs.16,40,901** crore at current prices. For the same period All India rose from **Rs.1,24,67,959** crore to **Rs.3,30,68,145** crore.
- ❖ In 2024-25(PE), Telangana's contribution to India's GDP at current prices stands at **5.0%**, a remarkable achievement considering its relatively smaller geographical area (11th largest) and population (12th largest) compared to other states. The state's GSDP contribution to the national economy at current prices has shown a consistent upward trend over time.

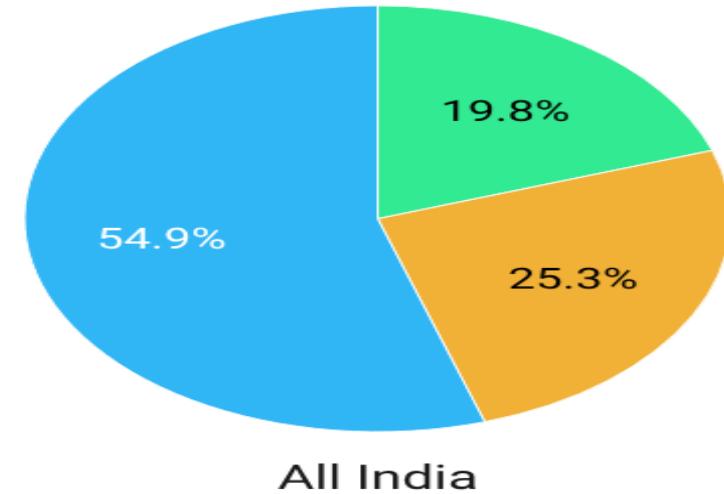
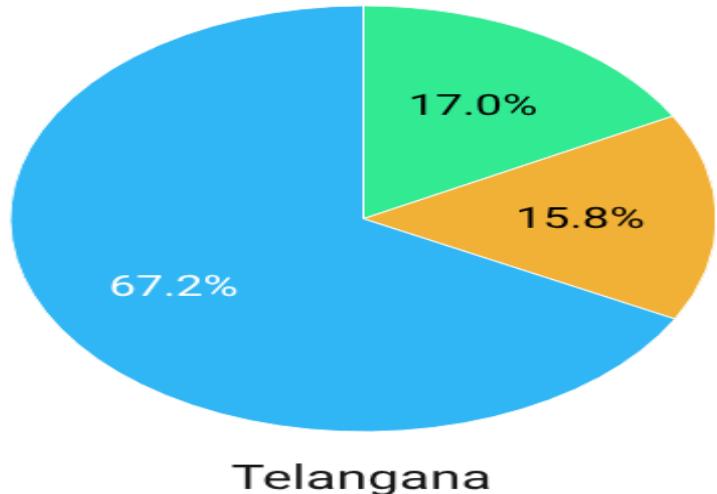


Contribution of the broad sectors to the economy - Telangana Vs All India

Description/Year	Telangana			All India		
	GSVA in Crores	Growth Rate (%)	Contribution (%)	GSVA in Crores	Growth Rate (%)	Contribution (%)
Primary Sector	2,58,017	8.4	17.0	59,26,079	9.5	19.8
Secondary Sector	2,40,258	7.8	15.8	76,03,402	7.2	25.3
Tertiary Sector	10,19,157	14.8	67.2	1,64,92,552	10.6	54.9

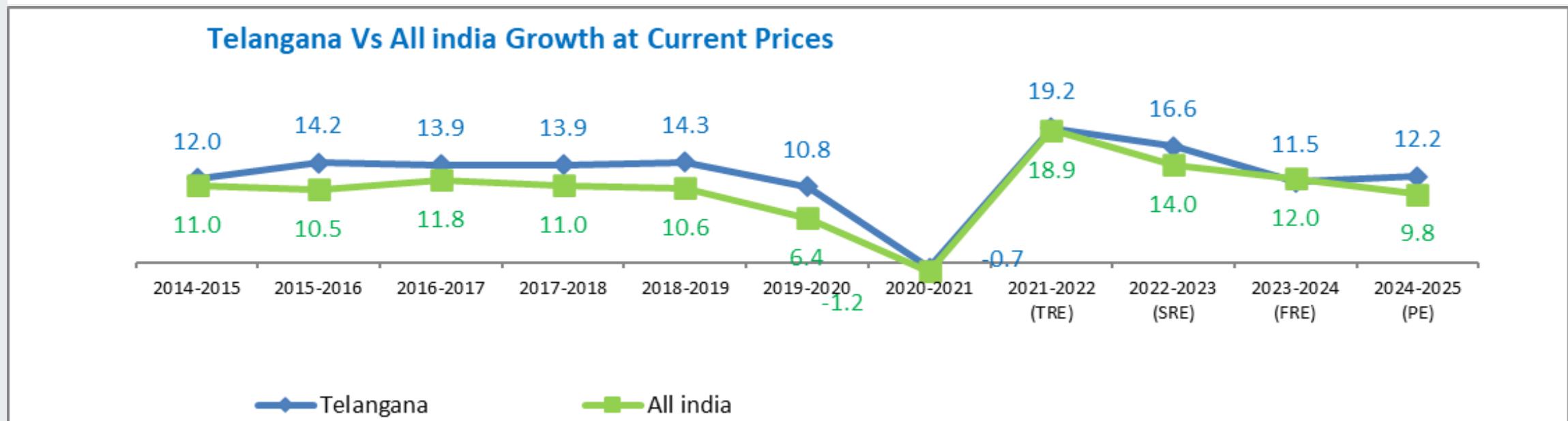
Broad sector contribution to GVA - Telangana Vs All India

- Primary Sector
- Secondary Sector
- Tertiary Sector



Growth performance of GSDP - Telangana vs All India

For the year 2024-25(PE), Telangana's estimated growth rate is **12.2%**, whereas India's growth rate is estimated at **9.8%** at current prices. At constant prices the estimated growth rates of Telangana and All India for the year 2024-25 are **8.1%** and **6.5%** respectively.



Telangana Vs Other States

As per the Provisional estimates released by MoSPI, state's rank in GSDP growth rate at current prices is at 9th position and 7th position in value in comparison with other states.

State wise GSDP and Growth rates(%) of GSDP at Current prices for the year 2024-25 are as tabulated in the table shown here:

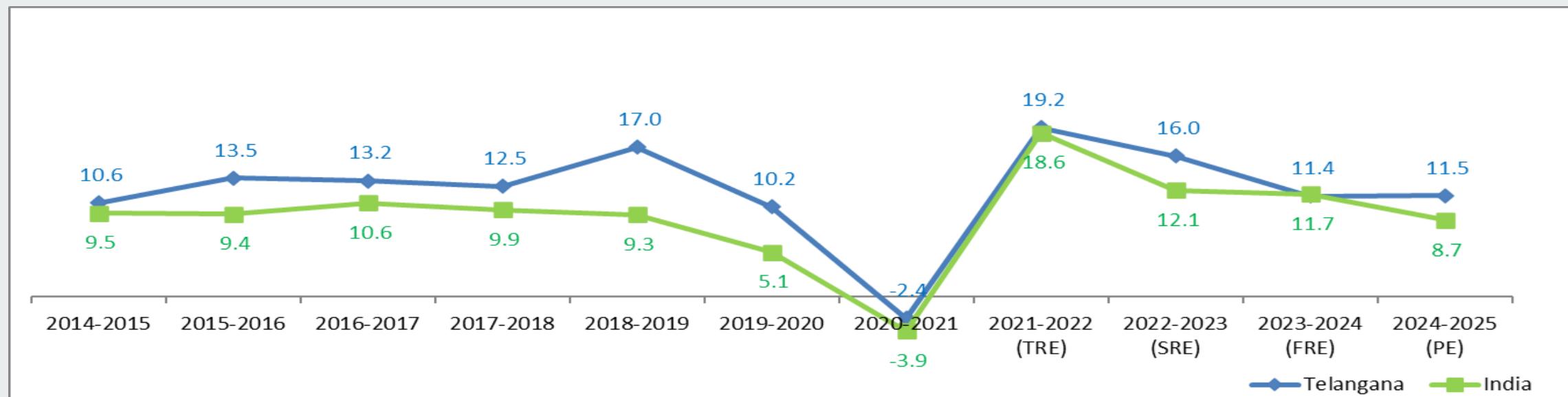
S. No.	State\UT	2024-25 GSDP (Rs. in Crore)	GR(%)
1	Maharashtra	45,31,518	11.73
2	Tamil Nadu	31,18,590	15.98
3	Uttar Pradesh #	29,78,224	12.69
4	Karnataka	28,83,903	12.77
5	West Bengal	18,15,010	9.91
6	Rajasthan	17,04,339	12.02
7	Telangana	16,40,901	12.25
8	Andhra Pradesh	15,93,062	12.02
9	Madhya Pradesh	15,03,395	11.05
10	Kerala	12,48,533	9.97
11	Delhi	12,15,003	9.17
12	Haryana	12,13,951	11.83
13	Bihar	9,91,997	13.09
14	Odisha	8,90,038	11.4
15	Punjab	8,38,637	8.67
16	Assam	6,43,667	13.07
17	Chhattisgarh	5,67,880	10.89
18	Jharkhand	5,16,255	10.87
19	Uttarakhand	3,78,245	13.59
20	Jammu & Kashmir-UT	2,62,458	11.18
21	Himachal Pradesh	2,31,690	9.2
22	Tripura	89,682	12.9
23	Meghalaya	59,626	12.03
24	Puducherry	52,163	11.11
25	Arunachal Pradesh	44,229	14.69

Per Capita Income

- ❖ **Per capita income (PCI)** is defined as the average income earned per person. It provides a general measure of the economic well-being of a population and used to compare the standard of living across different regions.
- ❖ For the year 2024-25, as per the Provisional estimates released by MOSPI, at current prices Telangana's PCI is estimated at **Rs.3,87,623** whereas the nation's PCI is estimated as **Rs.2,05,324**.

Growth performance of PCI - Telangana vs All India

The growth rates in Per Capita Income of the state from the year 2014-15 to 2024-25 are higher than that of All India exhibiting significant growth trend. For the year 2024-25(PE), Telangana's projected growth rate is **11.5%**, whereas India's growth rate is estimated at **8.7%** at current prices.

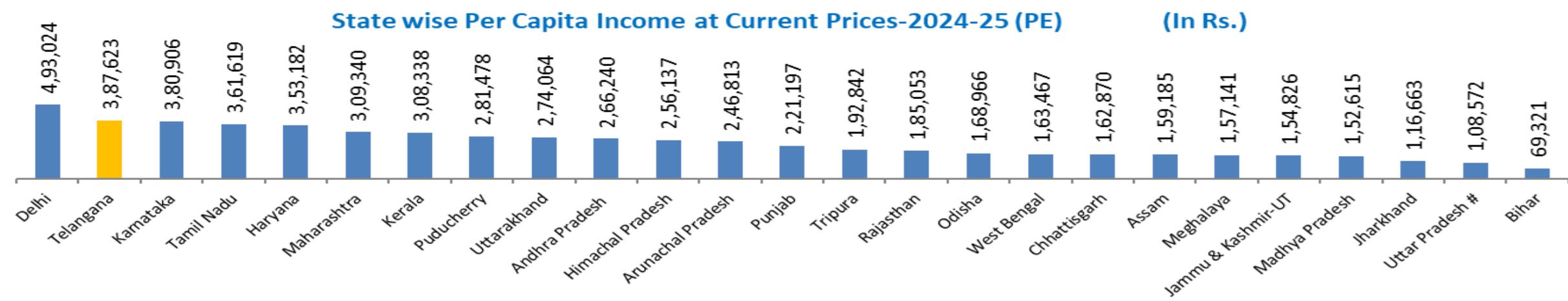


Telangana vis-a-vis All India

Per Capita Income (Rs.)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (TRE)	2022-23 (SRE)	2023-24 (FRE)	2024-25 (PE)
Telangana	1,24,104	1,40,840	1,59,395	1,79,358	2,09,848	2,31,326	2,25,734	2,69,000	3,12,046	3,47,714	3,87,623
All India	86,647	94,797	1,04,880	1,15,224	1,25,946	1,32,341	1,27,244	1,50,906	1,69,145	1,88,892	2,05,324

Telangana Vs Other States:

- ❖ Telangana ranked **2nd** in Per Capita Income at current prices and **5th** in comparison at Constant Prices with the states. This reveals the performance of Telangana in improving the well being of its people as compared to the other states of the country.



GDP Base Year Revision

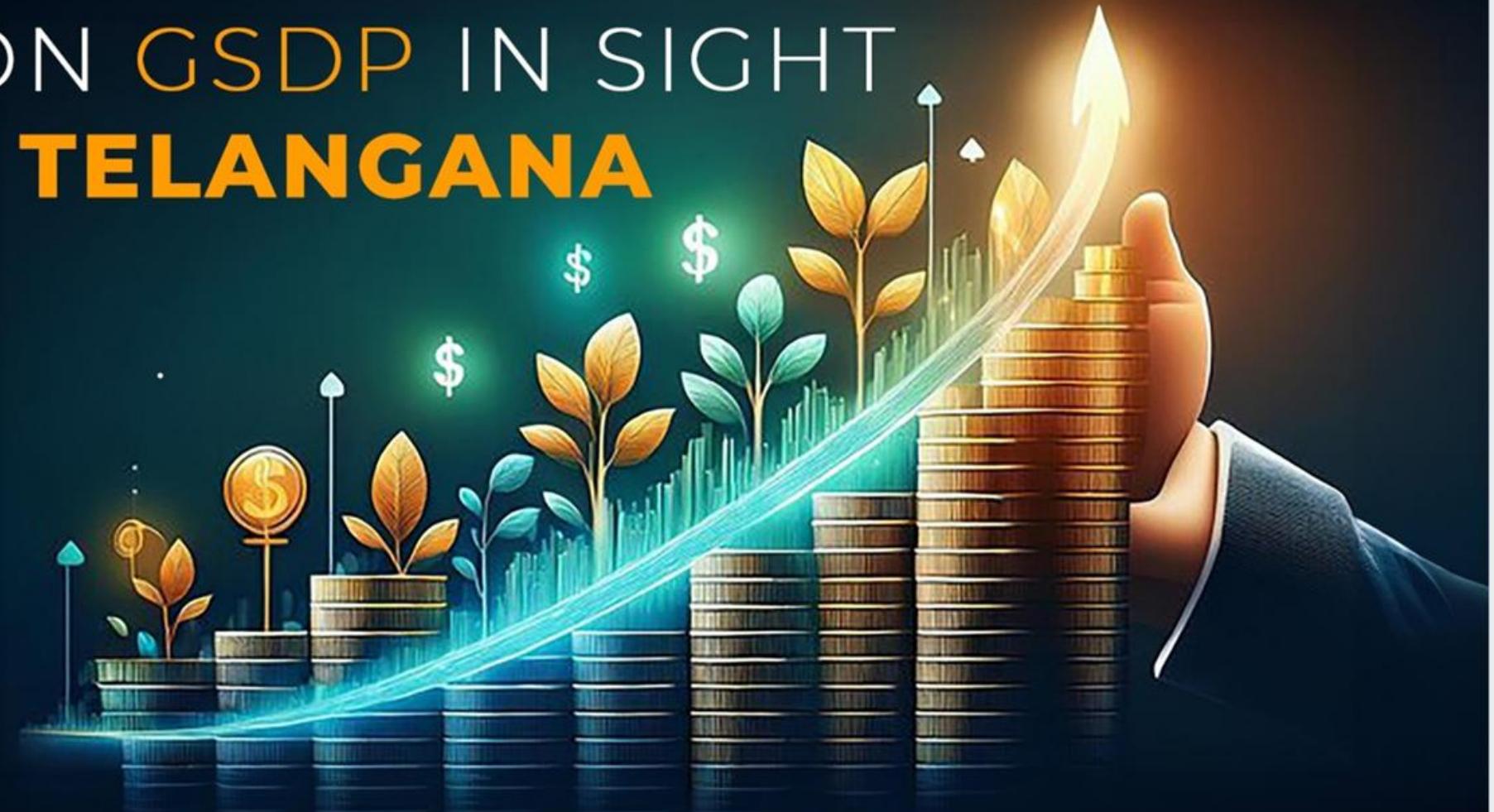


Revision of Base Year and its significance

- ❖ Over time, an economy undergoes **changes in its structure**, with new sectors emerging, and the relative importance of existing sectors evolving. The base year is updated to reflect these changes, ensuring that GDP calculations remain better suited for current economic conditions and more reliable for policy-making and economic analysis.
- ❖ The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is proposing to shift the base year for calculating India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from **2011-12 to 2022-23**. This change is expected to be implemented in February 2026 and will also affect the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
- ❖ New data sources like Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, RERA data and GST data, etc., are likely to be used to improve GDP computation

Telangana Rising Vision 2047

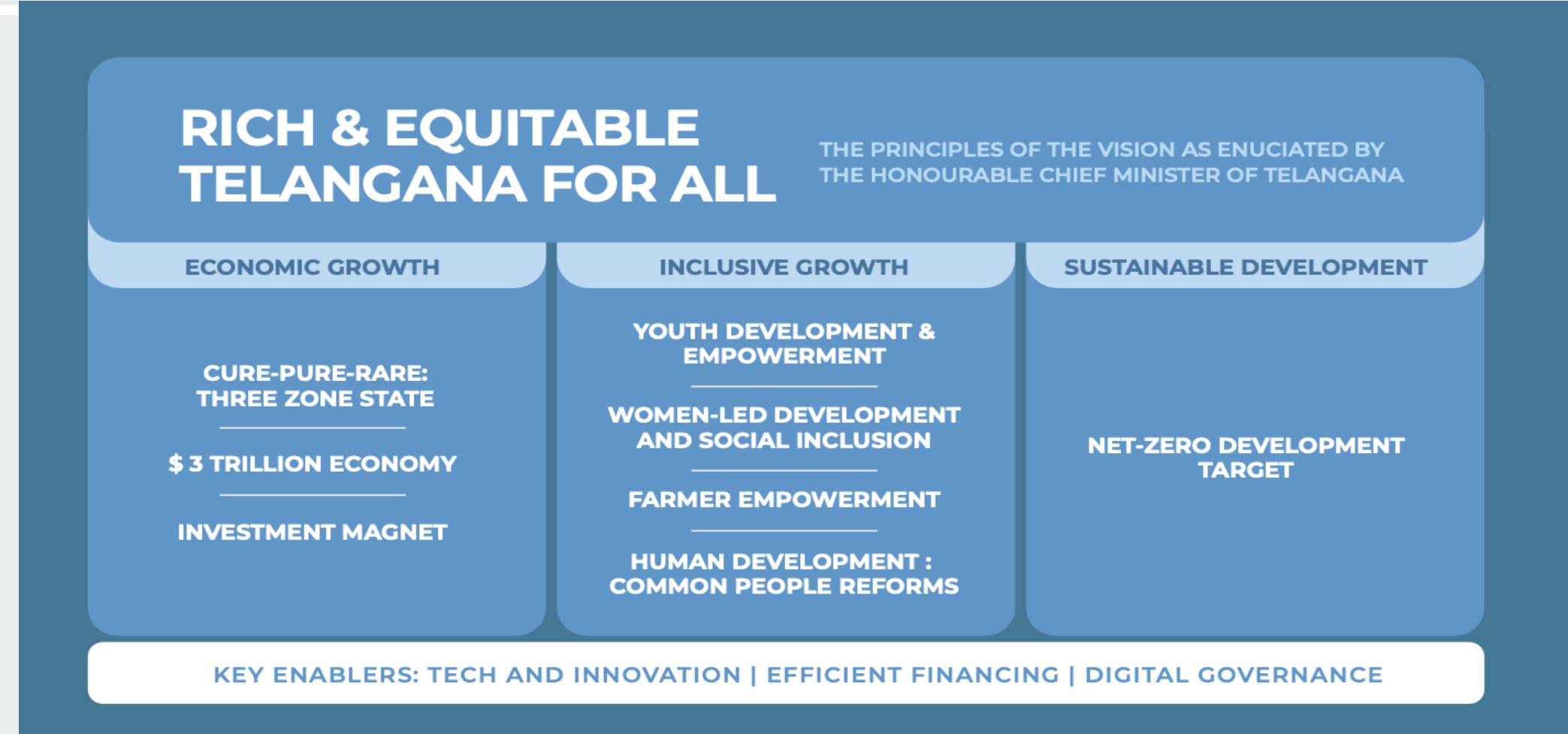
\$3 TRILLION GSDP IN SIGHT
FOR **TELANGANA**



Telangana Rising Vision 2047

- ❖ As the youngest state in the country, Telangana sets forth an ambitious and forward-looking outlook for its future.
- ❖ Telangana Rising 2047 presents a long-term roadmap with an aim to increase the contribution from 5% to 10% to the national GDP to transform the state into a **3 Trillion Dollar Economy by 2047** from the present 200 Billion Dollar, with an **interim milestone of 1 Trillion Dollar by 2034**, while ensuring that every citizen, every household, and every region shares in prosperity and dignity.

The Rising of the state rests on three key pillars



THESE PILLARS ARE OPERATIONALISED THROUGH THREE CROSS-CUTTING ENABLERS

- 1) TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION,
- 2) EFFICIENT FINANCING (INVESTMENTS), AND
- 3) GOOD GOVERNANCE (INFRASTRUCTURE)- THAT ENSURE ACCELERATED AND SCALABLE IMPLEMENTATION.

The economic growth comprises three high-impact Goals:

1. **CURE** positions Hyderabad as a global hub for technology, DeepTech, AI, Industry 4.0, and advanced services.
2. **PURE** builds peri-urban growth corridors rooted in manufacturing MSME clusters and logistics, connecting rural and urban economies.
3. **RARE** elevates rural districts through agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forest-based livelihoods, handlooms, handicrafts, and eco-tourism.

- ❖ Together, the three zones form a spatial foundation for **productivity, regional equity, and climate resilience**.
- ❖ Aligned to this architecture, the Investment Strategies strengthens Telangana's position as a **global investment powerhouse**, where Telangana means business by enhancing ease of doing business, talent attraction, liveability, and R&D ecosystems.

Telangana will deliver on 3 fronts simultaneously to reach the 3 Trillion Dollar milestone, i.e.,

1. Increase the human capital growth rate to nearly 1.75 times the current pace of growth.
2. Accelerate total factor productivity (TFP) to about 1.7 times its present rate.
3. Level of investment should go upto 52% of GSDP and by financing through a healthy mix of **Domestic Savings and Foreign Direct Investments** to accelerate capital formation.

STRATEGY TO BE ADOPTED UPTO 2047

With usual growth, Telangana can reach a USD 1.21 trillion economy by 2047. However, reaching USD 3 trillion by 2047 will require much faster growth, driven by strong investments, higher productivity, and broad-based economic transformation.

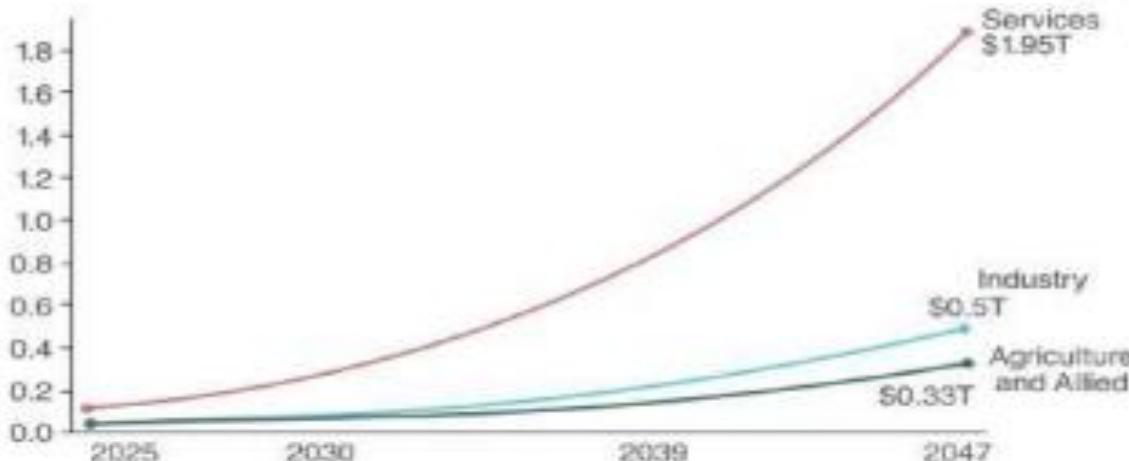
Sector-wise projections should follow a balanced growth pattern as follows:

- Service sector emerging as the main growth driver and reaching about USD 1.95 trillion
- Industry is expected to grow to USD 0.5 trillion,
- while Agriculture is projected to reach USD 0.33 trillion
- the remaining USD 0.22 trillion will come from taxes and subsidies across sectors.

Sector-wise Contribution to Achieve 3 Trillion Dollars Economy

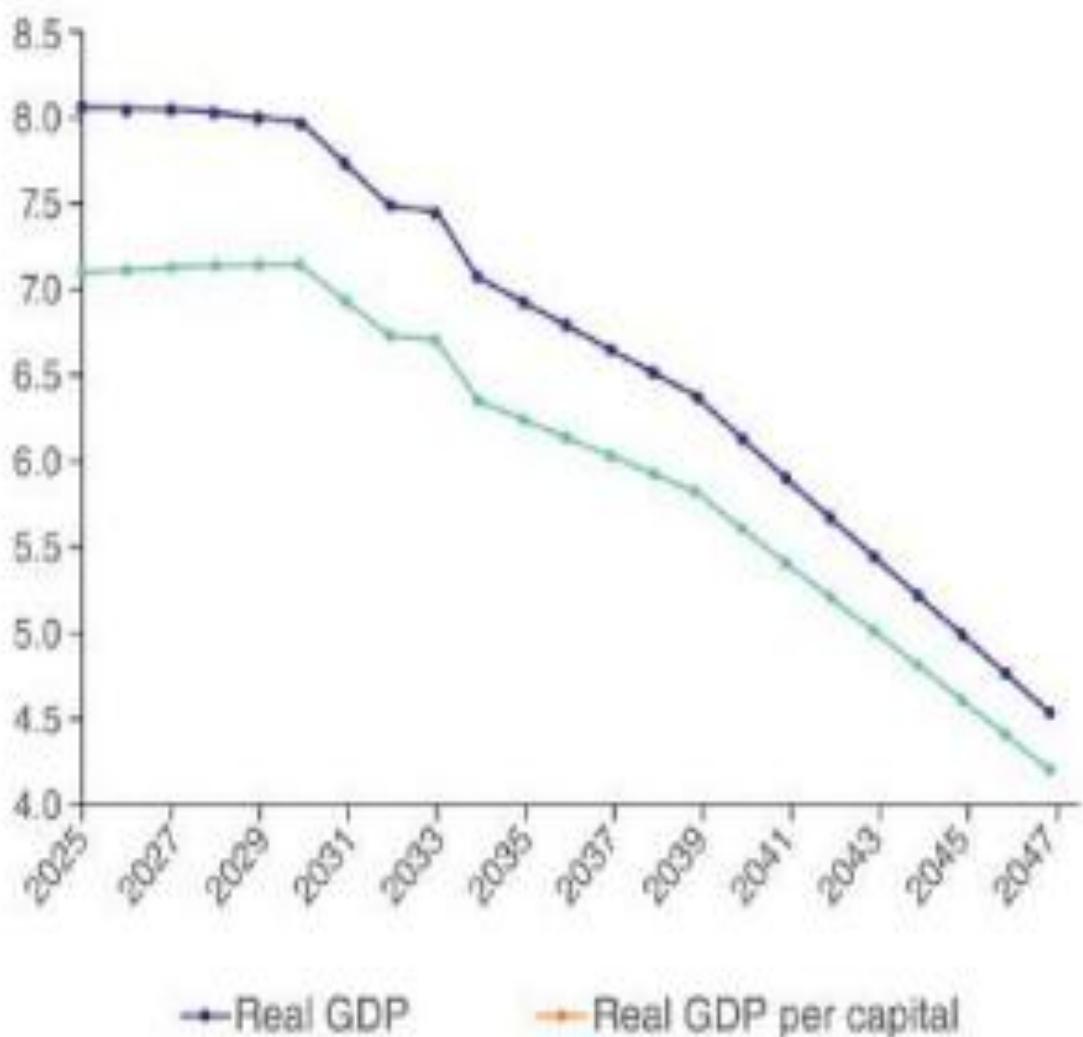
Description	2024-25 (Rs. In lakh Crore)	2024-25 (in Trillion USD\$)	2047 (Rs. In lakh Crore)	2047 (in Trillion USD\$) *
Agri and Allied Sector	2.15	0.000254	30.00	0.33
Industries Sector	2.84	0.000336	50.00	0.50
Service Sector	10.19	0.001206	195.00	1.95

Nominal GVA, \$Trillion



Projections for 2047 exhibits, services emerge as the dominant growth engine, reaching approximately USD 1.95 Trillion, industry at USD 0.5 Trillion, agriculture at USD 0.33 Trillion, and the rest accounting for taxes and subsidies across sectors at USD 0.22 Trillion

Growth Rate(%) forecast



Real GDP growth is forecasted to average 8% during 2025-30, 7% during 2031- 39, and 5.2% during 2041-47, gradually moderating as the economy matures. Per capita GSDP is expected to rise ~5.6 times, from USD 5,064 to USD 28,596

- ❖ Looking ahead to 2047, Telangana aspires to become a \$3 trillion economy (Rs.285.6 lakh crore) from Rs.16.41 lakh crore in 2024-25 with approximate annual growth rate of 13.1%.
- ❖ Aim to achieve PCI levels of Rs.25,00,000 (\$28,596) aligning with High income countries from Rs.3,87,623(\$4,300) in 2024-25.

According to the World Bank's 2025 fiscal year thresholds (based on 2023 GNI per capita), countries are classified as follows:

Income Group	GNI per Capita (US\$)
Low-income	\$1,145 or less
Lower-middle income	\$1,146 – \$4,515
Upper-middle income	\$4,516 – \$14,005
High-income	\$14,006 or more

Broad sector Contribution to Economy - Telangana Vs European countries achieving \$3 Trillion in 2026

Country	Services	Industry (incl. Construction)	Agriculture
Germany	~70%	~28%	< 1%
United Kingdom	~79%	~18-20%	< 1%
France	~79%	~19%	~2%
Telangana target for 2047	70%	18%	12%
All India target for 2047	54%	34%	12%

India Powers Past Japan – 4th Largest Economy in the World!



Source: IMF's World Economic Outlook (April, 2025)

- As per the **IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2025)**, India's nominal GDP is projected at **\$4.19 trillion**, surpassing Japan's GDP of \$4.18 trillion.
- This marks a major shift in global economic order and India's rising influence.
- The US remains the world's largest economy, followed by China in second place.

Viksit Bharat - \$ 30 trillion economy by 2047

A primary economic objective is to achieve a substantial GDP, with targets ranging from USD 30 trillion to USD 40 trillion by the year 2047. This economic expansion is expected to drive a significant increase in per capita income, aiming for levels between USD 15,000 and USD 18,000. The Viksit Bharat strategy to reach a \$30 trillion economy by 2047 focuses on sustained 7-10% GDP growth through manufacturing and services, digital transformation, infrastructure development, agriculture reforms, skill development, ease of doing business, and inclusive growth (zero poverty, better healthcare/education, women empowerment) to transition India from a developing to a developed nation, avoiding the middle-income trap.

Sector	Current Share (Approx. 2025-26)	Target Share by 2047
Services	56%	54%
Industry / Manufacturing	26%	34%
Agriculture	18%	12%



THANK
YOU