



Telangana's Economic Pulse

• August 2024 •

Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Planning Department
Government of Telangana



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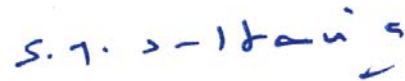
PREFACE

The Planning Department of the Government of Telangana has consistently played a pivotal role in shaping the socio-economic landscape of the state through annual publications such as Socio-Economic Outlook, State at a Glance and various other insightful reports.

In line with the commitment to transparency, inclusivity, and data-driven governance, the first-of-its-kind edition of **“Telangana’s Economic Pulse”** is being launched. This quarterly publication will provide a comprehensive overview of the state’s economic performance.

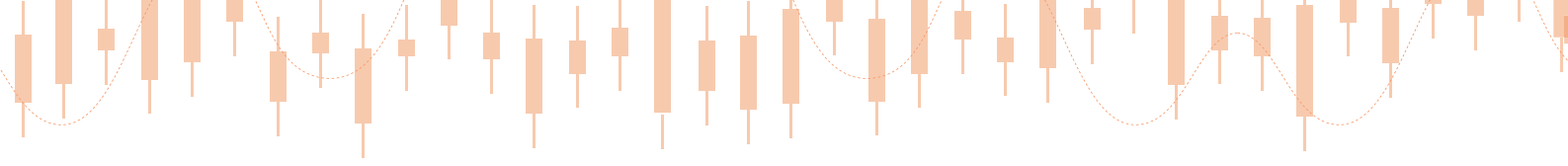
This Publication will serve as a comprehensive and dynamic resource offering valuable insights into the state’s economic trends, inflation dynamics, fiscal performance, external trade, rainfall patterns, agricultural developments, services sector growth and employment trends. The objective is to equip the policy or decision makers, scholars, researchers and the public of Telangana with information to enhance their understanding and engagement with the state’s economic environment.

Suggestions to further refine and enhance this publication are highly appreciated and correspondence is welcomed at tgecopulse@gmail.com or via post to the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gananka Bhavan, Khairatabad, Hyderabad 500004.



Sandeep Kumar Sultania, IAS

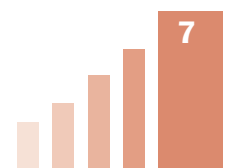
Principal Secretary to Government
Finance and Planning Department,
Government of Telangana

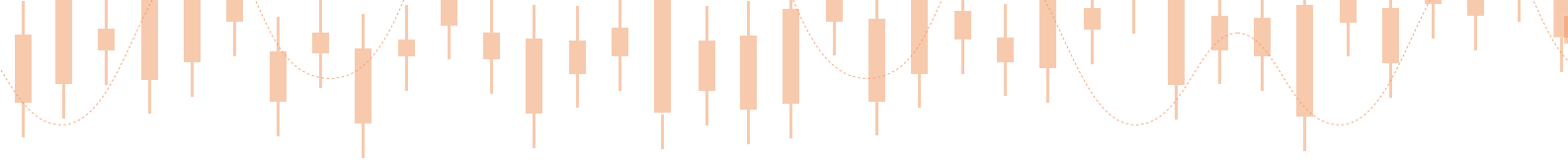




Abbreviations

Avg	Average
dB	Decibel
Bn	Billion
CFPI	Consumer Food Price Index
CMGR	Compound Monthly Growth Rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
COV	Covariance
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industrial and Internal Trade
ECIL	Electronics Corporation of India Limited
EPF	Employees' Provident Fund
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FRE	First Revised Estimate
FY	Financial Year
GST	Goods and Service Tax
GVA	Gross State Value Added
HPC	Hyderabad Pharma City
HPI	Housing Price Index
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IT/ITES	Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services
INR	Indian Rupee
kWh	Kilo Watts per hour
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MM	Millimetres
MTS	Metric Tonnes
Mn	Million





MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NIRYAT	National Import Export Record for Yearly Analysis of Trade
NPS	National Pension Scheme
PE	Provisional Estimate
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
STPI	Software Technology Parks of India
STDDEV	Standard Deviation
TMC	Thousand Million Cubic feet
TG	Telangana
Q1 & Q2	First & Second Quarter
\$	Dollar
USD	United States Dollar
YTD	Year To Date
YoY	Year over Year



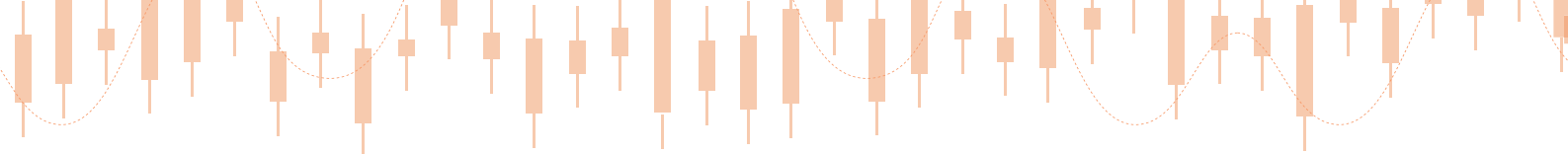
Economic Snapshot of Telangana: Recent Months of FY25

Telangana's economy demonstrates stability, with indicators pointing to steady growth in the first quarter of FY25 (FY 2024-25). The sharp decline in inflation, coupled with a decreasing urban unemployment rate, suggests improving price stability and employment conditions. The growth in gross tax revenue and GST collections reflects strong economic activity and a healthy fiscal environment, while the increase in fuel consumption signals heightened industrial and commercial activity. As a result, the economic outlook for Telangana in the financial year 2024-25 is optimistic, with expectations of sustained growth, improved employment, and stable inflation.

A significant observation is the marked decline in inflation from June to July, with the rate dropping from 5.5% to 2.9%. This suggests that price pressures are easing, which is a favourable development for consumers as it indicates a slower rate of price increases for goods and services. The reduction in inflation rate is majorly driven by the reduction in prices of Fuel and light (10.0%), Vegetables (4.5%) and Oil and fats (2.7%).

The urban unemployment rate has also seen a noteworthy improvement, decreasing from 8.8% in the previous quarter to 7.1% in the Q1 of FY25 (for individuals aged between 15-59 years). This reduction suggests an improvement in the job market within Telangana's urban areas, potentially due to stronger economic activity and increased employment opportunities. Formal employment indicators, including net new payroll additions under the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and the total number of National Pension System (NPS) subscribers, show positive trends. Net new EPF payrolls grew by 13.9% from April to June in FY25 compared to the same period in FY24, while NPS subscribers increased by 17.1% in June 2024 compared to June 2023.

A steady increase in tax revenue is crucial for sustaining public expenditures on infrastructure, education, health, and other essential services. State own revenue recorded a growth rate of 7.2% for the period from April to June in FY25 compared to the same period in FY24 which points to a solid fiscal position for the state. Furthermore, during the same period, the state has experienced robust growth in GST collections, with a 9.8% growth rate. This growth is indicative of healthy consumption and business activity within the state, suggesting that businesses are generating higher revenues, which in turn support government finances.



Additionally, there has been a substantial increase in fuel consumption, with a growth rate of 15.6% during the April to June period in FY25 compared to the same period in FY24. This surge in fuel consumption indicates robust economic activity, particularly in sectors like transportation, logistics, and manufacturing. Higher fuel consumption generally correlates with increased industrial activity and mobility, further underscoring the state's economic growth.

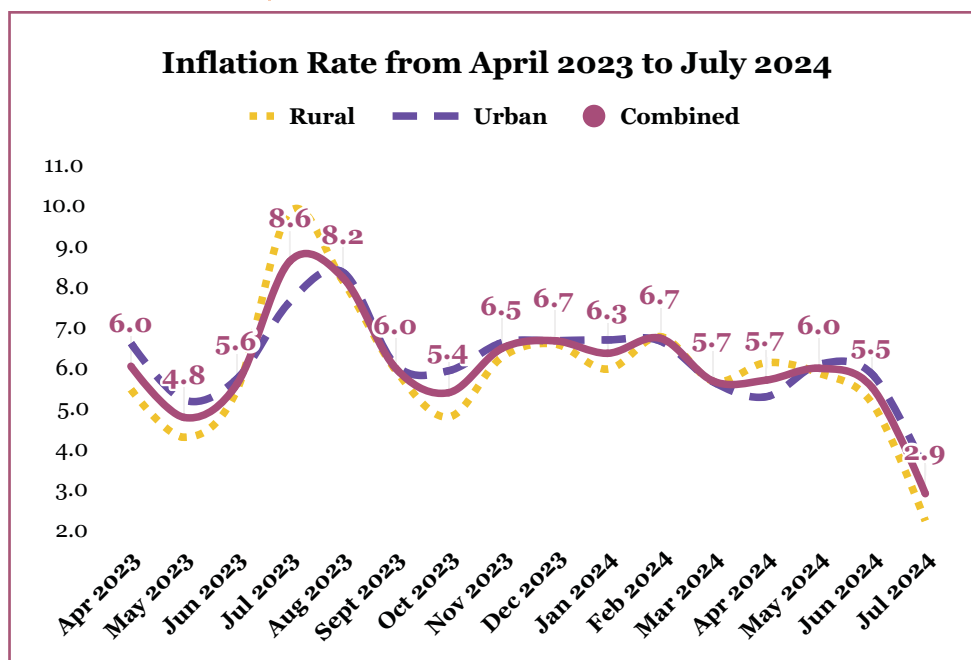
In FY24, Telangana's agriculture and allied sector grew by 5.71%, contributing 15.42% to the state's economy, with crop production and livestock as major drivers. In 2024, Agricultural sown areas steadily increased which may be due to favourable rainfall in the month of July, which might have provided the moisture needed for extensive sowing. In addition, Vanakalam crop production has increased since 2015-16, with food grains showing strong growth, positively correlated with rainfall patterns, especially for paddy, which saw a 256.5% rise in cropped area since 2015-16.

In FY24, Telangana's industrial sector GSVA at current prices was Rs. 2,45,801 crore, representing 17.78% of the state's total GSVA, with an 8.68% growth from the previous year, and the 'Manufacturing' sub-sector contributing 50.17% of this total. In Q1 of FY25, Telangana's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) saw a Compound Monthly Growth Rate (CMGR) of 2.90%, up from 1.48% in the same quarter of the previous year, significantly outperforming the national CMGR of 0.52%.

The services sector in Telangana has grown significantly, increasing its share of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) from 59.4% in 2020-21 to 66.8% in 2023-24, reflecting a structural shift toward a more service-oriented economy. Software exports have shown robust growth, with a 33.4% increase in 2022-23, highlighting Hyderabad's role as a key IT/ITES hub and the need for skill development to address the digital divide.

Low Inflationary Pressures Observed in Telangana during July 2024

The combined inflation trend (Provisional Index), which represents the overall inflation rate for Telangana followed a pattern similar to that of rural and urban areas. The peak in July 2023 saw combined inflation rise significantly, driven by price rise across rural and urban markets. However, this was followed by a period of stabilisation starting in September 2023.



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2012 (Base Year) current series.

The combined inflation rate of the state remained steady with slight fluctuations until June 2024, before experiencing a remarkable drop of 2.9% in July 2024. This sharp decline indicates a broad-based reduction in inflationary pressures across the state, signalling a more stable economic environment in July 2024.

Rural Inflation Trends

In the rural areas of Telangana, inflation showed significant volatility over the period from April 2023 to July 2024. The most notable spike occurred around July 2023, when the inflation rate soared nearly 10%, indicating considerable price pressures in rural markets (majorly, Vegetable prices rose by 73.8% and pulses by 26.4%). This peak was followed by a sharp decline, with inflation rates stabilising by September 2023. From this point onward, rural inflation remained relatively stable, experiencing minor fluctuations until June 2024. In July 2024, it dropped to 2.2%, marking a notable reduction.

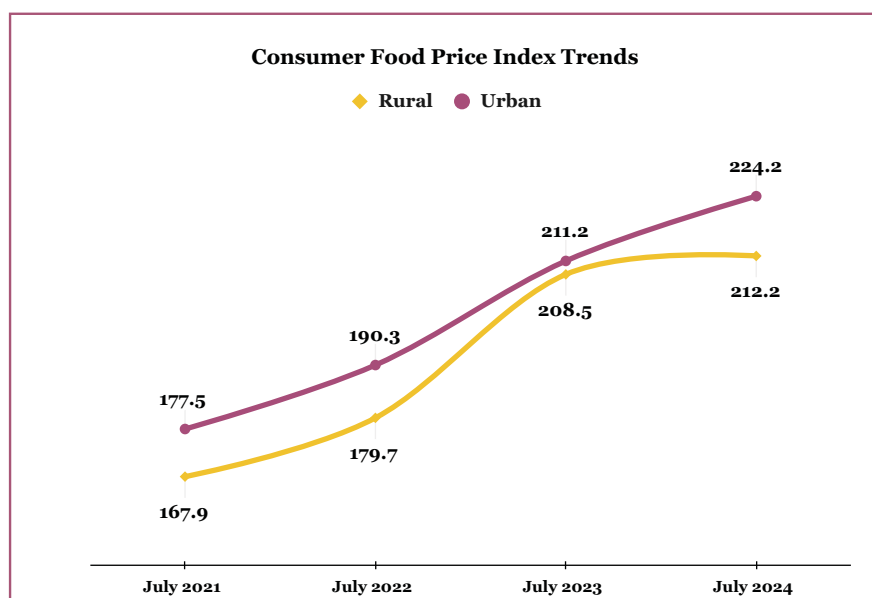
Urban Inflation Trends

Urban inflation in Telangana also experienced a notable increase from April 2023 to July 2024, though it was slightly less pronounced than in rural areas. The inflation rate peaked around July 2023 but did not reach the heights observed in rural regions. Following this peak, urban inflation saw a steady decline, with the rate stabilising

towards the end of 2023. Throughout the first half of 2024, urban inflation remained relatively stable, closely mirroring the trends observed in rural areas. By July 2024, urban inflation dropped sharply to 3.5%, reflecting a significant easing of price pressures.

More Volatility of Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) in Rural

In July 2024, while urban areas of the state typically experienced higher food inflation, rural areas were more prone to volatility. In July 2024, food inflation was lower in both urban and rural regions compared to the previous two years.



YoY Percentage Changes in July CFPI

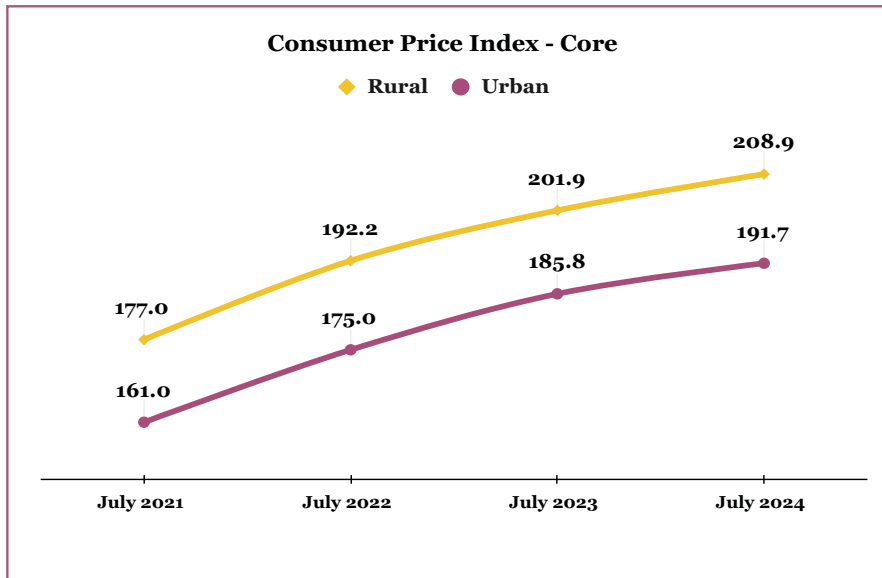
Year	Jul-22	Jul-23	Jul-24
Rural	7.0%	16.0%	1.8%
Urban	7.2%	11.0%	6.2%

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2012 (Base Year) current series.

Rural CFPI of Telangana saw YoY percentage changes of 7.0%, 16.0%, and 1.8% between July 2022 to July 2024, whereas urban CFPI was more stable with YoY percentage changes of 7.2%, 11.0%, and 6.2% between July 2022 to July 2024. This trend suggests that despite urban areas facing consistently higher inflation, rural areas experience sharper fluctuations. The decrease in food inflation in 2024 across both regions indicates an easing of inflationary pressures.

Inflation Excluding Food and Energy Sub Groups

Core inflation is a key measure used to gauge the impact of rising prices on consumer income, excluding the more volatile food and energy prices.



YoY Percentage Changes in July CPI-core

Year	Jul-22	Jul-23	Jul-24
Rural	8.6%	5.0%	3.5%
Urban	8.7%	6.2%	3.2%

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2012 (Base Year) current series.

In July 2024, core inflation in both rural and urban areas of the state was lower compared to the previous two years. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for core inflation in rural areas saw YoY increase of 3.5% in July 2024, down from July 2023. Meanwhile, the CPI for core inflation in urban areas increased YoY by 3.2% in July 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. The reduction in core inflation is significant as it indicates a lesser burden on consumer incomes, particularly in comparison to the higher rates observed in previous years.

Sub Group Wise Inflation in Telangana

Top five subgroups with high inflation in July 2024			Top five subgroups with low inflation or deflation in July 2024		
#	Sub-Group	Inflation Rate	#	Sub-Group	Inflation Rate
Combined (Rural+Urban)					
1	Pulses and products	19.68	1	Fuel and light	-9.97
2	Cereals and products	12.65	2	Vegetables	-4.47

Top five subgroups with high inflation in July 2024			Top five subgroups with low inflation or deflation in July 2024		
#	Sub-Group	Inflation Rate	#	Sub-Group	Inflation Rate
3	Egg	6.49	3	Oils and fats	-2.71
4	Personal care and effects	5.5	4	Spices	-1.45
5	Health	5.3	5	Fruits	-1.38
Rural					
1	Pulses and products	18.14	1	Vegetables	-11.9
2	Cereals and products	12.45	2	Fuel and light	-5.05
3	Egg	8.23	3	Spices	-4.61
4	Education	8.03	4	Fruits	-3.2
5	Prepared meals; snacks; sweets etc.	6.58	5	Oils and fats	-2.75
Urban					
1	Pulses and products	21.73	1	Fuel and light	-15.39
2	Cereals and products	12.9	2	Oils and fats	-2.72
3	Personal care and effects	6.01	3	Fruits	-0.15
4	Milk and products	5.51	4	Prepared meals; snacks; sweets etc.	1.42
5	Non-alcoholic beverages	5.01	5	Pan; tobacco; and intoxicants	1.44

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2012 (Base Year) current series.

Fiscal Trends in Telangana: A Closer Look at Tax and Non-Tax Revenue in Q1¹

Telangana's fiscal performance in the first quarters of FY23, FY24, and FY25 reflects steady growth in tax revenue, along with quarter-to-quarter fluctuations in non-tax revenue², while the overall annual trend shows an increase.

Tax Revenue Growth

FY23: The state's tax revenue in Q1 reached Rs. 29,212.41 crore, setting a strong foundation during the post-pandemic recovery phase.

FY24: Tax revenue in Q1 saw an increase to Rs. 31,725.1 crore, representing an 8.6% growth over FY23. This growth reflects continued economic resilience and effective tax collection strategies.

1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Monthly Key Indicators report - June 2024

2. Non-Tax revenue includes Interest Receipts, Dividends & Profits, General services, Economic services, etc.

FY25: The upward trajectory continued with tax revenue climbing to Rs. 34,609.5 crore in Q1, marking a 9.1% increase from FY24. This consistent growth underscores Telangana's robust economic framework and its ability to generate increasing tax revenues.

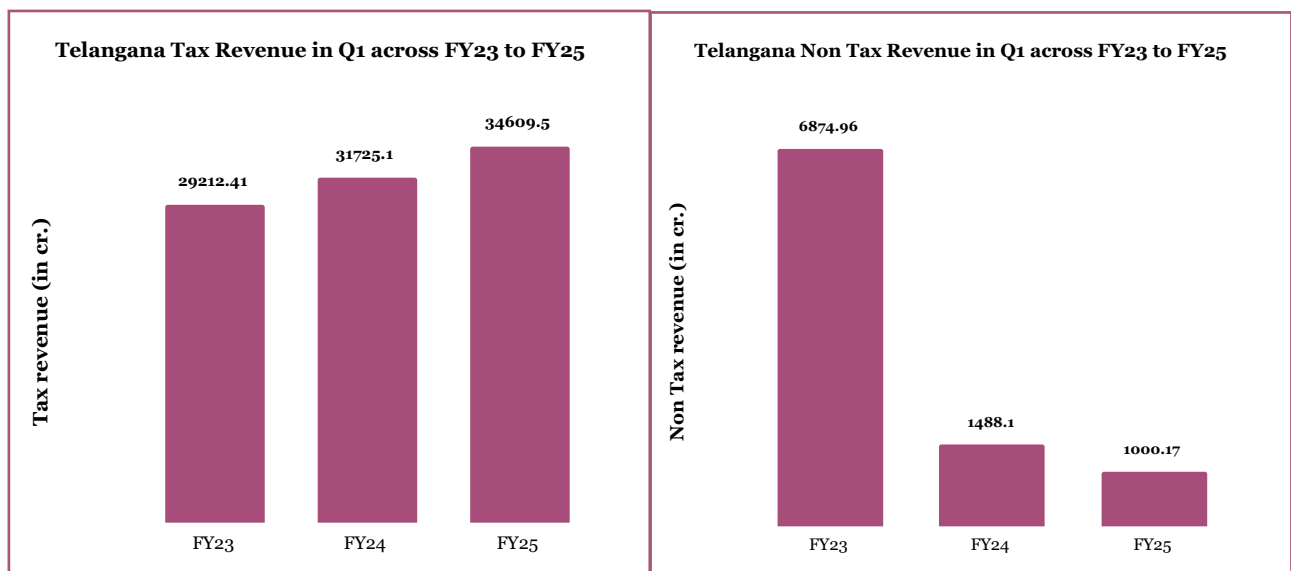
Non-Tax Revenue Trends

FY23: Non-tax revenue reached Rs. 6,874.96 crore, significantly boosted by specific actions such as government land sales in Q1, which provided a substantial increase early in the fiscal year.

FY24: In FY24, Q1 non-tax revenue was Rs. 1,488.1 crore, lower compared to the same quarter in FY23. However, the overall non-tax revenue for the full fiscal year increased, reflecting continued growth across other quarters.

FY25: For FY25, Q1 non-tax revenue is reported at Rs. 1,000.17 crore. While this figure shows a decline in Q1, the trend for the full fiscal year is projected to increase based on budget estimates³, indicating anticipated revenue growth despite the quarterly variations.

These observations emphasise the fluctuations in quarterly non-tax revenues, which are driven by specific events or government actions, such as land sales and leasing of government properties. Despite these quarterly variations, the broader annual data from the past two financial years points to a consistent upward trajectory in non-tax revenue. The budget projections for FY25 further reinforce this positive trend.

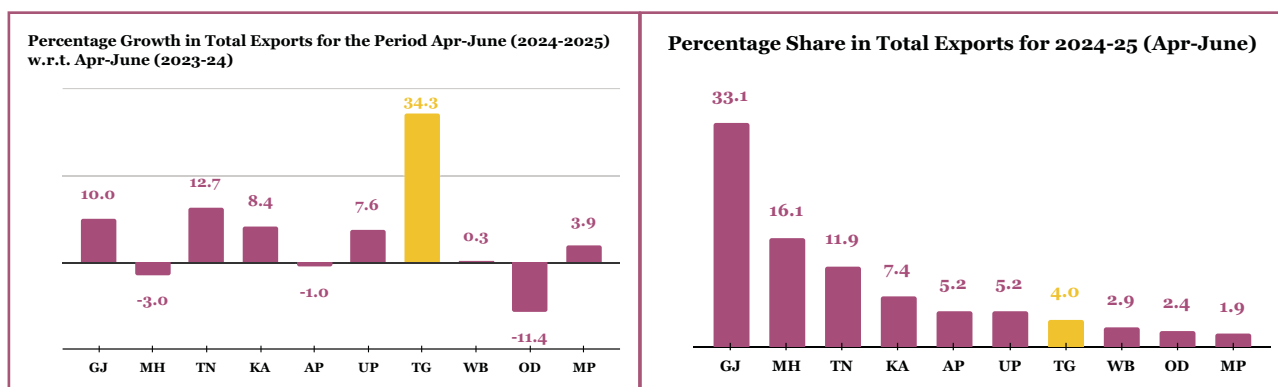


Source: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

3. Telangana Budget Documents 2024-25

External Trade

A strong export sector enhances the state's infrastructure, diversifies its economy, and boosts revenues, enabling more public investments. Telangana exhibited an exceptional performance in exports for April-June in FY25, registering a remarkable growth rate of 34.3% compared to the same period in the previous FY24. The growth is majorly driven by exports growth in Engineering Goods (242.5%), Fruits and Vegetables (56.5%), Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products (43.1%). This growth rate is significantly higher than that of other Indian states⁴, making Telangana the top performer in terms of export growth during this period. The sharp increase suggests a strong surge in demand for Telangana's goods and services in international markets, driven by improved production, favourable policies, or increased competitiveness.



Source: NIRYAT- National Import-Export Record for Yearly Analysis of Trade, GoI

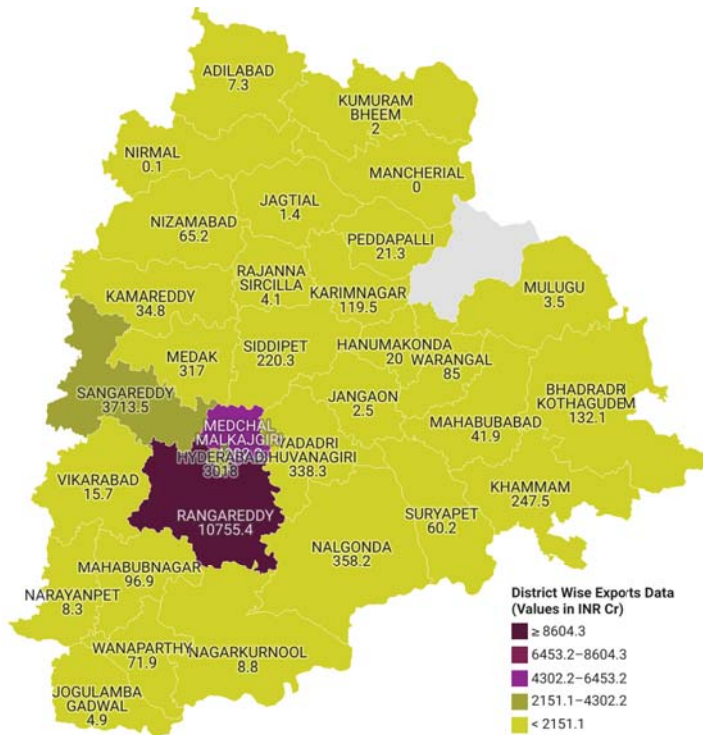
However, Telangana holds a relatively smaller share of 4.0% in total India's exports during April-May 2024-25, placing it below some of the larger states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

Despite the moderate export share, Telangana's significant growth in exports (34.3% growth rate) indicates that while its current contribution is smaller, it is expanding rapidly. This growth suggests that Telangana has the potential to increase its share in the future if the upward trajectory continues, driven by factors such as industrial growth, policy support, and increased global demand for its exports.

In contrast, most other states showed either modest growth or declines in their export figures, with some like Odisha and Maharashtra experiencing negative growth. Telangana's robust export performance stands out as a significant achievement, highlighting the state's expanding role in national and global trade.

4. For comparison purposes, the top 10 states by export volume during April-June FY25 have been considered. Gujarat (GJ), Maharashtra (MH), Tamil Nadu (TN), Karnataka (KA), Uttar Pradesh (UP), Andhra Pradesh (AP), Telangana (TG), West Bengal (WB), Odisha (OD), and Madhya Pradesh (MP)

Concentration of Exports in a few districts in Telangana for the period April-May 2024-25



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India.
 Note: Data for Jayashankar Bhupalpally District is not available.
 (Data as of 27.08.2024)

District-wise exports in Telangana:

Rangareddy district stands out as the leading exporter, with a staggering value of Rs. 10,755.4 crore, making it a central hub for economic activity in the state. Medchal Malkajgiri also shows substantial export figures, contributing Rs. 4,382.2 crore, indicating a strong industrial and commercial presence in these districts. These regions benefit from their proximity to Hyderabad, the state's capital, which serves as a major IT and industrial hub.

In contrast, several districts, such as Mancherial, Nirmal, Jagtial, etc., report minimal export activity, with values significantly lower than the state's major contributors. These

disparities suggest an uneven distribution of industrial and economic development across the state, where certain districts have established themselves as key players in the export economy while others lag. This could point to the need for targeted development policies to promote export-oriented growth in less developed districts, thereby ensuring a more balanced economic landscape across Telangana.

Top Exports from Telangana for the period April-June 2024-25

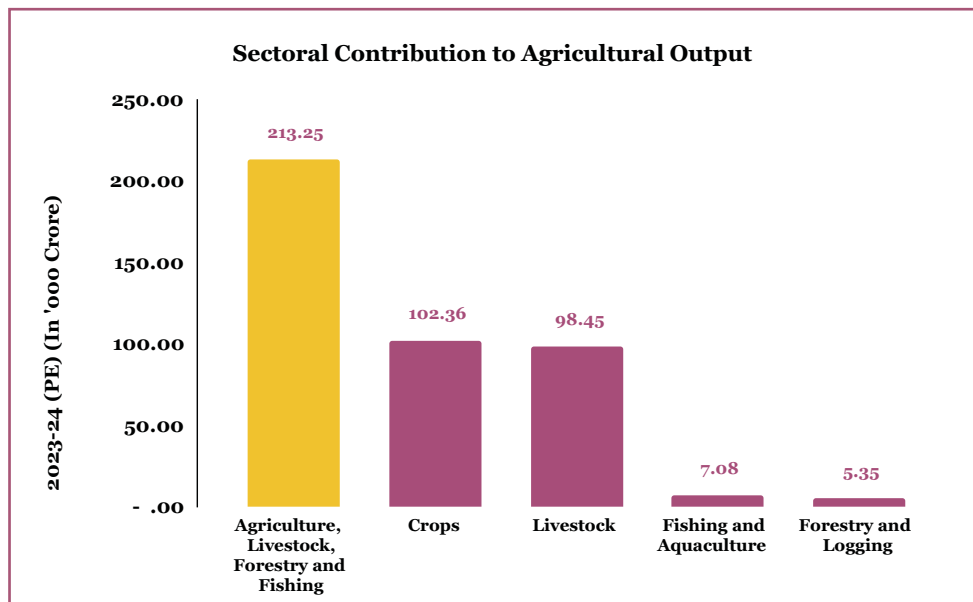
#	Export Item	Volume	% Share
1	Engineering Goods	\$1.41Bn	35.43%
2	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	\$1.31Bn	32.83%
3	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	\$559.00Mn	14.03%
4	Electronic Goods	\$126.21Mn	3.17%
5	Others	\$112.41Mn	2.82%
6	Spices	\$76.77Mn	1.93%
7	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	\$74.54Mn	1.87%
8	Gems and Jewellery	\$59.51Mn	1.49%

Source: NIRYAT- National Import-Export Record for Yearly Analysis of Trade, Gol

Rainfall and Crop Production Trends in Telangana: Insights From Recent Data

Agricultural and allied sector, accounting for 15.42 per cent (Rs. 2.13 Lakh Crore; Provisional Estimates at current prices, PE) of the state's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Rs. 13.82 Lakh Crore; PE at current prices) in FY24, forms the foundation of the state's economy. In 2023-24, the Agriculture and allied sector in Telangana experienced growth of 5.71% in its GSVA compared to the previous FY23 (First Revised Estimates, FRE at current prices).

The crops segment is the largest contributor, with an output of Rs. 1.02 Lakh Crore at current prices (PE, FY24), reflecting its importance as the cornerstone of agricultural activity in Telangana. This highlights the continued reliance on crop production for rural livelihoods and employment.

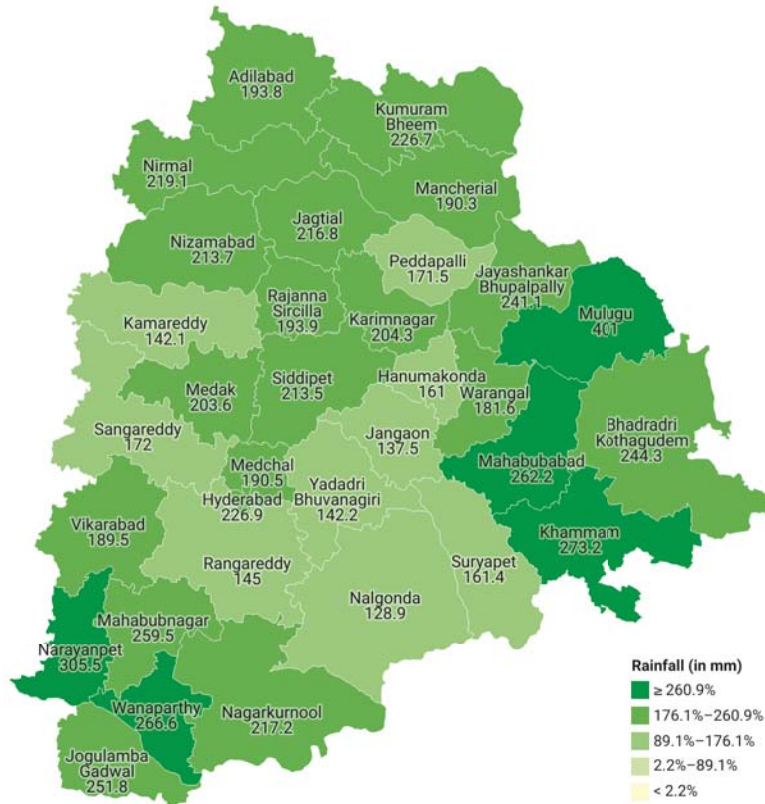


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

The livestock sector follows closely, with an output of Rs. 98,451 crore at current prices (PE, FY24). The robust performance of this segment indicates a shift towards diversified farming practices that not only complement crop production but also enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector against climatic uncertainties. Fishing and aquaculture, contribute Rs. 7,084 crores at current prices (PE, FY24) and Forestry and logging, contribute Rs. 5,353 crores at current prices (PE, FY24) to the Agriculture and allied sector.

Rainfall

Rainfall in August 2024



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

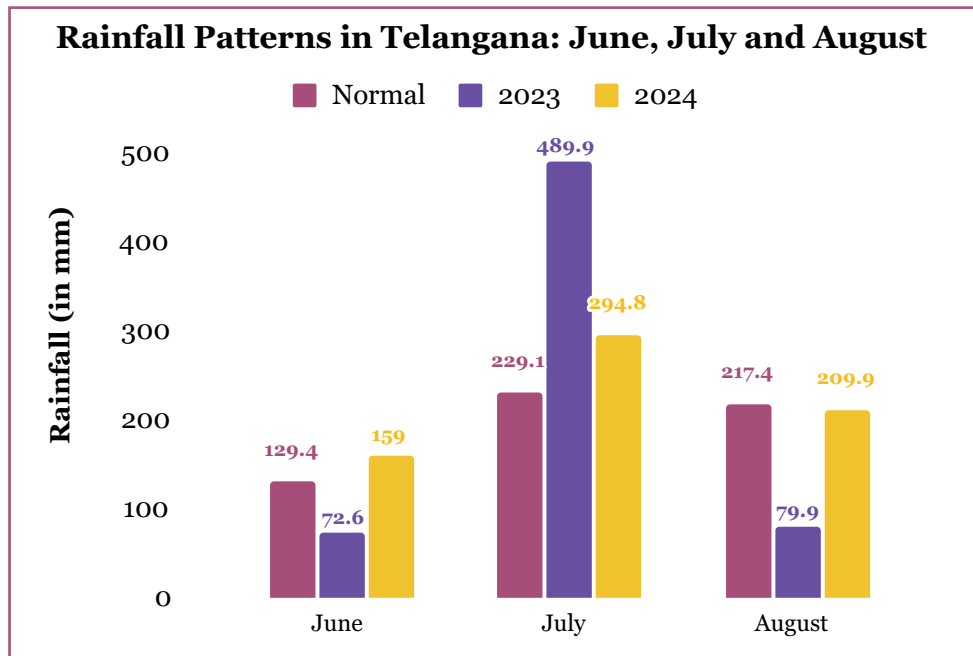
The state average rainfall for August month is 209.9 mm. Some districts, like Mulugu (401 mm), Narayanpet (305.5 mm), Khammam (273.2 mm), Wanaparthy (266.6 mm) and Mahabubabad (262.2 mm), have received excess rainfall. In contrast, districts like Nalgonda (128.9 mm) and Jangaon (137.5 mm) have experienced below-average rainfall.

Average Monthly Rainfall in Telangana: A Comparative Analysis of 2023 and 2024

The average rainfall patterns in Telangana for June, July, and August of 2023 and 2024 highlight significant deviations from historical norms, reflecting changing monsoon dynamics across the state.

June Average Rainfall : The normal average rainfall for June is 129.4 mm. In 2024, the state experienced an average rainfall of 159 mm, indicating above-normal rainfall, which benefitted early agricultural activities. In contrast, June 2023 recorded a much lower average rainfall of 72.6 mm, significantly below the normal range. This shortfall points to a delayed onset of the monsoon, potentially impacting crop sowing and water availability.

July Average Rainfall : July’s normal rainfall is 229.1 mm. In 2023, the average soared to 489.9 mm, more than double the normal level, reflecting an exceptional surge in rainfall that benefitted water reserves and agricultural needs. However, July 2024 experienced slightly above-normal rainfall at 294.8 mm, which, while still beneficial, was significantly lower than the previous year’s peak.



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

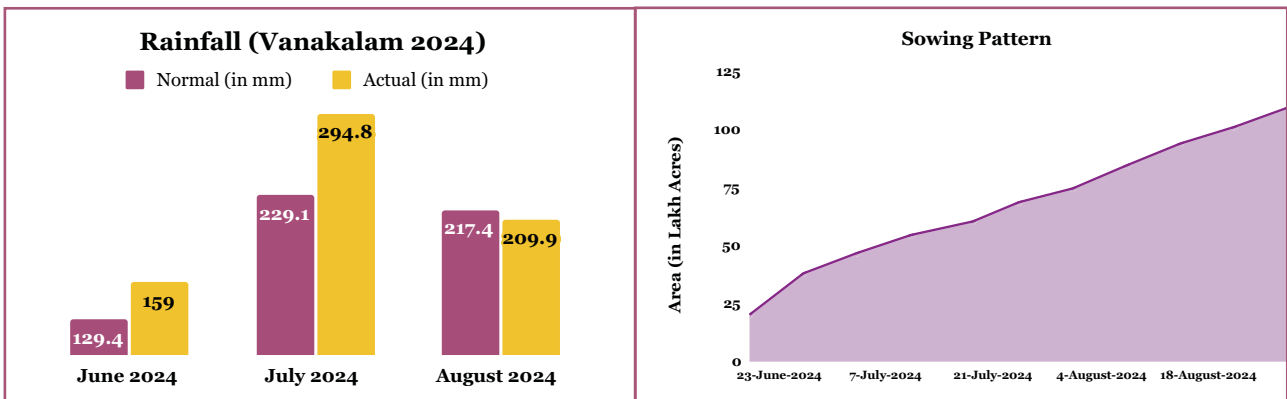
August Average Rainfall : For August, the normal average rainfall is 217.4 mm. In 2023, rainfall dropped significantly to 79.9 mm, indicating a sharp decline. August 2024 saw a near-normal average rainfall of 209.9 mm, which represents a marked increase over the previous year and aligns more closely with the historical pattern.

Rainfall and Agricultural Sown Areas in Telangana

Analysis of rainfall and agricultural sown areas for Telangana during the months of the Vanakalam season of 2024 highlights the distribution of rainfall and its impact on

agricultural activities. The actual rainfall in June and July 2024 experienced a significant surge, surpassing the normal expectations and August 2024 was slightly below the normal levels. This variation in rainfall, particularly the high levels in July can be seen in the sowing pattern with the sowing area increasing steadily from late June to mid-August 2024, reaching approximately 110 lakh acres.

A sharp rise in sowing from July aligns with the peak in actual rainfall observed during that month, suggesting that the favourable rainfall conditions in July provided the necessary moisture to support extensive sowing activities.



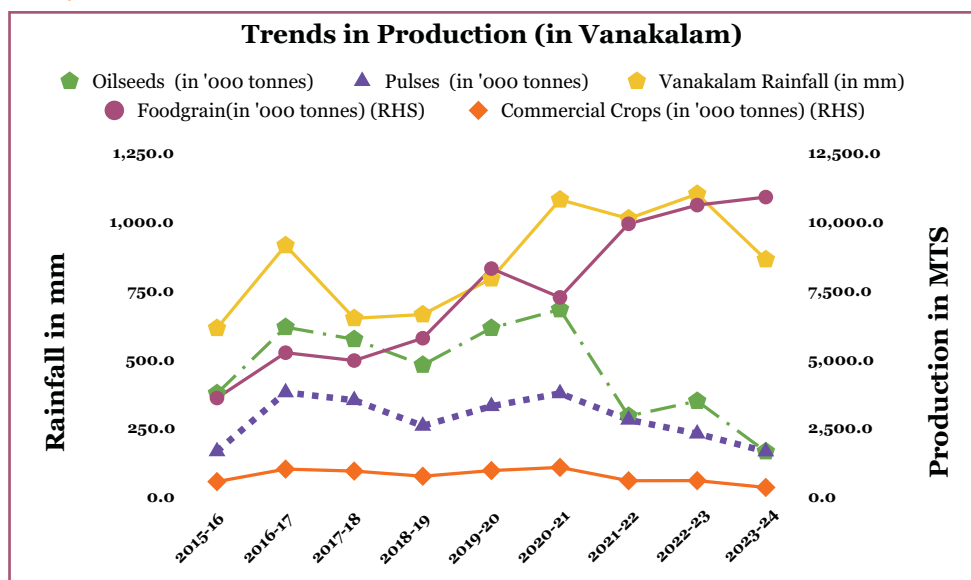
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana; Weekly seasonal reports, Department of Agriculture, Telangana

Impact of Rainfall Patterns on Vanakalam Crop Production

Over the years, there have been considerable fluctuations in rainfall during vanakalam, peaking in 2016-17 and again in 2020-21. The production of oilseeds during vanakalam showed a moderate increase after 2018-19, thereafter it showed relative fluctuations in the trend. Similarly, pulses exhibit minor fluctuations, maintaining a relatively stable trend, mirroring changes in rainfall patterns. As a whole, the cropped area for pulses in vanakalam has decreased from 9.21 Lakh acres in 2015-16 to 5.09 Lakh acres in 2023-24.

In contrast, the production of foodgrains has an increasing trend and is positively correlated with rainfall (with Pearson’s correlation coefficient⁵ of 0.60) in Telangana. Within foodgrains, the cropped area for paddy has significantly increased over the years, from 18.5 Lakh acres in 2015-16 to 65.9 Lakh acres in 2023-24 with an overall growth of 256.5%.

5. Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient = $\text{Cov}(X,Y)/\text{Stddev}(X)*\text{Stddev}(Y)$



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Though there are significant fluctuations in the vanakalam rainfall over the years, crop production has increased relatively from 2015-16. This highlights the role of irrigation facilities, which have helped boost agricultural output despite variable rainfall.

Telangana's Organic Farming ⁶

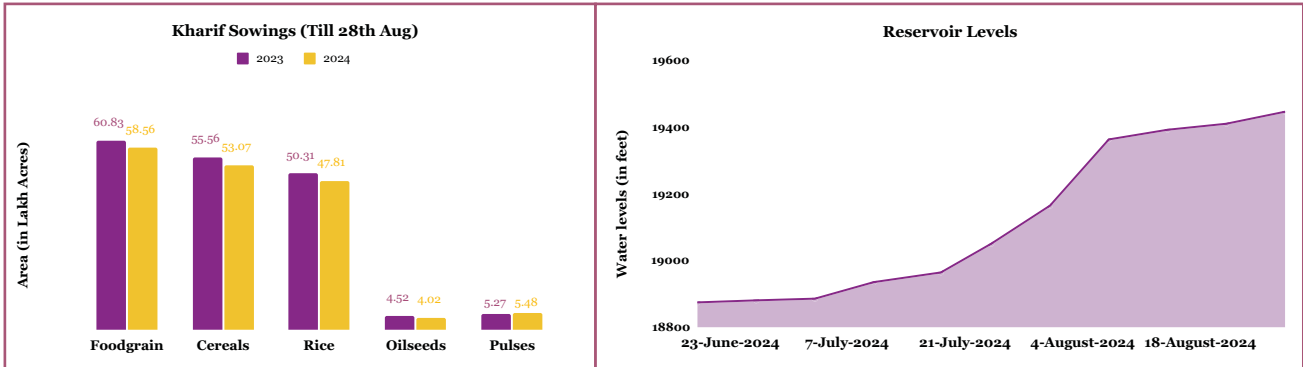
Telangana's total organic farming area amounts to 84.9 thousand hectares, comprising 5.4 thousand hectares of fully converted organic land and 79.5 thousand hectares currently being in the conversion process. The relatively small proportion of fully converted organic area shows that organic farming is in a developmental stage. However, the substantial conversion area reflects a growing commitment to expanding organic cultivation in the state. This trend indicates a significant potential for future growth in organic agriculture in Telangana.

Water Levels and Agricultural Productivity

There is a significant improvement in major reservoirs' water levels and storage capacities this year compared to the previous year. Specifically, the reservoir levels have risen from 18,016 feet last August to 19,445 feet this August, indicating increased water volume. This steady rise in reservoir levels over the same period, with water reserves climbing significantly from June to August 2024, is a critical enabler of the

6. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority data, <https://apeda.gov.in/apedawebsite/organic/data.htm>

healthy sowing progress, which is visible in consistent sowing levels of key crops like food grains, cereals, and rice, with nearly equal levels compared to the previous year. The relatively stable figures for oilseeds and pulses suggest steady sowings in these crops, ensuring crop shifting.



Source: Weekly seasonal reports, Department of Agriculture, Telangana

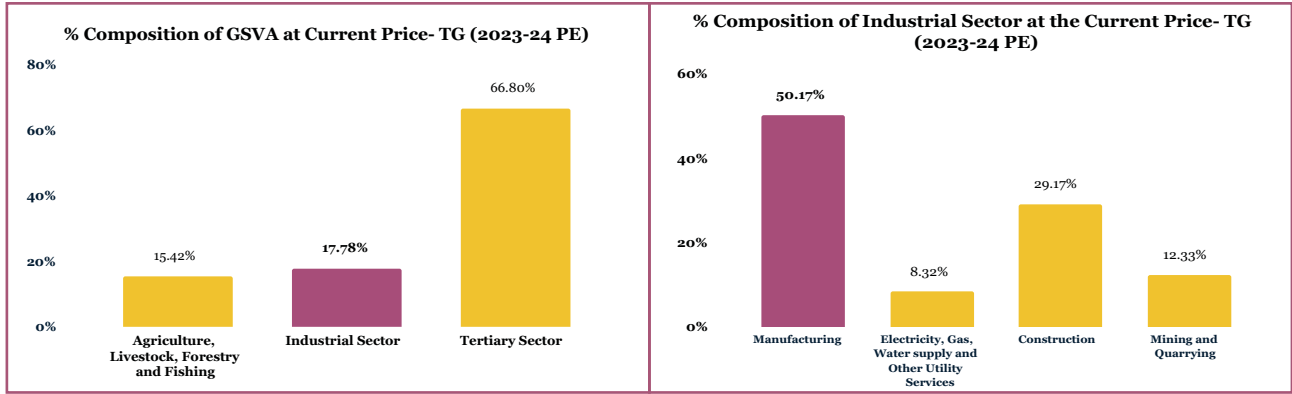
The same is reflected in the increased storage capacity in these reservoirs, rising from 504.47 TMC ft (Thousand Million Cubic feet) last year to 768.67 TMC as of 28th August of this year. The alignment between the increased reservoir levels and the enhanced storage capacity reflects a better overall water resource scenario for the current year.

Sectoral Composition and Growth of the Industrial Sector

Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Telangana’s industrial sector (including mining and quarrying) at current prices for the financial year 2023-24 (Provisional Estimates, PE) amounted to Rs. 2.46 Lakh Crore. The industrial sector’s GSVA represents 17.78% of the state’s overall Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

In the year 2023-24 (Provisional Estimates, PE), the industrial sector in Telangana experienced a growth of 8.68% in its GSVA compared to the previous financial year 2022-23 (First Revised Estimates, FRE).

A significant portion of the industrial sector’s GSVA is attributed to the ‘Manufacturing’ sub-sector, which accounts for 50.17% of the total GSVA of the industrial sector. The remaining contribution comes from the ‘Construction,’ ‘Mining and Quarrying,’ and ‘Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utilities’ sub-sectors.



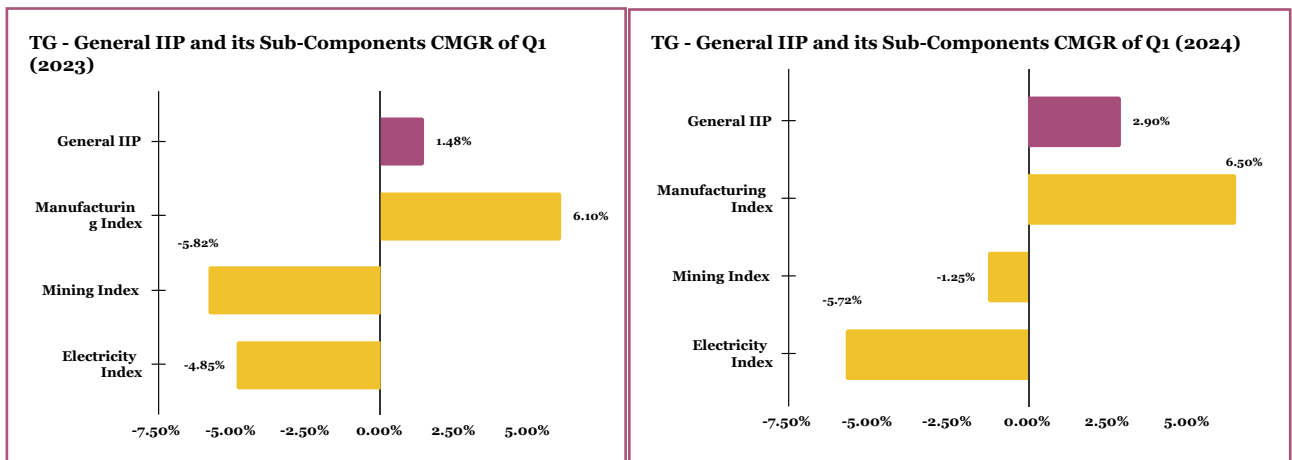
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Telangana's IIP Growth in Q1 FY25 Surpasses Previous Year Growth as Well as National Growth for the Same Quarter

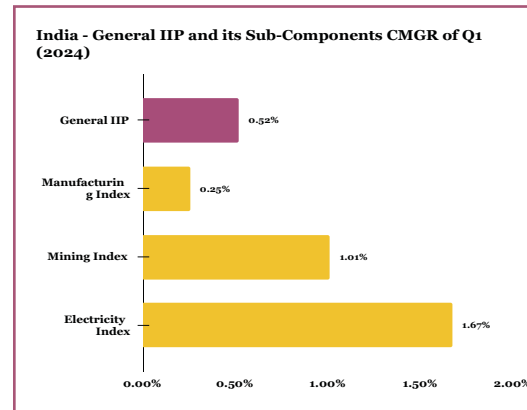
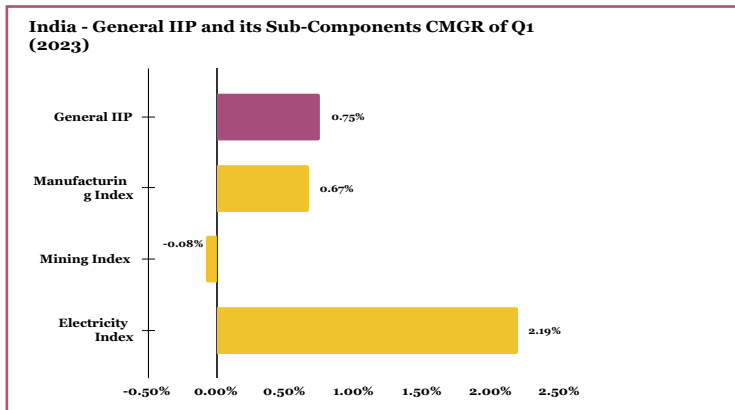
The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is used to evaluate the short-term growth of manufacturing, electricity and mining.

For Telangana, the IIP recorded a Compound Monthly Growth Rate (CMGR) of 2.90% in the first quarter (Q1) of FY25, which is increased compared to a Compound Monthly Growth Rate (CMGR) of 1.48% in Q1 of the previous FY24. In contrast, at the national level, India registered a CMGR of 0.52% in Q1 of FY25, which has decreased from the 0.75% CMGR recorded in Q1 of the previous year.

This comparison highlights that Telangana's CMGR is 1.42% higher in Q1 of FY25 compared to the same quarter in the previous year. On the other hand, India's CMGR is 0.23% lower in Q1 of FY25 compared to the same quarter in the previous year. Further, Telangana's CMGR was 2.38% higher in Q1 of FY25 compared to India's CMGR in Q1 of the same FY25.



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, India

Overall, Telangana’s performance in terms of IIP growth in Q1 of FY25 not only surpassed its growth in Q1 of the previous year but also outperformed the national CMGR for the same Q1 of FY25.

In Telangana, the manufacturing sub-sector has emerged as the primary driver of growth in the General Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The sector registered an impressive Compound Monthly Growth Rate (CMGR) of 6.50% in the first quarter (Q1) of the financial year 2024-25 (FY25), up from a CMGR of 6.10% in the same quarter of the previous year. This growth underscores the manufacturing sector’s pivotal role in upholding Telangana’s industrial output.

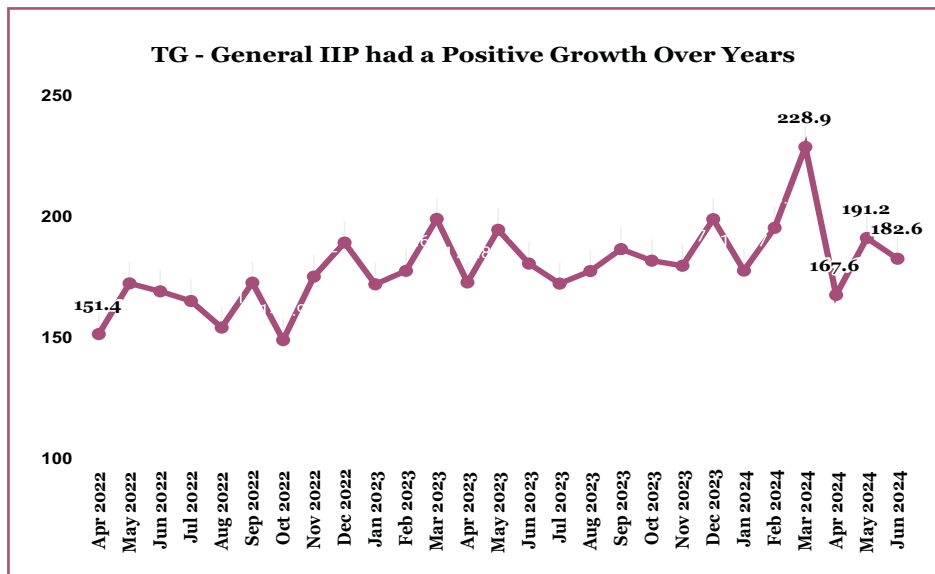
In comparison, India’s manufacturing sector exhibited a less impressive CMGR of just 0.25% in Q1 of FY25, a decline from the 0.67% CMGR recorded in the same quarter of the previous year. Overall, Telangana’s manufacturing sector demonstrated superior growth in Q1 of FY25, reinforcing its critical role in the state’s industrial landscape and outperforming the national average.

Additionally, the Mining Sector showed signs of recovery. The mining sector’s CMGR for Telangana is -1.25% in Q1 of FY25 is better than -5.82% in Q1 of the previous FY24. Similarly, the Mining Sector’s CMGR for India increased to 1.01% in Q1 of FY25, a marked improvement from the negative CMGR of -0.08% recorded in Q1 of the previous year.

Industrial Production Shows Positive Trend After Early Dip in April 2024

General IIP Trend

In Telangana, IIP was around 151.4 in April 2022 and in Mar 2024 a peak was observed at 228.9, indicating significant industrial activity during this period. IIP dropped to 167.6 in April 2024, indicating a downturn during that period. However, by June 2024, the IIP had recovered to approximately 182.6, reflecting a positive turnaround and improved industrial performance. These key data points indicate a change in demand and supply in industrial production during different months.

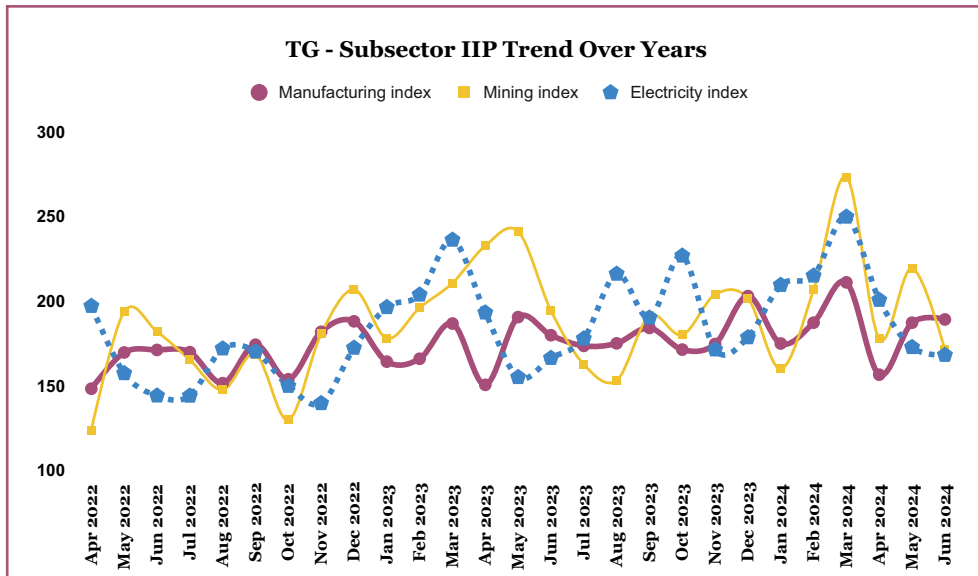


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Subsector IIP Trend

Manufacturing Index: The Manufacturing sector has shown consistent growth with periodic fluctuations. Notably, it aligns closely with the general IIP trend, confirming its significant role in driving overall industrial growth in Telangana. The manufacturing index was relatively stable around the 175 mark for most of the period.

Mining Index: The mining sector shows greater volatility compared to manufacturing and electricity. It has sharp peaks and troughs, with a noticeable peak around May 2023 and Mar 2024, followed by a sharp decline. The peak is attributed to the demand for production during that period. By June 2024, the mining index aligned closely with the manufacturing index, after a period of high volatility.



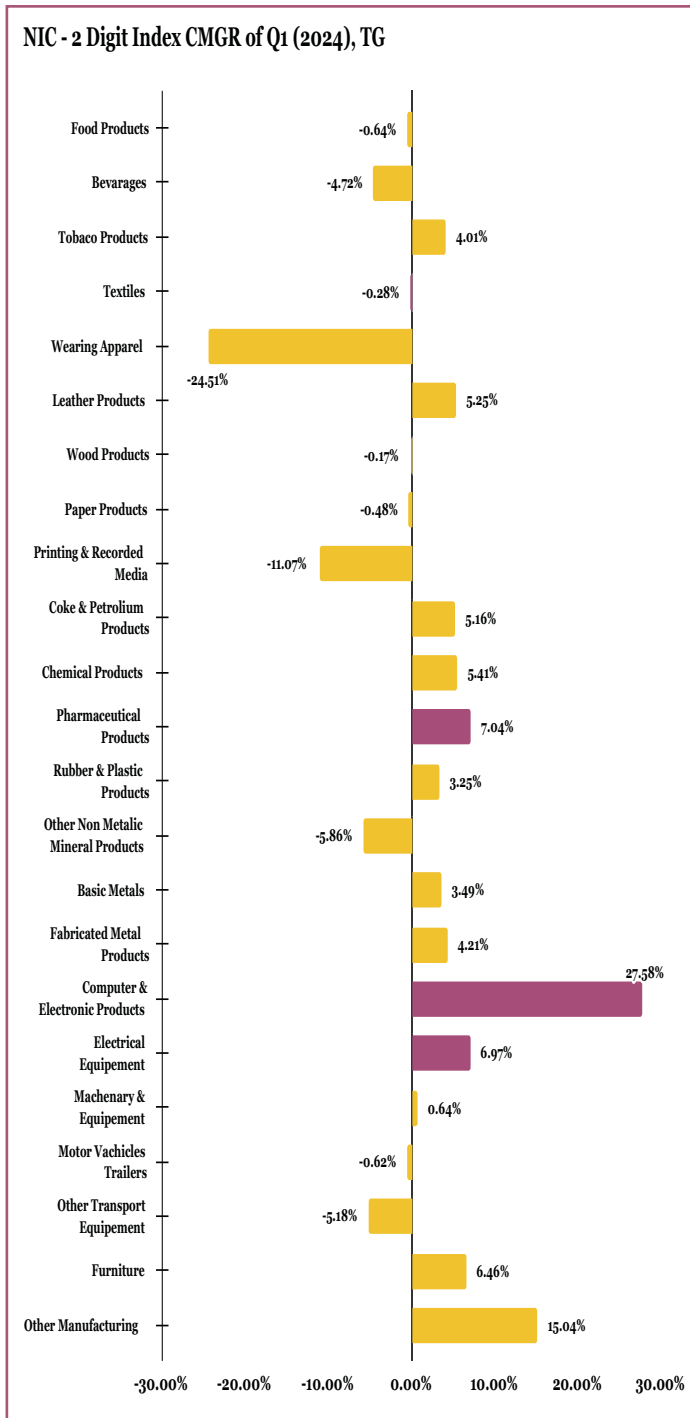
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Electricity Index: The electricity sector also shows a fluctuating pattern, with noticeable peaks in March 2023 and March 2024, coinciding with the overall peak in General IIP.

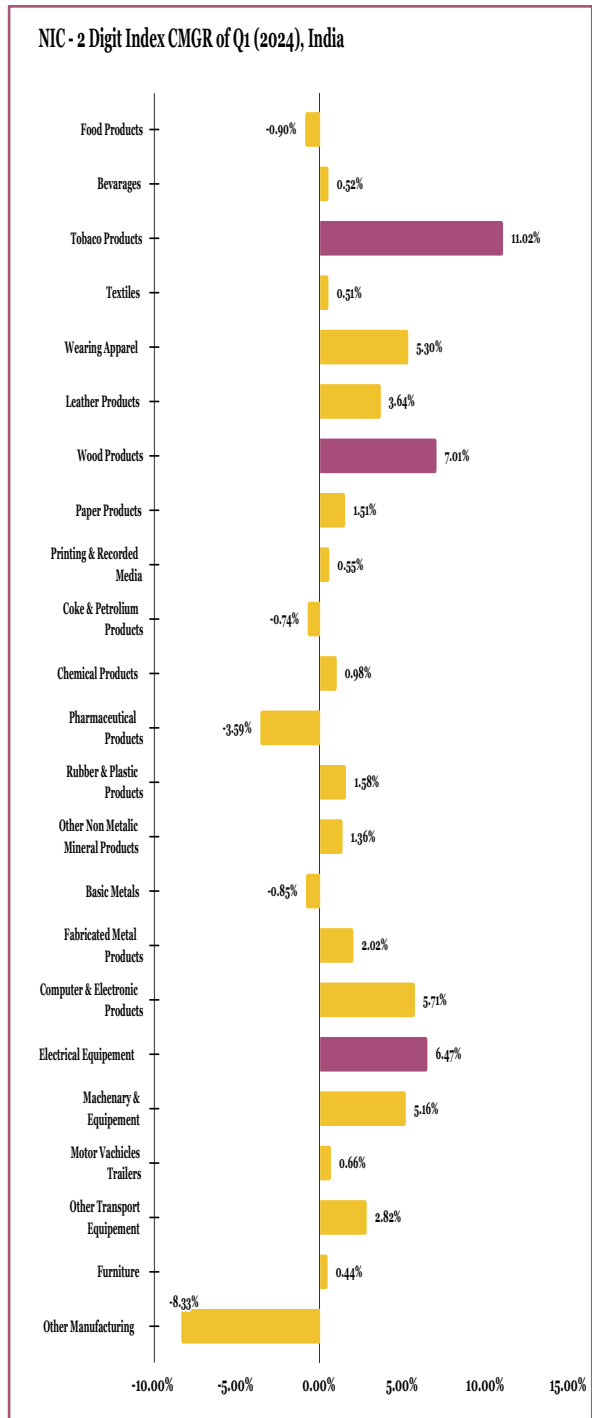
However, by June 2024, the electricity index had stabilised slightly below its earlier peaks, contributing to the overall stability of the industrial output. The trend clearly shows that production consistently dips in April, May, and June each year, primarily due to reduced Hydel Power during the summer. This sharp decline highlights the cyclical nature of electricity production, which rapidly adjusts to shifts in demand and supply conditions. Therefore, despite fluctuations in mining and electricity, the general trend points to a resilient and recovering industrial sector in Telangana by mid-2024.

Computer & Electronic Products and Pharmaceuticals Lead Telangana’s IIP Growth in Q1 of FY25

The following chart compares the Compound Monthly Growth Rate (CMGR) of various industrial sub-sectors under the manufacturing sector in Telangana and all of India for Q1 of 2024, based on the National Industrial Classification (NIC) at the two-digit level.



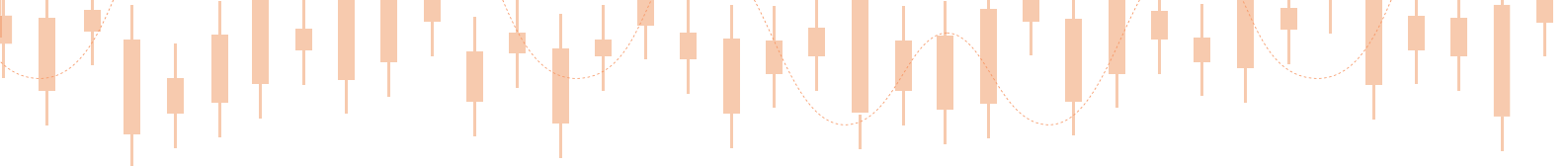
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, India

Computer and Electronic Products: Telangana shows an exceptionally high CMGR of 27.58%, indicating significant growth in this sector, outpacing all other sectors and the corresponding growth in India.

Major Industries like Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) have established operations in Hyderabad, creating an ecosystem for growth in electronics and computing.



Pharmaceuticals: Telangana's pharmaceutical sector recorded a robust CMGR of 7.04%, outperforming the national average, which shows a decline of -3.59%. Advances in biotechnology, genomics, and personalised medicine have led to the development of new treatments and drugs, boosting growth. In addition, factors like the largest pharmaceutical cluster - Hyderabad Pharma City (HPC), Bio-Tech Hub Limited, high-quality talent pool and a cluster-based approach drive the growth of the sector.

Electrical Equipment: This sector grew by 6.97% in Telangana, slightly above the national average of 6.47%, demonstrating consistent growth in both the state and the country.

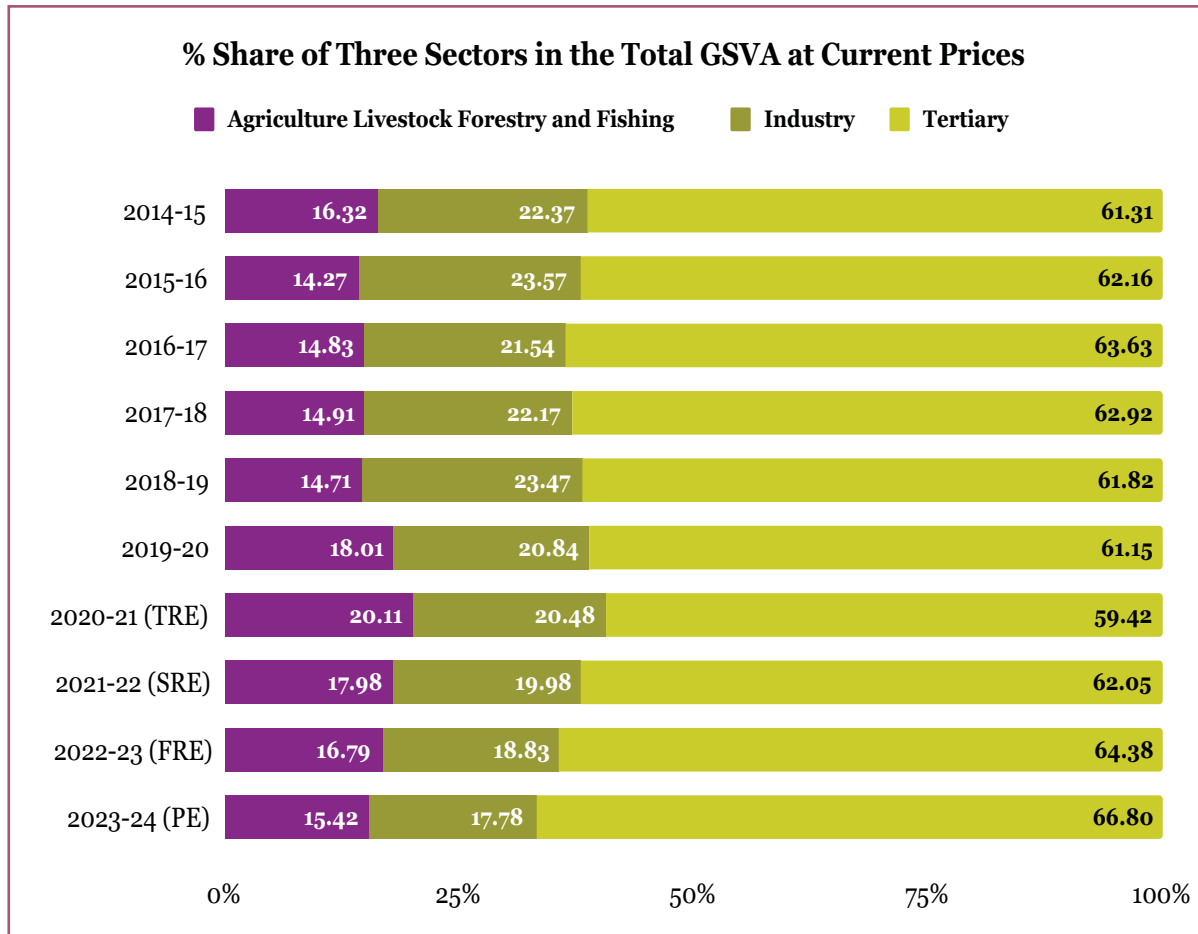
Wearing Apparel: In contrast, this sector experienced a significant decline in Telangana, with a CMGR of -24.51%, indicating a contraction, whereas the sector grew by 5.30% in India. The decline could be due to the base year effect, which may have affected the growth of the apparel sector in the region and also shift in consumer demand or market preferences could also influence the production levels.

Wood Products: Similarly, this sector also experienced a decline in Telangana, with a CMGR of -0.17%, indicating a contraction, whereas the sector grew by 7.01% in India. The state's economic priorities and industrial policies have largely emphasised high-tech sectors like IT and electronics, which may have resulted in less focus and investment in traditional industries like wood products.

Overall, the chart highlights that while Telangana's growth in certain sectors like Computer and Electronic Products, Pharmaceuticals and Electrical Equipment is remarkable, there are areas such as Wearing Apparel and Wood Products that have seen considerable declines which indicates the scope for improvement in these sectors in the coming quarters of FY25.

Services Surge: Unpacking the Growth of the Services Sector

The service sector, also known as the tertiary sector, continues to assert its dominance as a pivotal driver of economic growth and development in Telangana. Its share has consistently grown, outpacing the growth rates of both the primary and secondary sectors.

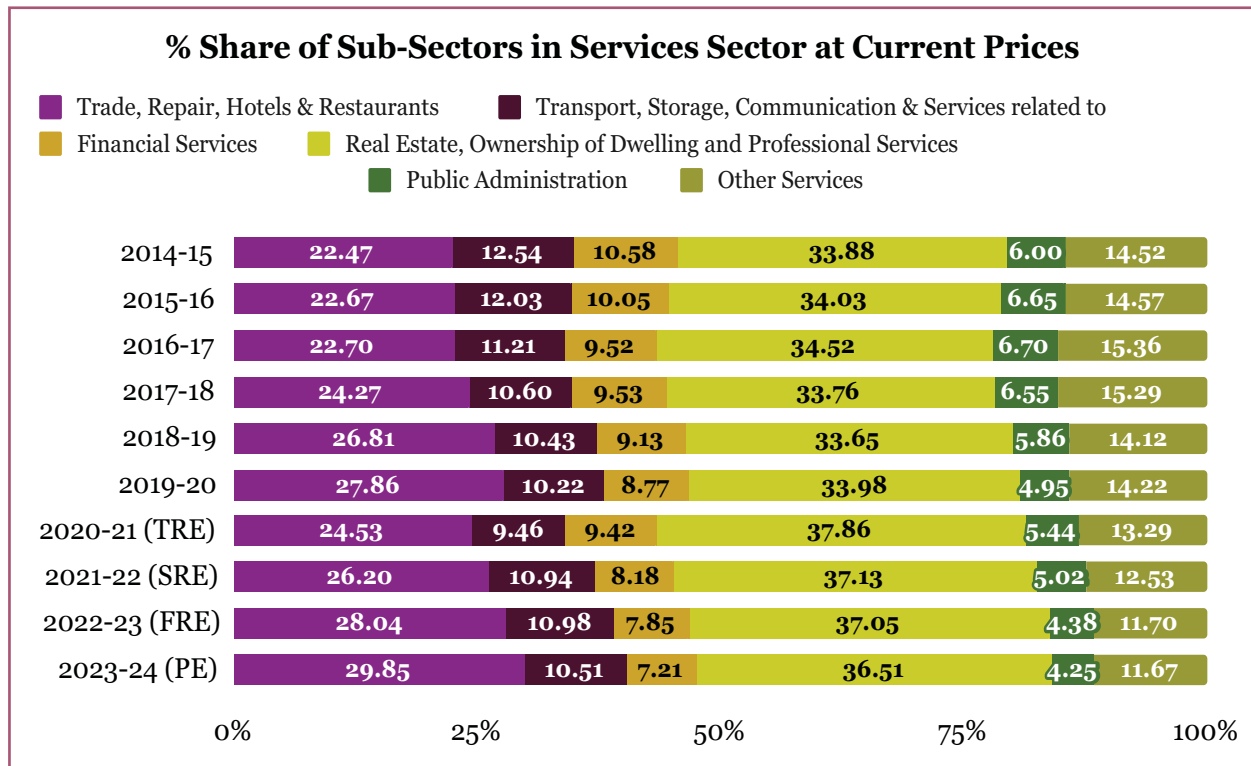


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Despite a slight dip to 59.42% during the challenging 2020-21 period, impacted by the global pandemic, the share of the services sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) rebounded strongly in the following years, reaching 64.38% in 2022-23 (Rs. 7.73 lakh crore; FRE at current prices) and further increasing to 66.8% in 2023-24 (Rs. 9.23 lakh crore; PE at current prices).

There is a noticeable shift in economic composition, with the services sector growing while the industry’s contribution declined from 22.37% in 2014-15 to 17.78% in 2023-24 at current prices. This trend indicates a structural shift in the state’s economy towards a more service-oriented model, with key contributions from sectors like trade, IT, and real estate.

Sub-Sector Trends



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

The above chart depicts the trends in the sub-sectors of the services sector over the last 10 years. The Real Estate sector remains the largest within the services sector, with its share fluctuating slightly but staying around 33.88% to 37.86% over the decade. The stability of this sub-sector indicates a consistent demand for real estate and professional services, reflecting ongoing urbanisation, infrastructure development, and the growing importance of professional services like legal, accounting, and consulting.

Quarter-wise Housing Price Index across South Indian Cities

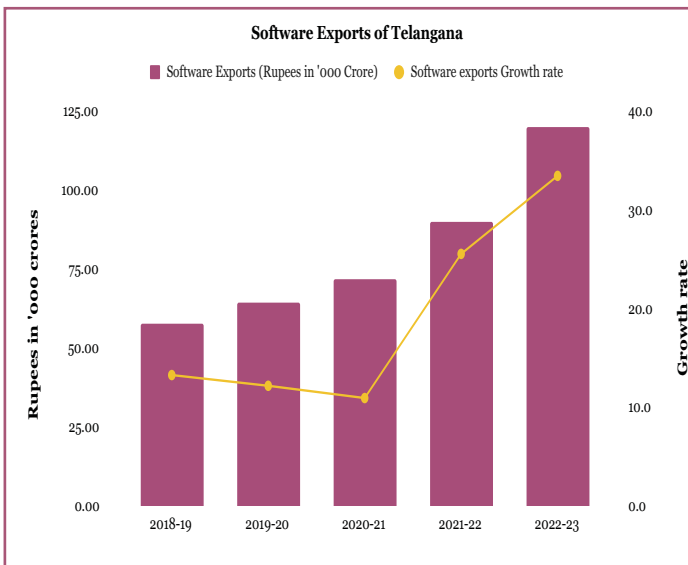
City	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
Bengaluru	132.32	133.93	136.44	138.72	143.09	148.13
Chennai	119.58	118.26	120.42	123.04	125.64	129.57
Coimbatore	132.72	130.15	126.65	128.26	133.54	141.95
Hyderabad	174.75	176.41	179.94	182.7	186.51	190.99
Kochi	136.48	134.65	132.19	129.37	131.26	137.16
Thiruvananthapuram	150.58	152.57	153.7	157.08	156.38	157.14
Vijayawada	106.06	106.18	106.87	107	108.83	110.18
Vizag	137.85	139.97	142.22	144.4	144.22	145.84

Source: National Housing Bank

■ 1st highest ■ 2nd highest ■ 3rd highest

Furthermore, the above table highlights that Hyderabad consistently records the highest Housing Price Index (HPI) ⁷ among the South Indian cities listed, with a steady increase from Q1 2023 (174.75) to Q2 2024 (190.99). The rising HPI in Hyderabad reflects the dynamic growth within the real estate sector, contributing significantly to the overall expansion of the services economy.

The share of the Trade & Hotels sector has steadily increased from 22.5% in 2014-15 to 29.8% in 2023-24 within the service sector. The sector’s resilience, especially during and after the pandemic, indicates strong underlying demand.



The adjacent chart to the left, clearly shows a consistent and robust increase in software exports (registered through the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)) over the past five years, with a particularly impressive growth rate of 33.4% in 2022-23, up from 25.5% in 2021-22. This growth indicates the dynamic expansion of the IT and IT-enabled services (IT/ITeS sector), which is a major component of the services sector.

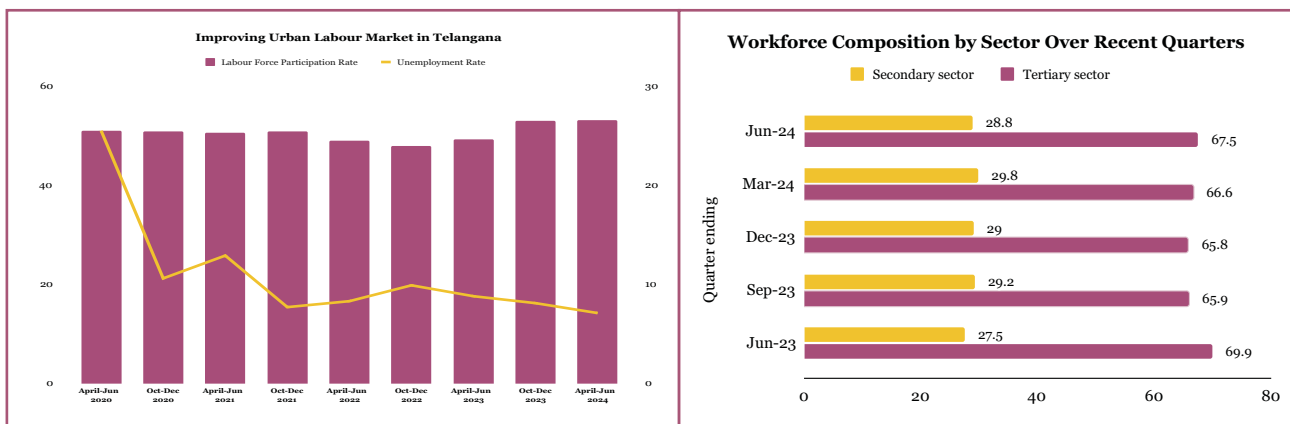
Source: Annual Reports of Software Technology Parks of India

Hyderabad, often referred to as “Cyberabad,” has established itself as a major hub for ITES, playing a critical role in generating IT jobs within the service sector. Further, as per MOSPI’s Multiple Indicator Survey report 2021-22, in terms of advanced digital skills, Telangana ranks lower than states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu, with only 5.7% of individuals (aged between 15-29 years) able to write a computer program, compared to Kerala’s 9.8% and Tamil Nadu’s 6.3%. The growing digitalisation of the service sector, coupled with a persistent digital divide, restricts access to these jobs for those at the lower end of the economic spectrum. To bridge this gap and maximise the potential of the IT/ITES sector, it is essential to invest in comprehensive skill development programs. By focusing on enhancing both technical and soft skills, individuals from diverse backgrounds can gain better access to a broader range of job opportunities.

7. National Housing Bank - NHB RESIDEX

Employment Trends

The latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data for April - June 2024 reveals a significant improvement in the urban labour market. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose to 53.1% from 49.2% in the same quarter last year, while the unemployment rate (UR) declined from 8.8% to 7.1%. Furthermore, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) reported a surge in net payroll additions, with 3.1 lakh new additions in the quarter ending June 2024, including 1.2 lakh in June alone. Notably, 50% of new members added in June were in the 18-25 age group, indicating a strong influx of young, first-time job seekers into the organised workforce, followed by those in the 29+ age group.

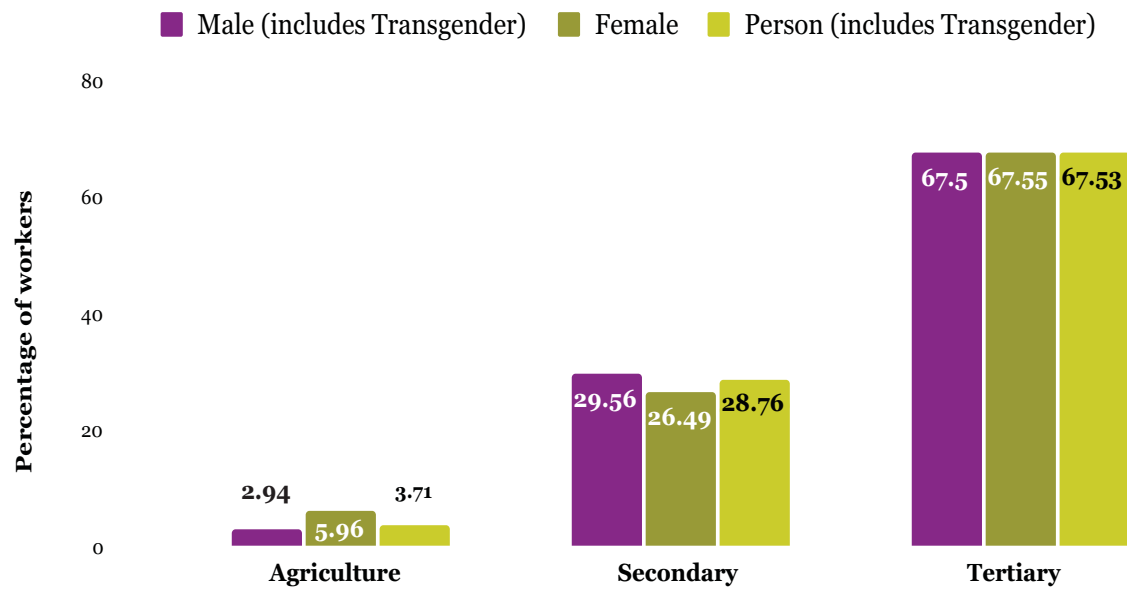


Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey- Quarterly Bulletin Apr-Jun 2024
 Note: For Current Weekly Status, 15 years and above

In urban Telangana, the secondary sector which is dominated by the manufacturing sector, has been gaining footing, with a steady increase in its share of the workforce from 27.5% in June 2023 to 29.8% in March 2024, before a slight dip to 28.8% in June 2024. Meanwhile, the tertiary sector's share has been gradually decreasing, from 69.9% in June 2023 to 65.8% in December 2023, before a minor increase to 67.5% in June 2024. This shift indicates the growing importance of the manufacturing sector in urban Telangana's economy.

The below chart, represents data for the quarter from April to June 2024 in urban Telangana, showing that the service sector remains the dominant employment sector, with over 67.53% of workers, compared to agriculture and the secondary sectors, which account for 3.71% and 28.76% of workers, respectively.

% Distribution of Urban Workers by Sector and Gender in Telangana (Apr to Jun 2024) Based on Current Weekly Status of Workers



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey- Quarterly Bulletin Apr-Jun 2024

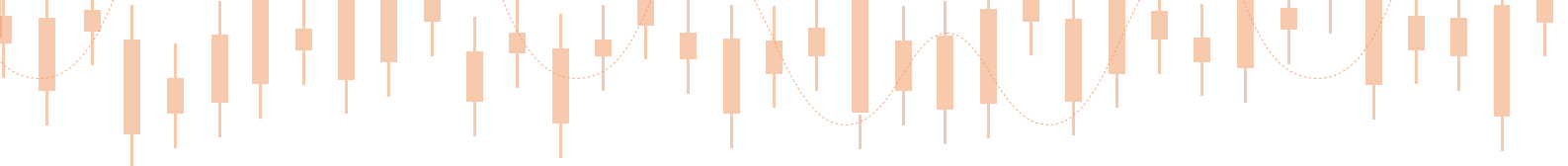
Furthermore, In terms of gender distribution, males (including transgender individuals) make up 67.5% of the service sector workforce, while females hold a slightly higher share at 67.55%. This indicates a high level of gender inclusivity and near-equal access to employment opportunities.

Additionally, another report published by the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies- New Delhi, also highlights the dominance of the service sector in workforce engagement in Telangana, with 63.22% of urban workers and 18.28% of rural workers employed in this sector. Furthermore, in both rural and urban areas of Telangana, 41% of self-employed women are involved as helpers in family-run businesses without adequate ownership or decision-making power. This dynamic often results in women being unpaid or underpaid, which can limit their economic empowerment and contribute to gender inequality within the service sector⁸.

Priorities for Addressing Challenges and Opportunities

Moving forward, Telangana's focus should be on sustaining its economic momentum by fostering inclusive growth across all sectors. Enhancing agricultural productivity

8. Status and Prospects of Employment Generation and Wage Enhancement in Telangana 2024-2029 Published by: Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies, New Delhi



through advanced irrigation techniques and climate-resilient practices is essential to mitigate the impact of variable rainfall. In the industrial sector, continued investment in high-growth areas like electronics and pharmaceuticals can further strengthen the state's manufacturing base. Meanwhile, bridging the digital divide, and addressing gender disparities in employment should be prioritised to ensure broader participation in the workforce, especially in the thriving services sector. To capitalise on its export growth, Telangana must implement targeted policies that promote industrialisation in underdeveloped districts, ensuring a more balanced regional development. By addressing these challenges and leveraging its strengths, Telangana can build a more resilient and equitable economy, positioning itself for sustained long-term prosperity.

Key Indicators of Telangana

Data Title	Unit	YTD Period/ As at the end of	Year to Date		Year to Date (YoY Growth)			Source	
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25
Agriculture									
Fertilizer Sales	Metric Tonnes	Apr	8,52,385.80	7,40,812 (05-Feb)	NA	-1.6	-13.1 (05-Feb)	NA	Telangana Markfed
Foodgrain Production (Vanakalam + Yasangi)	Lakh Tonnes	Jun - May	207.07	207.93	NA	20.38	0.41	NA	DES
Reservoir Storage	TMC	Between 15 to 17 Aug	865.2	538.5	701.2	4	-37.8	30.2	Agriculture Dept.
Paddy Procurement	LT	Annual	131.5	47.83	NA	9	-63.6	NA	TG Markfed.
Rainfall	% of Avg of last 10 years	Jun - May	139.9	100.2	66.9 (till Aug 24)	17.6	-28.4 ⁹	-	DES
Credit to Agriculture and allied activities	Rs. Crore	Apr-Jun	19179.7	29243.8	41230.7	29.4	52.5	41	SLBC, TG
Industry									
General IIP	Index	Jun	169.1	180.6	182.6	-7	6.8	1.1	DES
Manufacturing IIP	Index	Jun	171.3	180	189.3	4.4	5.1	5.2	DES

Data Title	Unit	YTD Period/ As at the end of	Year to Date			Year to Date (YoY Growth)			Source
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Power consumption (Energy Availability)	Million kWh	Apr-Jun	18356.02	18900.55	19292.5	11.1	3.0	2.1	CEA, India
Inflation									
CPI-General Index(All groups)	Index	Jul	182.4	198.1	203.8	8.6	8.6	2.9	MoSPI
CFPI (Rural)	Index	Jul	179.7	208.5	212.2	7	16	1.8	MoSPI
CFPI (Urban)	Index	Jul	190.3	211.2	224.2	7.2	11	6.2	MoSPI
CPI-Core (Rural)	Index	Jul	192.2	201.9	208.9	8.6	5	3.5	MoSPI
CPI-Core (Urban)	Index	Jul	175	185.8	191.7	8.7	6.2	3.2	MoSPI
Services									
Domestic Air Passenger Traffic	Lakh	Apr-Jul	55.5	68.5	75.3	169.6	23.4	9.9	Airports Authority of India
Fuel Consumption	000' tonnes	Apr-Jun	8,278.20	8,557.80	9,891.60	10.8	3.4	15.6	India Climate & Energy Dashboard
No. of e-Transactions	per 1000 population	Apr-Jun	8,137.7 ¹⁰	721.9	431.2	541.7	-91.1	-40.3	Ministry of Electronics & IT - etaal portal
E-Way Bill Volume	Crore	Apr-Jul	3,83,022	4,83,308	5,11,728	26.2	5.9	8	Goods & Services Tax

Data Title	Unit	YTD Period/ As at the end of	Year to Date			Year to Date (YoY Growth)			Source
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Fiscal Indicators									
State own revenue	Rs. crore	Apr-Jun	36,087.40	33,213.20	35,609.70	70.8	-8	7.2	CAG
Revenue Expenditure	Rs. crore	Apr-Jun	38,176.50	37,306.00	39,262.10	32.2	-2.3	5.2	CAG
Capital Expenditure	Rs. crore	Apr-Jun	2,396.10	9,984.70	6,058.00	-42.4	316.7	-39.3	CAG
Fiscal Deficit	Rs. crore	Apr-Jun	-5,436.10	-15,876.50	-13,171.00	-57.8	192.1	-17	CAG
Revenue Deficit	Rs. crore	Apr-Jun	-663.4	-2,281.20	-3,652.40	-84.4	243.9	60.1	CAG
Primary Deficit	Rs. crore	Apr-Jun	-505.5	-10,628.60	-7,238.00	-94.2	2002.5	-31.9	CAG
GST Collection	Rs. crore	Apr-Jun	9,645.10	11,418.50	12,536.90	45.2	18.4	9.8	CAG
External Sector									
Total exports	USD Million	Apr-Jun	2,713.50	2,967.00	3,985.40	-	9.3	34.3	NIRYAT
Drugs & Pharmaceutical exports	USD Million	Apr-Jun	1098.8	1,272.70	1,308.20	-	15.8	2.8	NIRYAT
FDI Equity Inflow	USD Billion	Apr-Jun	0.552	0.831	1.081	-3.5	50.5	30.1	DPIIT
Exchange Rate	INR/USD	Apr-Jul	77.8	82.2	83.5	5.2	5.7	1.6	Monthly Economic Review, July 2024, Department of Economic Affairs.

Data Title	Unit	YTD Period/ As at the end of	Year to Date			Year to Date (YoY Growth)			Source
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Foreign Exchange Reserves	USD Billion	9th Aug	570.7	602.2	670.1	-8.2	5.5	11.3	Monthly Economic Review, July 2024, Department of Economic Affairs.
Import Cover	Months	Jul	10	11	11.6	-	-	-	
Monetary and Financial									
10-Year Bond Yields	Per cent	Apr-19th Aug	7.3	7.1	7	20.6	-3.1	-1	Monthly Economic Review, July 2024, Department of Economic Affairs.
Repo Rate	Per cent	20th Aug	4.9	6.5	6.5	0.9	1.6	0	
Currency in Circulation	Rs. Lakh crore	9th Aug	32.1	33.3	35.3	8.8	3.7	5.7	
M0	Rs. Lakh crore	9th Aug	41.4	43.8	46.5	11.3	5.9	6.2	
Employment									
Net payroll additions under EPFO	Lakh	Apr-Jun	2.75	2.71	3.08	56.7	-1.6	13.9	www.epfindia.gov.in
Average number of persons demanded employment under MGNREGA	Lakh	Apr-Aug	26.85	19.03	20.9	57.30	-29.11	9.79	MGNREGA

Data Title	Unit	YTD Period/ As at the end of	Year to Date			Year to Date (YoY Growth)			Source
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Urban Unemployment Rate (15 years and above)	Percent	Apr-Jun	8.3	8.8	7.1	-35.7	6	-19.3	MoSPI-PLFS
Subscriber Additions: National Pension Scheme	Lakh	Apr-Jul	904	6,201	8,731	-65.7	586.0	40.8	PFRDA
Environment									
Monthly Air Quality Index	Index	Jul	55	59	61	-11.29	7.27	3.39	TG-Pollution Control Board
Monthly Noise Level	DECIBELS dB (A)	Jul	69.19	64.29	67.58	5.41	-7.08	5.12	TG-Pollution Control Board

9. Rainfall in India was below normal levels in 2023-24 due to the El Niño effect, which typically disrupts weather patterns and leads to reduced monsoon rainfall
10. The high number of e-transactions in 2022-23 compared to the succeeding two years is attributable to the post-pandemic surge in digital adoption.

Annexure

Telangana Crop Production Data (in tonnes)

Year	Food Grains	Oil seeds	Pulses	Commercial crops ¹¹
2015-16	3,575,448	374,285	163,678	537,963
2016-17	5,222,402	614,977	377,885	992,862
2017-18	4,936,926	570,969	349,534	920,503
2018-19	5,749,156	477,671	256,280	733,951
2019-20	8,278,833	611,645	327,830	939,475
2020-21	7,232,957	679,297	374,482	1,053,779
2021-22	9,905,835	292,194	278,447	570,641
2022-23	10,585,916	346,396	227,936	574,332
2023-24	10,877,042	163,198	163,198	326,396

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Inflation Rates in Telangana from FY24 to July FY25

Year	Month	Rural	Urban	Combined
2023	April	5.5	6.6	6.0
2023	May	4.3	5.2	4.8
2023	June	5.4	5.7	5.6
2023	July	9.8	7.6	8.6
2023	August	8.1	8.3	8.2
2023	September	5.9	6.1	6.0
2023	October	4.8	5.9	5.4
2023	November	6.2	6.6	6.5
2023	December	6.6	6.7	6.7
2024	January	6.0	6.7	6.3
2024	February	6.8	6.6	6.7
2024	March	5.7	5.6	5.7
2024	April	6.1	5.3	5.7
2024	May	5.9	6.1	6.0
2024	June	5.1	5.8	5.5
2024	July (Provisional)	2.2	3.5	2.9

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2012 (Base Year) current series.

11. Commercial crops includes Cotton and Tobacco

Data for Index of Industrial Production for Telangana from April 2022 to June 2014

Months	Manufacturing Index	Mining Index	Electricity Index	General Index
Apr-22	148.4	124.0	197.2	151.4
May-22	169.8	193.9	157.5	172.4
Jun-22	171.3	182.1	144.3	169.1
Jul-22	170.0	165.4	144.2	165.1
Aug-22	151.7	147.7	172.1	154.1
Sep-22	174.4	168.8	170.3	172.7
Oct-22	154.0	130.0	150.0	148.9
Nov-22	182.0	180.8	139.8	175.2
Dec-22	188.2	206.9	172.5	189.3
Jan-23	164.4	178.2	196.5	172.0
Feb-23	166.1	196.2	203.9	177.6
Mar-23	186.9	210.8	236.3	199.1
Apr-23	150.7	232.8	193.3	172.8
May-23	190.7	241.2	155.2	194.6
Jun-23	180.0	194.5	166.5	180.6
Jul-23	173.7	162.8	178.0	172.3
Aug-23	175.2	153.3	216.2	177.5
Sep-23	184.3	191.4	190.3	186.6
Oct-23	171.5	180.2	226.9	181.8
Nov-23	174.8	204.0	171.5	179.7
Dec-23	203.1	201.7	178.7	199.0
Jan-24	175.1	160.2	209.6	177.7
Feb-24	187.4	206.8	215.1	195.4
Mar-24	211.2	273.4	249.9	228.9
Apr-24	156.7	177.9	200.8	167.6
May-24	187.4	219.6	172.9	191.2
Jun-24	189.3	171.3	168.3	182.6

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana



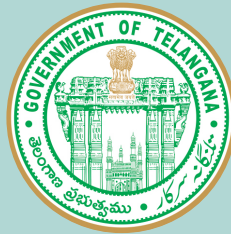
Noise Level

Time	Standard dB(A)			
	Residential Area	Commercial Area	Industrial Area	Sensitive Area
Day-time	55	65	75	50
Night-time	45	55	70	40

AQI Colour Index & Health Effects

Good (0 – 50)	Minimal Impact
Satisfactory (51– 100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
Moderate (101 – 200)	Breathing discomfort to people with lung, asthma and heart disease
Poor (201 – 300)	Breathing discomfort to most people on prolonged exposure
Very Poor (301 – 400)	Respiratory illness in people on prolonged exposure
Severe > 400	Affects healthy people and seriously impacts those with existing diseases





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