

Telangana Budget Analysis 2025-26

The Finance Minister of Telangana, Mr. Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka presented the Budget for the state for the financial year 2025-26 on March 19, 2025.

Budget Highlights

- The **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** of Telangana for 2025-26 (at current prices) is projected to be Rs 18,00,325 crore, amounting to growth of 12% over the revised estimates of 2024-25.
- **Expenditure (excluding debt repayment)** in 2025-26 is estimated to be Rs 2,84,837 crore, an increase of 14% from the revised estimates of 2024-25. In addition, debt of Rs 20,128 crore will be repaid by the state.
- **Receipts (excluding borrowings)** for 2025-26 are estimated to be Rs 2,30,828 crore, an increase of 14% as compared to the revised estimate of 2024-25.
- **Revenue surplus** in 2025-26 is estimated to be 0.2% of GSDP (Rs 2,738 crore), as compared to a revenue surplus of 0.4% of GSDP (Rs 5,889 crore) at the revised estimate stage in 2024-25.
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2025-26 is targeted at 3.0% of GSDP (Rs 54,010 crore). In 2024-25, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 2.9% of GSDP, marginally lower than the budgeted 3.0% of GSDP.

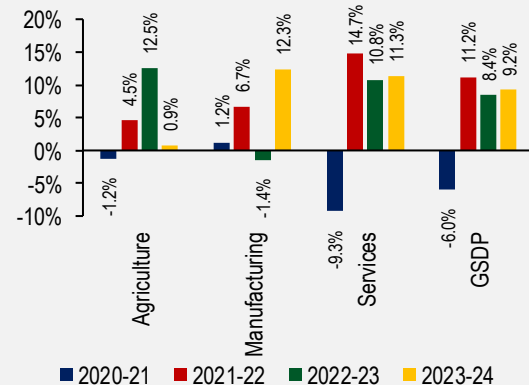
Policy Highlights

- **Education:** 58 Young India integrated residential schools will be built at a total cost of Rs 11,600 crore to provide holistic education to students. These schools will contain facilities such as auditoriums, dining halls, digital classrooms, and sports fields. Students in these schools will be provided with accommodation, meals, uniforms, notebooks, textbooks, and all other essential items free of cost. These schools will predominantly be powered by solar and wind energy.
- **Youth development:** Rajeev Youth Development Scheme has been launched with an initial funding of Rs 6,000 crore to provide self-employment schemes for youth belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and minorities. Under this scheme, every eligible unemployed person will be provided financial assistance of up to four lakh rupees.
- **Rural development:** Establishment and maintenance of solar power plants is being entrusted to women self-help groups. This project is expected to generate 1000 MW of power and create job opportunities for women in the state.
- **Industrial development:** Five percent of plots in new industrial parks will be allocated for women entrepreneurs and 15% to SC/ST entrepreneurs. SC/ST entrepreneurs will also receive land cost subsidy of up to 50%, up to a maximum limit of Rs 50 lakh. Stamp duty reductions, electricity tariff concessions, and land cost subsidies are also being offered for private factory complexes.

Telangana's Economy

- **GSDP:** In 2023-24, Telangana's GSDP (at constant prices) is estimated to grow by 9.2% over the previous year. In comparison, India's GDP is estimated to grow by 9.2% in 2023-24. In 2023-24, agriculture, manufacturing and services are expected to grow by 0.9%, 12.3%, and 11.3% respectively in real terms.
- **Sectors:** In 2023-24, agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors are estimated to contribute 18%, 16%, and 67% of Telangana's economy, respectively (at current prices).
- **Per capita GSDP:** In 2023-24, Telangana's per capita GSDP (at current prices) is estimated to be Rs 3,93,385, an increase of 14% over 2022-23. In 2023-24, India's per capita GDP is estimated to increase by 11% over 2022-23 to Rs 2,15,935.

Figure 1: Growth in Telangana's GSDP at constant prices (2011-12)



Note: These numbers are as per constant prices (2011-12) which implies that the growth rate is adjusted for inflation.
Sources: MoSPI; PRS.

Budget Estimates for 2025-26

- **Total expenditure (excluding debt repayment)** in 2025-26 is targeted at Rs 2,84,837 crore. This is an increase of 14% from the revised estimate of 2024-25. This expenditure is proposed to be met through **receipts (excluding borrowings)** of Rs 2,30,828 crore and net borrowings of Rs 49,511 crore. Total receipts for 2025-26 (other than borrowings) are expected to register an increase of 14% over the revised estimate of 2024-25.
- The state estimates a **revenue surplus** of 0.2% of GSDP (Rs 2,738 crore) in 2025-26, as compared to a revenue surplus of 0.4% of GSDP (Rs 5,889 crore) at the revised estimate stage of 2024-25.
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2025-26 is targeted at 3.0% of GSDP (Rs 54,010 crore), slightly higher than the revised estimates for 2024-25 (2.9% of GSDP). This is driven by a marginally higher growth in net expenditure as compared to net receipts in 2025-26 over the revised estimate of 2024-25.

Revenue surplus to increase significantly in 2024-25

As per the revised estimates of 2024-25, the state's revenue surplus is estimated to increase from Rs 297 crore to Rs 5,889 crore. In 2022-23, the state reported a revenue surplus of Rs 5,944 crore. CAG (2024) had observed this amount was overstated by Rs 4,264 crore. This was on account of: (i) incorrect accounting of Rs 1,400 crore loans as non-tax revenue, (ii) non-contribution towards various funds, and (iii) non-discharge of interest liabilities.

Source: State Finances Audit Report, CAG, 2024; PRS.

Table 1: Budget 2025-26 - Key figures (in Rs crore)

Items	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 Budgeted	2024-25 Revised	% change from BE 24-25 to RE 24-25	2025-26 Budgeted	% change from RE 24-25 to BE 25-26
Total Expenditure	3,28,923	2,91,159	2,66,035	-9%	3,04,965	15%
(-) Repayment of debt	1,09,617	17,101	17,101	0%	20,128	18%
Net Expenditure (E)	2,19,307	2,74,058	2,48,933	-9%	2,84,837	14%
Total Receipts	3,19,904	2,86,915	2,62,709	-8%	3,00,467	14%
(-) Borrowings	1,50,574	62,112	60,540	-3%	69,639	15%
of which central capex loans*	1,948	3,900	2,500	-36%	4,000	60%
Net Receipts (R)	1,69,329	2,24,802	2,02,169	-10%	2,30,828	14%
Fiscal Deficit (E-R)	49,977	49,255	46,764	-5%	54,010	15%
as % of GSDP	3.4%	3.0%	2.9%		3.0%	
Revenue Surplus	779	297	5,889	1880%	2,738	-53%
as % of GSDP	0.1%	0.02%	0.4%		0.2%	
Primary Deficit	25,630	31,526	29,035	-8%	34,641	19%
as % of GSDP	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%		1.9%	
GSDP	14,65,604	16,47,338	16,12,568	-2%	18,00,325	12%

Note: BE is Budget Estimates; RE is Revised Estimates. *Central government has been providing 50-year interest-free loans to state governments for capital expenditure since 2020-21. These loans are excluded from the calculation of the state's borrowing ceiling.

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

Expenditure in 2025-26

- **Revenue expenditure** for 2025-26 is proposed to be Rs 2,26,982 crore, an increase of 16% over the revised estimate of 2024-25. This includes the expenditure on committed items such as salaries, pension, and interest and other items such as grants, and subsidies. As per the revised estimate for 2024-25, revenue expenditure is estimated to be 11% lower than the budget. This is majorly due to reduction of expenditure in sectors such as: (i) housing (83% decrease), (ii) agriculture (20% decrease), (iii) urban development (19% decrease) and (iv) energy (10% decrease).
- **Capital outlay** for 2025-26 is proposed to be Rs 36,504 crore, an increase of 10% from the revised estimate of 2024-25. Capital outlay indicates the expenditure towards creation of all assets other than loans given by the state. Sectors that have seen an uptick in capital outlay include: (i) welfare of SC, ST, OBC and minorities (39% increase), (ii) social welfare and nutrition (34% increase), and (iii) agriculture and allied activities (18% increase).
- In 2025-26, loans and advances by the state are expected to be Rs 21,351 crore, 9% higher as compared to the revised estimate of 2024-25. This is driven by an increase in loans given for power projects (1000% increase) and water supply and sanitation (15% increase).

Table 2: Expenditure budget 2025-26 (in Rs crore)

Items	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 Budgeted	2024-25 Revised	% change from BE 24-25 to RE 24-25	2025-26 Budgeted	% change from RE 24-25 to BE 25-26
Revenue Expenditure	1,68,514	2,20,945	1,96,219	-11%	2,26,982	16%
Capital Outlay	43,918	33,487	33,088	-1%	36,504	10%
Loans given by the state	6,875	19,626	19,626	0%	21,351	9%
Net Expenditure	2,19,307	2,74,058	2,48,933	-9%	2,84,837	14%

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

Committed expenditure: Committed expenditure of a state typically includes expenditure on salaries, pension, and interest. A larger proportion of the budget allocated for committed expenditure items limits the state's flexibility to decide on other expenditure priorities, such as capital outlay. In 2025-26, Telangana is estimated to spend Rs 32,479 crore on committed expenditure excluding salaries, which is 14% of its estimated revenue receipts. This comprises spending on pension (6% of revenue receipts), and interest payments (8%). In 2023-24, as per actual figures, 48% of revenue receipts were spent on committed expenditure.

Cost overruns in Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project

The Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project was commissioned in 2016. The purpose of the Kaleshwaram project was to irrigate a new command area of 18.26 lakh acres and existing command area of 4.71 lakh acres. The proposed cost for the project was Rs 81,911 crore. As of March 2022, expenditure of Rs 86,788 crore (105% of the projected cost) had been incurred. CAG (2024) observed that the project cost had been understated. It estimated the actual cost of the project to be around Rs 1,47,427 crore. It noted that the revised benefit-cost ratio of the project would be 0.52 against the projected 1.51. This means every rupee spent on the project would yield 52 paise in return.

Source: Performance Audit Report on Kaleshwaram Project, CAG, 2024; PRS.

Table 3: Committed Expenditure in 2025-26 (in Rs crore)

Committed Expenditure	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 Budgeted	2024-25 Revised	% change from BE 24-25 to RE 24-25	2025-26 Budgeted	% change from RE 24-25 to BE 25-26
Salaries	39,987	-	40,745	-	-	-
Pension	16,842	11,641	11,641	0%	13,110	13%
Interest payment	24,347	17,730	17,730	0%	19,369	9%
Total	81,176	29,371	70,116	-	32,479	-

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

Sector-wise expenditure: The sectors listed below account for **71%** of the total expenditure on sectors by the state in 2025-26. The highest allocation has been made towards welfare of SC, ST, OBC and minorities (Rs 32,743 crore). Allocation towards this sector in 2025-26 increased by 47% compared to the revised estimates of 2024-25. A comparison of Telangana's expenditure on key sectors with that by other states is shown in Annexure 1.

Table 4: Sector-wise expenditure under Telangana Budget 2025-26 (in Rs crore)

Sectors	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 BE	2024-25 RE	2025-26 BE	% change from RE 24- 25 to BE 25-26	Budget Provisions (2025-26)
Welfare of SC, ST, OBC, and Minorities	10,381	23,026	22,255	32,743	47%	Rs 1,000 crore allocated towards Telangana Dalit Bandhu scheme
Agriculture and Allied Activities	29,643	51,463	41,061	26,684	-35%	Rs 18,000 crore allocated towards investment support scheme for farmers (Rythu Bharosa)
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	19,765	21,801	21,485	23,729	10%	Rs 12,601 crore allocated towards assistance to local bodies for primary and secondary education
Social Welfare and Nutrition	15,746	22,085	22,070	23,158	5%	Rs 14,861 crore allocated towards Cheyutha pensions
Energy	15,945	16,254	14,582	19,617	35%	Rs 8,260 crore allocated towards assistance to state discom for agricultural power subsidy
Irrigation and Flood Control	27,566	12,408	12,408	13,478	9%	Rs 2,685 crore allocated towards capital outlay on Kaleshwaram project
Housing	432	7,903	1,480	12,744	761%	Rs 7,927 crore allocated towards Indiramma housing scheme for urban and rural poor
Health and Family Welfare	9,534	11,800	11,176	12,742	14%	Rs 1,034 crore allocated towards Aarogyasri health care trust
Urban Development	4,093	10,670	8,685	12,731	47%	Rs 2,654 crore allocated to GHMC for Hyderabad city innovative and transformative infrastructure.
Rural Development	7,241	10,245	10,053	10,721	7%	Rs 1,773 crore allocated towards MGNREGS
% of total expenditure on all sectors	66%	74%	72%	71%		

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

Receipts in 2025-26

- **Total revenue receipts** for 2025-26 are estimated to be Rs 2,29,721 crore, an increase of 14% over the revised estimate of 2024-25. Of this, Rs 1,77,039 crore (77%) will be raised by the state through its **own resources**, and Rs 52,683 crore (23%) will come **from the centre**. Resources from the centre will be in the form of state's share in central taxes (13% of revenue receipts) and grants (10% of revenue receipts).
- **Devolution:** In 2025-26, the state's share in central taxes is estimated at Rs 29,900 crore, an increase of 11% over the revised estimate of 2024-25. As per the revised estimates of 2024-25, state's share in central taxes is expected to increase by 3% over the budgeted estimate.
- **Grants from the centre** in 2025-26 are estimated at Rs 22,783 crore, an increase of 15% over the revised estimates for 2024-25. As per the revised estimates of 2024-25, grants from the centre are expected to be lower than the budgeted estimate by 8%. This is driven by an 80% reduction in special assistance grants the centre for the creation of capital assets.
- **State's own tax revenue:** Telangana's total own tax revenue is estimated to be Rs 1,45,420 crore in 2025-26, an increase of 12% over the revised estimate of 2024-25. Own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP is estimated at 8.1% in 2025-26, marginally higher than the revised estimate for 2024-25. As per the actual figures for 2023-24, own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP was 7.6%.

Table 5: Break-up of the state government's receipts (in Rs crore)

Items	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 Budgeted	2024-25 Revised	% change from BE 2024-25 to RE 2024-25	2025-26 Budgeted	% change from RE 2024-25 to BE 2025-26
State's Own Tax	1,11,798	1,38,181	1,29,407	-6%	1,45,420	12%
State's Own Non-Tax	23,820	35,208	25,815	-27%	31,619	22%
Share in Central Taxes	23,742	26,216	27,050	3%	29,900	11%
Grants-in-aid from Centre	9,934	21,636	19,836	-8%	22,783	15%
Revenue Receipts	1,69,293	2,21,242	2,02,108	-9%	2,29,721	14%
Non-debt Capital Receipts	36	3,560	61	-98%	1,107	1715%
Net Receipts	1,69,329	2,24,802	2,02,169	-10.1%	2,30,828	14%

Note: BE is Budget Estimates; RE is Revised Estimates.

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

- In 2025-26, **State GST** is estimated to be the largest source of own tax revenue (35% share). State GST revenue is estimated to increase by 12% over the revised estimate of 2024-25. State GST revenue is expected to be 10% lower than the budgeted estimate, as per the revised estimate for 2024-25.
- Revenue from sales tax/VAT in 2025-26 is expected to be 12% higher than the revised estimate stage of 2024-25. There is no change between the budgeted estimate and revised estimate for revenue from collection of sales tax/VAT in 2024-25.
- Revenue from state excise is estimated to be 8% higher in 2025-26 over the revised estimate of 2024-25. There is no change between the budgeted estimate and revised estimate for revenue from collection of state excise in 2024-25.
- In 2025-26, revenue from stamps duty and registration fees is expected to be 30% higher than the revised estimate for 2024-25. Revenue from this source is expected to be 19% lower than the budgeted estimate, as per the revised estimate for 2024-25.

Recovery of loans

The CAG (2024) noted that as of March 2023, Rs 72,998 crore of loans were recoverable by the state. Of this, Rs 12,318 crore was owed by the Kaleshwaram Irrigation Project Corporation, Rs 10,421 crore by the Telangana Drinking Water Supply Corporation, and Rs 10,338 crore by the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The CAG (2024) observed that the loans provided to these bodies were towards repayment of off-budget borrowings. These are loans taken by government-owned entities, but cleared through the budget. The CAG noted that there was a practice of showing repayment of off-budget borrowings as loans to the government entities. It recommended changing this practice, and also recommended that the government obtain proper accounts from these corporations before extending further loans.

Source: State Finance Audit Report, CAG, 2024; PRS.

Table 6: Major sources of state's own-tax revenue (in Rs crore)

Head	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 Budgeted	2024-25 Revised	% change from BE 2024-25 to RE 2024-25	2025-26 Budgeted	% change from RE 2024-25 to BE 2025-26
State GST	39,295	50,763	45,575	-10%	51,000	12%
Sales Tax/ VAT	29,990	33,449	33,449	0%	37,464	12%
Stamps Duty and Registration Fees	14,296	18,229	14,692	-19%	19,087	30%
Taxes on Vehicles	7,095	8,478	8,478	0%	8,535	1%
State Excise	20,299	25,618	25,618	0%	27,623	8%
Land Revenue	0	11	11	0%	11	0%
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	17	716	716	0%	776	8%
GST Compensation Grants	625	-	-	-	500	-

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Revenue Budget, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

Deficits, Debt, and FRBM Targets for 2025-26

The Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 provides annual targets to progressively reduce the outstanding debt, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the state government.

Revenue balance: It is the difference of revenue expenditure and revenue receipts. A revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow to finance those expenses which do not increase its assets or reduces its liabilities. The budget estimates a revenue surplus of Rs 2,738 crore (or 0.2% of the GSDP) in 2024-25.

Fiscal deficit: It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts. This gap is filled by borrowings by the government and leads to an increase in total liabilities. In 2025-26, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be 3.0% of GSDP. For 2025-26, the central government has permitted fiscal deficit of up to 3% of GSDP to states. Additional borrowing space up to 0.5% of GSDP will also be available for the state to carry out certain reforms in the power sector.

As per the revised estimates, in 2024-25, the fiscal deficit of the state is expected to be 2.9% of GSDP. This is slightly lower than the budget estimate of 3.0% of GSDP.

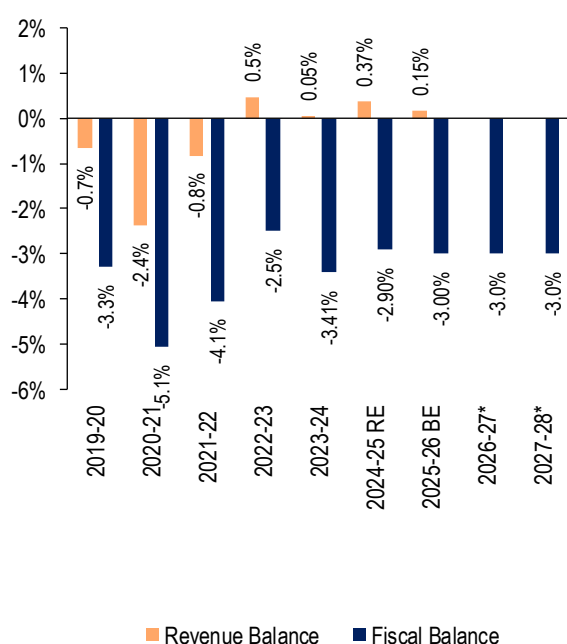
Outstanding debt: Outstanding debt is the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year. At the end of 2025-26, the outstanding debt is estimated to be 28.1% of GSDP, slightly higher than the revised estimate for 2024-25 (28.0% of GSDP).

Fiscal health of Telangana

NITI Aayog (2025) noted that Telangana's growth rate of outstanding public debt ranged between 11.9%-19.1% between 2018-19 and 2022-23. Outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP decreased in 2021-22 and has since been increasing (see Figure 3 below). NITI Aayog (2025) noted that the average interest rate of outstanding public debt had decreased from 8.2% in 2018-19 to 7.6% in 2022-23. It observed that the state's reliance on debt had led to a considerable portion of resources being allotted towards debt and interest payments. This consumes a high portion of revenue expenditure. NITI Aayog also observed that capital expenditure of the state had reduced in both absolute terms and as a percentage of GSDP between 2018-19 and 2022-23. Spending on health and education has also decreased. It recommended the state to focus on increasing capital expenditure, with a focus on social (health and education) sector.

Source: Fiscal Health Index, NITI Aayog, 2025; PRS.

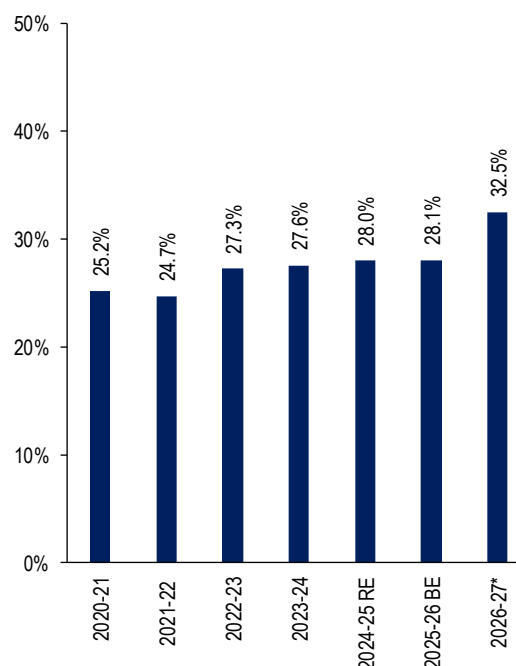
Figure 2: Revenue and Fiscal Balance (% of GSDP)



Note: *Figures from 2026-27 onwards are projections. RE is Revised Estimates; BE is budget estimates. Negative figures indicate a deficit.

Sources: Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

Figure 3: Outstanding Debt (as % of GSDP)



Note: *Figures from 2026-27 onwards are projections. BE is budget estimates.

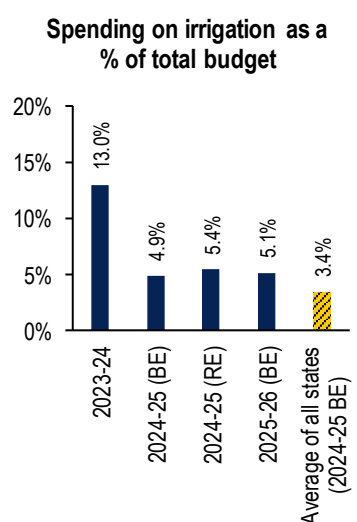
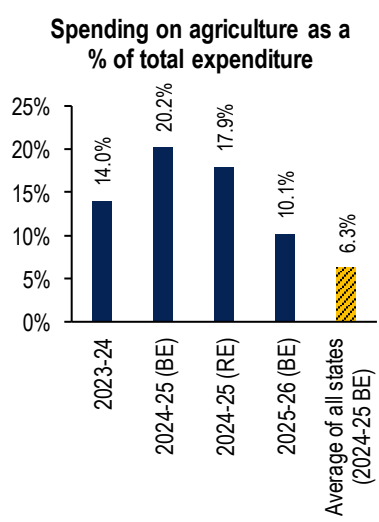
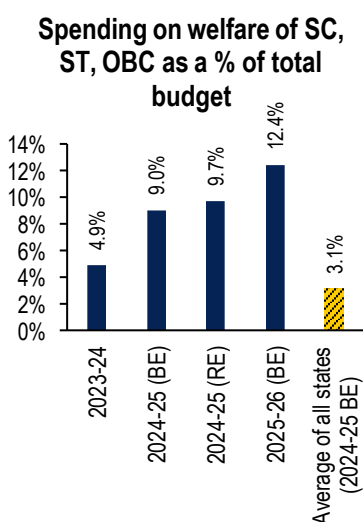
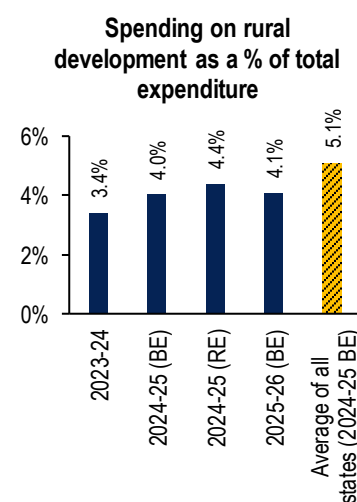
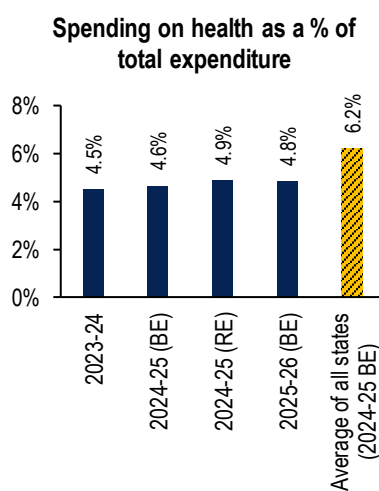
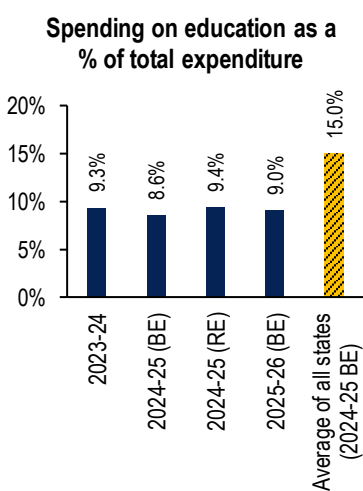
Sources: Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; PRS.

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Annexure 1: Comparison of states' expenditure on key sectors

The graphs below compare Telangana's expenditure in 2025-26 on six key sectors as a proportion of its total expenditure on all sectors. The average for a sector indicates the average expenditure in that sector by 31 states (including Telangana) as per their budget estimates of 2024-25.¹

- **Education:** Telangana has allocated 9.0% of its expenditure on education in 2025-26. This is lower than the average allocation for education by states in 2024-25 (15.0%).
- **Health:** Telangana has allocated 4.8% of its expenditure on health in 2025-26. This is lower than the average allocation for health by states in 2024-25 (6.2%).
- **Rural development:** Telangana has allocated 4.1% of its expenditure on rural development in 2025-26. This is lower than the average allocation for rural development by states in 2024-25 (5.1%).
- **Welfare of SC, ST, OBC:** Telangana has allocated 12.4% of its expenditure on welfare of SC, ST, and OBC in 2025-26. This is much higher than the average allocation for welfare of SC, ST, and OBC by states in 2024-25 (3.1%).
- **Agriculture:** Telangana has allocated 10.1% of its expenditure on agriculture in 2025-26. This is much higher than the average allocation for agriculture by states in 2024-25 (6.3%).
- **Irrigation:** Telangana has allocated 5.1% of its expenditure on irrigation in 2025-26. This is higher than the average allocation for irrigation by states in 2024-25 (3.4%).



Note: 2023-24, 2024-25 (BE), 2024-25 (RE), and 2025-26 (BE) figures are for Telangana. Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Telangana Budget Documents 2025-26; various state budgets; PRS.

¹ The 31 states include the Union Territories of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, and Puducherry.

Annexure 2: Comparison of 2023-24 Budget Estimates and Actuals

The following tables compare the actuals of 2023-24 with budget estimates for that year.

Table 7: Overview of Receipts and Expenditure (in Rs crore)

Particular	2023-24 BE	2023-24 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Net Receipts (1+2)	2,39,455	1,69,329	-29%
1. Revenue Receipts (a+b+c+d)	2,16,567	1,69,293	-22%
a. Own Tax Revenue	1,31,029	1,11,798	-15%
b. Own Non-Tax Revenue	22,808	23,820	4%
c. Share in central taxes	21,471	23,742	11%
d. Grants-in-aid from the Centre	41,259	9,934	-76%
2. Non-Debt Capital Receipts	22,888	36	-100%
3. Borrowings	46,318	1,50,574	225%
Of which central capex loans	4,102	1,948	-53%
Net Expenditure (4+5+6)	2,77,690	2,19,307	-21%
4. Revenue Expenditure	2,11,685	1,68,514	-20%
5. Capital Outlay	37,525	43,918	17%
6. Loans and Advances	28,480	6,875	-76%
7. Debt Repayment	12,706	1,09,617	763%
Revenue Surplus	4,882	779	-84%
Revenue Surplus (as % of GSDP)	0.34%	0.1%	
Fiscal Deficit	38,235	49,977	31%
Fiscal Deficit (as % of GSDP)	2.7%	3.4%	

Source: Telangana Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Table 8: Key Components of State's Own Tax Revenue

Tax Source/Head	2023-24 BE	2023-24 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	751	17	-98%
Land Revenue	12	0	-97%
Sales Tax/ VAT	39,500	29,990	-24%
Stamps Duty and Registration Fees	18,500	14,296	-23%
State GST	44,000	39,295	-11%
Taxes on Vehicles	7,512	7,095	-6%
State Excise	19,885	20,299	2%

Source: Telangana Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Table 9: Allocation towards Key Sectors

Sector	2023-24 BE	2023-24 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Housing	12,140	432	-96%
Welfare of SC, ST, OBC, and Minorities	33,075	10,381	-69%
Transport	10,060	3,969	-61%
<i>of which roads and bridges</i>	9,127	2,433	-73%
Urban Development	6,999	4,093	-42%
Health and Family Welfare	12,378	9,534	-23%
Rural Development	8,947	7,241	-19%
Social Welfare and Nutrition	19,416	15,746	-19%
Agriculture and Allied Activities	29,164	29,643	2%
Police	9,023	9,303	3%
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	18,955	19,765	4%
Energy	12,125	15,945	32%
Water Supply and Sanitation	3,918	6,806	74%
Irrigation and Flood Control	11,169	27,566	147%

Source: Telangana Budget Documents of various years; PRS.