

**Model questions (ECONOMY-Education and Skill Development) based on
TELANGANA SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2022
STUDY MATERIAL FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICES /
TSPSC GROUP I & Group 4 ;
TSLPRB SUB-INSPECTOR /CONSTABLE
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For Study purpose
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EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1)Education plays an instrumental role in transforming the current generation into a skilled and able future workforce and in boosting their earning capacities. Investment in education can break intergenerational poverty and promote human development.

2)The total number of the schools in the state increased from 40,900 in 2019-20 to _____ 2020-21.
Ans: 41,220

3) In 2021-22, due to the economic impact of COVID 19, _____ students of private schools transitioned to government schools.
Ans : 2,35,439

4)The transition rates in Telangana in 2019-20 at all three levels—from

- a)primary to upper primary (98.75%),
 - b)upper primary to secondary (99.25%),
 - c)secondary to higher secondary (74.15%)
 - d)All the above
- Ans : d

Note: These were higher than the respective national averages (92.8%, 91.4%, and 71.6%).

5)The Government launched its flagship initiative “Mana Ooru- Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi” in January 2022 to upgrade the infrastructure facilities in the government schools for a period of three years with an approved budget of _____.
Ans : Rs.7,289.54 crore

6)How many schools are covered under Mana Ooru – Mana Badi / Mana Basti - Mana Badi scheme ?

Ans: 26,067 government and local body schools and 19,84,167 students

7) To expand the learning opportunities for children beyond classrooms, during the academic year 2020-21, the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) had developed and transmitted 2180 digital lessons through T-SAT and DDK channels in Telugu, English and Urdu media covering students in Grade III to X. On an average of _____ students viewed these digital lessons.

Ans : 85%

8) The Government has set up residential education institutions across the state to impart quality education to the students belonging to the marginalized communities. The number of residential educational institutions increased from 298 in 2014 to _____ in 2022.

Ans : 978

9) Between 2014 and February 2022, _____ colleges registered for skill development partnership with Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK). 13,087 faculty members were trained through 450 Faculty Development Programmes (FDP) and 5,77,148 students were successfully trained.

Ans : 713

Fundamental for Human Development

The 86th amendment to the Indian Constitution inserted Article 21A which states “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State, may by law determine.” The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates free and compulsory education for the children till the completion of their elementary education. In order to ensure universal access to education, the Government focused on building Anganwai Centres, schools and colleges across the state. Brief of educational profile of Telangana 2020-21 . In addition to the above institutional facilities, Hyderabad alone boasts of 40 major research educational institutions along diverse fields like pharma, defence research, rural development etc. These institutions contribute not only to the research needs of various sectors, but also develop high impact professionals for the relevant sectors. Along with establishing the educational institutions across the state, the Government is at the forefront of building industry-education partnerships to build skilled talent to create talented employable youth and entrepreneurs. Various skilling institutions like Telangana Skill and Knowledge Centres (TSKC), Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) and Industrial Training Institutes have been established to develop industry relevant skills.

Question: Give details about Article 21 A ?

Ans : The 86th amendment to the Indian Constitution inserted Article 21A which states “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State, may by law determine.”

Question: The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates what ?

Ans : Free and compulsory education for the children till the completion of their elementary education. In order to ensure universal access to education, the Government focused on building Anganwai Centres, schools and colleges across the state. Brief of educational profile of Telangana 2020-21

Question: Which skilling institutions are established ?

- a) Telangana Skill and Knowledge Centres (TSKC),
- b) Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) and
- c) Industrial Training Institutes have been established to develop industry relevant skills.

d)All the above
Ans : d

Pre- School and School Education Early Childhood Education

What is the importance of Pre-school education ?

Ans :Pre-school education lays a solid foundation for a child's learning and prepares children entering formal schooling. It plays an important role in the emotional, social and personal growth of a child. The focus of the state government has been to improve the pre - school education across the state.

The Government has decided to run Anganwadi Centres (AWC) within the primary schools to ensure effective functioning of AWCs and for smoothly integrating the child into Grade 1 enrolment. Out of 35,700 Anganwadi Centres (AWC) in the state, 15,167 AWCs are functioning in government school premises. The Government has also decided to launch a special drive to provide its own buildings to the AWCs running in rented premises.

The Telangana state government has revised the pre-school curriculum in the year 2018 -19 within the scope envisaged under the National Curriculum Framework of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). The framework is focused on appropriate pedagogical practices for fostering various dimensions of child development - cognitive, physical, visual, emotional, and linguistic. These practices equip children from 3-6 years of age with the necessary skills so that they can be school ready. In an AWC the Anganwadi Worker, along with responsibilities pertaining to Early Childhood Education (ECE), also has significant responsibilities related to Nutrition and Health, which reduces the overall total time invested on ECE leading to learning loss for the children. To ease the burden on a single Anganwadi Worker and mitigate the learning loss among children attending AWCs, the Telangana government is planning to pilot an initiative to place an additional worker to focus exclusively on imparting Early Childhood Education. This is expected to boost learning outcomes and school readiness among children aged 3-6 years.

Question: The National Curriculum Framework of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is focused on appropriate pedagogical practices for fostering various dimensions of child development. What are they ?

- a)cognitive, physical, visual, emotional, and linguistic.
- b)These practices equip children from 3-6 years of age with the necessary skills so that they can be school read
- c)Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

School Education

“Schools are institutional spaces for communities of learners, including both students and teachers. Play and scuffle with one's friends on the school grounds, free time to sit on the benches and chat with one's friends during breaks, gathering together for morning assembly, other festive and significant occasions in the school, studies carried out in the classroom, anxious turning of pages before a class test and trips made with one's classmates and teachers to places outside the school—all these are activities bringing the community together, giving it the character of a learning community” (NCF, 2005). The Covid-19 pandemic had induced school closures and disrupted the functioning of the schools. During the academic year 2020-21, the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) had developed and transmitted 2,180 digital lessons through T-SAT and DDK channels in Telugu, English and Urdu media covering students in Grade III to X. On an average of 85% students viewed these digital

lessons. The Government has reopened the schools since July 2021.

As of 2020-21, there are 41,220 schools in the state out of which 71% of the schools are run by the state government and local bodies, 26.6% of schools are run by the private management, 1.6% of the total schools are aided and less than 1% schools are run by the Central Government .

TheTelangana state has a total of 26,067 state government and local body schools and 11,655 private aided and unaided schools

Question: During the academic year 2020-21, the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) had developed and transmitted 2,180 digital lessons through T-SAT and DDK channels in Telugu, English and Urdu media covering students in Grade III to X. On an average of 85% students viewed these digital lessons. Which of the following is correct ?

- a)SIET: State Institute of Educational Technology
- b)DDK : Doordarshan Kendra
- c)Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

School Enrolment

During 2021-22, a total number of 60.47 lakh children are enrolled in all types of schools in the state. Out of these, 53.71% are enrolled in private schools and 46.29% are enrolled in government schools. In the year 2021-22, due to Covid-19 induced financial schools. As of November 2021, 2,35,439 students of private schools have transitioned to Government schools in the state. In the year 2021-22, the total enrolment in the Government Schools has increased from 44.9% in 2020-21 to 46.29% in 2021-22

To improve the enrolment in government schools, the state has taken up several initiatives, which include the improvement of infrastructure, the introduction of English as a medium of instruction in Government schools, introduction of soft-skills such as communication etc.

Out of the total enrolment across all the levels of school education, the enrolment of boys is higher than that of girls by 1,79,322. Except at the primary level, the Enrolment Ratio is skewed against the girls. Details of gender wise enrolment across different levels of education .

In the year 2020-21, out of the total enrolled boys in Grade 1-10 across all types of schools, 48.9% were boys from Backward Castes (BC), 23.4% from General Category, 16.78% from Scheduled Castes and 10.98% from Scheduled Tribes. For the same year, out of the total girls enrolled, girls from Backward Castes (BC) constitute 48.9%, General Category constitute 23.2%, Schedule Caste constitute 17.1%, and Scheduled Tribe constitute 10.7% .

Question: During 2021-22, a total number of _____ lakh children are enrolled in all types of schools in the Telangana state

Ans : 60.47

Question: To improve the enrolment in government schools, the state has taken up several initiatives, which include which of the following ?

- a)the improvement of infrastructure,
- b)the introduction of English as a medium of instruction in Government schools,
- c)introduction of soft-skills such as communication etc.

d)All the above

Ans d

Question: Out of the total enrolment across all the levels of school education, the enrolment of boys is higher than that of girls by 1,79,322. Except at the primary level, the Enrolment Ratio is _____ against the girls.

Ans : skewed

Question: In the year 2021-22, the total enrolment in the Government Schools has increased from 44.9% in 2020-21 to _____ in 2021-22 .
Ans : 46.29%

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

During the academic year 2020-21, the GER for Primary Schools is 110.20 for Boys and 111.08 for Girls. Similarly, for Upper Primary Schools, it is 104.35 for Boys and 103.07 for Girls. GER can be over 100 as it denotes that the state is able to accommodate students from all age groups based on their learning level when the denominator comprises only the age appropriate population for that grade.

As per UDISE-2019-20 the GER for primary schools in Telangana (111.9) is significantly higher than the national average (102.7). Among the Non-Special Category States in the country, the state's GER for primary schools stands second after West Bengal with a GER of 113.3. In southern states, Telangana has the highest GER for primary level .

The GER for Upper-Primary schools in Telangana at 97.4 is higher than that of the national average at 89.7. Among the Non-Special category states in the country, Telangana ranks fifth, and among the southern states it ranks second

Question: What is Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)?

Ans : GER can be over 100 as it denotes that the state is able to accommodate students from all age groups based on their learning level when the denominator comprises only the age appropriate population for that grade.

Infrastructure in schools

Quality Infrastructure contributes to the improvement in the overall learning environment and adds to the sense of safety, which has a positive impact on student retention and learning outcomes.

As per UDISE (2019-20), Telangana is performing better than the all India average on indicators such as schools with functional electricity connection, functional toilet facility, libraries and ramps for Children with Special Needs for the year 2019-20 .In the state, during 2020-21, Schools with Functional Drinking Water Facility, Schools with Computer facilities, and Schools with Functional Toilets for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) improved to 95.6%, 34.3%, and 6.25% respectively, from 92.45%, 20.81%, and 2.44% respectively in 2019-20.

Question: As per UDISE (2019-20), Telangana is performing better than the all India average on indicators such as what for the year 2019-20?

- a) schools with functional electricity connection,
- b) functional toilet facility, libraries and
- c) ramps for Children with Special Needs
- d) All the above

Ans : d

Question: Quality Infrastructure contributes to what ?

Ans : to the improvement in the overall learning environment and adds to the sense of safety, which has a positive impact on student retention and learning outcomes

Financial Assistance to Private School Teachers during COVID 19

In view of the unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic, the Government of Telangana has provided financial assistance of _____ per month to all eligible teaching and non-teaching staff working in private recognized schools in the state from 1st April to June 2021.

Ans : Rs.2,000 and 25 kg super fine rice

Transition Rate

Transition Rate is the percentage of students out of the total enrolled advancing from one grade to the next. During 2019-20, the state's transition rates across all transition levels were significantly higher than the national average. The state's transition rate from primary to upper primary is 5.95% points higher than the national average, transition rate from upper primary to secondary is 7.85% points higher than the national average and the transition rate from secondary to intermediate is 2.55% higher than the national average.

In 2019-20, the transition rates for girls from primary to upper primary (99.47%), upper primary to secondary (99.68%) and secondary to higher secondary (77.71%) are significantly higher than the average national transition rates of 93.09%, 89.92% and 73.09% respectively .

What is Transition Rate ?

Ans : Transition Rate is the percentage of students out of the total enrolled advancing from one grade to the next

Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi

Research on the impact of school's physical environment on learning outcomes has shown a positive correlation. Studies done in Latin America showed that lack of basic services like potable water, electricity, toilets, sanitary drains has been linked to violence, discrimination and limited opportunities to learn. Apart from improving learning outcomes, improving physical learning environments can promote enrolment, student-retention and equity.

Access to educational facilities with child friendly and well ventilated classrooms, and recreational spaces can instil confidence in children. Moreover, it also shows students the value that their institutions and its representatives place on their education. The Government of Telangana has announced a new programme "Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi" for comprehensive development of school infrastructure covering all Government and Local body schools by providing additional class rooms, repairs, necessary furniture, toilets and other facilities including digital classrooms over a period of three years starting from 2021-22. This programme covers 26,067 government and local - body schools with 19,84,167 students. The Government has allocated Rs.7,289.54 crore for this programme. The execution of all works shall be done through the School Management Committees (SMCs), up to the existing prescribed financial limit, to ensure people's participation, transparency and quick execution. Any work above the prescribed limit shall be undertaken by the district collector by following the due process.

Additionally, under the Constituency Development Programme, Rs.2.00 Crore per MLA/MLC Constituency will be used towards works under Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi to improve infrastructure facilities in local Government Schools/Anganwadi Centres.

From 2021-22 onwards, in the first phase 35% schools (9,123) across all categories, with the highest enrolment have been shortlisted considering mandal as a unit with an estimated budget of Rs. 3,497 crore.

Question: The Government of Telangana has announced a new programme "Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi" for what ?

a)for comprehensive development of school infrastructure covering all Government and Local body schools

b)by providing additional class rooms, repairs, necessary furniture, toilets and other facilities including digital classrooms over a period of three years starting from 2021-22.

c)Both (a) & (b)

d)None of these

Ans : c

Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)

The Government of Telangana is committed to improving learning outcomes—one of the most important indicators in education, across foundational grades. As per National Achievement Survey (NAS), 2017 the achievement levels of top 5 performer states for average performance of students in Language for Grade 3 varied between 72% (Uttarakhand, ranked 5th) and 78% (Andhra Pradesh, ranked 1st), indicating that at least 25% children across the country have not achieved the Foundational Literacy level appropriate to Grade 3.

Similarly, the average performance of students in Mathematics for Grade 3 for the top 5 performer states varied between 70% (West Bengal, ranked 5th) and 74% (Karnataka, ranked 1st), indicating have not achieved the Foundational Literacy level appropriate to Grade 3. Telangana was ranked 6th nationally for its average performance of students in Mathematics for Grade 3, with an achievement of 68.5%.

Out of the total 33 districts, 30 districts in Telangana have scored above 70% in Mathematics . All districts in the state scored above 60% except Adilabad in Mathematics.

Telangana's average performance of students in Language for Grade 3 with an achievement of 67.7% is marginally higher than the national average performance of 67%. In Language, 13 out of 30 districts have scored above 70% .Siddipet is the highest performing district both in Language and Mathematics.

Question; Which district is the highest performing district both in Language and Mathematics ?

Ans :Siddipet

Cognizant of the need of instilling FLN skills in children, the Government of Telangana has instituted a statewide Assessment and Remedial Programme to improve FLN. ABC (Attainment of Basic Competencies) assessments are conducted, for children up to Grade 8, twice a year in all government schools. This is done to understand and evaluate the FLN skills in children up to grade 8. On the basis of the performance of the children in these assessments, a 45 to 60 days program is conducted to improve basic competencies in Literacy and Numeracy in students who require additional support in achieving these competencies.

As a part of FLN Programme, Reading Challenge has been started from September 2021 to improve reading skills among children. With an objective to inculcate reading habit along with increasing basic competencies of reading among children and make them independent readers, the Government is kick-started a 100-day programme called READ (Read, Enjoy and Develop), a Reading Campaign for students of Classes 1 to 9 in all schools from February 2022 onwards. Additionally, curriculum frameworks for Language and Numeracy have been finalised to identify critical learning outcomes and the respective indicators to measure them.

Question: Expan READ ?

Ans : READ (Read, Enjoy and Develop),

Status of Learning Outcomes in Telangana

The National Achievement Survey is conducted by the Government of India to assess the learning outcomes of students across the country. The survey measures performance of the students in different subjects such Language, Mathematics and Environmental Science (EVS) depending on the level at which the child is being assessed. Beyond measuring the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in Grade 3, performance of the students in Grade 5 and 8 are crucial, Grade 5 & 8 being important transition points from both curricular and transition point of view.

Average performance of Grade 5 Mathematics for students in Telangana at 57% is higher than the National average of 53%. In district wise performance in the state, Adilabad has the lowest average achievement of 40.9%, whereas Medchal - Malkajgiri has the highest percentage achievement of 63.7%. Except for Adilabad, Kumuram Bheem and Mahabubabad, all the districts recorded scores above 50% .

The performance of Grade 5 students in Language is lowest in Adilabad (43%) and highest in Medchal-Malkajgiri district (67%). Except for Adilabad and Kumuram Bheem districts, all the other districts in the state recorded scores above 50% .

The performance of Grade 8 students in Mathematics and Language is lowest in Adilabad (31% and 43.6% respectively) and highest in Siddipet (46.5%) and Hyderabad (56.9%) respectively . Except for Adilabad, Nalgonda and Medak districts, all the other districts in the state recorded an achievement of more than 50%.

Question: The performance of Grade 8 students in Mathematics and Language is lowest in _____ and highest in Siddipet (46.5%) and Hyderabad (56.9%) respectively . Except for Adilabad, Nalgonda and Medak districts, all the other districts in the state recorded an achievement of more than 50%.

Ans : Adilabad (31% and 43.6% respectively)

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The Telangana state has total 3,05,597 teachers in all the schools, out of which 1,52,298 are working in government schools, 4,006 in government aided, 1,48,814 in private unaided recognised and 479 in other schools .

Pupil Teacher Ratio is critical for equitable learning access at the grade level. As per RTE 2009, the PTR norm for primary level is 30:1 and for upper primary it is 35:1. In Telangana, during 2020-21 the PTR for Primary was 20:1, for Upper Primary it was 16:1 and for Secondary it was 19:1

According to UDISE 2019-20, at primary level, the state with a PTR of 22.7 ranks fourth among the Non-Special category states. For upper primary and secondary levels, Telangana with a PTR of 13.1 and 9.9 respectively, ranks second among the Non- Special category states. .

Question: The Telangana state has total _____ teachers in all the schools

Ans : 3,05,597

Question: Pupil Teacher Ratio is critical for equitable learning access at the grade level. In Telangana, during 2020-21 the People Teacher Ratio (PTR) for Primary was _____, for Upper Primary it was 16:1 and for Secondary it was 19:1

Ans : 20:1

Initiatives for Students from the Marginalised Communities

In terms of social groups, the largest share of students are from backward classes (BC) at 49%. This is followed by the general category (23.2%), SC (16.9%) and ST (10.9%). The gender ratio among each community is consistent with the national average (~48%). The Government is committed to improving access to and quality of education for students from marginalised and minority communities, and is implementing several initiatives to achieve that.

Question: In terms of social groups, the largest share of students are from backward classes (BC) at _____ .

Ans : 49%

Residential Schools for Students belonging to the Marginalised Communities

As of academic year 2021-22, the Government runs over 978 residential schools focused on delivering quality education to children belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. Since the formation of the State there has been almost a three fold increase from 298 schools in 2014-15 to _____ schools in 2021-22

Ans : 978

Types of Residential Schools

1. Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TREIS)

TREIS was established to provide quality Education in GURUKUL method to the socially and economically backward rural talented children by establishing Residential Schools and Colleges. As of 2021-22,

TREI Society is managing a total of 37 educational institutions. Against the sanctioned strength of 22,960 in 2020-21, the enrolment of students for the same year is 21,789. During 2020-21, the pass percentage of students studying for the Secondary School Certificate from the Residential Schools was 100% and for Intermediate students it was 95.3%. In addition to this, about 50 students were selected to study professional courses in prestigious institutions across the country such as IIT, IIIT and NIT.

2. Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS)

The Government, through the TSWREIS, manages 268 residential educational institutions (of which 173 are only for girls) with nearly 1.5 lakh students. Admissions into these schools are based on the reservations (SC -75%, SCC- 2%, ST- 6%; BC- 12%; Minorities - 3% & OC/ EBC - 2%), and include institutions such as the School of Fine Arts & Film Technology, Sainik School in Rukmapur, Armed Forces Preparatory Degree College for Women, Bhongir, 26 Sports Academies and 87 Freedom Schools. In addition to this, the society also runs 872 SC hostels across the state, accommodating 74,000 students from elementary to postgraduate levels. The students from these institutions have performed exceptionally well. In Secondary School examinations, these institutions have achieved 100% results, in Intermediate examinations the achievement has been 89.38% and in Degree Colleges that achievement has been 88.79. More than 400 students got admissions in prestigious institutions such as Azim Premji University, Indian Institute of Technology, University of Delhi, Ashoka University, JNTU and TISS.

3. Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS)

The Society is currently operating 188 residential educational institutions with English as a medium of instruction in Grades 1 to 10, Intermediate and Degree Colleges. Out of this, 69 institutions are for only boys, 103 institutions are for only girls and 16 are co-education institutions. A separate society of Telangana State Eklavya Model Residential Schools provide quality education to tribal children. A total of 23 EMRS institutions are functional in Telangana.

4. Telangana Minority Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS)

In order to impart quality education to economically weak students belonging to the minority communities, residential schools were set up by TMREIS. Currently, the society runs 204 schools across 31 districts in the state with 67,234 students enrolled.

5. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS)

This society was established in 2014 for the administration of BC Welfare Residential Schools. Currently it operates 261 schools, 19 junior colleges and one degree college with a sanctioned strength of 1,32,440. In 2021-22, 119 BC residential schools were upgraded to Junior Colleges, with a sanctioned strength of 9,650. It has evolved into one of the most important educational institutions for BC students. With further initiatives like Super-100 and School of Excellence- to coach meritorious students aspiring to succeed in NEET, EAMCET and JEE, the society has extended its services for the students to perform well in all major competitive exams.

6. Vidyalayas (KGBV)

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) are the residential schools for girls. The objective of these schools is to ensure access to quality education for girls belonging to disadvantaged and underprivileged sections of the society. The scheme is implemented in educationally backward blocks (EBB)/mandals of the country where the female literacy level is below the national average and gender gap above national average. KGBVs operate with Grades VI to XII (Intermediate). Currently there are 475 KGBVs functioning in the state, out of which 267 KGBVs have Grades VI – X & 208 KGBVs are

functioning up to the Intermediate level. There are 91,617 girls enrolled up to class X and 22,453 girls enrolled in Intermediate sections.

7. Model Schools

The Government of India had launched the scheme of setting up of 6,000 Model Schools in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country in a phased manner. These schools operate with Grades VI to Intermediate based on state curriculum with English as medium of instruction. In 2013-14, 194 model schools were set up in the state.

The Government of Telangana has taken the complete responsibility of running the schools as the Government of India has delinked the scheme and stopped providing financial support from 2015-16.

Question: How many types of schools are established ?

- 1) Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TREIS)
- 2) Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS)
- 3) Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS)
- 4) Telangana Minority Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS)
- 5) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS)
- 6) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV)
- 7) Model Schools

Select correct answer :

a)1,2,3,4,5,6,7

b)3,4

c)4,5

d)None of these

Ans : a

Assistance for Students from the Marginalized Communities

The Government of Telangana has been extending financial assistance to deserving and meritorious students from SC, ST, BC, and Minority communities for their educational advancement through various programmes. Financial assistance is also being given to school going children in the form of pre-matric scholarships.

Pre - Matric & Post – Matric Scholarships

The Government of Telangana has been providing pre-matric, post-matric scholarships and fee reimbursement to students in order to reduce the dropout rate. Between 2014-22, the government spent Rs. 402.54 crore on providing pre-matric scholarships and Rs. 7,153.11 crore on providing post-matric scholarships for SC, ST and BC students. In 2021-22, the Government has spent Rs.25.22 crore on providing post -matric scholarship and spent Rs. 79.76 crore on fee reimbursement, for minority students.

Assistance for Overseas Education (Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Overseas Vidya Nidhi for BCs, Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi Scheme for SC and STs and Chief Minister Overseas Scholarship for Minorities)

Government is providing scholarships for overseas education of SC, ST, BC and Minority students for those students whose family annual income does not exceed Rs.5 Lakh. Since the launch of the programme over 1,790 BC, 699 SC, 204 ST and 2,235 Minority students have been benefited and the government has incurred an expenditure of more than Rs. 385.87 crore.

Question: What is the family annual income limit for Assistance for Overseas Education under this ?

Ans : Rs.5 Lakh

Higher Education

Through its various educational initiatives at the school level, the government has created a diverse pool of students who enter higher education institutions in the state. For higher education there are over 3,712 junior colleges and 1,086 degree colleges. In the state, there are two Universities of Potential Excellence namely University of Hyderabad and Osmania University as selected by the UGC. 9 colleges have been selected in the state under the Centre for Potential Excellence scheme.

As per Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-20, out of the total adult population (15 yrs and above) 17.9% have completed secondary education, 15.9% completed higher secondary, 18.3% are graduates, 7.8% are postgraduates. All of these figures are higher than the corresponding national average. In the state, Higher education is subdivided into Board of Intermediate Education, Department of Collegiate Education and Department of Technical Education.

Intermediate Education

Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education regulates and supervises the system of Intermediate education (10+2). In 2020-21, the total number of Junior colleges in the state are 3,712. The total student strength in the first year is 9,53,667 (includes both 1st and 2nd year).

Question: Total No. of junior colleges in Telangana in 2020-21?

Ans : 3712

Question: The total student strength in the first year is _____ (includes both 1st and 2nd year).

Ans : 9,53,667

Enrolment at the Intermediate Level

The Government has introduced free education and free textbooks to all the students studying in Government Junior Colleges (GJC) from the academic year 2015-16.

As per the RBI Handbook of Indian States 2020- 21, the Gross enrolment for intermediate education in the state is 53% for boys and 61% for girls . This is higher than the national average of 50.5% for boys and 52.4% for girls.

As per RBI handbook of Indian States 2020-21, among the southern states Telangana ranks 3rd in overall GER .

Pupil Teacher Ratio

As per UDISE 2019-20 the Pupil Teacher Ratio at the intermediate level in Telangana at 22 which is lower than the national average of 27. Among southern states, Telangana holds the second best PTR along with Kerala, falling only behind Tamil Nadu's PTR at 21.

Collegiate Education

The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education is created to promote and regulate undergraduate and graduate courses, giving special attention to the areas located in backward rural areas and to women education. In 2014-15, the number of government degree colleges with valid accreditation were only 15. As of now, 88 Government Degree Colleges (GDCs) have valid accreditation. There are 128 functioning Government Degree Colleges, out of which 9 colleges are conferred with autonomous Status by the UGC. The total number of degree colleges in the state are 1,086. In 2020-21 the total students enrolled through Degree Online Services Telangana (DOST) is 2,50,391. As per the AISHE All-India Survey of Higher Education (2019-20), Telangana's Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education is 35 which is much higher than the national average of 27. The report also ranks Telangana 2nd in the country in the number of colleges per lakh population at 53 colleges. Among the southern states, owing to its high college population density, Telangana ranks 2nd in the country in terms of average enrolment per college at 545. The report also states that in Telangana, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the year 2019-20 is 1.05 which is higher than the national GPI 1.01.

GPI measures access to higher education among genders and GPI score greater than 1 implies a disparity in favour of females.

Question: . In 2020-21 the total students enrolled through Degree Online Services Telangana (DOST) is _____.

Ans : 2,50,391

Question: What is DOST ?

Ans : Degree Online Services Telangana

Question: Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures what ?

Ans : GPI measures access to higher education among genders and GPI score greater than 1 implies a disparity in favour of females.

RUSA 2.0

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched in 2013 by the central government to improve access, equity and quality in higher education through planned development of higher education at the State level. Under RUSA 1.0 there was an enhancement in the existing infrastructure. State Universities like Osmania University, JNTU and 58 Government Degree colleges were upgraded with additional classrooms, toilet blocks, and ICT facilities. While RUSA 1.0 focussed on physical infrastructure, RUSA 2.0 lays emphasis on quality enhancement, research and innovation. Under the quality enhancement in select state universities, Osmania University was chosen in the state with a funding of Rs.100 crore to establish nine centres of excellence in the state for research and development. Under the Creation of Model Degree colleges component in RUSA 1.0 and 2.0, the central government has provided support for creation of 4 and 3 Model degree colleges respectively in the aspirational districts of the state.

Question : What is RUSA ?

Ans : Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched in 2013 by the central government to improve access, equity and quality in higher education through planned development of higher education at the State level

Which of the following is correct about RUSA ?

- a) RUSA 1.0 focussed on physical infrastructure,
- b) RUSA 2.0 lays emphasis on quality enhancement, research and innovation.
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

10.9. Adult Education

Attainment of 100% literacy among youth and the adults is part of a Sustainable Development Goals. As per Census 2011, the male and female literacy rates were 75.04% and _____ respectively.

Ans : 57.99%

Padhana Likhana Abhiyan

The primary objective of Padhna Likhna Abhiyan is to implement functional literacy to 2.20 lakh adult

illiterates in the aged 15 and above under a basic literacy programme for a period of one year 2020-21. The Project Approval Board (PAB), Government of India has approved the "Padhna Likhna Abhiyan" programme to the State of Telangana to cover 2.20 lakh non-literates with a total cost of Rs.5.18 crores.

Question : It is proposed to implement the programme in the (3) Aspirational districts of which of the following ?

- a) Bhadradi-Kothagudem,
- b) Jayashankar -Bhoopalapalli and
- c) Kumaram Bheem- Asifabad.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

Apart from this, Government of Telangana had launched the programme of 'Each One Teach One' to achieve 100% literacy in the state. The government urged every educated member of the society to participate in this initiative to educate at least 1 illiterate person.

Question : Who introduced Each One Teach One ?

Ans : Government of Telangana

Telangana Open School Society (TOSS) also provides opportunities for people who have missed opportunities to complete their education and are desirous of seeking it through open and distance learning. They offer secondary and Intermediate courses. The admission in TOSS has increased from 49,354 in 2014-15 to 50,502 in 2020-21.

Question: What is TOSS ?

Ans : Telangana Open School Society (TOSS)

Skill Development

The National Skill Development Policy (NSDP) 2015 identifies the framework, objectives and outputs needed to make India highly skilled. NSDP reports that by 2022, 10,973 million workers will be required across 24 sectors in the country. To meet this demand, the government seeks to focus on making vocational training aspirational to youth and to align the national skilling standard with the industry and employer requirements.

Cognizant of this, Telangana ICT policy of 2021- 26 seeks to upskill, reskill and train the citizens of Telangana with a target to achieve 80% of the workforce requirement being met through local talent. For this, the government seeks to train more than 5 lakh students every year.

Question: The National Skill Development Policy (NSDP) 2015 identifies what ?

Ans : framework, objectives and outputs needed to make India highly skilled

According to the India Skills Report of 2022, Telangana has the highest female employable talent. Telangana also scored 3rd in the country with respect to Computer skills availability. This shows a positive hiring trend in the state which offers equal opportunity and representation in job opportunities. Major avenues for skill development in the state include undertaking vocational education, technical education in professional colleges and Industrial training.

Vocational Education

Vocational education seeks to promote employment among youth by providing them with specialised knowledge, employable skills and relevant occupational awareness. The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has identified clear pathways to vocational education from secondary school level onwards. For the academic year 2021- 22, vocational education is being implemented in all 194 Telangana Model schools in the state with 2 trades being imparted in each school. They are a total of 10 trades being implemented in the State through 384 Vocational trainers. In the year 2019-20, 52,870 students have received vocational training. Other vocational institutes in the state provide training for students who have passed their 10th grade such as TASK, TSKC etc.

Question: The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has identified what ?

Ans : clear pathways to vocational education from secondary school level onwards.

Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)

The Government of Telangana has set up TASK in 2014 for skill development among youth and creating synergy between institutions of government, industry and academia. In order to improve people's access to the skill development institutions, the government has set up five regional centres at Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Hyderabad and Siricilla.

Which of the following is correct about TASK ?

- a) The Government of Telangana has set up TASK in 2014 for skill development among youth and creating synergy between institutions of government, industry and academia.
- b) In order to improve people's access to the skill development institutions, the government has set up five regional centres at Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Hyderabad and Siricilla.
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

TASK provides more than 80 types of technical, nontechnical & essential skill programmes for the youth. Since its inception in 2014 till February 2022, a total of 713 colleges were registered for skill development partnership with TASK. 13,087 faculty were trained through 450 Faculty Development Programmes (FDP), 5,77,148 students were successfully trained and 608 youth were prepared to join the defence forces.

TASK under its finishing-school-programmes between 2014 - February 2022 has trained a total of 5,200 youth. Similarly, under its Technology Entrepreneurship programme (TEP) since 2014, a total of 2,918 students have received training. As part of the 'i4TS - Innovating for Telangana State' an entrepreneurship development programme to promote social innovation and rural entrepreneurship among the youth, more than 7000 youth across the state.

Technical Education

The Government not only aims to make technical education accessible and affordable to the people but also to ensure to provide skilled workmen to the job market. As of 2021, the state has a total the job market. As of 2021, the state has a total of 1,410 technical education institutions across all managements with an enrolment of 1,39,485 students.

The major professional colleges include MBA, MCA, Engineering, Medical, Polytechnic and B pharmacy. Brief Details of the major number of professional colleges and intake .

There are 54 Government Polytechnic institutes across the state. The State Board of Technical Education and Training (SBTET), Telangana, Hyderabad conducts "Polytechnic Common Entrance Test (POLYCET)" for the candidates seeking admission into all Diploma Courses in Engineering / Non Engineering/Technology offered at Polytechnics /Institutions.

The admissions to diploma courses for the academic year 2021-22 in the government polytechnic colleges have witnessed huge demand in seats with 43 out of 54 colleges recording 100 percent seat allotment. The total number of students enrolled in Government technical colleges amounts to 21,258, out of which 13,901 are boys and 7,357 are girls. The total number of students enrolled in Private technical colleges are 51,014, out of which 40,858 are boys and 10,156 are girls as shown .

Question: Who conducts Polytechnic Common Entrance Test (POLYCET)" for the candidates seeking admission into all Diploma Courses in Engineering /Non Engineering/Technology offered at Polytechnics /Institutions ?

Ans : State Board of Technical Education and Training (SBTET), Telangana, Hyderabad

Significant Initiatives undertaken by the Department of Technical education in the year 2021-22 include upgradation and construction of polytechnic institutions, signing MOU with Indian

School of Business (ISB) for skilling programmes for undergraduate students.

Industrial Training

The Government is providing long term and short term training to youth in the state to help build employable skills through the Department of Employment and Training. There are 289 ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) functioning in the state. Of these, 225 are private and 64 are government institutes, and the total intake capacity is 73,300. There are around 33 trades to which the training is provided. Since 2014, total 1,83,538 trainees have been trained, out of which 46,145 have been placed.

Question: There are 289 ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) functioning in the state.

Ans : 289

Nizamabad, Medchal and Karimnagar have been identified to establish incubation centres for promoting entrepreneurship as part of Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India (MSME, GoI) funded Livelihood Business Incubator Scheme.

Under GoI's Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) 10 ITIs have been sanctioned in the state. Additionally to improve quality of training in I.T.Is industry linkages have been forged for providing on-job training to the trainees and recruiting them as part of Corporate Social Responsibility. Presently, 48 ITIs have entered into an MOU with 48 industries for the same.

Which of the following is correct ?

a) Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India (MSME, GoI) funded Livelihood Business Incubator Scheme

b) Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)

c) CSR : Corporate Social Responsibility

d) All the above

Ans: d

Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET)

The Government has initiated Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET), for improving the employment ecosystem. The DEET acts as a network connecting the employers to prospective job-seekers on a platform provided by artificial intelligence. This application has been launched taking into consideration the technological boom witnessed in the State and the consequent growth in the requirement of manpower in numerous industries.

Question: The Government has initiated Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET), for what ?

Ans : improving the employment ecosystem

Way Forward

The Government has made remarkable strides in improving enrolment ratios across all levels of education. Improving infrastructure and ensuring quality education remains the top priority of the government. It also seeks to introduce a legislation for fee regulation in private schools, junior and degree colleges as well as to encourage English as language of instruction across all schools in the state. With the schools reopening, the Government is making sure that no child is left behind both in terms of enrolment and learning achievement by improving the infrastructure in schools and special focus on FLN to improve the learning outcomes. The new era requires knowledge of upcoming domains like Artificial Intelligence, nano technology etc, and it is critical for educational policies to factor in this transformational change. The Government is ready to embrace the same by introducing the digital classrooms and benefit from emerging technologies to transform the future of education and workforce in the state.