Model questions (ECONOMY-Infrastructure) based on TELANGANA SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2022

STUDY MATERIAL FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICES /
TSPSC GROUP I & Group 4 ;
TSLPRB SUB-INSPECTOR /CONSTABLE

(Prepared on 15.6.2022)

For Study purpose
Prepared by :Praturi Potayya Sarma, MA(OU),LLB(OU),PGDIRPM
Yojana(Telugu), Andhra Jyothi Writer (for competitive examinations)
26 Years Teaching Experience for Civil Services Exams
Mobile No.8143189271
Blog : Praturi P Sarma

INFRASTRUCTURE

1)
Telangana is criss-crossed with a total road network of 1,07,871 km of which 67,276 km are rural roads, 3,910 km are National Highways,9,013 km are GHMC roads, and the remaining 27,672 km are state highways and district roads

Question: What is the total road network in Telangana ?
Ans : 1,07,871 KMs
Question : Which of the following is correct about roads in Telangana ?
a)Rural Roads: 67,276 KMs
b)National Highways: 3,910 KMs
c)GHMC Roads: 9,013 KMs
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: How many KMs length state highways and district roads are there in Telangana ?
Ans : 27,672 KMs

2)
Question : The The total number of vehicles in Telangana as of 1st December 2021 is 1,42,73,565, and which of the following is correct ?

a)nearly 74.2% are two-wheelers,
b)13.2% are motor cars/cabs, and
c)3.1% are auto-rickshaws and the remaining 9.5% are other types of vehicles.
d) All the above
Ans : d

3)Question: Through Mission *Bhagiratha*, treated surface water is ensured to, which of the following :
a)23,890 rural habitations (outside Outer Ring Road), 653 rural habitations that are merged with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs),
b)121 ULBs22,882 schools,
c)27,310 Anganwadi Centers and other government institutions
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: Thourgh Mission Bhagiratha what is supplied ?
Ans : Treated surface water for drinking purpose etc.

4) Telangana achieved 100% coverage of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) in all rural habitations, along with Haryana and Goa.

Question: 100% coverage of Functional Household Tap connections (FHTC) is achieved in all rural habitations, in which states ?
a)Telangana
b)Haryana
c) Goa
d)All the above
Ans : d

5) The installed capacity of power in Telangana experienced an increase from 9,470 MW in 2014-15 to _____ MW in 2020-21, an increase of more than 80%.
Ans : 17,218 MW

6) 3,806 MW of power in the Telangana state is from renewable energy sources in 2021, of which 3,489 MW is Solar Energy, 128 MW from Wind Energy, 74 MW from Bagasse Cogeneration, 63 MW from Waste -to-Energy, 45 MW from Biomass and 7 MW from small Hydropower units.

Question: Which of the following are called as renewable energy sources ?
a)Solar Energy
b)Wind Energy
c)Bagasse Cogeneration, Waster-to-Energy,Biomass, Small Hydropower units
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Telangana State produced how much power from renewable energy sources in 2021 ?
Ans : 3,806 MW

7) Telangana has the 3rd lowest transmission losses among all states in the country as of 2018-19, at _____compared to the all-India value of 20.66%.

Ans : 14.85%,

8) Infrastructure–the basic physical systems of a region, including a well-functioning transportation system, communication networks, sewage, water, and electric system are vital to the economic development and prosperity of any region

Question: Basic physical infrastructure systems include which of the following ?
a)Well functioning transportation system
b)Communication networks
c)Sewage, water, electric systems
d)All the above
Ans : d

9) Telangana has achieved 100% saturation in household electrification by _____.
Ans : 2018

10) **Five key sectors—**Transportation, Water, Sanitation, Energy and Communications have been detailed in this Infrastructure chapter.

11)The physical infrastructure aspects are public services, industries, health and education

12) Telangana is a landlocked state, hence, land transportation infrastructure is essential to spatially connect the resources across this wide area span in the state. Additionally, it is also an important component of the state's total economic product. Roads, railways and airways are the three major modes of transport in the state. In addition, Hyderabad has a well-functioning elevated metro rail corridor supplementing the city roads.

Question: Why land transportation infrastructure is essential to spatially connect the resources across the wide area span in the Telangana state ?
Ans : Telangana is a landlocked state

Question: Which are three major modes of transport in the Telangana State ?
a)Roads
b)Railways
c)Airways
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: Hyderabad's well-functioning elevated metro rail corridor is supplementing which of the following ?
Ans : City roads

13) The road network in Telangana comprises (i) National Highways (NH), (ii) roads managed by the Roads and Buildings Department (R&B), (iii) rural roads managed by the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED) and (iv) roads managed by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC).

Question: Rural roads are managed by whom ?
Ans : Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)

14) The Telangana state has a 1,07,871 km-long road network of which 62.37% are rural roads, 25.65% are state highways and district roads, 3.62% are National Highways and 8.36% are GHMC roads.
Question: How much percentage of roads in Telangana belong to National Highways ?

Ans : 3.62%

15) The total road network in the state other than NHs is 1,03,961 km in length of which more than half are blacktop roads. Nearly one-tenth of the total state roads (except NHs) are cement-concrete roads. Around 9% of the total state roads (except NHs) are Metalled.

Question: Roads are categorized into different types, based on construction/material used. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Blacktop roads
b)Cement-Concrete roads
c)Metalled roads
d) All the above
Ans : d

16) Among the districts, being a metropolitan area, Hyderabad has the longest road network in the state. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has a total road network of 9,013 km of which 2,846 km (31.58%) are blacktop roads and 6,187 km (68.42%) are cement concrete roads. Nalgonda with a total road network of 7,511 km is the district with the second-longest road network.

Question: Which district in Telanagana has the second – longest road network with a total road network of 7,511 KMs?
Ans : Nalgonda district

Question: Which metropolitan area has the longest road network in Telangana ?
Ans : Hyderabad . GHMC has a total road network of 9,013 KMs.

17) All-weather roads are the roads that are trafficable in all weather conditions. Cement-Concrete roads, Black Top roads and Metalled roads are considered all-weather roads. The total length of all-weather roads in the state is 72,609 km, nearly 70% of the total road network (except NHs). All GHMC roads and nearly 97% of the R&B roads are all-weather roads. Nearly 55% of the rural roads are all-weather roads.

Question; Which are considered as all-weather roads?
a)Cement-Concrete roads
b)Black Top roads
c)Metalled roads
d)All the above (Because the roads that are trafficable in all weather conditions i.e., rainy season, summer season, winter season)
Ans : d
Question: Nearly _____ of the rural roads in Telangana are all-weather roads.
Ans : 55%

18) As of 2020-21, Telangana has a total road density of 96 km per 100 square km. The road density of Hyderabad district is the maximum at 4,154 km per 100 square km. Warangal Rural and Karimnagar are the districts (other than Hyderabad) with the highest road density at 130.3 km per 100 sq km and 121.1 km per 100 sq km respectively Mulugu District (Road Density): 38 (least)

Question: What is the total road density in Telangana per 100 Square Killometers?
Ans: 96 KMs.

Question: Road density is maximum at 4,154 KM per 100 Square KM in which district ?
Ans : Hyderabad District

Question: Road density is least i.e., 38 KM per 100 Square KM in which district ?
Ans : Mulugu District

19)
The total number of vehicles in Telangana as of 2021 is 1,42,73,565 of which nearly 74.2% are motorcycles and 3.1% are auto-rickshaws. Motor cars and cabs together account for nearly 13.2% of the total vehicle strength

Question : Total number of vehicles in Telangana I 1,42,73,565 . Out of this , which of the following is correct ?
a)Motor cycles : 74.2%
b)Auto-rickshaws: 3.1%
c)Motor cars and cabs together : 13.2%
d) All the above
Ans : d

20)
The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC) provides timely, affordable, and efficient bus services to the public. It operates 9,675 buses, including 6,631 owned and 3,044 hired buses. TSRTC has 3,549 routes connecting intra-state and inter-state destinations.
Question: TSRTC is operating 9,675 buses. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Owned buses : 6,631
b)Hired buses : 3,044
c) TSRTC has 3,549 routes connecting intra-state and inter-state destinations
d) All the above

21)

TSRTC introduced 40 electric vehicles under the Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme to mitigate air pollution and make Hyderabad a ‘green city’. It has already entered into agreements with three empanelled agencies for the production of 4,488 kW solar power with an average generated power of 65 lakh units. The savings in expenditure after installing solar PV roof-top projects is Rs. 2.26 crore per annum. The initiative also avoided 7300 tons of CO2 emissions per annum.

Question: In the abbreviation, FAME, the letter F stands for what ?
Ans: Faster (FAME: Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles)

Question: What is the purpose of FAME scheme ?
Ans : To mitigate air pollution and make Hyderabad a ‘green city’.

Question: The production of 44,88 KW solar power with an average generated power of 65 lakh units could help in which of the following for TSRTC by running electric vehicles ?
a)Savings in expenditure after installing solar PV roof-top project is Rs.2.26 cores per annum
b) Avoid 7300 tons of Carbon dioxide emission per annum
c) **Both (a) & (b)**
d) None of these
Ans : c

22)

The Proposed Regional Ring Road (RRR) encircles Hyderabad city with an average radial distance of

50-60 km. The Government of India, in principle, approved two road stretches[1] connecting Sangareddy and Choutuppal as new NHs in 2016.
Question: Proposed Regional Ring Road (RRR) encircles Hyderabad city with an average radial distance of how much ?
Ans : 50 – 60 KMs

Question: For RRR purpose which two road stretches are approved by Government of India ?
Ans : Sangareddy and Choutuppal

23)
The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA), Hyderabad is connected to 60 domestic destinations and 12 international destinations. It also has an integrated cargo facility with a handling capacity of 1,50,000 MT per annum and a dedicated pharma zone.

Question: RGIA is connected to how many destinations ?
Ans : 60 Domestic destinations and 12 international destinations

24)

Logistics is one of the 14 thrust sectors under the Industrial Policy Framework for the state, 2014. Mangalapally logistics park in Ibrahimpatnam, Rangareddy district which spreads over 22 acres was the first integrated logistics park in India to be developed in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.
The Government is also developing a first-of-its-kind logistics park with warehousing, parking, and retail facilities at Batasingaram in Hyderabad across 40 acres at an investment of Rs 50 crore.

Question: Where is the first integrated logistics park in India to be developed in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.?
Ans: Mangalapally logistics park in Ibrahimpatnam, Ranga Reddy district spread over 22 acres

Question: Batasingaram in Hyderabad is being developed as what ?
Ans : Logistics Park with warehousing , parking and retail facilities

25)
Mission Bhagiratha :

Question: What are the details of Mission Bhagiratha ?
a)Mission *Bhagiratha* is the flagship programme of the Government of Telangana to provide safe, adequate, sustainable and treated drinking water to the entire state (except Hyderabad urban agglomeration where a separate water supply system is already functional).

b)Through its 26 segments, Mission Bhagiratha supplies surface-treated water to all rural habitations through functional tap connections On the other hand, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) receive bulk water supply.
c)The project provides treated drinking water at the rate of 100 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) in rural areas, 135 LPCD in municipalities/Nagar panchayats and 150 LPCD in municipal corporations. 10% of the total water is earmarked to meet industrial needs.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which of the following is correct abut Mission Bhagiratha ?
a)Mission *Bhagiratha* covers all the 23,890 rural habitations (outside Outer Ring Road), 653 rural habitations that are merged with ULBs, and 121 ULBs. It targets nearly 272.36 lakh population of which 75.52% is rural and the rest is urban.
b)Moreover, 22,882 schools and 27,310 Anganwadi Centers along with other government institutions are provided with functional tap connections under this project.

c) A total expenditure of around Rs. 35,836 crore has been incurred on drinking water schemes under Mission Bhagiratha up to December 2021.

d) All the above
Ans : d

26)

The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by the Government of India in 2014 with an objective to bring improvement in the cleanliness, hygiene and the general quality of life in rural areas.
In 2014, the sanitation coverage in Telangana was only 27.32%. Within the 5 years thereafter, the State constructed over 30 lakh toilets, out of which more than 19 Lakh toilets were constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G). Resultantly, Telangana was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2019.
Siddipet and Peddapalli districts received the 'Best Districts in the country' award as part of the World Toilet Day in 2020. Under the Gandagi Mukt Bharat programme, Telangana achieved the 1st position for maximum 'shramdaan' (effort).

Question: When Telangana was declared Open Defection Fee (ODF) ?
Ans : 2019

Question: Which districts received the 'Best Districts in the country' award as part of the World Toilet Day in 2020 ?
Ans : Siddipet and Peddapalli districts

Question: When Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by Government of India ?
Ans : 2014

Question : Under Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) , how many toilets were constructed in Telangana State ?
Ans : Over 30 lakh toilets, out of which more than 19 Lakh toilets were constructed

27) SBM-G in the state now focuses on sustaining the outcomes achieved through the mission and climbing the sanitation ladder by managing solid and liquid wastes in line with Palle Pragathi, the state flagship program for the overall progress and prosperity of rural areas. The Government of Telangana has developed a robust and inclusive ODF Plus strategy involving District Administrations and Panchayat Raj Institutions under SBM Phase II.

Question: Palle Pragathi is what ?
Ans : Telangana State's flagship programme for the overall progress and prosperity of rural areas.

Question: Government of Telangana has developed a robust and inclusive ODF Plus strategy involving whom , under SBM Phase II ?
Ans : District Administrations and Panchayat Raj Institutions

Question: How many types of wastes are taken up for sanitation purpose under SBM-G ?
Ans : Solid waste and liquid waste

28) ODF Sustainability (ODF-S), Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and Visible Cleanliness (VC) are the key components of ODF Plus. The Government of Telangana recognizes the vital role of Information, Education and Communications (IEC) interventions for ODF-S and SLWM to create a felt need for these activities among rural communities.

Question: What are the key components of ODF Plus ?
a)ODF Sustainability (ODF-S)
b)Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)
c)Visible Cleanliness (VC)
d) All the above
Ans : d

29) Being a basic input in the processes of production and consumption, energy is vital for economic growth. The major sources of power in Telangana are thermal power plants, hydel power stations and renewable energy sources. The Government of Telangana is committed to ensuring 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all domestic, agricultural and industrial consumers.

Question: Which is vital for economic growth ?
Ans : Energy

Question: What are the major sources of Power in Telangana ?
a)Thermal power plants
b)Hydel power stations
c) Renewable energy sources
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: How many types of power consumers are there ?
a)Domestic
b)Agricultural
c) Industrial consumers
d) All the above
Ans : d

30)

Telangana used to experience a peak demand shortage of 2,700 MW and a load relief of 4-8 hours to domestic and other categories at the time of its formation in 2014. Moreover, the industries in the state had to experience two power holidays a week. The erratic power supply of 4-6 hours to the agricultural sector led to crop failures and consequent farmer suicides. Furthermore, the farmers suffered from accidents and snake bites as supply was restricted to night hours.

Question: Telangana used to experience a peak demand shortage of _____ and a load relief of 4-8 hours to domestic and other categories at the time of its formation in 2014
Ans : 2,700 MW

Question: Erratic power supply of 4 – 6 hours to the agricultural sector led to what ?
a)crop failures, consequent farmer suicides
b)farmers suffered from accidents and snake bites as supply was restricted to night hours
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of the above
Ans : c

31)

With the persistent and systematic interventions from the Government, the power sector in the state experienced an overhaul in the last seven years. All consumers in all sectors (domestic, agriculture and industries) now receive a 24x7 reliable quality power supply. Interestingly, Telangana is the only state to supply 24x7 free power to_____ 25.92 lakh agricultural consumers

Question: Telangana is supplying 24x 7 free power to how many agricultural consumers ?
Ans : Telangana is the only state to supply 24x7 free power to 25.92 lakh agricultural consumers

32)

The Government allocated a subsidy of Rs. 10,500 crores to the power sector to provide free power to the agriculture and other subsidized categories under the 2021-22 budget. Most importantly, there has been no tariff hike to any category of consumers for the last five years.

Question: The Government allocated a subsidy of _____ to the power sector to provide free power to the agriculture and other subsidized categories under the 2021-22 budget

Ans : Rs. 10,500 crores

33)

At the time of its formation in 2014, Telangana was reeling under a power crisis with an installed capacity of 9,470 MW.
Through the persistent efforts by the Government, the installed capacity of power in Telangana increased from 9,470 MW in 2014-15 to 17,218 MW in 2020-21, at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.48% , nearly 7 percentage points higher than the national average of 3.25%.
Telangana stands third among the non-special category states in the country and first among the south Indian states in terms of the growth rate in installed capacity between 2019-20 and 2020-21.
The installed capacity of power in the state grew by 7.45% during this period.

Question: What was the installed capacity in 2014, at the time of formation of Telangana?
Ans : 9,470 MW
Question: The installed capacity of power in Telangana increased to how much in 2020-21 ?
Ans : 17,218 MW

34)
Installed Capacity :

Question; What is Installed Capacity ?

Ans :It means the summation of the guaranteed rated capacity of the generating units at the rated head, or the capacity as decided in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority from time to time considering the uprating, de-rating etc.

35)
Telangana experienced an increase in the per capita availability of power by 1.6 times between 2014-15 and 2020-21. The state has the fourth-highest per capita availability of power in the country at 1,905 kWh as of 2020-21. This is nearly 1.8 times the all-India value of 1,031 kWh.

Telangana, among all states, has the second highest growth in the per capita availability of power between 2014-15 and 2020-21, at a CAGR of 8.74%; the all-India value is just 3.24%

In 2014-15, the per capita availability of power in Telangana was 1,152 kWh whereas the national average was 852 kWh . The per capita availability of power in the state increased by nearly 1.65 times by 2020-21 to 1,905 kWh whereas the per capita availability of power in the country only increased to 1.21 times its 2014-15 value.

Question: In 2014-15. the per capita availability of power in Telangana is how much?
Ans : 1152 kWh

Question: In 2014-15. the per capita availability of power national average is how much?
Ans : 852 kWh

Question: In 2020-21. the per capita availability of power in Telangana is how much?
Ans : 1905 kWh

Question: In 2020-21. the per capita availability of power of national average is how much?
Ans : 1031 kWh

36)

The total contracted capacity of Telangana more than doubled between 2014-15 and 2020-21 from 7,872 MW to 16,614 MW .
The renewable sources held nearly one-fifth (23%) of the total contracted capacity in the state in 2020-21. This includes solar, wind, bagasse, biomass, municipal/industrial waste & mini-hydel.
More than half of the total contracted capacity in the state was contributed by the thermal sector whereas hydel sources contributed 15% .
More than half of the total contracted capacity in 2020-21 is from the state sector whereas the central sector contributed nearly 16%. Nearly one-third of the total contracted capacity in the state are held by the private sector

Question: What is the total contracted capacity of Telangana in 2014-15 ?
Ans : 7872 MW

Question : What is the total contracted capacity of Telangana in 2020-21 ?
Ans : 16,614 MW

Question: Renewable energy sources include which of the following ?
Ans : Solar, wind, bagasse, biomass, municipal/industrial waste & mini-hydel energies

Question: More than half of the total contracted capacity in Telangana is contracted by which sector ?
Ans : Thermal sector

Question: Hydel sources contributed how much ?
Ans : 15 %

37)
‘Electricity Transmission’ in the state is managed by the Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited (TRANSCO). On the other hand, the energy distribution is taken care of by the Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSSPDCL) and the Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSNPDCL).

Telangana has the 3rd lowest transmission loss as of 2018-19 among the 28 states in the country. According to the Central Electricity Authority, the electricity transmission and distribution loss of the state in 2018-19 was 14.85% compared to the all- India value of 20.66%. The only states with lower transmission losses than Telangana are Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, at 14.29% and 14.73% respectively.

Question: Electricity Transmission in Telangana is managed by whom ?
Ans : Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited (TRANSCO)
Question : Energy distribution is taken care by whom in Telangana ?
Ans: Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSSPDCL) and the Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSNPDCL).
Question: According to the Central Electricity Authority, the electricity transmission and distribution loss of the state in 2018-19 was how much ?
Ans: 14.85%

38)

The year-on-year trend in the per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana is similar to the trend in the per capita availability of power. Both the parameters were on a consistent increase from 2014-15 to 2019-20 and then on a slight decrease in 2020-21, the pandemic year. Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, the per capita consumption decreased by 0.78%.
For instance, the per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana was 39,519 Million Units (MU) in 2014-15. By 2020-21, this increased by 17,488 units to 57,007 MU at a CAGR of 7.6%.

The CAGR from 2014-15 to 2019-20 is greater than that between 2014-15 and 2020-21. Given the population is projected to increase by 2.5 lakhs in this period, this reflects a decrease in the consumption of electricity due to the COVID-19

Question: The per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana was how much in 2014-15 ? (in Million Units)
Ans: 39,519 Million Units (MU)
Question: The per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana in 2020-21, is increased by how much ? (in Million Units) (MU)?

Ans: 57,007 Million Units (MU)

Question: Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, the per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana decreased by 0.78%.What may be the reason ?
Ans : COVID-19 effect

39) The consumer base of electrical connections in Telangana comprises domestic, agricultural and industrial consumers .
As of 2020-21, there are 1,65,48,929 electrical connections in the state of which 25,62,623 (15.49%) are agricultural, 1,20,56,385 (72.85%) are domestic and 19,29,921 (11.66%) are industrial connections. Hyderabad with 21,17,547 connections has the highest consumer base in the state whereas Komaram Bheem has only 1,51,326 connections, the lowest among all districts.

Question: The consumer base of electrical connections in Telangana comprises pf which of the following ?
a)domestic

b)agricultural
c)industrial consumers
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: As of 2020-21, there are 1,65,48,929 electrical connections in theTelangana state Which of the following is correct ?
a)Agricultural : 25,62,623 (15.49%)
b)Domestic : 1,20,56,385 (72.85%)
c)Industrial : 19,29,921 (11.66%)
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : Which district has the highest consumer base in Telangana ?
Ans : Hyderabad with 21,17,547 connections has the highest consumer base in the state

Question: Which district has the lowest consumer base in Telangana among all districts ?
Ans : Komaram Bheem has only 1,51,326 connections, the lowest among all districts

40) The percentage of agricultural connections is the highest in Medak where 30.84% of the total 3,14,731 connections are held by agricultural consumers. The maximum share of domestic consumers is in Medchal where 86.67% of the total 14,77,047 connections are domestic. Hyderabad is the district with the highest percentage of industrial connections at 18.96% of the total 21,17,547 connections.

Question: The percentage of agricultural connections is the highest in which district where 30.84% of the total 3,14,731 connections are held by agricultural consumers

Ans : Medak

Question: The maximum share of domestic consumers is in which district where 86.67% of the total 14,77,047 connections are domestic ?
Ans : Medchal

Question: Which district is with the highest percentage of industrial connections at 18.96% of the total 21,17,547 connections ?

Ans : Hyderabad

41) Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME)- II scheme is being implemented since April 2019 by Department of Heavy Industries, Government of India. The scheme suggested states to offer fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to improve the use case for adoption of Electric Vehicles.

Question : Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME)- II scheme is being implemented since when ?
Ans : April 2019
Question: Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME)- II scheme is being implemented since April 2019 The scheme suggested states to offer which of the following ?
Ans : Fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to improve the use case for adoption of Electric Vehicles

Question: To improve the use case for adoption of Electric Vehicles, which scheme is there ?
Ans : FAME-II Scheme

42)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) finds that around 80% of global energy and 66% of electrical generation are from fossil fuels, contributing approximately 60% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions responsible for climate change.
Compared to other states in the southern region, Telangana has a lower share of renewable energy sources in its total installed capacity, around 22% . The state needs nearly 5,000 MW of solar energy by 2022 to achieve 7.5% Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) compliance.
To comply with the RPO mandates, the Government devised the Renewable Energy Plan for 2030 with generation targets for various renewable sources

Question: Who found that around 80% of global energy and 66% of electrical generation are from fossil fuels, contributing approximately 60% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions responsible for climate change ?
Ans : UNEP

Question: Which are called as fossible fuels ?
Ans : Coal, Diesel, Petrol etc.

Qustion: Telangana has a lower share of renewable energy sources in its total installed capacity, around ____ .
Ans : 22%

43)
Telangana generates nearly one-fifth (3806 MW) of its total energy (17,218 MW) from renewable sources as of 2020. The composition of the renewable energy generated is from Solar Energy (3,489 MW) with a contribution of more than 90%, Wind Energy (128 MW), Waste-to-Energy (63 MW), Bagasse Cogeneration (74 MW), Biomass (45 MW), and small Hydropower units (7 MW).

Question : As of 2020, Telangana generates how much energy from renewable sources ?
Ans : Nearly one-fifth (3806 MW) of its total energy (17,218 MW)

Question: Which of the following is correct in the context of renewable energy generated in Telangana?
a)Solar Energy (3,489 MW) with a contribution of more than 90%,
b)Wind Energy (128 MW), Waste-to-Energy (63 MW),
c)Bagasse Cogeneration (74 MW), Biomass (45 MW), and small Hydropower units (7 MW)
d)All the above
Ans : d

44)
The Government of Telangana has been taking steps to facilitate more private sector investments in renewable energy. The cumulative investment to solar and other renewable energy sources (wind, small hydro-power, biomass, bagasse and waste-to-energy) in the state between 2015-16 and 2020-21 amounts to Rs.19,582 crore. There are 86 solar energy companies in the state of which 12 companies have an investment size greater than Rs.100 crore.
The Telangana State Solar Policy 2015 provided various incentives to prospective solar power developers. The success of the policy is evident from a rise in the installed capacity of solar power from 74 MW in 2014-15 to 3,489 MW in 2020-21, an increase of around 54 times. The state successfully implemented a distributed generation model for adding solar capacity. This model helped the Government to save Rs.533 crore at Extra High Tension (EHT)-level in the transmission network. As the generation is close to the demand, the Government saved about 122 MU energy and an amount of Rs. 49 crore in the public exchequer.

Question: How many solar energy companies are there in Telangana ?
Ans: 86

Question: There is a rise in the installed capacity of solar power from 74 MW in 2014-15 to _____ in 2020-21 in Telangana ?

Ans : 3489 MW

46)
The Government recognizes that Electric Vehicles (EVs) are a promising alternative to ICE (Internal Combustion Engine) vehicles. The Telangana Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy 2020-2030 (TEVP 2020-2030) builds upon the extant FAMEII scheme. The policy envisions to make Telangana a hub for Electric Vehicles & Energy Storage Systems (EV&ESS) by attracting private investment, promoting Research & Development (R&D) and manufacturing. The broader objective of the policy also includes a substantial reduction in the total cost of personal and commercial transportation.
TEVP 2020-30 has devised a strategy with robust incentive structures on both the supply and demand sides. On the supply side, EV & ESS sectors would be incentivized through the subsidies and incentives available under the Electronics Policy 2016.
Moreover, the Government would extend tailor made benefits to mega and strategic projects on a case to case basis. It has identified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) and Industrial Parks are identified to promote EV & ESS manufacturing companies.

On the demand side, the policy prescribes an attractive incentive structure for electric twowheelers, three-seater auto-rickshaws, electric 4-wheelers, buses and tractors. Recognizing the availability and accessibility of EV-charging infrastructure as a prerequisite for the penetration of EVs, the policy ensures support for charging infrastructure.
The Government would constitute a steering committee of senior officials for the time-bound demand creation of EVs, the development of a charging network in Hyderabad followed by other urban areas, and the periodic review of the policy.

Question: The Telangana Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy 2020-2030 (TEVP 2020-2030) builds upon the extant of which scheme ?
Ans : FAMEII scheme

Question: What is the broader objective of the Telangana Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy 2020-2030 (TEVP 2020-2030) . Give details ?
a)a substantial reduction in the total cost of personal and commercial transportation.
b)TEVP 2020-30 has devised a strategy with robust incentive structures on both the supply and demand sides.
c)On the supply side, EV & ESS sectors would be incentivized through the subsidies and incentives available under the Electronics Policy 2016.
d)All the above
Ans : d

47)
Communication infrastructure is the backbone of the communications system upon which various digital, broadcasting, printed and telecommunication services are operated. This includes a range of modes of communication such as the internet, telephones, television, cable televisions, radio, newspapers and other periodicals.

48)
A sustainable and inclusive digital infrastructure system is essential for the overall growth and development of the state. The Government of Telangana has devised Digital Telangana in line with Digital India. Digital Telangana stands on two pivots - one on the supply side and another on the demand side.
On the supply side, the Government aims to ensure the universal availability of digital facilities through laying Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) to each household using the water grid trenches, providing 4G services in the entire state and Wi-Fi access in major cities and towns, and, installing a one-stop kiosk in each Panchayat under the e-Panchayat scheme. On the demand side, a household-level digital literacy programme, school computer literacy programme expansion of Mee-Seva services and identifying technological solutions for citizen services at government offices are implemented

Question : Digital Telangana stands on two pivots. What are they ?
Ans : One on the supply side and another on the demand side.
Question: On the supply side, the Telangana Government aims what ?

a)to ensure the universal availability of digital facilities through laying Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) to each household using the water grid trenches,
b)providing 4G services in the entire state and Wi-Fi access in major cities and towns, and,
c)installing a one-stop kiosk in each Panchayat under the e-Panchayat scheme.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : On the demand side, Telangana Government aims what ?
a)a household-level digital literacy programme,
b)school computer literacy programme expansion of Mee-Seva services and
c)identifying technological solutions for citizen services at government office
d)All the above
Ans : d

49)
The T-Fiber project aims to connect all households, public institutions and private enterprises across the rural areas of the state through OFC, and provide them with high-speed internet connectivity. It involves laying a carrier-grade telecom OFC network from the state headquarters (SHQ), as cascades, to the district headquarters (DHQ), Mandal headquarters (MHQ) and the Gram Panchayats (GP). The network would be capable of delivering 4-100 Mbps to households and on-demand 20-100 Mbps to institutions and enterprises. T-Fiber will leverage the existing trenches and ducts created under Mission Bhagiratha.

The Government incorporated a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), the Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Limited as the implementing agency for T-Fiber in the state, and it targets completing the project by 31st March 2022. The status of the project as of January 2022 is reflected. Nearly 82% of the Transmission & Distribution channels laying and 71% of the plastic range and dryer code laying has been completed as of January 2022.

Question: What is the aim of T-Fiber project ?
Ans : To connect all households, public institutions and private enterprises across the rural areas of the Telangana state through OFC, and provide them with high-speed internet connectivity

Question : For T-Fiber in Telangana, which is the implementing agency ?
Ans : Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Limited

50) Telangana has around 4.22 crores of telephone subscribers, of which 98% are wireless subscribers. In rural areas, there are 1.79 crores (99.8%) wireless subscribers and nearly 40,000 wireline subscribers. Of the total 2.42 crore urban subscribers, around 97% use wireless telephones .
Telangana has the second-highest teledensity (number of mobile connections per 100 population) among the southern states as of June 2020 at 110. This is the 7th highest value among all states

Question: Telangana has how many telephone subscribers ?
Ans : around 4.22 crores
Question: Around 4.22 crores telephone subscribers in Telangana, 98% are which type of subscribers ?
Ans : Wireless subscribers

Question: As of June, 2020, what is the teledensity in Telangana ?
Ans : 110

Question: What is teledensity ?

Ans : Number of mobile(including landline) phone connections per 100 population

51) Telangana Postal Circle under India Posts has 47 Head Post Offices, 1,724 Sub Post Offices, 7,308 Branch Post Offices, and 27,031 letterboxes as of 31st March 2021. The circle also offers savings schemes, passport services, Aadhar services, and philately services.

Question: In Telangana Postal Circle under India Posts, how much Head Post Offices are there ?
Ans : 47

52)
As of 26th May 2020, there are 15 All India Radio (AIR) stations in Telangana- 12 FM, 2 MW and 1 SW. There are 11 operational private FM Radio stations in Telangana, 8 based in Hyderabad, and 3 in Warangal.

Question: In Telangana as of 26th May, 2020, how many All India Radio stations are there ?
Ans : 15

53)

The state has two Doordarshan studio centres - Hyderabad and Warangal, and a digital High Power TV Transmitter (HPT) project in Hyderabad. According to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 11 community radio stations are registered in Telangana of which 10 are private. The community radio managed by the University of Hyderabad is public. There are 127 Multiple System Operators (MSO) registered in Telangana.

Question: Where are the Doordarshan studio centres in Telangana ?
Ans : Hyderabad and Warangal

54)

A total of 1,015 registered periodicals including daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, and other periodicals are published from Telangana as of January 2022 . This also includes the newspapers with multiple editions across the country.
More than half of the total registered publications are in Telugu, while Urdu and English hold a share of 17.6% and 13.1% respectively. The daily publications (mostly newspapers) account for 37.4% of the registered publications. Nearly 38% of the total registered publications are released once a month and 12.3% are published weekly.

Question: In Telangana , how many registered periodicals are there, including newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines ?
Ans : 1,015

55)
The Government aims to enhance the infrastructural capabilities in all the key areas including transportation, energy, water supply and sanitation, and communication. Pursuing this endeavour, policy initiatives such as the Strategic Road Development Plan, Crucial Road Maintenance Project, Renewable Energy Plan 2030, Telangana Electric Vehicle Policy (2020-2030) and the ODF Plus Strategy under SBM-G ensure a sustainable and inclusive physical infrastructure system in the state.

Question: Which of the following is correct ?

a)SRDP : Strategic Road Development Plan
b)CRM Project: Crucial Road Maintenance Project
c)SBM – G : Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin
d) All the above
Ans : d