

**Model questions (ECONOMY) based on  
TELANGANA SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2022  
STUDY MATERIAL FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICES /  
TSPSC GROUP I & Group 4 ;  
TSLPRS SUB-INSPECTOR /CONSTABLE**

For Study purpose  
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## PUBLIC FINANCE

1) During 2017-20, Telangana's Own Tax Revenues as a proportion of GSDP was \_\_\_\_\_, the highest among the 18 General States (India-GS) in India .

Ans : 7.4%

2) During 2017-20, the Telangana state's own revenue accounted for \_\_\_\_\_ of its revenue receipts on average, higher than India GS(General States) at 57.7%.

Ans : 73.8%

3) The revision of market values of the \_\_\_\_\_ and revision of stamp duty rates in 2021-22 (July-December) led to doubling of monthly revenue of stamps and registrations in comparison to the monthly revenue during the corresponding time period in 2019-20.

Ans : lands

4) The share of Development Expenditure in Total Expenditure in the 2017-20 period for Telangana is \_\_\_\_\_, which is the highest among India GS (General States) with the latter's average share of Development Expenditure being 68.2%.

Ans : 77.5%

5) In the 2017-20 period, Committed Expenditure (inclusive of salaries, wages and interest payments) is 48.7% of revenue receipts, slightly lower than the average committed expenditure of \_\_\_\_\_ of revenue receipts of India GS(General States).

Ans : 49.1%

6) For the 2017-20 period, the total outstanding liabilities to GSDP ratio stood at \_\_\_\_\_, which is lesser than the 27.73% of India GS(General States).

Ans : 22.33%

7) The 15th Finance Commission (FC) laid down the path towards reduction in fiscal deficit from 4% of GSDP in 2021-22 to \_\_\_\_\_ of GSDP by 2025-26, which will further reduce the fiscal space available

Ans : 3%

8) The Telangana state witnessed remarkable revenue growth in \_\_\_\_\_. It topped or remained much higher than the India GS growth rate in these categories. In the former two categories, it posted the highest growth rate among India GS. It is noteworthy that the state recorded the highest SOTR growth rate amongst the GS between 2014-20, at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 18.2%, more than twice that of the India GS average at 8.36%.

Ans : Stamps and Registration Fees, Excise, and SGST (State Goods and Services Tax) and VAT

9) The extra budgetary spending has supported the construction of projects such as the Kaleshwaram project, the world's largest lift irrigation system and Mission Bhagiratha. The results of this spending are already visible in the strong growth of the \_\_\_\_\_, which has a multiplier effect on other sectors.

Ans : Agricultural Sector

10) The targeted capital outlay for Telangana for 2021-22 is Rs. 20,903 crores and therefore, by December 2021, the expenditure incurred should be Rs. 14,632 crores (70%). However, by December 2021, Telangana incurred expenditure of \_\_\_\_\_, which is substantially higher than the target expenditure and became eligible for additional open market borrowing.

Ans : 22,073 Crores

11) Total Expenditure can also be classified into Development Expenditure and Non-Development Expenditure. Which of the following is correct (In the context of Telangana State) ?

- a) Development Expenditure comprises expenditure on Social Services (Education, Health, Welfare, Housing etc.) and Economic Services (Agriculture, Forestry, Industry, Transport etc.).
- b) Non- Development Expenditure comprises expenditure on General Services (Fiscal Services, Administrative Services etc.).
- c) The share of Development Expenditure in Total Expenditure in the 2017-20 period for Telangana is 77.4%, which is the highest among India GS. The latter's average share of Development Expenditure is 68.2%.
- d) Within Development Expenditure, the share of expenditure on Social Services is higher than Economic Services, mirroring the pattern in India GS average

Ans : All the above

12) In per capita terms, leaving out Goa which is an outlier, Telangana stood first in Development Expenditure incurred during the 2017-20 period. Telangana spent \_\_\_\_\_ per capita followed by Haryana (Rs. 23,088).

Ans : Rs.24,758 per capita