

**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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AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Model Question : Discuss the agricultural economy of Telangana ?

(Note : It can be for Essay Paper .)

Syllabus : Paper IV Group 1 (In Mains Examination)

Telangana Economy : Agriculture and Allied sectors: Trends in share of crop and allied sectors in GSDP; Distribution of land holdings; Trends in Irrigation ; Problems of dry land Agriculture; Dependence on Agriculture; Cropping pattern Trends ; Trends in productivity; Agricultural Credit, Extension and Marketing; Cooperatives and Producer Companies

Objective Type Questions : (for Prelims)

1) Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economy of Telangana and the better performance of this sector is vital for inclusive growth. Agriculture is a way of life, a tradition that has shaped the culture and economic life of the people of the state, and continues to employ around half of the workforce. Therefore, _____ will continue to be central to all strategies for planned socioeconomic development of the Telangana State.

Ans : Agriculture

Question: Which sector will be central for socioeconomic development of the Telangana State ?

Ans : Agriculture

2) Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries sectors' Gross Value added (Current Prices) to the state economy has seen a CAGR of 13.94% from Rs.76,123 crores in 2014-15 to _____ in 2021-22 (AE) and during the same period the sector CAGR at all India level was 9.55%.

Ans: Rs.189,826 Crores

What is CAGR ?

Ans : Compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, is the mean annual growth rate of an investment over a specified period of time longer than one year. It represents one of the most accurate ways to calculate and determine returns for individual assets, investment portfolios, and anything that can rise or fall in value over time.

3) A significant portion of CAGR growth was driven by the livestock sub-sector, currently livestock accounts for _____ of the overall sector, followed by crops at 44.66%, fishing and aquaculture at 3.23%, forestry and logging sector stood at 2.38% in 2021-22.

Ans : 49.73%

Question : Currently livestock (animals) account for how much % of the overall agriculture sector in Telangana ?

4) In the allied sector, between 2012 to 2019 the livestock population in the state has increased from 26.7 million to _____ with a growth of 22.21%. Among the major states in India, Telangana is second to West Bengal in the growth of livestock population in the same period

Ans : 32.6 million

Question: i) Livestock population increased to how much during 2012-2019 in Telangana State ?

ii) After West Bengal, which state is in the second place in the growth of livestock population during 2012-2019 ?

5) As part of agriculture investment support, under the Rythu Bandhu scheme, cumulatively, state government disbursed Rs. 50,448 crores in 8 instalments (from Vanakalam 2018-Yasangi 2021-22) to 63 lakh beneficiaries (in Yasangi 2021-22). Under the Rythu Bima scheme, from 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs. 3763.80 Cr and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families¹.

Question : i) Under Rythu Bandhu scheme (from Vanakalam 2018 – Yasangi 2021-22), in how many instalment money is disbursed ? Ans : 8 instalments

ii) Under Rythu Bima scheme Telangana Government (from 2018-19) has transferred to how many bereaved families ? Ans : 75,276

6) Telangana State government efforts to improve Irrigation by commissioning new projects and improving old irrigation infrastructure have begun to pay off. The overall gross irrigated area in Telangana increased by 119% between 2014-15 (from 62.48 lakh Acres) and 2020-21 (136.86 lakh Acres).

Ans : 136.86 lakh Acres

Question : The overall gross irrigated area in Telangana increased from how many lakh Acres by 2020-21 ? Ans : 136.86 lakh Acres

7) In Telangana, due to the construction of various irrigation projects, lifts, Restoration of minor irrigation tanks, check dams, the irrigation potential available has increased to 85.89 Lakh acres during 2020-21. The resultant impact of improved irrigation can be seen in production of major crops. Between 2015-16 to 2020-21, paddy production increased by a massive 378% and the cotton production

increased by 61% in the same period and resulted in Telangana becoming a major Paddy production state

Question: i)Irrigation potential available has increased to how many lakh acres during 2020-21 in Telangana State ?

Ans : 85.89 Lakh acres

ii) Between 2015-16 and 2020-21 paddy production increased by how much percentage ?

Ans : 378 %

8) The Telangana State government has provided a safety net during the previous year by procuring total production of major crops (Paddy and Cotton) and given the unpredictability of the Government of India's position on supporting procurement, the State is actively supporting a transition to demand driven and commercial agriculture which will provide sustainable income increase to farmers through initiatives like _____ and the oil palm mission etc.

Ans: crop diversification

9) The recent National Sample Survey (NSS) report depicts that in the state of Telangana, the agricultural households as the percentage of rural households has gone up from 51.5% (25,38,900 agricultural households out of 49,30,900 rural households) in 2013 to 54.2% (_____ agricultural households out of 48,99,600 rural households) in 2019. In essence agriculture assumes more economic importance to households

Ans : 26,55,700

Question : Out of 48,99,600 rural households in Telangana , how many are agricultural households in 2019 ?

Ans : 25,55,700

10) The contribution of the crops sector to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices has increased 103% from Rs.41,706 crores in 2014-15 to _____ in 2021-22(AE).

Ans : Rs.84,785 crores

Question: The contribution of crops sector in Telangana's GSVA , increased to how much in 2021-22(AE) ?

Ans : Rs.84,785 crores

11) What is the definition of agricultural household ?

Ans : An agricultural household was defined as a household having some production from agriculture activities (e.g., cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc.) during last 365 days and having at least one member self- employed in agriculture during last 365 days.

12) Telangana State is the 11th largest State in India with a geographical area of over 276.96 lakh acres (112.08 lakh Hectares). Out of the total area, 49.07 percent of area comes under Net Sown Area and around 24.07 percent is under forest coverage. Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 7.46 percent, fallow lands (9.02 percent), Barren and uncultivable land (5.42 percent) and the remaining is under permanent pastures and other grazing lands.

Question :

i) Telangana is the _____ largest state in India . Ans : 11th

ii) What is the geographical area of Telangana State ? Ans 276.96 lakh acres (112.08 lakh Hectares)

iii) Out of 276.96 lakh acres in Telangana, how much per cent, of land area under forest coverage ?

Ans : 24.07 %

iii) Which of the following is correct ?

a) Net sown area in Telangana : 49.07% out of the total area of 276.96 lakh acres

b) Land put to non-agricultural uses : 7.46 % out of the total area of 276.96 lakh acres

c) Barren and uncultivable land : 5.42 percent out of the total area of 276.96 lakh acres

d) All the above

Ans : d

13) The total number of operational holdings in the Telangana State are _____ lakhs covering an area of 59.72 lakh hectares.

Ans : 59.48 lakhs

14) Marginal (<2.47 acres) and small landholdings (2.48 -4.94 acres) account for 88.3% of the total agricultural landholdings in the state. These account for 61.7% of the total operated agricultural area. The Scheduled Castes (SC) population own 11.8% of landholdings, covering 8.9% of the total area. The Scheduled Tribes (ST) population own 12.0% of agricultural landholdings, covering 12.4% of the total area. 76.2% of the landholdings belong to the 'Others' category, and cover 78.60% of the area operated.

i) Which of the following is correct ?

a) Marginal landholdings : less than 2.47 acres

b) Small landholdings : 2.48 – 4.94 acres

c) Marginal and Small landholdings per centage in Telangana : 88.3 % of the total agricultural landholds in Telangana

d) All the above

Ans : d

ii) Which of the following is correct in respect of Telangana ?

- a) Marginal and Small land holdings account for : 61.7% of the total operated agricultural area in Telangana
- b)The Scheduled Castes (SC) population own 11.8% of landholdings, covering 8.9% of the total area.
- c)The Scheduled Tribes (ST) population own 12.0%of agricultural landholdings, covering 12.4% of the total area. 76.2% of the landholdings belong to the 'Others' category, and cover 78.60% of the area operated.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

15) Telangana received 1322.4 millimetres (mm) of rainfall in 2020-21(from June to May), which is 46% in excess of normal rainfall of 905.4mm .Telangana received normal rains in the years 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20, and excess rains in the year 2020-21, which contributed to improvement in groundwater recharge. This in turn contributed positively to overall sown area and agricultural productivity of the state.

Question: In which year Telangana received excess rains , which contributed to improvement in groundwater recharge?

Ans : 2021-21

16) During 2020-21, Telangana State normal rainfall during South-West monsoon (Jun-Sep) is 720.4 mm, during North-East monsoon (Oct-Dec) is 124.9, during winter period (Jan to Feb) is 11.5 mm and during Hot Weather period (Mar-May) is 48.6mm.

Question : Which of the following is correct during 2020-21 in Telangana State ?

- a)Normal rainfall during South-West Monsoon (Jan-Sept.) : 720.4 mm
- b)During North-East Monsoon (Oct-Dec) : 124.9 mm
- c)During Winter period (Jan to Feb.) : 11.5 mm
- d)All the above

Ans : d

17) As a result of the government's efforts and focus, overall cropping area and irrigated area have increased significantly, the Gross Sown Area (GSA) has significantly increased from 131 lakh acres in 2014-15 to 210 lakh acres in 2020-21. During this period, more than 79 lakh acres were brought under cultivation. This increase can be attributed to the sustained investment in irrigation projects and paddy procurement by the Government, which has made it possible for farmers to cultivate paddy in both seasons of the year.

Question : Which of the following is correct about Telangana State ?

- a) Gross Sown Area (GSA) has significantly increased from 131 lakh acres

in 2014-15 to 210 lakh acres in 2020-21.

b) During this period, more than 79 lakh acres were brought under cultivation.

c) This increase can be attributed to the sustained investment in irrigation projects and paddy procurement by the Government, which has made it possible for farmers to cultivate paddy in both seasons of the year.

d) All the above

Ans : d

Question: What is the reason for farmers to cultivate paddy both seasons of the year in Telangana ?

a) Sustained investment in irrigation project

b) Paddy procurement by the Government

c) More than 79 lakh acres are brought under cultivation (from 2014-15 to 2020-21)

d) All the above

Ans : d

18) Paddy, Cotton, Maize and Red Gram are the major crops grown in Telangana. Cumulatively, the area under these crops constitutes nearly 85% of the total area under cultivation. Currently, cultivated area under Paddy (50%) and Cotton (28%) constitutes 78% of the total. In 2014-15, total area cultivated under Paddy was around 35 lakh acres and by the end of 2020-21, it increased nearly 197% to 104 lakh acres. The total area under cotton cultivation increased by 38% from 42 lakh acres to 58 lakh acres.

Question: What are the major crops grown in Telangana ?

a) Paddy, Cotton

b) Maize

c) Red Gram

d) All the above

Ans : d

Question : Which crops constitute nearly 85% of the total area under cultivation in Telangana ?

Ans : Paddy, Cotton and Red Gram

Question : Which of the following is correct about the total area under cultivation in Telangana ?

a) under Paddy (50%)

b) Cotton (28%)

c) Paddy and Cotton constitute 78% of the total.

d) All the above

Ans : d

Question : In 2014-15, total area cultivated under Paddy was around 35 lakh acres and by the end of 2020-21, it increased nearly 197% to _____.

Ans : 104 lakh acres

Question : How many acres land is under the cultivation of Cotton in Telanga in 2020-21 ?

Ans: 58 lakh acres

19) There was a significant decline in the coverage of Maize—from 12.5% of overall gross area sown in Vanakalam 2014-15 to 1.5% of the gross area sown in 2020-21 Vanakalam. The coverage of Red gram and Soyabean did not vary significantly in this time span. There is a depiction in the trends in %

area coverage of the top 5 crops out of gross sown area in Vanakalam between 2014-15 and 2020-21.

Question: In which crop there is decline in the overall gross area sown in Vanakalam in 2020-21 compared to Vanakalam 2014-15 ?

Ans : Maize

20) There was a decrease in GSA in Nirmal district (-11.1%) due to crop diversification and shifting away from sowing Maize crop in 2020-21.

Question: In which district there was a decrease in GSA due to crop diversification and shifting away from sowing Maize crop in 2020-21 ?

Ans : Nirmal district

21) The 3 major crops grown in Telangana by production are Paddy, Cotton and Maize. These three crops together constitute nearly 75% of total produce in 2020. The improvement in cropping area led to the overall agriculture production in the state which increased by 52% from 232 lakh MT in 2014-15 to 353 lakh MT in 2020-21.

Question : What are the 3 major crops in Telangana by production in 2020 ?

Ans : Paddy, Cotton and Maize

Question : The overall agriculture production in Telangana in 2020-21 is how much ?

Ans : 353 lakh MT

22) Land Records Updation Programme: A programme initiated by the Government of Telangana to undertake the purification of land records across all villages in all Mandals of the state.

Question : Which of the following is correct about Land Records Updation programme in Telangana ?

a) 1 crore hectares of land was verified, and new Pattadar Passbooks-cum-Title Deeds were issued to 60.24 lakh khatas covering 0.6 crore hectares of agricultural land (92%).

b) The programme has now been completed, thereby guaranteeing that land records data across the state is authentic.

c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

23) Crop Booking:

Question: Which of the following is correct about Crop Booking in Telangana ?

- a) A bi-seasonal census was undertaken to capture the details of the crop sown by farmers.
- b) Estimation is done by visiting each and every farmer field in the state, and data collected is verified by 4 different officials under the agriculture department.
- c) From this season (Yasangi 2021-22), the Department of Agriculture is commencing strengthened mobile applications under the 'Crop Booking Enhancement' module. In addition, the government has also recruited 472 Mandal Planning and Statistical Officers (MPSO) to verify the data.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

24) Survey CTO Application:

Which of the following is correct about Survey CTO Application ?

- a) The MPSOs have entrusted the job of verifying area enumeration done by the agriculture department by using a mobile-based data collection platform that allows for complex skip patterns, geo-tracing and tagging of crops, and ensures collection of authentic data during agricultural area enumeration surveys.
- b) Use of this application for data collection will provide another level of check with sophisticated real time data gathering to ensure that the data recorded is accurate.
- c) The state government did a pilot of this in Yasangi 2021 and is in the process of scaling up across the state. This also helps to identify correction factors in the area enumeration work.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

25) Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs):

For CCEs to enhance accuracy in yield estimates, an app was developed with NIC to capture data during harvest of crop, a web portal to capture data of plot selection. New features include, which of the following :

- a) Near real-time availability of data for scrutiny
- b) Photo and GPS available for conducting further checks
- c) Divisional, District, State Statistical officers and NSSO officials visit field in a sample; and In order to improve the accuracy in measuring yield of crops all the field functionaries are provided with the latest CCE kits.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

26) According to the estimates for 2019-20, Telangana produces around 19% of India's Cotton and around 6% of the total rice produced in India.

Question : Telangana produces how much of India's cotton (estimates of 2019-20) ?

Ans : 19%

27) Area:

In 2015-16, total area under Paddy and Cotton was 25 and 43 lakh acres respectively. By 2021, the area under them

stood at 104 and 58 lakh acres respectively. Area under Paddy increased nearly 303% and Cotton saw a 33% increase.

Question : By 2021, how much area is under paddy cultivation in Telangana ?

Ans : 104 lakh acres

Question: By 2021 , how much area is under cotton cultivation in Telangana ?

Ans : 58 lakh acres

28) In 2015-16, Paddy Production was around 45 lakh tonnes and Cotton Production was 18 lakh tonnes. By 2020-21

Paddy Production increased nearly 378% to 218.5 lakh tonnes and Cotton production increased 61% to 30.42 lakh tonnes.

Question : By 2020-21 , how much Paddy production is there in Telangana?

Ans : 218.5 lakh tonnes

Question : By 2020-21, how much cotton production is there in Telangana ?

Ans : 30.42 lakh tonnes

29)

Between 2015-16 to 2019-20, rice production saw a CAGR of 25% highest across the country (2nd highest is Odisha state with a CAGR of 9.2% and all India at 3.3%) and production of cotton saw CAGR of 16.9%, 4th highest in the country after Haryana (25.80%), Rajasthan (23.1%), Odisha (17.87%). In the same period all India production has seen a CAGR of 4.7%.

30) However, looking at the growth rate of production of pulses between 2018-19 and 2019-20, Telangana stood 4th at the national level

31) Consumption of fertilisers and pesticides is determined by multiple factors such as area of land under cultivation, the type of crop, cropping pattern and cropping intensity, soil type and its condition, agro-climatic conditions, the ability of farmers to purchase, irrigation, and others. The consumption of major fertilisers in the state increased from 28 lakh MT in 2018 to _____ lakh MT in 2020.

Ans : 39

32) Analysis of the % growth of fertiliser consumption among districts between 2019-20 and 2020-21 . Among the districts, Warangal Urban has seen growth rate of -51.68%, whereas Mahabubabbad and Siddipet districts have seen exponential growth in fertiliser consumption growth rate of -51.68%, whereas Mahabubabbad

and Siddipet districts have seen exponential growth in fertiliser consumption

Question: Which districts have seen exponential growth in fertilizer consumption in Telangana?

Ans : Mahabubabad and Siddipet districts

33)

In 2020-21, area under Horticulture crops in the state is 11.57 Lakh acres with a production of 59.03 Lakh MTs. The area under Horticulture in Telangana state is contributing 5.39% of the total Agriculture area (214.48 lakh acres), whereas the sector contributes 26% in terms of value of the produce (Agriculture crops value Rs.89,058 Cr, Horticulture crops value Rs.22,774 Cr). Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, area under horticulture crops has seen a growth of 304% (from 3.8 lakh acres in 2015-16 to 11.57 lakh acres in 2020-21). Mango, Sweet orange, Acid Lime, Guava, Pomegranate, Tomato, Brinjal, Oilpalm, Cashewnut, Chillies and Turmeric are the major horticulture crops in the state. In 2020-21, total horticulture production was 59.03 LMTs, an increase of 101% compared to 2015-16.

Question: What are the major horticulture crops in Telangana ?

Ans : Mango, Sweet orange, Acid Lime, Guava, Pomegranate, Tomato, Brinjal, Oilpalm, Cashewnut, Chillies and Turmeric

34) About 29 lakh families in Telangana State are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood and livestock sector is emerging as one of the most potential and income generating sectors for rural and semi urban areas. Between 2012 to 2019 the livestock population in the state has increased from 26.7 million to 32.6 million with 22.09% growth between the years. Among the major states in India, Telangana is second to West Bengal in the growth of livestock population in the same period.

Question: How many families in Telangana State are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood ?

Ans : About 29 lakh families

Question : Between 2012 to 2019 the livestock population in the state has increased from 26.7 million to _____ million with 22.09% growth between the years

Ans : 32.6

35) Among livestock, Telangana ranks first place in sheep population at 19.1 million. The sheep population has seen an increase of 48.51% between 2012 to 2019. As per 2019-20 (FRE), milk and meat almost covers 76% of the total Gross Value Added in the livestock sector.

Question: Which state in India , ranks first place in sheep population at 19.1 million ?

Ans: Telangana

Question : As per 2019-20 (FRE), _____ almost covers 76% of the total Gross Value Added in the livestock sector.

Ans : milk and meat

36) Telangana has rapidly moved out of the past shadow of farmer suicides, extreme indebtedness and lack

of irrigation facilities, and become a model for farmer friendly initiatives under agriculture sector.

Schemes such as Rythu Bandhu and Rythu Bima won accolades at the United Nations and adopted

by other states as well as the central government. The share of the primary sector in the GSVA has increased consistently since the formation of the state, which can be attributed to the initiatives of the state government such as the Rythu Bandhu scheme, construction of new (major and medium) irrigation projects besides strengthening and streamlining of the existing ones, 24x7 free power to Agriculture, Mission Kakatiya, promotion of livestock and fisheries, sheep distribution scheme, etc. resulted in the realisation of Green, White and Blue revolutions in the state.

Question: Which have. resulted in the realisation of Green, White and Blue revolutions in the Telangana state?

- a) Rythu Bandhu scheme,
- b) construction of new (major and medium)
- c) irrigation projects besides strengthening and streamlining of the existing ones,
- d) 24x7 free power to Agriculture,
- e) Mission Kakatiya,
- f) promotion of livestock and fisheries, sheep distribution scheme, etc.

Ans : All the above

37) Recognizing the importance of financial support towards meeting the cost of the input needs of the farmers, the Government of Telangana launched the Rythu Bandhu Scheme in 2018. The scheme provides financial support of Rs. 10,000/- per acre per year to landowning farmers and is higher than that disbursed in Andhra Pradesh (Rs 7,500 per farmer family per year), Jharkhand (Rs.5,000 per marginal and small farmer per acre per year), and West Bengal (Rs.5,000 per year). Moreover, the Government of Telangana has extended the scheme to all land-owning farmers irrespective of the farm size. A brief prepared by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has also recommended direct investment support initiated by the state of Telangana as it is better compared to other alternatives, simple to implement, more transparent and inclusive

Question : When Government of Telangana launched Rythu Bandhu Scheme ?

Ans : 2018

Question: Rythu Bandhu Scheme provides financial support of how much per acre per year to land owning farmers ?

Ans : Rs.10,000/-

Question: Government of Telangana has extended the scheme to ____ land-owning farmers irrespective of the farm size.

Ans : all

Question : Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has also recommended _____ initiated by the state of Telangana as it is better compared to other alternatives, simple to implement, more transparent and inclusive

Ans : direct investment support

38) In Yasangi 2021-22, around 63 lakh farmers received investment support under the scheme of which 72.58% are marginal farmers (<2.48 acre) and 18.30% are small farmers (2.48 - 4.94 acre). Large farmers (>24.78 and above acres) account for only 0.1% of the beneficiaries.

Question :

In Yasangi 2021-22, around 63 lakh farmers received investment support under the Rythu Bandhu Scheme . Which of the following is correct in this connection ?

- a) 72.58% are marginal farmers (<2.48 acre)
- b)18.30% are small farmers (2.48 - 4.94 acre)
- c)Large farmers (>24.78 and above acres) account for only 0.1% of the beneficiaries.
- d)All the above

Ans : d

39) Taking the plight of the farmers into consideration, the Government of Telangana, while giving priority to the Agriculture sector has waived off the outstanding loans of the farmers in the state. Accordingly, between 2014-15 to 2018-19, the Government has waived off Rs. 16,124 Crores for 35,29,944 farmers of their outstanding crop loans, in (4) annual instalments in the state. The state government has initiated a second crop loan waiver of up-to Rs. 1,00,000 and during 2020-21, Rs. 733 crore is credited to 4.07 lakh farmers towards crop loan waiver.

Question: Which of the following is correct about waiving off the outstanding loans of the farmers in Telangana State ?

- (a)Between 2014-15 to 2018-19, the Government has waived off Rs. 16,124 Crores for 35,29,944 farmers of their outstanding crop loans, in (4) annual instalments in the state.
- (b)The state government has initiated a second crop loan waiver of up-to Rs. 1,00,000 and during 2020-21, Rs. 733 crore is credited to 4.07 lakh farmers towards crop loan waiver.
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

40) To the farmers, the Government of Telangana has conceptualised and implemented an innovative scheme named as Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) since 2018. The main objective of the Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima), is to provide financial relief and social security to the family members / dependents, in case of loss of farmer's life due to any reason. In the event of the death of the enrolled farmer due to any cause including natural death, the insured amount of Rs 5.00 Lakhs is deposited into the designated nominee account within (10) days. The entire premium is borne by the state government without imposing any burden on the farmer and irrespective of their land holding size. From 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs.3,763.80 Crores and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families.

In the year 2020-21, 32.7 lakh farmers are enrolled under Rythu Bima and Rs.1,435 crore was disbursed to 28,708 farmers under the scheme. Out of the total claims from the beginning of the scheme, the highest claims settled belonged to the age group of 49-59 yrs at 46% (30,279) followed by 39-48 age group at 36% (23,435).

Question:

When Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) conceptualized and implemented ?

Ans : 2018

Question : What is the main objective of Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) ?

Ans : To provide financial relief and social security to the family members / dependents, in case of loss of farmer's life due to any reason.

Question : Give details of **Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima)** ?

- a) In the event of the death of the enrolled farmer due to any cause including natural death, the insured amount of Rs 5.00 Lakhs is deposited into the designated nominee account within (10) days.
- b) The entire premium is borne by the state government without imposing any burden on the farmer and irrespective of their land holding size.
- c) From 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs.3,763.80 Crores and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

Question : Under Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) how much insured amount will be deposited into the account within 10 days of the designated nominee ?

Ans : Rs.5.00 Lakhs

41)

With favorable climate conditions and fertile soil, the Telangana state has an opportunity to become _____. Towards this, the state government initiated supplying of quality seeds to the farmers at affordable prices. State government has planned to distribute 1.92 lakh qtl of Green Manure seed under subsidy during 2021-22. Given the importance of fertilisers in improving productivity, the state government has made efforts to supply them on time. Between 2014-15 to 2020-21 overall fertiliser supplies have increased by 45% from 25.36 Lakh tonnes to 36.87 lakh tonnes

Ans : **“Seed Bowl of the World”**

Question: Between 2014-15 to 2020-21 overall fertiliser supplies have increased by 45% from 25.36 Lakh tonnes to _____ lakh tonnes in Telangana .

Ans : 36.87

42) Besides distribution, the state government is also involved in seed production and certification. Telangana State Seeds Development Corporation (TSSDC) is the Nodal agency meeting the seed requirement of the Department of Agriculture in the state. Seed Production of 2.45 lakh qtl. of different crop

varieties is taken up during Vanakalam-2021 and in view of crop diversification, seed production of 2.35 lakh qtl. of Pulses, Oilseeds and Millets is organized during Yasangi 2021-22. Moreover, the state supplies seeds to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh.

Question: Which is the Nodal agency meeting the seed requirement of the Department of Agriculture in the Telangana ?

Ans: Telangana State Seeds Development Corporation (TSSDC)

Question: Seed Production of 2.45 lakh qtl. of different crop varieties is taken up during Vanakalam-2021 and in view of crop diversification, seed production of _____ lakh qtl. of Pulses, Oilseeds and Millets is organized during Yasangi 2021-22.

Ans : 2.35

Question: To which states Telangana supplying seeds ?

Ans : Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh

43) Telangana State Seed & Organic Certification Authority (TSSOCA) main task is to maintain and make available high-quality seeds of notified varieties to the farming community through Certification process. In 2020-21, 1.5 lakh acres are registered under TSSOCA for production of certified seeds in the state. From 2019 to 2021, 306 farmers have been registered for organic certification in the state with an area of _____ acres

Ans : 2,981

44) Since 1st January, 2018, the Government of Telangana has been providing 24 hours free and quality power supply to agricultural consumers in the state. About 40% of power supplied in the state is towards agriculture. 6.39 lakh new agriculture connections have been released after the formation of the state with an investment of Rs. 3,196 crore, taking the total number of agricultural electricity connections to 25.63 lakh. Since 2014-15, the government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 39,200 crore on subsidies to the agriculture sector towards free power supply. At the all India level, Telangana consumes highest percentage (41.25%) of electricity for agriculture purposes (24077 GWh out of total energy sold of 58,365 GWh)

Which of the following is correct ?

- a) About 40% of power supplied in the Telangana is towards agriculture. 6.39 lakh new agriculture connections have been released after the formation of the state with an investment of Rs. 3,196 crore, taking the total number of agricultural electricity connections to 25.63 lakh.
- b) Since 2014-15, the government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 39,200 crore on subsidies to the agriculture sector towards free power supply.
- c) At the all India level, Telangana consumes highest percentage (41.25%) of electricity for agriculture purposes (24077 GWh out of total energy sold of 58,365 GWh)
- d) All the above

Ans : d

Question : How much of power is supplied to agriculture in Telangana ?

Ans : about 40 % (i.e., 24077 GWh out of the total energy sold of 58,365 GWh)

45)

Assured irrigation is critical for crop cultivation and farmer incomes, because it boosts productivity and protects farmers from poor monsoons. In addition, assured irrigation can improve water usage efficiency and help maintain groundwater level. After formation of the Telangana state, government has

incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,28,596 Cr on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects because of which Gross

Irrigated Area (GIA) has significantly increased by 119% between 2014-15 and 2020-21 and so far an Irrigation Potential (IP) of 72.70 lakh acres stands created. The increase has been driven by the

Government's efforts to augment water resources in the Telangana state on a priority basis.

Question: So far an Irrigation Potential (IP) of _____ lakh acres stands created in Telangana .

Ans : 72.70

Question : After formation of the Telangana state, government has incurred an expenditure of _____ on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects because of which Gross Irrigated Area (GIA) has significantly increased by 119% between 2014-15 and 2020-21

Ans : Rs.1,28,596 Cr

46) The Government of Telangana adopted a multi-pronged approach to drastically scale up the irrigation coverage in the state. For this purpose which strategy is adopted ?

- a) Taking up new irrigation projects and Lift Irrigation schemes such as the Kaleshwaram
- b) Palamuru-Rangareddy, Sita Rama Lift Irrigation projects and the J. Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS).
- c) Restoration of all minor irrigation tanks and water bodies in the state under 'Mission Kakatiya'.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

47) The Government of Telangana adopted a multi-pronged approach to drastically scale up the irrigation coverage in the state. For this purpose which strategy is adopted ?

- a) Modernization of old projects such as Nagarjuna Sagar, Nizam Sagar and Sri Ram Sagar Projects.
- b) Effective operation and maintenance of irrigation systems for achieving better water use efficiency and crop productivity.
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

48) Which of the flagship projects are undertaken in Telangana for drastically increasing access to irrigation facilities in the state.?

- a) Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project,
- b) Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy Lift Irrigation Scheme (MGKLIS) and
- c) J Chokkarao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme (JCRDLIS) have
- d) All the above

Ans : d

49) Progress made under irrigation projects after formation of the state are:

- a) Micro Irrigation is being encouraged on a large scale mainly for horticulture crops by providing drip and sprinkler systems with a unique subsidy pattern for enhanced water and fertiliser use efficiency thereby enhancing income of farmers.
- b) An impact assessment done by Professor Jayashankar Telangana Agricultural University on Telangana State Micro Irrigation Project (TSMIP) indicates that, in the demonstration plots there was 8.8 to 53.3% water savings, 30.1 to 110.6% enhancement in fertiliser use efficiency and 15.4 to 27.3% reduction in production costs in different fruits, vegetables and commercial field crops when compared to surface irrigation method

- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

50) Through the Telangana State Micro Irrigation Project (TSMIP), an area of 7.17 lakh Ac has been brought under Micro Irrigation with an amount of Rs. 1,924.96 crore and benefitted _____ lakh farmers.
Ans : 2.7

48) To encourage the farmers to cultivate vegetables and flowers, the Telangana state government launched a flagship program in 2014-15 for setting up of Poly houses. Till date, an area of 1,324.47 acres covered under across the State reaching out to 1,190 farmers with expenditure of Rs 291.68 Cr. Further an additional area of 28,819 Acres was brought under Fruit crops like Mango, Citrus, Pomegranate, Guava etc
Ans : Polyhouses

51)

With the aim to promote farm mechanisation, a new scheme is being implemented by Telangana government to provide farm equipment at subsidised rates to farmers. The state government aims to double the farm mechanisation from the existing 45 percent to 90 percent in the state over the next three to four years to tackle the problem of farm labourers. Since formation of the state, an amount of Rs. 951.28 crore was spent on farm mechanisation (providing farm implements such as tractors, harvesters and tarpaulins etc.), which benefitted 6.66 _____ lakh farmers.
Ans : 6.66

52) The Telangana state government has provided _____ tractors after the formation of the state because of which The main objective of Farm Mechanisation is to improve the Farm Power availability by supplying various farm machinery through Custom Hiring farm power availability (in terms of availability of tractor) of Telangana stands at 2.886kW/ha (1.075 kW/ acre) which is higher than the national average of 1.35 kW/ha (0.54 kW/ acre).
Ans : 19,352

53) As per estimates by NABCONS, the state is projected to achieve the farm power availability of 3.5 kW/ha (1.4 kW/ acre) by 2024 and 4.0 kW/ha (1.6 kW/ acre) by _____, in the State.
Ans : 2030

54) The Government of Telangana has taken an initiative to bring farmers under one platform and help them attain higher returns by constructing RythuVedika (RV) in every Agriculture Extension Officer Cluster consisting of 1-3 villages. A total of 2601 RV's were proposed and currently 2595 have already been constructed. Each RV has been constructed at a cost of Rs. _____ lakhs with a share of Rs. 12 lakhs from the Department of Agriculture and Rs. 10 lakhs from MGNREGA funds.
Ans: 22

55)

As pointed out by the Committee on Doubling Farmers Income chaired by Dr. Ashok Dalwai, one of the weakest links in the agriculture value chain is getting access to markets as well as to receive information on which crops to grow

Question: Who is the Chairman of the Committee on Doubling Farmers Income ?

Ans : Ashok Dalwai

Question: One of the weakest links in the agriculture value chain is what ?

Ans : Getting access to markets as well as to receive information on which crops to grow

56) Sustainable agricultural growth in the Telangana state requires crop diversification. This will make farmer incomes more resilient to fluctuating prices and help them realise higher farm incomes. State government

has emphasised on the importance of crop diversification, in order to avoid glut in production and recommended crops like Ground nut, Sun flower, Sesamum, Bengal gram, Black gram, Green gram, Castor, Mustard, Kusuma, Oilpalm and Jowar.

Question : Which will make farmer income more resilient to fluctuating prices and help them realise higher farm incomes ?

Ans: Crop diversification

Question : Which crops are recommended for crop diversification purpose to avoid glut in production ?

Ans : Ground nut, Sun flower, Sesamum, Bengal gram, Black gram, Green gram, Castor, Mustard, Kusuma, Oilpalm and Jowar

57) In 2020-21, there was significantly greater crop diversification (as measured by a crop diversification index¹³) in Nirmal, Vikarabad and Sangareddy (the three most diversified districts), compared to

Ans : Peddapalli, Karimnagar and Suryapet (the three least diversified).

58) Oil palm cultivation assumes significance for augmenting the indigenous availability of edible oil as it is the highest oil yielding perennial crop. With good planting material, irrigation and proper management, oil palm has the potential to increase income of the farmers. Also oil palm produces 10 to 46 times more oil per hectare compared to other oilseed crops and has yield of around 4 tons oil per ha. Thus, it has enormous potential for cultivation.

Question: Why Oil Palm cultivation is recommended ?

a) As it is the highest oil yielding perennial crop.

b) With good planting material, irrigation and proper management, oil palm has the potential to increase income of the farmers. Also oil palm produces 10 to 46 times more oil per hectare compared to other oilseed crops and has yield of around 4 tons oil per ha.

c) It has enormous potential for cultivation

d) All the above

Ans : d

59) The consumption of edible oil in India is at 22 Million MTs per annum with a per capita consumption of 16 kg/ person whereas the production is only 7 million MTs. The deficit of 15 Million MTs of edible oil is being met through imports from Indonesia and Malaysia spending huge foreign exchange. Out of the total edible oil imports, Palm oil accounts to 60% i.e., 9-10 Million MTs of the total imports worth of Rs.60,000 to Rs.70,000 crores per annum

60) At present, Oil Palm cultivation is taken up in 3.30 lakh Ha (8.25 lakh acres) with an annual Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) production of 16.85 Lakh MTs and Crude Palm Oil (CPO) production of 2.81 Lakh MTs in India. To attain self-sufficiency under oil palm in India, an additional area of 28 lakh Ha (70 lakh acres) is required.

Telangana Stands _____ in Oil palm area with 21,382 Ha (53,455 acres), 1st in productivity (8 MT of FFB per acre) and 1st in Oil Extraction Rate (OER) with 19.22 % (2020-21) in the country. The State production of Crude Palm Oil is around 0.45 Lakh MT against the requirement of 3.66 Lakh MT.
Ans : 6th

61) Considering the potentiality for Oil Palm cultivation in Telangana, the state government is planning to take up _____ lakh acres under Oil Palm in a mission mode as part of crop diversification and has notified 26 districts for oil palm cultivation and during 2022- 23, state government is planning to cover 1.00 lakh ha (2.5 lakh acres) with an outlay of Rs.471.93 crores (GoI share: Rs.283.16 crores & State share: Rs.188.77 crores) and rest of the area in the subsequent years.

Ans : 20

62) Around 11 Oil processing units are operating in the state at present. To augment the Oil Palm cultivation in the state, the Government of Telangana is providing a subsidy of _____ per acre to oil palm farmers in the first year, Rs. 5000 per acre each in second, third and fourth year as a crop investment incentive and also can avail assistance on Micro/drip Irrigation (at Rs. 23,000/Hectare). The main objective of extending subsidies to the farmers is to attract farmers to shift to oil palm cultivation

Ans : Rs.26,000

Question: Government of Telangana is providing how much subsidy for Oil Palm cultivation?

Ans: Rs.26,000

59) With an aim to promote sustainable agriculture, the state government initiated promotion of organic agriculture. There are two significant areas where organic systems have higher yields compared to conventional systems. Under conditions of climate extremes and in smallholder systems. With around 88% farmers in the smallholder category, Telangana state has the potential to be a model for others to follow. Organic farming has advantages in terms of keeping the Organic farming has the potential to produce high quality food, enhance natural resource base and environment, increase income (coming from premium price on the produce, even in the face of a slight dip in the yields) and contribute to the

wellbeing of the farmers.

Question : What are the advantages of Organic farming ?

- a)has the potential to produce high quality food,
- b)enhance natural resource base and environment,
- c)increase income (coming from premium price on the produce, even in the face of a slight dip in the yields) and contribute to the wellbeing of the farmers.
- d)All the above

And : d

63) The Doubling Farmers Income strategy of Government of India has recommended that, to increase farmers income, it is necessary for farmers to diversify into non-farm income as well as stress upon improving the necessity of livestock productivity.

Animal Husbandry provides an additional income and employment to the farmers, especially during unpredictable weather patterns. Telangana state has given importance to the livestock sector and come up with schemes to support farmers with various schemes. This led to growth in milk, eggs and meat production over

the years and at all India level for the year 2019- 20, Telangana stands at 5th in meat production (9.86% contribution to national production), 3rd in egg production (12.94% contribution to national production) and 13th in milk production (2.82% contribution to national production)

Question : Telangana state has given importance to the livestock sector and come up with schemes to support farmers with various schemes. This led to _____ growth in over the years and at all India level for the year 2019- 20.

Ans : milk, eggs and meat production

Question: Which of the following is correct about Telangana ?

- a)Telangana stands at 5th in meat production (9.86% contribution to national production),
- b)3rd in egg production (12.94% contribution to national production) and
- c)13th in milk production (2.82% contribution to national production)
- d) All the above

Ans : d

64) Farmers in Nagasamudram village of Dandepally mandla in Mancherial district have adapted to organic farming for the last three years and grown black and Red rice in their farms. With a yield of 21 Kwt/acre, farmers who adopted Black and Brown rice had an income around Rs3.5 lakh/acre in the Kharif 2021, compared with an income of Rs 50-60 thousand/Acre in traditional means of agriculture. This shows the way for other farmers to follow in the state and get more remuneration from agriculture. Recently, a couple of farmers in Siddipet and Bhadradi kothagudem district have also successfully grown black and red rice.

Question : From which village, farmers have adapted to organic farming and growing black and Red rice in their farms ?

Ans : Nagasamudram village of Dandepally Mandal in Mancherial district

Question : Recently from which districts farmers are successful in growing black and red rice ?

Ans: Siddipet and Bhadradi Kothagudem districts

65)

Apart from economic benefits, Black and Brown rice have health benefits too as they have many nutrients (protein, fats, carbohydrates, natural fibre, iron and calories). Being rich in antioxidants, they can prevent cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes and even cancer.

Question : What are the health benefits of Black and Brown rice ?

Ans : Apart from economic benefits, Black and Brown rice have health benefits too as they have many nutrients (protein, fats, carbohydrates, natural fibre, iron and calories). Being rich in antioxidants, they can prevent cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes and even cancer.

66)

Sheep Rearing Development Programme (SRDP) was introduced by the Telangana state government to develop the economic standards of the shepherd communities by supporting the traditional shepherd families with supply of (20+1) sheep with a unit cost of Rs.1.25 lakh with a subsidy component of 75% and a total project outlay of Rs.5,000 crores.

From introduction of the program (2017) to till date, a total of 79.98 lakh sheep have been distributed to 3,80,878 members of Primary Sheep Breeder Cooperative Societies. Keeping the rise in cost of Sheep in the open market and also increase in transportation prices, in the Phase II of the SRDP program (2021-22 and 2022-23), the Government has enhanced the Unit cost from Rs.1,25,000/- to Rs.1,75,000/- with a beneficiary target of 3.5 lakhs After the implementation of the scheme, the meat production in the state has seen a growth rate of 43.5% (in between 2016-17 to 2019-20) from 5.9 lakh tonnes to 8.5 lakh tonnes only behind Karnataka (with a growth rate of 45% in the same period).

Question : What is the Unit cost of Sheep Rearing Development Programme ?

Ans : supporting the traditional shepherd families with supply of (20+1) sheep with a unit cost of Rs.1.25 lakh with a subsidy component of 75% and a total project outlay of Rs.5,000 crores.

Question: Unit cost of Sheep Rearing Development Programme is increased to how much ?

Ans : Rs.1,75,000/-

67) Dairy sector is an important way for farmers to increase their earnings and access to more nutritious

food for their families. To encourage farmers to take up dairying, the state government has introduced a scheme to provide Rs.4/- as incentive per litre of milk collected to the members of Cooperative dairies by directly crediting the amount to their bank accounts every month. An amount of Rs.100.00 Crore is spent per annum. About 2.93 Lakh Milk pourers have been benefited every year. An amount of Rs.343.00 Crore is spent on this Programme in between 2014-15 and 2020-21. Between 2014-15 and 2020-21, milk production has seen a growth of 37% (from 42 lakh tons in 2014-15 to 57.6 lakh tons in 2020-21. This has also led to an increase in per capita availability of milk from 321gm/day in 2015 to 410gms/day in 2020.

Question : How much incentive per litre of milk collected is given ?

Ans : Rs.4 /-

Question : In 2020-21 , how much milk is produced in Telangana ?

Ans : 57.6 lakh tonnes

Question : Per capita availability of milk is increased to how much in 2020 ?

Ans : 410 grams/day

68)

With 138.92 Lakh livestock units across the state, fodder plays a vital role in the production and green fodder is essential for high yielding dairy animals to enhance productivity. State government has stressed upon supply of fodder seed to motivate the farmers to cultivate and make available fodder locally. Accordingly 797 MTs of fodder seed were supplied in 2020-21 with an output of approximately 1.60 Lakh MT of dry fodder. An amount of Rs. _____ lakhs budget is indicated under Feed and Fodder Development programme during the year 2021-22.

Ans : 442.52

69)

With an annual output of 1,586 crore eggs in 2020-21, Telangana stands 3rd in egg production in India . To incentivise the sector, the state government is providing free power upto 200/unit to 5,894 poultry farms from 2015 onwards. As per the latest data from RBI, in the year 2019-20, with a contribution of 12.94%, to total egg production in the country, Telangana state is 3rd top contributor to the production of eggs.

Question: What is the position of Telangana State in egg production in India ?

Ans : With an annual output of 1,586 crore eggs in 2020-21, Telangana stands 3rd in egg production in India

70) Fisheries is one of the fast growing sectors generating income and employment in the state of Telangana. The sector plays an important role in the overall socio-economic development of fisher families in Telangana by providing nutrition & food security. Telangana is the only state where all

suitable water bodies are stocked with adequate numbers of quality fish seed by providing 100% grant. To provide employment opportunities to women groups, 150 numbers of customised vehicles, designed for dual usage of raw fish sales and Ready-to-Eat fish food are being provided in GHMC limits and in the districts with an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores. For the welfare of the fisheries community, a group accident insurance scheme has also been launched by the state government from 2014-15. The incentives along with the support led to an increase in Fish and Prawns production over the years. Fish and Prawns production increased from 2.68 lakh tonnes (2.6 lakh tons of Fish and 8.3 thousand tons of Prawns) in 2014-15 to _____ lakh tonnes (3.4 lakh tons of Fish and 11.7 thousand tons of Prawns) in 2020-21. The value of the production also increased from ₹2,637 Cr to ₹5,229 Cr in the same period.

Ans : 3.48

71) Share of Telangana state has seen a sustained increase over the years and despite the recent vagaries from the central government, out of total procurement Telangana state has contributed around 16%. Further the state government has requested clarification from the central government on procurement, so that farmers get guidance on which crops to grow and get remunerative prices. Coming to the procurement of cotton, provides the details of cotton procured by Cotton Corporation of India in 2019-20. It is important to note that almost _____ of total procurement done by CCI in India comes from Telangana state.

Ans : 50%

72)

Since the formation of Telangana, the state has consciously worked towards building agricultural infrastructure capacity.

There are 2200 Rice Mills all over the State with a capacity to mill one crore tonnes of rice per year. In the past, these mills could not get the Paddy to their capacity. Due to the state's progressive agriculture focused policies, the situation has changed and there is an abundant supply of Paddy. Further, with 24-hour uninterrupted power supply, Rice Mills have the ability to mill more rice. However, given the drastic increase in Paddy production there is a need to build more new Mills. The government plans to facilitate this by creating a conducive environment for rice millers. Further, Telangana State Warehousing Corporation was set up by the State Government to build out the state's warehousing capacity. Since 2014 this statutory body has successfully increased the state's average warehouse capacity by nearly 140% from 9 lakh MT to 23 lakh MT, the total number of warehouses increased from 70 to 313 since the formation of the state. Moreover, an additional 3 lakh MT capacity is being built in the state, funded by TS Warehousing Corporation's profitable operations.

Question : How many rice mills are there in the Telangana state ?

Ans : 2200

Question : The number of warehouses increased from 70 to _____, since formation of Telangana State

Ans : 313

73)

Agricultural exports are expected to play a pivotal role in doubling farmers income and linking agriculture production to the export market is a critical step in achieving the same. Telangana State government has been working towards strengthening these linkages. Among the exports from the agriculture and allied sectors in the state, _____ make up the top commodities. The state also exports seeds to 18 countries in the world 65% seed requirement of the country is met by the state.
Ans : cereals, spices, meat and cotton

74)

The Telangana State has come up with Telangana State Food Processing policy with an objective to set up food processing units, in view of rising food production in the State. Telangana accounts for substantial agricultural produce ranging from rice, maize, lemon, grapes, mango and soybean. In particular, the State accounted for the highest production of turmeric and sweet orange, third highest production of tea and coffee, and the fourth highest production of marine fish. Under the new policy, Rice mill industries, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, flowers, vegetables, meat, chicken, fish, milk, and dairy products food processing units would be set up. The policy aims to create 10,000 acres of special food processing zones across the State to support the additional 53 lakh acres area brought under irrigation till 2024-25 and to attract a total of Rs.25,000 Crores of capital investment to establish food processing enterprises and generate direct employment for approx 70,000 personnel.

Question: In the context of Telangana State Food Processing policy, what are the details ?

- a) The policy aims to create 10,000 acres of special food processing zones across the State to support the additional 53 lakh acres area brought under irrigation till 2024-25 and to attract a total of Rs.25,000 Crores of capital investment to establish food processing enterprises and generate direct employment for approx 70,000 personnel.
- b) Under the new policy, Rice mill industries, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, flowers, vegetables, meat, chicken, fish, milk, and dairy products food processing units would be set up.
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

75) Further, the Telangana state government is working with Government of India in "Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises" with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the proposed scheme, micro food enterprises will be supported with a package of services including a credit linked subsidy @ 35% of the eligible project cost with a ceiling of Rs.10 Lakhs for expansion and modernization of their units. The scheme focuses on One district One product (ODOP) approach which will be applicable for all new units being set up. The target for Telangana for grounding of units for FY22 is 1,168. The total applications registered in the portal is 1,510 out of which 1122

applications have been submitted as on 31st December, 2021. The applications are at various stages of the sanction process and 78 loans are sanctioned as on 31-Dec-21. In FY22, Seed Capital amount of Rs.24.84 Crores has been sanctioned and disbursed to 6,307 SHG members from SERP.

Question : Telangana state government is working with Government of India in “Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises” with an outlay of _____ to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

Ans : Rs.10,000 Crores

Question : Which scheme focuses on One district One product (ODOP) approach which will be applicable for all new units being set up ?

Ans : Telangana state government is working with Government of India in “Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises” with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25

Question: The target for Telangana for grounding of units for FY22 is _____.

Ans : 1168

76)

National Agriculture Market (e- NAM) was launched with a vision to promote uniformity in agriculture marketing, integrate markets across the country and to eliminate information asymmetry. Around 175 commodities which include food grains, oil seeds, Fruits and Vegetables are traded on e-NAM. Currently, e-NAM is implemented in 57 Agricultural Market Committees (AMC) across the state. The AMC, Nizamabad has been awarded the Prime Minister’s Excellence award for successful implementation of e-NAM. The state is the first in the country to implement Weighing Integration and Payments under e-NAM.

Question : Why National Agriculture Market (e- NAM) was launched ?

Ans : With a vision to promote uniformity in agriculture marketing, integrate markets across the country and to eliminate information asymmetry

Question:

Around _____ commodities which include food grains, oil seeds, Fruits and Vegetables are traded on e-NAM.

Ans : 175

Question: Currently, e-NAM is implemented in _____ Agricultural Market Committees (AMC) across the Telangana state.

Ans : 57

Question: Which AMC has been awarded the Prime Minister’s Excellence award for successful implementation of e-NAM ?

Ans : AMC, Nizamabad

77)

Since the formation of the state, Telangana has made major strides in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors. To reduce the burden on farmers in engaging labour for agriculture activities, the state legislature has passed a resolution to integrate MGNREGA with agriculture activity so that cost of labour is partially borne by the governments along with farmers. Sustainable agriculture growth in the state requires crop diversification including the adoption of oilseed production and shifting towards more profitable. This would ensure farmers' income to become more resilient to price fluctuations and might also help them. The state government has drawn up plans for a large scale diversification initiative to wean away farmers from paddy and migrate to _____ which would increase farmers' incomes and also help them to export the surplus

Ans : multi cropping

78)

To improve accuracy of area and yield estimations, the Government of Telangana is implementing _____ and is planning to pilot Improved Area Estimation through Remote Sensing in Yasangi 2021-22. The Government also plans to put advanced personnel management and supportive supervisory practises to improve beneficiary (farmer) experience.

Ans : 'Crop Booking Enhancement'

79) Commensurate with the increased agricultural production, the Government has introduced a 'Food Processing Policy' that focuses on which of the following ?

- a) innovation, agri-tech startups and the supply of good quality seeds and technology practises to the farmers that enable them to compete at a global platform.
- b) Furthermore, through this policy, the Government intends to increase the capacity to process the surplus produce from the agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, milk, and fisheries sectors
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c