

SECTION I

విభాగం I

1. How far has India achieved the policy target of doubling the farmers' income by 2022 ? Examine.

2022 నాటికి భారతదేశంలో వ్యవసాయదారుల ఆదాయాన్ని రెట్టింపు చేయాలనే విధానపరమైన లక్ష్యాన్ని ఏ మేరకు సాధించటం జరిగింది ? పరిశీలింపుము.

2. "Replacement of the Planning Commission by NITI Aayog has changed the approach to development planning in India." Explain.

"ప్రణాళికా సంఘం స్థానంలో ఏర్పాటైన నీతి ఆయోగ్ భారతదేశంలో అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళికా విధాన దృక్పథాన్ని మార్చివేసింది." వివరింపుము.

3. (A) "Human Poverty Index" and capability approach are two ways to understand and measure poverty and well-being of people." Explain in brief.

"మానవ పేదరిక సూచీ మరియు సామర్థ్య విధానం (capability approach) పేదరికాన్ని మరియు ప్రజా సంక్షేమాన్ని కొలవడానికి, అర్థం చేసుకోవడానికి రెండు మార్గాలు." క్లుప్తంగా వివరించుము.

OR లేక

(B) "Poverty reduction in different states of India has not been uniform during the post-economic reform period." Examine.

"భారతదేశంలో ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల తదనంతర కాలంలో వివిధ రాష్ట్రాలలో పేదరికం తగ్గింపు ఒకే తీరుగా లేదు." పరిశీలింపుము.

4. (A) What changes have been introduced in money supply measures as per the recommendations of the Working Group on Money Supply, 1998 chaired by Dr. Y.V. Reddy ?

డాక్టర్ వై.వి. రెడ్డి ఛైర్మన్ గా వ్యవహరించిన ద్రవ్య సప్లయ్ పై వర్కింగ్ గ్రూప్, 1998 చేసిన సిఫారసుల మూలంగా ద్రవ్య సప్లయ్ కొలమానాలలో ఏ విధమైన మార్పులు ప్రవేశపెట్టబడ్డాయి జరిగింది ?

OR / లేక

- (B) Analyse briefly how Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) in India emerged as an effective monetary policy instrument to control market fluctuations in the short run.

స్వల్ప కాలంలో మార్కెట్ హెచ్చు తగ్గులను నియంత్రించటానికి భారతదేశంలో ద్రవ్యత్వత సర్దుబాటు సౌకర్యం (Liquidity Adjustment Facility - LAF) ఏ విధంగా ఒక సమర్థవంతమైన ద్రవ్య విధాన సాధనంగా ఆవిర్భవించిందో సంక్షిప్తంగా విశ్లేషణ చేయుము.

5. (A) Evaluate the innovativeness of the Fifteenth Finance Commission on Centre-State relations regarding the sharing of tax revenues.

పన్ను రాబడి పంపకాలకు సంబంధించి కేంద్ర-రాష్ట్ర సంబంధాల విషయంలో 15వ ఆర్థిక సంఘం యొక్క వినియోగనత్వాన్ని (innovativeness) మూల్యాంకనం చేయుము.

OR / లేక

- (B) "Rising fiscal deficit during the 21<sup>st</sup> century has been, by and large, responsible for the surge in public debt for the Centre-States in India." Examine.

"21 వ శతాబ్దంలో భారతదేశంలో కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్రాల ప్రభుత్వ ఋణం పెరగటానికి, మొత్తం మీద పెరుగుతున్న ద్రవ్య లోటు కారణమవుతుంది." పరిశీలించుము.

SECTION II  
విభాగం II

6. "The demographic structure and transition of Telangana deviated from the demographic structure and transition of India during 1961-2011" (as per census data). Examine with reference to sex ratio, rural-urban population, literacy and decadal growth rate of population.

"1961-2011 మధ్య భారతదేశపు జనాభా నిర్మితి మరియు పరివర్తనతో పోల్చినప్పుడు తెలంగాణ జనాభా నిర్మితి మరియు పరివర్తన వేరుగా ఉంది (జనాభా లెక్కల ప్రకారం)." లింగ నిష్పత్తి, గ్రామీణ-పట్టణ జనాభా, అక్షరాస్యత మరియు జనాభా దశాబ్ది వృద్ధి రేటు దృష్ట్యా పరిశీలించుము.

7. "The land reforms in Telangana were aimed at redistributing the land from large farmers to agricultural labourers and landless poor." Critically evaluate.

"పెద్ద వ్యవసాయదారుల నుండి వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు మరియు భూమిలేని పేదలకు భూమిని పునఃపంపిణీ చేయడం తెలంగాణలో భూసంస్కరణలు లక్ష్యంగా పెట్టుకున్నాయి." విమర్శనాత్మకంగా మూల్యాంకనం చేయుము.

8. (A) "Structural changes are reflected in trends of sectoral shares in gross state value added (GSVA)." Examine this in the context of trends in GSVA of Telangana since 2014.

"స్థూల రాష్ట్ర విలువ మదింపులో (GSVA) రంగాల వాటా ధోరణులలో నిర్మాణాత్మక మార్పులు ప్రతిబింబిస్తాయి." 2014 నుండి తెలంగాణ స్థూల రాష్ట్ర విలువ మదింపులో చోటు చేసుకున్న ధోరణుల దృష్ట్యా దీనిని పరిశీలింపుము.

OR / లేక

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(B) "Telangana region in united Andhra Pradesh was not given due importance in allocation of funds by the successive governments during (1956-2014)." Critically analyse.

"1956-2014 మధ్య అధికారంలో ఉన్న ప్రభుత్వాలు ఉమ్మడి ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతానికి నిధుల కేటాయింపులో తగినంత ప్రాధాన్యత ఇవ్వలేదు." విమర్శనాత్మకంగా విశ్లేషించుము.

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(A) "Irrigation plays a crucial role in Telangana's agricultural growth and food security." Justify this in the context of sustained initiatives of the state government.

"తెలంగాణ వ్యవసాయ వృద్ధి మరియు ఆహార భద్రత విషయంలో నీటి పారుదల కీలకమైన పాత్రను పోషిస్తుంది." రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం నిరంతరంగా చేపడుతున్న కార్యక్రమాల దృష్ట్యా దీనిని సమర్థింపుము.

OR / లేక

(B) "Timely and adequate availability of institutional agricultural credit to a large extent determines the production and productivity of crops." Comment.

"సకాలంలో మరియు తగినంత సంస్థాగత వ్యవసాయ పరపతి లభ్యత చాలా ఎక్కువ మేరకు పంటల ఉత్పత్తిని మరియు ఉత్పాదకతను నిర్ణయిస్తాయి." వ్యాఖ్యానించుము.

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10. (A) "Industrial policy, in general, determines the pace and pattern of industrialisation of a country/state." Comment on this, keeping in view the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS).

"సాధారణంగా, పారిశ్రామిక విధానం దేశం/రాష్ట్రం యొక్క పారిశ్రామికీకరణ వేగాన్ని, తీరును నిర్ణయిస్తుంది." తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర పారిశ్రామిక ప్రాజెక్టు ఆమోదం మరియు స్వీయ ధృవీకరణ వ్యవస్థను (TS-iPASS) దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని దీనిపై వ్యాఖ్యానించుము.

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OR / లేక

(B) "Service sector as a whole and its sub-sectors have been contributing significantly to the overall performance of Telangana state since 2014." Analyse.

"సేవా రంగం మొత్తంగా మరియు దాని ఉప రంగాలు 2014 నుండి తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర మొత్తం పనితీరుకు గణనీయంగా దోహదం చేస్తున్నాయి." విశ్లేషించుము.

SECTION III  
విభాగం III

11. Critically assess the challenges in aligning economic development with environmental sustainability in India in the present era.

ప్రస్తుత కాలంలో భారతదేశంలో పర్యావరణ సుస్థిరత్వంతో కూడిన ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధిని సాధించడంలో ఎదురయ్యే సవాళ్ళను గురించి విమర్శనాత్మకంగా విశదీకరించుము.

12. How far have the measures taken by the government succeeded in successful management of solid waste in India ? Explain.

భారతదేశంలో ఘన వ్యర్థాల నిర్వహణలో విజయవంతమవడానికి ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకున్న చర్యలు ఎంతమేరకు సఫలీకృతమయ్యాయి ? వివరించుము.

13. (A) Examine the environmental implications of replacement of conventional fossil fuel-based power by green power.

సాంప్రదాయ శిలాజ ఇంధన ఆధారిత శక్తికి బదులుగా హరిత ఇంధనం (గ్రీన్ పవర్) ను ఉపయోగించడం వల్ల వచ్చే పర్యావరణ ఫలితాలను పరిశీలించుము.

OR/ లేక

(B) Assess the effectiveness of policies in India for land resources management.

భారతదేశంలో భూవనరుల నిర్వహణ విధానాలు ఏ మేరకు ఆశించిన ఫలితాలను ఇచ్చాయో సమీక్షించుము.

14. (A) Evaluate the effectiveness of current biodiversity conservation strategies implemented in India in conserving endangered species.

అంతరించిపోతున్న జాతులను పరిరక్షించటంలో ప్రస్తుతం భారతదేశంలో అమలులో ఉన్న జీవవైవిధ్య పరిరక్షణ వ్యూహాల ప్రభావాన్ని మూల్యాంకనం చేయుము.

OR / లేక

(B) "Proper functioning of various components of eco-system is the basis for maintaining pollution-free environment." Discuss.

"ఆవరణ వ్యవస్థ (eco-system) లోని వివిధ భాగాల సరైన పనితీరు కాలుష్య రహిత పర్యావరణాన్ని కలిగి ఉండటానికి ఆధారం." చర్చించుము.

15. (A) Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the Paris Agreement on climate change. How effective is Paris Agreement in addressing global warming ?

వాతావరణ మార్పుకు సంబంధించిన పారిస్ ఒప్పందపు బలాలను, బలహీనతలను విశ్లేషించుము. భూతాపం (గ్లోబల్ వార్మింగ్) సమస్యను పరిష్కరించటంలో ఈ ఒప్పందం ఎంత ప్రభావవంతంగా ఉంది ?

OR / లేక

(B) "Kyoto Protocol played a crucial role in forcing participating countries to initiate measures to control greenhouse gases and protect the environment." Examine.

"క్యోటో ప్రోటోకాల్ లో పాల్గొన్న దేశాలు పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణ కొరకు హరిత గృహ వాయువులను (గ్రీన్ హౌస్ గ్యాసెస్) నియంత్రించే చర్యలు చేపట్టే విధంగా చూడటంలో క్యోటో ప్రోటోకాల్ కీలక పాత్ర పోషించింది." పరిశీలన చేయుము.



# TGPSC - Group-1 Mains – 2024

## PAPER-4

### Question Reflected from Our Test Series

1. How far has India achieved the policy target of doubling the farmers' income by 2022? Examine.
2. "Replacement of the Planning Commission by NITI Aayog has changed the approach to development planning in India." Explain.

RRR: Final GT Paper 4 5-B Question (direct)

- B. "Discuss the significance of NITI Aayog in shaping India's development policy, highlighting its differences from the Planning Commission."

"భారత అభివృద్ధి విధానాన్ని రూపొందించడంలో నీతి ఆయోగ్ యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను చర్చించండి, ప్రణాళికా సంఘం నుండి దాని వ్యత్యాసాలను హైలైట్ చేయండి."

#### NITI Aayog

- **Established:** January 1, 2015, replacing Planning Commission.
  - **Composition:**
    - **Chairperson:** Prime Minister.
    - **Governing Council:** CMs, Lt. Governors.
    - Vice Chairperson, Full-time members, Part-time members, CEO.
  - **Key Initiatives:**
    - **Aspirational District Programme** (2018), **IndiaChain** (blockchain), **India Innovation Index**, **Atal Innovation Mission**.
  - **Significance:** Bottom-up approach, cooperative federalism, expert policy guidance.
- 3 (A) "Human Poverty Index and capability approach are two ways to understand and measure poverty and well-being of people." Explain in brief.

RRR: Day 47 4th question, Final GT paper 4 2nd question

4. How has India's approach to measuring poverty evolved over the years, and what are the implications of different poverty thresholds set by the government and global institutions?  
 పేదరికాన్ని కొలవడానికి భారతదేశం యొక్క విధానం సంవత్సరాలుగా ఎలా అభివృద్ధి చెందింది మరియు ప్రభుత్వం మరియు ప్రపంచ సంస్థలచే సెట్ చేయబడిన వివిధ పేదరిక పరిమితుల యొక్క చిక్కులు ఏమిటి?

**Measures of Poverty**

- **Head Count Ratio:** Proportion of the population below the poverty line.
- **Poverty Gap Index (PGI):** Average income shortfall of the poor from the poverty line as a percentage.
- **Squared Poverty Gap Index:** Squares poverty gaps to highlight severity and inequality.
- **Sen Index:** Combines head count ratio, poverty gap, and income inequality (Gini coefficient).
- **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** Measures poverty across education, health, and living standards (MPI = H x A, where H is % of poor, A is average poverty intensity).

- 3 (B) "Poverty reduction in different states of India has not been uniform during the post-economic reform period." Examine.

**RRR: Day 33 11th question**

11. List and analyse the major poverty alleviation programs implemented in India since Independence, highlighting their objectives, implementation strategies, and overall impact on reducing poverty.

స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చినప్పటి నుండి భారతదేశంలో అమలు చేయబడిన ప్రధాన పేదరిక నిర్మూలన కార్యక్రమాలను జాబితా చేయండి మరియు విశ్లేషించండి, వాటి లక్ష్యాలు, అమలు వ్యూహాలు మరియు పేదరికాన్ని తగ్గించడంలో మొత్తం ప్రభావాన్ని హైలైట్ చేయండి.

- 4 (A) What changes have been introduced in money supply measures as per the recommendations of the Working Group on Money Supply, 1998 chaired by Dr. Y.V. Reddy?

<p><b>Money Supply in India</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Money Supply:</b> Total money available in an economy at a specific time.</li> <li>• <b>Importance:</b> Indicator of economic activity and inflationary pressures.</li> <li>• <b>Regulator:</b> Reserve Bank of India (RBI).</li> </ul> <p><b>Components of Money Supply:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>M1 (Narrow Money):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Components:</b> Currency notes and coins with the public, demand deposits (savings and current accounts) with banks, and banks' other deposits with RBI.</li> <li>• <b>Liquidity:</b> Most liquid form, readily usable for transactions.</li> <li>• <b>Significance:</b> Represents transactional money, easily accessible for public use.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <b>M2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Components:</b> M1 + savings deposits of post office banks.</li> <li>• <b>Liquidity:</b> Less liquid than M1 but can still be withdrawn on demand.</li> <li>• <b>Significance:</b> Represents money for both transactions and savings.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Measurement and Control of Money Supply:</b></p> <p><b>Measurement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collected from banks, post offices, currency chests, etc.</li> <li>• Published on the RBI website weekly or fortnightly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Control Tools:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Repo Rate &amp; Reverse Repo Rate:</b> Influence the cost of borrowing and lending.</li> <li>• <b>Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):</b> Regulates the amount of funds banks must hold with RBI.</li> <li>• <b>Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR):</b> Determines the percentage of deposits banks must maintain in liquid assets.</li> <li>• <b>Open Market Operations (OMO):</b> RBI buys/sells government securities to regulate liquidity.</li> <li>• <b>Market Stabilization Scheme (MSS):</b> Manages excess liquidity by issuing government bonds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Types of Money Market Instruments in India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Treasury Bills (T-Bills):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Issued by:</b> RBI on behalf of the central government.</li> <li>• <b>Purpose:</b> Financing fiscal deficit.</li> <li>• <b>Features:</b> Issued at a discount, zero default risk, highly liquid, used in Open Market Operations (OMO).</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <b>Commercial Paper (CP):</b></li> </ol>
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- 4 (B) Analyse briefly how Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) in India emerged as an effective monetary policy instrument to control market fluctuations in the short run.

- **Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF):** Repo and reverse repo operations to manage day-to-day liquidity.
  - **Repo Rate:** Rate at which RBI lends to SCBs; higher repo rate reduces borrowing, lowers money supply.
  - **Reverse Repo Rate:** Rate at which RBI borrows from banks; higher rate reduces banks' lending capacity.

- 5 (A) Evaluate the innovativeness of the Fifteenth Finance Commission on Centre-State relations regarding the sharing of tax revenues.

- 5 (B) "Rising fiscal deficit during the 21st century has been, by and large, responsible for the surge in public debt for the Centre-States in India." Examine.
6. "The demographic structure and transition of Telangana deviated from the demographic structure and transition of India during 1961–2011" (as per census data). Examine with reference to sex ratio, rural-urban population, literacy, and decadal growth rate of population.

**RRR: Day 16 4th question**

4. Explain the key demographic features of Telangana.

తెలంగాణ యొక్క ముఖ్య జనాభా లక్షణాలను వివరించండి.

**Demography (Telangana)**

**Demography:** Statistical study of human populations, focusing on size, composition, distribution, and changes over time. Crucial for developing targeted policies and programs.

**Total Population:**

- **2011 Census:** 35 million (2.89% of India's population).
- **Projections:**
  - **2021:** 37.7 million (2.77% of India's population).
  - **2031:** 39.2 million (2.66% of India's population).
- **Trend:** Decrease in Telangana's share of the national population by 0.23 percentage points from 2011 to 2031.

**Gender-wise Population (2011):**

- **Females:** 17.4 million (49.7%).
- **Males:** 17.6 million (50.3%).
- **Sex Ratio:** 988 females per 1000 males.
  - **Lowest:** Rangareddy (950).
  - **Highest:** Nirmal (1046).
  - **Median:** 996 (Suryapet, Mahabubabad, Hanumakonda).

**Urban and Rural Population:**

- **Urban:** 13.6 million (38.9%).
- **Rural:** 21.4 million (61.1%).
- **Most Urbanized Districts:** Hyderabad (100%), Medchal Malkajgiri (91.5%).
- **Most Rural Districts:** Multhi (96.1%), Naravannet (92.6%).

7. "The land reforms in Telangana were aimed at redistributing the land from large farmers to agricultural labourers and landless poor." Critically evaluate.

**RRR: Day 69 2nd question**

**Theme 1: Land reforms: I generation (1947-1970) and II generation land reforms (1970 onwards)- Abolition of Intermediaries: Zamindari, Jagirdari and Inamdari -Tenancy Reforms: Land ceiling ; Land alienation in Scheduled areas ; Impact of land reforms**

<p><b>Land Reforms in India - Telangana &amp; Hyderabad Context</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Address inequalities in land ownership, redistribute land to tillers, enhance agricultural productivity, promote equitable development.</li> <li>• <b>Focus:</b> Redistribution from intermediaries (zamindars, jagirdars) to actual tillers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Concept &amp; Importance of Land Reforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Goals:</b> Redistribute land, remove intermediaries, provide secure tenure, set ceilings on holdings, protect tribal lands.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives of Land Reforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Redistribution of Land:</b> Transfer from intermediaries to landless.</li> <li>• <b>Agricultural Productivity:</b> Secure ownership boosts investment.</li> <li>• <b>Empowerment:</b> Provide means of livelihood for landless.</li> </ul> <p><b>Classification of Land Reforms</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Abolition of Intermediaries:</b> Remove zamindars, mahalwars.</li> <li>2. <b>Tenancy Reforms:</b> Secure tenants' rights, regulate rent.</li> <li>3. <b>Ceiling on Land Holdings:</b> Limit large holdings, redistribute surplus land.</li> <li>4. <b>Consolidation of Land Holdings:</b> Merge small fragmented plots.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Post-Independence Land Reforms in Telangana (1948-1973)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Key Acts:</b> Abolition of Jagirdar system, tenancy reforms, inamdari abolition, land ceiling acts.</li> <li>• <b>Hyderabad Jagirdar Abolition Act (1949):</b> Ended jagirdar system, transferred land to government.</li> <li>• <b>Hyderabad Tenancy &amp; Agricultural Lands Act (1950):</b> Protected tenant rights, stopped evictions.</li> <li>• <b>Inamdari Abolition Act (1955):</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Ceiling on Land Holdings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ceiling Act (1973):</b> Reduced ceiling limits, redistributed land, addressed inequities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Distribution of Waste &amp; Assigned Lands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Waste Lands:</b> Distributed to poor farmers under schemes like Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP).</li> <li>• <b>Assigned Lands Act (1977):</b> Prohibited transfers, protected beneficiaries' rights.</li> </ul> <p><b>Land Purchase Program (2004-2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Empower poor families to buy cultivable land.</li> </ul>
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8 (A) "Structural changes are reflected in trends of sectoral shares in gross state value added (GSVA)." Examine this in the context of trends in GSVA of Telangana since 2014.

RRR: Day 72 11th question

11. Discuss the trends in the agriculture and allied sectors in Telangana with a focus on their contribution to the state's Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

రాష్ట్ర స్థూల రాష్ట్ర విలువ జోడింపు (GSVA)కు వారి సహకారంపై దృష్టి సారించి తెలంగాణలో వ్యవసాయం మరియు అనుబంధ రంగాల పోకడలను చర్చించండి..

8 (B) "Telangana region in united Andhra Pradesh was not given due importance in allocation of funds by the successive governments during 1956–2014." Critically analyse.

4. Sectoral Contribution:

- **Industrial Sector GSVA Contribution:**  
18% of Telangana's GSVA in 2023-24 (AE).
- **Growth in GSVA:** Increased by 10.1%, from Rs. 2,25,663 crore (2022-23) to Rs. 2,48,505 crore (2023-24).

4. 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.

Theme 1: Agriculture and Allied sectors: Trends in share of crop and allied sectors in GSDP

Growth in Agriculture GSVA	Macro Trends in Agriculture	Sector Contributions to Agriculture Growth (2022-23 to 2023-24)	Agriculture and Allied Activities Contribution to GSVA between 2022-23 and 2023-24 at Current Prices:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2022-23 to 2023-24: GSVA increased by 4%, from Rs. 2,03,247 crore (FRE) to Rs. 2,11,422 crore (AE).</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribution to GSVA           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023-24 (AE): Contribution decreased from 17.0% (2022-23) to 15.8%.</li> <li>• Crops Sector: Declined from 8.5% (2022-23) to 7.5% in 2023-24.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Factors Contributing to Crop Sector Decline           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed Monsoon: 17 days late, affecting sowing cycles.</li> <li>• Rainfall Variability: Deficiencies in August &amp; October 2023 impacted dry crops (e.g., Redgram, Maize).</li> <li>• Dry Spells: Low groundwater and Krishna basin levels aggravated challenges.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crops Sector           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution declined sharply from 7.89% to -0.39%, driven by weather-related factors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Livestock Sector           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution increased from 2.35% to 3.99%, indicating growth and improved practices.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Forestry and Logging           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slight improvement</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2022-23 (FRE):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Crops: 49.8%</li> <li>○ Livestock: 44.7%</li> <li>○ Forestry and Logging: 2.2%</li> <li>○ Fishing and Aquaculture: 3.3%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2023-24 (AE):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Crops: 47.5%</li> <li>○ Livestock: 46.8%</li> <li>○ Forestry and Logging: 2.2%</li> <li>○ Fishing and Aquaculture: 3.5%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Decline in Crop Sector GSVA</b></li> <li>• 0.8% decline from Rs. 1,01,279 crore in 2022-23 to Rs. 1,00,481 crore in 2023-24 due to delayed monsoon.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sub-Sectoral Growth Rate Contribution to Overall Sector Growth (at Current Prices) Between 2022-23 and 2023-24:</b></li> <li>• Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2022-23 (FRE): 9.74%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Decrease in Average Landholding Size</b></li> <li>• 2015-16 to 2021-22: Landholding size reduced from 1.00 hectare to 0.89 hectares, indicating fragmentation.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Crop Patterns &amp; Agricultural Production</b></li> <li>• Vaanakalam season (2022-23):</li> </ul>			

9 (A) "Irrigation plays a crucial role in Telangana's agricultural growth and food security." Justify this in the context of sustained initiatives of the state government.

Irrigation in Telangana

Key Focus Areas:

- **Target:** Irrigation for 127.59 lakh acres
- **Objectives:** Drought mitigation, infrastructure maintenance, improved water use efficiency, flood control

<p><b>Rationalising and Repurposing Farm Support in Telangana</b></p> <p><b>Key Initiatives and Proposals:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Landholding Linked Direct Farm Income Support:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Current Approach:</b> Rythu Bharosa provides investment support to all lands without restrictions.</li> <li>• <b>Challenges:</b> Need for accurate land ownership information and proper use of financial support for agricultural inputs.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Payment for Ecosystem Services:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Concept:</b> Agriculture generates both positive (nutrient cycling, water recharge) and negative (soil chemicalization) ecosystem services.</li> <li>• <b>Proposal:</b> Incentivize sustainable practices to enhance positive ecosystem services.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Price Deficiency Payment (PDP):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Current Initiative:</b> Launched in 2018 under PM-AASHA for oilseed producers.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Crop Loan Waiver Scheme 2024 in Telangana</b></p> <p><b>Key Features:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Eligibility:</b> Loans between Dec 2018-Dec 2023 from Scheduled Banks, Rural Banks, District Cooperative Banks.</li> <li>• <b>Waiver Scope:</b> Loans up to Rs. 2 lakh (principal + interest).</li> <li>• <b>Implementation:</b> IT portal developed by Agriculture Dept &amp; NIC, integrated with IFMIS for DBT.</li> <li>• <b>Grievance Redressal:</b> Mandal-level grievance cells.</li> </ul> <p><b>TG MARKFED (Telangana Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd.)</b></p> <p><b>Functions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nodal Agency for Fertiliser Supply:</b> 8.87 lakh MTs of fertilizers supplied in 2023-24.</li> <li>• <b>Procurement Under MSP:</b> Ensures fair prices for coarse grains, pulses under MSP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Telangana State Seeds Development Corporation</b></p> <p><b>Major Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seed Production and Supply:</b> High-quality seeds for crops like paddy, Bengal gram, groundnut, soybean.</li> </ul>
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9 (B) "Timely and adequate availability of institutional agricultural credit to a large extent determines the production and productivity of crops." Comment.

10 (A) "Industrial policy, in general, determines the pace and pattern of industrialisation of a country/state." Comment on this, keeping in view the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS).

**TG-iPASS (Telangana-Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System)**

- **Objective:** Streamline industrial growth, simplify approvals, and promote Telangana as an investment hub.
- **Key Features:**
  - **Single-Point Clearance:** One-stop access for all required clearances.
  - **Self-Certification:** Entrepreneurs submit self-certifications for quicker processing.
  - **Time-Bound Approvals:** Clearances granted within specified time limits; mega projects receive automatic clearance.
  - **Accountability:** Penalty mechanism for delays in approvals by officials.

10 (B) "Service sector as a whole and its sub-sectors have been contributing significantly to the overall performance of Telangana state since 2014." Analyse.

**RRR: Day 71 2nd question**

2. Services sector in Telangana has emerged as a dominant contributor to the state's economy, driving growth and employment." Discuss.

తెలంగాణలో సేవల రంగం రాష్ట్ర ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థకు, వృద్ధికి మరియు ఉపాధికి దోహదపడే ప్రధాన కారకంగా ఉద్భవించింది." చర్చించండి..

11. **Critically assess the challenges in aligning economic development with environmental sustainability in India in the present era.**

**RRR: Day 36 3rd question indirect one**

12. **How far have the measures taken by the government succeeded in successful management of solid waste in India? Explain.**

**RRR: Day 51 5th question**

5. **"Discuss the key provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, in improving waste management practices in India."**

"భారతదేశంలో వ్యర్థ పదార్థాల నిర్వహణ పద్ధతులను మెరుగుపరచడంలో సాలిడ్ వేస్ట్ మేనేజ్మెంట్ రూల్స్, 2016 యొక్క ముఖ్య నిబంధనలను చర్చించండి."

**THEME 10: Solid waste management, types of solid waste, factors affecting solid waste generation, impact of solid waste, recycling and reuse.**

Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM), 2016	Miscellaneous
<p><b>Definition:</b> Involves control of waste - its inception through disposal, covering collection, transport, treatment, and disposal.</p> <p><b>Waste Types:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and demolition waste.</li> <li>Plastic waste (e.g., bottles, polythene bags).</li> <li>Biomedical waste (e.g., anatomical waste, medical equipment).</li> <li>Hazardous waste.</li> <li>E-waste (e.g., electronics like mobile phones, chargers).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Features of SWM Rules, 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Waste Segregation:</b> Mandatory segregation - biodegradable, dry waste, and domestic hazardous waste.</li> <li><b>Sanitary Waste Disposal:</b> Producers - provide bags/wrappers for sanitary products - diapers and pads.</li> <li><b>Collect Back System:</b> Manufacturers - systems to collect back non-biodegradable packaging waste.</li> <li><b>User Fees and Spot Fines:</b> Introduced for waste collection, processing, and disposal; local bodies - impose fines - non-compliance.</li> <li><b>Waste Processing:</b> Biodegradable waste - treated on-premises - composting or bio-methanation.</li> <li><b>Promoting Compost:</b> co-commercialization - chemical fertilizers - city compost.</li> <li><b>Waste to Energy:</b> Industrial units must use at least 5% RDF from solid waste - 6 months of rule notification.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Involvement of Informal Sector:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of waste pickers &amp; dealers into the formal system is encouraged.</li> </ul> <p><b>Citizen Responsibility:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits dumping or burning waste in public spaces; emphasizes collaboration in Swachh Bharat initiatives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Developers' Obligations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEZs, industrial estates, and parks must allocate 5% of the area for waste recovery and recycling facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Limitations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on centralized treatment like waste-to-energy rather than decentralized management.</li> <li>Insufficient support for the informal</li> </ul>

- 13 (A) **Examine the environmental implications of replacement of conventional fossil fuel-based power by green power.**

**RRR: Day 57 1st question, Day 19 5th question**

1. **"The transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy is not just a necessity for environmental sustainability but a strategic move for global economic stability and public health. Discuss."**

"శిలాజ ఇంధనాల నుండి పునరుత్పాదక శక్తికి మారడం అనేది పర్యావరణ సుస్థిరతకు ఒక అవసరం మాత్రమే కాదు, ప్రపంచ ఆర్థిక స్థిరత్వం మరియు ప్రజారోగ్యానికి ఒక వ్యూహాత్మక చర్య. చర్చించండి."

5. **India is committed to reducing the country's dependence on fossil fuels and transitioning towards a greener future. Elucidate.**

భారతదేశం శిలాజ ఇంధనాలపై దేశం ఆధారపడటాన్ని తగ్గించి, పచ్చని భవిష్యత్తు వైపు పరివర్తన చెందేందుకు కట్టుబడి ఉంది. వివరించండి.

- 13 (B) **Assess the effectiveness of policies in India for land resources management.**

**RRR: Day 49 4th question**

4. **How do land resources, population pressure, and management strategies interact to impact land use, and what steps are needed to ensure sustainability?**

భూ వనరులు, జనాభా ఒత్తిడి మరియు నిర్వహణ వ్యూహాలు భూ వినియోగాన్ని ప్రభావితం చేయడానికి ఎలా సంకర్షణ చెందుతాయి మరియు స్థిరత్వాన్ని నిర్ధారించడానికి ఏ చర్యలు అవసరం?

THEME 3: Land Resources: Competing uses of Land- Food, Feed, Fuel, and Fibre			
Land-Use Categories (Land Revenue Records)	Land use Changes in India	Land degradation	Measures for Prevention of Land Degradation and Desertification
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Forests:</b> Area demarcated - government - forest growth.</li> <li><b>Land Put to Non-Agricultural Uses:</b> Includes-settlements (rural/urban), infrastructure (roads, canals), industries.</li> <li><b>Barren and Wastelands:</b> Land - cannot be cultivated with available technology (e.g., deserts, barren hills).</li> <li><b>Area Under Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands:</b> Ownership: Mostly village panchayats or government; small portion privately owned.</li> <li><b>Common Property Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes village panchayat-owned land.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Area Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves (Not Included in Net Sown Area):</b> Includes: Orchards, fruit trees; largely privately owned.</li> <li><b>Cultivable Waste-Land:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land left fallow -&gt; &gt; 5 years.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<b>Key Economic Changes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Growth - increases demand for land.</li> <li>Secondary and tertiary sectors grow faster than agriculture, common - developing countries.</li> <li>Continued high demand - agricultural land - despite sector's declining GDP share.</li> <li>Significant land-use</li> </ul>	<b>Types of Land Degradation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Physical Degradation:</b> Erosion, soil organic carbon loss, compaction, waterlogging.</li> <li><b>Chemical Degradation:</b> Leaching, salinization, fertility depletion, acidification, nutrient imbalances.</li> <li><b>Biological Degradation:</b> Loss of vegetation, rangeland degradation, loss of biodiversity, reduction in soil organic matter.</li> <li><b>Causes of Land Degradation and Desertification in India</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overgrazing, Deforestation, Poor Forest Management</li> <li>Urban Growth, Industrialization, Mining</li> <li>Natural Causes: Earthquakes, tsunamic droughts, avalanches</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Integrated Land and Water Management:</b> Protect soils - erosion, salinization, and degradation.</li> <li><b>Vegetative Cover Protection-</b> tool - preventing wind &amp; water erosion.</li> <li><b>Integrated Land Use -</b> Combine grazing &amp; farming - enhance nutrient cycling.</li> <li><b>Traditional and Local Practices:</b></li> <li><b>Empowering Local Communities:</b> Build capacity -manage dryland resources &amp; prevent desertification.</li> <li><b>Alternative Livelihoods:</b> Promote non-traditional land use - degraded resources</li> </ul>

**14 (A) Evaluate the effectiveness of current biodiversity conservation strategies implemented in India in conserving endangered species.**

**RRR: Day 50 4th question**

**4. Why is Conserving Biodiversity Essential for Sustaining Ecosystem Services and Fulfilling Ethical Obligations?**

పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ సేవలను కొనసాగించడానికి మరియు నైతిక బాధ్యతలను నెరవేర్చడానికి జీవవైవిధ్యాన్ని పరిరక్షించడం ఎందుకు అవసరం?

**Biodiversity Conservation**

- Ex-Situ Conservation:** Conserving species outside natural habitats (e.g., zoos, botanical gardens, seed banks).
- In-Situ Conservation:** Protecting species in their natural habitats (e.g., national parks, sanctuaries).
- Constraints in Biodiversity Conservation:**
  - Low conservation priority
  - Exploitation for monetary gain
  - Inadequate knowledge
  - Unplanned urbanization &

14 (B) "Proper functioning of various components of eco-system is the basis for maintaining a pollution-free environment." Discuss.

RRR: Final GT Paper 4 14 A question

14) A. "Examine the key components of an ecosystem and discuss the significance of biotic and abiotic factors in maintaining ecological balance."

"పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ యొక్క ముఖ్య భాగాలను పరిశీలించండి మరియు పర్యావరణ సమతుల్యతను కాపాడుకోవడంలో బయోటిక్ మరియు అబయోటిక్ కారకాల యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను చర్చించండి."

Components of Ecosystem	
<p><b>Abiotic Components:</b></p> <p><b>Definition:</b> Inorganic and non-living parts of the environment (soil, water, air, light, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Factors:</b> Include chemicals (oxygen, nitrogen) and physical processes (volcanoes, earthquakes, floods, climates).</li> <li><b>Key Elements:</b></li> <li><b>Energy:</b> Solar energy drives life; plants use it directly, animals indirectly.</li> <li><b>Rainfall:</b> Essential for biochemical reactions and temperature regulation.</li> <li><b>Temperature:</b> Influences organism survival; tolerable within certain ranges.</li> <li><b>Atmosphere:</b> Creates conditions for a healthy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Biotic Components:</b></p> <p><b>Definition:</b> Living organisms (plants, animals, microbes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Categories:</li> <li><b>Primary Producers (Autotrophs):</b> Green plants, certain bacteria, and algae; synthesize food via photosynthesis.</li> <li><b>Consumers (Heterotrophs/Phagotrophs):</b> Depend on organic food from plants/animals.</li> <li><b>Macro Consumers:</b></li> <li><b>Herbivores:</b> Primary consumers feeding on plants (e.g., cow).</li> <li><b>Secondary Consumers:</b> Feed on primary consumers (e.g., wolves).</li> <li><b>Tertiary Consumers:</b> Feed on</li> </ul>

15. (A) Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the Paris Agreement on climate change. How effective is Paris Agreement in addressing global warming?

15. (B) "Kyoto Protocol played a crucial role in forcing participating countries to initiate measures to control greenhouse gases and protect the environment." Examine.