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SECOND YEAR



Economics



Basic Learning Material

For The Academic Year : 2021-2022



**Telangana State
Board of Intermediate Education**

ECONOMICS

Second year

Basic Learning Material

(Academic Year 2021-22)

Coordinating Committee

Sri Syed Omer Jaleel, IAS
Commissioner, Intermediate Education &
Secretary, Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education
Hyderabad

Dr. Md. Abdul Khaliq
Controller of Examinations
Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education

Educational Research and Training Wing

Ramana Rao Vudithyala
Reader

Mahendar Kumar Taduri
Assistant Professor

Vasundhara Devi Kanjarla
Assistant Professor

Prepared By Subject Experts Committee

Smt.T.Sudha Rani, M.A.,M.Ed.,M.Phil.

Principal, Government Junior College, Amrabad
Amrabad. Nagarkarnool district.

Dr.G.Srinivas, M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.

Junior Lecturer in Economics, GLR New Model Junior College
Uppal, Medchal district.

Sri.J.Balaiah, M.A(Eco).,M.Phil.,M.A(Eng),.B.Ed.,A.P.SET

Junior Lecturer in Economics, Government Junior College, Medchal,
Medchal –Malkajgiri district.

Dr.S.Karimulla, M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.

Junior Lecturer in Economics, Government Junior College
Sitaphalmandi, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.

PREFACE

The ongoing Global Pandemic Covid-19 that has engulfed the entire world has changed every sphere of our life. Education, of course is not an exception. In the absence of Physical Classroom Teaching, Department of Intermediate Education Telangana has successfully engaged the students and imparted education through TV lessons. In the backdrop of the unprecedented situation due to the pandemic TSBIE has reduced the burden of curriculum load by considering only 70% syllabus for class room instruction as well as for the forthcoming Intermediate Examinations. It has also increased the choice of questions in the examination pattern for the convenience of the students.

To cope up with exam fear and stress and to prepare the students for annual exams in such a short span of time, TSBIE has prepared “Basic Learning Material” that serves as a primer for the students to face the examinations confidently. It must be noted here that, the Learning Material is not comprehensive and can never substitute the Textbook. At most it gives guidance as to how the students should include the essential steps in their answers and build upon them. I wish you to utilize the Basic Learning Material after you have thoroughly gone through the Text Book so that it may enable you to reinforce the concepts that you have learnt from the Textbook and Teachers. I appreciate ERTW Team, Subject Experts, who have involved day in and out to come out with the Basic Learning Material in such a short span of time.

I would appreciate the feedback from all the stake holders for enriching the learning material and making it cent percent error free in all aspects.

The material can also be accessed through our website **www.tsbie.cgg.gov.in**.

Commissioner & Secretary
Intermediate Education, Telangana.

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Unit-1

Economic growth and Economic Development

Section-A(10 Marks)

1. Analyze critically the characteristics of developing economies with special reference to India?

Developing economies are also called as agricultural countries. According to the UNO, In the developing economies per capita real income is very low when compared to the per capita real income of USA and UK. The major characteristics of developing economy in general and the Indian economy are as follows.

1. Low Per Capita Income: In all the developing countries the per-capita real income is very low, According to Cairn Cross, " the underdeveloped countries are the slums of world economy". In India, 29.5% of total population in 2011-12 were living below the poverty line due to low incomes and low level of living.

2. Predominance of Agriculture: In developing countries two thirds of people live in rural areas and their main occupation is agriculture and it is mostly unproductive. Rainfall is the main source of irrigation. low irrigation facilities, using primitive techniques of cultivation methods leads to low productivity.

3. Capital Deficiency: Another characteristic of developing economies is poor capital. The low level of income results low level of savings which leads to low capital formation. In 2017-18 Gross domestic savings rate 30.1% gross domestic investment rate 32.3% at current prices.

4. Technological backwardness: Illiteracy and absence of skilled labour force are the major hurdles, it is because of low technology and lack of capital. In India, low productivity and social backwardness are the results of technological backwardness. Government expenditure incurred on research and development is low.

5. Inadequate infrastructure facilities: It includes banking, education, public health, water, drainage, irrigation, Power, transport, communication etc these facilities are essential for agriculture and industrial development. All these facilities are inadequate.

6. Demographic Features: High population growth rate, high birth rate, low death rate, low life expectancy, high density of population and high infant mortality rate etc.. are the features of developing countries. In India as per 2011 census population is rising at a rate of 1.64% per annum that leads to additional pressure on resources. India is gifted with demographic dividend.

7. High Rate of Illiteracy: Most of the developing countries suffer from mass illiteracy. A minimum level of education is necessary to acquire skills. Besides physical capital education will also form a part of capital. As per 2011 census, literacy rate of India is 74% and male literacy rate is more than (82.14%) female literacy rate (65.5%).

8. Dualistic economy: Economic Dualism is also characterized developing countries of the world. There is an existence of an advanced industrial system and an indigenous backward agricultural system. The industrial sector produces durable consumer goods with modern techniques. The rural sector using traditional techniques is producing agricultural goods. There is also financial consisting of the organized money market and unorganized money market.

9. Underdeveloped Natural Resources: The natural resources in underdeveloped countries are either unutilized or underutilized or over utilized. Underdeveloped countries have not been successful due to lack of technical knowledge, non availability of capital and small extent of the market.

10. Lack of Entrepreneurship: It is the another feature of underdeveloped countries which is inhabited by the social system. Small size of the market, lack of capital, lack of infrastructural facilities, technological backwardness, absence of private property, absence of freedom of contract and law and order hamper Enterprise and initiative.

2. Explain the concept of economic growth and development. What are their differences?

The two terms economic growth and economic development are not similar. Generally, Growth refers to the problems of developed countries and development refers to the problems

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of developing countries. Economic growth is an increase in a country's real nation income. Economic development implies growth along with progressive changes in socio-economic structure of a country.

According to Maddison, “The rising of income levels in rich countries is generally called economic growth and in poor countries it is called as economic development.

The distinction between economic growth and economic development are explained below

Economic Growth	Economic Development
It refers to an increase in a countries real out put of goods and services.	It refers growth along with progressive changes in the socio-economic structure of a country.
It is a single dimensional phenomenon.	It is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
It explains about quantitative changes in the country.	It explains quantitative as well as qualitative changes in the country.
Government interference is not necessary.	Without the active role of government, development is not possible.
It is narrow concept concerned with changes in per-capita income only.	It is wide and comprehensive concept not only concerned with an increase income but also with well being of the country.
It is a short-term process.	It is long-term process that span 20to 25 years.
It is related to developed countries of the world.	It is related to developing countries of the world.
Growth is determined for a particular period.	Economic development is a Continuous process
Economic Growth can be measured through an increase in the GDP, per capita income, etc.	Economic Development can be measured through improvement in the life expectancy rate, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, and poverty rates.

Section-B (5 Marks)

1.Explain the economic factors promoting economic development.

Economic development refers to an increase in a real output of goods and services along with institutional changes. It belongs to developing countries. It is a multidimensional long term process. Poverty, unemployment, Low per-capita income etc are the major issues of economic development. There are two types of factors which influence the economic development of a country. They are: (a) Economic factors (b) Non-Economic factors

Economic factors:

1.Natural resources: The important factor affecting the development of a country is the availability of natural resources like fertile soil, water source, minerals...etc. If in a country the availability of natural resources are sufficient, economic development will be faster.

2..Capital Formation: Level of per-capita income and savings in a country determine the level of capital formation. Industrial and agricultural development depends on level of capital formation. The lack of capital is the main reason for economic backwardness.

3.Agriculture Structure: Owner ship of lands, size of land holdings, technology and methods of cultivation plays a key role in agricultural development. In a developing countries the structure of agriculture is not favorable to the farmers.

4.Industrial Structure: The industrial structure demands the relative importance of large, small and cottage industries. Industrial development depends on the resources and the level of technology.

5.Marketable surplus of Agriculture: It refers to the excess of agricultural output that can be sold for profit after a farmer sells their crop to cover the costs of maintaining and operating their farm. The farmer has set expenses, including maintenance on machinery, labor costs, fertilizer and the mortgage payment on their farm land. It is an indicator of progress in agricultural sector.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1.Economic growth: It refers to an increase in a country's real output of goods and services. This concept is related to developed countries of the world and it is a single dimension phenomenon.

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2.Economic Development: It refers changes in social, political, economical technological and overall development along with growth. It relates to developing countries of the world with multi dimensional phenomenon.

3.Inclusive Growth: Its a process of including the excluded marginalized sections. It stresses inclusiveness of the hitherto excluded population in growth process.

4.Natural Resources: These are the gift of the nature. It includes land and fertile soil, forests, minerals and oil resources, climate, ecosystem, water and sea resources etc which affect the development of a country.

5. Vicious circle of poverty: It was explained by economist Ragnar Nurks.K . It is the highest bottleneck of economic development operates both demand and supply side. Demand side low income leads to low demand and investments finally low capital formation. Supply side low savings leads to low production and low employment.

Unit -2

Demography and Human Resource Development

Section-B (5 Marks)

1.What is the relation between economic development and occupational distribution?

Economic development refers to an increase in a real output of goods and services along with institutional changes. It belongs to developing countries. It is a multidimensional long term process.

Occupational distribution of labour refers to percentage of population depended on various sectors of the country. If in a country Percentage of population depended on agricultural sector shifts to industry and later to service sector is considered as an index of economic development. The following table shows the occupational distribution of labour from 1951 to 2010.

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1951	72.1	10.7	17.2
2010	51.1	22.4	26.5

In the table, we can see that the percentage of population depends on agriculture has been reducing from 1951 to 2010. Simultaneously population depends on industry and service is gradually increasing which is a good index of economic development.

2.Explain the National Health policy(NHP)2017.

Good health increases productive capacity of the people. Hence, the government of India is giving much priority to health especially from 5th five year plan onwards. In the year 2017 national health policy was introduced. This health policy aims to achieve highest possible level of health through universal quality health services. Key targets of the National Health 2017 are as follows:

- 1.To increase life expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 years by 2025.
- 2.To reduce IMR to 28 by 2019.
- 3.To increase utilization of public health facilities by 50% current levels by 2025 and government health expenditure.
- 4.Prevention of use of tobacco and provide full immunization.
- 5.To access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2020.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1. Infant Mortality Rate: Ratio of number of deaths per 1000 born children in a year.

2. Population Explosion: Birth rate will be high and death rate decreases very fast. This imbalance leads to population explosion.

3. Literacy rates

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Literates of 7 years and above aged population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

4. National Rural Health Mission: This intends to increase access and use of quality health in rural areas by strengthening health infrastructure. National Rural Health Mission was launched by government of India in a year 2005 to control MMR/IMR, communicable and non communicable diseases.

5. Janani Suraksha Yojana: 100% centrally sponsored scheme with dual objectives of reducing maternal mortality and infant mortality by promoting institutional deliveries. This program was started by government of India in April 2005.

6. Human Poverty Index: This concentrates on deprivation of people in longevity, knowledge and decent living standard.

7. Sex ratio: It is also known as male and female ratio. It indicates the number of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio of India as per 2011 census is 943:1000.

8. Birth Rate: It can be referred as ratio of number of birth per 1000 population in a year.

Unit-3

National Income, Poverty and Unemployment

Section-A (10 Marks)

1. How do you reduce inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth.

In the earlier phase of Indian five year planning, elimination of inequalities in income distribution was one of the important objective of the government. Since Independence Plan documents and policies of the government indicates number of measures to reduce inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth. Some of them are explained below:

1. Land Reforms and Redistribution of Agricultural Land: It is a well-known fact that income inequalities in the rural sector can reduce by distributing the land to the land less farmers. Thus, legislative measures were undertaken to abolish intermediary system (Zamindari, Mahalvari and Ryotvari). Unfortunately legislative measures were not properly implemented. As a result, even now about 40 per cent of the agricultural land belongs to top 5.0 per cent of the rural households.

2. Control over Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices: Control of monopoly tendencies is considered necessary for reducing income inequalities. However, it took longer period to prevent the growth of monopolies. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act was passed as late as 1969. Now with the increasing stress on liberalization in the industrial sector, it is very likely that with more and more mergers and acquisitions, monopoly trends are further strengthened and economic disparities increase.

3. Employment and Wage Policies: Until the Fourth Five Year Plan, the employment objective was not taken seriously. However, since the beginning of the Fourth Plan some special programmes were undertaken such as:

- (i) The Drought Prone Areas Programme,
- (ii). Food for Work Programme
- (iii). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was started in 1978-79
- (iv). The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
- (v) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

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No doubt, these attempts were in the right direction, but the experience at the implementation level was very disappointing. The UPA government at the Centre introduced Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). This is the most ambitious program introduced to reduce poverty.

4. Social Security Measures: Although the country does not have a comprehensive social security system, yet there are some social security provisions which are expected to help the workers in the organized sector. For example,

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation Act -compensation in case of injury resulting in death, disability or disease while on duty.
- (ii) The Maternity Benefit Act for women workers
- (iii) The Employees' Provident Fund Act
- (iv) ESI Act for medical benefits all these measure make a frontal attack on poverty.

5. Minimum Needs Programme: From 1970s, economists has started asking for the implementation of the minimum needs programme in developing countries. They viewed that the benefits of growth do not automatically control poverty.

They further argue that it would be wrong to believe that there is necessarily a conflict between basic needs and growth. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan, the government has been providing free or subsidized services through public agencies to reduce poverty.

6. Programmes for the Upliftment of the Rural Poor: The poverty can be seen mostly in the rural areas. The poor people in the rural areas belong to the families of landless agricultural laborers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to raise income of these categories of rural poor, broadly the following three types of programmes have been undertaken:

- (i) Resource and income development programmes for the rural poor,
- (ii) Special area development programmes,
- (iii) Works programmes for the creation of supplementary employment opportunities

7. Taxation: Looking at the taxation structure and stages of tax, one gets the impression that the Indian tax system is progressive and has been designed to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands.

2.Explain the remedial measures of Poverty and Unemployment in India.

Since Independence, the government has been implementing various programs for poverty and unemployment alleviation. Poverty and unemployment go hand in hand. Indian planners believed in the trickle-down theory which was proved fail. According to this view, poverty alleviation was an automatic process as the economy growth. Further, unemployment was recognized as a serious problem because it has been increasing over the years. This led the government to adopt four broad categories of programs in stages for poverty and unemployment alleviation.

1. Resources and income development programmes for the rural poor
2. Special area development programmes
3. Work programmes for the creation of supplementary employment opportunities and
4. The minimum needs programme

1. Resource and Income Development Programmes: Since 1970, A number of programmes have been in operation in the country and some are introduced recently. They aim at improving the economic conditions of the rural poor and to increase their income. Special programmes in this category such as

- (i). Small Farmers and Development Agency (SPDA),
- (ii). Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency (MFAL),
- (iii). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

2. Special Area Development Programmes: In this category the following programs have been initiated

- (i). Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP),
- (ii). Desert Development Programme (DDP),
- (iii). Hill Development Programme aimed for specific proposes.
- (iv). Forestry, dairy development to raise the incomes of the weaker sections of special area

3. Programmes for Creating Supplementary Employment: The third category include Employment Generation or National Rural Employment Generation Programmes such as

- (i). National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
- (ii). Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
- (iii) Food for Work Programme (FWP),
- (iv).Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)
- (v).MGNREGP (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Programme).

4. Minimum Needs Programmes: The fourth category includes minimum needs programme 20 point programme which aim at improving the consumption levels of the poorer sections in order to rise their productive efficiency. This includes the elementary education, health, water supply, roads, electrification, housing, and nutrition to both rural and urban poor.

Some of the important strategies have been mentioned to indicate how the state countered the severity of existence of poverty in the country. They are:

- (i) Stimulating agricultural growth,
- (ii) Increasing the productivity and job quality of the un-organized sector,
- (iii) Improving the share of wages in the process of growth to achieve poverty reduction,
- (iv) Empowerment of the poor through education and skill formation,
- (v) Empowerment through provision of better health facilities,
- (vi) Empowering the poor through provision of housing.
- vii) Empowerment through skill formation for expanding IT sector, and
- viii) Providing employment through MGNREGP

By and large, from the preceding analysis, it can be said that poverty reduction and employment generation require a pro-poor strategy of growth which implies creation of more and more productive employment opportunities in the sectors which help the poor to raise their level of income.

After 2014, new programmes have been adopted (1)PMJDY (Prime Minister Jandhan Yojana) and (2).PMGAY (Prime Minister Grameen Awas Yojana)

Section-B (5 Marks)

1.Examine the different types of Unemployment.

The following are the different types of unemployment.

1.Structural unemployment: It is associated with structure of the country. Due to the high population the supply of labour is more than the labour demand. This type of unemployment is the long run in nature.

2.Disguised unemployment : Marginal productivity of labour is zero. A person does not contribute anything to the production. It exists in agriculture sector.

3.Seasonal unemployment – It is appears due to the seasonal changes. Laborers do not get work round the year. They get work for a period of 6 months in a year. It exists in agriculture sector.

4.Frictional unemployment : It is temporary unemployment which shows time taken for changing job from one to another

5.Cyclical unemployment: the main cause of cyclical unemployment is the fluctuations in a business or upturn and downturn in the business.

6.Technological unemployment: People lose employment due to the use of modern technology in the production.

2.Examine the causes for poverty in India.

Poverty is a socio economic problem. In India poverty is a serious problem. Poverty can be defined as a section of people of the society is unable to fulfill even their basic needs of life such as food, shelter and clothing. The major causes of poverty in India are as follows:

1.Concentration of economic power: Inequalities in income and wealth and concentration of economic power are the reasons for the poor becoming poorer and the rich becoming richer. In India, after 1990 inequalities in the income and wealth growing very fast.

2.High population: In India growth rate of population is very high because of high birth rates and low death rates. It is highly difficult to provide food, shelter and clothing to the growing population.

3.Underexploitation of natural resources: The natural resources like river, forest, minerals ,land...etc are underutilized therefore standard of living of the people is very low.

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4.Unemployment: In India, due to high population unemployment is high and mostly structural. Due to low savings the availability capital is low so industrial progress is also slow therefore employment opportunities are very low.

5.Poor education: Another major cause of poverty is poor education. Lack of skilled and higher education is the reason for low incomes and low standard of living of the people.

6.Inflation: Rising the prices of commodities is the another cause of poverty. High prices reduces the purchasing power of the people. Inflation seriously effects the life of the poor people.

7.Low Technology: It is also reason for poverty. Low technology causes to slow industrial progress and low productivity finally lack of capital.

8.Capital scarcity: Low productivity leads to low level of income, low savings and low investments. Finally it leads to low level of capital formation which further causes to poverty.

9.Failure of Five Year plans: Since the first five year plan, especially from fifth five year plan poverty alleviation programs have been implementing by the government but these programs failed to remove the poverty completely.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1.National Income: It can be defined as the total value of final goods and services produced during the financial year. The Central Statistical Organization of India estimate national income statistics in India.

2.Per-Capita Income: It can be obtained by dividing National Income with total population of a country. It indicates average standard of living of the country's population.

$$\text{Per-capita income} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Country's population}}$$

3.Poverty Line: It indicates minimum level of income to fulfill basic needs of life. It can be measured in terms of calories of food as per the ICMR. It is the monthly per-capita expenditure provision of in take of 2400 calories of food in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

4.Poverty Gap: It can define by the mean distance below the poverty line. It reflects the depth as well as incidence of poverty.

$$\text{Poverty gap} = \frac{\text{Poverty line} - \text{Average consumption expenditure of the poor}}{\text{Poverty Line}}$$

Unit -4

Planning and NITI Aayog

Section-B (5 Marks)

1. What is Planning? Explain.

Planning implies the deliberate control of the country by supreme authority for the purpose of achieving definite targets and objectives within a specific period of time. In other words a plan is simply a blue print, an action oriented model. Indian planning is a Five Year plan model. To prepare blue print of the five year plan the government constituted “Planning commission of India” in 1950 and it was replaced with NITI Aayog on 1st January 2015.

Objectives of Indian Planning:

1. Economic growth.
2. Self reliance.
3. Balanced regional development.
4. Creation of employment opportunities.
5. Reduction in income inequalities.
6. Elimination of poverty.
7. Modernisation
8. Inclusive and sustainability of growth.

2. Write a note on NITI Aayog.

National institution for transforming India. It was set up by government of India as a replacement for the planning commission. The aim of NITI Aayog is to achieve sustainable development goals with cooperative federalism by the involvement of State Governments. It came into force on 1st January ,2015.

Objectives :

1. To focus on agricultural production with food security.
2. To utilize human capital perfectly.
3. To promote good governance.

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4. To promote modern technology.
5. To incorporate the non-resident Indian community in the process of development.

Structure:

1. Chairperson : Prime Minister
2. Vice Chair Person: To be appointed by PM
3. Full time and part time members
4. Ex officio members Maximum 4 from central ministers.
5. CEO: To be appointed by the PM

Section-C (2 Marks)

1. Balanced Regional Development: It refers to reduce regional disparities by introducing different programs in backward regions of a country by transferring the financial resources and special area development programs.

2. Niti Aayog: National institution for transforming India. It was set up by government of India as a replacement for the planning commission. The aim of NITI Aayog is to achieve sustainable development goals with cooperative federalism by the involvement of State Governments. It came into force on 1st January ,2015.

Unit-5

Agricultural Sector

Section-A (10 Marks)

1. Describe the causes for low productivity in agriculture.

Productivity means average production per hectare. In India agricultural productivity is very low when compared with the productivity of developed countries. For example Wheat productivity in USA is 10073 kg where as in India it is 3000 kg per hectare. Now, let us understand the causes for low productivity in agriculture as follows:

A. General Causes:

i) Social environment: The social environment of villages is an obstacle in agricultural development. Majority of Indian farmers are illiterates, superstitious, Conservative and non responsive to new agricultural techniques

ii) Population Pressure on Land: Population pressure is heavy, it is because of huge population is engaged on agriculture. Increasing pressure on land is partly responsible for subdivision and fragmentation of holdings. Hence, productivity in agriculture is low.

iii). Land degradation: 43 percent of the soil degradation is one of the major cause for low agriculture productivity.

iv) Inadequate Infrastructure: The infrastructural facilities such as roads, communication, marketing, power, banking etc are not sufficient to the farmers. Therefore the productivity and production of agriculture is very low.

B. Institutional Causes:

(i) Land Tenure system: The Intermediaries systems like Zamindari and Mahalwari which was implemented by Britishers drained out the capacity of farmers to increase the production. After the independence intermediary system was abolished but big land lord- tenant system still exist which cause to low productivity.

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(ii) size of Holdings. The average size of land holdings in India is very low. In 2010, the average size of land holdings are less than 2 acres. So, the cultivation with modern techniques becomes difficult and production is low.

(iii) Lack of entrepreneurship: In India lack of entrepreneurship in agriculture is another cause for low productivity. All the developed countries have the enterprise system.

(iv) Deficiency of Investment: In India, the investment in agriculture and infrastructure like roads, banks, communication and power is low which causes to low productivity.

C. Technical Causes:

i) Poor Techniques of Production: Most of the Indian farmers are using outdated production techniques, use of fertilizers and pesticides is also limited. Indian agriculture methods are traditional. high costs of inputs are also caused to low productivity.

ii) Inadequate irrigation: By the year 2020, India, could able to provide irrigation facility only to 45% of total cropped area. Lack of irrigation facility is major cause of low agriculture productivity in India.

iii) Environmental degradation: Environmental degradation Like soil erosion ground water depletion etc also contribute for low productivity in agriculture. Use of unauthorized pesticides and chemicals are also responsible for low productivity in agriculture.

2.What are the defects in agricultural marketing? Explain the measures taken by the government to overcome the defects of agricultural marketing.

National Commission on agriculture defined agricultural marketing as “a process which starts with the decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and involves all aspects of market structure of the system". The following are the defects in agricultural marketing system in India.

- 1) Inadequate storage facilities due to this agricultural produce are damaged either by rats or rains.
- 2) Inadequate transportation facility due to this farmers are forced to sell the goods to middlemen and money lenders.

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- 3) Lack of grading facilities due to this farmers are cheated by the brokers and traders.
- 4) Inadequate of support prices.
- 5) Existence of middle men.

Government measures:

1.Regulated Markets: In order to eliminate unhealthy market prices and to protect the interest of the farmers state Agricultural produce Marketing Act was enacted in 1951 for the establishment of regulated markets. These markets aimed at

- A. Remunerative prices
- B. Good grading facilities
- C. Storage facilities

2.Grading and standardization: Improvement in agricultural marketing system is possible with grading and standardization of agricultural produce. For good grading system the government has set up grading stations under the “Grading and Marketing act 1937” and graded goods are Ware stamped with the seal of AGMARK. The graded goods are sold at fair prices.

3. Warehousing Facilities: To prevent distress sale by the farmers godowns have been set up in villages and towns .These are

- a. Central Ware Housing Corporation set up in 1957.
- b. State Ware Housing Corporations
- c. Food Corporation of India Set up in 1965.

4.Market information: The government has initiated a number of steps to provide the information about the prices of agricultural goods in different markets. For this purpose AIR (All India Radio). and Doordarshan special programs broadcasted for farmers. A Kisan Call Center (KCC) with toll free no. 1800-180-1551 was set up to help the farmers in all aspects.

5.Support Prices: The government will announce minimum support Prices to the farmers and procurement prices for various agricultural products every year for more than 22 crops like wheat, paddy, Maize. etc. on the recommendation of CACP.

6. Other measures: The following steps are also taken in addition to above measures

- a. To improve the roads and Communication

- b. To improve the economic Connectivity (Banks and financial institutions).
- c. Improving Electronic Connectivity (Phone, internet cables etc)
- d. Encouraging Rythu bazaars.
- e. Reducing the cost of transportation.

Section-B (5Marks)

1. Write about trends in production of major agricultural crops in India.

In India, both the production and productivity level of major crops are very low. After independence, from 1970 the production of agriculture has increased due to the implementation of Green revolution.

The major crops like Paddy, wheat, maize, pulses and oil seeds are grown in India. Some of the trends in major agricultural crops from 1951 to 2018 are explained below:

- 1) Rice production has been increased from 20.5 million tonnes to 116.4 million tonnes.**
- 2) wheat production rises 6-4 million tonnes 102.2 million tonnes (1950-51 to 2018-2019)**
- 3) Maize production increased from 1.7 million tonnes to 27.2 million tonnes**
- 4) Pulses have been increased from 8.4 million tonnes to 23.4 million tones.**
- 5) Oil seeds production increased from 5.1 million tonnes to 23.4 million tones.**

In India, the highest production took place in wheat crop and lowest production is in pulses. Various steps taken by the government such as land reforms, adoption of technology, use of modern inputs, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and infrastructure helped to achieve this agricultural growth.

2. What are the causes of rural indebtedness?

In India 70% of the people lives in rural areas, generally they borrow loans from money lenders and spend for unproductive purposes and become debtors. Rural indebtedness causes to agricultural underdevelopment. Cause of rural indebtedness are explained below:

1. Poverty and low savings.
2. Unproductive loans
3. Parental debts
4. Ill health
5. Droughts and famines.
6. Crop failure due to Heavy rains

7. Lack of govt. subsidies
8. Increasing cost of cultivation.
9. Dependence on money lenders and brokers.

3. What are the defects of non-institutional sources of agricultural credit?

Non-institutional sources include money lenders, landlords, traders, commission agents, relatives, friends etc. But this sources has many defects which are explained below:

1. Interest rates are not uniform.
2. Often small farmers are cheated and their lands are grabbed.
3. Small farmers and land less labourers become bonded slaves.
4. This kind of credit source is un-lawful.
5. There is a scope to malpractices.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1. Green Revolution: It is also known as Wheat Revolution and New agricultural strategy. It was introduced to increase agricultural productivity and production by adopting modern inputs like HYVP seeds, Chemicals and Fertilizers. M.S.Swaminathan is known as father the of Green Revolution.

2. Irrigation: Irrigation and agriculture are directly related. By the year 2019-20, India could able to provide irrigation facility only to 45% of total cropped area. Lack of irrigation facility is prime cause of low productivity in India.

3. Warehousing facilities: They have been set up in villages and towns for the storage of agricultural produce. For this, Warehousing Corporation of India was set up in 1957 and Food Corporation of India was set up in 1965.

4. Agricultural productivity: It means average production per hector. India's agricultural productivity is still very low when we compare India's productivity with some advanced countries. For example: Wheat productivity per hector in India around 3000 kg and in USA it is around 10073 kg.

5. Regional Rural Banks: Regional rural banks were established by the recommendations of Sri.M.Narasimham Committee to bridge the gap in the provision of loans to small and

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marginal farmers, land less laborers, artisans and other rural residents of small means on 2nd October 1975.

6.Food Security: It is defined by the United Nations Committee as ensuring that all people all times have both physical and economic access to basic food what they need.

Unit -6

Industrial Sector

Section-A (10 Marks)

1.Critically examine the Industrial Policy Resolution,1991.

1991 industrial policy is also known as “LPG” model and New industrial strategy. This policy was announced by central government of India headed by Prime Minister Sri.P.V.Narasimha Rao and finance minister Manmohan Singh in two phases. The first phase was announced on 24th July 1991 and gave importance to large scale industries. The second phase was announced on 6th August 1991 and gave importance to small scale industries. The new policy deregulates the industrial economy in a substantial manner.

The major objectives of the policy are:

1.Abolition of Industrial licensing: This policy abolished licenses to 80% of industries in a major move to liberalize the India, only 6 industries kept under license preview they are 1.Alcohol 2. Cigarettes 3. Drugs 4. Chemicals 5. Pharma 6. Electronics

2.Public sector role diluted : As part of the policy the role of public sector has been redefined. The central government has adopted disinvestment policy for the restructuring of the public sector. The number of public sector industries are reduced to 3. They are 1.Arms 2.Atomic and 3.Rail

3.MRTP(Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Act): The new policy amended MRTP act. 1969. This policy also states that the government will undertake review of the public sector industries in low technology and reconstruct the sick small scale industries.

4.Free entry to Foreign investment and technology: The new industrial policy allowed free entry to foreign direct investment and technology especially in core infrastructure sectors.

5.Liberalised Industrial location policy: This policy does not permit establishment of industries in the cities of more than 1 million population. No permission is required to establish industries. Only few industries are kept under compulsory licensing.

The New Industrial policy or LPG policy is the very big economic and industrial reform introduced in Indian economy since independence. The 1991, Industrial policy caused big changes including emergence of a strong and competitive private sector etc.

Critical analysis of this policy: 1991 policy has a greater impact on Indian economy and society. It has positive as well as negative impact which is summed up as follows:

1. Positive Impact:

(i) Creativity and innovation have become the order of the day. Industries started concentrating on research and development to bring out creativity in product design.

(ii) After 1991 policy, quality aspect of the product from the manufacture till it reaches to the consumer has gained a lot of significance.

(iii) With new industrial policy, there is an extensive growth of infrastructure such as transport, banking, communication etc.

(iv) Free flow of foreign capital on account of FDI.

(v) Employment opportunities in MNCs.

(vi) Increase in the standard of living.

(vii) Implementation of better technology.

2. Negative Impact:

(i) Tough competition for domestic industries.

(ii) Opposition from trade unions.

(iii) Unemployment.

(iv) Indiscriminate use of natural resources of domestic country by MNCs.

(v) Distortions in production structure,

2. Describe the role of small scale industries in Indian Economy.

In a developing country like India, the role of small scale industries is very significant and un-definable in terms of poverty eradication, provision of employment and rural development. Small scale industries play a multidimensional role in economic development of a country. The industries in which the investment is more than 25 lakhs and below the 1 crore can be defined as small scale industries.

1. Small Scale Industries generates Employment Opportunities: India is facing the serious problem of high population, there is a need to create the huge employment opportunities. The

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problem of unemployment can be solved by establishment of small scale industries which they uses more labour.

2.Enhance mobilization of Resources and Entrepreneurial Skills: Small scale industries can mobilize savings and entrepreneurial skills from rural to urban areas and utilize in a productive way. Small scale industries also improve the social welfare by mobilizing talents and skills of the available man power in a country.

3.Facilitate equal distribution of Income: The small scale industries ensure equitable distribution of income and wealth. In India, income and wealth is more concentrated in large-scale industries. Small scale industries utilize resources and labour skills and create employment opportunities which facilitates equal distribution of Income.

4.Regional Dispersal of Industries: People migrate from rural areas to urban developed areas in search of employment and better living which ultimately leads to overcrowding, pollution and creation of slums etc. such problems can be solved by small scale industries which utilize local resources and promote equal development of all areas.

5.Provide Opportunities for Development of Technology: Small scale industries have tremendous capacity to generate employment opportunities and for technological innovations. Small scale industries facilitates the transfer of technology from one area to the other, As a result entire country enjoys fruits of the technology.

6.Utilize Indigenous Organizational and Management Capabilities: Small scale industries make better use of workers management skills and their talents. They provide every possible opportunity to improve abilities and capabilities.

7.Promote Exports: Small scale industries have significant role in foreign trade of India. They contribute 40% of India's total exports. Thus, they help to maximize foreign exchange reserves to reduce deficit in balance of payments.

8.Support the Growth of Large Industries: The small scale industries play an important role in assisting large scale industries. They not only provide raw material but also supply accessories and semi-finished goods etc to the growth of large scale industries.

9.Maintain Better Industrial Relations: Better and good industrial relation between the management and workers not only increase the efficiency of employees but it also reduces industrial disputes. Strikes, lockouts and labour disputes.

3. Examine the problems of small scale industries in India.

In a developing country like India, small scale industries makes significant contribution in economic development. Small scale industries are not in a position to play their role efficiently and fully because they face many problems which are explained below:

1.Finance : It is the serious problem faced by small scale industries, finance is the life blood of an any industry. Shortage of finance is because of scarcity of capital and low institutional credit(Banks).

2.Raw Material : It is the basic problem of small scale industries as they depend upon local market for their materials, they purchase small quantity at higher prices and cannot bear the cost of production.

3.Idle Capacity: It is a fact that small scale industries are not utilized to their full capacities. The reasons for underutilization are lack of raw materials, finance and shortage of power. As a result, their products are unable to compete with products of large scale industries.

4.Technology : These industries are stick to use of old and outdated methods of production. They are not using modern technology because it is expensive which leads to high cost of production and poor quality of goods.

5.Marketing Facilities : It is the another problem of small scale industries. They are not in a position to get latest updated market information related to consumer tastes, fashions and likes . These industries failed to compete with large scale industries to sell their products because of poor quality that to high prices and occur losses.

6.Infrastructure: Lack of infrastructure adversely affect the functioning of small scale industries. Available infrastructure is very poor to these industries specially transport, power, communication etc. Poor infrastructure create working problems and affect the quality and quantity of production which further leads to huge loss.

7.Project planning: Another important problem faced by small scale produces is poor project planning. Due to limited financial resources the small scale producers do not study the

demand aspect, marketing problems, sources of raw materials and available of infrastructure facilities before starting their projects.

8.Skilled manpower : These industries are located in rural and backward areas .Hence they face the problem of skilled workers. Moreover small scale industries may not afford to pay the wages to skilled workers.

9.Managerial competence: Many small scale industries have turned sick due lack of managerial skills. To run a business successfully and to improve skills, training and counseling is essential which is lacking in small scale industries.

10.Sickness of small scale industries: Small scale industries have most important role in economic development of India in terms of employment creation and eradication of poverty but most of the small scale industries becomes sick. It is due to lack of planning, unskilled labour, huge debts and old technologies.

Section-B (5Marks)

1.Write a note on Demonetization in India.

It is a situation where the RBI withdraws the old currency notes of certain denomination. On 8th November 2016 the Central government announced that the existence of higher denomination currency notes of rs.500 and rs.1000 demonetized. The reasons for demonetization are to remove black money, end corruption and to promote digital money. The intension was good but the government failed to implement the demonetization efficiently. The following steps have been taken by the government in demonetization process:

1. The government also introduced new 500 and 2000 currency notes.
2. To promote cash less economy.
3. To remove anti socialistic activities.
4. To stabilize the economy.etc.

2.Why is GST introduced in India? State its impact on Indian Economy.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India. This act came into force on 1st July 2017. GST is one indirect tax for the entire

country. The main objective of this policy is to remove cascading (double tax) effects of taxes.

Impact of GST :

1. GST reduces multiple tax burden on producers.
2. It has provided single taxation system to the entire country.
3. It brings more transparency in tax system.
4. It directly adds to government revenues.
5. It removes the custom duties applicable on exports.
6. It removes different tax barriers such as check posts and toll plazas.
7. It reduces the manufacturing costs.

3. Indicate the measures to solve the problems of small scale industries.

In developing country like India, the role of small scale industries is very significant in terms of poverty eradication, provision of employment and rural development. The industries in which the investment is more than 25 lakhs and below 1 crore can be defined as small scale industries. The small scale industries in India are facing many problems such as finance, marketing, raw materials etc. to solve the problems of small scale industries the government has taken following measures:

- 1. Credit facilities :** The government should provide credit to small scale industries at low rate of interest through commercial banks.
- 2. Industrial estates:** The government has set up industrial estates to provide infrastructure like power, communication, marketing etc...
- 3. Publicity:** The government has setup showrooms, industrial exhibitions to promote sales.
- 4 Availability of Raw materials:** The government provides raw materials at subsidized rates and importing raw materials from abroad.
- 5. Training centers:** The Govt. has set up training centers to provide skilled labour and technical workers.
- 6. Handicraft centers:** Handicraft development centers have been set up to promote the handy crafts.
- 7. Testing laboratories:** The government has set up testing laboratories to maintain quality of product.

8. Supply of designs: The government also provides new designs to attract the consumers and promote sales.

Section-C (2Marks)

1. Extractive Industries: The industries which extract the raw materials from the earth are called as extractive industries. For example Oil, Gas, Mining and quarrying.

2. Public and private sector: Public sector means it is owned and managed by government. Public sector aimed to service oriented.

Private sector means it is owned and managed by private individuals. This sector is aimed to maximize profits.

3. Industrial Backwardness: It means industries are underdeveloped in a country it results in economic backwardness which further causes to poor quality of life. In India Pandey Committee was set up to identify the backward industries.

4. Make In India: Government of India headed by Prime Minister Sri. Narendra Modi has launched this program in September 2014. The main objective of this program is to improve economic conditions of India and transform India as the most preferred global manufacturing hub.

5. Liberalization: It is the process initiated by the Government of India in 1991 to remove restrictions on trade and industry with a goal of making India more private oriented in order to encourage economic development.

Unit -7

Tertiary Sector

Section-B (5 Marks)

1. Write about growth of service sector in India.

This sector is also known as “tertiary sector”. It is the third important sector in the country. This sector includes lawyers, doctors, hotels, banks, transport, communication and insurance.....etc. The development of agriculture and industry depends on this sector. It is the fastest growing sector in the country. Increase in production of goods and services for a particular period is considered as growth.

1. This sector contributing around 58% to the total GNP.
2. The annual growth of service sector in India is around 7% during period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 in constant prices.
3. Within services, the growth of trade, transport, communication etc decreases from 7.8% in 2017-18 to 5.9% in 2019-20.
4. The growth rate of financial, real estate and professional services moderately increased.
5. The growth rate of public Administration, defense and other service are decreased.

2. What is national infrastructure pipeline, 2020-25?

Investment in infrastructure is necessary for economic development. India needs infrastructural development for growth. For this, the central government initiated this program. National infrastructural pipe line is the investment plan initiated by the central government of India for enhancing infrastructure in identified sectors for a period of five years from 2020 to 2025. The main objectives of this program are explained below:

1. To set-up annual infrastructure investment plan.
2. To develop basic infrastructure facilities.
3. To create more job opportunities.
4. To attract the investments in a country.
5. To start well prepared and planned projects.

3. What are the major objectives of LIC?

Life insurance business started in India before Independence. Life insurance pays out a sum of money either on the death of the insured person or after a maturity period. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was set up in 1956. It is the monopoly institution. The mission of LIC is to enhance the quality of life of people through financial security.

Objectives:

1. To spread life insurance to rural areas.
2. To maximize savings.
3. To provide security to policy holder.
4. To increase investments in a country.
5. To give financial security to economically backward sections.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1. Tertiary Sector: This sector is also known as service sector. It is the third major sector in the country providing all important services such as Banks, Hotels, Education, Health and Insurance for smooth functioning of the country.

2. Infrastructure: The facilities which help for production activities are called as infrastructure. The infrastructure of a country is divided into two types

1. Economic infrastructure: transport, banks and communication.
2. Social infrastructure: Education and health

3. Fossil Fuels: Fossil fuels are formed by the remains of animals and plants. It is divided into three categories they are 1. Coal 2. Crude Oil 3. Natural Gas

4. Bharat Net: It is also known as Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. This program was initiated to provide broad band connectivity to 2.5 lakhs villages of India. It is the world's largest rural broadband connectivity program.

Unit -8

Foreign Sector

Section-B (5 Marks)

1. Assess the role of international trade on Indian economy.

Trade among two or more countries. In other words, trade across the political boundaries is known as international trade or foreign trade. It plays a highly significant role in economic development. The role of international trade in Indian economy is explained below:

1. It helps to produce comparatively cheaper cost goods.
2. It helps agricultural development for our major exports of rice, cotton, fruits and vegetables.
3. To earn foreign capital.
4. It controls monopoly trade and encourage local traders.
5. It creates employment opportunities.
6. For market expansion and trade development, foreign trade is compulsory.
7. To develop industrial sector.

2. Distinguish balance of payments and balance of trade.

Balance of Payments (BoP)	Balance of Trade (Bot)
1. It is a broad and comprehensive concept.	1. It is narrow concept.
2. It include all transactions related to visible, invisible and capital transfers.	2. It includes only visible items.
3. It always balances itself.	3. It can be favorable or unfavorable.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1. FDI: Foreign direct investments. It is the gate way to earn foreign currency to reduce the deficit in Balance of trade. Foreign investors makes an investment in our country to control ownership in a business. FDI were allowed in India from 1991 onwards in various fields in order to promote economic development.

2. Balance of Trade(BOT) : It refers to the net difference between the value of exports and value of imports of a country for a given period (during the financial year).

Unit -9

Environmental Economics

Section-B (5 Marks)

1.What is sustainable development?

It refers economic activities that do not degrade natural resources. or economic development without destruction of the environment the ability of future generations. It can be defined as, “development meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs”. The “official” concept of sustainable development was first time used in the Brundtland Report in 1987.

Objectives:

- 1.Increase of growth aims to increase standard of living, health, education and clean environment.
- 2.Continuity of development in both present and future.
- 3.Controlling degradation and improving quality of life.
- 4.Protection and preservation of bio diversity.
- 5.To control pollution.

2. Why should we protect the environment?

Environment means 'surroundings' It is the combination of all living, non living things and nature. There are three covers of environment namely biosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere. These three covers have to maintain environmental balance. High population , global warming, climate changes etc effects environment. Hence, there is a need to protect environment for human survival.

The need for environmental protection is explained below:

1. Agricultural development and food security depend on environment. Good rains, climate, soil and quality seeds are made available by the environment. Over utilization of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides damage the environment and in the long run land loses its original fertility.

- 2. Forests provides rains and balanced weather. Forests regain water to maintain the ground water levels favorably. More trees should be planted to balance the depleted forests.**
- 3.Environmental protection helps to economic activities like mining, dairy, fisheries**
- 4.A country can eliminate poverty by producing more goods in the long run by maintaining environmental balance.**
- 4. Environmental protection contributes to social development by increasing health and wealth of a nation.**
- 5.Environmental imbalances leads to floods, earth quakes, famines, cyclones etc that destroy the economy and society.**
- 6. Over-use of natural resources by the present generation damages well being of the future generations.**
- 7.Environmental protection ensures pollution-free living and promote happiness.**
- 8. Environmental protection helps to maintain bio-diversity and ecological balance.**

3. Discuss the types of pollutions.

Pollution is caused by pollutants which are mostly mixed up in air and water. It spoils the atmosphere and all living organisms face the threat of pollution. Pollution is in three important forms.

(i) Air Pollution: Air pollution is a mixture of solid particles and gases in the air. The sources of air pollution are: (1) agricultural activities (2) vehicle pollution (3) manufacturing processes (4) solvent usage and (5) nuclear energy programmes. Air pollution affects the respiratory system of humans, animals and birds. It causes diseases like TB and asthma. It damages the ozone layer, icy glaciers and polar region melts down. Lives of the living organisms become vulnerable. Acid rains are also due to air pollution and they damage the soil, buildings, trees, plants and wild life.

(ii) Water Pollution: The process of altering the properties of water which makes it useless or harmful is called water pollution which is harmful to living organisms. Fresh water contains dissolved materials like phosphates, oxygen, hydrogen, organic compounds, salt and micro organisms. Main water pollutants are: (1) sewage (ii)

chemicals (iii) inorganic mineral compounds. (iv) radio-active waste (v) plastic pollution (vi) chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Water pollution leads to diseases like cholera, typhoid. Water pollution decreases the agricultural productivity and degrades the natural fertility of the soil. Water pollution kills the fish and thus damages the aquatic food reserves.

(iii) Noise Pollution: Noise pollution refers to the physical and mental harm created by sound. Traffic, railways, industries, construction works, public gatherings, use of loud speakers, crackers, drums etc are the sources of noise pollution. Noise pollution affects human beings, animals and birds also. It causes temporary or permanent hearing loss. It affects the brain and nervous system. Mental fatigue, lack of concentration, inability to think and act properly.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1.Eco-System: A location or geographical area where animals, plants and organism live together with environment. It includes plants, trees, animals, fish, birds, water, soil and people.

2.Water Pollution: It can be defined as degradation of water quality as a result of human activities which makes water harmful. In other words mixing of harmful elements in the water decreases the quality of water and makes it unusable.

3.Sustainable development: Economic development without destruction of the environment. Development meeting the needs of preset generation without compromising the needs of future generation.

Unit -10

Telangana Economy

Section-A (10 Marks)

1. Briefly explain the development and welfare programmes of the government of Telangana.

After formation of the Telangana State on 2nd June 2014 a number of welfare programmes have been taken up in order to encourage and improve the standard of living of the poor people. These programs can be categorized into four types:

1. Welfare Development programmes for all
2. SC/ST welfare programmes.
3. BC welfare programmes.
4. Minorities welfare programmes.

An over view of these programmes is listed below:

A. Aasara Pension Scheme: This program aimed at Secured life for poor and it is meant to protect the most vulnerable sections of the society. Under this program pension is given to old age people, widows, weavers and AIDS patients. This scheme was launched on 8th November, 2014.

B. Aarogya Lakshmi: This is the Telangana state welfare scheme launched by Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhara Rao on 1st January 2015. Under this program full hot cooked meals is provided to pregnant woman, lactating women and children below the six years of age at the Anganwadi Centers in Telangana.

C. Amma Vodi: The government of Telangana introduced this scheme with an objective to reduce Infant and Maternal mortality rate. Under this program a financial assistance of Rs. 12,000/- for boy and Rs. 13000/- for girl, medical and transport facility is provided to pregnant woman. In addition to this a mother and baby care items are also provided to new born babies and their mothers.

D. Mission Bhagiratha: It is the welfare programme of Telangana government. The objective of this program is to supply clean and safe drinking water to the households of Telangana. It was launched in August 2016 by the Chief Minister of Telangana K.Chandrashekar Rao.

E. Housing for Poor: Through this program the government is providing quality and respectable housing to the poor especially double bedroom houses. The objective of this program is to provide pucca houses to all eligible poor houseless families.

F. Rice distribution: This program was launched from 1st January 2015. The Telangana State Civil Supplies Corporation is supplying rice under PDS @ 6KG s per person at Rs.1 per kg to the households of telangana. Government also provides super fine rice or Sanna biyyam to schools, anganwadi centers and hostels.

g.Kalyana Lakshmi/Shadimubarak: It is the Telangana state welfare scheme. This program was started on 2nd October 2014, Under this scheme financial assistance of 1,00,116 is provided to weaker section of the society for marriage to meet financial expenses. The aim of this scheme is to prevent child marriages etc

These are the undergoing development and welfare programmes of the government of Telangana.

Section-B (5Marks)

1. Write a brief note on education profile of the Telangana.

Telangana is the 29th state of India. It came in to existence on 2nd June 2014. The capital city is Hyderabad. The geographical area is 1,14,840 sq.km. The literacy rate in Telangana is 66.54%. Telangana government initiated several schemes for educational development in the state.

Educational profile of Telangana:

(a).The children's enrollment is 58.71 lakhs in all schools. In the state 40,597 school are functioning.

(b).Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER): In 2017-18, In primary school was 98.7% for boys and 98.05% for girls.

(c). Pupil Teacher Ratio(PTR) : Number of students per teacher. The overall PTR is 17.67 for the year 2018-19.

School Education:

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(i) Samagra Siksha Abhiyaan (SSA) to universalize primary education and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan for secondary education. At present both are merged as Samagra Siksha Abhiyaan

(ii) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) : These institutions were started in the year 2004-05 to provide residential schooling facility for girls.

(iii) Model Schools : Nearly 194 schools were started in 2013-14 to provide quality education in English medium.

(iv) The Government has also established SC/ST, BC and Minority welfare schools

Intermediate Education: There are 2558 junior colleges out of these 404 are government colleges

Higher Education:

(i) Telangana State Council for Higher Education came into existence for higher education.

(ii). There are 132 Government Degree Colleges. Recently Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

And semester system was introduced.

(iii) Technical Education department manages polytechnic colleges in the state.

2. Discuss the importance of Kaleshwaram project.

Kaleswaram lift irrigation project is a multipurpose project constructed on the Godavari river in Kaleswaram, Bhupalapally areas of Telangana. It is the world largest multi stage lift irrigation project. On 21st June 2019, it project was inaugurated by Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao.

1. This project is divided into 7 links through 13 districts.
2. This project aims to produce a total of 240 TMC of water.
3. The total estimated cost is Rs.80,000 crores.
4. The project also provide water to agriculture in 13 districts.(18.5 lakhs of Hectors)
5. It is the largest lift irrigation project in Asia.
6. The project also provide water to Industries (16TMC), drinking water (30 TMC for Hyd) and 10 TMC of water for enroot villages of Telangana.

3. Write about SC/ST welfare programs of Telangana.

After formation of the state a number of welfare programs has been taken up by the Telangana Government to improve the standard of living of the poor people and weaker sections of the society. The following are the various welfare programs initiated by the government of Telangana for SC 's and ST's.

Scheduled Castes Welfare Programs: In Telangana, the Scheduled Castes Development Department coordinates and monitors the implementation of the following SC welfare schemes:

(a) Kalyana Lakshmi for SCs: The government launched this scheme on 24 October, 2014. A one-time financial assistance of Rs. 51,000/- and now Rs.1,00,116 is being provided to the bride's family at the time of marriage to meet the marriage expenses for a bride over 18 years of age belonging to SC community with a parental income not exceeding Rs.2 lakh per anum.

(b) Ambedkar Overseas Nidhi Scheme: Under this scheme, the students belonging to SC community are provided with a scholarship grant for overseas study up to Rs. 20 lakh subject to parental annual income limit of Rs.5 lakh. With this grant the students can pursue their higher studies in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Singapore, France, Germany, Japan, New zealand and South Korea.

(c) Land Purchase Scheme: The government of Telangana launched this program for the benefit of the poorest SC women families. Under this scheme, Government provides land to the landless sc women farmers.

Scheduled Tribes Welfare programs: The government of Telangana launched the following schemes for the integrated development of the scheduled tribes:

(a) Kalyana Lakshmi for STs: This program was launched on 2nd October 2014. A one-time financial assistance of Rs. 1,00,116/- shall be granted at the time of marriage to each ST girl who attains the age of 18 years.

(b) Economic Support Schemes: Under this scheme, financial assistance to tribal population is provided in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and self-employment.

(c)Forest Rights Act, 2006: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognizes the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their livelihood. The dwellers have right for self-cultivation of the land which is non transferable, inalienable but heritable.

Section-C (2 Marks)

1.Rythu Bandhu: This scheme was introduced by the C.M of Telangana state K.Chandrashekhar Rao. The objective of this scheme is to empower the farmers of the state. Under this scheme 10,000 rupees per acre per year is given to farmers to reduce debt burden and to support the farmers investment for Yasangi and Rainy seasons.

2.TS-iPass: Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self- Certification System. It is the Telangana state new industrial policy introduced on 2nd June 2015 to give single window permission within 15 days to start industries in Telangana. The aim of this project is to provide ease of doing business in Telangana.

3.Image Tower: It stands for Innovation in Multimedia, Animation, Gaming and Entertainment. The image tower will be a truly world class design space and facilities. These facilities are common to all the companies. IMAGE tower is established in an area of 10 acres in Rayadurgam village.

4.Aarogya Lakshmi: This is the Telangana state welfare scheme launched by Chief Minister K.Chandrashekhar Rao on 1st January 2015. Under this program full hot cooked meals is provided to pregnant woman , lactating women and children below the six years of age at the Anganwadi Centres in Telangana.

5.Kalyana Lakshmi/Shadi Mubarak: It is the Telangana state welfare scheme. This program was started on 2nd October 2014, Under this scheme one time financial assistance of 1,00,116 is provided to weaker section of the society for marriage to meet financial expenses. The aim of this scheme is to prevent child marriages.

6.Mission Kakatiya: It is the Telangana state program inaugurated on 12th March 2015 for revival and restoration of tank irrigation. It aims to restoration of tanks with the help of local

community and supply water to agriculture. The main objective of this program is to develop the agricultural and income level of farmers.

7.Kanti Velugu: This is the health welfare program of Telangana state launched on August 2018. The program was started with a vision to build avoidable blindness free Telangana. Under this program vision test is conducted, eye glasses and surgery is provided at free of cost.

8.Mission Bhagiratha: It is the welfare programme of Telangana government. The objective of this program is to supply clean and safe drinking water to the households of Telangana. It was launched in August 2016 by the Chief Minister of Telangana K.Chandrashekar Rao.

9. Rythu Bima: This scheme was launched on August 15 2018, the important objective of this scheme is to provide financial relief and social security to the farmer and his family members. It covers Rs.5lakhs insurance coverage in the event of death of the farmer, which will be given to the nominee.

10.Aasara pension: It is a pension scheme introduced by Telangana government with a view to ensured life to poor people specially to widows, old aged people, physically handicapped, beedi workers, filaria patients and HIV/AIDS persons. The government sanctions Rs.2000 per month .