





09 November 2023

Telangana State Regional News

<p>Election Commission of India</p> 	<p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous constitutional body responsible for administering election processes in India. It was established in 1950 under Article 324 of the Constitution of India. The ECI is headed by a Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. The ECI's primary functions include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing and updating the electoral rolls Conducting and supervising elections to Parliament and state legislatures Granting recognition to political parties Addressing electoral complaints and disputes Ensuring fair and free elections 						
<p>Election of The Chief Minister</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 1283 724 1749"> <tr> <td>Article 163</td> <td>The governor is advised by the council of ministers which is headed by the Chief Minister. Note: When the governor acts at his own discretion, no advice is needed by the council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Article 164</td> <td>Governor appoints Chief Minister and later Chief Minister recommends Governor on the appointment of ministers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Article 167</td> <td>Chief Minister has to communicate all administrative decisions that are taken up by him and the council of ministers to the governor</td> </tr> </table>	Article 163	The governor is advised by the council of ministers which is headed by the Chief Minister. Note: When the governor acts at his own discretion, no advice is needed by the council	Article 164	Governor appoints Chief Minister and later Chief Minister recommends Governor on the appointment of ministers	Article 167	Chief Minister has to communicate all administrative decisions that are taken up by him and the council of ministers to the governor	<p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Minister of an Indian state is the head of the executive branch of the state government. They are elected by the members of the state Legislative Assembly, who are themselves elected by the people of the state. <p>The process of electing a Chief Minister is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor of the state invites the leader of the party or coalition that has won the most seats in the Legislative Assembly to form a government. If the party or coalition does not have a majority, the Governor may invite another party or coalition to form a government. If no party or coalition is able to form a government, the Governor may impose President's rule in the state.
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Once a party or coalition has agreed to form a government, the Governor appoints the leader of that party or coalition as Chief Minister. 5. The Chief Minister then selects their Council of Ministers, who are responsible for carrying out the day-to-day administration of the state.
<p>Udyami Bharat Scheme</p> 	<p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Udyami Bharat Programme is an initiative launched by the Prime Minister of India to support marginal and small businesses in the country. • It aims to empower these businesses by providing financial assistance, enhancing their capacity, and fostering innovation. <p>Here are some key points about the scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The primary objective is to promote employment and empower marginal and small businesses. ○ It complements existing schemes like Mudra Yojana and the credit line guarantee scheme. • Key Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme: Aims to scale the capacity of marginal and small businesses in states. ○ Capacity Building of First-Time MSME Exporters (CBFTE) Scheme: Supports first-time exporters in the MSME sector. ○ Enhancements to the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): New features to boost employment generation. • Budget Allocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ₹6,000 crores sanctioned for the RAMP scheme.
<p>Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme</p>	<p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Raising and Accelerating MSME Productivity (RAMP) Scheme is a central sector program launched by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India.



- It aims to strengthen the MSME sector by enhancing its implementation capacity, fostering innovation, and supporting entrepreneurship.

Key Features:

- **Objective:**
 - To scale up the implementation capacity and coverage of MSMEs in various states.
 - To enhance the impact of existing MSME schemes.
 - To complement the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Mission.
- **Implementation Areas:**
 - The RAMP program focuses on states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu.
 - It aims to improve the performance of approximately 5.55 lakh MSMEs.
- **Components:**
 - Strengthening institutions, improving practices, and enhancing processes.
 - Enhancing market access and deploying technological tools.
 - Addressing issues related to delayed payments and promoting green practices.
- **Financial Details:**
 - Total outlay: ₹6,062.45 crore.
 - World Bank loan: ₹3,750 crore.
 - Indian funding: ₹2,312.45 crore.
 - Duration: Five years (2021-22 to 2025-26).

Southern Telangana Agro-Climatic Zone (STZ)

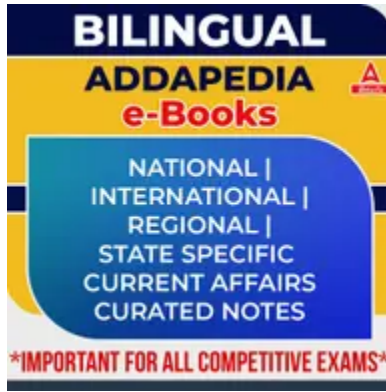
Key Points:

- The **Southern Telangana Agro-Climatic Zone (STZ)** is one of the three agro-climatic zones in the Indian state of Telangana.
- The other two zones are the **Northern Telangana Agro-Climatic Zone (NTZ)** and the **Central Telangana Agro-Climatic Zone (CTZ)**.
- The rainfall is mostly received from the southwest monsoon.

Key characteristics of the STZ:



1. **Rainfall:** Low to medium, ranging from 606 to 853 mm (23.9 to 33.6 inches) per year
2. **Temperature:** High, with an average annual temperature of 29 °C (84 °F)
3. **Soils:** Mostly red sandy loams and red loams with clay base
4. **Major crops:** Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, sunflower, soybean, and groundnut
5. **Horticultural crops:** Mango, papaya, banana, and citrus fruits



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