

# VISHNU

★ I A S ★

MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

TGPSC G 1 | UPSC - CSE | APPSC G 1

# APPSC GROUP 2 MAINS PAPER-I AND II

50% OF THE QUESTIONS FROM OUR TEST  
SERIES DIRECTLY & INDIRECTLY



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## APPSC GROUP-02 MAINS

### REFLECTIONS

1.

14. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.  
(Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)



#### List – I (Authors)

- Ketana
- Marana
- Tikkana
- Manchena

#### List – II (Works)

- Markandeya Puranam
- Nirvachanottara Ramayanam
- Andhra Bhasha Bhushanam
- Keyurabahu Charitra

జాబితా – I మరియు జాబితా – II లను జతపరచి క్రింద ఇచ్చిన వాటిలో సరి అయిన సమాధానాన్ని గుర్తించండి.

#### జాబితా – I (రచయితలు)

- కేతన
- మారన
- తిక్కన
- మంచెన

#### జాబితా – II (రచనలు)

- మార్కండేయ పురాణం
- నిర్వచనోత్తర రామాయణం
- ఆంధ్ర భాషా భూషణం
- కేయూరబాహు చరిత్ర



Codes/కోడ్లు :

	a	b	c	d
(1)	I	II	III	IV
(2)	III	I	II	IV
(3)	II	I	III	IV
(4)	II	I	IV	III

7

(A)

33. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Tikkana Somayaji?

- He was a great poet in both Telugu and Sanskrit.
- He was the court poet of King Manumasiddhi who ruled over Rajahmundry region.
- His first poetical work was Nirvachanothara Ramayana.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- Only I and II
- Only II and III
- Only I and III
- I, II and III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

- Statement I is correct: He was a great poet in both Telugu and Sanskrit.
- Statement II is incorrect: He was the court poet of King Manumasiddhi who ruled over Nellore region.
- Statement III is correct: His first poetical work was Nirvachanothara Ramayana.

36. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Mulaghatika Ketana?

- I. Errana was his Guru, he dedicated his Dasakumara Charitha to him.
- II. He wrote the first story work, first book on Grammar and first legal code in Telugu.
- III. Dasakumara charitha was translated by Ketana from the Kannada prose work by Dandi.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only II and III
- (2) Only III
- (3) Only II
- (4) Only I and II

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is incorrect: Tikkana was his Guru, he dedicated his Dasakumara Charitha to him.

Statement II is correct: He wrote the first story work, first book on Grammar and first legal code in Telugu.

2.

20. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.  
(Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)

**List – I (Authors)**

- a. Pavuluri Mallana
- b. Vinukonda Vallabharaya
- c. Aryadeva
- d. Dignaga

**List – II (Works)**

- I. Kreedabhiramam
- II. Ganitasara Sangraham
- III. Chittasuddi Prakarana
- IV. Pramaana Samucchaya

జాబితా – I మరియు జాబితా – II లను జతపరచడం ద్వారా క్రింది వాటిలో సరిఅయిన సమాధానాన్ని గుర్తించండి.

జాబితా – I (రచయితలు)

- a. పావూరి మల్లన్న
- b. వినుకొండ వల్లభరాయ
- c. ఆర్యదేవ
- d. దిగ్నాగ

జాబితా – II (రచనలు)

- I. క్రీడాభిరామం
- II. గణితసార సంగ్రహం
- III. చిత్తశుద్ధి ప్రకరణ
- IV. ప్రమాణ సముచ్చయ

Codes/కోడ్లు :

	a	b	c	d
(1)	I	II	III	IV
(2)	II	I	IV	III
(3)	II	I	III	IV
(4)	III	IV	I	II

9

(A)

**27. Match the following literary works with their authors?**

Literary work	Author
a. Gangedasa Pratapa Vilasam	I. Vinukonda Vallabharaya
b. Rayavachakam	II. Sthanapati
c. Kreedabhiramam	III. Kumara Durjati
d. Krishna Raya Vijayam	IV. Rajnatha Dindima

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) a- IV, b- II, c- I, d- III

(2) a- III, b- II, c- I, d- IV

(3) a- IV, b- I, c- II, d- III

(4) a- II, b- IV, c- III, d- II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

3.

6. In which year was the English East India Company established ?

(1) 1600 (2) 1650 (3) 1700 (4) 1750

ఇంగ్లీషు ఈస్ట్ ఇండియా కంపెనీ ప్రారంభించబడ్డ సంవత్సరం ఏది ?

(1) 1600 (2) 1650 (3) 1700 (4) 1750

**1. Match the European company with its year of establishment?**

European Company	Year
a. Portugese	I. 1602
b. British	II. 1664
c. Dutch	III. 1498
d. French	IV. 1600

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) a- III, b- IV, c- II, d- I

(2) a- IV, b- II, c- I, d- III

(3) a- III, b- IV, c- I, d- II

(4) a- II, b- IV, c- I, d- III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

Order of the European Companies establishment

1. Portugese - 1498
2. British - 1600
3. Dutch - 1602
4. Danes - 1616
5. French - 1664

4.

**49. Where was the French Settlement in Andhra ?**

- (1) Rajamundry (2) Hamsala Divi (3) Yanam (4) Ongole

ఆంధ్రలో ఫ్రెంచ్ వారి స్థాపరం ఎక్కడ ?

- (1) రాజమండ్రి (2) హంసల దీవి (3) యానాం (4) ఒంగోల్

**5. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the French dominance in the 1700's?**

- I. In 1760, British general Eyrecourt defeated French general Count-de-Lally at the battle of Wandiwash.  
 II. With this battle French lost their domination in India and confined to Pondicherry.  
 III. Pondicherry means two regions which are Pondicherry (TN), Yanam (AP).

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II  
 (2) Only II and III  
 (3) Only I and III  
 (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is correct: In 1760, British general Eyrecourt defeated French general Count-de-Lally at the battle of Wandiwash.

Statement II is correct: With this battle French lost their domination in India and confined to Pondicherry.

Statement III is incorrect: Pondicherry means four regions. They are : 1. Pondicherry(TN) 2. Karaikal (TN) 3. Yanam (AP) 4. Mahe (Ker).

5.

**57. Undavally caves are associated with**

- (1) Vishnukundins (2) Kakatiyas (3) Rashtrakutas (4) Reddi kings

ఉండవల్లి గుహలు ఎవరికి సంబంధించినవి ?

- (1) విష్ణుకుండినులు (2) కాకతీయులు (3) రాష్ట్రకూటులు (4) రెడ్డి రాజులు

**30. Which of the following cave temple/s is/are built by Vishnukundins?**

I. Akkanna- Madanna Caves

II. Mogalrajapuram Caves

III. Undavalli Caves

IV. Bhairavakona Caves

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) Only II, III and IV

(2) Only I, II and III

(3) Only I, II and IV

(4) I, II, III and IV

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Cave temples built by them:

Akkanna- Madanna Caves (present near Kanaka Durga temple in Vijayawada) Undavalli Caves

Bhairavakona Caves

Mogalrajapuram Caves

Vishnukundins built 5 caves in Moghalrajapuram and 3 caves in Undavalli in Krishna district.

6.

62. Where did the English establish their first factory in Coastal Andhra ?  
 (1) Kakinada (2) Machilipatnam (3) Visakapatnam (4) Bhimunipatnam  
 ఆంగ్లేయుల మొదటి కర్మాగారం కోస్తాంధ్రలో ఏక్కడ స్థాపించారు ?  
 (1) కాకినాడ (2) మచిలీపట్నం (3) విశాఖపట్నం (4) భీముని పట్నం

8. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the British establishments in Andhra Pradesh?

I. British first factory was built at Machilipatnam in 1611.

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II. It was built by Hippon

III. Second factory was built at Narsapur in 1621.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is correct: British first factory was built at Machilipatnam in 1611.

Statement II is correct: It was built by Hippon (He came by 'Globe' ship).

Statement III is incorrect: Second factory was built at Pulicat in 1621.

7.

61. Which was the First Telugu Newspaper ?

- |                |              |              |                     |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| (1) Satya Duta | (2) Nilagiri | (3) Bharathi | (4) Krishna Patrika |
| (1) సత్య దూత   | (2) నీలగిరి  | (3) భారతి    | (4) కృష్ణ పత్రిక    |

62. Where did the English establish their first factory in Coastal Andhra ?

**27. Who published the first newspaper in Telugu, Satyadata, and for what purpose?**

(1) Tanguturi Prakasam, to promote social reforms

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(2) Alluri Sitarama Raju, to inspire independence movement

(3) Bellary Christian Missionary, to propagate Christianity

(4) Bellary Christian Missionary, to promote social reforms

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

The first newspaper in Telugu was Satyadata. It was published by Bellary Christian Missionary to propagate Christianity.

8.

పెదగంజాం, చినగంజాం ప్రాంతాలు న ఉద్భవించిన తెలుగు పత్రికలు  
(1) వస్త్రాలు (2) నీలిమందు (3) చక్కెర

36. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the (Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)



**List – I (Andhra Maha Sabha)**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Session Andhra Maha Sabha
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Session Andhra Maha Sabha
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Session Andhra Maha Sabha
- 4<sup>th</sup> Session Andhra Maha Sabha

**List – II (Presided by)**

- Mocharla Ramachandra Rao
- Nyapati Subba Rao
- Baiya Narasimheswara Sharma
- Raja Rama Rayanimgar

జాబితా – I మరియు జాబితా – II లను జతపరచడం ద్వారా క్రింద ఇచ్చిన వాటిలో సరి అయిన సమాధానాన్ని గుర్తించండి.

**జాబితా – I (ఆంధ్ర మహాసభ)**

- ప్రథమ ఆంధ్ర మహాసభ
- ద్వితీయ ఆంధ్ర మహాసభ
- తృతీయ ఆంధ్ర మహాసభ
- నాల్గవ ఆంధ్ర మహాసభ

**జాబితా – II (అధ్యక్షులు)**

- మోచర్ల రామచంద్ర రావు
- న్యాయపతి సుబ్బారావు
- బియ్య నరసింహాశ్వర శర్మ
- రాజా రామ రాయనింగార్

**Codes/కోడ్లు :**

	a	b	c	d
(1)	III	II	IV	I
(2)	II	IV	III	I
(3)	II	III	I	IV
(4)	II	I	III	IV

**6. Which of the following Statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Second Andhra Conference?**

- I. It was held at Vijayawada in 1914, under the presidency of Nyapti Subba Rao.
- II. Participation of women and ryots in the second Andhra conference.

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III. Mantha Suryanarayana Rao proposed a resolution for the formation of a separate Andhra State.

**5. In which year and place was the First Session of the Andhra Maha Sabha held?**

- (1) Hyderabad, 1919
- (2) Guntur, 1919
- (3) Visakhapatnam, 1913
- (4) Bapatla, 1913

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

In the month of May 1913, the first Andhra Mahasabha was held in Bapatla.

**7. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Fourth Session of the Andhra Maha Sabha?**

- I. The fourth Andhra Maha Sabha session was held in Kakinada in 1916.
- II. C.V. Narasimha Raju from Visakhapatnam made a proposal for the formation of a separate autonomous Andhra Pradesh with Telugu speaking districts.
- III. The delegates from Nellore and Cuddapah supported it.
- IV. The delegates from Berhampur and Anantapur opposed the resolution.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only II, III and IV
- (2) Only I, II and IV
- (3) Only I and II
- (4) Only III and IV

9.

- (3) రావి నారాయణ రెడ్డి (4) ఘట్టా భజ్జం  
 68. Andhra State was formed on  
 (1) 1<sup>st</sup> October 1953 (2) 1<sup>st</sup> November 1953 (3) 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956 (4) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950  
 ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడిన తేదీ  
 (1) 1 అక్టోబర్ 1953 (2) 1 నవంబర్ 1953 (3) 1 నవంబర్ 1956 (4) 26 జనవరి 1950  
 21 (A)

**27. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Andhra Pradesh State formation?**

- I. On October 1, 1953, a separate Andhra state was formed with Kurnool as its capital.  
 II. Tanguturi Prakasam was the first Chief Minister.  
 III. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy was the first governor.  
 IV. Trivedi became Deputy Chief Minister

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only III and IV  
 (2) Only I and II  
 (3) Only I, II and III  
 (4) I, II, III and IV

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

10.



**40. Which of the following statements regarding Library Movement are correct ?**



- I. In 1915, the Andhra Desa Library Association started a periodical entitled 'Grandhalaya Sarvasvam' in Telugu.

II. Kasinathuni Nageswara Rao is the founder of "Andhra Patrika" established in 1908.

III. Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established in Kovvur in 1916.

IV. In 1918, Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao started 'Boat Library Services' in West Godavari.

- (1) I, II, IV only (2) I, III, IV only (3) II, III, IV only (4) All of the above

గ్రంథాలయ ఉద్యమం గురించి క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో సరైనవి ఏవి ?

I. 1915 లో, ఆంధ్ర దేశ గ్రంథాలయ అసోసియేషన్ 'గ్రంథాలయ సర్వస్వం' అనే పత్రికను తెలుగులో ప్రారంభించారు.

II. కాశినాథుని నాగేశ్వరరావు ఆంధ్ర పత్రికను 1908 లో ప్రారంభించారు.

III. శ్రీకృష్ణదేవరాయ ఆంధ్ర భాషా నిలయంను 1916 లో, కొవ్వూరులో స్థాపించారు.

IV. 1918 లో, ఆయ్యదేవర కాళేశ్వరరావు పశ్చిమ గోదావరిలో 'బోట్ లైబ్రరీ సర్వీస్'లను ప్రారంభించారు.

- (1) I, II, IV మాత్రమే (2) I, III, IV మాత్రమే (3) II, III, IV మాత్రమే (4) పైవన్నీ

**47. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the libraries in Andhra Pradesh?**

I. The first public library in AP started by an individual person.

II. By the end of 1914 there were nearly 263 libraries functioning in different parts of Andhra.

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III. Gowthami Grandhalayam, also known as Sri Gowthami Regional Library, was established in 1898 in Rajahmundry by poet and social reformer Nalam Krishna Rao.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

**48. Which of the following person was a pioneer of Boat library Service?**

(1) Bal gangadhar Tilak

(2) Gidugu Ram murthy

(3) Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah

(4) Paturi Nagabhushanam

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

The pioneer of the Boat Library Service was Paturi Nagabhushanam. He initiated this innovative service in 1935 to promote reading among the public by transporting books via boats along the Krishna Bank Canal in Andhra Pradesh.

11.



31. **Assertion (A)** : British ship 'Globe' under the command of Captain Hawkins arrived at Machilipatnam in 1611 A.D.

**Reason (R)** : Quli Qutub Shah permitted the English East India Company to establish a factory at Machilipatnam.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**ఢ్రువీకరణ (A)** : 1611 A.D. లో కెప్టెన్ హాకిన్స్ దళాధిపత్యంలో గ్లోబ్ అనే ఆంగ్ల నౌక మచిలీపట్నం రేవును చేరుకుంది. **కారణం (R)** : మచిలీపట్నంలో వర్తక స్థావరాన్ని నెలకొల్పడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు తూర్పు ఇండియా కంపెనీకి కులీ కుతుబ్ షా అనుమతి ఇచ్చాడు.

- (1) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, మరియు (R), (A) ను వివరిస్తుంది
- (2) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం కానీ (R), (A) ను వివరించదు
- (3) (A) నిజం, కానీ (R) తప్పు
- (4) (A) తప్పు, కానీ (R) నిజం

**9. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the European establishments in Andhra Pradesh?**

- I. Mohammad Quli Qutb Shah granted permission to the Dutch to establish their factory at Machilipatnam.
- II. Mohammad Quli Qutb Shah granted permission to the French to establish their factory at Machilipatnam.
- III. Abdullah Qutb Shah granted permission to the British to establish their factory at Machilipatnam.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only I
- (3) Only III
- (4) Only II and III

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is correct: Mohammad Quli Qutb Shah granted permission to the Dutch to establish their factory at Machilipatnam.

Statement II is incorrect: French first factory in Andhra was built at Machilipatnam in 1669 by Macara. Its permission was given by Abdullah Qutub shah.

Statement III is incorrect: British first factory was built at Machilipatnam in 1611. It's permission was given by Mohammad Quli Qutbshah.

12.

**25. Statement (A) :** Moturpha is a salt tax levied by British East India Company.

**Statement (B) :** The revenue collected by the British East India Company from the zamindars is called 'Peshcush'.

- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (2) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (3) (A) is true, but (B) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (B) is true

**ప్రకటన (A) :** బ్రిటిష్ తూర్పు ఇండియా కంపెనీ విధించిన ఉప్పు పన్నును మోతుర్ప అంటారు.

**ప్రకటన (B) :** బ్రిటిష్ తూర్పు ఇండియా కంపెనీ జమీందార్ల నుండి వసూలు చేసిన శిస్తును 'పేష్కష్' అంటారు.

- (1) (A) మరియు (B) రెండూ నిజం
- (2) (A) మరియు (B) రెండూ తప్పు
- (3) (A) నిజం, కానీ (B) తప్పు
- (4) (A) తప్పు, కానీ (B) నిజం



35. Which of the following is/are correctly matched with taxes during the British Period?

I. Pullari - Tax on grazing

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II. Moturpha - Tax on trade and occupations

III. Kist - Tax on land

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(1) I, II and III

(2) Only I and II

(3) Only III

(4) Only II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

All three terms are correctly matched to their respective taxes during British rule:

- Pullari: Tax on grazing.
- Moturpha: Tax on trade and occupations.
- Kist: Tax on land.

13.

- (4) వృత్తి ముద్రా
2. Statement (A) : "Gatha Saptasathi" is a collection of poems which predominantly focuses on love and romantic themes.  
Statement (B) : Gunadya had written Brihatkatha in Sanskrit language.
- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true (2) Both (A) and (B) are false  
(3) (A) is true, but (B) is false (4) (A) is false, but (B) is true
- ప్రకటన (A) : "గాథా సప్తశతి" అనే కవితా సంకలనం ప్రధానంగా ప్రేమ నేపథ్యానికి సంబంధించినది.  
ప్రకటన (B) : గుణాధ్యాయుడు సంస్కృతంలో బృహత్కథను రచించాడు.
- (1) (A) మరియు (B) రెండూ నిజం (2) (A) మరియు (B) రెండూ తప్పు  
(3) (A) నిజం, కానీ (B) తప్పు (4) (A) తప్పు, కానీ (B) నిజం

**6. Match the following literary works with their authors?**

Literary Work	Author
a. Brihatkatha	I. Gunadhya
b. Kathasarithasagara	II. Somadeva Suri
c. Brihatmanjari	III. Kshemendra
d. Brihatkatha Sloka Sangraha	IV. Buddhaswami

**Select the valid answer using the codes given below:**

(1) a- III, b- II, c- I, d- IV

(2) a- III, b- I, c- II, d- IV

(3) a- II, b- I, c- III, d- IV

(4) a- I, b- II, c- III, d- IV

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Brihatkatha - Written by Gunadhya in Paisachi Prakrit, considered the source of many later adaptations.

Kathasarithasagara - A Sanskrit adaptation by Somadeva Suri.

Brihatmanjari - Written by Kshemendra, another derivative.

Brihatkatha Sloka Sangraha - Authored by Buddhaswami.

14.

**26. Assertion (A) :** Andhra region was not greatly affected by the 1857 revolt as Andhra had no local leaders.

**Reason (R) :** Then reigning Nizam, Nawab Afzal-ud-Dowla adopted pro-British attitude.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**ధృవీకరణ (A) :** ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలో స్థానిక నాయకులు లేనందువల్ల 1857 తిరుగుబాటు ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలో ఎక్కువ ప్రభావం చూపలేదు.

**కారణం (R) :** అప్పటి నిజాం నవాబ్ అఫ్జల్ ఉద్దౌలా బ్రిటీషు వారికి అనుకూల వైఖరి అవలంబించాడు.

- (1) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, మరియు (R), (A) ను వివరిస్తుంది
- (2) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, కానీ (R), (A) ను వివరించదు
- (3) (A) నిజం, కానీ (R) తప్పు
- (4) (A) తప్పు, కానీ (R) నిజం

**41. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the 1857 revolt impact on Andhra?**

I. Radha Krishna Dandasena organized a revolt in Parlakimidi, he was suppressed and hanged by Captain Wilson Nolt.

II. Shaik Peer Saheb organized a revolt in Errannagudem / Godavari Agency.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) Only I

(2) Only II

(3) Both I and II

(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is correct: Parlakimidi:

- It was situated in Ganjam district. At present it is situated in Gajapati district of Orissa. Savara tribe lives in Parlakimidi.
- Radha Krishna Dandasena organized a revolt in Parlakimidi.
- He was suppressed and hanged by Captain Wilson Nolt.

Statement II is incorrect:

- Errannagudem / Godavari Agency
- Revolter - Korukonda Subba Reddy
- Suppressor - Shankar swamy (Buttaigudem Munsab)

Cuddapah:

- Revolter - Shaik Peer Saheb

15.

(1) ఉస్మాన్ అలీ ఖాన్ (2) సికిందర్ జా (3) మహబూబ్ బాషా (4) అఫ్జల్ ఉద్దౌల

65. Who was the founder of Vivekavardhini Newspaper ?

(1) K. Venkatarathnam

(2) Veeresalingam Panthulu

(3) Venkataraya Sastry

(4) D. Rangacharyulu

వివేకవర్ధిని వార్తాపత్రిక స్థాపకులు ఎవరు ?

(1) కె. వెంకటరత్నం

(2) వీరేశలింగం పంతులు

(3) వెంకటరాయ శాస్త్రి

(4) డి. రంగారావులు

39. The journal Vivek Vardhini was started by?

- (1) Paravastu Rangacharyulu
- (2) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
- (3) Kokkonda Venkataratnam

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- (4) Gidugu Ramamurthy

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

As a teacher, Kandukuri Veeresalingam taught children the concepts of social reform along with lessons. He started a magazine called 'Vivekavardhini' in October 1874 to spread his views on the evils of society. In the first issue, he informed that the objectives of Vivekavardhini were to "point out the irregularities in the society, eradicate the evils, highlight the prevalent corruption in the government system, and bring the corrupt people before the society". Vivekavardhini has become a lion's dream under the rule of corrupt people.

16.

(3) ప్రకాశంపంతులు

(4) పి. వి. చౌదరి

70. Who was the leader of Chirala Perala Movement ?

- (1) Duggirala Gopala Krishnaiah
- (3) Potti Sreeramulu

- (2) P. V. Choudary
- (4) Acharya N. G. Ranga

చీరాల పీరాల ఉద్యమ నాయకుడు ఎవరు ?

- (1) దుగ్గిరాల గోపాల కృష్ణయ్య
- (3) పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు

- (2) పి. వి. చౌదరి
- (4) ఆచార్య ఎన్. జి. రంగ

**45. Who among the following led the Chirala-Perala Movement?**

- (1) Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya
- (2) Veera Brahman
- (3) Chilukuri Narayana Rao
- (4) Konda Venkatappayya

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

The Chirala-Perala Movement (1921) was a significant part of the Indian freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh. It was led by Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya, who was popularly known as "Andhra Ratna" for his contributions to the freedom movement.

The movement was a protest against the imposition of excessive taxes by the British government on the residents of Chirala and Perala, two towns in the Prakasam district. Gopalakrishnayya inspired people to boycott the municipal council and move out of their homes to live in a camp outside the towns, symbolizing their resistance to British authority.

17.

54. Match Group – A with Group – B and select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)

**Group – A**

- a. Duggirala Gopala Krishnaiah
- b. Parvataneni Veeraiah Choudary
- c. Ayyadevara Kaleswar Rao
- d. Tripuraneni Ramaswamy Choudary



**Group – B**

- i. Pedanandipadu agitation
- ii. Najeeyitha Katha
- iii. Rama Dandu
- iv. Kavi Raju

గ్రూప్ – A మరియు గ్రూప్ – B లను జతపరచడం ద్వారా క్రింద ఇచ్చినవాటిలో సరి అయిన సమాధానాన్ని గుర్తించండి.

**గ్రూప్ – A**

- a. దుగ్గిరాల గోపాల కృష్ణయ్య
- b. పర్వతనేని వీరయ్య చౌదరి
- c. అయ్యదేవర కాళేశ్వర రావు
- d. త్రిపురనేని రామస్వామి చౌదరి

**గ్రూప్ – B**

- i. పెదనందిపాడు ఆందోళన (అజిబేషన్)
- ii. నా జీవిత కథ
- iii. రామ దండు
- iv. కవి రాజు

**Codes/కోడ్లు :**

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | iv  | ii  | i   | iii |
| (2) | iii | i   | ii  | iv  |
| (3) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (4) | ii  | iii | i   | iv  |

19

(A)

**43. Who among the following led The Pedanandipadu No Tax campaign?**

- (1) Parvataneni Veeraiah Chowdary,
- (2) Mocharla Ramachandra Rao
- (3) Chilukuri Narayana Rao
- (4) Konda Venkatappayya

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

Pedanandipadu No-Tax Campaign The Guntur district, and more particularly the Pedanandipadu firka, achieved great name and fame in the annals of the freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh by carrying on a no-tax campaign even before Gandhiji experimented with it in Bardoli. The Guntur District Congress Committee met at Ponnur on January 12th, 1922, under the leadership of Konda Venkatappayya and Gollapudi Sitarama Sastry, and decided that January kist should not be paid throughout the district except in some of the firkas of Tenali, Guntur, Ongole, and Repalle taluqs

18.

12. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *incorrect* ?

- a. Vijayaditya II is credited with the construction of 108 temples.
- b. Raja Raja Narendra constructed Rajarajeswara temple at Biccavole.
- c. Chalukya Bhima constructed Bhimeswara Swamy temple at Draksharama.

(1) a and c                      (2) b and c                      (3) b only                      (4) c only

క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో సరికానిది(వి) ఏది/ఏవి ?

- a. రెండో విజయాదిత్యుడు 108 ఆలయాలను నిర్మించాడు.
- b. రాజ రాజ నరేంద్రుడు బిక్కవోలులో రాజరాజేశ్వర ఆలయాన్ని నిర్మించాడు.
- c. చాళుక్య భీముడు ద్రాక్షారామంలో భీమేశ్వర స్వామి ఆలయాన్ని నిర్మించాడు.

(1) a మరియు c                      (2) b మరియు c                      (3) b మాత్రమే                      (4) c మాత్రమే

13. The architectural structure of...

40. Consider the following statements with reference to the Eastern Chalukyas?

- I. Vijayaditya II built 108 Shiva temples.
- II. Rajahmundry city was built by Ammaraju I.
- III. Vijayawada city was built by Vishnuvardhana II.
- IV. Yudhamalla built anakatta of Kolleru lake.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I, III and IV
- (2) Only I, II and IV

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- (3) Only III and IV

- (4) Only I and II

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Vijayaditya II built 108 Shiva temples. Hence statement I is correct.

Rajahmundry city was built by Ammaraju I. Hence statement II is correct.

Vijayawada city was built by Yudhamalla. Hence statement III is incorrect.

Vishnuvardhana II built anakatta of Kolleru lake. Hence statement IV is incorrect.

19.

7. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- (1) Kandukuri Veeresalingam is known as the father of renaissance movement in Andhra
- (2) "The Crescent" is an English weekly founded by Mutnuri Krishna Rao
- (3) Andhra Patrika is the first Telugu political newsweekly
- (4) Krishna Patrika was started in 1902 by Konda Venkatappaya

కీంది ప్రకటనలలో సరికానిది ఏది ?

- (1) కందుకూరి వీరేశలింగంను 'ఆంధ్రలో పునర్వికాసజ్వలము పిత' గా కీర్తించారు
- (2) "ది క్రెసెంట్" అనే ఆంగ్ల వారపత్రికను ముట్నూరు కృష్ణారావు స్థాపించారు
- (3) ఆంధ్ర పత్రిక తెలుగులోని మొదటి రాజకీయ వారపత్రిక
- (4) కృష్ణ పత్రికను 1902 లో కొండా వెంకటప్పయ్య ప్రారంభించారు



**42. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Vande Mataram Movement in Andhra?**

- I. An organization known as Balabharathi Samiti was formed at Rajahmundry in 1907.
- II. Mutnuri Krishna Rao used to sing the Vande Mataram song passionately.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is correct: An organization known as Balabharathi Samiti was formed at Rajahmundry in 1907.

Statement II is incorrect: In Andhra, Kautu Srirama Sastri used to sing the Vande Mataram song passionately and make people excited.

In Andhra, Krishna Patrika played a significant role in spreading the ideals of the Vande Mataram movement and the cause of Swadeshi. Mutnuri Krishna Rao, editor of Krishna Patrika.

20.

(A) అప్పు, కాన (B) ఎం

5. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- India's overall SDG score has improved to 71 in 2023-24. Uttarakhand shares the top spot with Kerala, both scored above India's overall SDG score.
- In the latest SDG India Index 2023-24, Andhra Pradesh is placed in the "Front Runner" category.
- Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, each with scores above 75, are placed in the "Achiever" category.
- In the 2023-2024 SDG Index, Lakshadweep and Uttar Pradesh scored significantly above the national average, demonstrating notable progress compared to other states.

(1) a, b only correct

(2) b, c only correct

(3) c, d only correct

(4) a, d only correct

క్రింది ప్రకటనలో సరైనది(వి) ఏది(వి) ?

- భారతదేశం యొక్క మొత్తం SDG స్కోర్ 2023-24 లో 71 కి మెరుగుపడింది. ఉత్తరాఖండ్ కేరళతో అగ్రస్థానాన్ని పంచుకుంది, రెండూ భారతదేశం యొక్క మొత్తం SDG స్కోర్ కంటే ఎక్కువ స్కోర్ చేశాయి.
- తాజా SDG ఇండియా ఇండెక్స్ 2023-24 లో, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ "ఫ్రంట్-రన్నర్" కేటగిరీలో ఉంచబడింది.
- అరుణాచల్ ప్రదేశ్ మరియు మేఘాలయ, ఒక్కొక్కటి 75 కంటే ఎక్కువ స్కోర్లతో "అచీవర్" విభాగంలో ఉంచబడ్డాయి.
- 2023-2024 SDG ఇండెక్స్ లో, లక్షద్వీప్ మరియు ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్ జాతీయ సగటు కంటే గణనీయంగా ఎక్కువగా స్కోర్ చేశాయి, ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలతో పోలిస్తే చెప్పుకోదగ్గ పురోగతిని ప్రదర్శించాయి.

(1) a, b మాత్రమే సరైనవి

(2) b, c మాత్రమే సరైనవి

(3) c, d మాత్రమే సరైనవి

(4) a, d మాత్రమే సరైనవి

5

(B)

**2. Which of the following statements about India's progress on the SDGs between the 2020-21 and 2023-24 editions of the Index is correct?**

I. India has made significant strides in accelerating progress on the SDGs, particularly in Goals 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 13 (Climate Action), which are now in the 'Front Runner' category.

II. Goal 13 (Climate Action) has shown the most substantial improvement, with its score increasing from 54 to 67.

III. Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) has seen its score rise significantly from 60 to 72.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only I and III
- (3) Only II and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

India has taken significant strides in accelerating progress on the SDGs between the 2020-21 and 2023-24 editions of the Index.

Noteworthy advancements have been observed in Goals 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 13 (Climate Action). These are now in the 'Front Runner' category (a score between 65-99).

Among these, **Goal 13 (Climate Action) has shown the most substantial**

21.

45. Under the Industrial Policy of 1991

- (1) The mandatory convertible clause is applicable to all term loans
- (2) The mandatory convertible clause is applicable to term loans of more than 10 years
- (3) The mandatory convertible clause is applicable to term loans of less than 10 years
- (4) The mandatory convertible clause is no longer applicable

1991 పారిశ్రామిక విధానం ప్రకారం

- (1) తప్పనిసరి కన్వర్టిబుల్ నిబంధన అన్ని టర్మ్ లోన్లకు వర్తిస్తుంది
- (2) తప్పనిసరి కన్వర్టిబుల్ నిబంధన 10 సంవత్సరాల కంటే ఎక్కువ టర్మ్ లోన్లకు వర్తిస్తుంది
- (3) తప్పనిసరి కన్వర్టిబుల్ నిబంధన 10 సంవత్సరాల కంటే తక్కువ టర్మ్ లోన్లకు వర్తిస్తుంది
- (4) తప్పనిసరి కన్వర్టిబుల్ నిబంధన ఇకపై వర్తించదు

14. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the features of liberalization of economic policy in India 1991?

- I. Reservation of industrial sectors
- II. Industrial de-licensing policy
- III. The opening of the economy for foreign competition
- IV. Liberalization of trade and investment

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only II and III
- (2) Only I, III, and IV
- (3) Only II, III and IV
- (4) All of the above

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

22.

(50.) Which of the following factors could potentially contribute to stagflation in the Indian economy ?

- High inflationary pressures due to increased Government spending.
- Decline in industrial production and sluggish economic growth.
- Decrease in aggregate demand and consumer spending.
- Appreciation of the domestic currency leading to reduction of export competitiveness.

- (1) a and b only
- (2) b and c only
- (3) a, c and d only
- (4) All the above

క్రింది వాటిలో ఏ కారకాలు భారత ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో స్టాగ్లేషన్ (స్టాగ్లేషన్) దోహదం చేయగలవు ?

- పెరిగిన ప్రభుత్వ వ్యయం కారణంగా అధిక ద్రవ్యోల్బణ ఒత్తిడి.
- పారిశ్రామిక ఉత్పత్తిలో క్షీణత మరియు మందగించిన ఆర్థిక వృద్ధి.
- మొత్తం డిమాండ్ మరియు వినియోగదారుల వ్యయంలో తగ్గుదల.
- ఎగుమతి పోటీతత్వాన్ని తగ్గించడానికి దారితీసిన దేశీయ కరెన్సీ విలువ పెరుగుదల.

- (1) a మరియు b మాత్రమే
- (2) b మరియు c మాత్రమే
- (3) a, c మరియు d మాత్రమే
- (4) పైవన్నీ

19

(B)

19. Identify the incorrect answer with reference to Stagflation?

- (1) It is a state where the economic growth is slow, with high unemployment.
- (2) Stagflation increases the inflationary tendency of the economy.
- (3) Stagflation increases the deflationary tendency of the economy.
- (4) Its causes can be poor economic policies along with the effect of oil prices.

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

**Stagflation is a condition of slow economic growth and relatively high unemployment, or economic stagnation, accompanied by rising prices, or inflation.**

It can also be defined as inflation and a decline in gross domestic product (GDP).

While in deflation we can observe the situation falling prices.

Causes of looming stagflation situation in India:

Reduced consumption, **Volatile Oil**, Decreased credit availability, Unemployment, Inflation.

23.

17. Which of the following measures is NOT typically used to correct a disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments (BOP) ?

- (1) Devaluation of currency
- (2) Increasing import tariffs
- (3) Reducing government spending on domestic projects
- (4) Encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

చెల్లింపుల బ్యాలెన్స్ (BOP) లో అసమతుల్యతను సరిచేయడానికి క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది సాధారణంగా ఉపయోగించబడదు ?

- (1) కరెన్సీ విలువ తగ్గించు
- (2) దిగుమతి సుంకాలను పెంచడం
- (3) దేశీయ ప్రాజెక్టులపై ప్రభుత్వ వ్యయాన్ని తగ్గించడం
- (4) విదేశీ ప్రత్యక్ష పెట్టుబడులను (FDI) ప్రోత్సహించడం

21. When was the balance of payments of a country in equilibrium?

- (1) Demand as well as supply of the domestic currency are the highest
- (2) Demand for the domestic currency is equal to its supply.
- (3) Demand for the domestic currency is the highest
- (4) Demand for the domestic currency is the lowest

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

When the balance of payments (BOP) of a country is in equilibrium, the surplus or deficit is eliminated from the BOP. **When the BOP of a country is in equilibrium, the demand for domestic currency is equal to its supply.** The demand and supply situation is thus neither favourable nor unfavourable.

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24.

3. Which among the following statements is correct ?

- (1) Balance of payments includes current account and capital account
- (2) Balance of payments includes only capital account
- (3) Balance of payments includes only current account
- (4) Balance of payments includes only export and import account

ఈ క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో ఏది సరైనది ?

- (1) చెల్లింపు బ్యాలెన్స్‌లో కరెంట్ ఖాతా మరియు మూలధన ఖాతా ఉంటాయి
- (2) చెల్లింపు బ్యాలెన్స్‌లో మూలధన ఖాతా మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది
- (3) చెల్లింపు బ్యాలెన్స్‌లో కరెంట్ ఖాతా మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది
- (4) చెల్లింపు బ్యాలెన్స్‌లో ఎగుమతి మరియు దిగుమతి ఖాతా మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది

**8. Which of the following statement/statements is/are components of Balance of Payment?**

- I. Capital account
- II. Errors and Omissions
- III. Changes in foreign exchange reserves
- IV. Current account

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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- (1) I, III and IV
- (2) II, III and IV
- (3) I, II, III and IV
- (4) I, II and IV

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

Balance of Payment (BoP) of a country can be defined as a systematic statement of all economic transactions of a country with the rest of the world during a specific period usually one year.

It indicates whether the country has a surplus or a deficit on trade.

For preparing BoP accounts, economic transactions between a country and rest of the world are grouped under - **Current account**, **Capital account** and **Errors and Omissions**. It also shows **changes in Foreign Exchange Reserves**.

24.



10. Assertion (A) : In Andhra Pradesh, the coverage of farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana has been increasing over the years.

Reason (R) : In Andhra Pradesh, significant crop losses occurred to farmers due to extreme weather events in recent years including floods, droughts and cyclones.



- (1) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (2) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

వాదన (A) : ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో ప్రధానమంత్రి ఫసల్ బీమా యోజన క్రింద రైతుల కవరేజీ సంవత్సరాలుగా పెరుగుతూ వస్తోంది.

కారణం (R) : ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో ఇటీవలి సంవత్సరాలలో వరదలు, కరువులు మరియు తుఫానుల వంటి విపరీత వాతావరణ సంఘటనల కారణంగా రైతులకు గణనీయమైన పంట నష్టాలు సంభవించాయి.



- (1) (A) నిజం, కానీ (R) తప్పు
- (2) (A) తప్పు, కానీ (R) నిజం
- (3) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, కానీ (R) అనేది (A) కి సరైన వివరణ కాదు
- (4) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, మరియు (R) అనేది (A) యొక్క సరైన వివరణ

**41. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana?**

- I. It was launched in 2017 and administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- II. It replaced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).
- III. One of the objective is to stabilize the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

- Launched in 2016 and is being administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- It replaced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).

Objectives:

25.

49. Post-economic reforms, the Indian economy saw a shift towards

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Increased government control | (2) Reduced foreign trade            |
| (3) Enhanced global integration  | (4) Decline in private sector growth |

ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణల అనంతర కాలంలో, భారత ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ క్రింది వైపుకు మళ్ళింది

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) ప్రభుత్వ నియంత్రణ పెరిగింది              | (2) విదేశీ వాణిజ్యం తగ్గింది    |
| (3) మెరుగైన ప్రపంచీకరణ (గ్లోబల్ ఇంటిగ్రేషన్) | (4) ప్రైవేటీరంగ వృద్ధిలో క్షీణత |

46. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the results of the new economic policies adopted in 1991?

- I. The growth rate of agriculture declined.
- II. There was a slowdown in the rate of industrial growth.
- III. Foreign exchange reserves increased.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II, and III

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

26.

131. Correctly match the following in List – A with List – B. (Common codes for English and Telug Versions)

**List – A**

- a. Art. 137
- b. Art. 226
- c. Art. 13
- d. Art. 32

**List – B**

- i. Restoring Fundamental Rights by Supreme Court by issuing writs.
- ii. Power of Supreme Court to review any judgment pronounced or Order made by it.
- iii. The High Courts also have the power to issue Writs for protecting Fundamental Rights.
- iv. Supreme Court can declare the concerned law as unconstitutional.

జాబితా – A లోని క్రింది వాటిని జాబితా – B తో సరిగ్గా పోల్పండి.

**జాబితా – A**

- a. నిబంధన 137
- b. నిబంధన 226
- c. నిబంధన 13
- d. నిబంధన 32

**జాబితా – B**

- i. రిట్లను జారీచేయడం ద్వారా సుప్రీంకోర్టు ప్రాథమిక హక్కులను పునరుద్ధరించడం.
- ii. సుప్రీం కోర్టు ఏదైనా తీర్పును లేదా ఇచ్చిన ఆదేశాలను సమీక్షించే అధికారం.
- iii. ప్రాథమిక హక్కుల పరిరక్షణ కోసం రిట్లు జారీచేసే అధికారం హైకోర్టులకు కూడా ఉంది.
- iv. సుప్రీం కోర్టు సంబంధిత చట్టాన్ని రాజ్యాంగ విరుద్ధమైనదిగా ప్రకటించవచ్చు.

**Codes/కోడ్లు :**

	a	b	c	d
(1)	iii	iv	ii	i
(2)	ii	iii	iv	i
(3)	iii	i	iv	ii
(4)	iv	i	ii	iii

**20. The power of 'Judicial Review' is implicit in which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?**

- I. Article 13
- II. Article 32
- III. Article 75
- IV. Article 226

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**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (1) I, II and IV only
- (2) II and IV only
- (3) I, II and III only
- (4) I, III and IV only

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

- Judicial Review can be understood as the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutional validity of a law or executive action. The phrase 'Judicial Review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of several Articles confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

- These provisions are explained below:

- o Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be null and void. It requires that all amendments and laws passed by the Parliament are tested based on their validity under the

27.

89. The State Election Commission conducts elections to

- (1) Local Bodies (2) State Legislatures  
(3) Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (4) Co-operative Banks

రాష్ట్ర ఎన్నికల సంఘం ఏ ఎన్నికలను నిర్వహిస్తుంది ?

- (1) స్థానిక సంస్థలు (2) రాష్ట్ర శాసనసభలు  
(3) ప్రాథమిక వ్యవసాయ సహకార సంఘాలు (4) సహకార బ్యాంకులు

26

37. With reference to the duties of the State Election Commission, which of the following statements is/ are incorrect?

- I. Prepare electoral rolls for panchayat and state legislature elections.  
II. Make provisions for elections to the panchayats.  
III. Decides the question of disqualification in the panchayat election.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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- (1) I only  
(2) I and II only  
(3) II and III only  
(4) I, II and III

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is incorrect. State Election Commission only prepares the electoral for the panchayats elections.

It is the Election Commission of India which prepared a joint electoral roll which is used for the elections to parliament and state legislature.

Statement II is incorrect. It is the state legislature (and not State Election Commission) which may make provisions with respect to all matters relating to elections to the panchayats.

Statement III is incorrect. All questions of disqualifications in panchayat elections shall be referred to such authority as the state legislature determines (and not to the State Election Commission).

28.

106. When did The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 come into force ?

(1) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014

(2) 16<sup>th</sup> January 2014

(3) 17<sup>th</sup> December 2013

(4) 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013

లోక్ పాల్ మరియు లోక్ యక్త చట్టం, 2013 ఎప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంలోకి వచ్చింది ?

(1) 1 జనవరి 2014

(2) 16 జనవరి 2014

(3) 17 డిసెంబర్ 2013

(4) 1 డిసెంబర్ 2013

31

(A)

40. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013?

I. Came into force on 16th January, 2014 and has been amended once in 2016 since its notification.

II. The Lokpal to consist of a Chairperson with a maximum of 8 members of which 70% shall be judicial members.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) Only I

(2) Only II

(3) Both I and II

(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill was Passed by the Parliament on 17th December 2013

Came into force on 16th January, 2014 and has been amended once in 2016 since its notification. Hence, the statement I is correct.

The Lokpal to consist of a Chairperson with a maximum of 8 members of which 50% shall be judicial members. Hence, the statement II is incorrect.

29.

134. Regarding the Panchayat Raj System, in 1978 Ashok Mehta Committee recommended for

- (1) two tier system with four years of term
- (2) three tier system with four years of term
- (3) two tier system with five years of term
- (4) three tier system with six years of term



పంచాయితీ రాజ్ వ్యవస్థకు సంబంధించి, 1978 లో అశోక్ మెహతా కమిటీ ఏమి సిఫార్సు చేసింది ?

- (1) నాలుగు సంవత్సరాల కాలవ్యవధితో రెండు అంచెల వ్యవస్థ
- (2) నాలుగు సంవత్సరాల కాలవ్యవధితో మూడు అంచెల వ్యవస్థ
- (3) ఐదేళ్ల కాల వ్యవధితో రెండు అంచెల వ్యవస్థ
- (4) ఆరు సంవత్సరాల కాల వ్యవధితో మూడు అంచెల వ్యవస్థ

(A)

41

(A)

52. Mandal Panchayats were recommended by:

- (1) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (2) Narasimhan Committee
- (3) Ashok Mehta Committee
- (4) Vengal Rao Committee

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

Ashok Mehta committee was constituted in 1977 to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system. It recommended two tier panchat system Mandal panchayat for group of villages

- Zilla Parishad at the district level

30.

38. GDP deflator is the most comprehensive measure of inflation as it is the ratio of

- (1) GDP at National prices to Local prices
- (2) Real GDP to Nominal GDP
- (3) GDP at Low prices to High prices
- (4) GDP at Current prices to Constant prices

GDP డిఫ్లేటర్ అనేది క్రింది వాటి నిష్పత్తి కనుక అది ద్రవ్యోల్బణం యొక్క అత్యంత సమగ్రమైన కొలత

- (1) జాతీయ ధరల వద్ద మరియు స్థానిక ధరల వద్ద GDP కి
- (2) వాస్తవ GDP కి మరియు నామమాత్ర GDP కి
- (3) తక్కువ ధరల వద్ద మరియు అధిక ధరల వద్ద GDP కి
- (4) ప్రస్తుత ధరల వద్ద మరియు స్థిరమైన ధరల వద్ద GDP కి

13. With reference to the GDP deflator and Consumer Price Index, consider the following statements:

- I. The GDP deflator measures the prices of all goods and services produced, while the CPI measures the prices of only the goods and services bought by consumers.
- II. The CPI includes only those goods which are produced domestically, while the GDP deflator includes imported goods as well.
- III. The GDP deflator uses a changing basket of goods and services, while the CPI uses a fixed basket.

How many of the above statements are correct?


- (1) Only one
- (2) Only two
- (3) All three
- (4) None

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

The GDP price deflator measures the changes in prices for all the goods and services produced in an economy. Using the GDP price deflator helps economists compare the levels of real economic activity from one year to another.

31.

74. Which organization launched the Credit Guarantee Scheme for the Livestock Sector ? 

(1) Ministry of Finance  
(2) NABARD  
(3) RBI  
(4) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

పశువుల రంగానికి క్రెడిట్ గ్యారంటీ వధకాన్ని ఏ సంస్థ ప్రవేశపెట్టింది ?

(1) ఆర్థిక మంత్రిత్వ శాఖ  
(2) నాబార్డ్  
(3) RBI  
(4) పశు సంవర్ధక మరియు పాడిపరిశ్రమ శాఖ

**19. Which of the following are implementing agencies of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme?**

- I. Commercial Banks
- II. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)
- III. Local Area Banks
- IV. Small finance Banks
- V. Cooperatives

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) I, II, III, and IV
- (2) I, II, IV, and V
- (3) II, III, IV and V
- (4) All of the above

32.

69. Which of the following reforms have contributed to the improvement of the Ease of Doing Business in India ?

- (1) The introduction of GST (Goods and Services Tax)
- (2) Removal of all foreign ownership restrictions in Indian companies
- (3) Nationalization of all private banks
- (4) Expansion of public sector enterprises into new sectors

భారతదేశంలో వ్యాపారం చేయడం సులభతరం చేయడానికి క్రింది సంస్కరణల్లో ఏది దోహదపడింది ?



- (1) GST (వస్తువులు మరియు సేవల పన్ను) ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడుట
- (2) భారతీయ కంపెనీలలో అన్ని విదేశీ యాజమాన్య పరిమితులను తొలగించడం
- (3) అన్ని ప్రైవేట్ బ్యాంకుల జాతీయీకరణ
- (4) ప్రభుత్వరంగ సంస్థలను కొత్త రంగాల్లోకి విస్తరించడం

25

(B)

**29. Identify the incorrect statement with reference to Ease of Doing Business Report?**

- (1) The report was introduced in 2003, and released by World Bank.
- (2) It ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier (DTF) score that highlights the gap of an economy with respect to the global best practice.
- (3) The report measures the performance of countries across 10 different parameters.
- (4) India's ranking improved basically on four parameters, they are Starting a business, dealing with construction permits, trading across borders, credit availability.

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

The World Bank recently released its Ease of Doing Business Report, 2020. The indicator measures the performance of countries across 10 different dimensions in the 12-month period ending May 1, 2019. According to the report, New Zealand retained its 1st position whereas Somalia was ranked at 190th spot.

The report was **introduced in 2003** to provide an assessment of objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies on ten parameters affecting a business through its life cycle. So, the statement **1 is correct**.

It ranks countries on the **basis of Distance to Frontier (DTF)** score that highlights the gap of an economy with respect to the global best practice. For example, a score of 75 means an economy was 25 percentage points away from the frontier constructed from the best performances across all economies and across time. So, the statement **2 is correct**.

The report measures the performance of countries across 10 different parameters namely-

Starting a Business, Dealing with Construction permits, Electricity availability, Property registration, Credit availability, Protecting minority Investors, Paying Taxes, Trading

33.



2G/202

58. Match the sectors given in Column – A with their corresponding Gross Value Added (GVA) Growth Rates given in Column – B (Andhra Pradesh Advance Estimates of 2023-24). (Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)

Column – A

- a. Agriculture and allied activities  
b. Industry  
c. Services



Column – B

- A. 5.21%  
B. 8.02%  
C. 1.69%

ఎడమ కాలంలోని సెక్టార్లను, కుడి కాలంలో వాటి సంబంధిత (ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ 2023-24 ముందు అంచనాల ప్రకారం) GVA వృద్ధి రేట్లతో సరిపోల్పండి.

కాలం – A

- a. వ్యవసాయం మరియు అనుబంధ కార్యకలాపాలు  
b. పరిశ్రమ  
c. సేవల రంగం

కాలం – B

- A. 5.21%  
B. 8.02%  
C. 1.69%

Codes/కోడ్లు :

	a	b	c
(1) C	B	A	
(2) A	B	C	
(3) B	A	C	
(4) C	A	B	

**19. Consider the following statements regarding the Growth Rate of GVA in 2023-24 (Advance Estimates)?**

- I. The Growth Rate of GVA for Agriculture and Allied Activities in 2023-24 is estimated at 1.69%.
- II. The Industry sector is projected to grow at the highest rate among all sectors, with a growth rate of 8.02%.
- III. The Services sector has a higher growth rate compared to Agriculture and Allied Activities but lower than the Industry sector.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only I and II
- (3) I, II and III

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- (4) Only II and III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

**Statement I is Correct:** The GVA for Agriculture and Allied Activities is estimated to grow at a modest rate of 1.69% in 2023-24.

**Statement II is Correct:** The Industry sector shows the highest growth rate of 8.02%, indicating strong industrial performance.

**Statement III is Correct:** The Services sector has a growth rate of 5.21%, which is higher than Agriculture (1.69%) but lower than Industry (8.02%).

**7. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to Sectoral growth in Andhra Pradesh?**

I. A fall in agriculture sector from 3% in 2022-23 to 1.69% in 2023-24.

II. An increase in services sector from 6.21% to 8.02%.

III. A fall in industrial sector from 8.99% to 5.21%

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) Only III

(2) Only I and II

(3) Only I

(4) Only II and III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

Going by the sector-wise growth rate, Andhra Pradesh recorded a fall in agriculture sector from 3% in 2022-23 to 1.69% in 2023-24, an increase in industrial sector from 6.21% to 8.02% and again a fall in services sector from 8.99% to 5.21%. So, the

34.

65. **Statement A** : All India Per Capita Income for the year 2023-24 (PE) is estimated at Rs.1,84,205. **Statement B** : All India Per Capita Income given above is lower than the Andhra Pradesh Per Capita Income for the year 2023-24 (AE) (at current prices from 2014-15 to 2023-24).

- (1) Only statement A is correct
- (2) Only statement B is correct
- (3) Both statements A and B are correct
- (4) Both statements A and B are incorrect

వ్యాఖ్యానం A : 2023-24 సంవత్సరానికి (PE) మొత్తం భారతదేశం యొక్క తలసరి ఆదాయం రూ. 1,84,205 గా అంచనా వేయబడింది.

వ్యాఖ్యానం B : పై మొత్తం భారతదేశం తలసరి ఆదాయం, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ 2023-24 (AE) తలసరి ఆదాయం కంటే తక్కువ (2014-15 నుండి 2023-24 వరకు ప్రస్తుత ధరల ప్రకారం).

- (1) వ్యాఖ్యానం A మాత్రమే సరైనది
- (2) వ్యాఖ్యానం B మాత్రమే సరైనది
- (3) రెండు వ్యాఖ్యానాలు A మరియు B సరైనవి
- (4) రెండు వ్యాఖ్యానాలు A మరియు B సరైనవి కావు

22. Consider the following figures related to Per Capita Income (PCI) for 2023-24 at current prices?

I. Andhra Pradesh PCI: Rs.2,42,479

II. All India PCI: Rs.1,84,205

Which of the following can be inferred from the data?

- (1) Andhra Pradesh's PCI is around 20% higher than All India PCI.
- (2) Andhra Pradesh's PCI is lower than All India PCI.
- (3) Andhra Pradesh's PCI is exactly 10% higher than All India PCI.
- (4) Andhra Pradesh's PCI is more than 30% higher than All India PCI.

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Andhra Pradesh's PCI is approximately 31.6% higher than All India PCI, calculated as:

$$\frac{(2,42,479 - 1,84,205)}{1,84,205} \times 100 = 31.6\% \quad (2,42,479 - 1,84,205) / 1,84,205 \times 100 = 31.6\%$$

35.

(4) వ్యవసాయం-26.19%, పరిశ్రమ-33.36% మరియు సేవలు-40.45%

31. At what subsidized price per Kg did the Government introduce "Bharat Rice" for selling through NAFED, NCCF and Kendriya Bhandar ?

- (1) Rs. 2
- (2) Rs. 29
- (3) Re. 1
- (4) Rs. 12

NAFED, NCCF మరియు కేంద్రీయ భండార్ ద్వారా విక్రయించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం 'భారత్ రైస్' ని కిలోకి ఏ సబ్సిడీ ధరతో ప్రవేశపెట్టింది ?

- (1) Rs. 2
- (2) Rs. 29
- (3) Re. 1
- (4) Rs. 12

54. With reference to the 'Bharat Rice' which was recently launched by the Union government, considers the following statements:

- I. It provides rice directly to consumers at subsidized rates.
- II. It is launched under the National Food Security Mission of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below?

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Both I and II

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- (4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

**Statement II is incorrect:**

- Bharat Rice: It is a brand of rice launched by the Indian government to curb inflation in rice prices and prevent unscrupulous speculation.
- Ministry: The Union Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, launched 'Bharat Rice' brand **Statement I is correct:**
- It aims to provide rice directly to consumers at subsidised rates, and plans to rope in e-commerce platforms to sell Bharat Rice.

**Key Features:**

- Price and Packaging: Bharat Rice is sold directly to consumers at ₹29 per kilogram. It is available in 5 kg and 10 kg bags.
- Distribution: In the first phase, 5 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated for retail sale under the 'Bharat Rice' brand through three agencies: NAFED, NCCF, and the Kendriya Bhandar.

36.



4G/202

114. BrahMos supersonic cruise missile is developed by the joint efforts of

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) India and USA    | (2) India and Russia |
| (3) India and France | (4) India and Japan  |

బ్రహ్మోస్ సూపర్ సౌనిక్ క్రూయిజ్ క్షిపణిని వీటి సంయుక్త కృషితో అభివృద్ధి చేశారు.

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) భారతదేశం మరియు యు.ఎస్.ఎ. | (2) భారతదేశం మరియు రష్యా |
| (3) భారతదేశం మరియు ఫ్రాన్స్  | (4) భారతదేశం మరియు జపాన్ |

63. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to BrahMos missiles?

I. It is a three-stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine.

II. The missile derives its name from the Brahmaputra and Moskva rivers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only I  
(2) Only II  
(3) Both I and II  
(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

**Statement I is not correct and Statement II is correct.**

- BrahMos missiles

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- It is a joint venture between India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya.
- The missile derives its name from the **Brahmaputra and Moskva rivers**.
- The BrahMos joint venture was formed in 1998 and the first successful launch of the missile took place in 2001.
- It is a **two-stage** (solid propellant engine in the first stage and liquid ramjet in second) missile.

37.

(4) సైవేపి కారు  
48. One of the following is not the standard incentive to the industries offered by Government of AP based on the AP Industrial Policy (4.0), 2024-29.

- (1) Decarbonisation subsidy up to 6%
- (2) 100% stamp duty reimbursement on purchase of land and lease of land/shed/buildings
- (3) Reimbursement of 100% fee charged for land conversion
- (4) Maximum capital subsidy of 15% of Foreign capital investment

AP పారిశ్రామిక విధానం (4.0), 2024-29 ప్రకారం క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది AP ప్రభుత్వం పరిశ్రమలకు అందించే ప్రామాణిక ప్రోత్సాహకం కాదు ?

- (1) డీకార్బనైజేషన్ సబ్సిడీ 6% వరకు
- (2) భూమి కొనుగోలు మరియు భూమి/పెద్ద/భవనాల లీజుపై 100% స్టాంప్ డ్యూటీ తిరిగి చెల్లింపు
- (3) భూమి మార్పిడి పై విధించబడిన రుసుము 100% తిరిగి చెల్లింపు
- (4) విదేశీ మూలధన పెట్టుబడిలో గరిష్టంగా 15% మూలధన సబ్సిడీ

31. Identify the incorrect answer with reference to Industrial Development Policy 4.0?

- (1) Companies promising higher employment to get additional incentive of up to 10% of FCI.
- (2) The first 200 approved projects can claim 38% higher capital subsidy over the rest.
- (3) The goal is to target ₹83,000 crores in FDI over the next 5 years.
- (4) Target to attract investments worth ₹30 lakh crores in manufacturing sector.

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

38.

46. According to AP Industrial Policy (4.0), 2024-29 one of the following statements is not correct with regard to MSME sector in Andhra Pradesh.

- (1) AP accounts for 9 lakh registered MSMEs as on February 2024 according to Udyam data base
- (2) Majority of the MSMEs are concentrated in service sector accounting for 79%
- (3) There are 28 exclusive MSME parks in AP
- (4) The MSME sector is contributing 33.5% of GSDP in AP

AP పారిశ్రామిక విధానం (4.0), 2024-29 ప్రకారం ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని MSME రంగానికి సంబంధించి క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో ఏది సరైనది కాదు?

- (1) ఉద్యమ డేటాబేస్ ప్రకారం ఫిబ్రవరి 2024 నాటికి AP లో 9 లక్షల సమోదిత MSME లు ఉన్నాయి
- (2) MSME లలో ఎక్కువ భాగం (79%) సేవారంగంలో కేంద్రీకృతమై ఉన్నాయి
- (3) AP లో 28 ప్రత్యేక MSME పార్కులు ఉన్నాయి
- (4) AP GSDP లో MSME రంగం అందించే వాటా 33.5%

18

(B)

43. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to MSME & Entrepreneurship Development Policy 4.0?

I. The policy aims to attract 50,000 crore investment, create 5 lakh jobs and formalize 22 lakh MSME units.

II. New enterprises to receive 20% FCI as capital subsidy and expansion units to receive 25% FCI for tech upgradation.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

39.

- (1) II మరియు IV (2) III మరియు IV (3) I మరియు III (4) I మరియు II

60. Which of the following is not the target of AP Electronics Manufacturing Policy (4.0), 2024-29 ?

- (1) Increase production in the State to USD 50 Billion  
(2) Attract investments worth USD 10 Billion  
(3) First time employment creation of 5 lakhs  
(4) First time entrepreneurship creation of 2 lakhs

క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది AP ఎలక్ట్రానిక్స్ మాన్యుఫ్యాక్చరింగ్ పాలసీ (4.0), 2024-29 లక్ష్యం కాదు ?

- (1) రాష్ట్రంలో ఉత్పత్తిని USD 50 బిలియన్లకు పెంచడం  
(2) USD 10 బిలియన్ల విలువైన పెట్టుబడులను ఆకర్షించడం  
(3) తొలిసారిగా 5 లక్షల మందికి ఉపాధి కల్పన  
(4) తొలిసారిగా 2 లక్షల వ్యవస్థాపకత సృష్టి

22

(B)

41. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to Electronics Manufacturing Policy 4.0?

- I. The target production value is ₹4.2 lakh crores.  
II. The total incentive ranges from 30% to 45% of FDI in the electronics sector.  
III. The initiative aims to attract ₹84,000 crores in the electronics sector.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I and II  
(2) Only II and III

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(3) Only I and III

(4) I, II and III



Answer: 3

Explanation:



40.

21. Match the following Central Institutes established under the A. P. State Reorganization Act, 2014 with their locations. (Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)

- |   |   |                   |
|---|---|-------------------|
| a. Indian Institute of Technology             |  | i. Kurnool        |
| b. Indian Institute of Management             |  | ii. Tirupati      |
| c. All India Institute of Medical Sciences    |   | iii. Vizianagaram |
| d. Indian Institute of Information Technology |   | iv. Vijayawada    |
| e. Tribal University                          |   | v. Vishakhapatnam |

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర పునర్వ్యవస్థీకరణ చట్టం, 2014 క్రింద ఏర్పాటుచేసిన ఈ క్రింది కేంద్రీయ సంస్థలను వాటి స్థానాలతో సరిపోల్చండి.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| a. ఇండియన్ ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ టెక్నాలజీ             | i. కర్నూలు    |
| b. ఇండియన్ ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ మేనేజ్మెంట్           | ii. తిరుపతి   |
| c. ఆల్ ఇండియా ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ మెడికల్ సైన్సెస్   | iii. విజయనగరం |
| d. ఇండియన్ ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ టెక్నాలజీ | iv. విజయవాడ   |
| e. గిరిజన విశ్వవిద్యాలయం                           | v. విశాఖపట్నం |

Codes/కోడ్లు :

	a	b	c	d	e
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv	v
(2)	ii	v	iv	i	iii
(3)	i	iv	iii	v	ii
(4)	ii	iv	v	iii	i

**46. Match the following pairs?**

Educational Institution	Place
a. All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	I. Visakhapatnam
b. National Institute of Design	II. Tirupati
c. Indian Institute of Management	III. Mangalagiri
d. Indian Institute of Technology	IV. Vijayawada

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) II - III - I - IV  
 (2) III - IV - II - I  
 (3) III - IV - I - II

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- (4) II - I - IV - III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

41.

149. Which of the following statements regarding the administration of tribal areas under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is/are *correct* ?



- i. It is applicable in all States where Scheduled Tribes make up more than 40% of the State's population.
- ii. These areas are outside the authority of the State Legislature as well as State Executive.
- iii. Only the President can organise and reorganise the autonomous districts in these areas.
- iv. The High Court of the State does not have any jurisdiction in these areas.

(1) Only i, ii and iii

(2) Only iii and iv

(3) Only i, ii and iv

(4) None

రాజ్యాంగంలోని ఆరవ షెడ్యూల్‌లోని గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల పరిపాలనకు సంబంధించిన ప్రకటనలలో సరైనది(వి) ఏది(వి) ?

- i. రాష్ట్ర జనాభాలో 40% కంటే ఎక్కువ షెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగలు ఉన్న అన్ని రాష్ట్రాలలో ఇది వర్తిస్తుంది. ✓
- ii. ఈ ప్రాంతాలు రాష్ట్ర శాసనసభల మరియు రాష్ట్ర కార్య నిర్వాహక అధికార పరిధి వెలుపల ఉన్నాయి. ✓
- iii. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి కలిగిన జిల్లాలను రాష్ట్రపతి మాత్రమే వ్యవస్థీకరించగలరు మరియు పునర్వ్యవస్థీకరించగలరు.
- iv. ఈ ప్రాంతాల్లో రాష్ట్ర హైకోర్టుకు ఎలాంటి అధికార పరిధి లేదు.

(1) i, ii మరియు iii మాత్రమే

(2) iii మరియు iv మాత్రమే .

(3) i, ii మరియు iv మాత్రమే

(4) ఏదీ లేదు

**57. Which of the following States is not included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India?**

- (1) Manipur
- (2) Assam
- (3) Tripura
- (4) Mizoram

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 provides for the formation of autonomous administrative divisions — Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) — that have some legislative, judicial, and administrative autonomy within a state.

ADCs have up to 30 members with a term of five years and can make laws, rules, and regulations with regard to land, forest, water, agriculture, village councils, health,

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sanitation, village and town-level policing, inheritance, marriage and divorce, social customs, and mining, etc.

The Bodoland Territorial Council in Assam is an exception with more than 40 members and the right to make laws on 39 issues.

42.



121. Match List – I with List – II and choose the right answer from the codes given below.  
(Common code for English and Telugu Versions) :

## List – I

- Separate representation of the Muslim Community
- Dyarchy in the provinces
- Prescribed Federation
- Discussion of Annual Statement

## List – II

- Government of India Act, 1935
- Indian Councils Act, 1892
- Indian Councils Act, 1909
- Indian Councils Act, 1861
- Government of India Act, 1919

జాబితా – I ని జాబితా – II తో సరిపోల్పండి. దిగువ ఇవ్వబడిన కోడ్ల నుండి సరైన సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకోండి.

## జాబితా – I

- ముస్లిం కమ్యూనిటీకి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాతినిధ్యం
- ప్రావిన్సులలో డైర్యాక్సీ
- సూచించబడిన ఫెడరేషన్
- వార్షిక ప్రకటన చర్చ

## జాబితా – II

- భారత ప్రభుత్వ చట్టం, 1935
- ఇండియన్ కౌన్సిల్స్ యాక్ట్, 1892
- ఇండియన్ కౌన్సిల్స్ యాక్ట్, 1909
- ఇండియన్ కౌన్సిల్స్ యాక్ట్, 1861
- భారత ప్రభుత్వ చట్టం, 1919

Codes/కోడ్లు : (1) a – iii b – v c – i d – ii  
(2) a – iii b – v c – i d – iv  
(3) a – iv b – v c – i d – ii  
(4) a – iii b – v c – ii d – i

## 4. Match List I with List II

## List I

- Bicameral system
- Legislative devolution
- Separate electorate
- Provincial autonomy

## List II

- Government of India Act, 1935
- Montague- Chelmsford Reforms
- Indian Councils Act, 1861
- Minto-Morley Reforms

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Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | I   | II  | III | IV  |
| (2) | II  | I   | IV  | III |
| (3) | I   | III | IV  | II  |
| (4) | III | IV  | I   | II  |

**Answer: 3**

## Explanation:

Government of India Act, 1935: It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces.

Indian Councils Act, 1861: Legislative devolution

Minto-Morley Reforms: Separate electorate

Montague- Chelmsford Reforms: Provincial autonomy

43.

125. Match the Constitutions of different countries given in List – A with their Provisions given in List – B which are adopted in Indian Constitution. (Common code for English and Telugu Versions)



## List – A

- UK Constitution
- Irish Constitution
- United States of America Constitution
- Canadian Constitution

## List – B

- The idea of Residual Powers
- The idea of Rule of Law
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Power of Judicial Review

జాబితా – A లోని వివిధ దేశాల వారి రాజ్యాంగాలను జాబితా – B లో భారతదేశం స్వీకరించిన రాజ్యాంగ అంశాలతో సరిపోల్పండి.

## జాబితా – A

- బ్రిటీష్ రాజ్యాంగం
- ఐరిష్ రాజ్యాంగం
- అమెరికా రాజ్యాంగం
- కెనడా రాజ్యాంగం

## జాబితా – B

- అవశేష అధికారాల ఆలోచన
- చట్టపాలన యొక్క ఆలోచన
- రాష్ట్ర విధాన నిర్దేశక సూత్రాలు
- జ్యుడిషియల్ రివ్యూ అధికారం

Codes/కోడ్లు :

	a	b	c	d
(1)	iii	iv	ii	i
(2)	ii	iii	iv	i
(3)	iii	i	iv	ii
(4)	iv	i	ii	iii

#### 14. Match the following lists

List I (Items of Indian Constitution)

List II (Country)

a. Directive Principles of State Policy

I. Australia

b. Fundamental Rights

II. Canada

c. Concurrent list for Union- State relations

III. Ireland

d. India as a Union of states with greater powers to the Union

IV. USA

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

	a	b	c	d
(1)	III	II	I	IV
(2)	IV	III	II	I
(3)	II	IV	III	I
(4)	III	IV	I	II

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Directive Principles of State Policy These have been borrowed from Ireland.

Fundamental Rights These have been borrowed from the United States of America.

Concurrent list for Union-State relations It has been borrowed from Australia.

India as a Union of states with greater powers to the Union It has been borrowed from Canada.

Besides these, First Past The Post System, Parliamentary form of government, the idea of rule of law, etc have been borrowed from the British Constitution

44.

77. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by

(1) 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

(2) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

(3) 45<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

(4) 43<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

తొక్కి (సెక్యులర్) అనే పదాన్ని ఏ సవరణ చట్టం ప్రకారం భారత రాజ్యాంగ ప్రవేశికలో చేర్చారు ?

(1) 44 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం

(2) 42 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం

(3) 45 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం

(4) 43 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం

**22. Identify the incorrect statement with reference to the Secular character of the Constitution of India?**

- (1) All citizens are equally entitled to liberty of belief, faith and worship.
- (2) All minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- (3) All people are equally required to pay taxes for the promotion of their religion.
- (4) The State shall not deny any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws.

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

The Constitution of India stands for a secular state. Hence, it does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion of the Indian State. The following provisions of the Constitution reveal the secular character of the

Indian State:

The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.

The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws (Article 14). Hence, statement 4 is correct.

45.

76. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution on the recommendations of

(1) Swaran Singh Committee	(2) Justice Varma Committee
(3) Ram Nandan Committee	(4) J. B. Kriplani Committee

క్రింది వాటిలో ఏ కమిటీ సిఫారసుల మేరకు ప్రాథమిక విధులు రాజ్యాంగానికి జోడించబడ్డాయి.

(1) స్వరణ్ సింగ్ కమిటీ	(2) జస్టిస్ వర్మ కమిటీ
(3) రామ్ నందన్ కమిటీ	(4) J. B. క్రిప్లానీ కమిటీ

**30. Which of the following statement/statements is/are invalid with reference to Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?**

- I. They were inspired by the Irish Constitution.
- II. The original Constitution consisted of ten Fundamental Duties only.
- III. They were incorporated based on the recommendations of the First Administrative Reforms Commission.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II, and III

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

- The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). So, **statement I is not correct.**
- They were incorporated into the Indian Constitution based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. So, statement III is not correct.
- The original Constitution did not have provisions for Fundamental Duties. Ten Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act

46.

**81. Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on**

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) January 26 <sup>th</sup> , 1949  | (2) January 26 <sup>th</sup> , 1950  |
| (3) November 26 <sup>th</sup> , 1949 | (4) November 26 <sup>th</sup> , 1950 |

భారత రాజ్యాంగాన్ని భారత రాజ్యాంగ సభ ఏమిటా ఆమోదించింది ?

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) జనవరి 26, 1949  | (2) జనవరి 26, 1950  |
| (3) నవంబర్ 26, 1949 | (4) నవంబర్ 26, 1950 |



60. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- (1) Social Justice
- (2) Liberty of Worship
- (3) Political Liberty
- (4) Equality of Opportunity

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

- The Preamble doesn't mention the term Political Liberty in its text.
- The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India is as follows

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR DEMOCRATIC and REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

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JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY **ADOPT**, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

47.

123. Which of the following objectives is **not** embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India ?

(1) Political Liberty

(2) Liberty of Thought

(3) Liberty of Belief

(4) Liberty of Expression

భారతదేశ రాజ్యాంగ ప్రవేశికలో క్రింది లక్ష్యాలలో ఏది పాండుపరచబడలేదు ?

(1) రాజకీయ స్వేచ్ఛ (పాలిటికల్ లిబర్టీ)

(2) ఆలోచనా స్వేచ్ఛ (లిబర్టీ ఆఫ్ థాట్)

(3) విశ్వాసం యొక్క స్వేచ్ఛ

(4) భావ వ్యక్తీకరణ స్వేచ్ఛ

37



(A)

60. Which one of the following objectives is **not** embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

(1) Social Justice

(2) Liberty of Worship

(3) Political Liberty

(4) Equality of Opportunity

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

- The Preamble doesn't mention the term Political Liberty in its text.
- The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India is as follows

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR DEMOCRATIC and REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

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JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

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EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do  
HEREBY **ADOPT**, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

48.

**Q.107:**

107. The Parliament can make laws on subjects enumerated in the State list in the following conditions

- A. On the request of two or more States.
- B. The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with at least two-thirds of the members present and voting, authorizing the Parliament to make laws on the subject in the national interest.
- C. Proclamation of International Agreements.
- D. The Lok Sabha passes a resolution with at least two-thirds of the members present and voting, authorizing the Parliament to make laws on the subject in the national interest.

(1) A, B, C and D

(2) A, B and D only

(3) A, B and C only

(4) A and C only

రాష్ట్ర జాబితాలో పేర్కొనబడిన విషయాలపై పార్లమెంటు ఈ క్రింది సందర్భాలలో చట్టాలు చేయవచ్చు.

A. రెండు లేదా అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ రాష్ట్రాల అభ్యర్థనపై.

B. రాజ్యసభలో హాజరై మరియు ఓటింగ్ చేస్తున్న సభ్యులలో కనీసం మూడింట రెండొంతుల మంది తీర్మానాన్ని ఆమోదించి జాతీయ ప్రయోజనాల దృష్ట్యా ఈ అంశంపై చట్టాలు చేయడానికి పార్లమెంటుకు అధికారం ఇచ్చినప్పుడు.

C. అంతర్జాతీయ ఒప్పందాల ప్రకటన.

D. లోక్ సభలో హాజరై మరియు ఓటింగ్ చేస్తున్న సభ్యులలో కనీసం మూడింట రెండొంతుల మంది తీర్మానాన్ని ఆమోదించి జాతీయ ప్రయోజనాల దృష్ట్యా ఈ అంశంపై చట్టాలు చేయడానికి పార్లమెంటుకు అధికారం ఇచ్చినప్పుడు.

(1) A, B, C మరియు D

(2) A, B మరియు D మాత్రమే

(3) A, B మరియు C మాత్రమే

(4) A మరియు C మాత్రమే

**1. Which of the following circumstances the Parliament gets empowered to make laws on a matter enumerated in the State List?**

- I. A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha in the National Interest
- II. During National Emergency
- III. When a State Legislature makes a request to the Parliament
- IV. During President's Rule
- V. To implement International Agreements

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (1) Only I, II, IV and V
- (2) Only II and IV
- (3) Only I, III, and V
- (4) I, II, III, IV and V

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

- Under the normal circumstances the State Legislature has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. However during the extraordinary conditions the Parliament is authorised to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List. The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following five extraordinary circumstances:
- A resolution of the Rajya Sabha declaring that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter. Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting. So, statement I is correct.
- During a National Emergency the Parliament acquires the power to legislate with respect matters in the State List. However such laws become inoperative on the expiration of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate. So, statement II is correct.
- When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter. Thus the resolution in such cases has to be passed by two or more states and not a single state. So, statement III is not correct.

49.



87. Match List – I with List – II. (Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)

**List – I (Writ)**

- a. Quo-Warranto
- b. Mandamus
- c. Habeas Corpus
- d. Certiorari

**List – II (Meaning)**

- i. to be certified
- ii. by what Authority
- iii. we command
- iv. to have the body of

జాబితా – I ని జాబితా – II తో సరిపోల్చి, దిగువ ఇవ్వబడిన కోడ్ల నుండి సరైన సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకోండి.

**జాబితా – I రిట్ (అధిలేఖ)**

- a. క్వో-వారెంటో (అధికారపుచ్చ)
- b. మాండమస్ (పరమాదేశ)
- c. హేబియస్ కార్పస్ (బందీ ప్రత్యక్ష)
- d. సెర్టియోరారి (ఉత్తేషణ)

**జాబితా – II (అర్థం)**

- i. ధృవీకరించబడాలి
- ii. ఏ అథారిటీ ద్వారా
- iii. మేము ఆదేశిస్తాము
- iv. దేహాన్ని కలిగి ఉండాలి

- Codes/కోడ్లు :** (1) a – ii b – i c – iv d – iii
- (2) a – ii b – iii c – iv d – i
- (3) a – i b – iii c – ii d – iv
- (4) a – iv b – ii c – iii d – i

**40. Match the following lists**

List I (Writ)

List II (Meaning)

- a. Mandamus I. Order to do legal duty.  
 b. Quo Warranto II. To prevent courts from a case going beyond its jurisdiction.  
 c. Prohibition III. Under what authority the person holds the office.  
 d. Certiorari IV. Transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- |     | A  | B   | C   | D   |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | IV | II  | III | I   |
| (2) | I  | III | II  | IV  |
| (3) | II | III | I   | IV  |
| (4) | IV | I   | II  | III |

**Answer: 2****Explanation:**

**Mandamus:** It is an order from a superior court to a lower court or tribunal or public authority to perform his duty.

**Quo Warranto:** It is issued with a view to restrain a person from acting in a public office to which he is not entitled.

**Prohibition Writ:** It is issued by a superior court to lower court or a tribunal forbidding it to perform an act outside its jurisdiction.

50.



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104. Match List – I with List – II. (Common code for English and Telugu Versions)

**List – I (Subject)**

- Organisation of High Courts
- Taxes on Mineral Rights
- Education

**List – II (List)**

- Concurrent List
- Union List
- State List

జాబితా – I ని జాబితా – II తో సరిపోల్పండి.

**జాబితా – I (విషయం)**

- హైకోర్టుల వ్యవస్థ
- ఖనిజ హక్కులపై పన్నులు
- విద్య

**జాబితా – II (జాబితా)**

- ఉమ్మడి జాబితా
- యూనియన్ జాబితా
- రాష్ట్ర జాబితా

Codes/కోడ్లు : (1) a – ii b – iii c – i

(2) a – iii b – ii c – i

(3) a – ii b – i c – iii

(4) a – i b – ii c – iii

4. Which of the following subject/s is/are transferred from state list to concurrent list under the 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA?

- Education
- Forest
- Weights and measures
- Marriage and Divorce

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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- Only I, II and III
- Only III and IV
- Only II and III
- All of the above

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1942 transferred 5 state subjects to concurrent subjects:

- Education
- Forest
- Conservation of forest and wild animals
- Weights and measures
- Constitution of all courts except high courts and Supreme Court.

51.

96. Which of the following statement(s) is/are **true** relating to Election Commission of India ?
- A. The Election Commission of India is a three member Body.  
 B. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.  
 C. Election Commission of India is a Constitutional Body.

(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and C (4) A, B and C

భారత ఎన్నికల కమిషన్‌కు సంబంధించి క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో ఏది(వి) సరైనది(వి) ?

- A. భారత ఎన్నికల సంఘం ముగ్గురు సభ్యుల సంఘం.  
 B. ప్రధాన ఎన్నికల కమిషనర్‌ను భారత సుప్రీంకోర్టు ప్రధాన న్యాయమూర్తి నియమిస్తారు.  
 C. భారత ఎన్నికల సంఘం ఒక రాజ్యాంగ సంస్థ.

(1) A మరియు B (2) A మరియు C (3) B మరియు C (4) A, B మరియు C

28

**14. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India:**

I. It is a constitutional body established under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution.

II. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs) are appointed by the President of India.

III. It is responsible for enforcing the Model Code of Conduct during elections.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II  
 (2) Only I and III  
 (3) Only II and III  
 (4) I, II, and III

**Answer: 4**

52.

**109. Assertion (A) :** The UPSC is the Central recruiting agency in India.

**Reason (R) :** It is an independent recruiting constitutional body.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)  
 (3) (A) is True but (R) is False  
 (4) (A) is False but (R) is True

**వాదన (A) :** UPSC భారతదేశంలో సెంట్రల్ రిక్రూటింగ్ ఏజెన్సీ.

**కారణం (R) :** ఇది స్వతంత్ర నియామక రాజ్యాంగ సంస్థ.

- (1) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, మరియు (R) (A) యొక్క సరైన వివరణ  
 (2) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, మరియు (R) (A) యొక్క సరైన వివరణ కాదు  
 (3) (A) నిజం కానీ (R) తప్పు  
 (4) (A) తప్పు కానీ (R) నిజం

**17. Consider the following about the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).**

I. The Constitution has not specified the strength of the Commission and has left it to the discretion of the President.

II. No educational qualifications are prescribed for the Commission's membership.

III. The members of UPSC can be removed only on the grounds and in the manner of removal of Supreme Court judges.

**Select the correct answer using the codes below.**

(1) Only I and II

(2) Only I and III

(3) Only II and III

(4) I, II, and III

53.

**122. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* regarding Finance Commission ?**

(1) Finance Commission is a Quasi-judicial Body

(2) Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members

(3) Finance Commission plays advisory role

(4) Article 290 provides for the Constitution of Finance Commission

ఫైనాన్స్ కమిషన్ కు సంబంధించి క్రింది స్టేట్మెంట్ లలో ఏది తప్పు?

(1) ఫైనాన్స్ కమిషన్ ఒక పాక్షిక-న్యాయ సంస్థ ✓

(2) ఫైనాన్స్ కమిషన్ లో ఒక చైర్మన్ మరియు నలుగురు ఇతర సభ్యులు ఉంటారు. ✓

(3) ఫైనాన్స్ కమిషన్ సలహా పాత్ర పోషిస్తుంది ✓

(4) ఆర్టికల్ 290 ద్వారా ఫైనాన్స్ కమిషన్ స్థాపితమైంది ✓

60. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the Finance Commission of India?

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- (1) According to the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951, "the Commission" means the Finance Commission constituted by the President pursuant to clause (1) of article 280 of the Constitution.
- (2) Every member of the Commission shall hold office for such period as may be specified in the order of the President appointing him and shall not be eligible for reappointment.
- (3) The recommendations of the 15th FC cover the six-year period up to 31st March 2026.
- (4) Dr. Arvind Panagariya is the Chairman of the 16th Finance Commission of India.

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

Term of office of members and eligibility for reappointment. Every member of the Commission shall hold office for such a period as may be specified in the order of the President appointing him but shall be eligible for reappointment. Provided that he may, by letter addressed to the President, resign his office.

54.



124. Which of the following statements about the Attorney General of India is/are correct?

- The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney General of India.
- He shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- He shall hold office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister.
- He shall receive remuneration as the Parliament may determine.

(1) Only i and ii

(2) Only i

(3) Only i and iii

(4) All of the above

భారత అటార్నీ జనరల్ గురించి క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో సరైనది(వి) ఏది/ఏవి ?

- సుప్రీంకోర్టు న్యాయమూర్తిగా నియమించటానికి అర్హత ఉన్న వ్యక్తిని భారత అటార్నీ జనరల్ గా రాష్ట్రపతి నియమిస్తారు.
- భారత భూభాగంలోని అన్ని కోర్టులలో అతనికి వాదన వినిపించే హక్కు ఉంటుంది.
- అతను ప్రధానమంత్రికి విశ్వాసమున్నంత వరకు పదవిలో ఉంటాడు.
- అతను పార్లమెంటు నిర్ణయించే విధంగా వేతనం పొందవచ్చు.

(1) i మరియు ii మాత్రమే

(2) i మాత్రమే

(3) i మరియు iii మాత్రమే

(4) పైవన్నీ

**36. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Attorney General of India?**

I. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

II. The term of office of the AG is fixed by the Constitution for six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) Only I

(2) Only II

(3) Both I and II

(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

55.

**108. The 11<sup>th</sup> Fundamental Duty was added by which Constitutional Amendment Act ?**

- (1) 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001 (2) 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002  
(3) 96<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001 (4) 96<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

ఏ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం ద్వారా 11వ ప్రాథమిక విధి జోడించబడింది ?

- (1) 86 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం, 2001 (2) 86 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం, 2002  
(3) 96 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం, 2001 (4) 96 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం, 2002

**44. Which of the following statement/statements is/are invalid with reference to the Fundamental Duties?**

- I. Fundamental Duties were inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.  
II. Originally, it contained a list of eleven Fundamental Duties.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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- (1) Only I  
(2) Only II  
(3) Both I and II  
(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

Only statement II is incorrect with respect to Fundamental Duties. Originally, there were 10 Fundamental Duties. However, a new Fundamental Duty was added by 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002, which provides for opportunities for education to children between 6-14 years.

56.

**113. Assertion (A) :** Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect co-ordination between the States and between Center and the States.

**Reason (R) :** Rajmanner Committee made a strong case for establishment of the Inter-State Council.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(2) Both (A) and (R) are True but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)  
(3) (A) is True but (R) is False  
(4) (A) is False but (R) is True

**వాదన (A) :** ఆర్టికల్ 263 రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య మరియు కేంద్రం మరియు రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య సమన్వయం కోసం ఒక అంతర్-రాష్ట్ర కౌన్సిల్ ఏర్పాటుకు సంబంధించింది.

**కారణం (R) :** ఇంటర్-స్టేట్ కౌన్సిల్ ఏర్పాటు కోసం రాజమన్నర్ కమిటీ బలమైన వాదన చేసింది.

- (1) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, మరియు (R) (A) యొక్క సరైన వివరణ  
(2) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, కానీ (R) (A) యొక్క సరైన వివరణ కాదు  
(3) (A) నిజం కానీ (R) తప్పు  
(4) (A) తప్పు కానీ (R) నిజం

40. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Sarkaria Commission recommendations?

- I. The residuary power of taxation should be vested in the State.
- II. No commission of enquiry should be instituted against a state chief minister unless demanded by the President.
- III. A permanent Inter-state Council should be set up under Article 263.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only III
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I
- (4) Only I and II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

Sarkaria Commission

In 1983, the Central Government set up a commission to review the Centre-state relations under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria. The Committee submitted its report in 1988 and made 247 recommendations.

Some key recommendations of the commissions are:

- 1. A permanent Inter-state Council should be set up under Article 263 (Established in 1990).

57.

- (1) i, ii మరియు iii మాత్రమే సరైనవి
- (4) ii మరియు iv మాత్రమే సరైనవి

127. Which of the following statements about State Finance Commission is/are **correct** ?

- i. This Commission examines the financial position of the local governments in the State.
- ii. It also reviews the distribution of revenues between the State and Local governments on the one hand and between rural and urban local governments on the other.

- (1) Only i
- (2) Only ii
- (3) Both i and ii
- (4) None of the above

రాష్ట్ర ఆర్థిక సంఘం గురించిన క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో సరైనది(వి) ఏది(వి) ?

- i. ఈ కమిషన్ రాష్ట్రంలోని స్థానిక ప్రభుత్వాల ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులను పరిశీలిస్తుంది.
- ii. ఇది ఒక వైపు రాష్ట్రమరియు స్థానిక ప్రభుత్వాల మధ్య మరియు మరొక వైపు గ్రామీణ మరియు పట్టణ స్థానిక ప్రభుత్వాల మధ్య ఆదాయాల పంపిణీని కూడా సమీక్షిస్తుంది.

- (1) i మాత్రమే
- (2) ii మాత్రమే
- (3) i మరియు ii రెండూ
- (4) పైవేవి కావు

**69. Consider the following statements regarding State Finance Commission?**

- I. It is established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.  
 II. It allocates resources of a state to its Panchayati Raj institutions at all three levels.

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- III. The Governor of each state is responsible for appointing the State Finance Commission every five years.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

- (1) I only  
 (2) I and II only  
 (3) III only

58.

**78. CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is also known as**

- (1) Geneva Convention (2) Kyoto Protocol  
 (3) Washington Convention (4) Paris Agreement

CITES ని (అంతర్జాతీయ వాణిజ్యం పై సమావేశం) ఇలా కూడా అంటారు.

- (1) జెనీవా సమావేశం (2) క్యోటో ప్రోటోకాల్  
 (3) వాషింగ్టన్ సమావేశం (4) పారిస్ ఒప్పందం

28

(B)

**50. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the CITES?**

I. CITES is also known as the Washington Convention and aims to protect endangered plants and animals.

II. It was adopted in 1973 and came into force on 1st July 1975.

III. CITES is legally binding on its member states, requiring them to implement domestic legislation aligned with its objectives.

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IV. The primary objective of CITES is to completely ban international trade in wild flora and fauna.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) Only I, II, and III

59.

**76. Match the following : (Common codes for English & Telugu Versions)**

**Waste Type**

- a. Organic Waste
- b. E-waste
- c. Hazardous Waste
- d. Broken glass pieces



**Appropriate Disposal Method**

- I. Incineration
- II. Composting
- III. Landfilling
- IV. Recycling

వ్యర్థ రకాన్ని దాని సరైన తొలగించే (disposal) పద్ధతితో సరిపోల్పండి.

వ్యర్థ రకం

- a. సేంద్రీయ వ్యర్థాలు
- b. ఈ-వేస్ట్
- c. ప్రమాదకర వ్యర్థాలు
- d. పగిలిన గాజు ముక్కలు



తొలగించే (డిస్పోజల్) పద్ధతి

- I. దహనం
- II. పదార్థములను కప్పి ఎరువు తయారు చేయుట (కంపోస్టింగ్)
- III. వ్యర్థాలను గుంటలలో పూడ్చడం (లాండ్‌ఫిల్లింగ్)
- IV. పునర్ వినియోగం (రీసైక్లింగ్)

**Codes/కోడ్లు :**

	a	b	c	d
(1)	II	IV	I	III
γ (2)	IV	II	III	I
✗ (3)	II	IV	III	I
× (4)	IV	II	I	III

## 2. Match the following Pairs?

List - I	List - II
a. Organic	I. metals, glasses
b. Plastic	II. litter
c. Commercial	III. bio-degradable
d. Agricultural	IV. non-biodegradable

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) a - III, b- IV, c- II, d- I  
 (2) a - III, b- IV, c- I, d- II  
 (3) a - IV, b- III, c- I, d- II  
 (4) a - IV, b- I, c- II, d- III

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

CATEGORY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Based on Source	Residential	This type of solid waste from residential colonies primarily consists of <b>organic wastes</b> such as leftover food and plastics.

60.

129. Which of the following methods is used for solid waste disposal in urban areas of India ?

- (1) Composting  
 (2) Incineration  
 (3) Landfilling  
 (4) All the above

భారతదేశంలోని పట్టణ ప్రాంతాల్లో ఘన వ్యర్థాలను పారవేసేందుకు (డిస్పోజల్) క్రింది వాటిలో ఉపయోగించే పద్ధతి ఏది/ఏవి ?

- (1) కంపోస్టింగ్ (పదార్థములను కప్పి ఎరువు తయారు చేయుట)  
 (2) దహనం  
 (3) ల్యాండ్‌ఫిల్లింగ్ (వ్యర్థాలను గుంటలలో పూడ్చడం)  
 (4) పెననీ



**4. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the methods of solid waste disposal?**

I. Open dumping is one of the most popular waste disposal methods, which only needs a large scale of area to dump the garbage.

II. Landfills are a method of waste disposal in which waste is buried so that harmful chemicals do not enter the surroundings or underground water bodies.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) Only I

(2) Only II

(3) Both I and II

(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

**5. Which of the following method/s is/are come under Solid Waste Management (SWM)?**

I. Incineration Plants

II. Bioremediation

III. Composting

IV. Pyrolysis

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

(1) Only I, II, and III

(2) Only II, III and IV

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(3) Only I, III and IV

61.

131. Which of the following is NOT an example of a bioremediation technique ?

- (1) Oil spill clean-up using bacteria
- (2) Using plants to absorb pollutants
- (3) Burning contaminated soil
- (4) Composting organic waste

క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది బయోరెమిడియేషన్ పద్ధతికి ఉదాహరణ కాదు ?

- (1) బ్యాక్టీరియాను ఉపయోగించి చిందిన చమురుని శుభ్రపరచడం
- (2) కాలుష్య కారకాలను తొలగించడానికి మొక్కలను ఉపయోగించడం
- (3) కలుషితమైన మట్టిని కాల్చడం
- (4) సేంద్రీయ వ్యర్థాలను కంపోస్ట్ చేయడం

62.

83. Which of the following bioremediation techniques is used to treat oil spills ?

- (1) Phytoremediation
- (2) Bioaugmentation
- (3) Bioventing
- (4) Mycoremediation

చమురు చిందటాలను శుద్ధి చేయడానికి క్రింది వాటిలో ఏ బయోరెమిడియేషన్ పద్ధతిని ఉపయోగిస్తారు ?

- (1) ఫైటోరెమిడియేషన్
- (2) బయోలగ్యోంటేషన్
- (3) బయోవెంటింగ్
- (4) మైకోరెమిడియేషన్

**48. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the bioremediation techniques?**

**Technique - Purpose**

- I. Bio augmentation - Addition of bacterial cultures to enhance biodegradation in contaminated areas.
- II. Biosparging - Injection of air under pressure to stimulate microbial activity.
- III. Bioventing - Drawing oxygen through soil to promote microbial degradation.
- IV. Composting - Aerobic treatment process for decomposing organic waste materials.

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only I, II and III
- (3) Only II, III, and IV
- (4) All of the above

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Bioaugmentation: Addition of laboratory-grown bacterial cultures to speed up the degradation of contaminants in polluted areas (in situ or ex situ).

Biosparging: Injection of air into contaminated groundwater or soil to enhance microbial activity, breaking down organic pollutants effectively.

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Bioventing: A controlled method to introduce oxygen into soil to stimulate the natural degradation process by indigenous microbes.

Composting: Thermophilic aerobic decomposition method used for organic wastes, promoting bioremediation while being cost-effective but time-consuming.

**49. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the bioremediation?**

- I. Ex-situ bioremediation requires the physical removal of contaminated material for treatment at a different location.

63.



119. The President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of



- A. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
- B. Nominated members of both Houses of Parliament.
- C. The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States.
- D. Nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States.
- E. The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

- (1) A, B, C, D and E
- (2) A, B, C and D
- (3) A, C and E
- (4) A and C

రాష్ట్రపతిని ఎన్నుకొనే ఎలక్టోరల్ కాలేజీలో ఎవరు ఉంటారు ?

- A. పార్లమెంటు ఉభయ సభలకు ఎన్నికైన సభ్యులు ✓
- B. పార్లమెంటు ఉభయ సభలకు నామినేటెడ్ సభ్యులు. ✗
- C. అన్ని రాష్ట్రాల శాసన సభకు ఎన్నికైన సభ్యులు. ✓
- D. అన్ని రాష్ట్రాల శాసన సభకు నామినేట్ చేయబడిన సభ్యులు. ✗
- E. ఢిల్లీ NCT మరియు పుదుచ్చేరి కేంద్రపాలిత ప్రాంతం యొక్క శాసన సభలకు ఎన్నికైన సభ్యులు.

- (1) A, B, C, D మరియు E
- (2) A, B, C మరియు D
- (3) A, C మరియు E
- (4) A మరియు C

**120. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Electoral College for the election to the President of India?**

- I. All the elected members of both the houses of Parliament.
- II. All the elected members of State Legislative Councils.
- III. All the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

- The electoral college for the election to the president of India:
  - All the elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
  - All the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states (including L.A. of NCT and U.T. Puducherry). Since only these two UTs have L.A.

64.

**88. The concept of Judicial Activism was originated and developed in**

- (1) USA
- (2) India
- (3) UK
- (4) USSR

న్యాయపరమైన క్రియాశీలత (జ్యూడిషియల్ యాక్టివిజం) భావన ఎక్కడ ఉద్భవించింది మరియు అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది ?

- (1) USA
- (2) భారతదేశం
- (3) UK
- (4) USSR

**9. Consider the following statements :**

1. Judicial activism refers to the proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens
2. Judicial Restraint is a theory of judicial interpretation that encourages judges to limit the exercise of their own power.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Judicial Activism:

- Judicial activism signifies the proactive role of the Judiciary in protecting the rights of citizens. Statement 1 is correct.
- The practice of Judicial Activism first originated and developed in the USA.
- In India, the Supreme Court and the High courts are vested with the power to examine the constitutionality of any law, and if such a law is found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, the court can declare the law as unconstitutional.
- It has to be noted that the subordinate courts do not have the power to review constitutionality of laws.

Origin:

- The term judicial activism was coined by historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. in 1947.
- The foundation of Judicial Activism in India was laid down by Justice V.R Krishna Iyer, Justice P.N Bhagwati, Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy, and Justice D.A Desai.

Criticism:

- Judicial Activism has led to a controversy in regard to the supremacy between Parliament and Supreme Courts.
- It can disturb the delicate principle of separation of powers and checks and balances.

Judicial Restraint:

- Judicial Restraint is the antithesis of Judicial Activism.
- Judicial Restraint is a theory of judicial interpretation that encourages judges to limit the

65.

**80. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is described as the “heart and soul” of the Constitution by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ?**

- (1) Article 14      (2) Article 32      (3) Article 26      (4) Article 25

భారత రాజ్యాంగం యొక్క ఏ అర్థిక రాజ్యాంగం యొక్క “హృదయం మరియు ఆత్మ” గా డాక్టర్ బి. ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ వర్ణించారు ?

- (1) అర్థిక 14      (2) అర్థిక 32      (3) అర్థిక 26      (4) అర్థిక 25

17. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of the constitution?'

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
- (b) Right to property
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

- According to Dr. B.R Ambedkar, right to constitution remedies is the very soul of the constitution and very heart of it. Right to constitutional remedies is mentioned in articles from 32 to 35.
- It empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. For instance, in case of imprisonment, the citizen can ask the court to see if it is according to the provisions of the law of the country. If the court finds that it is not, the person will have to be freed.

18. Consider the following statements:

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66.

117. Which of the following is *not* a condition for the political party to be recognised as National Party ?

- (1) The party wins two percent of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states
- (2) The party, at a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, polls six percent of valid votes in any four or more States and in addition it wins four Lok Sabha seats from any State or States
- (3) It is recognised as a State party in any four States
- (4) None of the above

క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది ఒక రాజకీయ పార్టీ జాతీయ పార్టీగా గుర్తించబడటానికి షరతు కాదు ?

- (1) ఆ పార్టీ కనీసం మూడు రాష్ట్రాల నుంచి లోక్ సభలో రెండు శాతం సీట్లను గెలుచుకోవాలి ✓
- (2) ఆ పార్టీ లోక్ సభ లేదా శాసనసభలకు జరిగే సార్వత్రిక ఎన్నికలలో ఏదైనా నాలుగు లేదా అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ రాష్ట్రాలలో చెల్లుబాటు అయ్యే ఓట్లలో, ఆరు శాతం ఓట్లు పొందాలి మరియు ఏదైనా రాష్ట్రం లేదా రాష్ట్రాల నుండి నాలుగు లోక్ సభ స్థానాలను గెలుచుకోవాలి ✓
- (3) ఏదైనా నాలుగు రాష్ట్రాల్లో రాష్ట్ర పార్టీగా గుర్తింపు పొందాలి ✓
- (4) పైవేవి కాదు

**121. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the criteria followed by Election Commission of India (ECI) to recognize **national** party?**

- I. If it secures 6% of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the respective state legislative assembly (state LA) and also, it wins 2 seats in the same state LA.
- II. If it secures 6% of the total valid votes in the state at a general election to the LS; and also, it wins 1 seat in the LS from the same state.
- III. If any party wins only 3% of seats in the LA at a general election to the legislative assembly.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 1**

**Explanation:**

The criteria followed by the Election Commission of India (ECI) to recognize a **national** party are as follows:

Statement I is correct: "If it secures 6% of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the respective state legislative assembly (state LA) and also, it wins 2 seats in the same state LA."

A political party is eligible for recognition as a state party if it secures 6% of the valid votes in the state legislative assembly (LA) election and wins at least 2 seats in that election. If this condition is met in at least four states, the party may qualify as a **national** party.

Statement II is correct: "If it secures 6% of the total valid votes in the state at a general election to the LS; and also, it wins 1 seat in the LS from the same state."

A party can be recognized as a **national** party if it secures 6% of the total valid votes in a Lok Sabha (LS) election and wins at least 1 seat in the LS from the state.

Statement III is incorrect: "If any party wins only 3% of seats in the LA at a general election to the legislative assembly."

The criterion for recognition as a **national** party is not based solely on winning 3% of seats in the legislative assembly (LA). Instead, it requires securing 6% of the valid votes in the state or other specified conditions, not the percentage of seats won.

67.

- (3) A మరియు B మాత్రమే (4) B మరియు C మాత్రమే
116. Which of the following is **not** on Center – State Relations?
- (1) Sarkaria Commission (2) Indrajit Gupta Committee
  - (3) Rajmanner Committee (4) M. M. Punchchi Commission
- క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది కేంద్రం-రాష్ట్ర సంబంధాలపై కాదు ?
- (1) సర్కారియా కమిషన్ (2) ఇంద్రజిత్ గుప్తా కమిటీ
  - (3) రాజ్ మన్నార్ కమిటీ (4) M. M. పూంచీ కమిషన్

**23. Consider the following statements regarding the Centre-State relations?**

1. Rajamannar Committee was appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government to examine the entire question of Centre-state relations

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2. Sarkaria Commission on Centre-state relations recommended that, When the President withholds his/her assent to the state bills, the reasons should be communicated to the state government.

3. Punchhi Commission on Centre-state relations recommended that, In respect of bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of a state, the Governor should take the decision within six months whether to grant assent or to reserve it for consideration of the President.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 Only  
(b) 3 Only  
(c) 1 and 3 Only  
(d) 1, 2 and 3

68.

118. Which of the following statements is/are **not** correct regarding the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act ?

- A. 18 functional items were placed within the purview of Panchayats.  
B. The Act does not apply to the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram.  
C. The Act bars interference by courts in the electoral matters of Panchayats.  
D. Reservation of seats to BCs is a compulsory provision under this Act.

- (1) A and D only (2) A, B and D only  
(3) A and B only (4) A, C and D only

73 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టానికి సంబంధించి ఏది(వి) సరైనది(వి) కావు ?

- A. 18 ఫంక్షనల్ అంశాలను పంచాయితీల పరిధిలో ఉంచారు.  
B. నాగాలాండ్, మేఘాలయ, మిజోరాం రాష్ట్రాలకు ఈ చట్టం వర్తించదు.  
C. పంచాయితీల ఎన్నికల వ్యవహారాల్లో కోర్టుల జోక్యాన్ని చట్టం నిషేధిస్తుంది.  
D. ఈ చట్టం ప్రకారం బీసీలకు సీట్ల రిజర్వేషన్ తప్పనిసరి నిబంధన.

- (1) A మరియు D మాత్రమే (2) A, B మరియు D మాత్రమే  
(3) A మరియు B మాత్రమే (4) A, C మరియు D మాత్రమే



29. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the 73rd Amendment Act Of 1992 ?

1. The act provides for a five-year term of office to the panchayats
2. All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people
3. The act provides for the reservation of not less than two-third of the total number of seats for women

Select the correct answer using the following code below?

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2

69.



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126. Which of the following statements are *correct* about Presidential system ?

- i. President is head of the State. ✓
  - ii. President is head of the Government. ✓
  - iii. President is directly elected by the people. ✓
  - iv. President is accountable to legislature.
- (1) Only i, ii and iv are correct
  - (2) Only i and iii are correct
  - (3) Only i, ii and iii are correct
  - (4) Only ii and iv are correct

రాష్ట్రపతి వ్యవస్థకు సంబంధించి క్రింది వాటిలో సరైనవి ఏవి ?

- i. రాష్ట్రపతి రాష్ట్రానికి అధిపతి. ✓
  - ii. రాష్ట్రపతి ప్రభుత్వానికి అధిపతి. ✓
  - iii. అధ్యక్షుడు నేరుగా ప్రజలచే ఎన్నుకోబడతారు. ✓
  - iv. రాష్ట్రపతి శాసనసభకు జవాబుదారీగా ఉంటారు. ✓
- (1) i, ii మరియు iv మాత్రమే సరైనవి
  - (2) i మరియు iii మాత్రమే సరైనవి
  - (3) i, ii మరియు iii మాత్రమే సరైనవి
  - (4) ii మరియు iv మాత్రమే సరైనవి

**64. Consider the following statements:**

1. In the Presidential form of Government President acts both as head of government and head of state
2. The doctrine of separation of power is the basis parliamentary form of government.

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Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

70.

**128. Which of the following statements about the Vice President of India are *correct* ?**

- i. The Vice President is elected for five years.
- ii. The Vice President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- iii. The Vice President acts as the President only until a new President is elected.

- (1) Only i and ii
- (2) Only i and iii
- (3) Only ii and iii
- (4) All i, ii and iii

భారత ఉపరాష్ట్రపతి గురించి ఈ క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో సరైనది(వి) ఏది(వి) ?

- i. ఉపరాష్ట్రపతి ఐదు సంవత్సరాలకు ఒకసారి ఎన్నుకోబడుతారు.
- ii. ఉపరాష్ట్రపతి రాజ్యసభకు ఎక్స్-అఫీషియో చైర్మన్‌గా వ్యవహరిస్తారు.
- iii. కొత్త అధ్యక్షుడిని ఎన్నుకునే వరకు మాత్రమే ఉపరాష్ట్రపతి అధ్యక్షుడుగా వ్యవహరిస్తారు.

- (1) i మరియు ii మాత్రమే
- (2) i మరియు iii మాత్రమే
- (3) ii మరియు iii మాత్రమే
- (4) i, ii, iii అన్నీ

**72. The Constitution lays down which of the following two conditions of the Vice-President's office:**

1. He/she should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.

2. He/she should not hold any other office of profit.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (c)

Explanation: The Constitution lays down the following two conditions of the Vice-President's office:

1. He/she should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. Statement 1 is correct. If any such person is elected as the Vice-President, he/she is deemed to have vacated the seat in that House on the date on which he/she enters upon the office as Vice-President.

2. He/she should not hold any other office of profit. Statement 2 is correct.

71.

**15. As per the Budget estimates of 2024-25, the percentage of public debt in the GSDP of Andhra Pradesh in FY 2024-25 is estimated as**

(1) 31.46% (2) 34.14% (3) 33.71% (4) 32.60%

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ బడ్జెట్ 2024-25 ప్రకారం, 2024-25 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరంలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ GSDP లో ప్రభుత్వ రుణ శాతం ఇలా అంచనా వేయబడింది.

(1) 31.46% (2) 34.14% (3) 33.71% (4) 32.60%

8

(B)

**56. Which of the following statement/s is/are valid with reference to Andhra Pradesh Budget Estimates for 2024-25 ?**

I. The state's public debt which constitutes about 34% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

II. The estimated interest payments are ₹28,754 Crores

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) I only

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72.

2G/202

79. India has the \_\_\_\_\_ largest installed wind power capacity in the world.

(1) Fourth (2) Second (3) Eighth (4) Sixth

ప్రపంచంలోకెల్లా భారతదేశం \_\_\_\_\_ అతి పెద్ద స్థాపించబడిన పవనశక్తిని కలిగి ఉంది.

(1) నాలుగవ (2) రెండవ (3) ఎనిమిదవ (4) ఆరవ

80. Match the following : (Common codes for English & Telugu Versions)

**91. Which of the following statement/s is/are valid with regard to Renewable Energy (RE) in India as of December 2024?**

I. India has a total installed renewable energy capacity, including large hydropower, of 209.44 GW.

II. India ranks 4th globally in renewable energy installed capacity, including large hydro.

III. India is 5th in solar power capacity and 4th in wind power capacity globally.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) I and II only

(2) II and III only

(3) I and III only

(4) I, II, and III

**Answer: 4**

73.

111. The "ozone hole" is primarily caused by the release of

- |                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Carbon dioxide | (2) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) |
| (3) Nitrous oxide  | (4) Methane                    |

“ఓజోన్ రంధ్రం” ప్రధానంగా దీని విడుదల వలన ఏర్పడుతుంది ?

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) కార్బన్ డయాక్సైడ్ | (2) క్లోరోఫ్లోరో కార్బన్లు (CFCలు) |
| (3) నైట్రస్ ఆక్సైడ్   | (4) మీథేన్                         |

139. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the greenhouse gases?

- I. Methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) is more effective than carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) at trapping heat in the atmosphere.
- II. Nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) is primarily released from agricultural activities and contributes to global warming.
- III. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are both greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) I and II only
- (2) II and III only
- (3) I and III only
- (4) I, II, and III

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is correct: Methane has a global warming potential (GWP) about 25 times higher than  $\text{CO}_2$  over a 100-year period.

Statement II is correct: Nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) is mainly released from agricultural fertilizers, and it is a potent GHG contributing to warming.

Statement III is correct: CFCs not only trap heat but also destroy the ozone layer, making them dual threats.

74.

103. Which Organization regulates Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in India ?

- (1) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
- (2) Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)
- (3) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- (4) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

భారతదేశంలో జన్యువరంగా మార్పు చెందిన జీవులను (GMOలు) ఏ సంస్థ నియంత్రిస్తుంది ?

- (1) ఫుడ్ సేఫ్టీ అండ్ స్టాండర్డ్స్ అథారిటీ ఆఫ్ ఇండియా (FSSAI)
- (2) జెనెటిక్ ఇంజనీరింగ్ అప్రైజల్ కమిటీ (GEAC)
- (3) కేంద్ర కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ మండలి (CPCB)
- (4) ఇండియన్ కౌన్సిల్ ఆఫ్ అగ్రికల్చరల్ రీసెర్చ్ (ICAR)

**modified (GM) crops in India?**

I. The introduction of GM crops is solely driven by the need to increase agricultural productivity without any consideration for environmental impacts.

II. GM mustard has been approved for commercial cultivation in India without any regulatory oversight or environmental assessments.

III. The economic argument for GM crops includes potential savings in herbicide expenditures and reducing reliance on imported edible oils.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) I only
- (2) I and II only
- (3) II and III only
- (4) III only

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is incorrect: The introduction of GM crops is not solely driven by the need to increase agricultural productivity. While improving productivity is a significant factor, there are also substantial discussions about environmental impacts, public health concerns, and regulatory frameworks. The debate surrounding GM crops involves multiple stakeholders, including environmentalists and agricultural scientists, who emphasize the need for sustainable practices alongside productivity improvements.

Statement II is incorrect: GM mustard has not been approved for commercial cultivation without regulatory oversight or environmental assessments. The Supreme Court of India has mandated a national consultation process to evaluate the approval of GM crops, including GM mustard. The regulatory body, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal

Committee (GEAC), is responsible for assessing the environmental impact and safety of GM crops before any potential commercial release.

75.

18. Identify the *wrong* match.  
(Author)

- |                        |   |                       |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (1) Gangadevi          | - | Marichi Parinayam     |
| (2) Molla              | - | Ramayanam             |
| (3) Tallapaka Timmakka | - | Subhadra Kalyanam     |
| (4) Oduva Tirumalamba  | - | Varadambika Parinayam |

తప్పుగా జతపరచిన దానిని గుర్తించుము.

(రచయిత)

- |                       |   |                  |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| (1) గంగాదేవి          | - | మరీచి పరిణయం     |
| (2) మొల్ల             | - | రామాయణం          |
| (3) తాళ్ళపాక తిమ్మక్క | - | సుభద్రా కళ్యాణం  |
| (4) ఒడువ తిరుమలాంబ    | - | వరదాంబికా పరిణయం |

19. Arrange the following Reddi rulers chronologically.

19. Which of the following is/are correctly matched with the literary work and its author?

Literature - Written by

- I. Madhura Vijayam- Gangadevi
- II. Achyutha Rayabhyudayam- Rajanatha Dindima
- III. Amukta Malyada- Krishna Deva Raya
- IV. Parijatha Apaharanamu- Saluva Narasimha

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I, II and III
- (2) Only III and IV

76.

7. Which of the following Parties wanted Tirupati as the Capital of Andhra in 1953 ?

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) United Democratic Party | (2) Praja Socialist Party |
| (3) Krishikar Lok Party     | (4) Kisan Mazdoor Party   |

కీంది వాటిలో ఏ పార్టీ 1953 లో తిరుపతిని ఆంధ్ర రాజధానిగా చేయమని కోరింది ?

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) యునైటెడ్ డెమోక్రాటిక్ పార్టీ | (2) ప్రజా సోషలిస్ట్ పార్టీ |
| (3) క్రిషికార్ లోక్ పార్టీ       | (4) కిసాన్ మజ్దూర్ పార్టీ  |

53. Which of the following key decisions were made in the Madras Legislative Assembly regarding Andhra's capital?

- I. Kurnool was chosen as Andhra's capital
- II. Tirupati was proposed as the capital
- III. Vijayawada-Guntur was suggested as the capital but rejected

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

In the Madras Legislative Assembly, Kurnool was finalized as the capital despite a proposal for Tirupati by the Krishikar Lok Party and Vijayawada-Guntur by the Communists, which was narrowly defeated.

77.

39. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.  
(Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)

**List – I (Libraries)**

- a. Vignana Chandrika Granthamandali
- b. Srikrishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam
- c. Andhra Council of Research
- d. Andhra Saraswati Parishad

**List – II (Established in and at)**

- I. Kovvur, 1916
- II. Hyderabad, 1906
- III. Hyderabad, 1901
- IV. Hyderabad, 1922

జాబితా – I మరియు జాబితా – II లను జతపరచి క్రింద ఇచ్చిన వాటిలో సరి అయిన సమాధానాన్ని గుర్తించండి.

**జాబితా – I (గ్రంథాలయాలు)**

- a. విజ్ఞాన చంద్రికా గ్రంథ మండలి
- b. శ్రీకృష్ణదేవరాయ ఆంధ్ర భాషా నిలయం
- c. ఆంధ్ర కౌన్సిల్ ఆఫ్ రీసర్చ్
- d. ఆంధ్ర సరస్వతి పరిషత్

**జాబితా – II (స్థాపన)**

- I. కొవ్వూరు, 1916
- II. హైదరాబాద్, 1906
- III. హైదరాబాద్, 1901
- IV. హైదరాబాద్, 1922

Codes/కోడ్లు :

- |     | a   | b   | c  | d |
|-----|-----|-----|----|---|
| (1) | II  | III | IV | I |
| (2) | III | IV  | II | I |

65. Match the following.

Library	Established at
a. Sarvottama Grandhalayam	I. Hyderabad
b. Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam	II. Vijayawada

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c. Saradha Grandhalaya	III Guntur
d. Andhra Grandhalayam	IV. Kurnool

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) a- III, b- II, c- I, d- IV  
 (2) a- III, b- I, c- II, d- IV  
 (3) a- II, b- I, c- III, d- IV  
 (4) a- I, b- II, c- III, d- IV

78.

84. When was the Human Rights Commission of India constituted ?

- (1) 1992 (2) 1994 (3) 1993 (4) 1990  
 భారత మానవ హక్కుల కమిషన్ ఏర్పాటు చేయబడింది ?  
 (1) 1992 (2) 1994 (3) 1993 (4) 1990

24

(A)

38. The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) can be removed from the office under which of the following conditions?

- I. If he/she is adjudged an insolvent.  
 II. If he/she engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office.  
 III. If he/she is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only I and II  
 (2) Only I and III  
 (3) Only II and III  
 (4) I, II, and III

Answer: 4

Explanation:

The President can remove the chairperson or any member from the office under the following circumstances:

(a) If he is adjudged an insolvent. (b) Statement II is correct.

79.

1. **Assertion (A) :** The All India Services violate the federal principle of the Constitution as well as the autonomy of States.

**Reason (R) :** The All India Service officers are governed by Central Government rules and the State Governments do not have full control over them.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is True but (R) is False
- (4) (A) is False but (R) is True

**106. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to public servants in India?**

I. The recruitment rules of all types of public servants in India are made by the Parliament.

II. The Constitution empowers only the Parliament to restrict the fundamental rights of public servants.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is incorrect: This statement is incorrect as the Parliament frames the rules only with regards to recruitment of public servants belonging to the All-India services and the Central Services. The recruitment of public servants belonging to the third category - i.e. State Services is regulated by the laws and rules framed by the Legislative Assembly of the state concerned.

Statement II is incorrect: Although the Part III of the Constitution guarantees certain basic rights to all citizens of India as they have been recognized as essential to well-being of citizen individuals, it also makes the provision to curtail some of these rights for the people who have been chosen as public servants.

The Constitution empowers the Parliament or the State Legislature to impose "reasonable restrictions" on the Fundamental Rights of public servants in the interest of the integrity, efficiency, and impartiality of the public servants. For example the Central Services (Conduct) Rules put restrictions on the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression of public servants as they are barred from revealing classified matters to the public or writing or speaking against the policies of the government, etc.

80.

103. Which of the following violate the federal principles of the Indian Constitution ?

- A. Office of the Governor
- B. Central Services
- C. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
- D. Emergency Powers

(1) A, B, C and D

(2) A, C and D

(3) A and D only

(4) A only

క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది భారత రాజ్యాంగంలోని సమాఖ్య సూత్రాలను ఉల్లంఘిస్తుంది ?

4. Which of the following provisions of the constitution point towards the Central bias in the Indian federation?

I. Emergency provisions

II. The Position of Governor

III. Constitution provides 'Planning' under the Concurrent List.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

(1) I and II

(2) II and III

(3) I and III

(4) All of the above

**Answer: 1**

81.



110. Assertion (A) : The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act is a significant landmark in the evolution of grassroots democratic institutions in the country.  
Reason (R) : This Act has brought the Panchayath Raj institutions under the purview of justiciable part of the Constitution.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is True but (R) is False
- (4) (A) is False but (R) is True

**23. Consider the following with reference to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992:**

- I. The act gave a constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- II. This act has added a new directive principle of state policy under Part IV exhorting the state governments to promote self-government.
- III. The act institutionalises planning at the local level.

**Select the correct answer using the codes below:**

- (1) I and II only
- (2) I and III only
- (3) II and III only

82.



90. Arrange the following Committees of Panchayat Raj in chronological order.

- a. Gadgil Committee
- b. Dantwala Committee
- c. L. M. Singhvi Committee
- d. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

- (1) d, b, a, c
- (2) b, d, c, a
- (3) d, a, b, c
- (4) d, b, c, a

సంఘాలకు రాజీ పై క్రింది కమిటీలను కాలక్రమానుసారంగా అమర్చి దిగువ ఇవ్వబడిన కోడ్ల నుండి సరైన సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకోండి.

- a. గాడ్గిల్ కమిటీ
- b. దంత్వాల కమిటీ
- c. L. M. సింఘ్వి కమిటీ
- d. బల్వంత్ రాయ్ మెహతా కమిటీ

- (1) d, b, a, c
- (2) b, d, c, a
- (3) d, a, b, c
- (4) d, b, c, a

**26. Consider the following Committees set up to study the structure, powers and functions to be assigned to Panchayati Raj Institutions:**

- I. Santhanam Committee
- II. Ashok Mehta Committee
- III. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
- IV. G.V.K. Rao Committee

**Which one of the following is their correct chronological order?**

- (1) III- IV - II - I
- (2) II - I - III - IV
- (3) III - I - II - IV

83.

(4) ప్రజాపతి (A) అప్పుడు మరియు ప్రజాపతి (B) నిర్దేశించి

145. Which of the following is *not* a Fundamental Duty as mentioned in the Constitution ?

(1) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence

(2) To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture

(3) To protect the elderly, differently abled and children

(4) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood

ఈ క్రింది వాటిలో ఏది రాజ్యాంగంలో పేర్కొన్న ప్రాథమిక విధి కాదు?

(1) ప్రజా ఆస్తులను రక్షించడం మరియు హింసను తిరస్కరించడం

(2) గొప్ప వారసత్వమైన దేశ మిశ్రమ సంస్కృతికి విలువ ఇవ్వడం మరియు సంరక్షించడం

(3) వయోవృద్ధులను, వికలాంగులను మరియు పిల్లలను సంరక్షించడం

(4) సామరస్యాన్ని మరియు ఉమ్మడి సోదరభావాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించడం

10. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

I. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

II. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice.

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III. To develop scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.

IV. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) I and II

(2) Only II

84.



147. With reference to the Indian Judiciary, which of the following statement(s) is/are *correct*?



- i. Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit and act as a Supreme Court Judge by the Chief Justice of India with the prior permission of the President of India.
- ii. A High Court in India has the power to review its own Judgement as the Supreme Court does although there has been no specific power of review conferred on it by the Constitution.

- (1) Only i
- (2) Only ii
- (3) Both i and ii
- (4) Neither i nor ii

45. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Ad hoc judge and Retired judge?

I. When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India can appoint a retired judge as a judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.

II. At any time, the chief justice of India can request a judge of a high court to act as a judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period is known as Ad hoc judge.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 4**

85.

139. **Assertion (A)** : Directive Principles of State Policy are not capable of being independently enforced in a Court of Law.

**Reason (R)** : They act as guide post for legislation.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

**39. Identify the incorrect statement with respect to distinction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?**

- (1) While the Fundamental Rights are enforceable through court of law, the Directive Principles are not enforceable.
- (2) The Fundamental Rights prohibit the State from doing certain things; the Directives are affirmative instructions to 'the State' to do certain things
- (3) There is dominance of civil and political rights in the Fundamental Rights, whereas economic and social rights are predominant in the Directive Principles.
- (4) Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) both are required legislation for their implementation.

**Answer: 4**

**Explanation:**

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- Fundamental rights are enforceable in the court of law on the other hand Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) is not enforceable in court of law. It means nobody can go to court for the enforcement of DPSP.
- Fundamental Rights are human rights conferred to the citizens of India. DPSP are ideals which are meant to be kept in mind by the State when it formulates policies and enacts laws. Fundamental rights restrain the state from doing certain things on the other hand, DPSP directs the state to do certain things and hence DPSP has affirmative connotations.
- Fundamental Rights deal with civil and political rights whereas DPSP deals with social and economic rights.
- Fundamental rights (FR) do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced while Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically

86.

138. **Assertion (A) :** Mandamus normally is not issued to Govt. for making law.  
**Reason (R) :** Mandamus cannot lie in absence of policy. Once policy is laid down, terms of policy can be enforced.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
 (3) (A) is true but (R) is false  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

**Mandamus:** It is an order from a superior court to a lower court or tribunal or public authority to perform his duty.

**Quo Warranto:** It is issued with a view to restrain a person from acting in a public office to which he is not entitled.

**Prohibition Writ:** It is issued by a superior court to lower court or a tribunal forbidding it to perform an act outside its jurisdiction.

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87.



43. Arrange the following ex-Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh chronologically and choose the correct answer :



A. Tanguturi Anjaiah  
 C. P. V. Narasimha Rao

B. Damodaram Sanjivaiah  
 D. Kasu Brahmananda Reddy

(1) A, D, C, B

(2) B, D, C, A

(3) A, B, C, D

(4) D, C, B, A

క్రింది ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మాజీ ముఖ్య మంత్రులను కాలక్రమానుసారంగా అమర్చి, క్రింద ఇచ్చిన సమాధానాలలో సరైన దానిని గుర్తించండి :

A తాంగుతురి అంజయ్య

B దామోదరం సంజీవాiah

18. Arrange the following persons in chronological order with reference to the chief ministers of Andhra Pradesh?

I. Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah

II. P V Narsimha Rao

III. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

IV. Kasu Brahmananda reddy

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) I, II, III, IV

(2) IV, III, II, I

(3) III, II, IV, I

(4) III, I, IV, II

Answer: 4

88.

- Which of the following statements regarding Nannaya Bhattu are *correct* ?
- I. Nannaya Bhattu was a Telugu poet and the author of 'Andhra Mahabharatam', a Telugu retelling of the Sanskrit-language Mahabharata.
  - II. He is also credited with writing the Andhra Shabda Chintamani, a Sanskrit treatise on Telugu grammar.
  - III. Raja Raja Narendra donated Nandampudi Agrahara to Nannaya.
- (1) I and II                      (2) I and III                      (3) II and III                      (4) I, II, III
- నన్నయ భట్టుని గూర్చి ఈ క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో సరైనవి ఏవి ?

**32. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Nannaya?**

- I. He was called the first poet as he brought out the first monumental Telugu poetical work the Panchama Veda.
- II. From 1000 to 1100 CE, he lived in the kingdom of the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi.
- III. He is the first Telugu Kavitrayment ("trinity of poets"), including Thikkana Somayaji and Yerrapragada.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III

89.

(3) వెండి, బంగారం రెండూ

(2) బంగారం

(4) చిల్బా సద్బల సమోదు (బుక్ కీపింగ్ ఎంప్లీ) మాత్రమే

62. Statement A : Andhra Pradesh ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in the productivity of Oil palm in India.  
Statement B : Andhra Pradesh ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in the productivity of Mango in India.

- (1) Only statement A is correct  
(2) Only statement B is correct  
(3) Both statements A and B are correct  
(4) Both statements A and B are incorrect

వ్యాఖ్యానం A : భారతదేశంలో ఆయిల్ పామ్ ఉత్పాదకతలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం 1 వ స్థానంలో ఉంది.

వ్యాఖ్యానం B : భారతదేశంలో మామిడి పండ్ల ఉత్పాదకతలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం 2 వ స్థానంలో ఉంది.

(1) వ్యాఖ్యానం A మాత్రమే సరైనది

(2) వ్యాఖ్యానం B మాత్రమే సరైనది

(3) రెండు వ్యాఖ్యానాలు A మరియు B సరైనవి

(4) రెండు వ్యాఖ్యానాలు A మరియు B సరైనవి కావు

21. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to Oil Palm Production in Andhra Pradesh?

I. Andhra Pradesh stands 5th in Area and Production of Oil Palm in the Country with an area of 2.27 lakh ha and 18.95 Lakh MT of FFBs.

II. 254 mandals were identified across the State in 14 districts are allotted to different Companies in the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I  
(2) Only II  
(3) Both I and II  
(4) Neither I nor II

Answer: 4

Explanation:

Andhra Pradesh stands **1st** in Area and Production of Oil Palm in the Country with an area of 2.27 lakh ha and 18.95 Lakh MT of FFBs (1.74 lakh Farmers) with an average

90.

66. Which of the following is not a method of measurement of National Income ?

- (1) Value added method (2) Income method  
(3) Expenditure method (4) Cost and Accounting method

క్రింది వాటిలో జాతీయ ఆదాయాన్ని కొలిచే పద్ధతి కానిది ఏది ?

- ✓(1) విలువ జోడించిన పద్ధతి (2) ఆదాయ పద్ధతి  
(3) వ్యయ పద్ధతి (4) ఖర్చు మరియు అకౌంటింగ్ పద్ధతి

**1. Which of the following methods are used in calculation of National income?**

I. Product Method

II. Income Method

III. Expenditure

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II  
(2) Only II and III  
(3) Only I and III

91.

**51.**

4/2/202

51. Which of the following are used for measuring of the high-power money supply (H) by RBI in India ?

- (1) Currency held by the public + Other deposits with the RBI  
(2) Cash reserves of the commercial banks + Other deposits with the RBI  
(3) Currency held by the public + Cash reserves of the commercial banks + Other deposits with the RBI  
(4) Currency held by the public + Cash reserves of the commercial banks + Time deposits of the commercial banks + Other deposits with the RBI

భారతదేశంలో అధిక-సవర్ మనీ సప్లై (H) యొక్క కొలతలో RBI దేనిని ఉపయోగిస్తుంది ?

- (1) ప్రజల వద్ద ఉన్న కరెన్సీ + RBI వద్ద ఉన్న ఇతర డిపాజిట్లు

**16. Which of the following is called High Powered Money?**

- (1) Currency injected by Central Bank into economy
- (2) Savings deposits with Banks
- (3) Currency in circulation
- (4) Foreign Exchange reserves.

**Answer- (1)**

**Explanation:**

High Powered Money:

Definition: Currency injected by the Central Bank into the economy, including cash with the public and reserves with banks.

92.

**13. Which Indian organization is responsible for estimating the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) ?**

- (1) Planning Commission
- (2) NITI Aayog
- (3) Reserve Bank of India
- (4) Ministry of Finance

నేషనల్ మల్టీడైమెన్షనల్ పావర్టీ ఇండెక్స్ (MPI)ని అంచనా వేయడానికి ఏ భారతీయ సంస్థ బాధ్యతవహిస్తుంది ?

- (1) ప్రణాళిక సంఘం
- (2) NITI ఆయోగ్
- (3) రిజర్వ్ బ్యాంక్ ఆఫ్ ఇండియా
- (4) ఆర్థిక మంత్రిత్వ శాఖ

**50. Consider the following statements?**

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I. Andhra Pradesh's Rank in the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is 9th among 28 States.

II. The National MPI is released by the National Statistical Organisation (NSO).

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I

93.

(3) పబ్లిక్ డెబ్ట్ పన్నులు మరియు సబ్సిడీలు

(4) ప్రత్యక్ష పన్నులు మరియు అలాగూ

15. As per the Budget estimates of 2024-25, the percentage of public debt in the GSDP of Andhra Pradesh in FY 2024-25 is estimated as

(1) 31.46%

(2) 34.14%

(3) 33.71%

(4) 32.60%

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ బడ్జెట్ 2024-25 ప్రకారం, 2024-25 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరంలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ GSDP లో ప్రభుత్వ రుణ శాతం ఇలా అంచనా వేయబడింది.

(1) 31.46%

(2) 34.14%

(3) 33.71%

(4) 32.60%

8

(B)

52. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Andhra Pradesh State Public Debt?

I. Andhra Pradesh state is witnessing a steep rise in Public debt.

II. Nearly 75 % of Andhra Pradesh state Public Debt comprises Market loans as per 2023-24(R.E).

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) Only I

(2) Only II

(3) Both I and II

(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer- (3)**

**Explanation:**

As per the Andhra Pradesh Budget Estimates for 2024-25, the state's public debt is projected to be approximately ₹5.6 lakh crore, which constitutes about 34% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

Nearly 75 % of AP state Public Debt comprises Market loans as per 2023-24(R.E).

94.

132. What is the key characteristic of black carbon that accelerates global warming ?

(1) It is a type of methane

(2) It is a short-lived pollutant produced by incomplete combustion

(3) It is released by CFCs

(4) It directly depletes the ozone layer

బ్లాక్ కార్బన్ యొక్క ఏ ముఖ్య లక్షణం గ్లోబల్ వార్మింగ్ ను వేగవంతం చేస్తుంది ?

(1) ఇది ఒక రకం మీథేన్

**131. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Black Carbon (BC)?**

I. Black carbon is a long-lived greenhouse gas that remains in the atmosphere for decades.

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II. It is released from incomplete combustion and is a short-lived particulate air pollutant.

III. Black carbon reduces the albedo of snow and ice, accelerating their melting.

IV. India and China are among the largest emitters of black carbon globally.

95.

140. National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established to

- (1) Monitor industrial pollution levels
- (2) Enforce emission standards for vehicles
- (3) Handle cases related to environmental protection and pollution control
- (4) Regulate water quality in rivers

నేషనల్ గ్రీన్ ట్రిబ్యునల్ (NGT) కర్తవ్యం

- (1) పారిశ్రామిక కాలుష్య స్థాయిలను పర్యవేక్షించడం
- (2) వాహనాలకు ఉద్గార ప్రమాణాలను అమలు చేయడం
- (3) పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణ మరియు కాలుష్య నియంత్రణకు సంబంధించిన కేసులను పరిష్కరించడం
- (4) నదులలో నీటి స్థాయిలను నియంత్రించడం

**138. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the National Green Tribunal (NGT)?**

- I. NGT was established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- II. It ensures effective and expeditious disposal of cases related to environmental protection and natural resources conservation.
- III. The tribunal has six zonal benches across the country.
- IV. NGT draws inspiration from Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

96.

(3) a, b మరియు c మాత్రమే (4) D, C మరియు A మాత్రమే  
(4) పైవన్నీ

**56. Which of the following are the major provisions of the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 ?**

- I. Provision of licencing.
- II. Expansion of public sector.
- III. Emphasis on small industries.

(1) I and II only (2) II and III only  
(3) I and III only (4) I, II, III

**9. Which of the following statement/s best describes the significance of The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 (IPR, 1956)?**

- I. It divides all industries into 3 schedules
- II. Industries belonging to schedule C are exclusively open to the private sector.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

**Answer- (3)**

97.

(3) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్-4.5 మరియు తిరిగి-5.1 (4) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్-5.1 మరియు తిరిగి-4.5

**43. Which initiative was launched to provide a tap water connection to every rural household by 2024 ?**

- (1) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
- (2) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- (3) PM Poshan
- (4) AMRUT

ప్రతి గ్రామీణ ఇంటికి 2024 నాటికి కుళాయి నీటి కనెక్షన్ అందించడానికి ఏ కార్యక్రమం ప్రారంభించబడింది ?

(1) జల జీవన మిషన్ (JJM) (2) స్వచ్ఛ భారత మిషన్ (SBM)  
(3) PM పోషన్ (4) AMRUT (అమృత్)

17 (B)

**59. What is the target year to provide all households in the state with functional household tap connections (FHTCs) under Jal Jeevan Mission?**

- (1) 2025
- (2) 2026
- (3) 2027
- (4) 2028

**Answer- (2)**

**Explanation:**

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the State Government has planned to provide safe drinking water supply with full infrastructure to all households in the state with functional household tap connections (FHTCs) by 2026.

98.

**121. Which International Agreement does not focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate change ?**

- (1) Montreal Protocol
- (2) Kyoto Protocol
- (3) Paris Agreement
- (4) Basel Convention

□□□□ ఏ అంతర్జాతీయ ఒప్పందం వాతావరణ మార్పులను ఎదుర్కోవడానికి గ్రీన్‌హౌస్ వాయు ఉద్గారాలను తగ్గించడంపై దృష్టి పెట్టడం లేదు ?

**82. Consider the following statements?**

- I. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol is aimed at phasing down Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are significant contributors to global warming.
- II. Natural refrigerants, such as ammonia and carbon dioxide, are increasingly being adopted in cooling technologies due to their lower global warming potential.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I
- (2) Only II
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (2)**

**Explanation:**

99.

**125. The concept of sustainable development was first popularized by which report ?**

- (1) UNDP Report 1992
- (2) World Bank Report 1985
- (3) Brundtland Commission Report 1987
- (4) Rio Declaration 1992

సుస్థిర అభివృద్ధి భావన మొదట ఏ నివేదిక ద్వారా ప్రాచుర్యం పొందింది ?

- (1) UNDP నివేదిక 1992
- (2) ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నివేదిక 1985
- (3) బ్రంట్‌లాండ్ కమిషన్ నివేదిక 1987
- (4) రియో డిక్లరేషన్ 1992

69. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the **Sustainable** Development?

I. Brundtland Commission defined **sustainable** development as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

II. Brundtland Commission previously known as World Commission on Environment, Economic and Development.

III. The former commission was created by the United Nations in 1983.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 3**

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**Explanation:**

In 1983, the United Nations created the World Commission on Environment and Development, later known as the Brundtland Commission. Hence statement II is incorrect, and statement III is correct.

It defined **sustainable** development as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Hence statement I is correct.

100.

82. Which global summit led to the adoption of the "Agenda 21" and the "Rio Declaration" ?

- (1) Kyoto Protocol (2) Earth Summit 1992  
(3) UN Climate Change Conference 2015 (4) World Health Assembly 2000

పరిశీలించండి: ఈ ప్రశ్నకు సరైన సమాధానం "రియో సమ్మిట్ 1992" అని ఉంది.

147. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10)?

- I. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 were adopted in this summit.  
II. Rio+10 affirmed the UN commitment to Agenda 21.  
III. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10) was held in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I and II  
(2) Only II and III  
(3) Only I and III  
(4) I, II and III

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

Statement I is incorrect: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set after the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, with the objective of achieving eight development goals by 2015.

Statement II is correct: Rio+10 affirmed the UN commitment to Agenda 21, alongside the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Statement III is correct: As a follow-up to UNCED, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10) was held in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

101. 102.

102. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has the United Nations established ?

- (1) 17 (2) 10 (3) 12 (4) 20

ఐక్యరాజ్యసమితి ఎన్ని సుస్థిర అభివృద్ధి లక్ష్యాలను (సస్టైనబుల్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ గోల్స్) (SDGలు) ఏర్పాటు చేసింది ?

115. What is a key goal of sustainable development ?

- (1) Economic growth with no concern for environmental impacts  
(2) Ensuring social equity, economic growth and environmental protection  
(3) Limiting global population growth  
(4) Promoting environmental conservation over all else

సుస్థిర అభివృద్ధి యొక్క కీలక లక్ష్యం ఏమిటి ?

**16. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Sustainable Development?**

- I. It is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.  
II. The focus of sustainable development is far narrower than just the environment.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I  
(2) Only II  
(3) Both I and II  
(4) Neither I nor II

**Answer: 1**

**18. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Features of Sustainable Development?**

- I. Participatory Governance  
II. Sustainable Resource Management  
III. Technological Innovation  
IV. Inclusive Economic Growth  
V. Integration of Environment and Development

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only II, III, IV and V  
(2) Only II, IV and V  
(3) Only II and V  
(4) All of the above

**Answer: 4**

**103.**

**137. Which of the following countries is/are legally bound by the emissions reduction targets set by the Paris Agreement ?**

- (1) United States and China  
(2) India  
(3) European Union  
(4) None of these

పారిస్ ఒప్పందం ద్వారా నిర్దేశించబడిన ఉద్దారాల తగింపు లక్ష్యాలకు కింది దేశాల్లో ఏది(వి) చట్టబద్ధంగా కట్టుబడి

**27. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Paris Agreement?**

- I. Aims to reduce global GHG emissions in an effort to limit the global temperature increase in this century to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing means to limit the increase to 1.5°C by 2100.
- II. The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions or INDCs were recognised under the agreement, these are also legally binding.
- III. India signed and ratified in 2016.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and II
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

Paris Agreement (also known as the Conference of Parties 21 or COP 21) is a landmark environmental accord that was adopted in 2015 to address climate change and its

**104.**

**128. Assertion (A) :** CFCs are greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change and increase UV radiation on earth.

**Reason (R) :** Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are man made gases used in refrigerators, air conditioners and aerosol sprays.

- (1) (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

**వాదన (A) :** CFCలు గ్రీన్‌హౌస్ వాయువులు. ఇవి వాతావరణ మార్పులకు దోహదం చేస్తాయి మరియు భూమి పై UV రేడియేషన్‌ను పెంచుతాయి.

**9. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the ozone-depleting substances?**

- I. Halons are halocarbon gases primarily used in fire extinguishers.
- II. Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) completely avoid ozone depletion and are safe alternatives to CFCs.
- III. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were extensively used as refrigerants and aerosol propellants.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

105.

7. **Assertion (A)** : Trade with Rome flourished in the post-Satavahana era.

**Reason (R)** : No ruler had issued coins with ship motif after Satavahanas.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

ప్రవీకరణ (A) : శాతవాహనానంతర యుగంలో రోమ్ తో వాణిజ్యం వర్ధిల్లింది.

కారణం (R) : శాతవాహనుల తర్వాత ఏ రాజు కూడా నౌకాముద్రగల నాణేలు ముద్రించలేదు.

- (1) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, మరియు (R), (A) ను వివరిస్తుంది
- (2) (A) మరియు (R) రెండూ నిజం, కానీ (R), (A) ను వివరించదు
- (3) (A) నిజం, కానీ (R) తప్పు
- (4) (A) తప్పు, కానీ (R) నిజం

7. Which of the following statement/statements is/are valid with reference to the Satavahana trade and economy?

- I. Wootz steel, a high-quality steel, was produced at Konasamudram and Elgandala.
- II. The main items of export included textiles, gems, ivory, and pepper.
- III. Imports from Rome and Persia included wine, copper, gold, and silver.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) I, II and III

**Answer: 4**

106.

9. Which of the following statements is *not* true about the Satavahanas ?

- (1) They were described as Andhra Brithyas in Puranas
- (2) They issued bilingual coins in Prakrit and Dravidian Script
- (3) They were patrons of Buddhism and Hinduism
- (4) They had matrimonial alliance with Kakatiyas

క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో శాతవాహనులను గూర్చి నిజం కాని ప్రకటన ఏది ?

- (1) పురాణాలలో వారిని ఆంధ్ర భృత్యులని పేర్కొన్నారు
- (2) వారు ప్రాకృత మరియు ద్రావిడ లిపితో కూడిన ద్విభాషా నాణేలను ముద్రించారు
- (3) వారు బౌద్ధం మరియు హిందూ మతాలను పోషించారు

4. Which of the following statement/statements is valid with reference to the religious affiliations of the Satavahanas?

- I. Simuka, the founder of the Satavahana dynasty, followed Jainism.
- II. The Satavahanas later adopted Hinduism as their primary religion.
- III. Buddhism did not gain any patronage under the Satavahanas.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

107.

23. Which of the following books was *not* written by Srinatha ?

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Haravilasam          | (2) Madanavilasabanam       |
| (3) Sivarathri Mahatmyam | (4) Palnati Veera Charithra |

ఈ క్రింద రచనలలో శ్రీనాథునిచే రచింపబడనిది ఏది ?

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) హరవిలాసం            | (2) మదనవిలాసబాణం       |
| (3) శివరాత్రి మహాత్మ్యం | (4) పల్నాటి వీర చరిత్ర |

10

16. Palanati Vira Charitra is written by which of the following poets?

- (1) Bammare Pothana
- (2) Srinatha
- (3) Kethana
- (4) Nannaya

**Answer: 2**

**Explanation:**

Palanati Vira Charitra, authored by Srinatha, is a poetic chronicle of the famous Battle of

28. Which of the following is written by Srinatha?

- (1) Andhra Mahabharatam
- (2) Dasakumara charitra
- (3) Kashi Kandam
- (4) Nitisara

**Answer: 3**

**Explanation:**

Srinatha, a famous poet in the 14th century, wrote the Kashi Kandam, which is a part of his larger work Srinatha Kavi Raja Marga. Kashi Kandam is a poetic description of the pilgrimage to the sacred city of Kashi and the spiritual experiences of the people involved in this journey. It is one of Srinatha's significant contributions to Telugu literature.

108.

21. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.  
(Common codes for English and Telugu Versions)

**List – I (Inscriptions)**

- a. Sanigaram inscription
- b. Anumakonda inscription
- c. Bayyaram inscription
- d. Motupalli inscription

**List – II (Rulers)**

- I. Mailamba
- II. Ganapatideva
- III. Prolaraja
- IV. Rudradeva

జాబితా – I మరియు జాబితా – II లను జతపరచడం ద్వారా క్రింది వాటిలో సరి అయిన సమాధానాన్ని గురించండి

26. Which of the following inscriptions were historical sources of the Vijayanagara empire?

- I. Nellore Inscription
- II. Vilasa copper plate inscription
- III. Motupalli Danasasanam

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IV. Hampi inscription

109.

13. The architectural structure of which of the following temples exemplifies the independent style of the Chalukya-Cholas, incorporating Pallava and early Chalukya influences ?
- (1) Brihadeeshwara temple (2) Draksharama temple
- (3) Padmakshi temple (4) All of the above

క్రీంది ఏ ఆలయ నిర్మాణం, పల్లవ మరియు తొలి చాళుక్యుల నిర్మాణ ప్రభావంతో కూడిన స్వతంత్ర చాళుక్య-చోళుల నిర్మాణ శైలిని ఉదహరిస్తుంది ?

(1) బ్రిహదీశ్వర మందిరం

19. Chalukya Bhimeswara Temple is dedicated to which of the following God?

- (1) Lord Shiva  
(2) Lord Buddha  
(3) Lord Vishnu  
(4) Lord Ganesha

**Answer- (1)**

**Explanation:**

The Chalukya Bhimeswara Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, built by Chalukya Bhima.

110.

4. 'Janasraya' is the title of which of the following Vishnukundin rulers ?
- (1) Govindavarma (2) Indrabhattarakavarma
- (3) Vikramendravarma (4) Madhavavarma
- క్రీంద ఇచ్చిన రాజులలో 'జనాశ్రయ' బిరుదు కలిగి ఉన్న విష్ణుకుండిన రాజు ఎవరు ?
- (1) గోవిందవర్మ

- Madhava Varma IV had written a text called 'Janasraya Chando vichithi', which was a commentary on a Grammer text. He explained about different poetic meters in the fifth chapter of his book. One of those meters was a 'Virtta', which was in seven forms. And there was a 'Gitam' verse (Gita padyam) at the end of every form. This had become the 'Seesa' verse in Telugu later.
- He also mentioned Dwipada and Tripada type of verses in his book. So, it was believed that there were Janapada songs in Telugu by then.
- Prakrit language is nearer to Desi/Local languages. Sanskrit had emerged later as the official language.
- Telugu had become the language of inscriptions by the time of Renati Cholas. This shows that writing of poetry/verses started in Telugu by 5th and 6th centuries itself.

#### Vedic education and Ghatikas

- The Vishnukundins were great scholars and patronisers of poets and scholars. They had donated lands and Agraharas to Brahmins and helped the Vedic educational institutions called 'Ghatikas' and appointed great scholars as teachers in them.
- The inscription of Indrabhattarakavarma had mentioned the name of Ghatikas first. Vedas, vedangas, Upanishads, nyaya, vaiseshika and yoga sastras were taught in

111.



2G/201

5. Ayyana Mahadevi built the Jain temple 'Nedumba Vasati' near Vijayawada. She was the queen of

(1) Gunaga Vijayaditya

(2) Jatachodabheema

(3) Kubja Vishnuvardhana

(4) Jayasimha Vallabha

విజయవాడలో 'నెడుంబ వసతి' అనే జైన ఆలయాన్ని అయ్యన మహాదేవి నిర్మించింది. ఆమె ఎవరి పట్టమహిషి ?

(1) గుణాగ విజయాదిత్యుడు

(2) జతాచోడభీముడు

(3) కుబ్జ విష్ణువర్ధనుడు

(4) జయసింహ వల్లభుడు

- When the Eastern Chalukyas started their rule in Andhra, Hinduism was in ascendancy and Jainism only has some pockets of influence in urban centres and among the rich.
- Kubja Vishnuvardhana was a devout worshipper of Vishnu but he tolerated other religions, especially Jainism.
- His queen Ayyana Mahadevi was a Jain and built a Jain temple called Nedumba vasati at Vijayawada.
- Her great grandson Vishnuvardhana-II gave aid to the village Musinikonda for its maintenance. Jayasimha-I was a great patron of Vedic religions and upheld Varnasramadharma. He revived Ashwamedha which had fallen into disuse for a longtime. To promote Brahmanical learning he founded and patronized many Ghatikas or colleges.
- The early kings like Jayasimha-I, Vishnuvardhana-II and Mangi Yuvaraja were themselves Vedic scholars and they encouraged Vedic learning by granting 'Agraharas' to learned Brahmins.
- Hiuen Tsang noted the ascendancy of Hinduism and recorded that there were more than a hundred temples in Andhra.
- The later kings of the dynasty like Ammaraja-II and Vimaladitya patronized Saivism. The Velanadu chiefs also patronized Saivism. As a result, temples of Siva were richly endowed

112.

22. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *incorrect*?

a. Prolaraja bore the title Arikesari.

b. Nayankara system was introduced by Prataparudra.

c. Beta II was initiated into Saivism by Rameswara Pandita of Srisailam.

(1) b and c

(2) a and c

(3) a only

(4) b only

క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో ఏది/ఏవి సరికానివి ?

a. ప్రోలరాజుకు అరికేశరి అను బిరుదు ఉంది.

**Army of the Nayankara**

- The army of emperor came directly under his control. Kings gave zagirs (lands) to Nayankaras and asked them to keep armies for helping when necessary.
- Nayankaras used to maintain those armies and they also had to look after the law and order conditions of their regions. Prataparudra maintained 75 such Nayankaras in his kingdom.

**Army of the King**

113.

8. In the Union Budget 2024-25, the GOI has promised funds to the following industrial nodes as part of the development of the Vishakhapatnam-Chennai and Bangalore-Hyderabad industrial corridors

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Kopparthi and Orvakal | (2) Chittoor and Donakonda |
| (3) Orvakal and Donakonda | (4) Kopparthi and Chittoor |

కేంద్ర బడ్జెట్ 2024-25 లో, విశాఖపట్నం-చెన్నై మరియు బెంగళూరు-హైదరాబాద్ పారిశ్రామిక నడవాల (కారిడార్ల) అభివృద్ధిలో భాగమైన ఏ పారిశ్రామిక వాడలకు, భారత ప్రభుత్వం ఆర్థిక సహాయం అందిస్తుంది ?

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) కొప్పర్తి మరియు ఓర్వకల్ | (2) చిత్తూరు మరియు దొనకొండ   |
| (3) ఓర్వకల్ మరియు దొనకొండ   | (4) కొప్పర్తి మరియు చిత్తూరు |



#### Industrial corridors

- The government is building three industrial corridors across the state: Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor, covering 11 districts of the state; Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, with the industrial node at Krishnapatnam in Nellore district; and Kurnool Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, with the industrial node at Orvakal in Kurnool district.

114.

34. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* ?

- September 28 marks the birth anniversary of Gurram Jashuva
- He was presented the Sahitya Akademi award for his work titled 'Gabbilam' in 1964
- He was appointed to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council as a member in 1964
- He was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India

క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో సరికానిది ఏది ?

- సెప్టెంబర్ 28 గుర్రం జాషువా జయంతి
- 'గబ్బిలం' అనే రచనకు గాను జాషువాకు 1964 లో సాహిత్య అకాడమీ అవార్డును ప్రధానం చేశారు
- జాషువా 1964 లో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ శాసన మండలిలో సభ్యత్వం పొందారు
- భారత ప్రభుత్వం జాషువాను పద్మభూషణ్ తో సత్కరించింది



**Sri Gurram Jashuva (1895-1971):**

Jashuva was a "Nava Yuga Chakravathy" who taught to the Modern World that for a poet pen and not caste, for man humanism and not religion, for an intellectual character and not wealth are important.

**His life:**

Gurram Jashuva was born in a poor family at Kutra- gaddapadu in Vinukonda Mandal on 28th, September, 1895. His father was Veeraiah, a Yadava converted Christian and his mother was Lingamma, (Madiga). He received education under difficult conditions of social segregation. Finally, he took the degree of "Ubhayabhasha Praveena" and started his career as a teacher at his native place, just for livelihood. He worked as a teacher in Luther Church School, Guntur and District Board School also.

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**115.**



35. Pedaganjam and Chinaganjam were known for their production of
- |              |            |           |          |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| (1) Textiles | (2) Indigo | (3) Sugar | (4) Salt |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|

పెదాగంజం, చినాగంజం ప్రాంతాలు ఏ ఉత్పత్తికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందాయి ?

- The crops were abundant since the land was fertile.
- Salt pans were dug at Pedaganjam, Kadavakuduru, Vayumdurru, Kuravada etc and salt was taxed.
- The vaishyas were formed into associations, called "pekkandru" and carried on trade. But the frequent wars and lack of political disunity had taken a toll of trade and commerce.

**116.**

41. Which of the following statement(s) is/are *incorrect* ?
- Communist Party leaders worked for the Visalandhra Movement and propagated the concept of Visalandhra even before the formation of Andhra State.
  - Communists became a great force in Telangana politics.
  - Communists opposed the formation of integrated linguistic States.
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) b and c | (2) a and c |
| (3) a only  | (4) c only  |

**1. Role of Communist Party:** When the Andhra movement was going on in British Andhra, the communists had a dominant role in the Telangana politics. The demand for the formation of Vishalandhra increased. Communists in various occasions expressed their ambition of the formation of Vishalandhra. Even though the others explained the future benefits in the formation of Andhra Pradesh (Vishalandhra) the writing of P. Sundaraiah "Vishalandhra prajarajyam" was a detailed and complete one in this regard. Sundaraiah changed the name of the party paper as "Vishalandhra". The demand for Vishalandhra was expressed clearly by all the educational institutions and in the celebrations of progressive Andhra. The communist leaders like Ravi Narayana Reddy, Baddam Ella Reddy, Aretla Ramachandra Reddy extended their services towards the prosperity of Andhra and Vishalandhra establishment.

117.

42. Who was the Chairman of the Partition Committee constituted by Madras State Government for the formation of separate State ?

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) T. T. Krishnamachari | (2) Kumaraswamy Raja      |
| (3) Tanguturi Prakasam   | (4) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy |

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు కోసం మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాడిన విభజన కమిటీ చైర్మన్ ఎవరు ?

**(5) Partition Committee or Dissenting Note of Prakasam:** Between 1946-53 the Andhra leaders in the Madras Assembly formed into groups and vied each other. They forgot and shelved the movement of Andhra state. The popular groups were Pattabhi V Prakasham, NG Ranga Vs. Sanjeeva Reddy. However, the Madras government appointed a partition committee for the formation of Andhra State with Kumaraswami Raja, the chief minister of Madras presidency as the chairman; Prakasam, Kala Venkata Rao, B. Gopala Reddy, Sanjeeva Reddy represented the Andhra areas and T.T. Krishnamachari, Bakthavatsalam and Madhava Menon represented the non-Andhra members. The committee advised that until the new capital and the seat of Andhra areas. Prakasham, Andhra High Court were made ready the Andhra government and the Andhra High Court had to stay in Madras city and carry on all their work including that of Legislature. The non-Andhra members turned down this contention.

118.

63. The Padmanabha battle was fought between

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (1) English and French                 | (2) French and Bobbili Rulers |
| (3) English and Vizianagaram Zamindars | (4) English and Portuguese    |

పద్మానాభ యుద్ధం ఎవరి మధ్య జరిగింది ?

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) ఆంగ్లేయ మరియు ఫ్రెంచ్ | (2) ఫ్రెంచ్ మరియు బొబ్బిలి రాజులు |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|

The Diwan was dismissed again

**Battle of Padmanabha**

- After the dismissal of the Diwan, unfortunately the Raja of Vijayanagaram could not cope up with the work of administration.
- He failed to pay the 'Peshcush' amount to the government. When the arrears became huge (Rs. 8 lakhs), the Madras government sequestered his whole estate and granted him pension.
- On 2 August 1793, the fort of Vijayanagaram was occupied and the Zamindari was divided into three collectorates and the Raja was asked to leave for Machilipatnam.
- The Raja decided to take a courageous stand and marched to Padmanabham, a sacred place between Vijayanagaram and Bheemunipatnam.
- The company sent troops against him and at the battle took place on 10 July 1794, the

119.



60. The first Telugu to English dictionary was composed by  
 (1) C.P. Brown (2) Sir Thomas Munro (3) C.P. Wilson (4) Lord Wellesly

మొదటి తెలుగు నుండి ఆంగ్ల నిఘంటువు కూర్చున్న ఎవరు చేశారు ?  
 (1) సి.పి. బ్రౌన్ (2) సర్ థామస్ మున్రో (3) సి.పి. విల్సన్ (4) లార్డ్ వెల్లెస్లీ

- He also wrote several grammar books and learning materials for English people who were interested in learning Telugu. Madras Oriental Library hoards several of C. P. Brown works.
- Charles Brown spent his own money for the development of Telugu and even took loans for the same.
- He saved every penny for the development of Telugu. Even in the tough financial times he didn't give up his Telugu development programs.

120.

66. The first novel in Telugu language was

- (1) Ekavira  
 (3) Malapalli

- (2) Chivaraku Migiledi  
 (4) Rajashekara Charitam

తెలుగు భాషలో మొదటగా వచ్చిన నవల పేరు ఏమి ?

- (1) ఏకవీర  
 (3) మలపల్లి

- (2) చివరకు మిగిలేది  
 (4) రాజశేఖర చరితము

### Kandukuri Veerasalingam (1848-1919)

- The father of the Renaissance movement in Andhra was Kandukuri Veerasalingam Pantulu (1848-1919).
- Kandukuri was one of the earliest pioneers in South India to demand and work for radical changes in our society.
- Like all the pioneers of the society, he suffered misunderstanding and persecution.
- Veeresalingam Pantulu was born on 16 April, 1848 at Rajahmundry.
- He lost his father when he was only four years old. In spite of their poverty, his mother Punnamma sent him to the Government district school for higher education.
- He passed his Matriculation examination in 1869 and worked as a teacher at Korangi and later at Rajahmundry.
- His literary activities were varied. He had mastery over Sanskrit and Telugu.
- He wrote the first novel in Telugu – 'Rajasekhara Charitram'.
- He wrote the first drama in Telugu and the first Telugu books on natural sciences and history.

121.



69. Who was the founder of the first girls schools at Rajahmundry?  
 (1) Madapati Hanumantha Rao (2) Gurajada Appa Rao  
 (3) Prakasam Panthulu (4) Veeresalingam Panthulu

బాలికల కోసం తొలి సారి పాఠశాలలు రాజమండ్రిలో ప్రారంభించినవారు ?  
 (1) మాడపాటి హనుమంత రావు (2) గురజాడ అప్పారావు  
 (3) ప్రకాశంపంతులు (4) వీరేశలింగం పంతులు

### Kandukuri Veerasalingam (1848-1919)

- The father of the Renaissance movement in Andhra was Kandukuri Veerasalingam Pantulu (1848-1919).
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- His literary activities were varied. He had mastery over Sanskrit and Telugu.
- He wrote the first novel in Telugu – 'Rajasekhara Charitram'.
- He wrote the first drama in Telugu and the first Telugu books on natural sciences and history.
- He was the first person to write in prose for women. In one word, he was the 'father of the renaissance movement' in Andhra.

### Social Reforms

- He worked hard for the encouragement of education for women.
- He championed the cause of women's education through 'Viveka Vardhini', a journal established by him in 1887 at Rajahmundry. To practice what he preached, he started a girls school at Dhawaleswaram, near Rajahmundry in September 1874. It was the first institution of its kind in Andhra.
- In 1881, he established another girl's school in Rajahmundry.
- He had educated his wife Rajyalakshmi so that she could help him in his social reform activities.
- He also started schools for Harijans and night schools for the working classes.
- He was also the first in Andhra to encourage co-education.
- Veerasalingam's pioneering work in the emancipation of the widows in Andhra overshadows his all-other achievements.

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122.

56. Which religion did King Kharavela patronise ?

- (1) Jainism (2) Buddhism (3) Shaivism (4) Vaishnavism

ఖరవేల రాజు పోషించిన మతం ఏది ?

- (1) జైనం (2) బౌద్ధం (3) శైవం (4) వైష్ణవం

(1) Jainism travelled from Kalinga to Coastal Andhra. The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela testifies that Jainism entered Kalinga in 2nd century B.C. The find spot of an inscription of Kharavela at Guntupalli caves (Eluru) in West Godavari district reveals that they were once the home of Jains.

(2) According to the Jaina tradition, Srimukha, the founder of the Andhra Satavahana dynasty was a Jain. It was also corroborated by a find spot of a coin at Talachimusulagutta, near Kotilingala (Karimnagar District) bearing the legend "CHIMUKHANI" (Srimukha). The Jaina book, "Kalakasuri Prabandham" mentions that a Satavahana king (the name is not mentioned) patronised a Jaina Philosopher "Kalakasuri".

(3) Jainism flourished in Andhra under the patronage of Chalukyas of Vengi. Kubja Vishnuvardhana and Vishnuvardhana III, Ammaraju II, Vimaladitya, Gunaga Vijayaditya, Kulottunga I were its chief patrons. Vishnuvardhana III donated a village (Mushikonda) to Nedumbi (Jaina) Basadi. The Commander-in- chief of Gunaga Vijayaditya by name Durga Raju (descent of Pandranga) built a "Kantakabharana", Jina temple at Dharmavaram in Prakasam

123.

52. In which book was the song 'Desamante Matti Kadoi' written?

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Kanyaka                | (2) Manishi        |
| (3) Puttadi Bomma Purnamma | (4) Mutyala Saralu |
- 'దేశమంటే మట్టి కాదోయ్' అనే గేయం ఏ పుస్తకంలో రాయబడ్డది ?
- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) కన్యక                  | (2) మనిషి         |
| (3) పుత్తడి బొమ్మ పూర్ణమ్మ | (4) ముత్యాల సరాలు |

18

### Gurajada Apparao (1861-1915)

- Gurajada Apparao was born at Rayavaram village of Yalamanchili Taluk, Visakhapatnam district on 30 November 1861.
- He was a great writer as well as a social reformer. The drama, 'Kanyasulkam', written by him is one of the most famous writings not only of Telugu literature but also of Indian literature.
- He condemned the evil practices of his day like child marriages, prostitution and others in this drama. Almost of all his writings are of reformist nature.

#### As a Poet

- He was a people's poet. He wrote poems for the good of people.
- His 'Mutyala Saralu' poems were written in a new style. His famous song 'Desamunu Preminchumanna--' is full of patriotic fervor and it inspires people even in this day and age.
- He believed that literature is for the good of society. 'A true writing should' improved a man's thinking and widen his world' - That was his view point.
- He was a pioneer in using contemporary society as the subject of his writing. Even though he did not work hard as a reformist in the physical sense, he tried to change the through his writings and succeeded at that.
- That is why he is considered as a social reformist in the true sense.

#### As a dramatist

124.

51. Justice Party Government helped the formation of which University ?

- (1) Telugu University (2) Andhra University  
(3) Sri Venkateswara University (4) Padmavati Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam

జస్టిస్ పార్టీ ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విశ్వవిద్యాలయ స్థాపనకు సహాయపడింది ?

- (1) తెలుగు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం (2) ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం

favouritism and other influences in process of selection.

The main benefit to Andhra by the Justice Party was the establishment of Andhra University in 1926 and 50% reservations in educational institutions for the non-Brahmin. Their activities

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125.

44. According to the Gentlemen's Agreement, what was the ratio of Cabinet representation for Andhra and Telangana ?

- (1) 50 : 50 (2) 40 : 60 (3) 60 : 40 (4) 70 : 30

పెద్ద మనుషుల ఒప్పందం ప్రకారం ఆంధ్ర, తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతాల మధ్య కేబినెట్ మంత్రుల నియామకం ఏ నిష్పత్తిలో

Terms of the Agreement:

(1) The administrative expenditure of the state should be born by the Andhra and Telangana proportionately. The surplus of Telangana should be utilised for development only. This arrangement would be in force for 5 years will be extended for another five years if the Telangana mem desires it.

(2) Prohibition in Telangana should be implemented the manner decided by the Assembly members of the Telangana

(3) The total educational facilities available in Telangana should be utilised by the Telangana only.

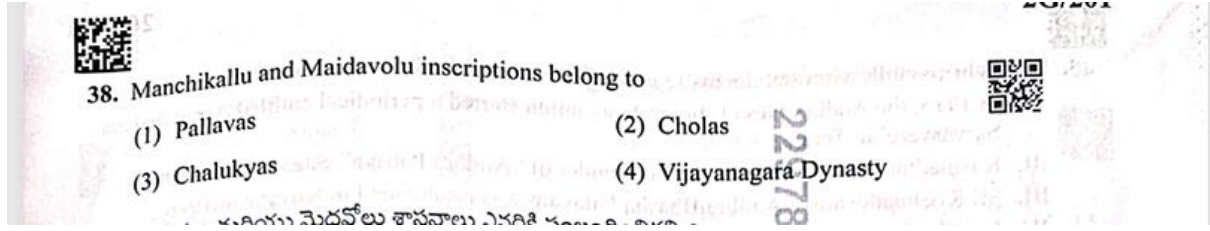
(4) Because of the unification of necessity arises to reduce the number of jobs it should be made on should be given on the basis of population.

(6) The status of Urdu in the administrative and judicial affairs existing in Telangana should continue for 5 years. Then the regional council will review the situation. There should be no restriction of knowledge of Telugu but the employees appointed should pass a prescribed Telugu test within two years of appointment.

(7) For the jobs of Telangana got on proportionate basis the eligibility (to be called as mulki) should be 12 years of residence in Telangana.

(8) The sales of the agricultural lands of Telangana should be done on the supervision of the Regional Council

126.



### **THE PALLAVAS**

- Pallavas started their career as feudatories of the Satavahanas
- **They became independent after the fall of Satavahanas**
- They were first a Telugu and not a Tamil power

#### **Evidence**

- The earliest inscriptions of the Pallavas were found in the districts of Bellary, Guntur and Nellore
- It is established on inscriptional testimony that "The Telugu country south of the Krishna River formed the bulk of the Pallava kingdom till the last quarter of 6th century AD"

#### **Political Conditions:** Political successors of Satavahanas

- Pallavas considered themselves as the political successors of the Satavahanas and hence tried to occupy the territory which was made under the control of the Satavahanas
- The Political and cultural influence of the Pallavas was felt by Andhra till it was swept by the Western Chalukyan invasion led by Pulakesin II in the first quarter of the 7th century A.D.

#### **Simhavarma**

- By the close of 3rd century A.D., there was utter political and military confusion in the coastal Andhra due to the invasion of the Abhiras and their allies on the last Ikshvaku remnants on one hand and due to the rise of Brihatphalayanans, Anandagotras and Salankayanas on the other.
- It was under these conditions that Simhavarma of the Manchikallu stone inscription probably founded the independent rule of the Pallavas in parts of the Krishna valley.

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127.

99. Who described Indian Union as, "a federation with a centralising tendency" ?

- (1) Ivor Jennings      (2) K. C. Wheare      (3) Jawaharlal Nehru      (4) H. V. Kamath

ఇండియన్ యూనియన్‌ను "కేంద్రీకృత ధోరణితో కూడిన సమాఖ్య" గా ఎవరు అభివర్ణించారు ?

- (1) ఐవర్ జెన్సింగ్స్      (2) K. C. వేర్      (3) జవహర్‌లాల్ నెహ్రూ      (4) H. V. కామత్

- Granville Austin called it "Cooperative federalism" (need for national integrity and unity).
- Morris Jones defined it as 'Bargaining Federalism'.
- Ivor Jennings termed it as 'Federalism with centralizing tendency'.

128.



94. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts reduced the minimum age for voting from 21 to 18 years ?

- (1) 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act (2) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act  
(3) 60<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act (4) 69<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act

ఏ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం ఓటు వేయడానికి కనీస వయస్సును 21 ఏళ్ల నుంచి 18 ఏళ్లకు తగ్గించింది ?

- (1) 61 వ సవరణ చట్టం (2) 73 వ సవరణ చట్టం  
(3) 60 వ సవరణ చట్టం (4) 69 వ సవరణ చట్టం

<b>ACT OF 1978</b>	– It deleted the right to Property from the fundamental rights and made it a legal right.
<b>61st Amendment Act of 1988</b>	It lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years.
<b>73rd Amendment Act of 1992</b>	It introduced the provisions related to Panchayati Raj Institutions, aiming to decentralize power to the grassroots level.
<b>74th Amendment Act of 1992</b>	It introduced the provisions related to Urban Local Bodies, empowering Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

129.

120. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court in 2015 ?

- (1) 96<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (2) 100<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act  
(3) 97<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (4) 99<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

29/85  
2  
ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లో రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం రాజ్యాంగ విరుద్ధమైనది మరియు చెలగబడి కుట్ర కోసం 2015 లో  
personal liberty.

- Ensuring Judicial Independence: The Doctrine plays a crucial role in preserving the independence of the judiciary, as it prevents any amendments that would compromise the separation of powers between the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. In 2018, the Supreme Court struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment and the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, asserting that these provisions would undermine the independence of the judiciary by giving the executive an undue influence over the appointment of judges. This decision demonstrated the importance of the Basic Structure Doctrine in preserving the separation of powers and maintaining judicial independence.

130.

79. Which of the following statements are *true* regarding 97<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 201
- Gave Constitutional status and protection to Co-operative Societies.
  - Made the right to form Co-operative Societies a Fundamental Right under Article 19.
  - It added a new Part X-B to the Constitution.
  - Added new Directive Principle under Article 43-B.

Choose the right answer from the codes given below :

- (1) A, B and D only (2) A, B and C only  
(3) A and B only (4) All of the above

97 వ రాజ్యాంగ సవరణ చట్టం, 2011 కు సంబంధించి క్రింది ప్రకటనలలో ఏవి సరైనవి ?

- సహకార సంఘాలకు రాజ్యాంగ హోదా మరియు రక్షణ యివ్వబడ్డాయి
- సహకార సంఘాలను ఏర్పాటు చేసుకునే హక్కును ఆర్టికల్ 19 కింద ప్రాథమిక హక్కుగా మార్చారు.
- రాజ్యాంగానికి X-B అనే కొత్త భాగాన్ని జోడించింది.
- ఆర్టికల్ 43-B క్రింద కొత్త నిర్దేశక సూత్రం జోడించబడింది.

దిగువ ఇవ్వబడిన కోడ్ల నుండి సరైన సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకోండి.

- (1) A, B మరియు D మాత్రమే (2) A, B మరియు C మాత్రమే  
(3) A మరియు B మాత్రమే (4) పైవన్నీ

### Article 19(1)(c) – Right to form associations

- All citizens have right to form associations or unions or **co-operative societies** (Included through 97<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment, 2011).
- Subject to reasonable restrictions on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order and morality.
- However, right to obtain recognition of the association is not a fundamental right.
- In view of Supreme Court, Right to strike is a statutory right (controlled by industrial laws) and not a fundamental right.

131.

83. How many Schedules were there in the original Indian Constitution ?

- (1) 8 (2) 7 (3) 9 (4) 10
- భారత రాజ్యాంగంలో తొలుత (original) ఎన్నో షెడ్యూల్లు ఉన్నాయి ?
- (1) 8 (2) 7 (3) 9 (4) 10

- **October 1947- February 1948:** Deliberations in Drafting Committee and resultant draft Constitution, Drafting committee produced the **draft Constitution** by February 21, 1948, which contained 315 Articles and 8 Schedules.
- **4 November 1948 - 9 November 1948 (First reading):** Drafting committee published the draft Constitution of India in February 1948. The draft was introduced in the Assembly in November 1948.

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132.

90. Arrange the following Committees of Panchayat Raj in chronological order.

- a. Gadgil Committee  
b. Dantwala Committee  
c. L. M. Singhvi Committee  
d. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

- (1) d, b, a, c (2) b, d, c, a (3) d, a, b, c (4) d, b, c, a

సంచాయితీ రాజ్ పై క్రింది కమిటీలను కాలక్రమానుసారంగా అమర్చి దిగువ ఇవ్వబడిన కోడ్ల నుండి సరైన సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకోండి.

- a. గాడ్జిల్ కమిటీ

of this committee.

**Dantewala Committee (1978): On Block Level Planning.**

- The basic decentralised planning function should be done at the district level.

**Hanumantha Rao Committee (1984):**

- **Separate district planning bodies** under either the District Collector or a minister.

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**G V K Rao Committee (1985):**

- **Objective:** To examine programs of **rural development and poverty alleviation**.
- Concluded that the **developmental process** was gradually bureaucratised and divorced from the Panchayati Raj.

- **Regular elections** should be held.

**L M Singhvi Committee (1986):**

- **Objective:** To prepare a concept paper on '**Revitalization of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development**'.

**Recommendations**

- **District collector** should be the CEO of Zila Parishad.

**Gadgil Committee (Committee on Policy and Programs) (1988):**

- **Objective:** The committee considered the question of "how best Panchayati Raj institutions could be made effective".

**Recommendations**

133.



2G/201

132. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act came into effect on

(1) 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019

(3) 31<sup>st</sup> October 2017

(2) 31<sup>st</sup> October 2018

(4) 31<sup>st</sup> October 2020

జమ్మూ కాశ్మీర్ పునర్వ్యవస్థీకరణ చట్టం అమలులోకి వచ్చినది ఏవ్వడు ?

(1) 31 అక్టోబర్ 2019

(3) 31 అక్టోబర్ 2017

(2) 31 అక్టోబర్ 2018

(4) 31 అక్టోబర్ 2020

133. Assertion (A) : Right to Property is made

Portuguese possession.

- **Jammu and Kashmir** (2019): For administrative, developmental, and security purposes.
- **Ladakh** (2019): For special attention to the tribal communities and territorial remoteness.
- **Lakshadweep** (1956): For the strategic significance due to the presence in the Arabian Sea.
- **Puducherry** (1956): For its cultural uniqueness for being an erstwhile French territory.

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**134.**

**133. Assertion (A) :** Right to Property is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

**Reason (R) :** 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1978 eliminated the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false



Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights, including the six rights mentioned above and the Right to Property. However, the 44th Amendment Act, of 1978 removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights. It was, instead, made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution. So at present, there are only six Fundamental Rights.

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**135.**

- 141. Directive Principles of State Policy contain which of the following :**
- a. Free Legal Aid
  - b. Maternity Relief
  - c. Living Wage
  - d. Safeguarding of Forests
  - e. Protection of Monuments
- (1) a only
  - (2) a and c only
  - (3) a, b and c only
  - (4) a, b, c, d and e



విదేశీ మూలధనం పై నిబంధన విధించే నిర్దేశిక సూత్రాలలో ఏది ఉన్నాయి ?

justice.

Articles	Description	Related Initiatives Taken
<b>Article 38</b>	To promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice—social, economic, and political—and to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana</li> <li>– Public Distribution System</li> <li>– MNREGA</li> <li>– Establishment of the National Commission of Schedule Castes (NCSC)</li> <li>– Establishment of the National Commission of Schedule Tribes (NCST)</li> </ul>
<b>Article 39</b>	To secure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens,</li> <li>– The equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good,</li> <li>– Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production,</li> <li>– Equal pay for equal work for men and women,</li> <li>– Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse,</li> <li>Opportunities for the healthy development of children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maternity Benefit Law</li> <li>– Integrated Child Development Scheme</li> <li>– Minimum Wages Act of 1948</li> <li>– Equal Remuneration Act of 1976</li> <li>– Rural Livelihood Mission, and Urban Livelihood Mission</li> <li>– Promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)</li> <li>– Mission Indradhanush</li> </ul>
<b>Article 39A</b>	To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– National Legal Services Authority</li> <li>– Pro Bono Legal Service</li> <li>– Nyaya Mitra Scheme</li> </ul>

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136.

(3) భూవనయోగ క్రిమబద్ధకంణ

(4) భూవనయోగ క్రిమబద్ధకంణ

143. Municipalities have Constitutional responsibilities in respect of which of the following as per the Twelfth Schedule ?

(1) Non-conventional Energy Sources

(2) Cattle Pounds

(3) Small scale industries

(4) Technical Training and Vocational Education

12 వ షెడ్యూలు ప్రకారం, మునిసిపాలిటీలకు ఉన్న రాజ్యాంగ బాధ్యతలలో క్రింద ఇవ్వబడిన వాటిలో ఒకటి ఏది ?

(1) సంప్రదాయేతర ఇంధన వనరులు

(2) బందెల దొడ్లు

(3) చిన్న తరహా పరిశ్రమలు

(4) సాంకేతిక శిక్షణ మరియు వృత్తి విద్య

44

(A)

### Legislative Framework:

The 74th Constitutional Amendment: The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 is a significant reform aimed at strengthening urban local governance in India.

It provides a constitutional framework for decentralizing powers and responsibilities to urban local bodies (ULBs), ensuring that they function as effective institutions of local self-government.

Salient Features of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:

1. Constitutional Status: The amendment added Part IX-A to the Constitution, covering Articles 243-P to 243-ZG, which deals with municipalities. It further introduced the 12th Schedule, listing 18 functional items for municipalities, including urban planning, regulation of land use, water supply, public health, and sanitation.

2. Application to Union Territories: Although applicable to UT, the President can direct any

137.

142. Panchayats have responsibilities in respect of which of the following as per the Eleventh Schedule ?

- (1) Libraries  
(3) Regulation of land use

- (2) Regulation of slaughter houses  
(4) Burials and burial grounds

11 వ షెడ్యూలు ప్రకారం, క్రింద యివ్వబడిన వాటిలో పంచాయితీలకు ఉన్న రాజ్యాంగ బాధ్యతలలో ఒకటి ఏది ?

- (1) గ్రంథాలయాలు  
(3) భూవినియోగ క్రమబద్ధీకరణ

- (2) పశు వధ గృహముల క్రమబద్ధీకరణ  
(4) ఖననాల్నమురియు ఖనన మైదానములు

- Giving representation to MPs and MLAs in these bodies
- Giving powers under 11<sup>th</sup> schedule
- Providing financial autonomy to panchayats through taxes, fees and fines

(Eleventh Schedule)

22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.]

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.

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138.

2G/201



137. Consider the following statements :

**Assertion (A) :** One of the most controversial Articles in the Constitution is Article 356.  
**Reason (R) :** It is imposed when the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

క్రింది ప్రకటనలను పరిగణించండి.

- **State emergency (President's Rule)** on the ground of failure of constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356) or failure to comply with the directions of the centre (Article 365).
- **Financial emergency** on the ground of threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360).

**Three-tier Government:**

139.



135. Of the following, which are the appointments made by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister ?

- i. Chief Justice of India
- ii. Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts
- iii. Attorney General of India
- iv. Governors of States

- (1) i and ii only
- (2) i only
- (3) i and iii only
- (4) All of the above

**Oath and Affirmations of Judges of Supreme Court**

- The Chief Justice of India and the Judges make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation **before the President** or some person appointed by him for this purpose.

**Salaries & Allowances of Judges of Supreme Court**

140.



144. **Statement (A) :** There is no fundamental right to marry.

**Statement (B) :** Right to travel abroad comes under the purview of Fundamental Rights.

- (1) Both Statements (A) and (B) are wrong
- (2) Both Statements (A) and (B) are right
- (3) Statement (A) is right and Statement (B) is wrong
- (4) Statement (A) is wrong and Statement (B) is right

- o Right to marry a person of one's choice (Hadiya case 2018).
- o Right to Reputation (Subramanian Swamy Case 2016).
- o Right to Primary Education (Unnikrishnan Case 1993).

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- Further, Right to Livelihood; Right to Rehabilitation of Bonded Labor; Right to Speedy Justice; Right to clean surrounding; Right to travel Abroad; Right to sleep; etc. have been held to right implied under article 21 of the constitution by Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of India has described **article 21** as the 'heart of fundamental rights'.

#### Article 21A – Right to Education

141.

130. The most powerful weapon that enables the Parliament to ensure executive accountability is

- |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| (1) No Confidence Motion | (2) Zero Hour |
| (3) Question Hour        | (4) Election  |

కార్యనిర్వాహక జవాబుదారీతనాన్ని నిర్ధారించడానికి పార్లమెంటుకు లభ్యమయ్యే అత్యంత శక్తివంతమైన అయుధం.

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (1) అవిశ్వాస తీర్మానం | (2) శూన్య సమయం |
|-----------------------|----------------|

#### No Confidence Motion:

- A No Confidence motion is a parliamentary procedure in the **Lok Sabha**. It is not applicable in the Rajya Sabha.
- This motion is a formal way for members of the Lok Sabha to express their lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

142.



129. In which of the following hours, members of the Parliament are free to raise any matter that they think is important ?

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Zero hour        | (2) Question hour     |
| (3) Both (1) and (2) | (4) None of the above |

### Zero Hour

- It refers to a scheduled period that **starts immediately after the Question Hour** and lasts until the agenda or the regular business for the day is taken up.
- It is used to **raise matters without prior notice**.
- It is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus, it is an **informal device**.
- It is an **Indian innovation** in the field of parliamentary proceedings.

**Motions (All non-legislative actions are done through motions)**

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### Question Hour

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- Question Hour is a **scheduled period** where **Members of Parliament (MPs)** have the opportunity to ask questions to ministers regarding **various matters of public interest** during a parliamentary session.
- This period usually occurs at the **first hour of every sitting in both the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House)** of the Indian Parliament.

143.



44. Which of the following statements is False ?

- (1) Exchange rate is the rate at which the currency of one country exchanges for the currency of another country
- (2) A direct quote is the number of units of a foreign currency exchangeable for one unit of home currency
- (3) An exchange rate regime is the system by which a country manages its currency with respect to foreign currencies
- (4) There are two major types of exchange rate regime : floating exchange rate and fixed exchange rate



క్రీంది ప్రకటనలలో ఏది తప్పు ?

## Exchange Rate

**Exchange Rate, or the rate of exchange**, is the price of the currency of a nation in terms of another currency i.e. the price at which one currency can be traded for another.

- The rate of exchange of a currency w.r.t. another currency reflects the relative demand of the two currencies.
- For example, if the US Dollar is stronger than the Indian Rupee, it implies that value of the US Dollar is higher w.r.t. the Indian Rupee).
  - This, in turn, shows that the demand for US Dollars (by those holding Indian Rupees) is more than the demand for Indian Rupees (by those holding US Dollars).
- The relative demands of the two currencies depend on the relative demand for the goods & services of the two countries.

### Types of Exchange Rate System

- Fixed Exchange Rate System or Pegged Exchange Rate System.
- Flexible Exchange Rate System or Floating Exchange Rate System.
- Managed Floating Rate System.

### Fixed Exchange Rate System

- It is the one wherein the rate of exchange for a currency is fixed by the

144.

50. Which of the following factors could potentially contribute to stagflation in the Indian economy ?
- a. High inflationary pressures due to increased Government spending.
  - b. Decline in industrial production and sluggish economic growth.
  - c. Decrease in aggregate demand and consumer spending.
  - d. Appreciation of the domestic currency leading to reduction of export competitiveness.
- (1) a and b only (2) b and c only  
(3) a, c and d only (4) All the above

50. కింది వాటిలో ఏ కారకాలు భారత ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో స్టాగ్లేషన్ (స్టాగ్లేషన్) దోహదం చేయగలవు ?

- **Skewflation:** It is the **skewed rise** in the price of some items while remaining item prices remain the same. **E.g.** Seasonal rise in the price of onions.
- **Stagflation:** The situation of **rising prices** along with falling growth and employment. Inflation is accompanied by an economic recession. A combination of **Inflation** and **unemployment** (usually in the time of Recession).
- **Disinflation:** **Reduction** in the rate of inflation. Example: a fall in the inflation rate from 8% to 6%.
- **Deflation:** Fall in the level of prices of goods and services.
- **Depression:** Economic depression is a **sustained, long-term downturn** in economic activity.

145.

53. There is no GST on which of the following ?

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. Petrol and Diesel                 | ii. Liquor                          |
| iii. Electricity supply to consumers | iv. Services of Charitable entities |
| (1) i, ii only                       | (2) i, ii, iii only                 |
| (3) i, ii, iv only                   | (4) All of the above                |

క్రింది వాటిలో వేటిపై GST లేదు ?

- i. పెట్రోలు మరియు డీజిల్



- ii. లిక్వర్/మద్యము

### Taxes Exempted from GST

Though Goods and Services Tax subsumed most of the indirect taxes in India, some indirect taxes are kept out of and exempted from Goods and Services Tax. The most prominent of such taxes are:

- Basic Customs Duty charged on goods imported in India.
- Surcharge on Customs Duty.
- Customs Cess.
- Motor Vehicle Tax.

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- Stamp Duty.
- Excise Duty on Liquor (which is levied by State Governments)
- Excise Duty on Petroleum Products (which is levied by Central Government)
- VAT on Petroleum Products
- VAT on Tobacco Products
- Anti-Dumping Duty and Safeguard Duty
- Toll Tax and Entertainment Tax levied by Local Bodies

**146.**

2G/202

68. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect regarding the GST Council (GSTC) ?

- I. The GST Council is a constitutional body established under Article 269A of the Indian Constitution.
- II. The GST Council is responsible for making recommendations on issues related to the Goods and Services Tax.
- III. Every state does not have an equal vote in the GST Council.
- IV. Decisions of the GST Council require a three-fourths majority of the weighted votes of the members present and voting.

### Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council

- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council is a **constitutional body in India**.
- It has been established to **make decisions** and **recommendations** to the Union and State Governments on all **issues related to the Goods and Services Tax (GST)**.
- It is an apex decision-making body responsible for formulating policies, rules, and regulations governing the GST system in the country.
- The **Secretariat of the Goods and Services Tax Council** is located in **New Delhi**.

### **Constitutional Provisions related to GST Council**

- The **101st Amendment Act of 2016** paved the way for the introduction of a new tax regime, that is, **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** in the country.
- This Amendment Act inserted a new Article 279-A in the Constitution, which empowers the President to constitute a Goods and Services Tax Council or the Goods and Services Tax Council by an order.
  - Accordingly, the President issued the order in 2016 and constituted the Goods and Services Tax Council.

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**147.**

24. **Assertion (A):** Transfer earnings are not to be included in the estimation of National Income.  
**Reason (R):** Transfer earnings are not payments for factor services.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
  - (3) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
  - (4) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

### **Transfer Payments**

- Transfer Payments refer to those unilateral payments corresponding to which there is no exchange of goods or services.
- Examples: scholarships, gifts, donations, etc.
- Transfer payments are not included in National Income (NI).

### **Capital Output Ratio (COR)**

Capital Output Ratio (COR) refers to the amount of capital (investment) needed to produce one unit of output.

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148.

2G/202

13. Assertion (A): Devaluation will lead to improvement in balance of trade.  
Reason (R) : Devaluation will lead to increase in price of exports.



- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true and (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

నిరూపణ (A) : ద్రవ్య విలువ తగ్గించడం వల్ల బాల్ ఆఫ్ ట్రేడ్ మెరుగుపడుతుంది.

### Devaluation and Revaluation

Devaluation refers to a reduction in the value of domestic currency by the government.

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Revaluation refers to an increase in the value of domestic currency by the government.

Revaluation refers to a situation when the value of a currency w.r.t a foreign currency increases in a fixed exchange rate.

### Dimensions Devaluation

#### Meaning

Devaluation refers to a reduction in the price of domestic currency in terms of all foreign currencies.

**Occurrence** It takes place due to the Government.

### Depreciation

Depreciation refers to a fall in the market price of a country's currency in terms of a foreign currency.

It takes place due to market forces of demand and supply.

149.

146. Which of the following statement(s) is/are **correct**?



- i. Under Section 81 of the Representation of the People Act (RPA) 1951, no election can be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provisions of this part.
- ii. Only the High Courts have original jurisdiction on deciding on election petitions.
- iii. An election petition calling in question an election shall be filed within the time period of 30 days from the date of declaration of results.

- (1) Only i
- (2) Only ii
- (3) i, iii only
- (4) ii, iii only

Additional Qualifications under RPA (1951)
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1	A person to be elected to the legislative council must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state and to be qualified for the governor's nomination, he must be a resident in the concerned state.
2	A person to be elected to the legislative assembly must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state
3	He must be a member of the SC or ST if he wants to contest a seat reserved for them. However, a member of SC or ST can also contest a seat not reserved for them.

#### Disqualification Criteria for State Legislature Members

Under the provisions of the Constitution	
1	Holds an office of profit under GOI or any State Government, other than that of a Minister at the centre or any state or an office declared by a law of the State (except any exemption made by certain states)
2	Mentally unsound as declared by a competent Court
3	An undischarged insolvent
	Not an Indian citizen or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State or is under

150.



102. As per the provisions of Right to Information Act, the State Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, on the recommendations of a committee comprising of,

- A. Chief Minister of the concerned State
- B. Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court
- C. Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly
- D. Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

(1) A, B, C and D

(2) A, C and D

(3) A, B and C

(4) B, C and D

**26. Consider the following statements about the Central Information Commission (CIC):**

I. It is a body independent of the Union government as far as its powers and functioning is concerned.

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II. It is a statutory body as it is formed under the provisions of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.

III. This body also deals with the complaints pertaining to information sought under the RTI Act forwarded from the Union Territories.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- (1) I and II
- (2) II and III
- (3) I and III