

**10 Direct questions from our 5 tests,3 sectional contains 8 each and 2 FLTS**

**OUR TEST SERIES CONTAINS ONLY 30 TESTS FOR APPSC GROUP 1 MAINS 2025**

**IN THAT 7 ESSAY TEST ARE THERE**

**YOU CAN CHECK THE SCHEDDULE ON OUR WEBSITE**

**SOME INDIRECT QUESTION WE HAVEN'T TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT**

**SECTIONAL (CONTAINS 8 QUESTIONS)**

| Test No. | Topic                                 | Paper   |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Test 1   | History and Culture of India          | Paper 2 |
| Test 2   | History and Culture of Andhra Pradesh | Paper 2 |
| Test 3   | Geography of India & Andhra Pradesh   | Paper 2 |

**FLTS**

|        |   |             |
|--------|---|-------------|
| Test 2 | History, Culture & Geography of India & AP<br>(Iteration 1) | FLT PAPER 2 |
|--------|---|-------------|

|        |   |             |
|--------|---|-------------|
| Test 7 | History, Culture & Geography of India & AP<br>(Iteration 2) | FLT PAPER 2 |
|--------|---|-------------|

OR

(b) Describe the major movements led by Mahatma Gandhi between 1920 and 1947.

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### FROM TEST 1 Question no 8

**Q8. Analyze the role of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence in India's freedom struggle.**

Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of **non-violence (Ahimsa)** was central to India's independence movement. His **Satyagraha** movements influenced not only India's struggle but also global movements for justice and civil rights.

#### Key Movements Based on Non-Violence:

1. **Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha (1917-18):** First successful application of non-violent resistance to support oppressed farmers.

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2. **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):** Encouraged Indians to boycott British goods and institutions peacefully.
3. **Civil Disobedience Movement (Dandi March, 1930):** Gandhi's **Salt Satyagraha** was a symbolic and effective act of non-violent resistance.

Also in FLT TEST 2 QUESTION NO 5

**5. Evaluate the phases of the Indian freedom struggle from 1885 to 1947, highlighting the role of different political and social movements.**

**Phases of the Indian Freedom Struggle (1885–1947):**

**9. (a) Discuss the role of missionaries in the growth and spread of education in Andhra region.**

**10**

**OR**

## Test 2 question 5

**Q5. Evaluate the role of Christian missionaries in Andhra Pradesh's education and social reforms during British rule.**

Christian missionaries played a **crucial role in introducing Western education** and promoting **social reforms** in Andhra Pradesh during the **19th and early 20th centuries**. While their efforts **impacted literacy and uplifted marginalized communities**, they were also viewed with suspicion due to religious conversions.

### **1. Contributions to Education:**

- **First English Schools:**
  - **London Missionary Society (LMS) and Baptist Missionaries** introduced Western education.

**ALSO ASKED IN FLT 2 QUESTION NO 10**

**10. Evaluate the impact of Christian missionaries on education and social reforms in Andhra Pradesh.**

**Impact of Christian Missionaries on Education and Social Reforms in Andhra Pradesh:**

Christian missionaries made a profound impact on Andhra Pradesh, not only through educational reforms but also by driving social transformation during the colonial period. Their work laid the foundation for modern education, social justice, and empowerment in the region.



విభాగం III

11. (a) Explain the physical features of India and Andhra Pradesh, especially the major landforms and geographical characteristics. 10

OR

(b) Examine the features and importance of the major landforms of Andhra Pradesh with special reference to the Coastal Plains, Eastern Ghats, and Deccan Plateau. 10

TEST 3 Question 2

**Q2. Discuss the major physical features of Andhra Pradesh and their geological significance.**

Andhra Pradesh has **diverse physical features** shaped by geological processes over millions of years.

**1. Major Physical Features & Their Geological Significance**

| Feature                | Description  | Geological Significance                                       |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Eastern Ghats          | Discontinuous mountain range running along the coast | Rich in minerals (bauxite, limestone), source of major rivers |
| Coastal Plains         | Fertile deltas of Krishna & Godavari rivers          | Ideal for agriculture (rice, sugarcane), prone to cyclones    |
| Deccan Plateau         | Elevated landmass in Rayalaseema region              | Basaltic soil supports groundnut & millet farming             |
| Krishna-Godavari Basin | Formed by river deposition over millions of years    | Major oil & natural gas reserves (KG Basin)                   |
| Rivers & Lakes         | Krishna, Godavari, Penna rivers                      | Water resources for irrigation & hydropower                   |
| Mangrove Forests       | Found in the Krishna-Godavari delta region           | Biodiversity hotspots, protect against coastal erosion        |

13. (a) Discuss the spatial patterns of population distribution and urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh. 10

**OR**

(b) Analyse the composition and spatial distribution of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and religious communities in Andhra Pradesh, as per Census 2011. 10

(అ) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో జనాభా పంపిణీ మరియు పట్టణీకరణల ప్రాదేశిక నమూనా(ప్యాటర్న్)లను చర్చించండి.

#### TEST 3 Question 4

the model answer covers the DIRECT demand of the question asked in appsc.

**Q4. Analyze the population growth and migration trends in Andhra Pradesh.**

##### **1. Population Growth Trends in Andhra Pradesh**

#### FLT TEST 7 QUESTION 15

Q15. Discuss the impact of urbanization and migration patterns on the demographic structure of Andhra Pradesh.

##### **Introduction**

OR

(b) Discuss the vulnerability of Andhra Pradesh to cyclones and floods, highlighting the causes, regional patterns, and impacts. **10**

(అ) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో వన్యప్రాణుల సంరక్షణ మరియు జీవవైవిధ్యం కీలకాంశాలను చర్చించండి.

### TEST 3 Question 8

**Q8. Examine the disaster management strategies adopted in Andhra Pradesh for cyclones, floods, and droughts.**

#### 1. Introduction

Andhra Pradesh, with its **long coastline and river basins**, is **highly vulnerable** to natural disasters like **cyclones, floods, and droughts**. The state has implemented

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4. (a) What do you understand by the Permanent Settlement, and what impact did it have on Indian society? Comment. 10

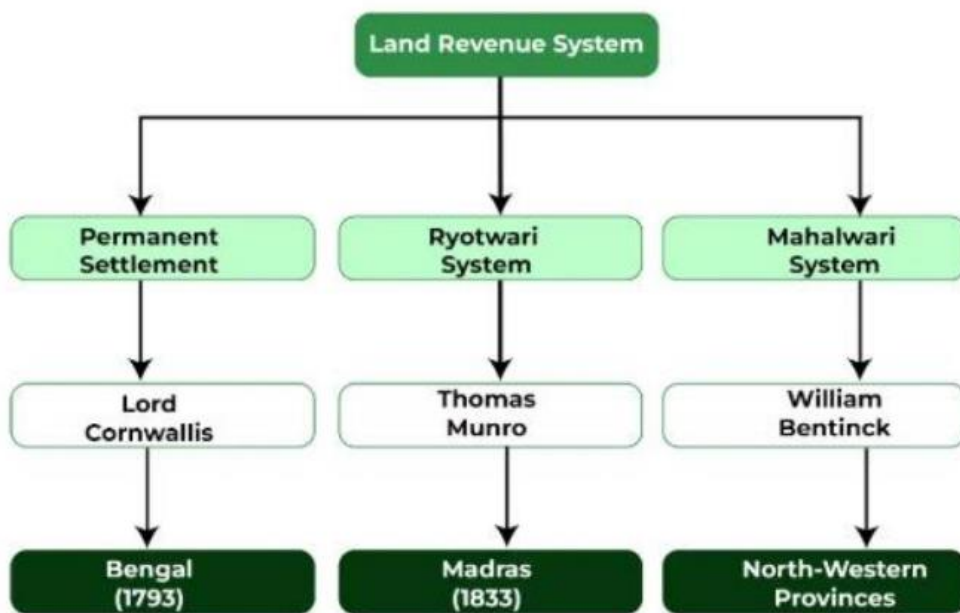
OR

### FLT TEST 2 QUESTION 3

**3. Examine the socio-economic impact of British land revenue settlements like Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari systems.**

#### **Socio-economic Impact of British Land Revenue Settlements:**

The British introduced the Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari systems to maximize revenue collection, profoundly affecting Indian society and economy by reshaping agrarian structures.





- **Permanent Settlement (1793):**

- **Socio-economic Impact:** Created a class of absentee landlords (zamindars) who prioritized revenue collection over agricultural welfare. Peasants faced exploitation and increasing indebtedness, leading to a cycle of poverty.
- **Economic Impact:** Agricultural stagnation occurred as peasants lacked incentives for productivity, and zamindars often defaulted on payments, resulting in land seizures.



(b) Highlight the industrial importance and major manufacturing sectors of Andhra Pradesh.

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(అ) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో వ్యవసాయ నేపథ్యాన్ని చర్చించి, శీతోష్ణస్థితి మార్పుల వల్ల వర్షపాతం, ఉష్ణోగ్రత, నీటిపారుదల మరియు విద్యుత్ వంటి కీలకమైన వ్యవసాయ సాధకాలు(ఇన్పుట్లు) ఎలా ప్రభావితమవుతాయో విమర్శనాత్మకంగా విశ్లేషించండి.

## FLT TEST 2 QUESTION 14

**14. Discuss the role of the IT and industrial sectors in shaping the economy of Andhra Pradesh.**

**Role of IT and Industrial Sectors in Shaping the Economy of Andhra Pradesh:**

Andhra Pradesh's IT and industrial sectors have emerged as key drivers of economic growth, employment generation, and technological advancement.

- **Role of the IT Sector:**
  - **Emerging IT Hubs:** Cities like **Visakhapatnam (Vizag)** and **Vijayawada** are rapidly developing into IT hubs, attracting multinational companies and startups.
  - **Employment Generation:** The IT sector has created thousands of jobs, particularly for **skilled youth**, fostering a knowledge-based economy.
  - **E-Governance Initiatives:** Andhra Pradesh has leveraged IT to improve **governance, digital literacy, and service delivery** through initiatives like the **Real-Time Governance Society (RTGS)**.
  - **Startup Ecosystem:** Programs like **AP Innovation Society** support startups, enhancing the entrepreneurial environment.
- **Role of the Industrial Sector:**
  - **Manufacturing and Exports:** Industries in **automobiles, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and food processing** contribute significantly to state GDP. Areas like the **Sri City SEZ** near Tirupati attract foreign investment and boost exports.

(b) Briefly analyze the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira.

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## FLT TEST 7 QUESTION 1

**Q1. Discuss the role of Jainism and Buddhism in shaping India's religious philosophy and art forms during the 6th–4th centuries BCE.**

### Introduction

The 6th–4th centuries BCE were pivotal in India's religious and philosophical history, with Jainism and Buddhism emerging as major forces that redefined spiritual thought and artistic expression. Both traditions, founded by Mahavira and Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) respectively, rejected Brahmanical practices, advocating for personal spiritual growth and ethical living.

### Philosophical Contributions

1. **Jainism:** Founded by Mahavira, Jainism emphasized **ahimsa** (non-violence), **anekantavada** (non-absolutism), and **aparigraha** (non-possessiveness). It advocated self-discipline and asceticism to attain liberation. Jainism rejected the caste system, promoting equality and a direct relationship with the divine.
2. **Buddhism:** Founded by the Buddha, Buddhism focused on the **Four Noble Truths** and the **Eightfold Path** to overcome suffering (dukkha) and attain nirvana. Buddhism encouraged compassion, ethical conduct, and the middle path, rejecting ritualistic practices and the caste system.

(b) Describe the characteristics of the Sufi movement and assess its impact on Indian culture. 10

(అ) శిల్పం, వాస్తుశిల్పం, సాహిత్య రంగాల్లో కళ్యాణీ చాళుక్య పాలకుల కృషిని సవివరంగా పేర్కొనండి.

లేక

## FLT TEST 7 QUESTION NO 2

Q2. How did the Bhakti and Sufi movements bring about social cohesion and vernacular growth in medieval India?

The **Bhakti and Sufi movements** played a transformative role in medieval India by fostering **social cohesion** and promoting **vernacular growth**. These movements emerged as powerful socio-religious forces that transcended caste, class, and religious barriers, creating a more inclusive society while enriching regional languages.

### 1. Promoting Social Cohesion

- **Breaking Caste Barriers:** The Bhakti saints (e.g., Kabir, Ravidas, Chaitanya) rejected Brahmanical dominance and preached equality, attracting lower castes and marginalized groups.
- **Unity in Diversity:** Sufi saints (e.g., Nizamuddin Auliya, Moinuddin Chishti) emphasized love and devotion, fostering Hindu-Muslim harmony through shared spiritual practices like qawwalis and Sufi poetry.
- **Challenging Orthodoxy:** Both movements criticized ritualistic practices, focusing instead on personal devotion (bhakti) and divine love (ishq), reducing religious tensions.

విభాగం II

6. (a) Examine the impact of the loss of Hyderabad as the capital city on post-bifurcation Andhra Pradesh. How did this transition affect the state's administrative, economic, and socio-cultural landscape? **10**

OR

FLT 7 QUESTION 10

Q10. Analyze the socio-economic and administrative implications of Andhra Pradesh's bifurcation in 2014.

**Socio-Economic and Administrative Implications of Andhra Pradesh's Bifurcation (2014)**