

SECTION - I/విభాగం - I

1. Analyse the Stylistic and Iconographic differences between Gandhara and Mathura schools of art.
గాంధార మరియు మథుర కళల మధ్య శైలికృత (Stylistic) మరియు దృశ్య చిత్రాల (Iconographic) వ్యత్యాసాలను విశ్లేషించండి.

2. The major 19th Century tribal movements such as the Santhal Rebellion and the Munda Rebellion shaped the trajectory of Indian resistance against colonial rule. Discuss.

సంతాల్ తిరుగుబాటు మరియు ముండా తిరుగుబాటు వంటి 19వ శతాబ్దపు ప్రధాన గిరిజన ఉద్యమాలు వలసపాలనకు వ్యతిరేకంగా భారతీయ ప్రతిఘటన యొక్క మార్గాన్ని రూపొందించాయి. చర్చించుము.

3. (A) Buddhism and Jainism gained wide acceptance due to the then prevailing socio-economic conditions in India. Analyse.

బౌద్ధ మరియు జైన మతాలు భారతదేశంలో అప్పుడున్న సామాజిక ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితుల కారణంగా విస్తృత ఆమోదం పొందాయి. విశ్లేషించండి.

OR/లేదా

3. (B) Indo-Islamic architecture is marked by awe-inspiring fusion of Hindu, Persian and Provincial Styles. Discuss with examples.

ఇండో-ఇస్లామిక్ వాస్తుశిల్ప కళ హిందూ, పర్షియన్ మరియు ప్రాంతీయ శైలుల అద్భుత విస్మయ కలయిక. ఉదాహరణలతో చర్చించండి.

4. (A) The nature of British rule and colonial policies significantly altered after the 1857 revolt. Discuss.

బ్రిటిషు పాలన స్వభావం మరియు వలసవాద విధానాలు 1857 తిరుగుబాటు తర్వాత గణనీయంగా మార్పు చెందాయి. చర్చించుము.

OR/లేదా

4. (B) Peasants' concerns were integral to the issues raised by the struggle for Indian independence. Illustrate with reference to the Bardoli Satyagraha.

భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటంలో లేవనెత్తిన సమస్యలలో రైతుల ఆందోళనలు ఒక సమగ్రమైన భాగం. బార్డోలీ సత్యాగ్రహాన్ని ఉదాహరిస్తూ వర్ణించుము.

Q

5. (A) 'Commercialisation of agriculture did not lead to improved technology in 19th century colonial India.' Examine.
- 19 వ శతాబ్దం వలసవాద భారతదేశంలో వ్యవసాయ వాణిజ్యీకరణ మైరుగైన సాంకేతికతకు దారి తీయలేదు. పరీక్షించుము.

OR/లేదా

5. (B) Discuss the ideological differences between Gandhi and Ambedkar on Socio-Political issues and how the Poona Pact of 1932 showed the way.
- సామాజిక-రాజకీయ సమస్యలపై గాంధీ మరియు అంబేద్కర్ల మధ్య సైద్ధాంతిక విభేదాలను చర్చించుము మరియు 1932 పూనా ఒప్పందం ఏ విధంగా మార్గం చూపించింది.

SECTION - II/విభాగం - II

6. Examine how the Qutub Shahi rulers laid the foundations for the emergence of composite culture in Golconda. Elucidate with specific examples.
- గోల్కొండలో మిశ్రమ సంస్కృతి అవిర్భవించడానికి కుతుబ్ షాహీ పాలకులు ఏ విధంగా పునాది వేశారో పరీక్షించుము. స్పష్టమైన ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించుము.
7. "Though Telangana Peasants' Armed struggle was deemed to be the result of local causative factors, its ramifications were of national significance". Justify.
- "స్థానిక కారణాల ఫలితంగా తెలంగాణ రైతాంగ సాయుధ పోరాటం జరిగినప్పటికీ దాని పర్యవసానాలు జాతీయ ప్రాముఖ్యత వహించినవి" - సమర్థించుము.

8. (A) Analyse the way in which the social and cultural life of the people evolved under Satavahanas and Ikshvakus.
- శాతవాహనుల మరియు ఇక్ష్వాకుల కాలంలో ప్రజల సామాజిక మరియు సాంస్కృతిక జీవనం పరిణామం చెందిన విధానాన్ని విశ్లేషించుము.

OR/లేదా

8. (B) "The Sammakka and Saralamma Jatara besides its established ritualistic practices, has been a powerful testimony to the tribal identity". Comment.
- "ఎంతో కాలంగా పాటిస్తున్న ఆచారాలు ఆచరణలో పెట్టడమే గాకుండా, సమృద్ధి - సారలమ్మ జాతర గిరిజనుల గుర్తింపుకు ఒక బలమైన సాక్ష్యం" - వ్యాఖ్యానించుము.

9. (A) In the mid 19th century when British colonialism was at its height, how did Salar Jung as the Diwan of Hyderabad State played a dual role by appeasing the British on one side, and furthering the interests of the State, on the other ?

బ్రిటిషు వలస పాలనా కాలం ఉచ్చ దశలో ఉన్న 19వ శతాబ్దం మధ్య భాగంలో హైదరాబాదు దివాన్‌గా సాలార్ జంగ్ ఒక ప్రక్క బ్రిటిషు వారిని మెప్పిస్తూ, ఇంకొక ప్రక్క రాజ్య హక్కులను కాపాడుతూ ద్వి పాత్రను ఎలా పోషించాడు ?

OR/లేదా

9. (B) How was the growth and development of modern industries in Hyderabad State under the VI and VII Nizams intimately linked to the select social elite ?

ఆరవ మరియు ఏడవ నిజాంల కాలంలో అభివృద్ధి చెందిన నూతన పరిశ్రమలు ఏ విధంగా సామాజిక ఉన్నత వర్గంతో సన్నిహిత సంబంధం కలిగి ఉండేవి ?

10. (A) To what extent the Dalit movement in Hyderabad State strived for social upliftment and inculcate political consciousness ?

హైదరాబాదు రాజ్యంలో దళిత ఉద్యమం ఏ మేరకు సామాజికోద్ధరణ మరియు రాజకీయ చైతన్యాన్ని కల్పించ గలిగింది ?

OR/లేదా

10. (B) Assess the way Hyderabad State Congress under Swami Ramanand Tirtha chartered a course of action to transform the state from autocracy to integration.

స్వామి రామానంద తీర్థ హైదరాబాదు స్టేట్ కాంగ్రెస్ ద్వారా రాజ్యాన్ని నిరంకుశత్వం నుండి ఏకీకరణ దిశగా పరివర్తన చేసేటందుకు రూపొందించిన ప్రణాళికను అంచనా వేయుము.

SECTION - III/విభాగం - III

11. 'Strategies for management of rapid urban growth contribute to National and Regional economic growth'. Justify in the context of India's Smart City Mission.

వేగవంతమైన పట్టణ వృద్ధి నిర్వహణ వ్యూహాలు జాతీయ మరియు ప్రాంతీయ ఆర్థిక అభివృద్ధికి దోహదపడతాయి ? భారత స్మార్ట్ సిటీ మిషన్ నేపథ్యంలో దీనిని సమర్థించండి.

12. Critically examine the impact of climate change on dry land agriculture in Telangana and suggest climate-resilient technologies to protect rain-fed cropping systems.

తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంత వ్యవసాయంపై వాతావరణ మార్పుల ప్రభావాన్ని విమర్శనాత్మకంగా పరిశీలించండి మరియు వర్షాధార పంటల వ్యవస్థలను రక్షించడానికి వాతావరణ మార్పులకు తట్టుకొనే సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని సూచించండి.

13. (A) Explain in detail the influence of locational aspects of Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau in the mechanism of Monsoons in India.

భారతదేశపు రుతుపవనాల నిర్మాణంలో, హిమాలయాలు మరియు టిబెట్ పీఠభూమి యొక్క స్థాన అంశాల ప్రభావాన్ని విపులంగా వివరించండి.

OR/లేదా

13. (B) Assess the significance of mission Kakatiya programme of Telangana focussing clearly on its objectives target beneficiaries and benefits.

తెలంగాణా 'మిషన్ కాకతీయ' కార్యక్రమము ముఖ్య ప్రాముఖ్యత దాని లక్ష్యాలు, లబ్ధిదారులు మరియు ప్రయోజనాల దృష్ట్యా మదింపు చేయుము.

14. (A) 'The institutional factors have control over the crop production in Indian Agriculture'. Examine.

'భారతదేశ వ్యవసాయంలో పంట ఉత్పత్తిని సంస్థాగత అంశాలు నియంత్రిస్తాయి' - దీని గురించి పరిశీలనాత్మకంగా వివరింపుము.

OR/లేదా

14. (B) Critically analyse the role of Command Area Development Programme in alleviating regional inequalities in India.

భారతదేశపు ప్రాంతీయ అసమానతలను తగ్గించుటలో, కమాండ్ ఏరియా డెవలప్ మెంట్ ప్రోగ్రామ్ యొక్క పాత్రను విమర్శనాత్మకంగా విశ్లేషించండి.

15. (A) "The key to Hyderabad's rapid economic growth is affordable and efficient Public transportation in the city". Elaborate.

"హైదరాబాద్ యొక్క వేగవంతమైన ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధికి కీలకం నగరంలో సరసమైన, సమర్థవంతమైన ప్రజా రవాణా వ్యవస్థ". విశదీకరించండి.

OR/లేదా

15. (B) Assess the potential of renewable energy resources of Telangana State and explain the constraints and opportunities in their utilisation with examples.

తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర పునరుత్పాదక ఇంధన వనరుల సామర్థ్యాన్ని అంచనా వేయండి మరియు వాటిని ఉపయోగించుకోవడానికి ఉన్న అడ్డంకులను మరియు అవకాశాలను సోదాహరణంగా వివరించండి.

- o O o -

TGPSC - Group-1 Mains – 2024

PAPER-2

Question Reflected from Our Test Series

Q.1) Analyse the Stylistic and Iconographic differences between Gandhara and Mathura schools of art.

గాంధార మరియు మథుర కళా మధ్య శైలిక (Stylistic) మరియు చిత్రలిపి (Iconographic) వైభిన్నాలను విశ్లేషించండి.

RRR- Day 5- 4th question

4. Gandhara School of Art can be said as an influence and culmination of both the Indian as well as foreign traditions. Elucidate.

గాంధార స్కూల్ ఆఫ్ ఆర్ట్ భారతీయ మరియు విదేశీ సంప్రదాయాల ప్రభావం మరియు పరాకాష్టగా చెప్పవచ్చు. వివరించు.

THEME 4: Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravathi Schools

Dimension	Gandhara School	Mathura School	Amaravati School
External Influences	Greco-Roman influence.	Purely indigenous, inspired by Yaksha images.	Purely indigenous.
Religious Influence	Buddhism, Hellenistic realism.	Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism.	Predominantly Buddhist themes.
Material Used	Bluish-grey sandstone.	Spotted red sandstone.	White marble.
Patronage	Kushana	Kushana	Satavahanas
Development Area	Northwest frontier (Taxila, Peshawar, Bamiyan)	Banks of River Yamuna.	Krishna-Godavari Valley (Amaravati, etc.).
Buddha Sculpture	Spiritual Buddha with wavy hair, long ears.	Energetic Buddha in Padmasana.	Depictions of Buddha's life and Jataka tales.
Artistic Techniques	Detailed and realistic human forms.	Symbolic representation, focus on vitality.	Intricate carvings, high-relief sculptures.
Legacy	Influenced Central & East Asian Buddhist art.	Foundation for later Indian art styles.	Influenced South Indian temple architecture.

Q.2) The major 19th Century tribal movements such as the Santhal Rebellion and the Munda Rebellion shaped the trajectory of Indian resistance against colonial rule. Discuss

Q.3) (A) Buddhism and Jainism gained wide acceptance due to the then prevailing socio-economic conditions in India. Analyse.

RRR Day 6- 1st question (Indirect one)

1. Analyze the factors that contributed to the rise and growth of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient Telangana.

ప్రాచీన తెలంగాణలో జైన, బౌద్ధమతాల పెరుగుదలకు, వృద్ధికి దోహదపడిన అంశాలను విశ్లేషించండి.

	monasteries.
Factors Behind Their Emergence	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Inequalities: Caste divisions led to dissatisfaction, especially among the warrior class. Religious Complications: Complex Vedic rituals alienated common people, creating demand-simpler worship. Economic Changes: Rising Vaishya class sought recognition; Jainism and Buddhism supported non-violence and protected agricultural resources. Brahmin Dominance: Brahmins' control over religious practices caused resentment; Jainism and Buddhism preached in local languages (Prakrit, Pali). 	
Impact on Indian Society	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language and Literature: Jainism and Buddhism enriched Prakrit, Pali, and regional languages. Art and Architecture: Temples, stupas, chaityas, and viharas developed (e.g., Sanchi, Mount Abu). Philosophical Contributions: Ahimsa - central value in Indian thought. Political Influence: Concepts - sabhas and samitis originated; Indian culture spread across Asia. Simplicity: Easy-to-understand teachings contrasted with Vedic complexities. Challenge to Caste: Both religions promoted equality, challenging the caste system. 	

(B) Indo-Islamic architecture is marked by awe-inspiring fusion of Hindu, Persian and Provincial Styles. Discuss with examples.

RRR- Day 5- 14th question (Direct) and

14. How did the provincial styles of architecture during the Delhi Sultanate period reflect the influence of Indo-Islamic architecture?

ఢిల్లీ సుల్తానేట్ కాలంలోని ప్రాంతీయ నిర్మాణ శైలులు ఇండో-ఇస్లామిక్ ఆర్కిటెక్చర్ ప్రభావాన్ని ఎలా ప్రతిబింబించాయి?

RRR- Day 2 – 5th question (Indirect)

5) Evaluate the Key features and Regional variations in Medieval Indian Architecture from the 6th to 13th Century.

6వ శతాబ్దం నుండి 13వ శతాబ్దం వరకు మధ్యయుగ భారతీయ వాస్తుశిల్పంలోని ముఖ్య లక్షణాలు మరియు ప్రాంతీయ వైవిధ్యాలను అంచనా వేయండి.

SPMB: Delhi Sultanate and Moghuls Architecture

Q.4) (A) The nature of British rule and colonial policies significantly altered after the 1857 revolt. Discuss.

RRR: Final Grand Test paper 2- 4(A)th question(direct)

4. A) Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolt of 1857, highlighting its significance as the first organized expression of Indian resistance against British rule.

1857 తిరుగుబాటు యొక్క కారణాలు, కోర్సు మరియు పరిణామాలను పరిశీలించండి, బ్రిటిష్ పాలనకు వ్యతిరేకంగా భారతీయ ప్రతిఘటన యొక్క మొదటి వ్యవస్థీకృత వ్యక్తీకరణగా దాని ప్రాముఖ్యతను హైలైట్ చేయండి.

- (B) Peasants' concerns were integral to the issues raised by the struggle for Indian independence. Illustrate with reference to the Bardoli Satyagraha.

THEME 3: Peasant Movements

Movement	Year	Founded by	Causes	Consequences
Aravippuram Movement	1888	Shri Narayana Guru	For the rights of depressed classes (Ezhavas or Iravas of Kerala)	Led to Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (1902–03), promoting social and educational reforms among Ezhavas
Justice Party Movement	1916	Dr. T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti, C.N. Mudalair	Against Brahmin domination in government, education, and politics	Led to the 1930 Government Order, providing reservations for social groups in Madras Presidency
Nair Movement	1891	C.V. Raman Pillai, K. Rama Krishna Pillai, M. Padmanabha Pillai	Against Brahmin domination in social life	Led to formation of Malayali Memorial (1891) and Nair Service Society (1914), promoting social and educational advancement of the Nair community
Self-Respect Movement	1925	E. V. Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar)	Against caste bias and promoting social equality	Promoted self-respect and social justice, significant impact on social and political reform in Tamil Nadu
Nadar Movement	Early 20 th century	Nadar community	Against social bias; promoting education and welfare among Nadars	Formation of Nadar Mahajan Sangam (1910), advancing social and educational welfare of the Nadar community
Depressed Classes (Mahars) Movement	1924	B.R. Ambedkar	For upliftment of untouchables, advocating for social and educational reforms	Led to institutions and organizations promoting welfare of untouchables; laid groundwork for Ambedkar's later efforts, including Dalit rights
Congress' Harijan Movement	1917	Mahatma Gandhi	To elevate lower classes, focusing on anti-untouchability campaigns	Led to the formation of All-India Anti-Untouchability League (1932) and Gandhi's publication Harijan to raise awareness
Kaivartas' Movement	1897 onward	Kaivartas community	Founded Jati Nirdharani Sabha (1897) and Mahishya Samiti (1901) for upliftment of the Kaivartas	Emergence of Mahishya community in Bengal, advocating social welfare and development of the Kaivartas

- Q.5) (A) 'Commercialisation of agriculture did not lead to improved technology in 19th century colonial India.' Examine.

RRR Day 3 2nd question(Direct)

- 2) Analyze the factors that led to the commercialization of agriculture in India during British rule and its economic impacts on Indian society.

బ్రిటిష్ పాలనలో భారతదేశంలో వ్యవసాయం వాణిజ్యీకరణకు దారితీసిన అంశాలను మరియు భారతీయ సమాజంపై దాని ఆర్థిక ప్రభావాలను విశ్లేషించండి.

THEME 5: Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule: Land Revenue Settlements in British India: Rise of Landless Agrarian Labor, Famines, and Poverty: Commercialization of Agriculture;

- (B) Discuss the ideological differences between Gandhi and Ambedkar on Socio-Political issues and how the Poona Pact of 1932 showed the way."

RRR: Final Grand Test Paper 2- 2nd question(Direct)

2. Discuss the key differences between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the issue of separate electorates for Scheduled Castes, highlighting the Poona Pact and its implications.

షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులాలకు ప్రత్యేక నియోజకవర్గాల సమస్యపై మౌనా ఒప్పందం మరియు దాని పర్యవసానాలను తెలుపుతూ మహాత్మా గాంధీ మరియు డాక్టర్ బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్, మధ్య ఉన్న కీలక వ్యత్యాసాలను చర్చించండి.

THEME 7: Contrasting Strategies of Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar in Achieving Social Reform

	Gandhi's Approach	Ambedkar's Approach
Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar were key figures in India's social reform, each advocating for equality but with contrasting philosophies. • Gandhi focused on moral awakening and integration within the caste framework, while Ambedkar sought legal empowerment and the eradication of caste. Conclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi's focus on moral transformation and caste integration contrasted with Ambedkar's emphasis on legal rights and complete caste abolition. • Both left a lasting impact on India's struggle for social justice and continue to shape discussions on equality and reform in India today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-violence and Satyagraha: Promoted ahimsa (non-violence) and satyagraha (truth-force) - movements - Champaran & Kheda for moral reform. • Spiritual and Moral Upliftment: Believed in self-discipline and spiritual growth as paths to personal and social transformation. • Caste Integration: Sought to uplift marginalized groups by promoting the term Harijan and founding the Harijan Sevak Sangh. • Village-Centric Economy: Advocated decentralized economics and local self-sufficiency to address social inequalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and Legal Reforms: Focused on constitutional safeguards and political representation for Dalits and marginalized communities. • Eradication of Caste: Strongly advocated for the abolition of the caste system, viewing it as the root cause of inequality. • Rationality and Education: Emphasized education and rationality as tools for empowerment, founding the All-India Depressed Classes Association. • Economic and Social Rights: Pushed for affirmative action (reservations) to ensure equal opportunities for marginalized groups in education, employment, and politics.

Q.6) "Examine how the Qutub Shahi rulers laid the foundations for the emergence of composite culture in Golconda. Elucidate with specific examples."

RRR Grand Test-2- Q9(Indirect)

9. "Golconda Kingdom was the richest kingdom among the 5 Shia kingdoms mainly due to industrial landscape" Explain.

"ప్రధానంగా పారిశ్రామిక ప్రకృతి దృశ్యం కారణంగా 5 షియా రాజ్యాలలో గోల్కొండ రాజ్యం అత్యంత ధనిక రాజ్యంగా ఉంది" అని వివరించండి..

Theme 3: Qutub Shahis and their contribution to Telugu literature, art and architecture.

Qutub Shahis			
Languages & Literature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Telugu flourished. • Persian: Official state language. • Urdu: Qutb Shahis significantly promoted Urdu literature. • Ibrahim Qutb Shah's court included poets like Firoz Muhammad (wrote <i>Tasif Nama</i>) and Mulla Qiyali. • Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah: Renowned Urdu poet; composed <i>Khanide, Gazal</i>, and <i>Marsi</i>. • Vajihi: Famous for <i>Qutub-e-Mushtari</i> and <i>Subras</i>. • Ahmad: Composed <i>Laila Majnu</i>. • Abdullah Qutb Shah: Golden Age of Urdu, supported poet Gawasi, who wrote <i>Maina Satwanti</i> and <i>Saif-ul-Mulk</i>. • Telugu Literature: • Sultan Quli and Jamshid issued inscriptions in Telugu. • Ibrahim Qutb Shah learned Telugu and Sanskrit; called Malikiba Rama by Telugu people. • Prominent Telugu poets: 	Important Scholars & Works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gopanna: Composed songs on Sri Rama, served as Tahasildar of Bhadrachalam. • Nebati Krishnaiah Amathya: <i>Rajaniti Ratnakara</i> in Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah's court. • Malla Reddy: <i>Shivadharmottara</i>. • Yella Reddy: <i>Vashistam</i> and <i>Lingapuramam</i>. • Pattamatta Somayaji: <i>Brahottara Kandam</i>. <p>The Qutb Shahi period was marked by the promotion of Urdu, Telugu, and Persian literature, with an emphasis on Urdu poetry and support for local Telugu scholars.</p>	Architecture <p>Golconda Fort:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuilt and expanded by Qutb Shahi rulers. • Sultan Quli: Built the boundary wall, Safa Mosque (inscribed by Abdul Karim), and Dawlatkhana (Royal Palace). Renamed Golconda as Muhammadnagar. • Ibrahim Qutb Shah: Strengthened fortifications; built 7,000-meter fort wall in 1559-60, added Mecca Darwaza facing Mecca. Entire fort took 62 years to complete (1518 AD). Fort contained 87 semi-circular bastions, height 50-60 ft, and circumference 4 miles. • Musa Khan Burj built by Dharma Char under Qutb Shahi General Musa Khan. <p>Purana Pul (Bridge):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed by Ibrahim Qutb Shah over Musi River. • 22 arches, length 600 yards, width 35 feet; cost 2,50,000. <p>Hyderabad City:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in 1591 AD. • Built on a gridiron pattern with 12,000 precincts, 14,000 buildings. 	<p>Charkaman (Four Arches):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed in 1592 AD by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah. • Arches: Machli Kaman (north), Kali Kaman (east), Sher Dil Kaman (west), and Char Minar Kaman (south). <p>Mecca Masjid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation laid by Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah in 1617 AD. • Construction supervised by Faizullah Baig, Choudari Rangaiah, and Musa Khan. • Accommodates 10,000 people. Completed during Aurangzeb's rule. Dimensions: 225 feet long, 180 feet wide, 75 feet high. 700 bullocks carried stones for the construction. <p>Badshahi Ashur Khana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1596 AD by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah. • Central hall: 87 feet long, 17 feet wide; floral decorations and tiles adorn the hall. <p>Daru'sh Shifa (1595 AD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah as a hospital and college of Unani medicine. • Provided free medical treatment, lodging, and scholarships to students. <p>Qutb Shahi Tombs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in Golconda Fort, referred to as the Seven Tombs. • Tombs of rulers: Sultan Quli, Jamshid Quli, Ibrahim Quli, Muhammad Quli, Muhammad Qutb Shah, Abdullah Qutb Shah and Abul Hasan

Q.7) "Though Telangana Peasants' Armed struggle was deemed to be the result of local causative factors, its ramifications were of national significance.' Justify."

RRR: Day 10 4th question

4. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle.

తెలంగాణ రైతాంగ సాయుధ పోరాటం యొక్క కారణాలు మరియు పర్యవసానాలను చర్చించండి.

THEME 2: Struggle Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle –

Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle	Causes for Peasant Revolts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrarian Economy: Hyderabad State was predominantly agrarian with a feudal land system. Land Tenure Types: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diwani: 60% of agricultural land under direct land revenue system. Jagirs (Paigas): 30% under Jagir system, controlled by Jagirdars, Sanstanams, Banjardars, Muktedars, Inamdars, and Agraharanas. They had their own revenue, police, civil and criminal offices for tax collection. Sarfekhas: 10% of agricultural land was kept for the Nizam's personal expenses. Deshmukhs and Landlords: Local landlords (Deshmukhs) owned large portions of land and exploited peasants. Oppression and Suffering: Peasants faced extreme oppression, exploitation, and suffering due to these feudal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercialisation of Agriculture: Main crops in Hyderabad State included Jowar, Bajra, Rice, and Cereals. By the 20th century, commercial crops like cotton, oil seeds, groundnut, and castor became prominent, especially among rich peasants. Market Economy Penetration: The spread of the market economy significantly impacted the agrarian economy, driven by reforms initiated by Salar Jung such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State control over agriculture. Cash payment of revenue. Increased demand for food grains. Cotton and Oil Seeds: By the 1930s, over 60% of cotton was exported, and oil seed cultivation expanded, incorporating Hyderabad's economy into the global market. Irrigation & Seed Improvements: The State supported commercial agriculture with irrigation facilities and improved seed varieties.

Q.8) "8. (A) Analyse the way in which the social and cultural life of the people evolved under Satavahanas and Ikshvakus."

RRR- Day 6 -2 and 3 questions (Direct)

2. Describe the socio-cultural conditions of Telangana under the rule of the Satavahanas.

శాతవాహనుల పాలనలో తెలంగాణ సామాజిక-సాంస్కృతిక పరిస్థితులను వివరించండి.

3. Explain the role of the Ikshvaku dynasty in the socio-cultural development of ancient Telangana.

ప్రాచీన తెలంగాణ సామాజిక సాంస్కృతిక అభివృద్ధిలో ఇక్షావుకు వంశం పాత్రను వివరించండి.

Cultural Conditions	Ikshvakus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aryanisation in Deccan led to advancements in learning - education. • Prakrit -Sanskrit were - main languages. • Gunadhya wrote Brihatkatha in Paisachi Prakrit (heroic adventures). • Hala compiled Gathasaptasati (700 verses on rural life). • Kuntahala wrote Lilavati-Parinaya (Hala's marriage). • Saravavarma authored Katantra (Sanskrit grammar). • Sanskrit gained prominence in later Satavahana period (e.g., Junagarh inscription). • Acharya Nagarjuna wrote Pragnaparamita Sastra, Madhyamika Sutra, -Ratnavali in Sanskrit. • Nagarjuna - a contemporary - Yagnasri Satakarni. <p>Religious Conditions</p> <p>Vedic Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practiced by Satavahanas. • Nanaughat inscription mentions 	<p>Cultural Conditions</p> <p>Religion: Official religion - Shaivism, but Buddhism also supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veera Purusha Datta: Key ruler promoting Buddhism in Andhra. • Adavi Shanta Sri: Donated Buddhist monasteries at Nagarjunakonda. <p>Buddhist Centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amaravati: Center for Purva Shaili. • Nagarjunakonda: Center for Aparas Shaili. • Buddhist Scriptures: Nikayas read as Mantras for - first time; Consecration Pillars in stupas. <p>Excavations (2015): Found vessel - Phanigiri & four-headed Buddha statue in Karimnagar.</p> <p>Aryadeva: Wrote "Chitta Suddhi Prakaranam", disciple of Acharya Nagarjuna.</p> <p>Language: Development - Sanskrit; Prakrit - court language.</p> <p>Notable Buddhists</p> <p>Buddha Ghosa (5th Century):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preached Hinayana Buddhism. • Resided at Sinhala Vihara in NagarjunaKonda. • Wrote commentaries on Tripitakas known as <i>Vibasha</i> or <i>Visuddimaga</i>. <p>Buddha Palita</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder of Prasangika Madhyamika School of Buddhism. <p>Maitreya Natha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated - Yogacara school of Buddhism.

8. (B) 'The Sammakka and Saralamma Jatara besides its established ritualistic practices, has been a powerful testimony to the tribal identity.' Comment."

RRR: Day 7 5th question(Direct)

5. Analyze the causes and significance of the Sammakka Sarakka revolt against the Kakatiyas.

కాకతీయులపై సమ్మక్క సారక్క తిరుగుబాటుకు గల కారణాలు మరియు ప్రాముఖ్యతను విశ్లేషించండి.

Theme 4: Protest Movements against Kakatiyas and Qutub Shahi

Sammakka Sarakka

- **Koya Tribe:** Sammakka and Sarakka belonged to the Koya tribe, ancestors of **Chandavaru**, worshippers of **Mother Goddess** and **Lord Shiva**. Their ancestors established small kingdoms in **Maharashtra**, **Madhya Pradesh**, **Chhattisgarh**, and **Telangana**.
- **Family and Marriage:** Sammakka was the daughter of **Rayibandani Raju**, ruler of **Bhupalapatnam**, and married **Pagididda Raju**, son of **Samudra**, ruler of **Kottapalli** (Bastar, Chhattisgarh). **Pagididda Raju** later became king of **Medaram**. Medaraju, Sammakka's husband, ruled this area and was involved in conflicts with **Prola II** and **Pratapa Rudra I** of the **Kakatiyas**.
- **Medaram Kingdom and Migration:** **Medaraju** refused to give his daughter **Sarakka** in marriage to **Pratapa Rudra I**. His kingdom was invaded by Kakatiya forces, leading to fierce battles. The family migrated to **Medaram-Jaggayyapeta** region in **Warangal**, where they established a small kingdom.
- **Battle of Dayyala Madugu:** Sammakka's son **Jampanna** died heroically fighting the Kakatiya army. The stream **Jampanna Vaagu** was named in his honor. The blood-stained waters of Jampanna Vaagu (due to soil composition) are revered by tribals, who take holy dips to honor the sacrifice.
- **Cultural and Welfare Contributions:** Sammakka was skilled in **traditional medicine**, treating snake bites and curing chronic illnesses. Her descendants built tanks, wells like **Burrikunta** and **Jalakam Bavi**, saving lives during droughts.
- **Medaram Jatara:** A major tribal festival celebrated in **Telangana** to honor the mother-daughter duo, Sammakka and Sarakka, who led resistance against oppressive rulers. The festival, known as **Medaram Jatara**, attracts millions of devotees and is second only to **Kumbh Mela** in India.

Q.9) (A) In the mid-19th century when British colonialism was at its height, how did Salar Jung as the Diwan of Hyderabad State play a dual role by appeasing the British on one side, and furthering the interests of the State, on the other?

RRR: Indirect question of Salar Jung reforms, we have number of questions on Reforms

Day 73- 1st, Final Grand test 2nd question of Paper 6, Day 75- 4th question

Theme 1: The Establishment of Asaf Jahi Dynasty – Salar Jung Reforms and Modernization of Telangana

Asaf Jahi Dynasty

9. (B) How was the growth and development of modern industries in Hyderabad State under the VI and VII Nizams intimately linked to the select social elite?"

RRR: Paper Final Grand test Paper 4

8) A. Discuss the progression of industrial development in Hyderabad State between 1870 and 1949, highlighting the role of government interventions.

1870 మరియు 1949 మధ్య కాలంలో హైదరాబాద్ స్టేట్‌లో పారిశ్రామిక అభివృద్ధి పురోగతిని చర్చించండి, ప్రభుత్వ జోక్యాల పాత్రను హైలైట్ చేయండి.

(OR)

THEME 4: Political Developments: Nizams of Hyderabad (1724-1948) Industrialisation in Hyderabad State		
Political Developments: Nizams of Hyderabad (1724-1948) 1. Nizam-Ul-Mulk (Mir Qamruddin Chin Qilich Khan) (1724-1748): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder of Asaf Jahi dynasty. • Ancestors from Samarkhand; served under Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. • Mansabdar at 6 years old; became viceroy of Awadh. • Nizam-Ul-Mulk title bestowed by Farukh Siyar; AsafJah by Muhammad Shah. 	5. Afzal-Ud-Daula (1857-1869): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of Nasir-Ud-Daula. • Supported the British during the 1857 Revolt; suppressed revolt with Salar Jung I. • Queen Victoria awarded Grand Commander Star of India (1861). • Contributed to railway development; laid Bombay-Madras railway line through Hyderabad. • Constructed Afzalgunz Mosque and 	First Phase (1870-1919): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salar Jung I's Diwanship: Led reforms in socio-economic, cultural, and administrative fields. • Agricultural reforms: Commercialisation of crops, cotton in Marathwada, oil seeds in Telangana. • Establishment of Public Works Department (PWD) for irrigation facilities. • Key developments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hyderabad-Godavari Valley-Manmad

railway (1899).

- **Major industries: Hyderabad Deccan Spinning and Weaving Mills (1877), Mahaboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills (1884), Aurangabad Mills (1888).**
- Singareni coal transport aided by Dornakal-Singareni railway.

Second Phase (1919-1939):

- Nizam government provided institutional support.
- Establishments:
 - Industrial Laboratory (1917) for research.
 - Commerce and Industries Department (CID) (1918).
 - Industrial Trust Fund (1929): ₹1 crore corpus, raised to ₹3 crore later.
 - Support for large-scale industries, artisan markets, and Cottage Industries Institute (CII).
- Nizam State Railways, hydroelectric power from Nizam Sagar Canal, and coal production increased.
- Industrial establishments rose to 387 (1931).
- Key industries:
 - Sugar Factory in Bodhan, largest in Asia at the time.
 - D.B.R. Mills (1920).

Third Phase (1939-1948):

- Singareni Collieries Company (1921): Coal mining in Khammam.
- Key industries:
 - Allwyn Metal Works (1942), Praga

Q.10) "(A) To what extent the Dalit movement in Hyderabad State strived for social upliftment and inculcate political consciousness?"

RRR: Day 9 4th Question (Indirect)

- 4. Discuss the role of Maderi Bhagya Reddy Varma in the Adi-Hindu movement in Hyderabad state. How did his initiatives contribute to the social and educational upliftment of Dalits?**

హైదరాబాద్ రాష్ట్రంలో ఆది-హిందూ ఉద్యమంలో మాదేరి భాగ్యరెడ్డి వర్మ పాత్ర గురించి చర్చించండి. ఆయన కార్యక్రమాలు దళితుల సామాజిక మరియు విద్యా అభ్యున్నతికి ఎలా దోహదపడ్డాయి?

Adi Hindu Movement and Bhagya Reddy Varma

Founder: Madari Bhagya Reddy Varma (Born May 22, 1888, Hyderabad) was the pioneer of the **Adi Hindu Movement**, aimed at fighting **untouchability** and **caste discrimination**.

Early Life: Left home in childhood, worked in various jobs. Became an **Electrical Engineer** in 1912 and founded **Jagan Mitra Mandali** (1906) to promote **Dalit education**.

Social Reforms:

- **1910:** Founded **Vaidika Dharma Pracharam Sabha** for religious and moral awareness among Dalits.
- **1913:** Received the title "**Varma**" from **Arya Samajist Baji Krishna Rao** for social service.
- **Swastika Volunteer Corps** (1912): Aimed to serve Dalits and raise awareness.

Key Organizations:

- **1913:** Established **Adi Hindu Social Service League** for social enlightenment through public lectures, Harikathas, and literature on **pre-Aryan culture**.
- Organized the first **Buddha Jayanthi** celebration in 1913, held annually until his death.
- **1917:** Presided over the first **Andhra Desa Panchama Conference** and coined the

10. (B) Assess the way Hyderabad State Congress under Swami Ramanand Tirtha chartered a course of action to transform the state from autocracy to integration.

RRR: Day 12- 14th question

Hyderabad State Congress (1938)

- **Haripura Congress (1938):** Under **Subhash Chandra Bose**, Congress decided not to intervene in princely states, leading to discontent in Hyderabad.
- **Regional Parishes:** Marathi and Kannada Parishes were formed in 1937; Telugu leaders felt the need for a similar political organization.
- **January 1938 Meeting:** **Madapati Hanumantha Rao, Burgula, Vaman Nayak, and Ramananda Tirtha** convened a meeting to protect the rights of people in the Nizam State.
- **Hyderabad State Congress Formation:** Announced by **Ramananda Tirtha** on **29 July 1938**, aimed at securing responsible government.

Key Leaders

- **Swami Ramananda Tirtha:** Original name **Venkatrao Khedgikar**, born in **Gulbarga**, led **Hyderabad State Congress (HSC)**.
- **Govindarao Nanal:** Elected first president of HSC.
- **H. Ramakrishna Dhooth:** Appointed convener of the provisional committee.

Key Events and Movements

- **Ban on HSC (8 September 1938):** Issued by **Prime Minister Akbar Hydari**, declaring HSC unlawful.
- **Dhoolpet Riots (1938):** Hindu-Muslim tensions; **Mandumula Narsing Rao** and **Bahadur Yar Jung** negotiated peace.
- **Satyagraha Movement (24 Oct - 24 Dec 1938):** Led by **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**, resulted in 350 students expelled.

Further Developments

- **Kasinathrao Vaidya:** Key figure in negotiations with **Akbar Hydari**; proposed renaming HSC to **Hyderabad National Conference** (rejected).
- **Hyderabad Day:** First observed on **21 Jan 1939**.
- **Quit India Movement (1942):** Strong participation from HSC leaders, **Padmaja Naidu, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Konda Lakshman Bapuji**, etc.

Lift of Ban on HSC (3 July 1946)

- **Chattari Nawab** advised the Nizam to lift the ban on HSC to counter Communist influence.
- **First HSC Meeting (16 June 1947):** Held at **Musheerabad**, presided by **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**.

Prominent Figures

- **Padmaja Naidu:** Active in the **Quit India Movement**, hoisted Congress flag in Hyderabad, later

Q.11) Strategies for management of rapid urban growth contribute to National and Regional economic growth'. Justify in the context of India's Smart City Mission.

RRR: Day 19 – 6th question

6. What do you understand by the term smart cities? Discuss their significance in India's urban development and highlight the challenges they face.

స్మార్ట్ సిటీలు అనే పదం ద్వారా మీరు ఏమి అర్థం చేసుకున్నారు? భారతదేశ పట్టణాభివృద్ధిలో వాటి ప్రాముఖ్యతను చర్చించండి మరియు వారు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సవాళ్లను హైలైట్ చేయండి.

1. Smart Cities Mission

- **Launched:** 2015
- **Objective:** Sustainable, inclusive cities with core infrastructure, clean environment, and quality of life.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Smart Solutions:** Efficient asset/resource use.
 - **Area-Based Development:** Slum transformation.

Q.12) "Critically examine the impact of climate change on dry land agriculture in Telangana and suggest climate-resilient technologies to protect rain-fed cropping systems."

RRR: Final Grand Test Paper 2

- 15. A) Analyse the significance of different cropping patterns and systems in enhancing agricultural productivity and soil health. Discuss the importance of crop diversification in Telangana.**

వ్యవసాయ ఉత్పాదకత మరియు నేల ఆరోగ్యాన్ని పెంపొందించడంలో వివిధ పంటల విధానాలు మరియు వ్యవస్థల ప్రాముఖ్యతను విశ్లేషించండి. తెలంగాణలో పంటల వైవిధ్యం ప్రాముఖ్యతను చర్చించండి.

Cropping Pattern in Telangana

Historical Context (Nizam Rule):

- **Kharif Season (June-Nov):** Crops like jute, yellow jowar, bajra, cotton, maize, kondru, til, and pulses (moong, urad, kulthi) were cultivated.
- **Rabi Season (Oct-Mar):** Crops included cotton, white jowar, Bengal gram, barley, linseed, tobacco; early paddy was sown in June/July.
- **Abi & Tabi Seasons:** Short-duration summer crops following Rabi harvest; paddy was the principal crop during these seasons.
- **Additional Crops:** Groundnut, sugarcane (boosted by Nizam Sagar Project), oilseeds like linseed, sesame, castor, and garden crops were grown year-round.
- **Dry Crops:** 94% of the cropped area was under dry crops.

Gross Sown Area (GSA) & Major Crops (Vanakalam & Yasangi):

1. **Top 5 Crops in Vanakalam:** Paddy, cotton, maize, redgram, and soybean. Their combined share rose from 86.2% in 2014-15 to 90.1% in 2020-21.
2. **Top Crops in Yasangi:** Paddy, maize, groundnut, Bengal gram, and sesame, increasing their combined share from 77.6% to 92.3% between 2014-15 and 2020-21.
3. **District GSA Trends (2020-21):**

~ Highest GSA of Paddy: Nalgonda district

Q.13) (A) Explain in detail the influence of locational aspects of Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau in the mechanism of Monsoons in India.

Repeated In Several UPSC Mains and HIT material

THEME 9: Indian Monsoon

Indian Monsoon	Monsoon Onset and Withdrawal
<p>Monsoon Location: Monsoons are experienced between 20°N and 20°S in tropical regions.</p> <p>Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential Heating: Land heats and cools faster than water, creating pressure differences. • ITCZ: Positions over Ganga plain in summer, forming the monsoon trough. • High-Pressure Area: Over the Indian Ocean near Madagascar, affecting monsoon intensity. • Tibetan Plateau: Intense heating forms low pressure at 9 km altitude. • Jet Streams: Westerly and easterly jet streams influence the monsoon system. <p>Southern Oscillations & El-Nino:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oscillation: Pressure reversal between the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. • El-Nino: Warm ocean current along Peru's coast, affects trade winds and India's monsoon. Predicts weaker or delayed monsoons. <p>Monsoon Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: Over 75% of India's rainfall occurs during the monsoon, essential for Kharif 	<p>Onset:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer in summer, heating land and creating low pressure in north-western India. • South-east trade winds cross the equator, deflected as south-west monsoon winds. • The south-west monsoon hits the Kerala coast by 1st June, splitting into Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal branches. • Monsoon arrival in Assam by 1st week of June, Delhi by end of June, and rest of India by mid-July. <p>Breaks in Monsoon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain interruptions occur due to changes in the monsoon trough and wind direction. <p>Retreating Monsoon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starts withdrawing from north-west India by September, completes withdrawal by December. • Marked by clear skies, rising temperatures, and October heat. <p>Important Monsoon Winds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabian Sea Branch: Splits into three parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hits Western Ghats, heavy rain (250-400 cm). 2. Moves along Narmada/Tapi valleys into Central India. 3. Hits Saurashtra Peninsula, moves to

13. (B) Assess the significance of mission Kakatiya programme of Telangana focusing clearly on its objectives, target beneficiaries and benefits.

RRR: Day 16 3rd question

3. Analyze the role of Mission Kakatiya in the rejuvenation of tanks and its impact on irrigation and agriculture in Telangana.

ట్యాంకుల పునరుజ్జీవనంలో మిషన్ కాకతీయ పాత్ర మరియు తెలంగాణలో నీటిపారుదల మరియు వ్యవసాయంపై దాని ప్రభావాన్ని విశ్లేషించండి.

Mission Kakatiya:

Objective: Tank restoration and rejuvenation program in Telangana aimed at improving agricultural income, especially for small and marginal farmers, by restoring minor irrigation infrastructure.

Launch Date: March 12, 2015, by Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhara Rao in Sadashiva Nagar Village, named after the Kakatiya rulers renowned for building irrigation tanks.

Annual Target: Restore 9,306 tanks (20% of total) each year.

Restoration Activities:

- Desilting tank beds.
- Repairing sluices and weirs.
- Strengthening tank bunds.
- Ensuring water flow through feeder channels.

Third Phase: Focuses on enhancing restoration efforts.

Benefits:

Q.14) (A) 'The institutional factors have control over the crop production in Indian Agriculture'. Examine.

RRR: Day 19 4th question(indirect)

- 4. Highlight the role of technological advancements in revolutionizing agriculture in India.**

భారతదేశంలో వ్యవసాయాన్ని విప్లవాత్మకంగా మార్చడంలో సాంకేతిక పురోగతి పాత్రను హైలైట్ చేయండి.

14. (B) Critically analyse the role of Command Area Development Programme in alleviating regional inequalities in India."

HIT Material

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme

- **Initiated:** 1974-75, Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- **Objective:** Bridge gap b/n irrigation potential & utilization; improve agricultural productivity through water management.

Key Focus:

- **Hydraulic Connectivity:** Ensures irrigation to tail-end farms with lined channels.
- **Micro-Irrigation:** Introduces sprinkler, drip systems for 10% of the Culturable Command Area (CCA).
- **Underground Pipeline Network (UGPN):** Promotes pipeline use for durability, ease, and land savings.
- **Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM):** Strengthens Water User Associations (WUAs).
- **Training & Demonstration:** For capacity-building of WUAs.

Benefits:

- Increased irrigation efficiency and agricultural productivity.
- Community involvement in irrigation management.

Q.15) (A) 'The key to Hyderabad's rapid economic growth is affordable and efficient Public transportation in the city'. Elaborate.

RRR Day 17 – 2nd question (Indirect), Grand Test 2 15th question of paper 2(Indirect)

2. The development of the Outer Ring Road (ORR) and Hyderabad Metro has significantly impacted urban mobility and infrastructure in Hyderabad. Discuss.

ఔటర్ రింగ్ రోడ్ (ORR) మరియు హైదరాబాద్ మెట్రో అభివృద్ధి హైదరాబాద్ లో పట్టణ చైతన్యం మరియు మౌలిక సదుపాయాలపై గణనీయంగా ప్రభావం చూపింది. చర్చించండి.

15. Explain how the Hyderabad Metro is shaping the development of Hyderabad.

హైదరాబాద్ మెట్రో హైదరాబాద్ అభివృద్ధిని ఎలా రూపొందిస్తోందో వివరించండి..

THEME 4: ORR and Metro - Problems and Planning - role of GHMC and HUDA (Metropolitan Development Plan – 2031, HMDA), Hyderabad as a Tourist Centre and Global city.

15. (B) Assess the potential of renewable energy resources of Telangana State and explain the constraints and opportunities in their utilisation with examples.

