Andhra Pradesh

Mains answer-writing practice

16 original descriptive questions + model answers

Expanded state GK + three visual revision pages, in one PDF.

Higher level: sixteen analytical prompts, each with a roughly 150-word model response and a suggested 10-mark self-assessment guide.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This expanded collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Write your response before reading the model. Use the marking guide to check coverage, accuracy and structure. Marks and word targets are practice choices.

Research and scope - page 2
Visual revision - page 3
Start practice - page 6
Source register - page 22

What the exam research tells us

Foundation and higher levels

APPSC lists SSC/Intermediate Group-IV syllabi and higher group syllabi. The 2023 Group-II listing includes state history, Constitution, economy and science themes. Levels here are editorial. A foundation label is not an eligibility determination. Group-II mains is objective; this writing booklet practises analysis for descriptive preparation. [EX1–EX3]

Current notices / access limit

The official recruitment index lists Group-I 07/2026 and Group-II 37/2026 notices dated October 2026. Full pages timed out or returned errors. Their detailed schemes and amendments were not reconciled. The older syllabus is background, not certification of the current cycle. No PYQ-frequency or exact-weightage claim is made. [EX5]

Expanded collection

80 basic MCQs, 64 advanced MCQs and 16 writing prompts. Forty questions at each MCQ level and eight writing prompts are added. Three visual pages explain basin links, farm/institution associations and budget data. Questions are original, not official papers. Models and rubrics are editorial practice choices.

Data provenance

Budget questions use the 2026-27 Budget in Brief PDF, printed page 01. Figures are in Rs crore and retain BE, RE or Accounts labels. The Finance landing page mixes a 2026-27 heading with older summary figures; those summaries are excluded. Estimates are not actual spending. [D3]

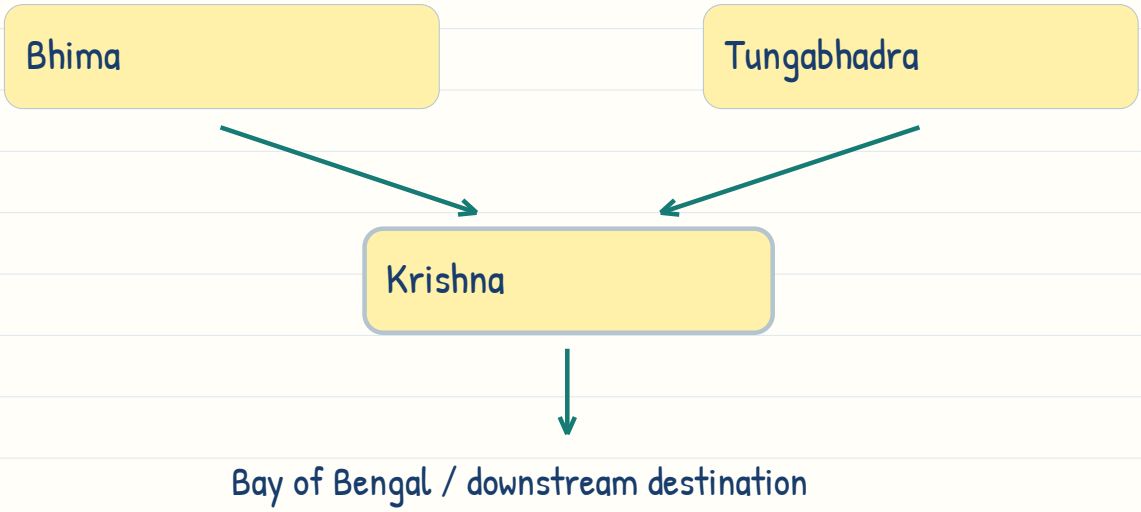
Scope and date

Checked 29 October 2026. River diagrams are selected network schematics, not boundary maps. Old district labels and intended project benefits are not current administrative or completion claims. Telugu, current affairs, full national GS and technical subjects need separate preparation. This is a state-GS supplement, not a full mock.

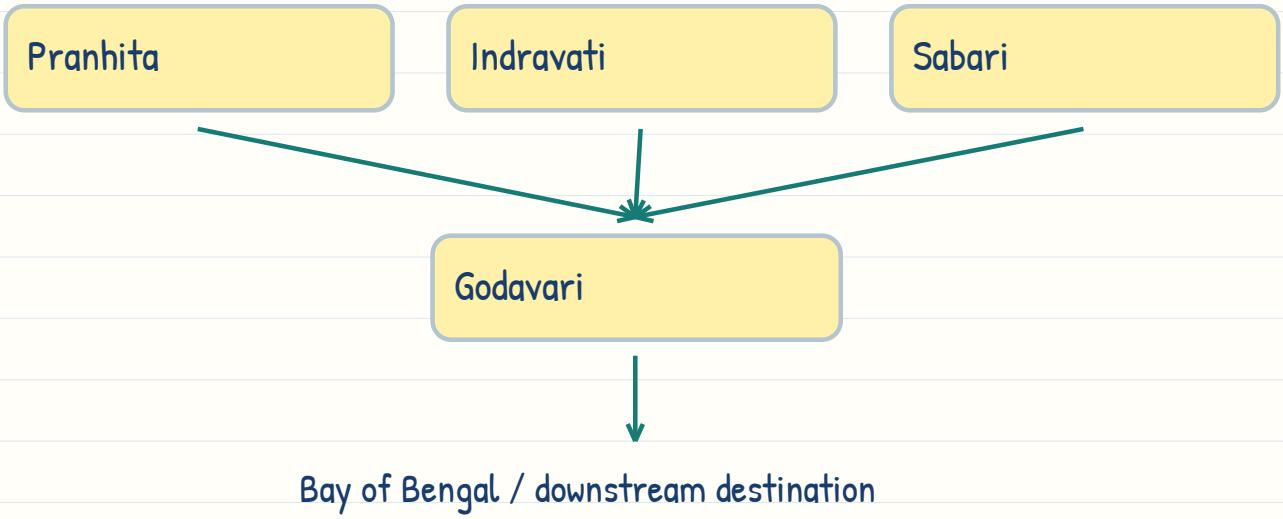
Visual revision / 1

Two basins / selected receiving-river links [G4, G5]

Krishna system



Godavari system



Pranhita memory chain [G5]

Penganga + Wardha + Wainganga waters -> Pranhita -> Godavari.
Selected schematic, not a boundary map; branches extend across states.

Visual revision / 2

Regional farms and institutions / keep roles distinct

Maruteru [E2]

Rice and rice-based systems.
Research focus is not an
exclusive crop distribution map.

Kadiri [E3]

Groundnut and groundnut-based
systems; assess local soil,
water, costs and market access.

Anantapuramu [E3]

Dryland agriculture.
Seasonal risk and water
reliability matter.

Nandyal [E2]

Scarce Rainfall Zone.
Research remit includes
multiple crops and systems.

Institution board [P2-P4]

Legislative Assembly

175 / lower House
Strength is not a vacancy count.

Legislative Council

58 / upper House
AP has two legislative Houses.

Separate High Courts / 1 January 2019 [P4]

AP principal seat: Amaravati; Telangana: Hyderabad.
A court-seat record does not resolve every capital-policy question.

Timeline: Andhra State 1953 -> Andhra Pradesh 1956 -> Reorganisation Act 2014 -> separate High Courts 2019. [H1, H2, R1, P4]

Regional and institutional associations checked 29 October 2026; older district labels in source profiles are not reused as current boundaries.

Visual revision / 3

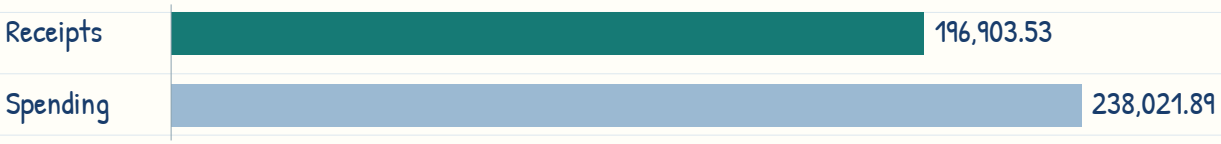
Budget comparison / selected revenue rows [D3]

Rs crore / same zero baseline. Accounts, RE and BE are different statuses.

Accounts 2024-25



RE 2025-26



BE 2026-27



BE 2026-27 / definition check

Revenue deficit: 2,56,142.64 - 2,34,140.14 = 22,002.50.
Capital expenditure: 48,697.71; loans/advances: 5,217.67.
Combined capital measure: 53,915.38. All amounts Rs crore.

Source and status

Budget in Brief 2026-27, printed page 01 (PDF page 6).
Use the dated PDF: the landing-page summaries mix older labels.

BE = Budget Estimate; RE = Revised Estimate. A planned allocation is not actual spending or a completed outcome. This chart is a dated budget-reading exercise, not a claim about current expenditure.

Write, compare, improve

01 / State formation

Distinguish the formation of Andhra State in 1953 from the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956. Explain why the distinction matters in an answer on linguistic reorganisation.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The formation of Andhra State and that of Andhra Pradesh were connected but separate stages of linguistic reorganisation. Andhra State came into existence on 1 October 1953, with Kurnool as its capital and Tanguturi Prakasam as Chief Minister. The movement for a Telugu-speaking state, including Potti Sriramulu's fast, forms an essential part of this background. On 1 November 1956, Andhra State and the Telangana region of Hyderabad State were joined to form Andhra Pradesh.

An answer should therefore separate the movement, the 1953 administrative outcome and the later territorial settlement. Otherwise, it may assign the wrong capital or political context to an event. The reorganisation of 2014 is a third, much later stage and should not be folded into either earlier date.

The broader lesson is that linguistic identity can shape demands for representation, while the boundaries and institutions that implement those demands emerge through specific political and legal decisions. A dated timeline makes the explanation accurate and easy to assess.

Self-assessment

Timeline accuracy 4; distinction and context 4; clear conclusion 2.

Evidence / basis: H1,H2,H5,R1. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

02 / History and social change

Explain how armed resistance and social reform illuminate different dimensions of modern Andhra history. Use Alluri Sitarama Raju and Kandukuri Veeresalingam as examples.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Modern Andhra history includes struggles against colonial power as well as efforts to change social practices. These dimensions should be connected without treating them as identical. Alluri Sitarama Raju led the Rampa resistance during 1922–24. His example brings tribal participation and armed opposition to British authority into the account of the freedom struggle.

Kandukuri Veeresalingam represents another dimension: reform within society, particularly advocacy of widow remarriage. His work draws attention to how institutions and social customs shape the opportunities available to individuals.

An effective answer compares the principal targets and methods of the two movements. Armed resistance challenged colonial authority; reform sought changes in social attitudes and practices. Their constituencies and immediate objectives differed, although both belong to a wider history of public action.

The conclusion should avoid suggesting that either individual represented every regional movement. Together, the examples show why modern history must examine political freedom alongside social change.

Self-assessment

Accurate examples 4; comparison 4; balanced conclusion 2.

Evidence / basis: H3,H4. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

03 / Regional geography

Why does Andhra Pradesh need region-specific water planning? Discuss the coastal plains and inland plateau settings, and propose practical planning criteria.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Andhra Pradesh contains coastal plains, hill areas and an inland plateau. These physical settings create different planning conditions, so one irrigation prescription cannot be applied everywhere. Coastal planning must consider drainage and flood exposure as well as water supply. Inland planning must evaluate rainfall variability, storage and the availability of groundwater.

The first step is a local water budget: measure dependable inflows, recharge, withdrawals and seasonal demand. Crop choices and irrigation methods should then be matched to those limits. Improving field-level efficiency is useful, but expansion of irrigated area can absorb the apparent savings.

Planning should protect drinking-water needs, maintain existing tanks and channels, and monitor groundwater rather than relying only on new construction. Farmers should participate in scheduling and maintenance.

Success should be judged by reliable supply, lower vulnerability and sustainable abstraction. Regional labels are a starting point; village-level hydrology and livelihood needs must determine the final intervention.

Self-assessment

Regional distinction 3; planning criteria 5; monitoring and conclusion 2.

Evidence / basis: G1; original policy analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

04 / Wetland management

Using Kolleru as an example, explain why wetland conservation is a development issue. Suggest a management approach that considers both ecology and livelihoods.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Kolleru lies between the Krishna and Godavari basins. Its flood-balancing role, bird habitat and support for fishing demonstrate that a wetland is part of a regional livelihood system. Conservation therefore concerns economic security as well as biodiversity.

A suitable management approach begins with mapping water flows and identifying obstructions, pollution sources and livelihood dependence. Restoration priorities should be based on hydrological evidence. Water-quality monitoring and clearly assigned responsibilities help turn a plan into routine management.

Enforcement should follow applicable law and provide transparent notice and grievance mechanisms. Where restrictions affect vulnerable households, viable livelihood support and consultation improve fairness and compliance. Tourism should be assessed against ecological capacity rather than visitor numbers alone.

The performance measures should include functioning drainage, water quality, habitat condition and livelihood outcomes. The objective is a working wetland that can sustain people and ecological processes, not a short-lived beautification project.

Self-assessment

Ecological-economic link 3; management and fairness 5; indicators 2.

Evidence / basis: G2; original policy analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

05 / Disaster management

A coastal AP district has received a cyclone warning. Outline an inclusive preparedness and evacuation plan, and explain how its effectiveness should be assessed.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A cyclone warning must lead to action before routes become unsafe. The district should translate official forecasts into locality-specific instructions, identify exposed settlements and activate trained local teams. Communication must reach people without smartphones and those who need messages in accessible formats.

Evacuation planning should identify safe shelters, usable routes and transport for people who cannot move independently. Priority support is needed for older people, persons with disabilities, pregnant women and children. Shelters need safe water, sanitation, basic health support and arrangements that protect dignity.

Authorities should verify that messages are understood, record assistance requests and coordinate utilities and emergency services. Residents must not interpret a temporary lull in the wind as an official all-clear.

Evaluation should examine warning reach, time taken to move exposed residents, shelter accessibility and restoration of essential services. A review after the event should record failures and assign responsibility for correcting them before the next season.

Self-assessment

Operational plan 4; inclusion 3; evaluation 3.

Evidence / basis: D1,D2; original administrative plan. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

06 / Agriculture and development

How can horticulture generate more dependable rural incomes in Andhra Pradesh? Discuss opportunities, risks and a practical policy response.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Horticulture offers opportunities to earn income from fruits, vegetables and flowers, but higher production does not automatically produce stable farm earnings. Perishability, inconsistent quality, price fluctuations and inadequate transport can weaken the farmer's position.

A practical response should join production support with post-harvest services. Suitable storage, grading, collection centres and reliable transport can reduce losses. Producer organisations can improve aggregation and bargaining, provided their management is accountable. Extension advice should consider local water availability and production costs rather than encourage a single crop everywhere.

Risk management also matters. Market information, diverse buyers and transparent contracts can reduce dependence on one purchaser. Processing should be encouraged where there is realistic demand and adequate quality control.

Performance should be measured through net farm income, spoilage, payment delays and the participation of small producers. The goal is a resilient value chain; acreage or gross output alone cannot show whether growers are better off.

Self-assessment

Opportunity and risks 3; linked interventions 5; outcome measures 2.

Evidence / basis: E1; original economic analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

07 / Public service delivery

An AP district digitises a welfare application process, but some residents struggle to use it. Propose an approach that improves efficiency without excluding eligible people.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Digitisation can improve tracking and reduce repeated paperwork, but a service is effective only when eligible residents can use it. Barriers may include connectivity, unfamiliarity with online forms, disability and difficulty correcting records.

The district should provide assisted access through service centres and retain a clear route for unresolved cases. Requirements should be explained in plain language. Applicants need an acknowledgement, a tracking mechanism and reasons when a request is rejected or returned.

Staff training, proportionate data collection and controlled access to personal information are important. The administration should investigate repeated errors rather than assume that every failed application is the resident's fault. An accessible grievance channel must be able to obtain a reasoned response.

Evaluation should compare completion times, error rates and access across different groups. Counting online submissions alone would miss exclusion. The objective is reliable delivery with accountability, using technology as a means to that outcome.

Self-assessment

Barriers 3; service design 5; evaluation 2.

Evidence / basis: Original governance case study. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

08 / Heritage and livelihoods

Suggest a plan to strengthen traditional crafts in Andhra Pradesh using Kondapalli toys and Kalamkari as examples. How would you judge its success?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Kondapalli toys and Kalamkari illustrate the connection between cultural skills and livelihoods. A useful development plan should preserve the identity of the craft while helping artisans reach viable markets. Simply selling more unrelated souvenirs would not meet that objective.

Training and apprenticeships can support continuity of skills. Design assistance should work with artisans rather than impose changes that erase the craft's character. Producer groups can share services such as photography, packaging, quality checks and transport. Clear attribution and trustworthy product descriptions help buyers distinguish the work.

Market access can combine local exhibitions, institutional purchases and online channels. Digital selling needs practical support for payments, fulfilment and returns, not just a website. Working-capital arrangements should reflect the time needed for handmade production.

Success should be judged through artisan earnings, repeat orders, continued skill transmission and participation by smaller producers. Cultural recognition and commercial viability should reinforce each other.

Self-assessment

Relevant examples 2; practical interventions 6; indicators 2.

Evidence / basis: C3,C4; original development analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

09 / River systems

Explain why an Andhra Pradesh water plan should distinguish river-basin connections from administrative boundaries.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The Krishna and Godavari systems connect AP with wider interstate catchments. Bhima and Tungabhadra feed Krishna, while Pranhita, Indravati and Sabari belong to Godavari. A network diagram shows these receiving-river relationships; it does not establish that each tributary lies wholly inside the state.

Water planning should combine basin-scale information with local evidence. Upstream flows, seasonal variation and storage influence downstream availability, while elevation, canals and maintenance affect delivery to particular farms. A nearby river does not itself guarantee reliable access.

Institutional coordination is necessary because water, pollution and flood processes cross administrative boundaries. Responsibilities for observations, communication and maintenance should be explicit. Field and community observations can reveal problems that basin averages hide.

A sound plan therefore links catchment conditions with actual service, crop demand, environmental needs and applicable arrangements. Evaluate reliability and equitable access over time. Selected schematic arrows are useful learning aids, but detailed engineering or legal decisions require verified site information and current records.

Self-assessment

Basin anchors: 3; scale distinction: 3; coordination: 2; evaluation/limits: 2.

Evidence / basis: G4, G5; editorial planning framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

10 / Irrigation governance

How should Polavaram be assessed beyond its National Project label?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Polavaram is a multipurpose project on the Godavari. Its authority describes intended irrigation, drinking-water and hydropower functions. National Project status under the 2014 Reorganisation Act establishes an institutional framework; it does not by itself prove that intended services have been delivered.

Assessment should distinguish design targets, construction progress, operational readiness and actual outcomes. Water availability, distribution reliability, maintenance and operating costs affect the usefulness of infrastructure. Published figures should identify their period and whether they describe plans or observed delivery.

The PPA framework also refers to environmental, forest and rehabilitation requirements and AP execution on behalf of the Union. Clear responsibilities, transparent reporting and attention to affected communities matter alongside civil works. Project benefits and costs can fall on different groups.

Evaluation should examine verified service, rehabilitation, ecological effects and long-term viability. Comparing outcomes with baselines helps identify remaining problems. A defensible account preserves these distinctions rather than equating a legal label, a design capacity or expenditure with completed development.

Self-assessment

Project/framework: 3; delivery evidence: 3; safeguards: 2; balanced evaluation: 2.

Evidence / basis: G7, G8, R1; editorial appraisal. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

11 / Regional agriculture

Use ANGRAU research themes to explain differentiated agricultural planning in AP.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

ANGRAU's directory associates Maruteru with rice-based systems, Kadiri with groundnut and Anantapuramu with dryland agriculture. Nandyal's research remit includes several crops in the Scarce Rainfall Zone. These anchors illustrate regional differences without constituting an exclusive crop map.

Planning should begin with local soil, drainage, water reliability and seasonal risk. Household resources, labour and access to markets also influence a feasible choice. A regional label cannot establish the same irrigation requirement, nutrient condition or expected return on every holding.

Extension can connect research with representative field demonstrations and farmer feedback. Soil-testing work supports evidence-informed management, but old experimental doses should not be copied as universal current advice. Recommendations need suitable recent expertise and attention to local conditions.

Evaluate sustained net returns, risk, resource use and access across farm groups. Higher yield alone can conceal additional costs or dependence on an unusually favourable season. Research institutions provide useful starting evidence; effective planning tests how the approach works for different farmers over time.

Self-assessment

Institutional anchors: 3; local diagnosis: 3; extension/evidence: 2; evaluation: 2.

Evidence / basis: E2-E4; editorial agricultural planning. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

12 / Institutional distinctions

Distinguish historical capitals, state reorganisation and judicial institutions in an AP revision answer.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

AP revision requires a dated institutional sequence. Andhra State was formed in 1953 with Kurnool as capital. Andhra Pradesh followed in 1956 through a different territorial settlement. The 2014 Reorganisation Act concerns a later division and must not be folded into either earlier event.

Judicial separation has its own timeline. The AP High Court annual report states that separate High Courts for AP and Telangana took effect on 1 January 2019, identifying Amaravati and Hyderabad as their respective principal seats. This is evidence about a court arrangement at that time.

A current capital-policy claim needs the applicable current legal and administrative sources. A historical capital, a court seat and a legislature's location should not be treated as interchangeable evidence. Similarly, the Assembly and Council are legislative institutions, distinct from the court.

A reliable answer labels each event, institution and date, explains the relevant relationship and avoids importing later boundaries into older accounts. This approach improves accuracy while preserving the limits of what a particular source establishes.

Self-assessment

Formation sequence: 3; court distinction: 3; source discipline: 2; clear synthesis: 2.

Evidence / basis: H1, H2, H5, R1, P2–P4; editorial synthesis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

13 / Budget interpretation

Interpret the supplied BE 2026-27 revenue and capital expenditure figures without confusing estimates with outcomes.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The AP Budget in Brief table gives BE 2026-27 revenue receipts of Rs 2,34,140.14 crore and revenue expenditure of Rs 2,56,142.64 crore. Their difference is a revenue deficit of Rs 22,002.50 crore. These are budget estimates rather than recorded outcomes.

The same table lists capital expenditure of Rs 48,697.71 crore and loans and advances of Rs 5,217.67 crore separately. Their combined amount is Rs 53,915.38 crore. Comparisons must specify whether the chosen capital measure includes loans and advances, since different definitions produce different totals.

An estimate indicates a financial plan. Actual spending, functionality and public benefit require later evidence. Comparisons with RE 2025-26 or Accounts 2024-25 should retain the year and status labels rather than present all columns as observed trends.

The source table is preferable to an inconsistently dated webpage summary. Transparent categories, units and definitions allow a useful fiscal discussion while preventing planned allocations from being mistaken for completed projects, improved services or proven welfare gains.

Self-assessment

Revenue arithmetic: 3; capital definition: 3; estimate limits: 2; provenance: 2.

Evidence / basis: D3, printed p01; arithmetic and editorial interpretation. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

14 / Post-harvest livelihoods

Design an evaluation of a horticulture cold-chain intervention in AP.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A cold-chain intervention should respond to a demonstrated loss mechanism between harvest and sale. Start with the crop, spoilage stage, handling practices and market route. Storage alone may be insufficient if grading, transport, electricity or buyer coordination remains unreliable.

Establish a baseline of saleable output, prices, costs and net earnings across representative producers. Track use of the facility, operating reliability and who can afford access. Higher gross sales do not automatically mean higher real income when energy, transport or service charges also increase.

Comparison over seasons should consider weather, market prices and other changes. A credible comparison group can strengthen interpretation, while farmer feedback can reveal exclusion or delays. Record unused capacity and failures alongside successful cases.

Evaluation should connect infrastructure with reduced losses, viable operating costs and sustained livelihood improvements. The policy can then be adjusted through better scheduling, transparent charges or stronger transport links. The goal is a reliable service for intended users, not simply construction or a favourable publicity example.

Self-assessment

Bottleneck: 3; outcomes/costs: 3; comparison: 2; inclusion/improvement: 2.

Evidence / basis: E1 context; editorial evaluation case. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

15 / Crop information

How can satellite information support farm planning without replacing field evidence?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

ISRO describes remote-sensing applications in agriculture, including crop assessment and forecasting. A district can use spatial information to identify patterns and prioritise field investigation. The observation date, spatial scale and intended decision should be clear from the outset.

Independent field samples should test crop classification across representative conditions and stages. Similar crop signatures, cloud cover and local variation can affect interpretation. One successful observation does not establish uniform accuracy across the district, while repeating model predictions cannot provide independent validation.

Combine maps with weather, soil, water and farmer observations. Forecasts should communicate uncertainty and document revisions when new information arrives. A regional assessment cannot automatically determine the cause of a particular field's problem or guarantee its eventual harvest.

Officials should record how evidence influences advice and monitor the results. Accessible explanations and a correction process help farmers challenge errors. The strongest approach connects broad observation with local knowledge, so that precise-looking maps remain useful decision support rather than substitutes for verifiable field conditions.

Self-assessment

Applications: 2; validation: 3; integration/uncertainty: 3; accountable use: 2.

Evidence / basis: S2; editorial district application. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

16 / Statistical integrity

What checks are essential before comparing Andhra Pradesh development indicators across time?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A comparison should begin with the exact indicator, population, geographic area, unit and reference period. AP's 2014 reorganisation makes boundary consistency particularly important. A table labelled Andhra Pradesh in 2011 may describe the undivided state unless the source explicitly reconstructs successor-state data.

Budget comparisons also require status labels. Accounts describe recorded transactions, RE revises an estimate and BE presents a plan. Changing a webpage heading does not change the observation year of a table. Use the dated document and preserve its category definitions.

Distinguish counts, rates and price bases. Rates need comparable denominators, weighted aggregates need appropriate group sizes and nominal output growth includes price effects. Statewide averages can conceal local variation or unequal access across groups.

Publish the source and explain unresolved comparability limits. Where definitions or boundaries cannot be reconciled, narrow the claim instead of manufacturing a continuous trend. These checks make charts more useful for decisions and protect readers from drawing stronger conclusions than the evidence supports.

Self-assessment

Boundary/year checks: 3; budget status: 3; statistical concepts: 2; limits: 2.

Evidence / basis: R1, D3; editorial statistical framework. Editorial model answer.

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / APPSC: syllabus index and level-specific syllabus listings

portal-psc.ap.gov.in

EX2 / APPSC: Group-II and other group syllabus notices

portal-psc.ap.gov.in

EX3 / APPSC: official question-paper catalogue, including Group-I mains

portal-psc.ap.gov.in

H1 / Parliament Digital Library: Tanguturi Prakasam biography

eparlib.sansad.in

H2 / SPS Nellore district: history and the 1956 reorganisation

spsnellore.ap.gov.in

H3 / PIB: Alluri Sitarama Raju and the Rampa Rebellion

www.pib.gov.in

H4 / Rajahmundry Municipal Corporation: prominent people

rmc.ap.gov.in

G1 / Central Ground Water Board: AP state groundwater report record

cgwb.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G2 / Ramsar: Kolleru Lake information sheet (2002 historical baseline)

rsis.ramsar.org

G3 / NTR district: profile and rivers

ntr.ap.gov.in

C1 / ASI / Museums of India: Nagarjunakonda museum

www.museumsofindia.gov.in

C2 / Krishna district: history and Kuchipudi tradition

krishna.ap.gov.in

C3 / NTR district: cultural tourism and Kondapalli toys

ntr.ap.gov.in

C4 / AP Handicrafts Development Corporation: Lepakshi

lepakshihandicrafts.gov.in

P1 / Legislative Department: Constitution of India

www.legislative.gov.in

R1 / India Code: Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

www.indiacode.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

E1 / AP Finance: official Socio-Economic Survey editions

apfinance.gov.in

S1 / ISRO: Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota

www.isro.gov.in

D1 / APSDMA: cyclone information and official-warning guidance

apsdmagis.ap.gov.in

D2 / Ministry of Home Affairs: cyclone preparedness guidance

dgfscdhg.gov.in

EX4 / TNPSC Group-IV: SSLC standard syllabus (comparison only)

tnpsc.gov.in

H5 / AP Finance: 1958-59 budget account of the 1956 merger

apfinance.gov.in

G4 / CWC: Krishna basin water yearbook, tributaries

cwc.gov.in

G5 / CWC: Godavari river system and tributaries

cwc.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G6 / NTR district: Prakasam Barrage, engineering tourism

ntr.ap.gov.in

G7 / Polavaram Project Authority: project setting and intended functions

ppa.gov.in

G8 / Polavaram Project Authority: statutory and execution framework

ppa.gov.in

E2 / ANGRAU: regional agricultural research stations and crop focus

angrau.ac.in

E3 / ANGRAU: research stations, dryland and groundnut work

angrau.ac.in

E4 / ANGRAU: rainfed groundnut, soil-testing research context

angrau.ac.in

P2 / National eVidhan: Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

apa.neva.gov.in

P3 / Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: AP bicameral legislature

www.cpahq.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

P4 / AP High Court annual report: separate courts from January 2019

aphc.gov.in

D3 / AP Finance: Budget in Brief 2026-27, printed page 01

apfinance.gov.in

EX5 / APPSC: recruitment register, October 2026 notices

portal-psc.ap.gov.in

S2 / ISRO: agriculture and soil applications

www.isro.gov.in

Read sources in context

EX1-EX3: syllabus/catalogue background; EX5 indexed current notices, full retrieval unreliable. Reconcile the applicable notification before claiming an exam-specific blueprint. No past-paper frequency study.

D3: use the dated PDF, printed page 01; BE is planned, RE is revised and Accounts is recorded. Budget estimates are not completed outcomes. Do not reuse inconsistent landing-page summaries.

G1/G2 and university profiles may use old districts. Schematics show relationships, not boundaries. G7 describes intended functions, not realised benefits. Farm cases are analytical exercises, not agronomic prescriptions.