

16. MAKING OF LAWS IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY

- * Tribal societies were small and it was managed by headman who carried out the decision.
- * We became independent of the British rule more than sixty years ago.
- * The laws are made for the state is prepared at by state legislative Assemblies and at center.
- * The Constitution of India provides for a legislature for every state
State Legislature Governor +

Legislative Assembly	Legislative Council
(Lower house)	(Upper House)
- * Bicameral means consisting of two houses.
- * Unicameral means consisting of one house.
- * Our state Assembly has 175 members.
- * The normal tenure of legislative Assembly is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the Governor.
- * Its terms can be extended by one year at a time by parliament during National Emergency.
- * The state legislature must meet at least twice a year and the interval of any two sessions should not be more than six months.
- * MLA - Member of Legislative Assembly
- * MLC - Member of Legislative Council
- * Various political parties filled their candidates.
There are also individuals who contest election but do not belong to any political party. they are known as "Independent".
- * To contest elections to Legislative Assembly
 - a) He should be citizen of India.
 - b) Should have completed twenty five years of age.
 - c) He or She should not hold any office of profit under the state or central government and should possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by Law.
- * Manifesto means - It is a descriptions of programme that they intend to undertake and promises that are relevant to the local context.
- * The Election Commission has given Voter Identity Cards to all voters.
- * The Officer in the booth is responsible for checking the identity cards of the voters.
- * The voters do not reveal whom did they vote for, it is a secret.
- * The party which get highest seats elect one member among themselves as their leader.

- * He or she will be made the Chief Minister of the state by the Governor.
- * The Chief Minister will select from their party MLA's to be ministers. Together they will be called the cabinet.
- * In popular terms, the cabinet is also called the Government.
- * The cabinet is responsible for implementation of Laws, for preparing and passing new laws and welfare schemes in the Assembly.
- * In case no single party gets more than half of the seats, two or more political parties come together to form a Govt. it is called coalition Govt.
- * The Chief Minister allots different ministries to the members of the cabinet.
- * Major policies are decided upon by the entire cabinet. If any thing goes wrong the entire cabinet and the Chief Minister is held responsible for it.
- * All MLA's together elect a person as the Speaker.
- * The speaker conducts the Assembly meetings.
- * If any one disobeys, Speaker has the power to punish them.
- * Before a law is passed, the proposed law is called 'Bill'.
- * After being passed by both the chambers and after approval of Governor, it becomes a law and is called an 'Act' of the State legislature.
- * If the Vidhana Parishad passes it, it will be sent to the Governor for approval, after his or her approval the bill will be called an Act and published in gazettee.
- * Total number of constituencies - 175 in Legislative Assembly
Constituencies Reserved for SC - 29 in Legislative Assembly
Constituencies Reserved for ST - 7 in Legislative Assembly
- * Earlier AP has two houses in 1958-1985 and from 2007 till today.
- * **Legislative Council** : It is permanent house.

To contest this house :

- a. a person should be citizen of India.
- b. he should be above 30 years of age.
- c. He or She should not hold any office of profit under the state or Indian Government.
- d. He must possess such other qualifications prescribed by the Parliament.
- * It consists of 50 members.
- * 17 members (1/3) are elected by the members who were elected to local bodies like panchayats and municipalities.
- * 17 members (1/3) are elected by MLA's
- * 3 or 4 members (1/12) are elected from Graduates.
- * 3 or 4 members (1/12) are elected from Teachers,
- * 8 Members (1/6) are nominated by the Governor.
- * Governor : The Governor of the state is appointed by the President of India.
- * The Governor appoints Chief Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers.

BITS

1. In which year bill for ban on public smoking passed []
 a. 1999
 b. 2000
 c. 2001
 d. 2002
 1. A and B 2. C and D 3. D only 4. C only
2. Total number of MLAs in AP ? []
 a. 155
 b. 165
 c. 175
 d. 185
 1. A and B 2. C only 3. D only 4. A only
3. The number of constituencies in a state will be depend upon its []
 a. Area
 b. Towns
 c. Cities
 d. Populations
 1. A,B, C 2. B, C, A 3. D only 4. A only
4. Before a law is passed, the proposed law is called ? []
 a. Justice
 b. Law
 c. Bill
 d. Act
5. Usually elections to the state Legislative Assembly are held once in every _____ years []
 a. 5 years
 b. 6 years
 c. 7 years
 d. 8 years
 1. A and B 2. B and C 3. A only 4. D only
6. Reserved constituencies for ST's in AP Assembly ? []
 a. 175
 b. 29
 c. 6
 d. 7
 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B

7. Reserved constituencies for SC's in AP Assembly ? []
 a. 39 b. 29 c. 19 d. 49
 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A
8. Present Governor of AP ? []
 1. Rossaiah 2. ESL Narasimhan
 3. ND Tiwari 4. Vidya Sagar
9. Which year AP Legislative Council Established ? []
 a. 1978 b. 1968 c. 1948 d. 1958
10. The number of members in Legislative Council in A.P. []
 a. 50 b. 51 c. 52 d. 53
 1. A and B 2. B and D 3. A only d. B only
11. Which house is called Permanent House ? []
 a. Parliament b. Legislative Assembly
 c. Legislative Council d. Loksabha
12. The members of Legislative council are called as []
 a. MLO 2. MLA 3. MLC d. MLE
13. For every two years how many members retired from Legislative Council ?
 a. 1/2 b. 1/3 c. 1/4 d. 1/5 []
14. What are the qualifications required to contest in Loksabha elections []
 a. He should be citizen of India
 b. He should have attained the age of 25
 c. He should not hold any Government Job
 d. All the above.
15. To contest for Legislative Assembly, how many years of age required for a candidate ? []
 a. 25 b. 35 c. 40 d. 20
16. To contest for Legislative Council the required age is ? []
 a. 20 b. 25 c. 30 d. 35
17. Which of the following is not related legislative council ? []
 a. 17 members (1/3) are elected by the MLA's
 b. 10 members (1/6) are nominated by the Governor
 c. 3 or 4 (1/12) are elected by teacher
 d. 3 or 4 (1/12) are elected by Graduates
 1. A, B, C 2. A, B, C, D 3. B only 4. D only
18. The number of Loksabha seats in Ap ? []
 a. 20 b. 25 c. 30 d. 35
19. The number of Rajya Sabha Seats in AP ? []
 a. 11 b. 12 c. 13 d. 14
20. Who appoints state Governor ? []
 a. President b. Prime Minister c. Chief Minister d. Vice President

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21. The number of Lok Sabha constituencies in Andhra Pradesh ? []
a. 17 b. 22 c. 25 d. 29

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22. How many members are elected from Graduates to Legislative Council ?
a. 1/13 b. 1/12 c. 1/6 d. 1/24
23. Minimum age required to contest for Legislative Assembly ? []
a. 21 b. 25 c. 30 d. 35
24. Tenure of Legislative Assembly members ? []
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 8
25. Who elected (Vidhana Sabha) Speaker ? []
a. Members of (Vidhana Sabha) Legislative Assembly
b. Legislative Council Members
c. State Population
d. Appointed by Governor

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26. Who keeps Land records of Mandal ? []
1. Tahsildar
2. Mandal Parishad Development Officer
3. Mandal Development Officer
4. Mandal Educational Officer
27. Find out the correct statement.
a. Legislative assembly is called 'Lower house'
b. Legislative council is called 'upper house'
c. The normal tenure of Legislative assembly is 5 years.
d. Our state Assembly has 175 members.
1) A, C, D 2) B, C, D 3) A, B, C, D 4) A and C
28. Find out the wrong statement. []
a. The state legislature must meet at least twice in a year.
b. M.L.A - Member of Legislative council.
c. M.L.A - Member of Legislative Assembly.
d. The individuals who do not belong to any political party known as 'Independent'.
1) A and D 2) B and C 3) A and C 4) B only

29. The qualifications of M.L.A are. []
- Should be citizen of India.
 - Should be above 20 years of age.
 - Should not hold any office of profit.
 - All the above.
- 1) A and C 2) B and C 3) B only 4) All the above.
30. Find out the true statement. []
- Constituencies reserved for SC - 29 in Legislative Assembly.
 - Constituencies reserved for ST - 07 in Legislative Assembly.
 - Constituencies reserved for ST - 41 in Legislative Assembly.
 - Constituencies reserved for SC - 79 in Legislative Assembly.
- 1) A and D 2) B and C 3) A and B 4) C and D
31. Find out the TRUE statement. []
- Election commission has given voter Identity cards to all voters.
 - Andhra Pradesh Chief Electoral officer (C.E.O) is R.P. Sisodia.
 - The present state Election commissioner N. Ramesh Kumar.
 - The present central Election commissioner OM. Prakash Ravat
- 1) A, B, C 2) B, C, D 3) A, B, C, D 4) B and C
32. Which one is wrong statement in the following. []
- The party which get highest seats elect one member as their leader.
 - He or she will be made the chief minister of the state by the Governor.
 - The chief minister will elect from their party M.L.A's to be minister, together they will be called 'cabinet'
 - Before law is passed the proposed law is called 'Act'
- 1) A and D 2) B and D 3) C only 4) D only
33. Find out the correct statement. []
- Total number of constituencies of A.P - 172
 - Total number of M.L.C's of A.P - 54
 - Total number of M.L.A's of A.P - 175
 - Total number of M.L.C's of A.P - 50
- 1) A and B 2) C and D 3) A and C 4) B and D
34. Find out the wrong statement. []
- State Governor is appointed by president of India.
 - The present state Governor E.S.L Narasimham.
 - Bicameral means consisting of two houses.
 - To elect as member of MLC should be above 25 years of age.
- 1) C only 2) D only 3) A only 4) B only

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17. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS IN THE DISTRICT

- * There are 13 districts in the AP
- * The District Collector also act as District Magistrate.
- * District Collector coordinates the work of all Departments
MRO - Mandal Revenue Officer (Keep track of records of land in Mandals)
MDO - Mandal Development Officer
RDO - Revenue Divisional Officer
VRO - Village Revenue Officer (Keeps land records of village)
- * MRO and VRO have the responsibility for upgrading and issuing ration cards.
- * Andhra Pradesh Land and Trees Protection Act in 2002 is being implemented from 19-04-2002.
- * **Ground Water Department** : Registration of Rigs, Sand mining classification of Ground Water.
- * Municipal Administration & Urban Development Department : Construction of Rain water harvesting structures, tree planting, permission for construction of new buildings.
- * Mines and Geology Department : Monitoring sand mining in water bodies.
- * Forest Department : Granting permission for felling tree.
- * WALTA - Water, Land and Trees Protection Authority.

BITS

1. How many districts are there in AP []
1. 13 2. 23 3. 26 4. 9
2. Identify False statement []
a. MRO - to keep track of records of land at mandal level
b. VRO - to keep track of records of land at village level
c. WALTA - It is being implemented from 2002
d. District Collector acts as District Judge
1. A, B, C 2. B, C, D 3. D only 4. C only
3. Which of the following is not related to WALTA-2002 []
a. Protection of Drinking water
b. Social forestry to be taken up on large scale
c. Cutting trees without permission is prohibited when a tree is cut, two saplings should be planted.
d. Steps to prevent should be planted
1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A

4. Identify False Statement []
- Granting permission for felling trees - Forest Department
 - Rainwater harvesting tree planting, construction of buildidngs - Municipal Administration
 - Registration Rigs, Sand mining, Classification of Ground Water basins, Ground water department.
 - Monitoring Sand mining in water bodies - Irrigation Department
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A
5. Identify the false statement []
- MRO - Mandal Revenue Officer
 - MDO - Mandal Development Officer
 - RDO - Rural Divisional Officer
 - VRO - Village Reveue Officer
 - MAO - Mandal Agriculture Officer.
6. Who maintains the Records of the mandal (2015) []
- Tahasildar
 - Mandal Development officer.
 - Mandal Agriculture officer.
 - Mandal Educational officer.
7. Which one of the following is not correct statement ? []
- The District collector coordinates the work of all departments in the district.
 - There are 13 districts in Andhra Pradesh.
 - To monitor sand mining in water bodies we have to take permission from municipality.
 - WALTA ACT - 2002.

18. CASTE DISCRIMINATION AND THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY

- * B.R. Ambedkar face caste discrimination in the age of 9 years in 1901 when he was going to Koregaon.
- * Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - Dr. Bhinrao Ramji Ambedkar.
- * He belongs to Mahars which was considered as one of the untouchable castes in Bombay Presidency.
- * He is the chairperson of the committee for drafting constitution of India.
- * First Union Law Minister
- * Om Prakash Valmiki wrote him autobiography - Joothan.
- * In Joothan he wrote about the discrimination which he faced in 4th standard.
- * Caste System emerged in the times of Vedas.
- * 4 Major caste groups Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Vadra are mentioned.
- * From the ancient times many people criticised this caste system.
- * Buddah, Mahavira, Ramanuja, Basava, Kabir, Vemana are some of them.
- * Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
 - He belongs to Maharashtra
 - He is known as Mahatma
 - He established a school for girls in India in 1848 Pune
 - His wife Savitri Bai Phule was the first lady teacher cum HM in India.
 - In 1873 he founded "Satya Shodak Samaj" Truth Seeker Society.
- * Savitri Bai Phule
 - Opened first school for girls
 - She was the first Headmistress of the country
 - Started night schools
 - Died while serving plague patients.
- * Periyar EV Rama Swami
 - Leader of lower caste movement
 - All men are equal
 - It is the birthright of every individual to enjoy liberty and equality
 - He is a Tamil Nadu rationalist.

- * Sri Narayana Guru - Born in Kerala
 - One God for all men

- * Government tried to implement the equality in 2 ways.
2 ways to implement is (1) Laws (2) Schemes
 - Laws 1. Abolition of Untouchability through 17th Article
 - 2. Right of Equality
 - 3. Reservations

 - Schemes 1. Mid Day Meals Programme
 This was implemented in Tamilnadu first
 - 2. Free Medical, Health facility / scholarships etc.

- * In 2001 the Supreme Court asked all the state Governments to introduce this scheme in their schools within 6 months.
- * In AP Mid Day Meal is prepared by members of women Self Help Groups.
- * Women Deprived classes, dalit women have been employed to cook the meal.
- * MDM has helped increase the enrolment and attendance of poor children in schools.
- * Caste prejudice also decreased due to the MDM
- * Though there are so many benefits from the implementation of MDM it has to be implemented more properly,.

BITS

1. Find out the wrong statement about Ambedkar []
 - a. Full name - Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
 - b. First Education Minister
 - c. Chairperson of Drafting Committee
 - d. In order to go to Koregon he faced discrimination
2. Which is not belonged to Om Prakash Valmiki []
 - a. Autobiography - Joothan b. Faced discrimination in 6th class
 - c. A&B d. All of the above.
3. Which is not correct about Jyotirao Phule []
 - a. Mahatma Title b. Satya Shodak Society
 - c. First Girls College d. None of the above
4. Which were the correct sentences about First Girls School in India []
 - a. Opened by Jyotirao Phule b. Opened by Savitri Bai Phule
 - c. Opened in Mumbai d. A & B

5. Which was not correct about Savitri Bai Phule []
 a. First Girl School in India b. First Women Headmistress
 c. Opened night schools d. Died while serving TB Patients
6. "All men are equal" who said this []
 a. Jyoti Rao Pule b. E.V.Ramaswami
 c. Narayana Guru d. All the above
7. Which is not belonged to Ramaswami []
 a. Tamilnadu
 b. The leader of the lower caste movement
 c. It is not the birth right of every individual to enjoy liberty and equality
 d. None of the above
8. Find out wrong statement of Narayana Guru []
 a. One caste - one religion b. All men are equal
 c. A & B d. None of the above
9. Narayana Guru belonged to []
 a. Maharastra b. Karnataka c. Tamilnadu d. None of these
10. Government tried How many ways to impelment equality []
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
11. Abolition of untouchability []
 a. 15 b. 16 c. 17 d. 18
12. All the State Governments to introduce MDM scheme with in six months the Supreme Court ordered this year []
 a. 1999 b. 2000 c. 2001 d. 2002
13. Which state implement MDM Scheudle First in India []
 a. AP b. Karnataka c. Kerala d. Tamilnadu
14. Which of the following is incorrect about MDM in AP []
 a. Mid Day Meals parepared by women Self Help Groups
 b. Women of deprived classes, dalit women not preparing MDM
 c. Women of deprived classes, dalit women preparing MDM
 d. A and C
15. Which of the followoing is incorrect about MDM []
 a. Attendance rate improved b. Caste Prejudice decrement
 c. Not implemented properly d. Implemented properly

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16. Who took the Satya Shodak Samaj Responsibility after the death of Jyothirao Phule []
- a. Rama bai Sarasathi
 - b. Tarabai Shinde
 - c. Kesav Chandrasen
 - d. Savithri Bai Phule

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17. "Jootan" is a biography of []
- a. B.R. Ambedkar
 - b. Om Prakash Valmiki
 - c. Bhagya Reddy Varma
 - d. Jyothirao Phule
18. Choose the right option from the following. []
- a. The full name of Dr. Br. Ambedkar - Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar.
 - b. He was the chairperson of the committee for drafting of the constitution of India.
 - c. He was the first Union law minister of India.
 - d. He was born in Maharashtra.
- 1) A, C, D 2) B, C, D 3) A, B, D 4) A, B, C, D
19. Which of the following is not related to Jyotirao Govindarrao Phule []
- a. He belongs to Maharashtra.
 - b. In 1873 he founded the Satyashodhak Samaj.
 - c. He opened a school for Boys in August, 1848.
 - d. His wife was Savitri Bai Phule.
- 1) A and C 2) B and D 3) C only 4) D only
20. Which of the following is not related to Savitri Bai Phule.
- a. She was the first headmistress of the country's (first school for girls in Pune).
 - b. She started a night school.
 - c. She died while serving plague patients.
 - d. She founded a first school for boys in Pune.
- 1) C only 2) D only 3) B only 4) A only

21. Which of the following is not related to Periyar E.V. Ramasami
- a. Periyar is the leader of the lower caste movement (in South India)
 - b. He aroused people to realise that all men are equal.
 - c. He said that it is the birth right of every individual to enjoy liberty and equality.
 - d. He is a rationalist from Kerala.
- 1) C only 2) D only 3) A only 4) B only
22. Choose the correct option from the following.
- a. Sri Narayana Guru was born in Kerala.
 - b. He has the watch words 'One caste, One Religion, One god for all men.
 - c. Article 17 tells about Untouchability.
 - d. Omprakash Valmiki writes his experiences in his autobiography, Joothan.
- 1) A, B, C, D 2) B, C, D 3) A, B, C 4) C and D
23. Choose the correct option from the following.
- a. Supreme court asked all the state governments to begin this programme in their schools within Six months.
 - b. This programme has helped increase the enrolment.
 - c. This programme has improved attendance.
 - d. This programme has also helped reduce caste prejudices.
- 1) A, B, C 2) B, C, D 3) A, B, C, D 4) C and D
24. Choose the correct option from the following.
- a. Tamil Nadu was the first in India to introduce M.D.M.
 - b. Omprakash Valmiki faced caste discrimination when he was in class IV.
 - c. Lord Buddha, Mahavira and Kabir are the philosophers who opposed caste discrimination.
 - d. Dr. Ambedkar faced caste discrimination when he was just nine years old.
- 1) A, B, C, D 2) B, C, D 3) A, C, D 4) A, B, C

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19. LIVELIHOOD AND STRUGGLE OF URBAN WORKERS

- * Factories which are properly registered with the Government are expected to follow these laws and provide better wages and other facilities required for workers.
- * Government have labour departments, which have the responsibility to ensure that these laws are followed.
- * If the laws are not followed workers can file cases in courts.
- * Factories protect the welfare of only a section of workers who are called the 'Regular Workers' and those called 'casual' or contract workers.
- * Regular workers get wages fixed through agreement with union and medical facilities through employees.
- * Employee State Insurance (ESI) and provident (PF).
- * The trade union secured other benefits also health check up in big Private Hospitals, leaves in case workers become sick, safety wear in the work place, safe drinking water in the factory etc.
- * A trade union is an organization formed by workers to protect their employee interest.
- * If any worker is harassed or is in need of help, the trade union takes up his or her cases in the laws courts and even strikes or stoppage of work to pressurise the employers.

Workers Rights :

1. Right to productive and safe employment :
Every worker can work according to his or her skill and capacity and work under safe conditions.
2. Right to leisure and Rest : Every worker have time to rest from their tiring work and also have time to attend to other cultural and social interests.
3. Right to employment Security : Every worker knows that he/she has an employment which will ensure him/her a livelihood and will not be arbitrarily thrown out of work.
4. Income security : Every worker has adequate and regular income and savings for living a dignified life in their old age.
5. Work Security : When workers fall ill or meet with an accident, they can get proper care and get paid for the period of illness.
6. Skill improvement : Workers can improve their skills and capabilities while at work.
7. Collective Voice : Workers form unions to express their problems and needs without fear and negotiate with employers as a union.

SEWA - Self Employed Women's Association.

TLA - Textile Labour Association

TLA was the oldest and the largest textile workers union.

- * SEWA formed in 1971, which later become a trade union in 1972.
- * 13 Lakhs workers in 9 states in India are now members of SEWA.

BITS

1. ESI - expand []
 1. Employees State Insurance
 2. Employees Self Insurance
 3. Employees Save Insurance
 4. Employees Security Insurance
2. Which year Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) []
 1. 1970 2. 1971 3. 1975 4. 1979
3. In howmany states self employed women's Association expanded ?[]
 1. 6 2.7 3. 8 4. 9
4. How many members are there in SEWA ? []
 1. 13 lakh 2. 14 lakh 3. 15 lakh 4. 16 lakh
5. (SEWA) Self Employed Women's Assoication. Which of the following is correct statement about 'SEWA' []
 - a. Any Self employed women can become a member of SEWA by paying Rs.5
 - b. Improving work culture
 - c. To become financially self reliant
 - d. To Addression their grievances of women empyoeyes.
 1. A, B, C 2. B, C, D 3. A and B 4. A, B, C, D
6. Find out wrong statement.
 - a. E.S.I means Emloyee state Insurance
 - b. P.F means provident fund
 - c. E.S.I means Employee self Insurance.
 - d. P.F means provident future.
 - 1) A and D 2) C and D 3) B and D 4) A and B
7. Which is not related to right of workers
 - a. Right to leisure and Rest
 - b. Right to employment security.
 - c. Income security.
 - d. Right to earned Money
 - 1) C only 2) A only 3) D Only 4) B only

8. Find out correct statement.
- Factories protect the welfare of only a section of workers who are called the Regular workers.
 - Factories don't protect the welfare of daily wages.
 - E.S.I and P.F are only Regular workers.
 - Safe drinking water provide all the workers.
- 1) B, C, D 2) A, B, C, D 3) A, C, D 4) None
9. Which is not related self - employee women Asscociation.
- It formed in the year 1971
 - It full pladgel as workers Union since 1972
 - It has 13 lakhs workers.
 - It extended for 13 states.
- 1) B only 2) D only 3) C only 4) A only
10. Which statement is not unatched regarding workers Union.
- It long for the welfare of workers.
 - It held Negotiations (discussions)
 - It fulfill the needs of workers.
 - Worker Associations established Industries by their own.
- 1) C only 2) D only 3) A only 4) B only

20 FOLK RELIGION

- * Pochamma is the most popular Folk goddess of Andhra Pradesh
- * In every village, there is a small shrine dedicated to her. In villages on special occasion, of all castes go to the shrine with bonalu.
- * Maisamma : She is believed to protect the cattle. Among the cattle sheds, a niche is white washed and decorated with 'kumkuma' and called as Maisamma Goodu.
- * In many places, Katta - Maisamma is also worshipped as a goddess of water and worshipped in the form of small stone on the tank bund.
- * Gangamma : She is a water goddess who protects fisherman who go out into the sea.
- * Yellamma: Yellamma is also called as Polimeramma 'Marieemma', 'Renuka', Mahakali, Jogamma, Somamma and by other name.
- * Yellamma guards the boundaries of the village and will not allow any diseases or evil to enter the village . People mainly pray to her to prevent epidemics like Cholera.
- * Pothuraju : The farmers of AP believe that Pothuraju looks after their agricultural lands and crops and protects the crops from dreadful diseases, thieves and animals.
- * Beerappa and Katamaraju : They are worship by cowherd and shepherd communities. They are considered protectors of cattle and sheep.
- * Katama Raju fought against the kings of Nellore for the grazing rights of the animal herders.
- * Sammakka Sarakka (Medaram) Jatara ; it is a celebration by the tribal people of Tadwai Mandal in Warangal District at Medaram Village.
- * Nearly one crore people attend it.
- * Sirimanu Utsavam - Vijayanagaram :
It was started time of Vijayanagara Kings in North Andhra Region and still continues.
- * Siri means lean and small and manu means stump or stick. It got the name as the deity. Pyditalli is placed on Sirimanu during the celebration of the festival. "Tolella Utsavam" is an important aspect in this festival.
- * Moharram (Peerla) and Urs : Moharram commemorates the battle of Karbala (Iraq) in which the grandson of prophet Mohammad was killed.
- * Urs or Anniversaries of Muslim Saints.
- * Ameer Peer Dargah in kadapa District which is Khajapeerullah Hussain's tomb, was founded around 400 years ago.
- * Rottela Panduga - Nellore : It is annual three days Urs (festival) at Bara Shaheed Dargah in Nellore in A.P.

- * Bonalu : Bonalu is one of the Folk festivals popular in Telangana region.
- * Women folk participate in the procession carrying “Ghatams’ or Ornamented pots filled with flowers on their heads.
- * The Palnati Virula Katha written by Sirnatha around 1450s mentioning the worship of Pothuraju.
- * Vinukonda Vallabharaya’s Kridabhiramamu describes the worship of the Palanati Veeras, Mailara and many mother goddesses in Warangal.

BITS

1. The most popular folk goddess of Andhra Pradesh ? []
 a. Maisamma b. Gangama c. Yallamma d. Pochamma
 1. A and B 2. C and D 3. D only 4. C only
2. Which is believed to protect the cattle ? []
 a. Gangamma b. Pochamma c. Yellamma d. Maisamma
 1. A, B, C, D 3. A, C, D 3. D 4. C
3. Who protects agricultural lands and crops from dreadful diseases, thieves and animals ? []
 a. Pothuraju b. Beerappa c. Katama Raju d. Maisamma
4. Which district Sammakka, Sarakka Jatara is celebrated []
 a. Warangal b. Nalgonda c. Ananthapuram d. Kadapa
5. In which district Ameenpeer Dargh located ? []
 a. Kurnool b. Kadapa c. Nellore d. Guntur
 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B
6. Which of the following is the correct statement ? []
 a. Bonalu is one of the Folk Festivals Popular in Telangana State
 b. The palanati Virula Katha Written by Srinath around 1450
 c. Vallabharaya’s wrote Kridabhirama
 d. It is believed Yellamma guards the boundaries of the village and will not allow any diseases or evil to enter the village.
 1. D only 2. C only 3. A only 4. A, B, C, D
7. Who built Kandariya Mahadeva temple ? (NMMS - 2015) []
 a. Dhangadeva Maharaja b. Danti Durga
 c. Raja Raja I d. Narasimha Varma II

8. Identify the correct statement. []
- Pochamma is the most popular folk goddess of Andhra Pradesh.
 - It is believed that maisamma proteed the cattle
 - Gangamma is wordhipped as a water goddess.
 - The farmers believed that potharaju looks after their agricultural lands and crops and protects the crops from dreadful diseases, thieres and animals.
- 1) a only 2) b, c 3) c, d 4) a, b, c, d
9. Identify the incorrect statement. []
- Sirimanu utsavam - Vijayanagaram
 - Sirimanu utsavam - Vishakapatnam
 - Ameenpeer Dargah - Nellore District
 - Ameen peer Dargah - Kadapa District.
- 1) A and C 2) B and C 3) C and B 4) A and D
10. Which of the statement is incorrect about medaram Jatara :
- It is celebrated in Warangal district.
 - It is celebrated in Medaram village
 - It is celebrated by the Tribal people.
 - Nearly five lakh people attend in Medaram Jatara.
- 1) B only 2) C only 3) D only 4) A only
11. Which of the following is incorrect about Sirimanu utsavam.
- Siri means lean and small.
 - Phditalli is placed on sirimanu.
 - This is also called as “Tolella Utsavam”
 - It is an important festival in Rayalaseema region.
- 1) B 2) C 3) D 4) A
12. Which of the following is incorrect about Bonalu.
- Bonalu is one of the folk festivals in Telangana region.
 - Bonalu is an important festival of North Andhra.
 - Important aspeet in Bonalu is ‘Ghatams’
 - Women carried ornamented pots filled with flowers on their heads and participated in the procession.
- 1) B only 2) A only 3) D only 4) C only

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