HCS PRE 2023 PAID GROUP

SAMPLE MATERIAL

English Medium

STUDY FOR CIVIL SERVICES

यह HCS PRE 2023 PAID GROUP GS Paper 1 का कुछ Sample Material है। अगर आपने इसका Full Material वाला ग्रुप ज्वाइन कर लिया और उसमें जितना Material दिया जाए उसको अगर हमारे Strategy Video के अनुसार पढ़ लिया तो May में होने वाली HCS PRE 2023 परीक्षा में आपका आराम से Selection हो सकता है।

SCSGYAN PVT. LTD.

Paid Group Join करने के लिए सिर्फ 8564880530 या 7523864455 या 9696066089 पर ही कॉल / वाट्सऐप करें।

SYLLABI FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

1. GENERAL STUDIES

General Science.

Current events of national and international importance.

History of India and Indian National Movement.

Indian and World Geography.

Indian Culture, Indian Polity and Indian Economy.

General Mental Ability.

Haryana-Economy and people. Social, economic and culture institutions and language of Haryana.

Questions on General Science will cover general appreciation and understanding of science including matters of everyday observation and experience, as may be expected of a well educated person who has not made a special study of any particular scientific discipline. In current events, knowledge of significant national and international events will be tested. In History of India, emphasis will be on broad general understanding of the subject in its social, economic and political aspects. Questions on the Indian National Movement will relate to the nature and character of the nineteenth century resurgence, growth of nationalism and attainment of Independence. In Geography, emphasis will be on Geography of India. Questions on the Geography of India will relate to physical, social and economic Geography of the country, including the main features of Indian agricultural and natural resources. Questions on Indian Polity and Economy will test knowledge on the country's political system and Constitution of India. Panchayati Raj, social systems and economic developments in India. On general mental ability, the candidates will be tested on reasoning and analytical abilities.

Haryana Budget 2022-23 Most Important Points

- Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal presented a budget of **Rs 177255.99 crore** for the financial year 2022-23 on 8 March 2022 as the Finance Minister. The budget for FY 2022-23 is **15.6%** higher than the **Rs 153384.40 crore** in FY 2021-22.
- The first budget of Haryana was presented by Om Prabha Jain in 1967. She was the first woman finance minister of any state in India. Priority was given to education and agriculture in that particular budget.
- Manohar Lal has become the first Chief Minister of Haryana to present the budget for three consecutive terms as Chief Minister and Finance Minister.
- This time the budget speech was of **2 hours 25 minutes**, no new tax has been included in this budget.
- The Budget outlay comprises 34.4 per cent as capital expenditure of **₹ 61057.36 crore and 65.6 per cent as revenue expenditure of ₹ 1,16,198.63 crore.**
- In BE 2022-23, total revenue receipts are projected to be ₹1,06,424.70 crore which comprises **tax revenues of ₹ 73,727.50 crore (highest)** , non-tax revenues of ₹ 12,205.36 crore, share of Central taxes of ₹ 8,925.98 crore and Grant-in-aid of ₹ 11,565.86 crore. Besides this, capital receipts are projected to be ₹ 5393.89 crore
- The budget allocation for 2022-23 has been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Out of the total budget, **Rs 114444.77 crore** has been allocated for SDG related schemes being implemented in the state.
- The fiscal deficit for the financial year 2022-23 is estimated at 2.98% of GSDP as per the budget estimates for 2022-23, which is within the range of 3.5% set by the Fifteenth Finance Commission.
- The debt stock in FY 2022-23 is estimated to be much lower than the prescribed limit of 33.3% of GSDP recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission, which is 24.52% of GSDP.
- The cumulative capital investment in the State is estimated to be ₹ 66,384.92 crore in the financial year 2022-23.
- In 2021-22,the contribution from Primary sector stood at 17.2 percent with Secondary sector at 35.3 percent and Tertiary sector at 47.5 percent.
- The Government's commitment to promoting balanced economic growth across sectors has resulted in an annual compound growth of 6.5 percent in GSDP from 2014-15 to 2021-22. This has further been

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accompanied by growth in Per Capita Income of 4.9 percent at constant prices, during this period, indicating growth in the State Economy.

- As a result of prudent fiscal management, all fiscal parameters excluding the revenue deficit have been brought within the limits prescribed by the Fifteenth Finance Commission under the FRBM Act.
- In BE 2022-23, provision of Reserve Fund of Rs. 1000 crore has been made for infrastructure projects on Revenue side as per CAG classification. However, this amount is to be utilized for creation of capital infrastructure.
- The overall debt stock has been contained, with debt to GSDP ratio remaining at 24.98 per cent for fiscal 2021-22 (Revised Estimates) as against the limit of 32.6 per cent of GSDP prescribed by the Fifteenth Finance Commission.
- Budget 2022-23 reflects the Government's firm commitment to substantially boost investment in Agriculture, Rural Development, Health and Education for comprehensive socio-economic growth of the State.
- The Government's Revenue Receipts are anticipated to increase by 14.9 percent in BE 2022-23 to Rs 1,06,424.70 crores from Rs 92,595.78 crores in RE 2021-22.

Total Budget of Financial year 2022-23 = Rs 177255.99 crore		
	2021-22 (Revised Estimates)	2022-23 (Budget Estimates)
राजस्व घाटा (Revenue Deficit)	Rs. 12523.13 crore (1.40%)	Rs 9773.93 crore (0.98%)
प्रभावी राजस्व घाटा (Effective Revenue Deficit)	Rs. 8157.43 crore (0.91%)	Rs 5322.14 crore (0.54%)
राजकोशीय घाटा (Fiscal Deficit)	Rs. 26754.23 crore (2.99%)	Rs 29618.32 crore (2.98%)
प्रारंभिक घाटा (Primary Deficit)	Rs. 7364.48 crore (0.82%)	Rs 8623.84 crore (0.87%)
2022-23 Budget Estimate = Fiscal Deficit (highest) > Revenue Deficit > Primary Deficit > Effective Revenue Deficit		

Consolidated Fund (2022-23) Rupee comes from (percent) –

1. State Own Tax Revenue (43.71%)
2. Borrowings (32.84%)
3. Devolution from Centre (12.22%)
4. Non Tax Revenue (7.28%)
5. Others Receipts (3.95%)

Components of Receipts	**Percentage Share 2022-23 (BE)**
Devolution from Centre	**12.22**
State Share from Central Taxe	5.32
Central Share under CSS and other Grants	6.90
Borrowings	**32.84**
State Development Loan	20.88
Food Procurement	8.83
NABARD and NCRPB	1.17
Ways and Means Advance	0.87
Government of India (GoI) Loan	0.78
Others	0.31
State Own Tax Revenue	**43.71**
SGST	19.58
VAT	8.41
State Excise	7.18
Stamps and Registration	5.80

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Taxes on Vehicles	2.65
Others	0.09
Non Tax Revenue	**7.28**
Transport	1.79
Urban Development	1.16
Mines and Geology	1.25
Interest, Dividend & Profits	1.42
Education	0.51
Others	0.14
Others Receipts	**3.95**

Haryana – Economic Survey 2021-22 Most Important Points

Haryana Economy and Perspectives -

- Haryana is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in the north, Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west and Rajasthan in the south. It is a state adjacent to the national capital Delhi and surrounds it on three sides. Haryana is the fourth largest cotton producing state in the country. The major industries of Haryana are Motor Vehicles, I.T. Agriculture and petrochemical. Being the preferred destination for large auto companies and auto parts manufacturers, Haryana is the largest auto mobile hub of the country. Panipat Refinery (IOCL) located in Panipat is the second largest refinery in South Asia. Haryana is geographically a small state which covers only 1.3% area of the country.
- It contributes 3.95% to the National GDP of Haryana at constant (2011-12) prices as per the quick estimates for the year 2020-21.
- The Department of Economics and Statistical Analysis prepares estimates of Haryana Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- The Department of Economics of Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology is working with the Department of Economics and Statistical Analysis, Haryana to improve the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product for the state of Haryana.
- As per Advance Estimates for the year 2021-22, The state's GDP at prevailing prices is estimated at Rs.895671.25 crore Which shows an excellent growth of 18.1% in the year 2021-22 as compared to the negative growth of 0.5% in the year 2020-21.
- Gross State Domestic Product in the year 2021-22 at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at Rs.588771.21 crore with a growth of 9.8% as compared to the negative growth of 5.3% recorded in the year 2020-21.
- The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the State contracted by 4.3% during the year 2020-21 at constant (2011-12) prices.
- The Gross State Value Added is estimated to increase by 9.2% in the year 2021-22.
- There has been an overall growth of 9.2% in the year 2021-22 due to excellent growth of 11.5% in the Industry sector and 10.1% in the Services sector.
- The share of agriculture and allied sector in Gross State Value Added was recorded at 17.6% in the year 2019-20, while the share of industry and services sector was estimated at 34.0% and 48.4% respectively.
- The service sector has been the most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in the year 2020-21.
- The share of services sector declined to **47.1%** in the year 2020-21 while the share of industry, **agriculture & allied sector (18.0%)** and **industry sector (34.9%)** registered an increase.
- The share of these sectors increased to **35.6%** and **47.5%** respectively in the year 2021-22 with excellent growth of **industry (11.5%)** and **service sector (10.1%),** as a result of which the share of agriculture and allied sectors declined to 16.9%.

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- Per capita net state domestic product, also known as per capita income, is the average of the income earned by each individual. At the time of formation of Haryana state in the year 1966, the per capita income of the state was only Rs.608 at the prevailing prices.
- The per capita income of the state at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at **Rs.179367** with a growth of 8.3% in the year 2021-22 as compared to a negative growth of 6.7% in the year 2020-21.
- At prevailing prices it is likely to be Rs.274635 in the year 2021-22 which shows a **growth of 16.5%** as compared to the **negative growth of 2.0%** recorded in the year 2020-21.
- In the year 2021-22 also, the per capita income of the state at both prevailing and constant prices has been higher as compared to the national per capita income of Rs.150326 and Rs.93973 respectively.
- The contribution of Haryana State's GDP to the National GDP which was recorded at 3.41% in 2011-12 at constant (2011-12) prices has now increased to **3.99%** as per the Advance Estimates for the year 2021-22.
- At prevailing prices, the share of Haryana State in the National GDP is estimated to be **3.86%** in the year 2021-22.
- The contribution of agriculture and allied sectors in the Gross State Value Added for the year 2021-22 has been recorded at **16.9%** at constant (2011-12) prices.
- Farming of crops and animal husbandry are the main components in the agriculture sector, they contribute about 93% to the Gross State Value Added (GVA) of agriculture and allied sectors.
- As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2021-22, the Gross State Value Added in agriculture and allied sectors has been registered at Rs.87167.66 crore with a growth rate of 2.6%.

Public Finance, Banking and Credit, Financial Inclusion and Excise and Taxation –

- The state of Haryana ranks first in the country in terms of fiscal reforms and its fiscal management.
- The total number of branches of Commercial Banks (CBS) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the State stood at 5598 as of September 2021.
- Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Limited was established on **1st November 1966**. At the time of establishment of the bank, there were only 7 primary cooperative agriculture and rural development banks in the state, now their number has increased to 71.
- One-time payment incentive scheme (OTS) related to recovery was implemented by the government in 2019 for indebted members and farmers.
- Deposit Guarantee Scheme for PACS was started from 1st November 2005 for the benefit of rural residents. Under this scheme, the bank guarantees each of its members on depositing an amount of Rs 50,000.
- Interest Relief Scheme – 2014 – The state is providing interest relief at the rate of 4% to the farmers who make timely repayment of crop loans from 1st September 2014.
- Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for Kisan Credit Card holders – 'Personal Accident Insurance Scheme' has been implemented by District Co-operative Banks since the year 2009.
- The e-pension system was implemented from **1 October 2012**. The e-stamping system was implemented in Haryana on **1 March 2017.**
- Human Resource Management System was implemented in June 2016.
- The Goods and Services Tax Act was implemented in Haryana on **1 July 2017**. **The contribution of Haryana to the overall national collection of Goods and Services Tax is about 6.5%.**
- The total GST collection of the state during the financial year 2020-21 was Rs 21089.57 crore. The state's total GST collection for the financial year 2021-22 is **Rs 17942.18 crore** (up to 31st December 2021), showing an **increase of 24.03%** over the corresponding period of the previous year.
- In order to adopt new and improved system, Haryana has recently switched from Model-I mode to Model-II mode for implementation of GST on 1st July, 2021.
- Haryana State Corporate Social Responsibility Trust (HSCSRT) was established on 31 March 2021.

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Haryana – General Knowledge (Important Listing)

Haryana- General Introduction

Haryana is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in the north, Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west and Rajasthan in the south. It is a state adjacent to the national capital Delhi and surrounds it on three sides. Haryana is the fourth largest cotton producing state in the country. The major industries of Haryana are Motor Vehicles, I.T. Agricultural and petrochemical. Being the preferred destination for large auto companies and auto parts manufacturers, Haryana is the largest auto mobile hub of the country. Panipat Refinery (IOCL) located in Panipat is the second largest refinery in South Asia. Haryana is geographically a small state which **covers only 1.34%** area of the country. Haryana is a landlocked state in northern India. The total geographical area of Haryana is **44212 sq.km**. It is situated between $27^0 39'$ to $30^0 35'$ latitude and $74^0 28'$ to $77^0 36'$ longitude. Haryana is the **21st state** of India in terms of area. In 1966, Haryana separated from Punjab and **became the 17th state of India.** Haryana is the **18th state** of India in terms of population. Haryana is famous as the country of milk – curd. The state of Haryana is called milk pail of India.

State	**Haryana**
Capital	Chandigarh
Ancient Name	Brahmavarta, Aryavarta and Brahmhopdesha
Foundation Day	1 November, 1966
State sport	Wrestling
State flower	Lotus
State tree	Ficus religiosa/Peepal
State animal	Blackbuck
State bird	Black francolin
Official language	Hindi
Area	44,212 sq km
Location	North-Western state of India
Total districts at the time of formation of Haryana	7 (Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak, Mahendragarh, Jind, Gurugram, Hisar)

Administrative set up and other important information

Division	6 (Ambala, Hisar, Gurugram, Rohtak, Karnal, Faridabad)
District	22 (22nd District Charkhi Dadri-18 September, 2016)
sub-division	74
Tehsils	94
sub-tehsils	49
Block	143
Towns (Census 2011)	154
Village (including non-populated) Census 2011	6841
Haryana High Court	Situated at the foothills of the Shivalik range in the capital city of Chandigarh.
Number of assembly seats	90
Number of Lok Sabha Members	10
Number of Rajya Sabha Members	05
First novel written in Haryanvi language	Jhaduphiri
Famous person known as Haryana Kesari	Pt. Nekiram Sharma
Haryana has 7 airports -	Hisar, Karnal, Bhilwara, Ambala, Sirsa, Kalka, Bhiwani
major festival	Lohri and Tikka
weavers city of india	Panipat (Haryana)
Known as the Queen of Hills in Haryana	Morni Hills (Panchkula)

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Kaurava-Pandava battle field of Mahabharata	Kurukshetra
size of state	rhombus quadrilateral
First constituted district of Haryana	Jind
Smallest district in area at the time of formation	Jind
Largest district in area at the time of formation	Hisar
The area of Haryana is almost equal to which neighboring country?	Bhutan
Haryana Gateway	Bahadurgarh
heart of haryana	Jind District
builder of modern Haryana	Chaudhary Bansilal
The three Lalas of Haryana are famous as	Bansilal, Devilal and Bhajanlal
state's height above sea	700-3600 feet (200 meters to 1200 meters)
President of the country at the time of formation of the state	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishna
Vice President of the country at the time of formation of the state	Dr. Zakir Hussain
Prime Minister at the time of formation of the state	Indira Gandhi
Chief Justice of the state at the time of formation of Haryana	Justice Meher Singh
During which finance commission the state was formed	Fourth Finance Commission (Term: 1965 to 1970)
Haryana was divided into ____ parts according to the Sachar formula.	in two parts
Formation of Sachar Formula	2 October 1949
Haryana State was formed on the recommendation of which committee?	Sardar Hukam Singh Parliamentary Committee (Committee constituted on 23 September 1965)
Under which Constitution Amendment Act the state was formed	7th Constitutional Amendment Act
Haryana-Punjab Boundary Commission constituted	23 April 1966 (Chairman – J.C. Shah)
First arose the demand for a separate Haryana	In 1907 AD
The first person to raise the demand for a separate Haryana	Peer Jada Mohammad Hussain
Punjabi leader who first raised the demand for separate Haryana after independence	Mr. Tara Singh 1948
Haryana was a part of which state before the revolt of 1857?	Uttar Pradesh
In which state Haryana was merged after the revolt of 1857?	Punjab
President's rule imposed in Haryana 3 times	First:- 21-11-1967 to 21-5-1968 Second :- 30-4-1977 to 21-6-1977 Third : 6-4-1991 to 23-6-1991

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Haryana – Census (2011)

Total population Male Population – Female Population -	**25,351,462 (2.09% of the total population of India)** 13,494,734 11, 856,728
rural population	16, 509,359 (65.12%) (Male: 8,774,006, Female: 7,735,353)
Urban Population	8,842,103
population density	573 per sq km
Total literacy rate Male literacy rate Female literacy rate	75.6% 84.1% 65.9%
Sex Ratio	Haryana is the state with the lowest sex ratio at 879 (females per thousand men) as per the 2011 census.
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	834 (Haryana is the state with the lowest child sex ratio in the country)
Decadal Population Growth Rate of Haryana (2001-2011)	19.9% (15th place in India)
Place in India in terms of population (2011)	18th
Place of Haryana among the states and union territories of India in terms of literacy	22nd
most populous district	Faridabad
least populated district	Panchkula
District with Lowest Population Density	Sirsa (303 per sq.km)
Highest density district	Faridabad (2442 per sq. km)
district with highest sex ratio	Nuh (Mewat) (907)
District with Lowest Sex Ratio	Gurugram (854)
District with highest population growth rate	Gurugram (73.14 percent)
District with lowest population growth rate	Jhajjar (8.73 percent)
District with highest literacy rate	Gurugram (84.7 percent)
District with lowest literacy rate	Nuh (54.1 percent)
Haryana's total birth rate	20.1 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana Rural Birth Rate	21.4 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana's Urban Birth Rate	17.9 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana's total death rate	5.9 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana's Rural Mortality Rate	6.6 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana's Urban Mortality Rate	4.8 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana's Total Child Mortality Rate (IMR)	27 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana Rural Child Mortality Rate (IMR)	30 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana's Urban Child Mortality Rate (IMR)	23 (per thousand) (as of 2019)
Haryana's Total Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	91 (deaths above 1 lakh live births) as of 2016-18

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Important facts related to Haryana

- Haryana was merged with Punjab in the year 1858. Earlier it was attached to the North-Western Provinces i.e. present-day Uttar Pradesh.
- After independence, the first official demand for Haryana state was raised by Punjabi leader Tara Singh in 1948.
- Aruna Asaf Ali was a resident of Kalka in Panchkula.
- The leader of the Home Rule Movement in Haryana was Pandit Neki Ram. He did the work of making people aware by taking out a newspaper named 'Sandesh' from Bhiwani.
- **6 Regional Formula** - In April 1956, during the time of former Haryana Chief Minister **Pratap Singh Kairo**, the Central Government introduced a new scheme, which is called '6 Regional Formula'. According to this, separate regional councils were formed by dividing Punjab into two regions Hindi and Punjabi.
- To separate Haryana from Punjab, 'Haryana Development Committee' was formed, headed by **Pt. Shri Ram Sharma.**
- **J. C. Shah Commission**- The Central Government on 23 April 1966, on the recommendation of the Hukum Singh Committee, established the Boundary Commission for the determination of the boundaries of both the states of Punjab and Haryana, headed by J. C. Shah, hence it is called 'J. C. Shah Commission'. This commission gave its report on 31 **May 1966.**
- **7th amendment was made in Schedule 1** for the formation of Haryana.
- Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission was established as an independent statutory body corporate on 17th August 1998 as per the provision of Haryana Electricity Reform Act, 1997. Haryana was the second state in India to initiate the process of power sector reforms and restructuring.
- Sachar Formula (named after the then Chief Minister of Punjab Bhim Sen Sachar) was announced on 2 October 1949.
- According to the Sachar formula, East Punjab was demarcated into Punjabi speaking and Hindi speaking regions.

Indian Polity

12 Schedules of the constitution, subjects and articles related to them

Schedule	Related Subject	Related Articles
1st Schedule	Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction, Names of the Union Territories and their extent	1 and 4
2nd Schedule	Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of: The President of India, The Governor Of States, The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok sabha, The chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, The speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the States, The chairman and the Deputy chairman of the Legislative Council in the States, The Judges of the Supreme Court, The Judges of the high courts, The Comptroller and Auditor –general of India	59, 65, 75, 97, 125, 148, 158, 164, 186 and 221
3rd Schedule	Forms of Oaths of Affirmations for - Union Ministers, The candidates for elections to the Parliament, The members of Parliament, The judges of the Supreme Court, The Comptroller and auditor-General of India, **The state ministers,** The candidates for election to the state legislature, The members of the states legislature, The judges of the High courts	75, 84, 99, 124, 146, 173, 188 and 219

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4th Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the union territories.	4 and 80
5th Schedule	Provisions relating to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.	244
6th Schedule	Provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.	244 and 275
7th Schedule	Union List: At the time of the commencement of the Constitution, there were 97 subjects in it, at present it has 98 subjects. State List: At the time of the commencement of the Constitution, there were 66 subjects under it, at present there are 59 subjects in it. Concurrent List: At the time of coming into force of the Constitution, there were 47 subjects in the Concurrent List, at present there are 52 subjects in it.	246
8th Schedule	Languages recognized by the Constitution. Originally. It had 14 languages but presently there are 22 languages. They are Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Knokani, Mathili (maithili), Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odisa, Punjabi Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967; konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992; and Bodo, Dongri, Maithili and Santhali were added by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003. Oriya was renamed as 'Odia' by the 96th Amendment Act of 2011.	344 and 351
9th Schedule	Acts and Regulations (originally 13 but presently 282)[32] of the state legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and of the Parliament dealing with other matters. This schedule was added by the 1st Amendment (1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. However, in 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule after 24 April, 1973. are now open to judicial review.	31-B
10th Schedule	Provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection. This schedule was added by the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985, also known as Anti-defection Law. SCSGYAN	102 and 191
11th Schedule	Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. It has 29 matters. This schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.	243-G
12th Schedule	Specifies The powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. It has 18 matters. This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992.	243-W

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights	Subject	Articles
Right to equality (Articles 14-18)	Equality before and equal protection of laws	14
	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth	15
	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment	16
	Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice	17
	Abolition of titles except military and academic	18
Right to freedom (Articles 19-22)	Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession	19
	Protection in respect of conviction for offences	20
	Protection of life and personal liberty	21
	Right to elementary education	21A
	Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases	22
Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)	Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour	23
	Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.	24
Right to freedom of religion (Article 25–28)	Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion	25
	Freedom to manage religious affairs	26
	Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion	27
	Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions	28

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Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)	Protection of language, script and culture of minorities	29
	Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	30
Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)	Right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights including the writs of (i) habeas corpus, (ii) mandamus, (iii) prohibition, (iv) certiorari, and (v) quo war-rento	32
Note: • Fundamental Rights available only to citizens and not to foreigners – Articles 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30 • Fundamental Rights available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens) – Articles 14, 20, 21, 21A, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28		

- Right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978. It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution. So, at present, there are only six Fundamental Rights.
- Fundamental Rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21. Six Rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression. SCSGYAN
- The right to information is a fundamental right under article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution. In 1976, in the Raj Narain vs the State of Uttar Pradesh case, the Supreme Court ruled that Right to information will be treated as a fundamental right under article 19. Right to vote is a Constitutional right. Freedom of press undre article 19(1) (a)
- Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010.
- **Articles 13** declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. In other words, it expressively provides for the doctrine of judicial review. This power has been conferred on the Supreme Court (Article 32) and the high courts (Article 226) that can declare a law unconstitutional.
- Article 19 contained seven rights, But the right to acquire held and dispose of property was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.
- Fundamental Rights scope of operation is limited by Article 31A (saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates etc) Article 31B (validation of certain acts and regulations included in the 9th Schedule) and Article 31C (saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles).
- When Fundamental Rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the High Court or Supreme Court directly. Since the right guaranteed by Article 32 (ie. The right to move the Supreme Court where a Fundamental Right is infringed) is in itself a Fundamental Right, the availability of alternate remedy is no bar to relief under Article 32. However, the SC has ruled that where relief through Highcourt is available under Article 226, the aggrieved party should first move the Highcourt.
- Their application to the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police, forces, intelligence agencies and analogous services can be restricted or abrogated by the Parliament (Article 33). Article 33 of the Constitution gave only the Parliament of India the power to make laws and not the State Governments.
- Their application can be restricted while martial law is the in force in any area. Martial law means 'military rule' imposed under abnormal circumstatnces to restore order (Article 34). It is different from the imposition of national emergency.
- Most of them are directly enforceable (self-executory) while a few of them can be enforced on the basis of a law made for giving effect to them. Such a law can be made only by the Parliament and not by state legislatures so that uniformity throughout the country is maintained (Article 35).
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution. The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the 'Conscience of the Constitution'.
- Right to property is still a constitutional right, legal right and human right under Article 300A of the Constitution of India though not a fundamental right.
- Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) for free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution. Act came into force on 1 April 2010.

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- 2019 - EWS RESERVATION under Articles 15(6) and 16(6)
- Through the 103rd Constitutional Amendment in the year 2019, Article 15 and Article 16 of the Indian Constitution were amended. Through the amendment, Article 15 (6) and Article 16 (6) were inserted in the Constitution of India, so that the economically backward people of the unreserved class could be provided the benefit of reservation.
- President's Electoral College = Elected Members of both the Houses of Parliament + Elected Members of State Legislative Assemblies + Elected Members of UT Delhi and Puducherry Assemblies
- Part IV-A Fundamental Duties added to the constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendation of the Swarn Singh Committee.
- Originally ten in number, the fundamental duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002.
- Part VII (dealing with Part-B states) was deleted by the 7th Amendment Act (1956). On the other hand, both Part IV-A and Part XIV-A were added by the 42nd Amendment Act (1976), while Part IX-A was added by the 74th Amendment Act (1992) and Part IX-B was added by the 97th Amendment Act (2011).

Constitutent Assembly and making of the Constitution

- ❖ It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India.
- ❖ In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
- ❖ In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'.(Learn who said it)
- ❖ The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940. (First time demand accepted by August Offer in 1940)
- ❖ In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a Member of the Cabinet, came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after the World War II. (1939-45)
- ❖ The Cripps Proposals were rejected by the Muslim League, which wanted India to be divided into two autonomous states with two separate Constituent Assemblies. Finally, a Cabinet Mission was sent to India. While it rejected the idea of two Constituent Assemblies, it put forth a scheme for the Constituent Assembly which more or less satisfied the Muslim League.

COMPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- ❖ The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.(Constituent Assembly was constituted in NOVEMBER 1946 on recommendation of cabinet Mission)
- ❖ The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the princely states. Out of 296 seats allotted to the British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the four Chief Commissioners' provinces , one from each.
  389= 296+93 (British India + Princely states)
  296=(292+4)(eleven governors' provinces + Chief Commissioners)
- ❖ Each province and princely state (or group of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population. Roughly, one seat was to be allotted for every million population. (1 seat per 10 Lakh)
- ❖ Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities–Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
- ❖ The representatives of each community were to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly and voting was to be by the method of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- ❖ The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.

The elections to the Constituent Assembly

- ❖ The elections to the Constituent Assembly (for 296 seats allotted to the British Indian Provinces) were held in July-August 1946. (# election hue 1946 me at 296 seats)
- ❖ The Indian National Congress won 208 seats, the Muslim League 73 seats and the small groups and independents got the remaining 15 seats. # (296= 208+ 73) (INC+ Muslim League)
- ❖ However, the 93 seats allotted to the princely states were not filled as they decided to stay away from the Constituent Assembly.
- ❖ Although the Constituent Assembly was not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of adult franchise, the Assembly comprised representatives of all sections of the Indian society– Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, SCs, STs including women of all these sections.
- ❖ The Assembly included all important personalities of India at that time, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi.

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(# Mahatma Gandhi and MA Jinnah were not part of Constituent Assembly)

WORKING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on 9 December, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan. (full date raata maare)
- The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice. Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the Permanent President of the Assembly.
- Similarly, both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.
- On 13 December , 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly.
- In all, the Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions over two years, 11 months and 18 days. The Constitution-makers had gone through the Constitutions of about 60 countries, and the Draft Constitution was considered for 114 days. The total expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to ₹64 lakh.
- On 26 November 1949 i.e. the last day of 11th session, the Constitution was adopted. Except these 11 session the constitution assembly finally met on 24 January 1950 for the signature of member on the constitution.
- Benegal Narsingh Rao (B.N. Rao) was appointed as the constitution advisor to the assembly. (Don't confuse with ambedkar)
- On 26 November 1949, the people of India adopted, enacted and gave to themselves the Constitution of India.
- Constitution completely came into force on 26 January 1950.

In addition to the making of the Constitution and enacting of ordinary laws, the Constituent Assembly also performed the following functions: (Learn all the following 5 points by heart)

- It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.
- It adopted the national flag on 22 July, 1947.
- It adopted the national anthem on 24 January, 1950.
- It adopted the national song on 24 January, 1950.
- It elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on 24 January, 1950

- **The number of women in constitution assembly were 15. They were – 1.** Vijay Laxmi Pandit **2.** Rajkumari Amrit Kaur **3.** Sarojini Naidu **4.** Sucheta Kriplani **5.** Purnima Bannerjee **6.** Leela Roy **7.** G. Durgabai **8.** Hansa Mehta **9.** Kamala Chaudhary **10.** Renuka Roy **11.** Malti Chaudhary **12.** Dakshayani Velayudhan, Anne Mascarene **13.** Begum Aizaz Rasul **14.** Annie Mascarene **15.** Ammo Swaminathan

Other Important Facts –

- As per recommendations proposed by Cabinet Mission (1946), members of Constituent Assembly were elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
- The proceedings of the Constituent Assembly started with Objectives Resolution presented by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December, 1946. The objective Resolution was unanimously passed on 22 January, 1947. Later this objective Resolution turned to be the Preamble of the Constitution.
- Constituent Assembly formed Union Constitution Committee with other prominent Committees. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of Union Constitution Committee.
- On 29 August, 1947, by a resolution, Drafting Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar to discuss and decide the form and structure of the Constitution.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairman of advisory committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Tribals and Excluded Areas. This committee has two sub-committees-Fundamental Rights sub-committee under the chairmanship of J.B. Kriplani and Minority sub-committee under the Chairmanship of H.C. Maukherjee.
- There were 6 other members in the drafting committee constituted under the chairmanship of Dr B R Ambedkar. Members were – N. Gopal Swami Ayangar, Alladi-Krishanswami Iyer, K.M. Munshi, Mohd Sadullah, B.L. Mitra, and D.P. Khetan. In place of B L Mitra, N Madhav Rao and after the death of D P Khetan in 1948. T T Krishanamchari was included in the Committee.
- The first draft of the Constitution was prepared by the constitutional advisor B.N. Rao which was put before drafting committee for opinion, discussion and changes in it. Original draft proposed by Mr. Rao included 243 Articles and 13 Schedules.
- The third reading of the Constitution by Constituent Assembly was started on 17 November, 1949 and completed on 26 November, 1949.

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- The Preamble of the Constitution states, "**we the People of India enact, adopt and give to ourselves this Constitution on 26 November, 1949".** This date is considered as the date of adoption, completion and passing of the Constitution.
- The Purna Swaraj declaration was promulgated by the Indian National Congress in Lahore Session (December, 1929) where Congress asked people of India to observe 26 January as Independence Day. After that Congress regularly observed 26 January as the Independence Day of India. The new Constitution of India, as drafted and approved by the Constituent Assembly of India, was mandated to take effect on 26 January 1950, to commemorate the 1929 declaration.
- In the preliminary election held in 1946, Dr. Ambedkar was elected from the eastern part of undivided Bengal. Later on, this region became part of Pakistan and then Ambedkar was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly from Pune seat of Bombay Presidency which was vacant after the resignation of M.R. Jaikar. Since Dr. Ambedkar was elected from East Bengal not West Bengal.
- Dr. Ambedkar, who played a prominent role in drafting the Constitution, was born on 14 April, 1891 and died on 6 December, 1956.
- The Constituent Assembly accepted "Jana Gana Mana" as the National Anthem of India on 24 January, 1950. A formal rendition of the national anthem takes fifty-two seconds.
- The State Emblem which is extracted from the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath (Varanasi) was adopted by the Government of India on 26 January, 1950.
- At the time of discussion on adult franchise, Maulana Azad in Constituent Assembly pleaded for Deferment of Adult Franchise for 15 years, but Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru supported for its adoption strongly.
- During Third Round Table Conference a plan was presented to finalize the Government of India Act 1935. In this Act, provision was made to form an All India Federation Comprising of states of British India and Princely states. Third Round Table Conference was organized in 1932 in London and congress did not participate in the conference.
- Mahatma Gandhi suggested that the Indian National Congress was formed only for achieving Independence and should be disbanded as a political party after the Independence of India.
- The Indian Constitution is able to provide for all the necessities of the country. It is also well-versed to future prospect as it contains a provision for amendments. On the other hand, it takes view and principles from the Constitution of various other countries. Thus, it may be called as "Adopted Constitution'.
- "**In their nationalist reaction, the Founding Fathers of Indian Constitution tended to minimize the important of minority interests and emotions."** This comment was made by Sir Ivor Jennings on the provisions for protection of Minorities in Indian Constitution.

- **"Constituent Assembly was Congress and Congress was India"** was the statement of Padma Shri awardee historian Granville Austin. This statement is described in his book **The Indian Constitution.**

- On 2 September, 1946, an interim government was formed, in which the members of the Muslim League did not participate, although the option was kept open for them to join. Finally, on 26 October 1946, when the government was reconstituted, five representatives of the Muslim League were inducted into the cabinet.

- The Cabinet Mission reached India in March 1946. The members of this mission are Stafford Cripps (Chairman Board of Trade), Pethick Lawrence (India Secretary) and A.B. Alexander (Minister of the Navy).

COMMITTEES OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees. The names of these committees and their Chairman are given below –

Major Committees

- Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru
- Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel
- Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel. This committee had the following five sub-committees:
  a) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani
  b) Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C. Mukherjee
  c) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee -Gopinath Bardoloi

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d) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee - A.V. Thakkar
e) North-West Frontier Tribal Areas Sub-Committee (The members of this Sub-Committee were : Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan Abdul Samad Khan and Mehr Chand Khanna. The information about the Chairman is not found)

- Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Minor Committees

- Finance and Staff Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Credentials Committee - Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
- House Committee - B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- Order of Business Committee - Dr. K.M. Munshi
- Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly G.V. Mavalankar
- Ad-hoc Committee on the Supreme Court - S. Varadachari (Not an Assembly Member)
- Committee on Chief Commissioners' Provinces - B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- Expert Committee on the Financial Provisions of the Union Constitution -Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Not an Assembly Member)
- Linguistic Provinces Commission - S.K. Dar (Not an Assembly Member)
- Special Committee to Examine the Draft Constitution Jawaharlal Nehru
- Press Gallery Committee - Usha Nath Sen
- Ad-hoc Committee on Citizenship - S. Varadachari (Not an Assembly Member)

Drafting Committee

- Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members. They were:
  1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
  2. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
  3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
  4. Dr. K.M. Munshi
  5. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
  6. N. Madhava Rau (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
  7. T.T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948)

Indian History

Important Events and their Dates in Ancient Indian History

Important Events	Dates/Year
First Cities of Indus Civilization	4700 years ago (Approximately)
Cities of the Ganges Valley, the great kingdom of Magadha	2500 years ago (Approximately)
Date of harappan civilization	2500 BC to 1750 BC
The period of the composition of the Rigveda	1500 to 1000 BC between (approximately)
Post Vedic period	1000 BC-600 BC
Haryanka dynasty	544 BC – 412 BC
Nanda dynasty	345-323 BC
Maurya Dynasty	321 BC – 184 BC
Shunga dynasty	184-75 BC
The development of cities in the Mahajanapadas and the Gangetic plains and the evolutions of ideas related to the Upanishads, Jainism and Buddhism	500 BC (About)
Alexander's invasion of the northwest	327-325 BC
Chandragupta Maurya became the king	321 BC (About)

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Ashoka's reign	272/268 BC to 231 BC between (approx)
Composition of Sangam Literature	300 BC to 300 AD (approx.)
Indus Valley Civilization	2500-1800 BC
Birth of Gautam Buddha	563
Birth of Mahavira	540
Alexander's attack on India	327-326 BC
Coronation of Chandragupta according to Jain tradition	313 BC
Seleucus defeated by Chandragupta Maurya	305 BC
Victory of kalinga	261 BC
Beginning of Vikram Samvat`	57 BC
Beginning of Shaka era	78 AD
Kanishka's Reign	78-101 AD
Establishment of Gupta Empire	320 AD (approx.)
Compilation of Jain Literature in the Council of Vallabhi	512/521 AD (approx.)
Harshavardhana's Reign	606-647 AD
Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang arrives in India	630-643 AD
Pulakeshin II's reign	609-642 AD
First Arab invasion of Sindh	712 AD
Coronation of Bhoj Raja of Kannauj ruler	836 AD
Coronation of Chola ruler Rajaraja	985 AD
Coronation of Sultan Mahmud Ghazni	998 AD
Gupta Dynasty	275-550 AD
Nagabhattha's reign	730-756 AD
Reign of Nagabhatta II	800-833 AD
Reign of Vatsaraja	775-800 AD
Reign of Mahendrapala I	885-910 AD
Mahipala's reign	912-944 AD
Reign of Lakshmanasena	1178-1206 AD
Reign of Mihir Bhoj I	836-885 AD
Devapala's reign	810-850 AD
Dharmapala's reign	770-810 AD

Major Periods in Early Indian Archaeology	
2 million (BEFORE PRESENT)	Lower Palaeolithic
80,000	Middle Palaeolithic
35,000	Upper Palaeolithic
12,000	Mesolithic
10,000	Neolithic (early agriculturists and pastoralists)
6,000	Chalcolithic (first use of copper)
2600 BCE	Harappan civilisation
1000 BCE	Early iron, megalithic burials
600 BCE -400 BCE	Early Historic
(Note: All dates are approximate. Besides, there are wide variations in developments in different parts of the subcontinent. Dates indicated are for the earliest evidence of each phase.)	

Major Developments in Harappan Archaeology	
19th century 1875	Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal
20th century	
1921	M.S. Vats begins excavations at Harappa
1925	Excavations begin at Mohenjodaro
1946	R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa
1955	S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal
1960	B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar begin excavations at Kalibangan
1974	M.R. Mughal begins explorations in Bahawalpur
1980	A team of German and Italian archaeologists begins surface explorations at Mohenjodaro
1986	American team begins excavations at Harappa
1990	R.S. Bisht begins excavations at Dholavira

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Major Religious Developments	
c. 1500-1000 BCE	Early Vedic traditions
c. 1000-500 BCE	Later Vedic traditions
c. sixth century BCE	Early Upanishads; Jainism, Buddhism
c. third century BCE	First stupas
c. second BCE onwards	Development of Mahayana Buddhism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism and goddess cults
c. third century CE	Earliest temples

Major Political and Economic Developments	
c.600-500 BCE	Paddy transplantation; urbanisation in the Ganga valley; mahajanapadas; punch-marked coins
c. 500-400 BCE	Rulers of Magadha consolidate power
c. 327-325 BCE	Invasion of Alexander of Macedonia
c. 321 BCE	Accession of Chandragupta Maurya
c. 272/268-231 BCE	Reign of Asoka
c. 185 BCE	End of the Mauryan empire
c. 200-100 BCE	Indo-Greek rule in the northwest; Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas in south India; Satavahanas in the Deccan
c. 100 BCE-200 CE	Shaka (from Central Asia) rulers in the northwest; Roman trade; gold coinage
c. 78 CE	Accession of Kanishka
c.100-200 CE	Earliest inscriptional evidence of land grants by Satavahana and Shaka rulers
c. 320 CE	Beginning of Gupta rule
c. 335-375 CE	Samudragupta
c. 375-415 CE	Chandragupta II; Vakatakas in the Deccan
c. 500-600 CE	Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka and of the Pallavas in Tamil Nadu
c. 606-647 CE	Harshavardhana become ruler of Kannauj; Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang comes in search of Buddhist texts
c. 712	Arabs conquer Sindh
Major Advances in Epigraphy	
18th century	
1784	Establishment of the Asiatic Society (Bengal)
19th century	
1810 AD	Colin Mackenzie collects over 8,000 inscriptions in Sanskrit and Dravidian languages
1838	Decipherment of Asokan Brahmi by James Prinsep
1877	Alexander Cunningham publishes a set of Asokan inscriptions
1886	First issue of Epigraphia Carnatica, a journal of south Indian inscriptions
1888	First issue of Epigraphia Indica
20th century	
1965-1966	D.C. Sircar publishes Indian Epigraphy and Indian Epigraphical Glossary

Major Literary Works	
c. 500 BCE	Ashtadhyayi of Panini, a work on Sanskrit grammar
c. 500-200 BCE	Major Dharmasutras (in Sanskrit)
c. 500-100 BCE	Early Buddhist texts including the Tripitaka (in Pali)
c. 500 BCE-400 CE	Ramayana and Mahabharata (in Sanskrit)
c. 200 BCE-200 CE	Manusmriti (in Sanskrit); composition and compilation of Tamil Sangam literature
c. 100 CE	Charaka and Sushruta Samhitas, works on medicine (in Sanskrit)
c. 200 CE onwards	Compilation of the Puranas (in Sanskrit)
c. 300 CE	Natyashastra of Bharata, a work on dramaturgy (in Sanskrit)
c. 300-600 CE	Other Dharmashastras (in Sanskrit)
c. 400-500 CE	works on astronomy and mathematics by Aryabhata and Varahamihira (in Sanskrit); compilation of Jaina works (in Prakrit)

Major Landmarks in the Study of the Mahabharata	
20th century	
1919-66	Preparation and publication of the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata
1973	J.A.B. van Buitenen begins English translation of the Critical Edition; remains incomplete after his death in 1978

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Landmarks in the Discovery and Preservation of EarlyMonuments and Sculpture	
19th century	
1814	Founding of the Indian Museum, Calcutta
1834	Publication of Essay on the Architecture of the Hindus, by Ram Raja; Cunningham explores the stupa at Sarnath
1835-1842	James Fergusson surveys major archaeological sites
1851	Establishment of the Government Museum, Madras
1854	Alexander Cunningham publishes Bhilsa Topes, one of the earliest works on Sanchi
1878	Rajendra Lala Mitra publishes Buddha Gaya: The Heritage of Sakya Muni
1880	H.H. Cole appointed Curator of Ancient Monuments
1888	Passing of the Treasure Trove Act, giving the government the right to acquire all objects of archaeological interest
20th century	
1914	John Marshall and Alfred Foucher publish The Monuments of Sanchi
1923	John Marshall publishes the Conservation Manual
1955	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru lays the foundation stone of the National Museum, New Delhi
1989	Sanchi declared a World Heritage Site

Important battles and Wars in Indian history				
Battle	**Year**	**Place**	**Winner**	**Loser**
Battle of the Ten Kings	14th century BCE	Near Parushni River (modern Ravi), Punjab	Puru Vedic Aryan tribal kingdoms of the Bharatas, allied with other tribes of the North West India, directed by the royal sage Vishvamitra, and the Trtsu-Bharata (Puru) king Sudas.	Vedic Tribes who supported Vasishtha
Battle of the Hydaspes	326 BC	The Hydaspes	Alexander the Great	Porus
Seleucid–Mauryan war	303 BC	North-western India; Chiefly the Indus River Valley	Chandragupta Maurya	Seleucus
Battles of Tarain	1191-92 AD	Tarain	Prithviraj Chauhan (in 1st Battle), Mohammad Ghori (in 2nd Battle)	Mohammad Ghori (in 1st Battle), Prithviraj Chauhan (in 2nd Battle)
Battle of Panipat	1526 AD (1st), 1556 AD (2nd), 1761 AD (3rd)	Panipat	Babar (1st Battle), Akbar (2nd Battle), Ahmad Shah Abdali (3rd Battle)	Ibrahim Lodhi (1st Battle), Hemu (2nd Battle), Maratha Empire of Balaji Baji Rao (3rd Battle)
Battle of Khanwa	1527AD	Khanwa	Babar	Rana Sanga
Battle of Ghaghra	1529 AD		Babur	Mahmud Lodi and Sultan Nusrat Shah
Battle of Chausa	1539 AD	Chausa	Sher Shah	Humayun
Battle of Kanauj or Billgram	1540 AD		Sher Shah	Humayun
Battle of Sammel	1544 AD	Sammel	Sher Shah	Hindu Rajputs
Battle of Talikota	1565	Talikota	Deccan Sultanates	Vijayanagar empire
Battle of Haldighati	1576 AD	Haldighati	Maharana Pratap	Akbar
Battle of Swally	1612 AD	Swally	British East India Company	Portuguese
Battle of Dharmat (Samugarh)	1658 AD	Dharmat outside the city of Ujjain	Aurangzeb	Dara Shikoh
Battle of Karnal	1739 AD	Karnal	Nadir Shah	Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah
Siege of Trichinopoly	1741 AD	Trichinopoly	Maratha Empire	Nawab of Arcot
Siege of Trichinopoly	1743 AD	Trichinopoly	Nizam of Hyderabad	Maratha Empire
Battle of Madras	1746 AD	Madras	French East India Company	British East India Company

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Siege of Arcot	1751 AD	Arcot	British East India Company	Nawab of Arcot, French East India Company
Battle of Arnee	1751 AD	Arnee	British force under Robert Clive	Franco-Indian force under Raza Sahib
Battle of Golden Rock	1753 AD	Golden Rock	Tiruchirappalli	British & French East India Company
Siege of Calcutta	1756 AD	Calcutta	Nawab of Bengal	British East India Company
Battle of Plassey	1757 AD	Plassey	Robert Clive	Nawab Shiraj-ud-daulah
Siege of Pondicherry	1760 AD	Pondicherry	British East India Company	French East India Company
Battle of Wandiwash	1760 AD	Wandiwash	English	French
Battle of Buxar	1764 AD	Buxar	Hector Munro	Combined armies of Nawab Mir Qasim (Bengal), Nawab Shuja – ud – daulah (Awadh) & Mughal emperor Shah Alam
Siege of Ambur	1767 AD	Ambur	Kingdom of Mysore-Hyder Ali	British East India Company
Siege of Pondicherry	1778 AD	Pondicherry	British East India Company	French East India Company
Battle of Pollilur	1780 AD	Pollilur	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Negapatam	1781 AD	Negapatam	British	Dutch Republic
Battle of Porto Novo	1781 AD	Porto Novo	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of Sholinghur	1781 AD	Sholinghur	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Tellicherry	1782 AD	Tellicherry	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Vellore	1782 AD	Vellore	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Cuddalore	1783 AD	Cuddalore	Kingdom of Mysore	British East India Company
Siege of Mangalore	1783 AD	Mangalore	Kingdom of Mysore	British East India Company
Battle of Gajendragad	1786 AD	Gajendragad	Maratha Empire	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of the Nedumkotta	1789 AD	Nedumkotta	Travancore	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of Calicut	1790 AD	Calicut	Travancore and British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Capture of Cannanore	1790 AD	Cannanore	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of Sittimungulum	1790 AD	Sittimungulum	Kingdom of Mysore	British East India Company
Siege of Coimbatore	1791 AD	Coimbatore	Kingdom of Mysore	Travancore and British East India Company
Siege of Darwar	1791 AD	Darwar	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Goorumconda	1791 AD	Goorumconda	Nizam of Hyderabad and British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Koppal	1791 AD	Koppal	Nizam of Hyderabad and British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Nundydroog	1791 AD	Nundydroog	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore

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Siege of Savendroog	1791 AD	Savendroog	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of Arakere	1791 AD	Arakere	Nizam of Hyderabad and British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Seringapatam	1792 AD	Seringapatam	Maratha Empire, Nizam of Hyderabad and British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Capture of Shimoga	1792 AD	Shimoga	Maratha Empire and British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of Mallavelly	1799 AD	Mallavelly	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of Seedaseer	1799 AD	Seedaseer	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Siege of Seringapatam	1799 AD	Seringapatam	British East India Company	Kingdom of Mysore
Battle of Sultanpet Tope	1799 AD	Sultanpet Tope	Kingdom of Mysore	British East India Company
Battle of Panamarathukotta	1802 AD	Wayanad	Pazhassi Raja's forces	British East India Company
Battle of Assaye	1803 AD	Assaye	British East India Company	Maratha Empire
Battle of Delhi	1803 AD	Delhi	British East India Company	Maratha Empire

Major sites and their excavator

Major sites	River	location	Excavator
Banawali	Rangoi	Fatehabad district of Haryana	Ravindra Singh Bisht (1974)
Kalibangan	Ghaggar	Hanumagarh District of Rajasthan	Amlanand Ghosh (1951), B.V. Lal and BK Thapar (1961)
Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead)	Indus	Larkana district of Sindh province of Pakistan	Rakhaldas Banerjee (1922), McKay (1927), Wheeler (1930)
Chanhudaro	Indus	Sindh Province (Pakistan) Nawab Shah District	McKay (1925), N.G. Mazumdar (1931)
Dholavira	Luni	Kutch district of Gujarat	J.P. Joshi (1967–1968), Ravindra Singh Bisht (1990–91)
Kotdiji	Indus	Khairpur Place of Sindh Province	Fazal Ahmed (1953)
Rangpur	Madar	Kathiawar district of Gujarat	Ranganath Rao (1953-54)
Ropar	Sutlej	Ropar District of Punjab	Yagyadat Sharma (1953-56)
Lothal	Bhogva	Ahmedabad district of Gujarat	Ranganath Rao (1954)
Sutkagan Dor	Dashq	Along the coast in Makrana, Pakistan	Aurel Stein (1927)
Harappa	Ravi	Sahiwal district of Punjab province of Pakistan	Dayaram Sahni (1921), Madhoswaroop Vats (1926), Wheeler (1946)
Alamgirpur	Hindon	Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh	Yagyadatta Sharma (1958)
Sotkah	Shadikaur	Sauth Balochistan	George Dales (1962)
Burjholm		Kashmir (is the first Neolithic site discovered in Kashmir)	First search D. Terra and Peterson did it. Planned Excavation TN The cashier got it done.

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God of Rigvedic Period	
God	**Relation**
Indra	God of War and Rain
Agni	Intermediate between God and Man.
Marut	The god of storms.
Pushan	God of animals.
Som	God of vegetation.
Usha	God of progress and upliftment.
Ashwin	Gods Who Destroy Plagues. (Associated with Medicine and health)
Vishnu	Patron and follower of the world.
Dhous	God of the sky (most ancient)
Varun	Creator of earth and sun, god of the sea, regulator and ruler of the world, symbol of truth, season-changer and day-night doer.
Yama	God of death
Vishnu	God related to moral conduct

Important Events of Modern India - At a Glance	
Events	**Date**
Vasco da Gama came to India	20 May, 1498 AD
François de Almeida became the first Portuguese Viceroy and Governor in India	1505 AD
Alphonso the Albuquerque Governor came to India	1509 AD
The Portuguese opened the first factory in Cochin	1503 AD
The Portuguese opened their second factory in Kannur	1505 AD
The English East India Company first established a temporary factory at Masulipatnam or Machilipatnam.	1611 AD
First Carnatic War	1746-48 AD
Second Carnatic War	1749-54
Third Carnatic War	1756-63
Battle of Plassey	1757
Battle of Wandiwash	1760 AD
Third Battle of Panipat: The Marathas defeated by the combined troops of Ahmad Shah Abdali;	1761
Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daula and Mir Qasim	1764
Dual Government of Bengal	1765-72 AD
The Great Bengal Famine	1770
Warren Hastings as Governor of Bengal. Abolition of Dual Government of Bengal (1772)	1772-73
The Regulating Act was passed, bringing the company partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control	1773
Warren Hastings Governor-General. Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta	1773-85
The First Anglo-Maratha War	1775-82 AD
Treaty of Purandar	1776
Second Mysore War	1780-84
Fox's India Bill, which talked about giving more powers to Parliament and the Governor-General, but ultimately it could not be passed.	1783
Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English, Pitts Act passed, Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by Sir William Jones	1784
Lord Cornwalis, Governor-General	1786-93
Third Mysore War	1790-92
Treaty of Srirangapatnam signed between Tipu and English	1792
Sir John Shore, Governor-General	1793-98
The Permanent Zamindari settlement of Bengal	1793
Lord Wellesley as Governor-General and brought subsidiary alliance.	1798
Fourth Mysore War, Fall of Srirangapatnam	1799
Establishment of the College of Fort William	1800
The treaty of Bassein between Peshwa and the English	1802
Capture of Delhi by Lord Lake (During second Anglo-Maratha war)	1803
Second Anglo-Maratha War	1803-05
Lord Minto as Governor-General	1807-13
Treaty of Amritsar-Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity	1809
Lord Hastings as Governor-General	1813-23
Anglo-Gurkha War	1814-16
Pindari War – Peshwa defeated at Kirkee (Between the East India Company and the Marathas in the	1817-18

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Third Anglo-Maratha War)	
Last Anglo-Maratha War	1818-19
Lord Amherst Governor-General	1823-28
First Burmese War	1824-26
Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General	1828-35
Prohibition of Sati	1829
Elimination of Thugs by Captain Sleeman	1829-37
Renewal of Company's charter. Abolition of the Company's trading rights	1833
Tenture of Sir Charles Metcalfe as Governor-General	1835-36
Foundation of Calcutta Medical College	1835
Lord Auckland as Governor-General	1836-1842
Death of Ranjit Singh	1839
Lord Ellengorough as Governor-General	1842-44
Lord Hardings as Governor-General	1844-48
First Anglo-Sikh War. Treaty of Lahore	1845-46
Second Anglo-Sikh War. Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab, Opening of a Hindu Girl's School in Calcutta by Bethune	1848-49
Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General	1848-56
Second Anglo-Burmese War	1852
Railway opened from Bombay to Thane/Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra	1853
Charles Wood's despatch on Education	1854
Santhal insurrection in Bihar	1855
Annexation of Awadh. Indian University Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act	1856
Lord Canning-Governor-General	1856-58
Revolt of 1857, Revolt at Meerut begins on May 10, 1857	1857-58
Lord Canning as Viceroy	1858-62
Indian Council Act/Indian Civil Service Act/Introduction of the Penal code	1861
Lord Elgin as Viceroy	1862-63
Sir John Lawrence Viceroy	1864-69
Lord Mayo as Viceroy	1869-72
Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda/Visit of the Prince of Wales	1875
Vernacular Press Act	1878
Theosophical Society established at Adayar Madras	1879
Lord Ripon as Viceroy	1880-84
Factory Act	1881
Indian National Conference held in Calcutta	1883
Ilbert Bill controversy	1883-84
Lord Dufferin Viceroy	1884-88
First session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay	1885
The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated on	20 June 1887
Lord Landsdowne Viceroy	1888-94
Indian Councils Act	1892
Tenture of Lord Elgin II as Viceroy	1894-99
Ramakrishna Mission founded	1897

Vedic Civilization –

- Vedic culture developed after the Indus civilization. The Vedic period is divided into two parts - **1. Rigvedic period (1500-1000 BC) 2. Later Vedic period (1000-600 BC).**
- **The Vedic culture was rural. The word Shudra is first found in the Purusha Sukta of the tenth Mandala of Rigveda.**
- The first and tenth **Mandalas** are the latest. **Most of the Content of the Rigveda is found from the Avesta. The Avesta is the oldest text of Zoroastrianism.**
- The administrative unit of the Aryans was divided into several parts – Kul or Griha, Grama, Vish and Jana.
- **The head of the village was called Gramani, the head of Vish was called Vishapati and the ruler of the people was called Rajan.**
- In the Rigveda period, priests and fighters were the chief state officials. **Vidatha was the most ancient organization of the Aryans.**
- **The dialogue between Yama and Nachiketa is mentioned in the Kathopanishad**. Child marriage and purdah system were not prevalent in Vedic culture. **Women who remained unmarried for whole life were called Amaju.**

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- **The favorite animal of the Aryans was the horse.**

Veda –

- **The composer of the Vedas was Krishnadvapayana.** He used to compile and categorized the Vedas. **Therefore, he was called as Ved Vyas. The Vedas are placed in the category of *Apaurusheya*, *Devadhana*, *Nitya* and *Shruti* (heard).** The word Veda is derived from the word 'Vid' metal which means to know. In general it means knowledge.
- The Vedas have been considered as 'Shabdrashi' and 'Jnanarashi'. The words *Nigam* and *Amnaya* are also used for the Vedas. **Panini has called the Vedas *'Chandasa'*. The word *Swadhyaya* is used for the Vedas in the Satapatha Brahmana and Taittiriya Upanishad. Manu considers Vedas to be the basis of all knowledge and called them *sarvajnanamaya*.**
- **The Vedas are four - Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda**. **These four Vedas are together called *Samhita*.** Vedas are written in Sanskrit language and in poetry form. **Exceptionally, Yajurveda is written partly in prose and partly in verse.** The Atharvaveda also has a 'prose' portion which is the sixth part (1/6) of the entire epic. The Rigveda is our oldest literature.

Rigveda: -

- First Freedrish Rosen started editing the Rigveda in Latin in 1838 AD.
- Max Müller first edited the Rigveda with Sayan Bhashya, **but Wilson's first translation of the entire Rigveda published in English.**
- It has a collection of mantras sung in praise of various deities.
- It is compiled by Maharishi Krishna Dvaipayana (Vedavyasa).
- It has a total of 10 mandalas, 1028 hymns and 10462 verses
- **Second and seventh mandala is the oldest.** These are called vanshmandala.
- **The tenth mandala is the most recent.**
- **The priest who recites the Rig Veda is called 'Hotras'.**
- **The ninth mandala is dedicated to Som.**
- Shudras are mentioned in the ninetieth Hymn (*Purushasukta*) of the tenth mandala.
- **Many similarities have been found in Rigveda and Iranian text Zenda Avesta.**
- **Saraswati was the most sacred river of the Rig Veda, it has been called 'Nadiatama'.**
- The word 'Yamuna' is mentioned in the Rig Veda 3 times and the word 'Ganga' 1 time (10th Mandala).
- In Rigveda, there is a predominance of male deities. **Indra's description is the most (250 times)**
- '**Asato Ma Sadgamaya is taken from Brihadaranyaka Upanishad.**
- **The Term Varna is first mentioned in the Rigveda.**

Samaveda: -

- **Samaveda is considered to be the basic text of Indian music.**
- **Samveda's prima facie or Adya Acharya was Gemini,** while Sukarma expanded the Samaveda over a period of time.
- The total number of mantras in it is 1869 ', but some mantras have come multiple times, if it is excluded, then the total number of mantras will be 1549. **Of these, 1474 mantras have been taken from the Rigveda. That is why the Samaveda is considered integral to the Rigveda.**
- **Samaveda** the oldest text on Indian musicology.
- **The priest who recites it is called 'Udgatra'.**
- **Jaimini, a disciple of the Vedavyasa, is considered the prima facie compiler of the Samaveda,**
- **First information about 7 tones (Sa, Re, Ga, Ma .....)** has been discovered **from Samaveda.**
- **The Upveda of Samaveda is called 'Gandharveda'.**

Yajurveda: -

- **Yajurveda is believed to be originated from Vayu. It is also called the Veda of gati or karma.**
- **Yajurveda has two parts - Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda.**
- It emphasizes the rituals and various activities of Yajna.
- **One who recites it is called 'Adhvaryu'**
- It has 40 mandalas and 2000 verses
- In this, the methods of yajnas and yajna sacrifices have been mentioned
- **The cradle of elephants is mentioned in the Yajurveda.**
- **The first mention of Rajasuya and Vajpeya Yagya has been found in Yajurveda.**

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Atharvaveda: -

- It has 20 chapters (Kand). Sukta - 731, Mantras are 5987 or 6000.
- **The only Brahmin of the Atharveda is the Gopath Brahmin.**
- **Information is given about tantra-mantra, witchcraft, totaka, Indian medicine and science.**
- It has information about black magic, witchcraft, Indian medicine and science.
- **It has two branches - Shaunak, Pippalada**
- **It has valuable knowledge of Vaastu Shastra.**
- **There is no aranyaka of Atharvaveda**
- **The Upanishads of the Atharvaveda are 'Mundaka', 'Mandukya' and 'prasna'**
- The Atharvaveda mentions Parikshit, the king of Kuru, who has been described as the god of 'Mrityu Lok'
- The priest who chants the mantras of Atharvaveda is called 'Brahm'.
- **In the Atharvaveda, 'Sabha' and the 'samiti' have been called 2 daughters of Prajapati.**

Aranyaka: -

- They are called Aranyak because of their creation in the forests.
- There are currently 7 major aranyakas - Aitareya, Taittiri, Madhyandin, Sankhayana, Maitrayani, Talwakara and Vrihadaranyaka.

Number of Purana are 18 - 1. Matsya Purana 2.Markandeya Purana 3.Bhavishya Purana 4.Bhagavat Purana 5.Brahmanda Purana 6. Brahma Purana 7.Vamana Purana 8.Varaha Purana 9.Vishnu Purana 10.Agni Purana 11.Narada Purana 12.Linga Purana 13.Garuda Purana 14. Skanda Purana 15. Padma Purana 16. Kurmu Purana 17. Brahmavavarta Purana 18.Vayu Purana
The number of Vedanga is 6 - 1. Shiksha (Phonetics) 2.Kalpa (Ritual Canon) 3.Vyakaran (Grammar) 4.Nirukta (explanation) 5.Chhanda (Vedic meter) 6.Jyotisha (Astrology)
Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda are collectively called Vedatrayi or Trayi . Each Veda has four parts - 1. Samhita 2.Brahmina Texts 3.Aranyaka 4.Upanishads
Eight types of Vivaah are mentioned in the Griha Sutra. Which are as follows - Brhma Vivaah**,** Daiva Vivaah, Arsha Vivaah, Prajapati Vivaah, Gandharva Vivaah, Asura Vivaah, Raksha Vivaah, Paishacha Vivaah.
Upanishads of Yajurveda – 1. Brihadaranyaka Upanishad or Vajasaneyi-Brahmanopanishad 2. Taittiriya Upanishad 3. Kaṭhopaniṣad 4. Shweteshwar Upanishad 5. Maitrayani (Maitri) Upanishad 6. Isha Upanishad 7. Mahanarayan Upanishad
Chandogya Upanishad and Ken Upanishad are the Upanishads of Samaveda.
There are 3 main branches of Samaveda – 1. Kaumuthiya 2. Ranayaniya 3. Jaiminiya

Mandalas of Rigveda

First Mandala	The 50 Suktas of this Mandala are written by Kanva Rishis. The mantras of Dirghatama, Agastya etc. are included in it. The Rishis' of this Mandala are called *Shaturchinah*. It mentions a battle of 20 kings in which total 60,099 kings participated. The song of the Halavahe is found in this Mandala. Vamsa Mandala –Mandala from 2 to 7 are called the Vamsa Mandala. In this, the first Sukta of any mandala is addressed to Agni and the second Sukta to Indra. The rishis of the Vamsa Mandala are collectively called Pragatha.
Second Mandala	**This Mandala belongs to Gritsamada Rishi. He is considered the world's first engineer.**
Third Mandala	**This Mandala belongs to Vishwamitra. He is considered to be the first religious teacher**. Vishwamitra belonged to the *Kushika kula*. Gayatri Mantra is mentioned in this Mandala, which was written by Vishwamitra to convert Anaryanas of Aryans. **Gayatri Mantra is associated with *Savitr*.** She was a form of the sun and the goddess of the morning.
Fourth Mandala	This Mandala belongs to Vamdev. Krishi mantras have been mentioned in it.
Fifth Mandala	This Mandala associated with Atri Rishi.
Sixth Mandala	This Mandala is associated with Rishi Bhardwaj.
Seventh Mandala	**This Mandala is associated with Vashistha Rishi**. This Mandala is dedicated to the deity Varuna. In this, the description of the battle of ten kings is found. **There is a famous Mandook Sukta in this Mandala in which *Vedpathi Brahmins* have been compared to frogs croaking in the rainy season.**
Eighth Mandala	This Mandala is associated with Kanva Rishi.
Ninth Mandala	This Mandala is associated with Angira. The rishis of this Mandala were called Pavamanya. There are 114Suktas in it which are dedicated to the deity Som. Som is mostly identified from a plant called Ephedra. Som is called *Pavamana*. Since this Mandala is dedicated to Som only, it is also called Pavamana Mandala. The Brahmin believed 'Soma' to be their god.
Tenth Mandala	The rishis of this Mandala were called Mahasukta and 'Chudrasukta'. The mantras of Shraddha, Kamayani, Indrani, Shachi etc. are included in it. Purusha sukta; Nasdiya sukta, Nadi Sukta; Vishad Sukta of gamblers; Lamentation of the gambler's wife; Hiranyagarbha Sukta; Vak-Sukta and Surya Sukta are a part of this Mandala.

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Revolt of 1857

Centres of Revolt and Leaders

Centres of Revolt	Leader	Centres of Revolt	Leader
Delhi	General Bakht Khan	Kanpur	Nana Saheb
Lucknow	Begam Hazrat Mahal	Bareilly	Khan Bahadur
Bihar	Kunwar Khan	Faizabad	Mulawi Ahmadullah
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai	Gwalior	Tatya Tope
Gorakhpur	Gajadhar Singh	Farrukhabad	Nawab Tafazzal Hussain
Sultanpur	Shaheed Hasan	Sambhalpur	Surendra Sai
Haryana	Rao Tularam	Mathura	Devi Singh
Meerut	Kadam Singh	Sagar	Shekh Ramazan
Garhmandala	Shankar Shah and Raja thakur prasad	Raipur	Narayan Singh
Mandasaur	Shahzada Humayun (Feroz Shah)		
British General			
Delhi	Lieutenant Willoughby, John Nicholson, Lieutenant Hudson	Kanpur	Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell
Lucknow	Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis,Henry Havelock, James Outram,Sir Colin Campbell	Jhansi	Sir Hughes Rose
Banaras	Sir Hugh Rose		

Other important facts: -

- British Prime Minister at the Revolution of 1857 - Viscount Parmston
- Governor General of India during 1857 - Lord Canning
- Urdu poet who was contemporary of the revolt of 1857 - Mirza Ghalib
- Nana Saheb's advisor was- Azimullah Khan
- Symbol of the Revolt of 1857 - Lotus and Bread
- Which day was fixed for the revolt? - May 31, 1857
- The people belonged to these creeds/castes did not participate in the revolt – money lenders, landlords, elite class, literate ones and farmers (very few farmers participated)
- After 1857, the commission formed to re-organize the army was - Peel Commission.

Causes - The Revolt of 1857 -

- **Political Causes**: Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse and Wellesley's Subsidiary alliance. Abusive treatment with the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. The Merger of Awadh into the British empire.
- **Administrative reasons:** The promotion of English language and ignorance of native languages. Dissatisfactory laws formed under the British rule.
- **Social and religious Causes**: Sati practice was banned, and widow marriage was encouraged during the company's rule. Protection of Christian missionaries and ridicule of Hindu and Muslim beliefs. The British behaved with the Indians in a hazy manner, sometimes they behaved very brutally.
- **Economical Causes**: British economic policies which promoted the exploitation of Indian wealth. Destruction of Indian industries which resulted in the prevalence of poverty and hunger throughout the country. The report of Corruption and forced robbery under the British officials.

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- **Military Causes:** Payment of less salary to Indian soldiers than that to the British soldiers. Prohibiting the Indian soldiers from using caste and religious symbols. Discrimination against Indian soldiers (both in promotion and recruitment).
- **Immediate cause:** Use of Enfield rifle in place of old brown bass gun and the widely spread rumour of pig and cow fat used in making its cartridges.

Reasons for the failure of this Revolt

1.All classes did not join 2. Poor Arms and Equipment 3. No Unified Ideology All-India participation was lacking 4. Uncoordinated and Poorly Organised

Result of the revolt:

- **The first major change after the Revolt of 1857 was that the governance of India passed from the East India Company to the British Crown through the Act of 1858.**
- The most important result of the Revolt of 1857 was the proclamation of Queen Victoria. This proclamation was announced on 1 November 1858 by Lord Canning in the court at Allahabad. In this, the Company's rule in India was abolished and the rule of India was made directly under the Crown.

Victoria Manifesto:

- **The rights of the East India Company to function the government of india were withdrawn all these authorities were brought under the control of the British Crown.**
- The post of Governor General of India renamed as Viceroy. First Viceroy if India : Lord Canning
- The British Government then became responsible for every activity in India.
- **There was a provision of the post of the secretary of state who will perform his duties in England.**
- **The authorities and honor of local independent kings were patronised by the British crown**
- **The policy doctrine of lapse by Lord Dalhousie was abolished.**
- **The ratio of the number of Indian and British soldiers was reduced from 5: 1 to 2: 1.**

Important events leading up to the Revolt of 1857

Crucial Date	Remark
February 1857	19th Native Infantry at Berhampur refused to use the newly introduced Enfield Rifle (these enfield Rifles were first introduced in 1856).
29 march 1857	• At Barrackpur, a young sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry, Mangal Pandey, refused to use the greased cartridges and fired at a European officer, His comrades refused to arrest him when ordered by their european superiors, who were then apprechended, court martialed and hanged in early April while his regiment was disbanded. • But, the disaffection of the sepoys could not be contained and in the following days, a chain reaction was set in motion with incidents of disobedience, incendiarism and arson being reported from the army cantonments in Ambala, Lucknow and Meerut, until finally, the meerut sepoys started the revolt on 10 may.
3 May 1857	7th Awadh Regiment defied officers and was disbanded.
10 May 1857	The sepoys of the 3rd Cavalry regiment broke out in open rebellion, shot their officers, rescued their arrested fellow sepoys who had previously refused to accept the new cartridge and headed towards Delhi.

- **Nathe Khan was related to Rani *Ladai Sarkar* of Tikamgarh.** He was a classical musician of the Gwalior gharana's Khayal. Salumbar's *thikanedar* Kesari Singh also assisted *Tantiya tope* during the revolt of 1857.
- **Madari Pasi belongs to the farmers' movement of Uttar Pradesh. In the year 1921-22, Madari Pasi and Sahdev started a movement in the interest of the farmers of Awadh province**. Madan Mohan Malviya submitted a separate report of the Indian Industry Commission in the year 1916.
- Awadh province is called the nursery of soldiers. **Members of the Communist Party of India were involved in the Meerut Conspiracy (1929–1933).** The Viceroy Lord Ripon said "cast iron bureaucracy" cannot last forever. Satara was the main center of the Valmiki movement.
- Lord Linlithgow had termed "**Quit India Movement**" was a "very serious rebellion after 1857". The Bengali poet Navin Chandra Sen called the outcome of the Battle of Plassey 'a permanent mourning night'
- In December 1856 the British Government decided to replace the old iron made Brown Bess with new and advanced Enfield Rifle. Dum-Dum Ambala and Sinalkot were decided the place for the trials of the new Gun.

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- **29 March, 1857 soldiers of Barrakpore refused to use the new flat containing cartridges and Mangal Pandey attacked and killed Sergent Major of his unit at Barrakpore.**
- Revolt of 1857 started on 10th May, 1857 from Meerut. Revolters captured Delhi on 12th May, 1857.
- **Rani Lakshmi Bai (Manikarnika) was born on 19th November 1835 at Golghar which is presently in Varanasi**. His father Moropant went to the court of Maharaja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi. Laxmibai was married to Maharaja Gangadhar Rao who died in Gwalior. **The Samadhi of Rani Laxmibai is located in Gwalior**. **On 4 June, 1857, the revolt started in Jhansi under the leadership of Rani Laxmibai. She died on 18th June 1858** fighting General Hughes Rose. **On the death of Rani Laxmibai, Huge Rose said – Among the Indian revolutionaries the women lying here is the only man.**
- **Revolt in Lucknow (Awadh) began under leadership of Begam Hazrat Mahal on 4 June 1857**. She declared her son Birjis Kadir as Nawab and took to all affairs of the Lucknow to herself. **On 21st March 1858, Campbell with help of Gorkha Regiment regained Lucknow.**
- On 5 June, 1857, Nana Saheb (Dhondho Pant) was declared Peshwa and the war of Independence started in Kanpur. Nana Saheb was helped a lot by Commander-in-Chief Tatya Tope. Azimullah Khan was the advisor of Nana Saheb. Azimullah Khan is also known as Revolutionary.
- **The original name of Tatya Tope was Ramchandra Pandurang**. He was born in Yeola village in Maharashtra. Tatya Tope was sentenced on 18 April, 1859.
- Thakur Kushal Singh of Auwa defeated the combined army of British and Jodhpur in the revolt of 1857 AD.
- Mirza Ghalib saw the revolt of 1857 with his own eyes. He was born on 27 December, 1796 in Agra and died in Delhi on 15th February, 1859. Shindhiyas of Gwalior helped the Britishers in the suppression of the Revolt of 1857.
- **Lord Canning was the Governor General during the revolt of 1857. During the Revolt he made Allahabad as an emergency headquarter.** Lord Canning was the last Governor General appointed by the Company and was the first viceroy appointed by the British King.
- **The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 is known as the First War of Independence in India and the Indian Mutiny in Britain. At the time of the Revolt of 1857, Lieutenant General Sir John Bennett Harse was the commanding officer at Barrackpore.**
- General John Nicolas died on 14th September 1857 trying to recapture Delhi. Sir Henry Lawrence, Major General Harlock and General Neil died in Lucknow in 1857 revolt protecting British Residency.
- The Government Historian on Indian independence movement was Surendra Nath Sen whose book 'Eighteen Fifty Seven' was published in 1957. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote Asbab-Ae-Baghawat-Ae-Hind which was published in 1859.**
- R.C. Majumdar was appointed by Indian Government to write on the Revolt of 1857 **but due to differences with the government committee he rejected this proposal and he published his book "The Sepoy Mutiny and the Rebellion of 1857" on his victory in 1857.**
- After the Suppression of 1857 Revolt. Peel Commission was constituted for the reorganization of Indian Army by British Government. The commission divided the army on the basis of caste, religion, race, community.
- **The ratio of Europeans to Indian soldiers in Bengal was 1:2 whereas in Madras it was 1:3.**
- **Benjamine Disraeli called the Revolt of 1857 as a'National Uprising'.**
- Chronology of Events Related to Indian Freedom Struggle – Resignation of Congress Ministries (October-November 1939), Muslim Salvation Day (22 Deccember 1939), Individual Satyagraha (17 October 1940), Direct Action Day (16 August 1946)
- Sir William Howard Russell was the correspondent of the Times newspaper published from London in 1857 who wrote that "no one in North India looks at a fair man's car with a friendly look".

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Geography

Major waterfalls of india

Waterfall Name	State	River
Kunchikal	Shimoga, Karnataka	Varahi River
Barehipani	Barehipani Falls is a two-tiered waterfall located in the Simlipal National Park in Odisha.	Budhabalanga River
dudhsagar	Goa	Mandvi River
Meenmutti	Wayanad, Kerala	Vamanapuram River
Thalaiyar	Tamil Nadu	Manjalar River
Bhambawali Vajrai	Maharashtra	Urmodi River
Barkana	Karnataka	Sita River
jog/garsoppa	Sagar, Shimoga district, Karnataka	Sharavati River
Vantang	Mizoram	Wanwa River
Kune	Kune Village, Maharashtra	Ulhas River
Suchipara	Kerala	Chaliyar River
Thoseghar Falls	Maharashtra	This waterfall is known as the origin of the Tarli river.
Magod	Dandeli, Karnataka	Bedti River
joranda	Odisha	Budhabalanga River
Hebbe Falls	Karnataka	Bhadra River
Duduma (Machkund)	Odisha	Machkund River
Lodh	Jharkhand	Burha River
bahuti	Madhya Pradesh	Sellar River
the bishop	Meghalaya	Umiam River
Chachai	Madhya Pradesh	Beehad river
Coyote	Madhya Pradesh	Mahana river
kalhatti	Karnataka	Sharavati River
beado	Meghalaya	Umiam River
wantwong	Mizoram	Wanwa River
Sivasamudram	Karnataka	Kaveri River
Lower Ghaghri	Jharkhand	Ghaghri River, a tributary of the Aurangabad River
Hundru	Jharkhand	subarnarekha river
agaya gangai	Tamil Nadu	Aiyaru River
Gatha	Madhya Pradesh	The Ken River is the water source of the Gatha Falls.
Tirathgarh	Chhattisgarh	Mungabahar River
longxiang	Meghalaya	Kinshi River
Vazhachal and Athirappilly	Kerala	Chalakudy River
Unchalli Falls	Karnataka	Aghanashini River
Gokak Falls	Karnataka	Ghatprabha River
Dhuandhar	Madhya Pradesh	Narmada River
Chuliya	Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	Chambal River
Rajrappa Falls	Ramgarh, Jharkhand	Rajrappa is situated at the confluence of the Damodar and Bhairavi (locally called Bhera) rivers.
joranda	Mayurbhanj, Odisha	
Kapildhara, Dugdhadhara	Armkantak, Madhya Pradesh	Narmada
Tiger Falls	Chakrata, Uttarakhand	Narmada River
Chulia Falls	Rajasthan	Chambal river
Chitrakoot (Chitrakoot) Falls	Chhattisgarh	Indravati River
Kunchikal Falls	Karnataka	Varahi River (Kunchikal is the highest waterfall in India.)
Gautam Dhara / Jonha	Jharkhand	Raru River
Dasam Falls	Jharkhand	Kanchi River

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Sadni Falls	Jharkhand	Shankh river
Nohsangithiang or Mausmai or Seven Sisters Waterfall	Meghalaya	
Kyinrem Falls	Meghalaya	
Khandadhar	Sundergarh, Odisha	
Palani	Himachal Pradesh	
Nohkalikai	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	
Sweet	Meghalaya	
Kiliyur	Tamil Nadu	
Kudumari	Karnataka	
muthyala maduvu	Karnataka	
Kappa	Karnataka	
Kusalli	Karnataka	
Dabbe	Karnataka	
Pandavgad	Maharashtra	
Rajat falls	Madhya Pradesh	
Bundla	Himachal Pradesh	
Talakona	Andra Pradesh	
Kakolat	Bihar	
Elephant Falls	Shillong, Meghalaya	

District / Mining Center of Limestone in India

State	District/Mining Centres
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur, rewa, Satna, Sagar, Betul, Damoh
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Kangra
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Raigarh, Bastar
Gujarat	Kheda, Surat, Amreli, Junagarh,
Telangana	Nalgonda, Khammam
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddaph, Guntur, Kurnool, Krishna
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Yavatmal, , Chandrapur, Nanded,
Karnataka	chitradurga, Mysore, Uttar- Kannad, Tumkur, Belgaum, Bijapur,
Rajasthan	Bikaner, chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Kota, nagaur, Pali, Ajmer, Alwar
Other	Darjeeling, Jammu, Ambala, Mahendragarh, Mirzapur, Dehradun, Mussoorie

Dolomite mining center in India

State	District/Mining Centres
Odisha	Gangapur, Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundergarh
Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Kurnool and Khamman
Jharkhand	Chaibasa, Singhbhum Ajmer
Rajasthan	Alwar, bhilwara, Jaipur, Jai-Salmer, Jhunjhunu, jodhpur, nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, sikar and Udaipur
Karnataka	Belgaum, Bijapur, chitradurga, Mysore, Uttar Kannada, and Tumkur
Other	Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal

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Major Islands of the World	
Island	**Country**
Greenland	North Atlantic (Danish) **largest island of the world** Greenland is located between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Canada and northwest of Iceland.
New Guinea	Southwest Pacific (West Papua [Irian Jaya], Indonesia, western part; Papua New Guinea, eastern part) **second largest island of the world**
Borneo	West mid-Pacific (Indonesian, south part; Brunei and Malaysian, north part) **third largest island of the world**
Madagascar	Southwestern Indian Ocean (Malagasy Republic **fourth largest island of the world**
Baffin	North Atlantic (Canadian) It is the largest island in Canada and **also the fifth largest island in the world.**
Sumatra	Northeast Indian Ocean (Indonesian) **sixth largest island in the world**
Sulawesi (Celebes)	Western mid-Pacific (Indonesian)
South Island	Southwestern Pacific (New Zealand)
Java	Indian Ocean (Indonesian)
North Island	South Pacific (New Zealand)
Sakhalin (Karafuto)	north of the Japanese archipelago (Russian)
Hispaniola	Caribbean Sea (Dominican Republic, east part; Haiti, west part)
Banks Island	Arctic Ocean (Canadian) Beaufort Sea
Tasmania	South of Australia (Australian
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	Indian Ocean (republic)
Devon	Arctic Ocean (Canadian)
Tierra del Fuego	Southern tip of South America (Argentinean, east part; Chilean, west part)
Axel Heiberg	Arctic Ocean (Canadian)
Kyushu	Sea of Japan–Pacific (Japanese)
Southampton	Hudson Bay (Canadian)
Honshu	Sea of Japan–Pacific (Japanese)
Great Britain	North-West Europe (England, Scotland, and Wales)
Victoria	Arctic Ocean (Canadian)
Ellesmere	Arctic Ocean (Canadian)
Newfoundland	North Atlantic (Canadian)
Luzon	West mid-Pacific (Philippines)
Iceland	North Atlantic (republic)
Mindanao	West mid-Pacific (Philippines)
Ireland	Ireland is an island in Northwestern Europe in the **north Atlantic Ocean**. West of Great Britain (republic, south part; United Kingdom, north part)
Hokkaido	Sea of Japan–Pacific (Japanese)**it is the second largest island of Japan**

Major Islands of India

The two major island groups in India are the Lakshadweep islands and the Andaman and Nicobar islands

Lakshadweep islands In the Arabian Sea, there are three types of islands – 1. Amindivi Islands 2. Laccadive Islands 3. Minicoy Island	The Lakshadweep group of islands are located in the Arabian Sea The island is located around 200 to 400 km off from the southwestern coast of India
Andaman and Nicobar islands	Located in the Bay of Bengal Palm lined, white sand beaches, mangroves and tropical rainforests are some of the major attractions of the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.

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DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as 'drainage' and the network of such channels is called a 'drainage system'. The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of the geological time period, nature and structure of rocks, topography, slope, amount of water flowing and the periodicity of the flow.

Important Drainage Patterns –

- The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as "dendritic" the examples of which are the rivers of northern plain.
- When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'radial'. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of it.
- When the primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as 'trellis'. SCSGYAN
- When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, the pattern is know as 'centripetal'.
- A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed. The catchments of large rivers are called river basins while those of small rivulets and rills are often referred to as watersheds. There is, however, a slight difference between a river basin and a watershed. Watersheds are small in area while the basins cover larger areas.

Rivers and River Valleys

- A river drains its water from a specific area called the catchment area.
- The area drained by a river and its tributaries is called drainage basin. The boundary separating one drainage basin from another is called a watershed. The catchment area of big rivers is called river basin while the area drained by small rivers and streams is called watershed. The size of a river basin is large, while the size of a watershed is small.
- The Indian drainage system can be classified on various grounds. On the basis of discharge of water into the sea, it can be divided into two groups – 1. Drainage system of Arabian Sea 2. Drainage system of Bay of Bengal.
- About 77 percent of the total drainage area, which includes the rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna, etc., discharges water into the Bay of Bengal. While 23% of the area, in which the Indus, Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Periyar rivers drain their water into the Arabian Sea.
- The origin of the rivers of the peninsular plateau is the Western Ghats and these rivers discharge water into the Bay of Bengal. Two big rivers Narmada and Tapi are exceptions to this. These and many other small rivers discharge their water into the Arabian Sea.

Drainage system of india

Himalayan drainage –

- The Himalayan drainage system has evolved over a long period of geologic history. **It mainly includes the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra river basins.**
- The rivers here are perennial, as they depend on both snow melt and precipitation. These rivers pass through deep gorges, which are formed by the upliftment of the Himalayas as well as erosion.In addition to great gorges, these rivers also make V-shaped valleys, kshiprikas and waterfalls in their mountainous course.
- **The Kosi river, known as the Sorrow of Bihar, has been notorious for changing its course**.
- The Indo-Brahma river is divided into three main drainage systems – 1. Sindh and its five tributaries in the west 2. Ganges in the middle and its tributaries originating from the Himalayas 3. Part of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries originating from the Himalayas in the east.

Rivers of the Himalayan drainage system-

Indus river system –

- It is one of the world's largest river basins, whose area is 11 lakh 65 thousand square kilometers. Its area in India is 321289 sq km.
- Its total length is 2880 km and its length in India is 1114 km. In India it is one of the westernmost of the Himalayan rivers. **It originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu in the Kailash mountain range in the Tibetan region**.
- In Tibet the Indus river system is called Singi Khamban or Shermukh. Flowing in the north-west direction between the Ladakh and Zaskar ranges, it passes through Ladakh and Baltistan.
- Many tributaries of the Indus River originate from the Himalayan Mountains – such as Shyok, Gilgit, Zaskar, Hunja, Nubra, Shigar, Gasting and Drass. Other main tributaries on its right bank are Khurram, Tochi, Gomal, Viboa and Sangar. All these rivers originate from the Suleman ranges.
- The name Panchnad was given to the five main rivers of Punjab, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum. Finally, the Indus River flows into the Arabian Sea east of Karachi. In India, the Indus flows through the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

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- The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, originates from the Verinag spring located in the Pir Panjal range in the south-eastern part of the Kashmir valley.
- Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus. It is formed by the confluence of two streams, Chandra and Bhaga. These streams join each other at Tandi near Keylong in Himachal Pradesh. That's why it is also known as Chandrabhaga.
- Ravi is another important tributary of the Indus. It rises west of the Rohtang Pass in the Kullu Hills of Himachal Pradesh and flows through the Chamba Valley of the state.
- The Beas, another important river of the Indus, originates at the Beas Kund near the Rohtang Pass at an altitude of 4000 meters above sea level. This river passes through the Kullu valley. It enters the Punjab plain where it joins the Sutlej river near Harike.
- The Sutlej River originates in Tibet near Mansarovar in the Rakshas Tal, where it is known as Logchen Khambab. It enters the Punjab plain flowing from Shipkila in the Himalayan mountain range.

Ganga Drainage System

- The Ganga is the most important river of India both from the point of view of its basin and cultural significance. It rises in the Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh (3,900 m) in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. ***Here, it is known as the Bhagirathi***. **At Devprayag, the Bhagirathi meets the Alaknanda; hereafter, it is known as the Ganga.**
- **The Ganga enters the plains at Haridwar**.
- The Ganges basin is spread over an area of about 8.6 lakh square kilometers in India only. **The Ganges River is the largest drainage system of India. The right bank tributaries of the river Ganges are Yamuna, Son, Punpun and Damodar. The important tributaries found on its left bank are Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi and Mahanandi. This river finally drains into the Bay of Bengal near Sagar Island.**
- **The Yamuna is the westernmost and longest tributary of the Ganges. Its source is the Yamunotri Glacier, which is situated at an altitude of 6316 m on the western slope of the Bandarpoonch range in the Himalayas. It joins the Ganges at Prayag (Allahabad).**The Chambal, Sindh, Betwa and Ken rivers originating from the peninsular plateau meet on its right bank. Whereas the rivers Hindon, Rind, Sengar, Varuna etc. meet on its left bank. Most of its water enters the Western and Eastern Yamuna Canals and the Agra Canal for irrigation purposes.
- **The Chambal River originates near Mahu in the Malwa Plateau of Madhya Pradesh and flows northwards through a gorge to reach Kota in Rajasthan, where the Gandisagar Dam is built across it.** From Kota it joins Yamuna river via Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Dhaulpur. Chambal is famous for its relief land form, which is called Chambal Ravine.
- **Gandak river is formed by the meeting of two streams Kaligandak and Trishulganga. It originates in the Nepal Himalayas between Dhaulagiri and Mount Everest and drains central Nepal.** It enters the Gangetic plain in Champaran district of Bihar and joins the Ganges river at Sonpur near Patna.
- **The Ghaghra river originates from the Mapchachungo glacier** and after receiving the tributaries named Tila, Seti and Beri, it emerges out of the mountain forming a deep gorge in Shishapani. The Sharda River (Kali or Kali Ganga) joins it in the plain and eventually merges with the Ganges River at Chhapra.
- **The Kosi is an antecedent river that originates north of Mount Everest in Tibet, from where its main stream, the Arun,** originates. It joins the Arun river to form the Saptakosi.
- The Ramganga River is a relatively small river that originates in the hills of Garhwal near Garsen. After crossing the Shivaliks, it makes its course towards the south-west and enters the plains near Najibabad in Uttar Pradesh. Finally it joins the river Ganga near Kannauj.
- The Damodar River flows along the eastern edge of the Chotanagpur Plateau and flows through a rift valley into the Hooghly River. Barakar is one of its main tributaries. Once called the Sorrow of Bengal, this river has been tamed by a multipurpose project called the Damodar Valley Corporation.
- **The Sharda or Sarayu River originates in the Milam Glacier in the Nepal Himalaya**s, where it is known as Gauriganga. It flows along the Indo-Nepal border, where it joins the Ghaghra River, where it is called Kali or Chaik.
- **Another important tributary of the Ganges River is the Mahananda,** which originates in the Darjeeling hills. This river is the last tributary found on the left bank of the Ganga in West Bengal.
- **The Son is a major tributary on the south bank of the Ganges, which originates from the Amarkantak plateau. Forming a series of waterfalls on the northern edge of the plateau, this river merges with the Ganges near Arrah, west of Patna.**
- The Ganges enters the plains at Haridwar. The Ganges flows north of the Rajmahal hill on the border of Jharkhand and enters Bangladesh at a place called Farakka in West Bengal. Here it is known as Padma.
- The Alaknanda River flows through Chameli, Tehri and Pauri Garhwal districts. Nagar Panchayat Badrinath of Chamoli district is situated on the banks of Alaknanda. One of the 4 peeths established by Adi Shankaracharya is established in Badrinath.
- Mandakini is the river that flows from Kedarnath towards Rudraprayag. It originates from Chorabari Tal and moves ahead after meeting Kaliganga at Sonprayag. Therefore, the river flowing between Kedarnath to Rudraprayag is Mandakini.
- Mandakini meets Alaknanda at Rudraprayag.
- Kedarnath is situated on the banks of Mandakini river.
- Pindar river joins Alaknanda river at Karn Prayag.

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- Akalnanda originates from the glacier in Satopanth peak located in Alkapuri in the north-eastern part of Shivling peak.
- Many rivers coming out of the Himalayas join the Ganga, some of which are the main rivers - Ramganga, Sharda (Saryu), Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Yamuna.
- The Yamuna River originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the right bank of the Ganges and joins the Ganges at Allahabad.
- The Sharda River originates from the Milam Glacier in the Nepal Himalayas. Initially it is called Gauri Ganga. It is called Kali river on Indo-Nepal border. It meets Ghaghra in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh.
- **The Kosi River originates from the Nepal Himalayas** and joins the Ganges River. Often due to the nature of changing the route, there is a severe flood in them. That is why it is called the **sorrow of Bihar**.
- The Gandak River originates from the Nepal Himalayas and joins the Ganges at Sonpur near Patna. Water comes from Gandak river in Triveni Canal. It is located in West Champaran district.
- The origin of the Ramganga river is from the Dudhatoli range located in Pauri Garhwal of Uttarakhand state. The Yamuna River originates near the Bandarpoonch peak of the Yamunotri Glacier and its major tributaries are Chambal, Betwa, Ken.
- The Son, rising from the plateau of Amarkantak, is the main tributary of the southern bank (right bank) of the Ganges, which flows northwards forming a series of waterfalls on the edge of the plateau and joins the Ganges near Patna.
- The Damodar River originates from the Chhotanagpur region of Jharkhand and joins the Hooghly River before falling into the sea. Due to the sudden flood of the Damodar river, it is called the curse of Bengal.
- The Chambal River originates near Mhow in Madhya Pradesh. It first flows in the north direction and forms a gorge near Kota (Rajasthan). This river passes through Sawai Madhopur and Dhaulpur in Rajasthan and finally meets Yamuna.
- The origin of Gomti River is Gomattal (Fulhar Lake) in district Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh. It is the only tributary of river Ganga, which originates in the plain.
- River Ganges is an example of antecedent drainage. SCSGYAN
- The Ganges enters the plains at Haridwar. Flowing towards the north of the Rajmahal hill situated on the border of Jharkhand, it enters Bangladesh at a place called Farakka in West Bengal. Here it is known as Padma.
- The Sundarbans Delta is the largest river delta in the world located in India and Bangladesh. It is formed by the Ganga, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers. About two-thirds of it comes in Bangladesh and the remaining part in India.
- The Bhagirathi rises from the Gomukh of the Gangotri Glacier below the Shivling peak, 19 km from Gangotri.
- The Kaimur range acts as a water divide between Yamuna river and Son river. The Son River is a major tributary of the Ganges in peninsular India. The Kaimur Range determines the north-west boundary of the Son River. It joins the Ganga near Patna.



Brahmputra Drainage System

- The Brahmaputra, one of the largest rivers in the world, has its origin in the Chemayungdung Glacier near Mansarovar Lake in the Kailash mountain range. From here it flows longitudinally in the east, covering a distance of about 1200 kilometers across the dry and flat plains of southern Tibet, where it is known as the Tsangpo.
- The Ragonsangpo of Tibet is a major tributary on its right bank. It originates in the foothills of the Himalayas by the name of Sishang or Dishang.
- The river enters India west of Sadiya town in Arunachal Pradesh. Flowing in the south-west direction, its main tributaries Dibang or Sikang and Lohit meet on its left bank and after this the river is known as Brahmaputra. In

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Bangladesh it is called Jamuna and Teesta river joins it on its right bank. Finally, this river joins the Padma to drain into the Bay of Bengal.

- The Subansiri, which originates in Tibet, is an east flowing river. The Brahmaputra enters Bangladesh near Dhubri and flows south. In Bangladesh, Teesta joins it on its right bank from where the river is known as Jamuna. It finally joins the Padma River, which flows into the Bay of Bengal.
- Major tributaries of Brahmaputra – Jaymoli, Teesta, Kameng, Subansiri, Dhansiri, Dihang, Disang, Sankosh, Lohit
- The Barak River originates from the Manipur hills and flows through Mizoram and Assam and enters Bangladesh.
- The Brahmaputra river forms the Gumfil waterway in the Assam valley. In which some big river islands are also found. These include Majuli, the world's largest riverine island system.+
- Tibet Plateau, also known as Chang Tang and Quaghai-Tibet Plateau. It is situated at an average altitude of 4500 meters above sea level.
- It is also called the roof of the world. The rivers originating from this plateau with an area of 2.5 million square km are as follows – Yangtze River (Cheng Jiang), Huang Ho (Piet River), Indus River, Sutlej River, Brahmaputra River, Mekong River, Salween River
- The Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy and Mekong rivers, which originate in Tibet, flow through narrow and parallel mountain ranges in their upper reaches. The Brahmaputra river takes a U-turn before entering India, this U-turn is due to the axial tilt of the geologically young Himalayas.

World Geography

Continents

Asia Continent All Important Facts

Total Area of Asia Continent - 44.58 million km²



Countries - 49 fully recognized countries + Palestine (partially recognized)

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Coastline - 62, 800 km

Major Islands/Island groups - Greater Sunda Islands (Borneo, Sumatra, Java & Sulawesi), Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Timor, etc.), Maluku Islands of Indonesia (Moluccas), Japan (Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu & Shikoku), Philippines (Luzon, Visayas & Mindanao), Kuril Islands (Russia), Ryukyu Islands (Japan), Taiwan, Sakhalin (Russia), Cyprus (is a part of Asia and not Europe).

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Disputed Islands: Paracel Islands (claimed by China, Taiwan and Vietnam), Spratly Islands (claimed by China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Brunei and Philippines.) & Senkaku (Diaoyu Dao or Diaoyu) islands (Japan controls the islands and calls them Senkaku; China and Taiwan claim the islands and call then Di- aoyu).

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Indian Economy

Sectors of the Economy –

The economic activities of the economy are divided into the following 3 categories ––

- **Primary Sector** - The sector of the economy where natural resources are obtained in a concrete manner, such as mining, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc. This sector is also called agriculture and allied activities.
- **Secondary Sector** - The sector of the economy which uses the products of the primary sector as raw material in its activities is called the financial sector. For example, iron and steel industry, textile industry, vehicle, biscuit cake etc. In fact, manufacturing is done in this sector, that is why it is also called industrial sector.
- **Tertiary Sector** - Various types of services are produced in this sector; For example - banking, insurance, education, medical, tourism etc. This sector is also known as the service sector.

Types of Economy–

- **Agricultural Economy –** If the contribution of the primary sector in the gross production (Gross Domestic Product) of an economy is 50% or more, then it is called an agricultural economy.
- **Industrial Economy** – In such an economy, the share of secondary sector in its gross income remains 50% or more and in the same proportion the dependence of people on this sector also remains. Entire Europe-America was in this condition when they were given the name of industrial economy. This situation has not yet come in India, neither the contribution of the secondary sector has increased to this level, nor has the population's dependence on it increased.
- **Service Economy** – An economy under which the tertiary sector contributes 50% or more to gross income is called a service economy.

The Idea of National Income

- National income is an important concept in economics. For the understanding of economics and any economy, it is necessary to be clear about the concepts related to the calculation of national income.
- Statistics related to national income and gross domestic product are important to know about the economic condition of any country. National income is a measure of the flow of goods and services in any economy. Information about national income also gives information about the size and nature of the country's economy.
- One person's income can be estimated, in the same way it is possible to estimate the income of the whole country and it is possible to estimate the income of the whole world, although the method of measuring the income of the whole world is definitely difficult. However, there are four approaches in economics to estimate the income of any country. These four approaches are – GDP, NDP, GNP and NNP.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) -

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the final monetary value of all goods and services produced in an economy in a year. For India it is a year from 1st April to 31st March. It is also assessed by the sum of national private consumption, gross investment, government and trade balance (export-import). In this method, the cost of imports produced outside the country and the value of those country-made goods and services that have not been sold in the country are added.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or GDP or Gross Domestic Income (GDI), is a basic measure of an economy's economic performance.
- GDP can be defined in three ways, all of which are conceptually similar.
  - It is equal to the total expenditure incurred for all final goods and services produced within a country in a given time period (usually a year of 365 days).
  - It is equal to the sum of the total value added at each stage (intermediate stage) of production by all industries in a period within a country and taxes on the products without subsidies.
  - It is equal to the sum of the income generated by production in the country over a period—that is, the amount of compensation to workers, taxes on production and imports without subsidies, and gross operating surplus (or profit).

The various uses of GDP are as follows -

- The annual percentage change in GDP is the growth rate of an economy. For example, the GDP of a country is Rs 107 and it is Rs 7 more than the previous year, then the growth rate of the economy of that country is 7 percentWhen we

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call the economy of a country as a growing economy, it means that the income of the country is increasing quantitatively.
- The comparative analysis of member countries by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank is done on its basis only.

Calculation of GDP: GDP = Private Consumption + Total Investment + Investment by Government + Expenditure by Government + (Import-Export)

Net Domestic Product (NDP)

- Net Domestic Product (NDP) is the GDP of an economy after deducting value cuts during a year. In fact, the resources by which they are produced lose their value during use, which means wear and tear of those goods. In this, the rate of price cut is fixed by the government. In India, this decision is taken by the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- If the value of domestic currency is less in front of foreign currency in the market system, then it is called devaluation of domestic currency. This is determined by the fall in the domestic currency. NDP = GDP – Depreciation. So NDP is calculated by deducting depreciation from Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- An increased NDP indicates an increase in economic health, while a decrease would indicate a slowdown of the country's economy.
- NDP in any economy in any given year will always be less than the GDP of that year. There is no way to set depreciation to zero.

Gross National Product (GNP)

- Gross National Product (GNP) in an economy is called the income which is obtained by adding the income from abroad in GDP. It also includes economic activities that take place outside the country's borders.
- Gross national product is the value of manufactured goods and services owned by a country's residents over a given period of time.
- Gross National Product (GNP) = Gross Domestic Product (GDP) + Net Factor Income from abroad. GNP is not always greater than GDP.
- But in the case of India, there is a loss instead of income from abroad, so India's GNP is always equal to GDP income from abroad. Means India's GNP is always less than GDP.
- Gross National Product (GNP) is an economic statistic consisting of GDP + income earned by residents from foreign investments - income earned by foreign residents in the domestic economy.
- Therefore, net factor income from abroad can be positive or negative depending on the output in the country.
- Therefore, GNP can be more than GDP, or can be less than GDP.
- **Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of the total value of all final products and services obtained in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents.**

Net National Product (NNP)

- The income that remains after deducting the price cut from the Gross National Product (GNP) is called the Net National Product (NNP) of an economy.
- Net national product at factor cost is called national income.
- Net National Product (NNP) = Gross National Product (GNP) – Depreciation or NNP = GDP + Income from abroad – Depreciation

The various uses of NNP are as follows –

- It is the national income of any economy. Although GDP, NDP and GNP are all national income but they are not written as national income.
- It is the best way to estimate the national income of any country
- When we divide the NNP by the total population of the country, then the per capita income of the country is known. This is per capita annual income.

Gross Value Added (GVA)

- Gross Value Added (GVA) calculates national income with reference to the supply side. It sums up all the value added in different sectors.
- According to the Reserve Bank of India, Gross Value Added (GVA) of a sector is defined as the value of output minus the value of intermediate inputs. This "value added" is shared among the primary factors of production, labor and capital.

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- It is easy to understand which sectors of the economy are strong and which are struggling by looking at Gross Value Added (GVA) growth.

Difference between GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and Gross Value Added (GVA) –

- The main basis of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is Gross Value Added (GVA) data.
- GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and Gross Value Added (GVA) are related by the following equation: GDP = (GVA) + (taxes earned by the government)-(subsidies provided by the government).
- GDP = Private Consumption + Gross Investment + Government Investment + Government Expenditure + (Export-Import)
- Gross Value Added = GDP + Subsidies on products – Taxes on products
- In 2015, India adopted the United Nations System of National Accounts 2008. The above definition is of SNA. Earlier India was measuring GVA at factor cost (meaning taxes and subsidies were not taken into account), then India started measuring GVA at Basic Price (in which subsidies are added and taxes are deducted). The base year was also shifted from 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- GVA gives a picture of the state of economic activity from the producer side or supply side, GDP gives the picture from the consumers side or demand side. (GVA → producer side; GDP → consumer side)
- GVA is considered a better measure of the economy. GDP fails to measure the real economic scenario as a sharp increase in output may also be due to higher tax collection and better compliance, which may not necessarily reflect the position of real output.
- A sector-wise breakdown provided by the GVA measure helps policy makers decide which sectors need incentives or disincentives and formulate sector-specific policies accordingly. But GDP is an important measure when it comes to cross-country analysis and comparing the income of different economies. (GVA decides which sector needs incentive)
- From the point of view of global data standards and uniformity, GVA is an integral and essential parameter in measuring the economic performance of a country. Any country that wants to attract capital and investment from abroad must conform to global best practices in national income accounting.
- The accuracy of the GVA is heavily dependent on the sourcing of the data and the accuracy of the various data sources.
- Like any other measure, GVA is susceptible to weaknesses from the use of inappropriate or flawed methodologies.

Difference Between GDP, GNP, NNP

- Both GDP and GNP represent the national output and income of the economy.
- GDP measures all domestic production, regardless of the nationality of its producing units, and GNP (Gross National Product) measures the value of output generated by the 'nationality' of a region.
- In GNP, income received from the country or abroad is added, while in NNP, the reduction in the cost incurred is subtracted.
- GNP includes foreign income instead of imports and exports, in general it can be said that compared to GDP, GNP includes net foreign investment income.
- GDP reflects the level of domestic production, while GNP measures the level of production of any individual or corporation of a country.

Economic growth and Economic development

Economic activities taking place in any economy give rise to two types of changes in the long run – 1. Economic growth 2. Economic development

1. **Economic Growth** – Changes in aggregate variables, such as – national income, gross domestic product, per capita income, which can be measured, are called economic growth.
2. **Economic Development** – Along with the changes related to economic growth, when we include factors like qualitative changes in the economy and human concerns, then we call it economic development.

Sustainable Economic Growth

- Sustainable Economic Development, a national initiative that builds on the unique assets of local economies to meet their individual challenges and deliver tangible, tangible benefits. It puts in place a practical, implementable tool that puts strategies to work for local people, businesses and institutions.
- The objective of sustainable development is to balance our economic, environmental and social needs, so as to bring prosperity to present and future generations. This includes social progress and equality, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources, and sustainable economic development.
- The main features of sustainable development are respect and care for all life forms, improving the quality of human life, reducing the depletion of natural resources, enabling communities to care for their own environment.

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- The concept developed in the 1960s when people became aware of the harmful effects of industrialization on the environment.
- The concept of sustainable development originated in the year 1962 when scientist Rockall Carson wrote a book titled 'The Silent Spring'. This book proved to be a milestone in the study of interrelationships between environment, economy and social aspects.
- The best definition of sustainable development was given by the Brundtland Commission in its report 'Our Common Future' (1987). He defined sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising on the needs of future generations.
- In the year 1968, biologist Paul Ehrlich published his book 'Population Bomb', in which he highlighted the relationship between human population, resource exploitation and environment.
- Neemrana is located in Alwar district of Rajasthan state. Almost all the development work done here is based on the model of sustainable economic development.

Sustainable Development Objectives

Sustainable development has some far-reaching and comprehensive objectives which are free from caste, religion, language and regional barriers. These objectives are such a right side for the liberation of the economy from the chains of exploitative mentality, which have saved the bio-wealth of the nations from being destroyed, in short these objectives are as follows-

- ✓ To protect the earth's natural resources from misuse,
- ✓ Discover such new scientific techniques,
- ✓ Those who act according to the laws of nature,
- ✓ protect diversity and involve local communities in development policies,
- ✓ To decentralize the institutions of governance and make them more flexible, transparent and accountable to the people,
- ✓ To plan such international institutions that understand the needs of poor countries without destroying their environment, help in their development, to make the standard of living of the majority of people equal to equality and justice
- ✓ Enhancing peaceful coexistence among all nations of the world, because only peace ensures the protection of the larger interests of humanity.

- Sustainable development is a value based concept, which calls for ideals like mutual co-existence and respect for all. It is a continuous development process based on harmony of cultural, social, economic, political and environmental factors.

Economic Reforms in 1991 and the Economy After

- **India had to go through a great economic crisis in 1991. According to many economists, this was the most serious economic crisis in India's economy after independence**. In fact, the economic problems which took the form of crisis in 1991 did not appear suddenly, but were present in the economy for many years.
- In the year 1991, India faced a crisis in terms of external debts. The government was not in a position to pay its foreign debt. The foreign exchange reserve normally kept for imports of essential commodities like petroleum, etc., was not left even to pay for essential imports for fifteen days.
- The real source of this financial crisis was the inefficient management of the economy in the 1980s. For running the general administration and implementation of its various policies, the government raises funds through taxes and public enterprises etc. When expenditure exceeds income, the government is forced to borrow from banks, public and international financial institutions.
- By the late 1980s, the government's expenditure exceeded its revenue so much that expenditure through debt was considered to exceed its holding capacity. The prices of many essential commodities started rising rapidly.
- The 1991 reforms were a landmark moment in India's post-independence history that changed the nature of the economy in fundamental ways. The serious problem of balance of payments gave rise to the economic crisis in the year 1991. To deal with this, India's economic establishment launched a multi-pronged reform agenda to improve India's macroeconomic balance sheet and accelerate the pace of development.
- The 1991 crisis was caused by a decrease in imports due to high domestic demand and a widening of the current account deficit (CAD).
- The Gulf crisis of 1990 further aggravated India's macroeconomic problems. On the other hand the Indian political situation was also unstable. Changes in the international environment due to the crisis in the Gulf countries led to a serious foreign exchange crisis. Indian exports to the Gulf countries almost came to a halt, resulting in an unprecedented reduction in foreign exchange inflows. The remittances, which used to come from the Gulf countries by non-resident Indians, were exhausted.
- Bill of import of petroleum oil and lubricants increased. On the other hand, political instability encouraged capital outflow and eventually the combined effect of all these factors led to the depletion of foreign exchange funds.
- **For the first time in the history of the Indian economy, the problem of balance of payments appeared as a serious problem in June 1991.**

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- **New Economic Policy (1991)** – In order to deal with the troubled economic conditions of 1990-91, the Government of India decided to implement economic reforms seriously. Since the beginning of the Seventh Plan, many important policy changes have been brought about in the economic sector of the country, which are related to different parts of the economy. In the economic field, these changes were implemented in such a large and effective manner that they are called "New Economic Policy" or "Economic Reforms". This new economic policy has been given a clear and concrete form in the various government policy announcements given in 1991 regarding various aspects of the national economy.
- In the policies announced in 1991 for economic reforms, importance was given to two major economic elements – macroeconomic stabilization and structural reform.
- **Liberalization** – Although liberalization in industrial licensing system, import-export policy, technological up-gradation, fiscal and foreign investment policies were introduced in the 1980s as well. But the reformist policies introduced in 1991 were much broader. Industrial sector, financial sector, tax reform, foreign exchange market, trade and investment sector were given special attention in 1991 and after 1991.
- Reform policies that began after 1991 ended many restrictions. The licensing regime was abolished for all industries except alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, industrial explosions, electronics, aviation and pharmaceuticals, except these six product categories.
- The rates of taxes levied on personal income have been continuously reduced since 1991. The main assumption behind this was that high tax rates lead to tax evasion. It is now widely accepted that if tax rates are not too high, savings are encouraged and people voluntarily report their income.
- The corporation tax rate, which was earlier very high, has been gradually reduced. Efforts are also being made to reform indirect taxes such as taxes levied on goods and services so as to create a common national level market for all goods and services.
- **The Goods and Services Tax Act-2016 (GST 2016) Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year 2016 to unify and simplify the indirect tax system. This law came into force from July 2017.**
- The first reform in the foreign sector was done in the foreign exchange market. In 1991, for an immediate solution to the problem of balance of payments, the rupee was devalued in relation to the currency of other countries.
- **Privatization** – Privatization means relinquishment of ownership or management of a public undertaking by the government. Government companies are converting into private sector companies in two ways – 1. Government getting out of the ownership and management of a public company 2. Direct selling to public sector companies.
- Privatization through the sale of equity by a public sector enterprise to the general public is called disinvestment. According to the government, the main objective of such sales was to increase financial discipline and help in modernization.
- Attempts have been made to improve the efficiency of Government PSUs by giving them autonomy in managerial decisions. For example, some PSUs have been given special status of Maharatna, Navratna and Laghar Ratna.

IMPORTANT TERMS OF STOCK MARKET

Term	Definition
Short Selling	Sale of a share which is not owned. This is done by someone after borrowing shares from stockbrokers promising to replace them at a future date on the hope (speculation) that the price will fall by then. He fetches profit if price of the share really fell down by the future date of replacement and sustains a loss if the price increased. Recently, short selling has been allowed in India by SEBI.
Bear and Bull	A person who speculates share prices to fall in future and so sells his shares and earns profit is a bear. He earns profit out of a falling market. Basically, here he is short selling the shares. Opposite to bear, bull is a person who speculates share prices to go up in future so either stops selling the select group of shares for that time to be reached (he is basically taking long position on those shares) or starts purchasing that select group of shares.
Book Building	A provision allowed by SEBI to all Initial Public offers (IPOs) in which individual investors are reserved and allotted shares by the company. But the issuer has to disclose the price (at which shares have been allotted the size of the issue and the number of shares offered to the public).
IPO	Initial Public Offer (IPO) is an event of share issuing when a company comes up with its share/securities issued for the first time.
Price Band	A process of public issue where the company gives a price range (known as price band) and it is left upon the share applicants to quote their prices on it—the highest bidders getting the shares. This is a variant of share issue at premium but considered a safer choice.
Scrip Share	A share given to the existing shareholders without any charge—also known as bonus share.
Sweat Share	A share given to the employees of the company without any charge.
Rolling Settlement	An important reform measure started in the Indian stock market in mid-2001 under which all commitments of sale and purchase result into payment/delivery at the end of the 'X' days later (where 'X' stands for 5 days.

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	Some shares have X as one, two or three days, too). Today, all shares are covered under this provision.
Badla	When the buyers want postponement of the transaction—in Western world called Contango.
Undha Badla	When the sellers want postponement of the transaction—also known as the reverse badla or backwardation.
Futures	A trading allowed in shares where a future price is quoted for the shares and the payment and delivery takes place on the pre-determined dates.
Depositories	Started in 1996 under which stocks are converted into 'paperless form' (dematerialisation of shares shortly known as the 'demat'). At present, two public sector depositaries (Mumbai) are functioning in India set up under the Depositories Act, 1996— (i) NSDL (National Securities Depositories Ltd.) (ii) CDSL (Central Depositories Services Ltd.)
Spread	The difference between the buying and selling prices of a share is called spread. Higher the liquidity of a share lower its spread and vice versa. Also known as Jobber's Turn or Margin or Hair cut.
Kerb Dealings	The transactions of stocks which take place outside the stock exchanges—unofficially and take place after the normal trading hours.
NSCC	The National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), a public sector company set up in 1996 takes the counter party risk of all transactions done at the NSE just as an intermediary guarantees all trades.
Demutualisation	A process started (2002) by SEBI under which ownership, management and trading membership was to be segregated from each other. No broker was to be on the Board of Directors or an office-bearer in a stock exchange. This has been done in the case of all stock exchanges except three regional stock exchanges (RSEs) in India.
Authorised Capital	The limits upto which shares can be issued by a company—also known as the nominal or registered capital. This is fixed in the Memorandum of Association (MoA) and the article of association (AoA) of a company as required by the Companies Act (Law).
Paid-up Capital	The part of the authorised capital of a company that has actually been paid by shareholders. A difference may arise because all shares authorised might not be issued or issued shares are only partly paid-up.
Subscribed Capital	The amount actually paid by the shareholders or have been committed by them for contribution.
Issued Capital	The amount which is sought by a company to be raised by issuing shares which cannot exceed the authorised capital of the company.
Greenshoe Option	A provision under which a company issuing shares for the first time is allowed to sell some additional shares to the public—usually 15 per cent, is also known as over-allotment provision. It gets its name from the first company (Greenshoe Company, USA) which was allowed such an option.
Penny Stocks	The share which remains low-priced at a stock exchange for a comparatively longer period. Speculators may start hoarding them for hefty margins, this was seen in India in mid-2006. And since such stocks get hoarded, ultimately their market prices increase. The speculators earn profit after offloading (selling) these shares at high prices and others who purchase these shares ultimately might fetch huge losses because price rise of these stocks are unintentional or each intentional manipulation and nothing else.

General Science

Sound

Sound

- The speed of sound is different for different type of mediums. Sound waves are longitudinal mechanical waves. These waves are 332 m / s in the air (app.) moves.
- Sound is that form of energy which produces a hearing sensation.
- Sound travels in the form of waves. Vibrating matters produce sound. The substance through which sound travels is called medium.
- Sound waves are mechanical waves (longitudinal waves). Medium (solid, liquid or gas) is necessary for their propagation.

Speed of Sound:

- Pressure of sound has no effect on the speed of sound in gas when the temperature is similar.
- Sound speed depends upon the nature of the medium through which it propagates. Sound speed varies in different mediums. Sound propagates very slowly in gas. Sound propagates faster than gas in a liquid. Sound speed is fastest in solids. Sound does not propagate in vacuum. Sound can travel about 15 times faster in steel than in air.
- Sound speed depends upon temperature. Increase in temperature results in increase in the speed of sound (in summer season the speed of sound is more than that of winter season).
- Humidity of air plays a very important role in the speed of sound. The sound speed in humid air is more than that of dry air.

Speed of sound in some mediums-

Medium	Speed of sound m/s. (at 0^0 C)	Medium	Speed of sound m/s. (at 0^0 C)
CO_2	260	Water	1493
Air	332	Sea Water	1533
Steam (100^0C)	405	Iron	5130
Alcohol	1213	Glass	5640
Hydrogen	1269	Aluminium	6420
Mercury	1450		

Speed of sound in different medium at 25^0C

State	Substance	Speed in m/s	State	Substance	Speed in m/s	State	Substance	Speed in m/s
Solids	Aluminium	6420	Liquids	Water (sea)	1531	Gases	Hydrogen	1284
	Nickel	6040		Water (distilled)	1498		Helium	965
	Steel	5960		Ethanol	1207		Air	346
	Iron	5950		Methanol	1103		Oxygen	316
	Brass	4700					Sulphur dioxide	213
	Glass (Flint)	3980						

Frequency range of Sound:

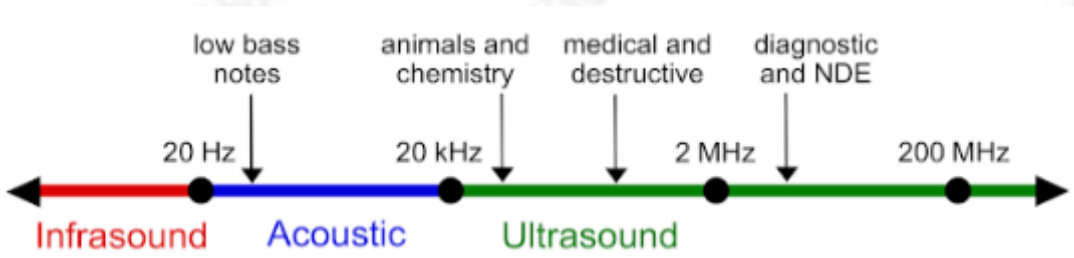
- Sound waves have been classified into three types on the basis of their frequency range. These are as follows:

Audible sound Waves:

- The range of sound audibility in humans ranges from about 20Hz to 20,000Hz. Humans cannot hear waves below 20Hz because these waves are not able to sensitize the eardrum.
- The frequency of waves above 20,000 Hz is so high that the oscillation of the eardrum is not so high that it can accept these waves.

Infrasonic Waves:

1. Frequency of such sound waves is below the frequencies of audible sound i.e. below 20 Hz.
2. Generally, it has been observed that, before the earthquake some animals become abnormal. Actually, earthquake produces infra sounds of low frequency before producing main shock waves, which probably alert the animals.



Ultrasonic Waves:

- Ultrasonic waves are such sound waves whose frequency is more than 20,000 Hz. Such sound waves are beyond the normal hearing range of human.
- A number of animals are capable of emitting ultrasonic frequencies and use it for several purposes such as – bats, whales, dolphins, mice, etc.

Applications of Ultrasonic Waves:

- A dog whistle (Galton whistle) is a whistle that emits ultrasound used for training and calling dogs.
- Ultrasonic waves are widely used in the field of industries and medicines.
- Image of the heart is obtained by reflecting the ultrasonic waves from different angle/part of the heart. This technique is known as Echocardiography (Echo Test). SCSGYAN
- Ultrasound waves are used to breakdown the kidney stone into smaller pieces. These pieces are excreted through urine outside of the body.
- Ultrasound is used for cleaning a zig-zag tube.
- SONAR (Sound Navigation & Ranging) device is helpful in determining the distance of any object positioned in water and to measure the direction and speed of any object by using ultrasonic waves.

Sound Intensity:

- Reflection of sound due to repetition of sound is called resonance.
- Sound intensity is defined as the power carried by sound waves per unit area in a direction perpendicular to that area.

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- The SI unit of intensity, which includes sound intensity, is watt/square meter (w/m^2).
- The unit of sound intensity is bel, but $1/10^{th}$ part of bel is commonly used, which is termed as decibel (dB).

Echo:

- A sound or sounds caused by the reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener is known as an echo.
- The impulse of sound remains in existence for 0.1 second in mind. SCSGYAN
- The minimum distance between the source of sound and the observer (listener) is 17.2 m. it occurs.
- After some time shouting or clapping loudly near a reflective object such as a building or a wheel, the same sound is heard again after some time. Therefore, this sound heard is called resonance.

Mach Number:

- It is the ratio of the speed of a body to the speed of sound in the surrounding medium.
- It is often used with numerals as Mach 1, Mach 2 etc.
- Mach Number
  = speed of object /speed of sound in air
- **Subsonic Aircraft:** An aircraft whose speed is less than the speed of sound.
- **Supersonic Objects:** The objects with March Number between 1-5, e.g. missiles.
- **Hypersonic Objects:** The objects whose Mach number is more than 5, e.g. Brahmos- II missile.

Unit

- The decibel is the unit of sound level. The World Health Organization has described sound up to 45 decibels as the safest for human health.

Sound intensity is measured in decibel.

Source of Sound	Intensity (db)	Source of Sound	Intensity (db)
Whisper	15-20	Press	100-105
Ordinary conversation	40-60	Archestra	100-110
Loud Speaker	70-80	Rocket	160-170
Heated arguments	70-80	Missile	180-190
Heavy motor vehicle, motor bike	90-95	Siren	190-200

Miscellaneous - Important facts of Physics, Chemistry and Biology

- Cloves are the aromatic flower dried buds of a tree in the family Myrtaceae, Syzygium aromaticum.
- **Diffusion of light in the atmosphere takes place due to dust particles.**
- Fruits stored in a cold chamber exhibit longer storage life, because rate of respiration is decreased.
- Site of gaseous exchange in lungs is Alveoli.
- Dichlro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) is a non-biodegradable pollutant.
- Thermodynamically the most stable form of carbon is Graphite.

- The bacillus haemophilus influenza causes of whooping cough.
- Photochemical smog always contains ozone. Photochemical smog always contains ozone gas (O3) as a pollutant. Photochemical smog is a type of air pollution produced by vehicular emissions and the burning of agricultural waste.
- A solution of table salt in a glass of water is homogeneous.
- The maximum amount of methane gas is found in the atmosphere of Saturn.
- The earth atmosphere is mainly heated by long wave terrestrial radiation.
- Carbohydrate, Fat, Protein etc diet provides maximum energy to human body.
- Plants accepts nitrogen in form of Nitrate.
- Antibiotics are mostly obtained from Bacteria.
- Turmeric is an example of underground stem, known as Rhizome.
- Cholesterol is a Steroid.
- Ethylene gas is used in manufacturing of polythene.
- The blood of crayfish is blue.
- Electron transport system is located in mitochondrial matrix.
- Fungi is a Carnivores organism.
- Air pollution effects are usually found on leaves.
- The study of production, properties of ionic state of matter in physics is called plasma physics.

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- A second pendulum is mounted in a rocket. Its period of oscillation decreases when the rocket moves up with uniform acceleration.
- Bithional is generally added to the soaps as an additive to function as an antiseptic.
- Artificial sweetener, which is stable (non-decomposable) under cold conditions only, is aspartame.
- Novalgin is an analgesic.
- Adrenaline is produced under the condition of stress which stimulates glycogenolysis in liver of human beings.
- Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of micro-organisms. Chlorine and iodine are used as strong disinfectants. Disinfectants harm the living tissues. A 0.2% solution of phenol is antiseptic while 1% solution acts as disinfectant.
- The liquified gas that is used in dry cleaning along with a suitable detergent is Carbon Dioxide (CO2).
- Luminal is a hypnotic drug.
- Interferon is connected with virus. When the cells of the body are attacked by a viral infection, the cells produce an antiviral protein called interferon (IFN) in response to it.
- A part of DNA that provides information for a protein is called a Gene. The DNA in each chromosome constitutes a number of genes.
- The sex chromosomes in birds are designated Z and W, and the male is the homomorphic sex (ZZ) and the female heteromorphic (ZW).
- Lizards have suction pads under neath their feet, which create suction. The vacuum created by the suction pads helps in sticking to the walls. That is how they do not fall from the verticle walls.
- The boiling point of a liquid increases with increase in pressure.
- When sound travels as a wave, the particles of the medium transfer energy without leaving their mean position.
- When an electrical appliance is switched off, the live wire gets disconnected.
- If an inflated balloon is brought near a burning bulb, it bursts because the air inside the balloon heats up and exerts pressure on the inner wall of the balloon.
- Maharishi Kanad was the first to suggest that matter is made up of very small particles called molecules.
- The process of separating the different dissolved components of a mixture by the method of adsorption on a suitable substance is called chromatography.
- The formation of bubbles of gas in a liquid during a chemical reaction is called effervescence.
- **97.4%** of the total water available on the earth is in the seas and oceans.
- Stamen is the male reproductive part of a flower, while pistil is the female reproductive part of a flower. The stamen is surrounded by anther and filament. The anthers produce pollen grains.
- Excess glucose is converted to glycogen by insulin. The process is called glycogenesis. Glycogenesis is the method of preserving excess glucose for subsequent use by the body. Glycogenolysis occurs when a person requires energy and prefers glucose as a source of energy.
- The pulmonary arteries are a pair of blood vessels that transport deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs. The pulmonary arteries are considered ''great vessels'' and are unique because they are the only arteries in the body that carry deoxygenated blood.
- The non-cellular portion of lymph is composed of about 94% water.
- The smell of good food makes the mouth water. It is an acquired reflex action.
- Bacillus thuringiensis is used as Biochemical insecticide.
- Biometric identification – Fingerprints and Iris scan
- Cloning – Genetic replica
- DNA Fingerprinting – Paternity or criminal identification
- U-235 Uranium isotope is used in nuclear power plants to produce electricity.
- Silicon is used in solar cells. Solar cells are made from silicon bowls. These are polycrystalline structures whose atomic structure is that of a single crystal.
- Pheromones are chemicals capable of acting like hormones outside the body of the secreting individual, to affect the behavior of the receiving individuals.
- The amount of external pressure required to stop osmosis is called osmotic pressure. The osmotic pressure of any solution is directly proportional to the concentration of solute molecules present in the solvent. Isotonic solutions have the same osmotic pressure.
- Diodes can be used to convert alternating current to direct current.
- Nitrogenous waste called uric acid is excreted by birds and lizards.
- John Mc Carthy is considered as the “Father of artificial intelligence”.

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