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STUDY FOR CIVIL SERVICES

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History of Uttarakhand

Pre-Historic Period

- Many such archaeological evidences have been found in Uttarakhand, on the basis of which it can be said with certainty that this area has been associated with human activities since very ancient times.
- From the point of view of archeology, the oldest phase of human history is the Stone Age. According to historian Dr. Madan Mohan Joshi, it is divided into three phases – Lower Paleolithic Age, Middle Palaeolithic Age and Upper Paleolithic Age. Tools found in the Lower Paleolithic Age were discovered in Uttarakhand on the banks of river Yamuna near Kalsi, on the banks of Alaknanda near Srinagar and in the western Ram Ganga valley, district Almora and Khutani Nala, district Nainital by Dr. K. P. Nautiyal and Dr. Yashodhar Mathpal.
- In Garhwal, near Srinagar, Dr. K. P. Nautiyal has claimed to have found tools related to Middle Paleolithic Age. Although no archaeologist has reported the discovery of Upper Paleolithic Age tools with clear evidence in Uttarakhand, although these tools are reported to have been found elsewhere in the Himalayas.
- Dr. Madan Mohan Joshi is of the opinion that the evidence of the activities of ancient humans in Uttarakhand is also found in the stone age illustrations inscribed in the rock shelters located here. These rock shelters have been found in two districts in Uttarakhand – Almora and Chamoli. According to the famous historian Dr. Yashwant Singh Katoch, in 1968, the Painted Rock Shelters of Lakhu Udyar, located on the right bank of the Suyal river of Almora district, was the first discovery of prehistoric rock shelter paintings in Uttarakhand. The rock shelters of Phadka Nauli were discovered in 1985 and that of Petshal in 1989 by Dr. Yashodhar Mathpal.
- In 1956, some Burials have been discovered at Malari village in Garhwal Himalayas. The credit for bringing them to light first goes to Dr. Shiv Prasad Dabral. In 1983 and 2001, survey of the tombs of this area was done by the Department of History and Archeology, Garhwal University. According to Dr B M Khanduri in the first survey, a skeleton of the animal has also been found along with iron tools for hunting. This animal is now being identified with the Himalayan Taurus. The second survey resulted in the discovery of a human skeleton with a golden mask over the body and a bronze bowl with ten clay pots. Black and gray painted pottery have also been found in Malari along with crematoriums, which are spout and handle.

Proto-Historic period

- The extension of this period has been considered to start from the fourth century of the historical period. The people of this age were familiar with iron-copper metals, agriculture-animal husbandry and rural-urban civilization. It is evident from copper-hoards found from Bahadarabad, megalithic cremation remains found along with various materials from Malari and Ramganga valley.
- We get the first mention of Uttarakhand from Rigveda, in which this region has been called Devbhoomi and land full of sages.
- Apart from the Vedas, Uttarakhand has also been mentioned in the Upanishads, Brahmanical texts, Puranas, Ramayana and Mahabharata etc. In these texts, this area has been called Purna Bhoomi, Rishi Bhoomi and Pavitra Kshetra.
- In the Aitareya Brahmin, the word Uttar-Kuru has been used for this region due to the abode of the Uttar-Kurus.
- Skandpurana mentions 5 Himalayan blocks (Nepal, Manaskhand, Kedarkhand, Jalandhar and Kashmir), out of which two sections (Manaskhand and Kedarkhand) are related to the present state of Uttarakhand.

Garhwal -

- The word Garhwal is derived from the Parmars. In the fourteenth century, King Ajaypal, a prominent king from the Parmar dynasty, integrated this region into one which was earlier divided into 52 small

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sections and himself became the only lord of that kingdom i.e. Garhwala, so his kingdom was called Garhwala.

- In the Vedic period, this region was called 'Hemvat', 'Uttarakuru' in the Mahabharata and 'Kedarkhand' in the Puranas, whereas in the post-Puranic period this region was known by the names of Kedar Mandal, Badrika Kshetra, Tapobhoomi and Kirat Mandal etc.
- Historians like Hariram Dhasmana, Bhajan Singh and Dr. Shivanand Nautiyal are of the opinion that the "Saptasindhu" country which is mentioned in Rigveda is Garhbhoomi (Garhwal). The Vedic texts were composed only in the caves of Ganesh, Narada, Muchkund, Vyasa and Skandha, located near Badrinath in this region. The Saraswati river mentioned in Rigveda is also belong to this region.
- In a belt (Himayan) of Tehri Garhwal, there is a Vashisht cave, Vashisht Kund and *Vashishtashram* on a mountain named *vison*. It is believed that Vashisht Muni and his wife Arundhati resided here after lord Rama left for exile.
- The place where Laxmana ji observed penance in Tehri Garhwal district is called *Tapovan*.
- After Subahu, there is mention of King Virat, whose capital was at Viratgarhi near Jaunsar. Abhimanyu was married to his daughter.
- One of the greatest poets Kalidasa composed his epic Abhijnan Shakuntalam in this *Kanvashram* situated on the banks of Malini river. At present, this place is called *Chowkaghat*.

Kumaon region –

- Regarding the story behind the origin of the word Kumaon, it is said that on a hill named Kandev in Champawat tehsil of Pithoragarh district, God took the form of *Kurma* (tortoise) and observed penance for three thousand years. Due to the tortoise form standing in one place for three thousand years, the signs of the feet of Lord *Kurma* were inscribed in the stone, which are still present. Since then, the name of this mountain has become *Kurmanchal*. The Prakrit form of *Kurmanchal* after prolonged deterioration became *Kumu* and the same word was later changed to Kumaon.
- Initially only the areas around Champawat were called Kumaon, but later the entire area comprising the present Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, and Udham Singh Nagar came to be called Kumaon. The maximum mention of word *Kumaon* is found in the Manas Khand of Skanda Purana.
- According to Brahma and Vayu Purana, castes like Kirat, Kinnar, Yaksha, Gandharva, Vidyadhar, Naga used to reside here. In the Mahabharata also, there is a mention of the inhabitants of Kirat, Kinnar, Yaksha, Tangava, Kulinda, and Khas etc. in the Kurmanchal region.
- The existence of Jakhan Devi Temple (Almora) attests to the residence of Yakshas in this area in very ancient times. In the Kumaon region, the presence of temples of dieties like Binag or Beninag, Dhaulnag, Kalinag, Pingalnag, Kharharinag, Basukinag etc. attests to the inhabitants of the Naga tribe in ancient times.
- According to Tarikh-e-Mubarakshahi, in 1380 AD, when Delhi-Sultan Firoz Shah entered to suppress the rebel chieftain of Katehar, Khargu, the rebel leader took refuge in Kumaon to escape.

Important inscription

- Ashoka made an inscription on the northern border of his kingdom in 257 BC. It was established at Kalsi (North Town of Dehradun and at the confluence of Yamuna). This inscription is written in Prakrit language and Brahmi script. In the Kalsi inscription, the word *Pulinda* has been used for its residents and the word *Aparanta* has been used for this region.
- The inscription of Princess Ishwara has been found from Lakhamandal located at Jaunsar-Babar in Dehradun. According to this inscription, there was the kingdom of the Yadavas in the Yamuna valley. Inscriptions have been found on the walls inside the caves at Devprayag (*Vamanaguha*) and Kalpanath.
- Inscriptions on bricks have been found from Nainital and Barwala (Dehradun). Certain idols have been found from Devalgarh and Kolsari. Trishul inscriptions have been found from Gopeshwar and Barahat. Kushan coins belonging to the first and second centuries have been found from Munikireti and Sumadi.

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- The inscription of the third century has been found from *Mordhwaja* Stupa. The copper plates of the Karthikeyapur kings have been found from places like Pandukeshwar, Kandara, Champawat and Baijnath etc.

Ancient tribes in Uttarakhand

Following are some of the major tribes of Uttarakhand –

- **Kol tribe -** Kol tribe can be considered the oldest tribe in Uttarakhand. It is known from the entire literature that the Kols, opposite of the Aryans in terms of physical features, they were ugly in appearance. Their physical characteristics are described in the works of Banabhatta and Kalidasa. The description of Kols is also found in the ancient literary texts by the name of Mund or Shabar. The kols were generally of short stature, dark complexion, flat nose, thick lips, curly hair. The existence of the descendants of the Kol tribe is still believed in Uttarakhand. According to many historians and scholars, the lower castes living in Uttarakhand are the descendants of the Kol tribe.
- Agriculture was the main occupation in the Kol tribe. Animal husbandry was also prevalent among them. Apart from animals like elephants, horses, dogs etc., chickens, peacocks, bees etc. were also part of their agriculture. Agricultural equipments were made from stone, wood, bamboo etc. Dancing, music, drinking were the main activities of the life in this tribe. *Kumar-Kumari Griha* was an important custom of their social life. They worshiped many gods and goddesses as well as trees. According to the opinion of many historians, the concept of Matsya, Kurma, Varaha and Narasimha in the Dashavatar of Vishnu is given by Kol tribe.
- **Kirat tribe** - If Saptasindhu is considered as Uttarakhand then Kirat also belonged to Arya caste. In the Vedic period, the Aryans came out of their native land i.e. Uttarakhand and started going to all the four directions. For the spread of Aryan civilization, most of these Aryan scholars and archers went to different places of India and the world, chanting the heroic hymns *Krinvanto Vishwamaryam*. It was not possible for all the people here to go out. Those Aryans who stayed in their native land and were later called *Kirats*.
- Kirat caste was pastoralist and hunter. These tribal people used to feed sheep and cover their own body with the help of black blankets. The description of Kirat tribe is found in the *Puranas* and inscriptions and in the descriptions of foreign writers. Other prominent names of this tribe were – Kir, Kinnar, Kirpurush. In the Kedar Khand of the Skandha Purana, the Kiratas have been addressed to by the word *Bhilla*. Before the Kirat tribe, there was a majority of the Kol tribe in Uttarakhand. The Kiratas expelled the Kol tribal people from their place of residence and settled themselves in their region. The Kiratas also entered into matrimonial relations with the Kol people.
- At present, the descendants of Kirat tribe in Uttarakhand are found in Terai Bhabar region, Munsiyari, Kapkot, (Bageshwar), Tanakpur, Askot to the banks and the land area up to Ghat of River Kali and from Karna Prayag to Dwarahat and everywhere in the valley. Kirat tribe is believed to be related to Mongol tribe. Kirat tribe were basically herders of itinerary nature. They used to change their habitat and their animals according to the seasons. The main animals reared by them were sheep and goats. Apart from animal husbandry and hunting, the Kirat tribes used to produce wheat, barley and food grains. The joint family system was prevalent among the Kirats. The life of the Kiratas was religious. They were the supporters of polytheism. They used to worship lord Shiva and believed in the existence of ghosts.

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Uttarakhand Geography

Brief introduction of Uttarakhand –

- Uttarakhand was formed on the 9th November 2000 as the 27th State of India. Earlier it was part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. Located at the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges, with its international borders, China to the north and Nepal to the east, it is primarily a mountainous state. It is bounded by Himachal Pradesh in the north west and Uttar Pradesh in the south. Uttarakhand holds a prominent place in the country due to its geographical location, climate, natural scenery and abundance of resources. The holy and revered Hindu temples Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri etc. Char Dham are also located in these mountain ranges. Apart from this, Hemkund Sahib is also particularly important as a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. Uttarakhand is also known as Dev Bhoomi. The two most important rivers of India, the Ganges and the Yamuna, originate in this state, and on their way to the plains, they receive water from many ponds, lakes, and glaciers. Dehradun is the temporary capital of Uttarakhand. This beautiful place is known for its natural surroundings.
- Uttarakhand lies between 28º 44' and 31º 28' N latitude and 77º 35' and 81º 01' East longitude. The geographical area of the state is 53483 sq.km. Uttarakhand is also a very geopolitically sensitive state due to its international borders in the north (Nepal and Tibet). It forms the north-western border with Himachal Pradesh, the north and north-eastern border with Tibet, the eastern border with Nepal and the southern border with the plains of Uttar Pradesh. Whereas, the southern boundary is artificial, the rest i.e. the northern, western and eastern boundaries are natural with the Tons and Yamuna rivers in the west, the Kali in the east and the Indo-Tibetan watershed in the north. Thus the state is strategically important not only for the states, downstream because of soil and moisture conservation but also because of its international border with Nepal and Tibet (China).

Uttarakhand - Geographical Location

Latitudinal Extention	$2^0$44’ (28°43' N to 31°27' N)
Longitudinal Extention	$32^0$8 (77’ 34' E to 81° 02' E)
Geographical area	53483 Sq. Km
The area of Uttarakhand is what percent of the total area of India?	1.69%
length of the state from east to west	358 km
State Expansion from north to south	320 km
The total length of the international border with the state	625 km (approx)
The length of the China border with the state	350 km
Length of only Tibet border with state	300 km (approx)
The length of the Nepal border with the state	275 km
State's location in the country	north-west
State's location in the Himalayas	west-central Himalayas
Shape of state	rectangular
Area of the state and percentage with respect to the country	53,483 sq km (1.69 %)
After the formation of Telangana, it is now the part of India in terms of area.	19th state
Hilly part of the total area of the state	46035 sq km. (86.07 %)
Plain area in the total area of the state	7448 sq km. (13.93 %)
Districts with highest and least area of Uttarakhand respectively	Chamoli and Champawat
4 districts with maximum area of Uttarakhand	Chamoli > Uttarkashi> Pithoragarh> Pauri
4 districts with the least area of Uttarakhand	Champawat < Rudraprayag < Wageshwar < Haridwar
The state's natural boundary consists of the Kali River in the east, the Tons River in the west, the Greater Himalayas in the north, the Shivalik range in the south-west, the Terai region in the south-central and south-east.	
Nepal is situated in the east of Uttarakhand, Tibet (China) in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the west, Uttar Pradesh in the south-west, south and south-east. Tibet (China) is in the north of the state and Nepal is in the east.	
Kotdwar (Pauri) is called the gate of Garhwal. The gate of Kumaon is called Kathgodam (Nainital).	
The number of states adjacent to Uttarakhand are 2 Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The state with the highest border is Uttar Pradesh. The state with the lowest border line is Himachal Pradesh.	
The district touching maximum number of states is Dehradun which touches Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.	
The districts touching Uttar Pradesh are - 5 (Dehradun, Haridwar, Pauri, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar). The districts touching Himachal Pradesh are - 2 (Dehradun and Uttarkashi).	

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The districts touching Nepal are - 3 (Udham Singh Nagar, Champawat and Pithoragarh). The districts touching Tibet (China) are - 3 (Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi).
The easternmost and westernmost districts of Uttarakhand are Pithoragarh and Dehradun respectively. The northernmost and southernmost districts of the state are Uttarkashi and Udham Singh Nagar respectively.
The district with the longest international borders is Pithoragarh. This district forms the longest border with both Nepal and China. Pithoragarh is such a district of Uttarakhand that touch two countries.
Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital are the districts with the highest and lowest border lines from Uttar Pradesh respectively. The boundaries of Pauri district of the state touch most of the districts (7) of the state. These 7 districts are – Almora, Nainital, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Dehradun, Tehri and Haridwar.
Four districts of the state (Tehri, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Almora) are completely internal districts (districts whose borders do not touch any other state or country.)
Uttarakhand can be divided into 8 geographical regions on the basis of surface configuration, strata, rock formation and the above mentioned forms - (1) Gangetic plain (2) Terai region (3) Bhabhar region (4) Shivalik region (5) Doon region (6) Lesser (Central) Himalayan region (7) Greater (High) Himalayan region and (8) Trans-Himalayan region.
Most of the Haridwar district of the state comes under the Gangetic plain. Hades broken wells are found in the Terai region. The Terai region is also known as Tariwala due to high humidity. People of Punjab, Haryana, Bengal etc. live in Terai region.
The pebble-stone area located just north of the Terai region is called Bhabhar Kshetra. The soil of Bhabhar region consists of pebbles, stones and coarse sand. The hills immediately north of the Bhabhar region are called Shivaliks or outer Himalayas or Himalayan foot.
The average width and height of Shivalik range in the state is 10 to 20 km and 700 to 1200 m. The Shivalik range is the newest range of the Himalayas which was formed between 1.75 lakh years ago to 30 million years ago (Miocene to Low Pleistocene). Most of the tourist centers of Uttarakhand are located in the Shivalik region.
Lime is extracted from the dolomite rocks found at places like Mandarsu, Barkot and Rishikesh in Dehradun.
The Shivalik hills were called Mainak in ancient period. The word Shivalik is made up of the words Shiva and Alak, which means the eyebrows of Shiva. Of the three ranges of the Himalayas, fossils are found in the Shivaliks. The flat and horizontal valleys between the Shivalik range (Outer Himalayas) and the central Himalayas are called Doons in western Uttarakhand and Dwar in the east. The flat valleys between the Shivaliks and the central Himalayas in the state are often called doons or gates.
In some parts of the state, the flat land of valleys is called Sain. The largest and famous doon or gate of the state is Dehra (Dehradun) which is 70 km long and 24 to 32 km wide. Mussoorie (Queen of Hills) hill is situated in the Central Himalayan range. Most of the lakes in the Kumaon region are located on the southern slopes of the central Himalayan range.
The Greater Himalayas have been called Himadri (the home of snow) in ancient texts. The temperate tropical evergreen type angular forests are found in the central Himalayan range. The Dudhatoli range spread over Chamoli, Pauri and Almora districts under the Lesser or Middle Himalayas is called the Pamir of Uttarakhand.
Western Ramganga, Atagad, Western and Eastern Nayar and Vuno etc. 5 rivers originate from the Dudhatoli range. Gairsain is located near the Dudhatoli range. Most of the high mountain peaks of the state are located in the Greater or Higher Himalayan region.
Nanda Devi, Kamet, Nanda Devi East, Badrinath (Mana), Chaukhamba, Trishul, Dunagiri, Kedarnath, Malari (Niti) etc. are the major mountain peaks of Uttarakhand. The 4 highest peaks of Uttarakhand are - Nanda Devi (7817 m), Kamet (7756 m), Nanda Devi East (7434 m) and Mana (7272 m).
Most of the highest peaks in the state are in Chamoli district. Bhagirathi (6856 m), Bandarpoonch (6315 m) and Gangotri (6672) mountain peaks are located in Uttarkashi. The Valley of Flowers is located in the Greater Himalayas. The Bhotia tribe are the original inhabitants of the Greater Himalayan region. In the Greater Himalayas, the Jadh and Markya people come for pastoralism in summers.
Passes are found in the Himachal region, through which before 1962, the Shoka, Jad, Johri tribes of the state used to trade with the Hunia people of Tibet.
Panchachuli mountain is situated between western Dhauli and Gouri Ganga. Kamet and Gauri Mountains are situated between Dhauli and Saraswati rivers.
The fault line located between the Greater and Lesser Himalayan ranges in Uttarakhand is called the main boundary fault. Badrinath valley is situated between Nar and Narayan mountains.
Most of the high peaks of Uttarakhand are located in the Garhwal division. The range of mountains in Uttarakhand is from North-West to South-East.
In the mountainous region of Uttarakhand, one drain land is equal to 200 square meters. The Himalaya mountain range originated from the Tethys landform.
The main boundary fault in the Himalayas separates the Greater Himalayas and the Lesser Himalayas. The major hill stations

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of Uttarakhand are Tanakpur, Kotdwar, Haridwar. The Lesser Himalaya range in Uttarakhand lies between the main marginal fault and the main intermediate fault. Bugyals are the grasslands of the high Himalayan region.

Uttarakhand Budget 2022-23 Most Important Facts

- On 14 June 2022, the Finance Minister of Uttarakhand **Shri Prem Chand Agarwal** presented a budget of **Rs 65,571.49 crore for the financial year 2022-23**.
- There has been an increase of **about 12%** in the Uttarakhand budget 2022-23 as compared to the previous budget. The total budget of the state in the last financial year was Rs 57400 crore.
- Uttarakhand's budget for the financial year 2021-22 was presented by former Chief Minister Trivendra Singh Rawat in the summer capital Gairsain.
- Budget 2022-23 has been presented by Finance Minister Premchand Agarwal at Dehradun **Vidhan Bhavan**.
- In the budget 2022-23, special focus has been given on issues like **agriculture, employment, migration, drinking water, education, health** etc.

बजट का सार (Budget at a Glance)

(धनराशि करोड़ रू0 में)

क्र0 स0	विषय			2020-21 Actual वास्तविक आंकड़े	2021-22 Budget Estimates बजट अनुमान	2021-22 Revised Estimates पुनरीक्षित अनुमान	2022-23 Budget Estimates बजट अनुमान
	हिन्दी		English				
	प्राप्तियॉ		Receipts				
1	राजस्व प्राप्तियॉ	1	Revenue Receipts	38204.36	44151.24	43701.23	51474.27
	2.कर राजस्व '		2.Tax Revenue *	18506.31	20195.43	24019.04	24500.72
	3.करेत्तर राजस्व''		3.Non Tax Revenue **	19698.05	23955.81	19682.19	26973.55
4	पूँजी प्राप्तियॉ	4	Capital Receipts	15157.94	12872.98	8639.01	12300.28
	5.ऋणों की वसूली		5.Recovery of Loans	23.05	22.98	22.98	25.28
	6.अन्य प्राप्तियॉ		6.Other Receipts				
	7.उधार और अन्य देयताएं		7.Borrowing and other Liabilities	15134.89	12850.00	8616.03	12275.00
8	कुल प्राप्तियॉ (1+4)	8	Total Receipts (1+4)	53362.30	57024.22	52340.24	63774.55
	व्यय		Expenditure				
9	राजस्व खाते पर	9	On Revenue Account	37091.03	44036.31	41466.43	49013.31
	जिसमें		of which				
	10.ब्याज अदायगियां		10. Interest Payments	4773.07	6052.63	5953.47	6017.85
11	पूँजी खाते पर	11	On Capital Account	14845.36	13364.01	11664.19	16558.18
	जिसमें		of which				
	12.पूँजीगत परिव्यय		12. Capital Outlay	6538.21	8972.84	7111.93	10840.27
	13.ऋणों की अदायगियॉ		13.Loan Payment	8269.59	4241.57	4502.43	5568.24
	14.ऋण और अग्रिम		14. Loans and Advances	37.55	149.60	49.82	149.67
15	कुल व्यय (9+11)	15	Total Expenditure (9+11)	51936.39	57400.32	53130.62	65571.49
16	राजस्व घाटा (–)/ अधिशेष (+) (1–9)	16	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+) (1-9)	1113.33	114.93	2234.80	2460.96
17	राजकोषीय घाटा	17	Fiscal Deficit ((1+5)-(9+12+14))	5439.38	8984.53	4903.97	8503.70
18	प्रारंभिक घाटा (17–10)	18	Primary Deficit (17-10)	666.31	2931.90	-1049.50	2485.85

* इसमें राज्य का स्वयं का कर राजस्व एवं केन्द्रीय करों में राज्यांश सम्मिलित है।

** इसमें राज्य का करेत्तर राजस्व एवं केन्द्र से प्राप्त अनुदान सम्मिलित है।

* It includes State own Tax Revenue and Central share of Taxes

** It includes State Non Tax Revenue and Central grants In aid

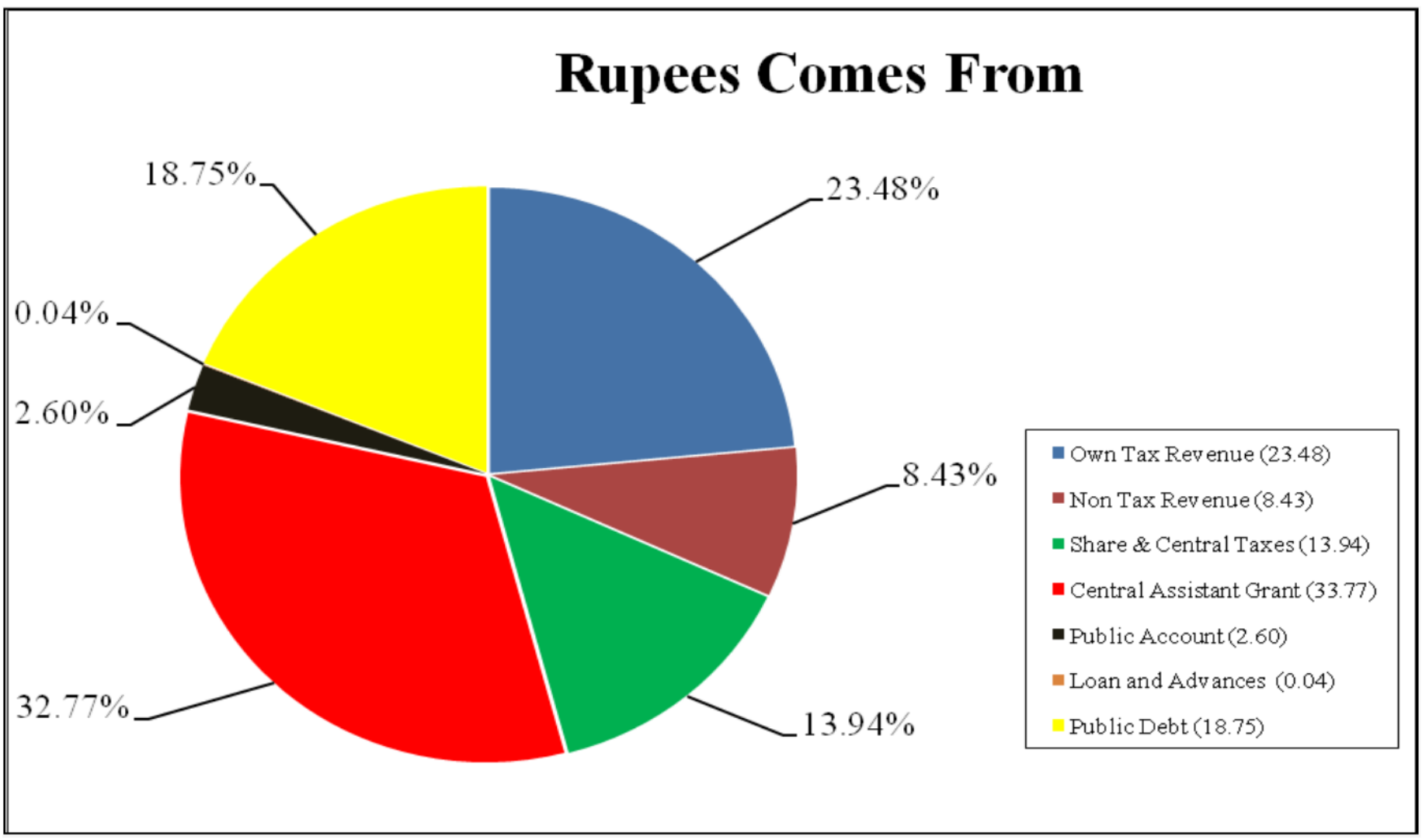
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Budget Estimates 2022-23 –

- Revenue Receipts – Rs. 51474.27 crore
- Capital Receipts – Rs. 12300.28 crore
- Total Receipts – Rs. 63774.55 crore
- Revenue Expenditure – Rs. 49013.31 crore
- Capital Expenditure – Rs. 16558.18 crore
- Total Expenditure – Rs. 65571.49 crore
- Fiscal Deficit – Rs. 8503.70 crore estimated (which is 3.07% of GSDP)
- Primary Deficit – Rs. 2485.85 crore
- The revenue surplus for 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs 2,461 crore, which is 0.89% of GSDP.
- In the financial year 2022-23, the tax revenue in the revenue receipts is Rs 24500.72 crore, which includes the State's share in central taxes is Rs 9130.16 crore.
- The total estimated revenue receipts from the State's own sources is estimated at Rs 20891.35 crore, tax revenue Rs 15370.56 crore and non-tax revenue estimated at Rs 5520.79 crore.
- Rs. 5568.24 crore on the redemption of loans in the year 2022-23, Rs. 6017.85 crore as payment of interest, about Rs. 15968.47 crore on salary and allowances of state employees, aided education and other institutions an estimated expenditure of about Rs.1381.74 crore as salary allowances of teachers / staff; Rs.6703.10 crore as pension and other retirement benefits.
- Based on the budget proposal for the year 2022-23, no revenue deficit is estimated but a revenue surplus of Rs 2460.96 crore.
- Rs.1700 crore will be adjusted from public accounts to meet the deficit of the consolidated fund in the year 2022-23.
- Estimated initial balance of Rs 298.62 crore for the year 2022-23 and after the receipts and expenditure of the year, the final balance 301.68 crore is estimated to be positive.

Rupee comes from – (Top 5 sources) –

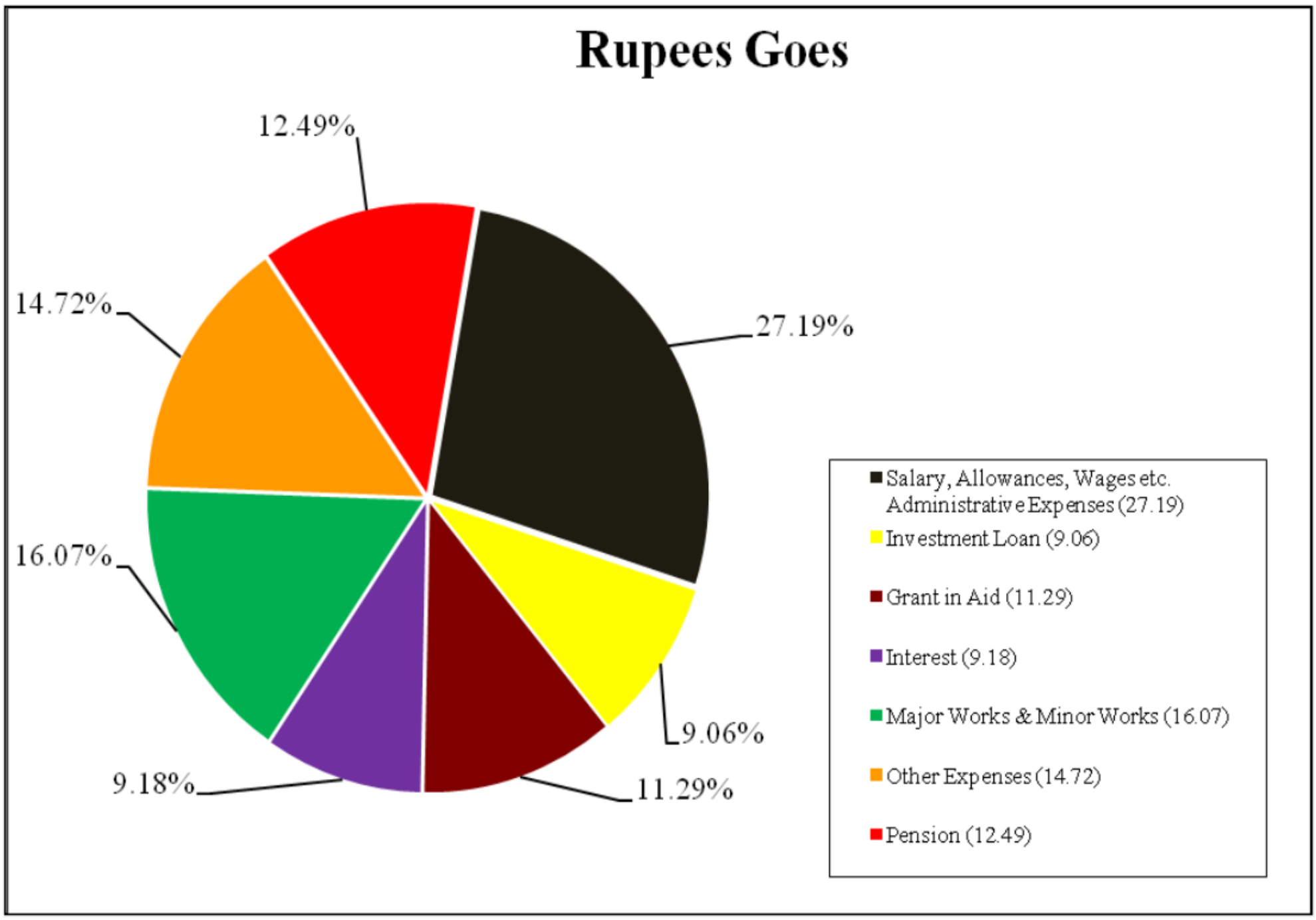
1. Grants-in-aid from Central Government = 32.77% (maximum)
2. State own Tax Revenue = 23.48%
3. Public Debt = 18.75%
4. State share in Central taxes – 13.94%
5. Non-tax Revenue – 8.43%



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Rupee goes to (Top 5 sources) –

1. Salary, Allowances, Wages etc. Administrative Expenses – 27.19% (maximum)
2. Major Works / Minor Works – 16.07%
3. Other Expenses – 14.72%
4. Pension/Fund – 12.49%
5. Interest/Dividend/Grant in Aid – 11.29%



Uttarakhand Economic Survey 2021-22 Important Facts

- Uttarakhand **state's Fifth Economic Survey** part-1 for the year 2021-22 has been prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
- At present, along with health and quality education, the development of basic infrastructure is given top priority by the Uttarakhand government.
- In the field of health, by implementing the Atal Ayushman Yojana, health facilities up to Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided free of cost to the poorest of the poor families.

National Economy

- In the year 2020-21, according to the provisional estimates, a **growth of 7.3 percent** has been estimated in the Indian economy, while the growth rate is expected to be **9.2 percent in the year 2021-22**.
- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices has been estimated at ₹ 197.46 lakh crore in the year 2020-21 and approximately ₹ 232.15 lakh crore in the year 2021-22. The GDP at constant prices (base year 2011-12) is estimated to be around ₹ 147.54 lakh crore in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 135.13 lakh crore in 2020-21.
- The increase in value addition during the year 2021-22 is estimated mainly in the Mining & Quarrying (14.3 percent); manufacturing sector (12.5 percent); trade, hotels, transport and communication services (11.9 percent); public administration and other services (10.7 percent); The construction industry (10.7 percent); electricity, gas, water and other utility services (8.5 percent); finance, real estate, and professional services (4.0 percent); and in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (3.9 percent).

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- Structurally, the contribution of the primary sector in the year 2021-22 is estimated 21.01 percent, the contribution of the secondary sector 25.95 percent and that of the tertiary sector to be 53.04 percent.
- The **Per Capita Income, which** was ₹ 1,28,829 in the year 2020-21, is estimated **₹ 1,50,326 in the year 2021-22,** showing a **growth of 16.7 percent**.

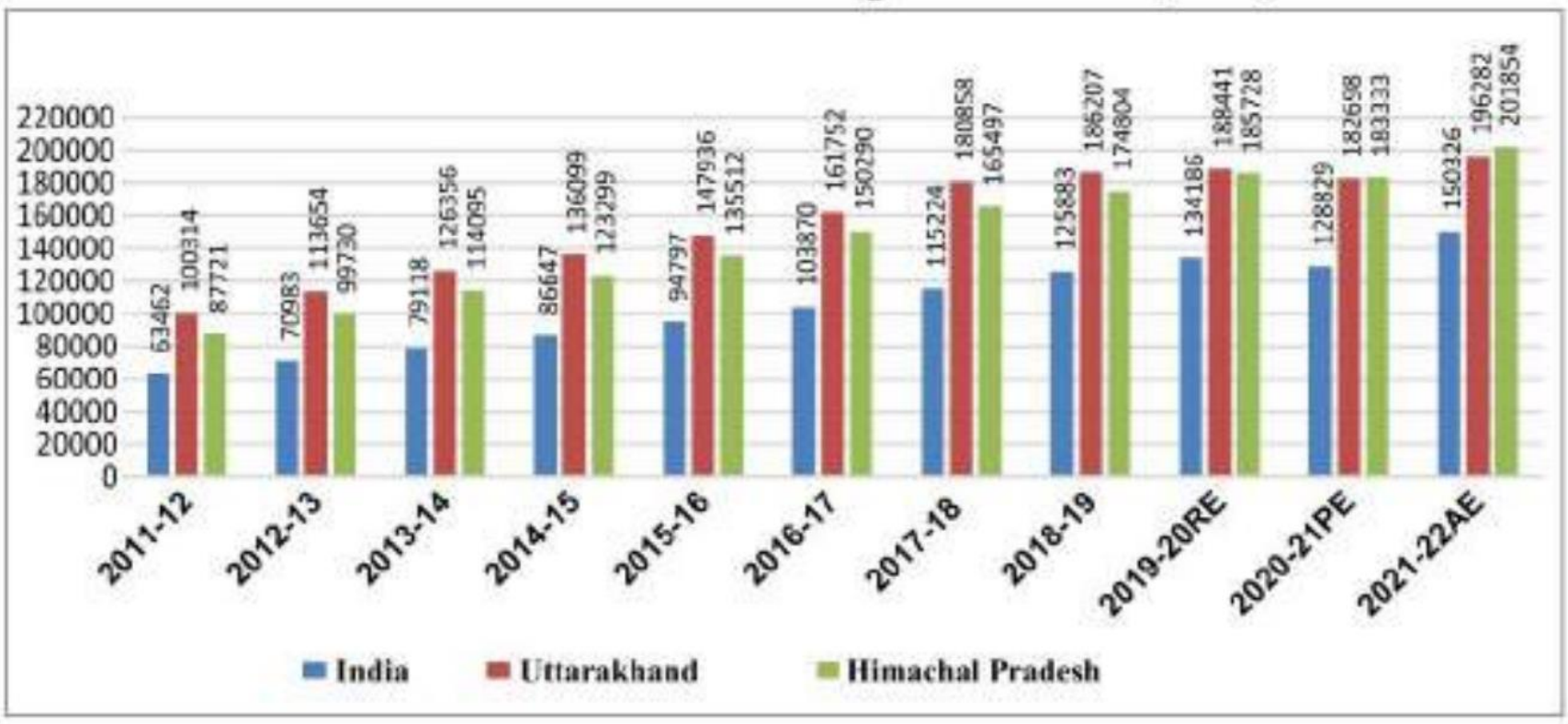
Economic condition of Uttarakhand

- The economy of Uttarakhand is dependent on agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants and other service sectors.
- Fluctuations in the production of these sectors have a huge impact on the economy. Civilization, heritage, trade liberalization and other measures with a positive approach have not only increased the competitive environment, but have also contributed in the performance of the state's economy, due to which the state is moving towards a strong economy.

State Income and Public Finance

- According to the provisional estimate, the growth rate of the state in the year 2020-21 was estimated as an increase by 4.42 percent while in the year 2021-22, it is expected to increase by 6.13 percent.
- According to the provisional estimates in the year 2020-21, the state's gross domestic product at prevailing prices has been estimated at ₹ 2,34,660 crore, compared to which it is estimated ₹ 2,53,832 crore in the year 2021-22, showing an increase of 8.17%.
- The Gross Domestic Product (Provisional) at constant prices (2011-12), which was estimated at ₹ 1,78,912 crore in the year 2020-21, is estimated to have increased to ₹ 1,89,882 crore in the year 2021-22, which shows a growth of 6.13 percent as compared to the previous year.
- Analyzing the growth rate of the state's gross domestic product in the year 2021-22, the higher growth rate is estimated in construction (11.61 percent); transport, storage, communication and broadcasting services (11.60 percent); real estate, housing ownership and business services (10.50 percent); other sectors (10.13 percent) and trade, hotels and restaurants (8.63 percent), while the lower growth rate is estimated in financial sector (4.00 percent) and electricity, gas, water and other utility services (2.98 percent).
- According to the provisional estimates in the year 2021-22, on the structural study of the state's economy, the contribution of the primary sector is 12.11 percent, secondary sector is 44.97 percent and that of the tertiary sector is 42.92 percent.
- The per capita income (provisional) of the state in the year 2020-21 was **₹ 1,82,698**, while **in the year 2021-22 it is estimated at ₹ 1,96,282**.

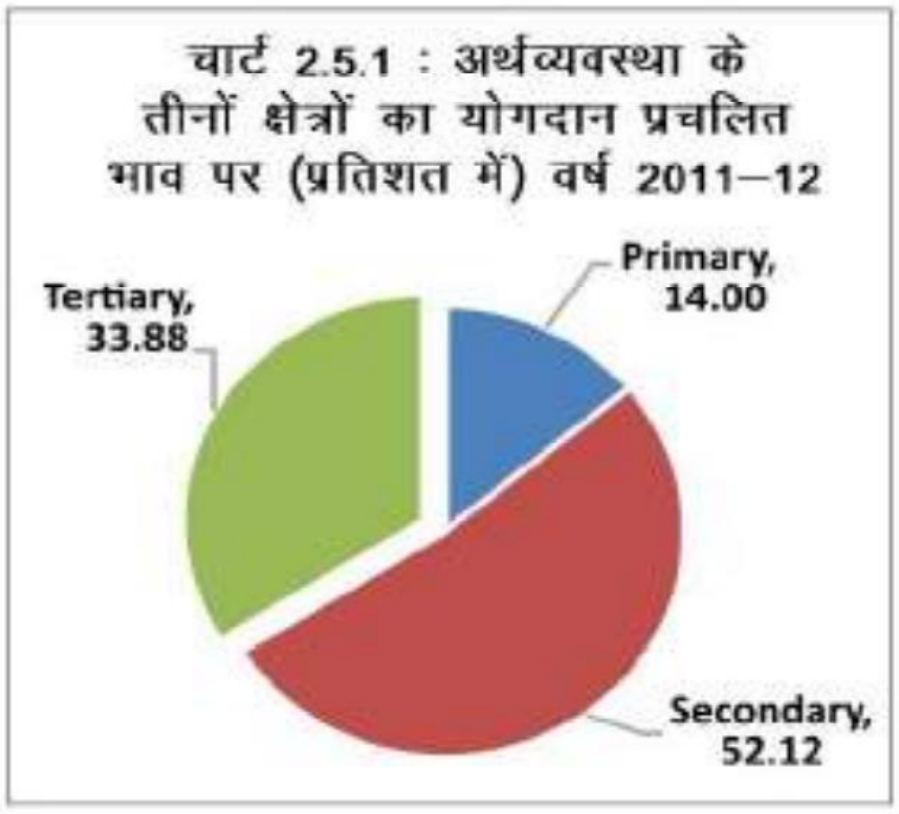
चार्ट 2.4 : प्रति व्यक्ति आय का तुलनात्मक ग्राफ (₹ में)

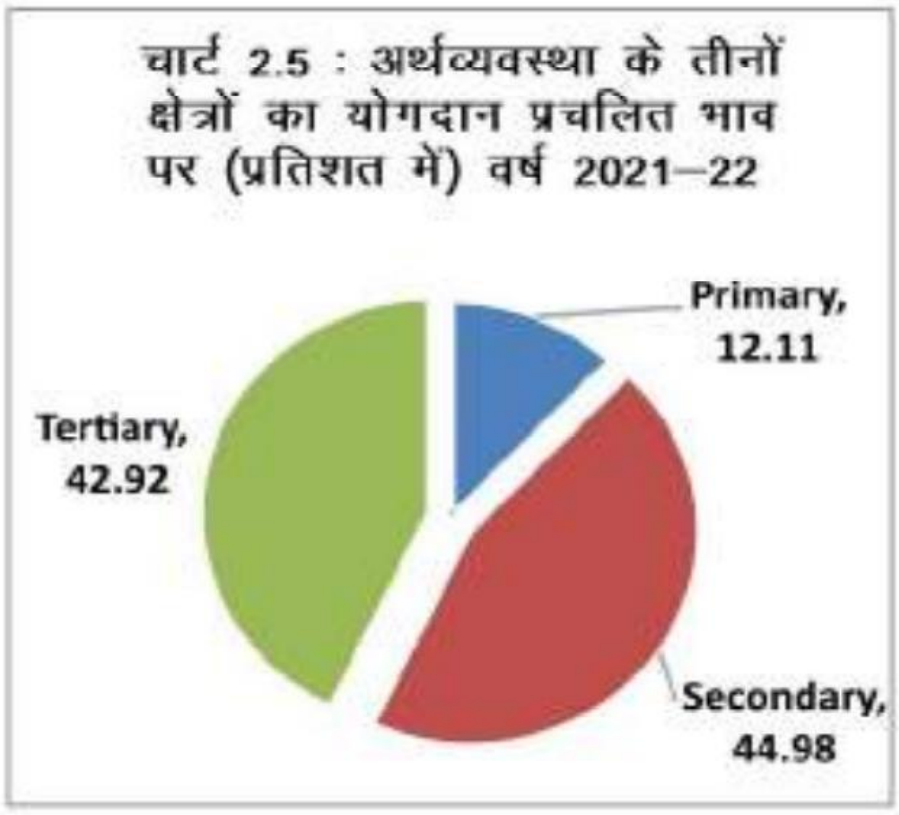


- The total revenue receipts as per the budget estimates for the year 2021-22 are ₹ 44,151 crore, which is 19.29 percent more than ₹ 37,011 crore, which was the revised estimate for the year 2020-21.
- The state's share in central taxes has been estimated at ₹ 7440.98 crore in the year 2021-22 (Budget Estimate).
- Major contribution to the state's economy is of economic activities like manufacturing (33.36%); construction (8.26%); trade, hotels and restaurants (13.64%) and services related to transport, storage, communication and broadcasting (6.68%).

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Contribution of various sectors in the economy of the state –





Indian Economy

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.**
- **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

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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.

Economic Reforms after 2014

Labor Reforms

- ***Second National Labor Commission*** was constituted to reform labor related laws. The Second **National Labor Commission had suggested the integration of about 100 state laws and 40 central laws into labor related industries, professions etc.**
- Giving priority to the workers, when the **Prime Minister started Shramev Jayate on October 16, 2014,** while describing the workers as the builders of the nation, he said that the strength of Satyamev Jayate is as much as that of Shramev Jayate for the development of the nation.
- **Labor being a subject of the Concurrent List, both the Center and the states have the right to make laws and rules on it.**

- **Labor reforms done from the year 2014 –**
  1. IT enabled system for transparency and accountability and mandatory authorization for oversight.
  2. The amount of gratuity payment increased from Rs 10 lakh to Rs 20 lakh with effect from March 29, 2018.
  3. Payment of revised wages under the Payment of Wages Act will be made by check or credited to the employee's bank account with effect from February 16, 2017.
  4. **The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017 which came into force from 1st April 2017 increased the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.**
- The Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, while presenting the Economic Survey 2020-21 in Parliament on January 29, 2021, said that **the years 2019 and 2020 are milestones in the history of labor reforms, in which 29 central labor laws were incorporated. , rationalized and simplified as 4 labor codes. These are (i) the Wage Code, 2019 (ii) the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 (iii) the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and (iv) the Social Security Code, 2020**

Wage Code Act, 2019

- The Wage Code universalises minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all employees, irrespective of region and wage ceiling.

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- The objective of the bill is to make the old and obsolete labor laws more accountable and transparent and to pave the way for the introduction of minimum wage and labor reforms in the country.
- Under the Wage/Wage Code, there is a provision to bring all the workers of India within the prescribed minimum wage.
- Before 2019, there were different definitions of minimum wage in the labor laws present in India, but the universal definition of minimum wage has been accepted in the Wage/Wage Code.
- Removing the ambiguity in terms of working hours for workers in the Wage Code, these have been fixed at 8 hours. Work or labor more than 8 hours will be considered as overtime. In addition, it also provides that the total working hours in a working day cannot exceed 12 hours (inclusive of overtime and rest intervals).
- The central government has the right to fix the minimum wages keeping in mind the standard of living of the workers. It may set different minimum wages for different geographical areas. The minimum wage fixed by the central or state governments should be higher than the floor wage.
- The Bill simplifies the definition of salary. It provides for minimum wages and timely payment of wages in all work areas. It provides statutory protection for a minimum wage of up to 100% of the workforce.
- In case the employer does not provide minimum wages to the worker, the worker can appeal to the nearest Magistrate Court.
- A separate technical committee will determine the minimum wage (or remuneration) in respect of journalists.
- It regulates wage and bonus payments in all employment sectors where an industry, trade, business or manufacturing is being carried on.
- The Wages Code Act, 2019 subsumes four labor laws: 1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936 3. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 4. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

Social Security Code Bill, 2020

- The Social Security Code, 2020 amends and consolidates the laws relating to social security with the aim of providing social security to workers and workers working in the organized and unorganized sectors.
- Employees' Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, gratuity, maternity benefits, social security and cess in respect of workers engaged in building and other construction work, social security and cess for workers in the unorganized sector, gig workers and platform workers under the Social Security Code, 2020. The draft rules related to security and employment related information were notified on 13 November 2020.
- **9 social security laws have been included under the Social Labor Code.**
- The Social Security Code provides universal social security to workers working in the unorganized and gig economy. In addition, the provisions of this code have also been extended to agricultural workers.
- The Code has broadened the coverage area to include workers in the unorganized sector, fixed term employees and gig workers, platform workers, inter-state migrant workers etc.
- **Also, aggregators employing gig workers will have to contribute 1-2% of their annual turnover towards social security, the total contribution should not exceed 5% of the amount payable by the aggregator to gig and platform workers.**

Industrial Relations Code Bill, 2020

- The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 consolidates and amends the laws relating to trade unions, conditions of employment in industrial establishments or undertakings, investigation and settlement of industrial disputes.
- The Bill was prepared in accordance with the report and recommendations of the Second National Labor Commission. **The Industrial Relations Code Bill, 2020 seeks to amalgamate, simplify and rationalize the relevant provisions of the three Acts (i) the Trade Union Act, 1926, (ii) the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and (iii) the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.**
- In the Industrial Relations Code, the provision related to the hiring and retrenchment of workers working in companies or business establishments has been simplified.
- **Companies with up to 300 employees will not need to seek the Labor Department's permission for recruitment or retrenchment. Apart from this, the limit of employees working on contract has been increased from 20 to 50.**
- **Earlier, commercial establishments with more than 100 workers were exempted from this. Now this limit has been increased to 300 in the Industrial Relations Code.**
- If workers have to go on strike, they will have to give notice 60 days in advance.
- If any matter is pending in the Tribunal, then the strike related to this matter cannot be done by the workers.
- There is a provision for the establishment of a skill fund to increase the skill of the workers who have been fired by the commercial establishments due to lack of skills, in which the employer's contribution and money will come from other sources.
- The new provision of the Standing Order would be applicable to every industrial establishment in which 300 or more than 300 employees were employed or employed on any day of the preceding twelve months.

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The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code Bill, 2020

- The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020 is a code to consolidate and amend the laws regulating occupational safety, health and working conditions for persons employed in an establishment. This Act replaces 13 old Central Labor Laws.
- Free medical check-up once a year for workers above a specified age by the employer.
- Through this, for the first time, the workers have been given the legal right to get appointment letters.
- The complex labor laws of the country have been consolidated and simplified through the four labor codes.
- This will increase the ease of doing business in India.
- With a universal definition of minimum wage, disputes related to it will come down.
- There will be a reduction in redtapism in the business sector in India, this will accelerate economic activities.

Planning in India

- The Soviet Union first put forward the idea of national planning and adopted it. After long discussions and deliberations, the first Soviet plan was started in 1928 for a period of five years.
- Efforts related to economic planning in India began as early as 1938 when the Indian National Congress established the National Planning Committee under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- By the 1930s, the idea of planning had found a place in the intellectual and political discourse in India.
- The major objectives of planning in India are not only broad but also open ended.

Visvesvaraya Scheme -

- The credit for presenting the first outline of Indian planning goes to M. Visvesvaraya, a popular engineer and former Dewan of Mysore State, in his book The Planned Economy of India, (published in 1934). His idea of state planning was actually practical and useful in democratic capitalism (like America) It focused on industrialization—the transfer of labor from agriculture to industry—with the goal of doubling national income in a decade. Although no follow-up action was taken by the British government on this plan, it increased the interest of national planning among the educated class of the country.

FICCI'S PROPOSAL

- In 1934, the serious need for national planning in India was told by FICCI. FICCI was the foremost organization of Indian industrialists. Its chairman NR Sarkar declared laissez-faire as a principle of the bygone era and said that in a backward country like India, a comprehensive plan should be made for economic development, which should include all economic activities. Expressing the opinion of the capitalist class, he called for a high powered National Planning Commission which would coordinate the entire process of planning so that the country could make a structural break with the past and realize its full potential for progress.

Congress Plan

- Although many Gandhians including Mahatma Gandhi and some businessmen and wealthy Congressmen were not in favor of any commitment of the party to centralized state planning, On the initiative of Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose, the National Planning Committee (NPC) was formed in 1938 and Jawaharlal Nehru was made the chairman of this committee.

Bombay Plan

- 'The popular name of India's 'Plan of Economic Development' itself became the Bombay Plan, which was prepared by a section of leading capitalists of India. It included eight capitalists – Purushottam Das Thakurdas, JRD Tata, GD Birla, Lala Shriram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, AD Shroff, Avreshir Dalal and John Mathai. This scheme was published in 1944-45. Among the above eight capitalists, Purushottam Das Thakurdas was one of the 15 members of the National Planning Committee. The remaining three - JRD Tata, GD Birla and Lala Shri Ram were members of the sub-committees of the National Planning Committee (total 29).

Gandhian Plan

- Incorporating the basic spirit of Gandhian economic thought, Mr. Narayan Agarwal formulated this plan in 1944. In this plan more emphasis was laid on agriculture. Even if he favored industrialization up to the level of cottage and village industries, they did not support large and heavy industries like the NPC and the Bombay Plan. This plan outlined a 'decentralized economic structure' for India which would have a system of 'self-sufficient villages'.

Public Plan

- Another plan emerged in 1945, formulated by the radical humanitarian leader MN Roy, who was the chairman of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee (affiliated with the Indian Trade Union). The plan was based on Marxist socialism,

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which advocated the need to meet the basic needs of the people, In this plan, importance was given to both agriculture and industry sector. Many economists are of the opinion that this plan is behind the socialist trend in Indian planning.

Sarvodaya Yojana

- In 1950, the Sarvodaya scheme was prepared by Jayaprakash Narayan. Along with agriculture, it laid emphasis on small scale industries. Jayaprakash Narayan is also known as 'Jan Nayak'. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1999. He also won the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service in 1965.
- The basic inspiration of Sarvodaya scheme was community constructive work and trusteeship of Gandhian method, as well as Sarvodaya leader Vinoba Bhave's idea of Sarvodaya was included in it. The major ideas embodied in this plan were very similar to the Gandhian plan, such as emphasis on agriculture, agro-based small and cottage industries, self-reliance and almost negligible dependence on foreign capital and technology, land reform, self-sufficient villages, and decentralized participatory planning. Some of the accepted ideas of this plan got due importance in the Five Year Plans launched by the Government of India.
- By the early 1960s, Jayaprakash Narayan had become a bitter critic of the Indian planning process, particularly its increasingly centralized nature and the absence of people's participation in it.

Planning Commission and Five Year Plans-

- **The Planning Commission was constituted by a resolution of the Union Cabinet on March 15, 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India, which was in line with the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946. The chairman of this board was KC Niyogi. Thus the Planning Commission was neither a constitutional nor a statutory body**. In India it was the top part of planning for socio-economic development.
- **The Prime Minister is its ex-officio chairman. The Finance Minister and Defence Minister are the ex-officio members of the Planning Commission.** The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of this commission. The Planning Commission is not in any way responsible to the Parliament of India.
- **The first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was Gulzari Lal Nanda.** Its main function was to prepare the five year plan of the Centre.
- The Planning Commission was a "think tank" for economic development, with the Prime Minister as its ex-officio chairman and under which there was also a provision for a vice-chairman. The main function of the Vice-Chairman was to coordinate the work of the Commission.
- 6 members of the Union Cabinet were its ex-officio members and a secretary was a member in this commission.
- The Planning Commission was an autonomous body, which had its views on the main issues and placed its views before the government. It works in liaison with the central and state cabinets and this commission had full knowledge about their policies.
- The Planning Commission was a technical body and experts and professionals were included in this body according to the need of planning in the relevant period.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi had made a clear announcement from the ramparts of the Red Fort on August 15, 2014 that a new institution would come into existence in place of the Planning Commission.
- The first chairman of the Planning Commission was the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, as the Prime Minister was its ex-officio chairman. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairman of the latest NITI Aayog established in place of the Planning Commission.
- Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission from January 15, 1985 to August 31, 1987, Pranab Mukherjee from June 24, 1991 to May 15, 1996.
- Under British rule in India, the work of making basic economic plans first started in 1930 AD. The colonial government of India also formally set up an Action Planning Board, which functioned from 1944 to 1946.
- On August 13, 2014, the Modi government dissolved the 65-year-old Planning Commission and announced the establishment of a new body in its place in the near future. **Accordingly, on January 1, 2015, NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established as the successor of Planning Commission.**
- **The status of the Deputy Chairman of NITI Aayog is similar to that of the Cabinet Minister of the Government of India. NITI Aayog is based on the principle of cooperative federalism.**
- NITI Aayog, like the Planning Commission, is a body created by a tenure resolution (Union Cabinet) of the Government of India. Thus it is neither a constitutional, nor a statutory body. In other words, **it is a non-constitutional or extra-constitutional body, as well as a non-statutory (not enacted by an Act of Parliament) body.**
- **The merger of Planning Commission and Finance Commission was suggested by MV Mathur. Shri MV Mathur was one of the members of the Third Finance Commission constituted in 1960.**
- NITI Aayog is the apex policy-making body or think tank of the Government of India, providing both directorial and policy inputs.

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- The 7 pillars of NITI Aayog are – 1. Pro-people 2. Pro-Activity 3. Participation 4. Empowering 5. Inclusion of all 6. Equality 7. Transparency
- **The National Development Council was constituted on 6 August 1952 by a resolution of the Cabinet Secretariat. The first five year plan suggested its formation.**
- The National Development Council initially consisted of the Prime Minister (Chairman), the Chief Ministers of all the states and all the members of the Planning Commission. In its first meeting on 8-9 November 1952, Jawaharlal Nehru said – NDC is a quorum of close cooperation between the State Governments and the Central Government for the development of the nation.
- **The main functions of the National Development Council are as follows –**

1. To provide guidelines for the formulation of the national plan as well as to evaluate the resources of the plan.
2. To consider the National Plan prepared by the Planning Commission.
3. To consider social and economic questions affecting national development.
4. To review the work of the plan from time to time and provide advice to achieve the objectives of the national plan.

- The work of suggesting allocation of funds in the plan is done by the Planning Commission.
- The National Development Council was constituted in August, 1952. The composition of the National Development Council consists of the following members –

1. Prime Minister (as its chairman or head)
2. All Union Cabinet Ministers
3. Chief Ministers of all states
4. Chief Ministers/Administrators of all Union Territories
5. Member of Planning Commission.

- The National Development Council was constituted on 6th August, 1952 to ensure the participation of the states in the formulation of the Five Year Plans. The President of the National Development Council is the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the states are its members. The Secretary of the Planning Commission is also its ex-officio Secretary. The work of coordinator between the Planning Commission and the State Governments is done by the National Development Council.
- **The National Development Council is an extra-constitutional body.** This organization has been formed to seek cooperation from the states in preparing the plan and to seek their opinion. The final approval for the five year plans is given by the National Development Council.

The Citizenship

- ❖ Citizens are full members of the Indian State and owe allegiance to it. They enjoy all civil and political rights. Aliens, on the other hand, are the citizens of some other state and hence, do not enjoy all the civil and political rights. They are of two categories–friendly aliens or enemy aliens. Friendly aliens are the subjects of those countries that have cordial relations with India. Enemy aliens, on the other hand, are the subjects of that country that is at war with India. They enjoy lesser rights than the friendly aliens, eg, they do not enjoy protection against arrest and detention (Article 22).
- ❖ **The Constitution confers the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India (and denies the same to aliens):**
    1. Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
    2. Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16).
    3. Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19).
    4. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30).
    5. Right to vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly.
    6. Right to contest for the membersip of the Parliament and the state legislature.
    7. Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts, Governor of states, Attorney General of India and Advocate General of states.
- ❖ Along with the above rights, the citizens also owe certain duties towards the Indian State, as for example, paying taxes, respecting the national flag and national anthem, defending the country and so on.
- ❖ In India both a citizen by birth as well as a naturalised citizen are eligible for the office of President while in USA, only a citizen by birth and not a naturalised citizen is eligible for the office of President.
- ❖ The Constitution does not define the word 'citizen', but the various categories of persons eligible for citizenship are given in Part 2 (Articles 5 to 11).

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- ❖ Provision has been made for single citizenship in India similar to that of Britain. Under Article 11, Parliament has been given the power to make laws regarding citizenship. The Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 has been passed by the Parliament.

CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955 - Originally the Citizenship Act (1955) also granted Commonwealth citizenship. But this provision was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2003.

1. By Birth
2. By Descent
3. By Registration
4. By Naturalisation
5. By Incorporation of Territory

The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation:

1. **By Renunciation** - Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship. Upon the registration of that declaration, that person ceases to be a citizen of India.
2. **By Termination -** When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.
3. **By Deprivation** - It is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:
   1. The citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud:
   2. The citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India:
   3. The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;
   4. The citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and
   5. The citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.

- ❖ Though the Indian Constitution is federal and envisages a dual polity (Centre and states), it provides for only a single citizenship, that is, the Indian citizenship. The citizens in India owe allegiance only to the Union. There is no separate state citizenship. The other federal states like USA and Switzerland, on the other hand, adopted the system of double citizenship.
- ❖ The Constitution (under Article 15) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and not on the ground of residence. This means that the state can provide special benefits or give preference to its residents in matters that do not come within the purview of the rights given by the Constitution to the Indian citizens. For example, a state may offer concession in fees for education to its residents.
- ❖ Provided that for the eligibility for registration as an overseas citizen of India cardholder, such spouse shall be subjected to prior security clearance by a competent authority in India: Provided further that no person, who or either of whose parents or grandparents or great-grandparents is or had been a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify, shall be eligible for registration as an overseas citizen of India cardholder under this sub-section. Thus Indian, who migrated to Pakistan after the partition is not eligible to register as an overseas citizen.
- ❖ Article 11 of the Constitution of India declares that the Parliament shall have the power to regulate the right of citizenship by making law. By exercising this power, Parliament enacted Citizenship Act, 1955 which gives provisions for acquisition and termination of citizenship. The Central Government by exercising its power under Section 18 of the Citizenship Act made Citizenship Rules, 2009 and Citizenship (Amendment) Rule, 2015.
- ❖ According to Article 11, only Parliament can make provisions with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship.
- ❖ To acquire citizenship by registration under Section 5(1)(a) of Citizenship Act, 1955 the person of Indian origin must be ordinarily residing in India for 7 years.
- ❖ Citizenship is listed in the 'Union List' under the Constitution and is thus under the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS: (citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II) –

- It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (i.e., on January 26, 1950)
- Neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions
- It does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement
- Empowers the Parliament to enact a law on matter relating to citizenship

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Fundamental Rights

- The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. In this regard, the framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of USA (i.e., Bill of Rights).
- Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India.1 It contains a very long and comprehensive list of 'justiciable' Fundamental Rights.
- In fact, the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world, including the USA.
- The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination. They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.
- Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights viz,
    1. Right to equality (Articles 14–18)
    2. Right to freedom (Articles 19–22)
    3. Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)
    4. Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25–28)
    5. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)
    6. Right to property (Article 31)
    7. Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)

However, the 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.

- The Nehru Report (1928) was in favour of inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.
- Sir Ernest Barker has said that "Rights without duties are like men without shadow.
- Dr. Ambedkar had described Article 32 as "the very soul, and the heart of the Constitution" as Article 32 provide an effective remedy against the violation of fundamental right enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court has the power to issue direction or order or writ for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights.
- Fundamental Rights are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
- Fundamental Rights are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgement of the high courts.
- Fundamental Rights are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.
- **Article 16(2) –** No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religion or caste.
- **Article 29(2) –** No person shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on the grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
- **Article 30(1)-** All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have right to established and administer educational institution of their choice.
- **Article 31(1) –** No person shall be deprived of his property save by the authority of law.
- The **fundamental rights** are the basic and inalienable rights granted to each citizen of India.
- Fundamental rights can be suspended only in case of emergency under the provisions of Articles 358 and 359.
- Fundamental rights have been kept in the constitution as justifiable.
- The fundamental rights given in the Indian Constitution are compared with the US Bill of Rights.
- The Judiciary has the responsibility of protecting the fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution.
- Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 enacted by the Indian Parliament, untouchability has been declared a punishable offense in Indian society.
- The term personal liberty used in Article 21 of the Constitution of India includes transmission i.e. the right to go anywhere i.e. to travel abroad.
- By the 44th Amendment Act (1978) of the Indian Constitution, the right to property was removed from the category of Fundamental Right and put in the category of Article 300 (A) of Legal Right.
- The Supreme Court has been empowered under Article 32 and the High Courts under Article 226 for judicial protection of Fundamental Rights.
- Under Article 352 of the Constitution, the Fundamental Rights mentioned in Article 19 under Article 358 are automatically suspended when the President declares emergency.
- Except Article 20 and 21, the President has the power to suspend other Fundamental Rights under Article 359.

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- After the 44th amendment in the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental Rights obtained under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.
- The Supreme Court and High Courts can declare as unconstitutional any Act passed by the Legislatures which is in contravention of any of the provisions of Part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution.
- The concept of right to service started in the year 1991 in Great Britain (United Kingdom). It refers to the right under which the state guarantees the delivery of public services within a specified period. It is also called Citizen's Charter. Efforts were made to make such a law at the central level in India through The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011, but it could not be passed. However, Madhya Pradesh became the first state in the country to implement the Right to Service Act. It came into force on 18 August 2010. The second place is of the state of Bihar where it was implemented on 25 July, 2011.
- The Bonded Labor (Abolition) Act was passed in the Parliament in 1976, whose objective (in the context of Article 23) is not only to free the bonded laborers but also to make arrangements for their rehabilitation.
- ICCPR The right of the child is protected by Article 24 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. It is noteworthy that the rights of the child have also been protected by Article 24 of the Constitution of India.
- They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21. Further, the six rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression (i.e., external emergency) and not on the ground of armed rebellion (i.e., internal emergency).
- Article 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 and invalid on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights.
- Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. This provision confers rights on all persons whether citizens or foreigners. Moreover, the word ‘person’ includes legal persons, viz, statutory corporations, companies, registered societies or any other type of legal person.
- The concept of ‘equality before law’ is of British origin while the concept of ‘equal protection of laws’ has been taken from the American Constitution.

Parts of the Constitution of India, their related subjects and articles

Parts	Subjects	Articles No.	Parts	Subjects	Articles No.
I	The Union and its territory	1 – 4	XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	264 – 300A
II	Citizenship	5 – 11		Ch. I – Finance	264 – 291
III	Fundamental Rights	12 – 35		Ch. II – Borrowing	292 – 293
IV IV –A	Directive Principles of State policy Fundamental Duties	36 – 51 51A		Ch. III – property, Contracts, Rights, Liability, Obligations and Suits	294 – 300
V	The Union Government	52 – 151		Ch. IV – Right to property	300A
	Chapter I- The Executive	52 – 78	XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India	301 – 307
	Chapter II- Parliament	79 – 122	XIV	Services under the Union and the States	308 – 323
	Ch. III- Legislative Powers of President	123		Ch. I -Services	308 - 314
	Ch. IV- The Union Judiciary	124-147		Ch. II – Public Service Commissions	315 – 323
	Ch. V- Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	148 – 151	XIV-A	Tribunals	323A – 323B
VI	The State Governments	152-237	XV	Elections	324 – 329A
	Ch. I – General	152	XVI	Special Provisions relating to Certain Classes	330 – 342A

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	Ch. II – The Executive	153- 167	XVII	Official Language	343 – 351A
	Ch. III – The State Legislature	168 – 212		Ch. I- Language of the Union	343 – 344
	Ch. IV- Legislative powers of Governor	213		Ch. II – Regional Languages	345-347
	Ch. V – The High Courts	214 – 232		Ch. III – language of the Supreme Court, High Courts, and so on	348-349
	Ch. VI- Subordinate Courts	233-237		Ch. IV – Special Directives	350-351
VII	The States in Part B of the First Schedule (deleted)	238 (deleted)	XVIII	Emergency Provisions	352-360
VIII	The Union Territories	239-242	XIX	Miscellaneous	361-367
IX	The Panchayats	243-243-O	XX	Amendment of the Constitution	368
IX-A	The Municipalities	243P-243ZG	XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	369-392
IX-B	The Co-operative Societies	243-ZH-243ZT	XXII	Short title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	393-395
X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244- 244A			
XI	Relations between the Union and the States	245- 263			
	Ch. I – Legislative Relations	245-255			
	Ch. I – Administrative Relations	256- 263			

Constitutional Amendments

Major Constitutional Amendments –

1st Amendment (1951)	Introduced 9th Schedule to keep certain laws beyond the scope of judicial review
7th Amendment (1956)	States reorganized by language; Union Territories introduced
42nd Amendment (1976)	Words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' added in preamble, fundamental duties prescribed
44th (Amendment) 1978	Right to Property knocked off from the list of fundamental rights
52nd Amendment (1985)	The Tenth Schedule (which was known as the 'Anti-Defection Law') was passed in the year 1985 through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment
61st Amendment (1989)	Voting age reduced to 18 from 21 years
73rd and 74th Amendment 1992	Direct election for Panchayats and urban local bodies
86th Amendment (2002)	Free and compulsory education for children between 6 to 14 years
101st Amendment (2016)	Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
103rd Amendment (2019)	10% reservation for economically weaker upper castes 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.

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Sources of the Constitution

Source	Features Borrowed
Australlian Constitution	Concurrent list, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two House of Parliament.
Weimar Constitutions of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)	Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.
French constitution	Republic and the Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble.
South African Constitution	Procedure for amendment of the constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha.
Japanese Constitutions	Procedure established by Law. SCSGYAN
Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commission, Emergency provisions and administrative details.
British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, Legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
US Constitution	Fundamental Rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
Irish constitution	Directive Principles of State policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre. and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme court.

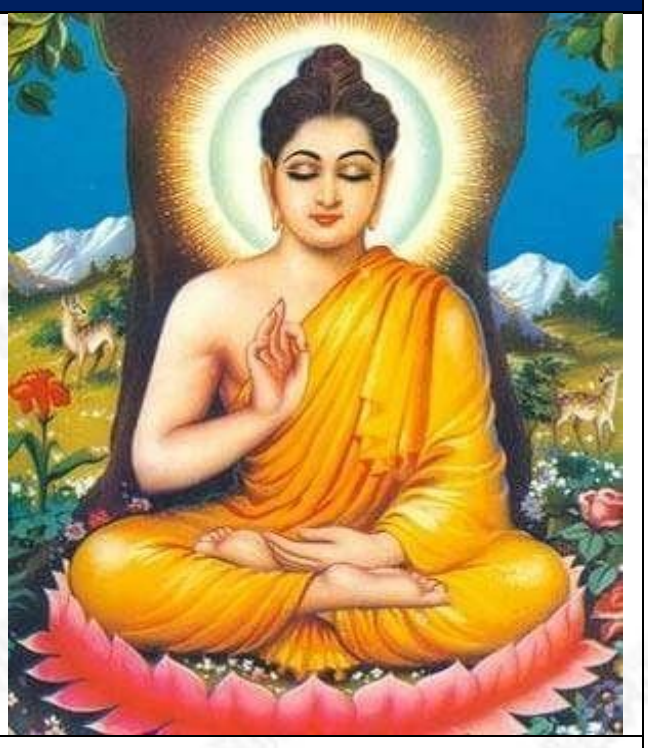
Interim Government (1946)		First Cabinet of free India 1947)	
Members	**Portfolios Held**	**Members**	**Portfolios Held**
Jawaharlal Nehru	Vice-President of the Council; External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations	Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister; External affairs & Commonwealth Relations; Scientific Research
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information& Broadcasting ; States
Dr. Rajendra Prashad	Food & Agriculture	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food & Agriculture
Dr. John Mathai	Industries & Supplies	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education
Jagjivan Ram	Labour	Dr. John Mathai	Railways & Transport
Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence	R.K. shanmugham Chetty	Finance
C.H. Bhabha	Works, mines & Power	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Law
Liyakat Ali Khan	Finance	Jagjivan Ram	Labour
Abdur Rab Nishtar	Posts & Air	Sardar Baldev singh	Defence
Asaf Ali	Railways & Transport	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	Health
C. Rajagopalachari	Education & Art	C.H. Bhabha	Commerce
I.I. Chundrigar	Commerce	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	Communication
Chaznafar Ali Khan	Health	Dr. Shayama Prasad Mukherji	Industries & supplies
Joginder Nath Manda	Law	V.N. Gadgil	Works, Mines & Power
Note: The Members of the interim Government were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Viceroy continued to be the head of the Council. But, Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as the Vice-President of the Council.			

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Session of the Constituent Assembly

Sessions	Period	Sessions	Period
First session	December 9-23, 1946	Seventh Session	November 4, 1948 -January 8, 1949
Second Session	January 20-25,1947	Eighth Session	May 16,- June 16, 1949
Third Session	April 28-May 2, 1947	Ninth Session	July 30 -September 18, 1949
Fourth Session	July 14-31, 1947	Tenth Session	October 6-17, 1949
Five Session	August 14-30, 1947	Eleventh Session	November 14-26, 1949
Sixth Session	January 27, 1948		
Note: The Assembly met once again on 24 January, 1950 when the members appended their signatures to the Constitution of India.			

Indian History

Buddhism: Guatam Buddha (Biography and Teachings)		
Founder	Gautam Buddha (childhood name - Siddhartha)	
Born	563 BC (Kapilavastu Lumbani)	
Titles	Shakya Singh, Shakyamuni, Light of Asia, Mahavaidya, Vaidyaraja, Sarvarthasiddha, Vibhajyavadi, Tathagata, Deshabal, Angiras, Mahatmas of Shakya dynasty, Trichtradhari Lokanathshasta. In the Gupta era Mankunvar inscription, they have been called Samyak-sambuddha and Svatamviruddha.	
Father	Śuddhodana	
Mother	Mayadevi	
upbringing	Stepmother Prajapati Gautami	
Name of Wife	Yashodhara (Kapilayani) was the daughter of Suprabuddha of Shakya dynasty.	
Name of son	Rahul	
Teacher	First Teacher – Alarkalam, Second Teacher - Rudrakramputta	
First sermon (Dhammachakra Pravartan)	At Mrigdava Sarnath in Rishipatnam	
First Vassana	In Sarnath's Moolgandhakuti Vihar	
Mahabhinishkramana (Grah Tyag)	At the age of 29	
Buddha gained enlightenment	At the age of 35 in Uruvela on the banks of the Niranjana River	
Last Vassana	At Veluvagram Vihar in Vaishali	
Death (Mahaparinirvana)	483 BC At the age of 80, in the Malla Republic of Kushinagar	

Major disciples and followers of Buddha – Mahakashyapa, Mahakacchayan, Sariputra, Moudgalya, Aniruddha, Anand, Bimbisara, Upali, Suniti, Subhadra, Senapati Singh, Angulimala, Darv (dabba) and chunda, Chhanna, Kotpati Anathjpindaka, Jeevak, Ajatashatru

Prominent women followers of Buddhism – Mahaprajapati Gautami, Nanda, Yashodhara, Visakha, Mallika, Khema, Supravasa, Amrapali, Vajira, Dhammadina Theri, Pathachara

Major disciples and followers of Buddha -

Mahakashyapa	He belonged to the Brahmin family of Magadha. Mahakashyap was the president of first Buddhist council.
Mahakacchayan	Before Pravajya, his name was Nalak. He was an inhabitant of Avanti and he is credited for the propagation of Buddhism in the Avanti.
Sariputra	His name was Upatisya before Vrajya. Sariputra's birthplace was Nalanda.
Moudgalya	Before Pravjya, his name was Kolit.
Aniruddha	Dhanadhya was the son of a trader. After listening to Buddha's teachings, he renounced the world and became a monk.
Anand	He was a personal servant (anga and paricharak) and beloved disciple of Buddha. He belonged Sakya clan and was a cousin of Buddha.

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Bimbisara	He was the ruler of Magadha, patron and friend of Buddha. It was at the request of Bimbasar that Buddha ordained *Upostha* in the Sangha.
Upali	He was the son of Nai (napit) of Shakyas.
Suniti	He was a *bhangi*.
Subhadra	Subhadra was the last person to be initiated into religion by Buddha after Chunda became disciple. IBuddha gave his last sermon to him. On Buddha's death, Subhadra had said – It is good that Buddha is no more, we are free now.
Senapati Singh	He was a Lichchavi commander and earlier a follower of Jainism. Buddha made him his disciple.
Angulimala	In Shravasti, Buddha changed the intent of robber Angulimal and made him join the buddist sangha. Angulimal was the son of Garg, the purohit of Prasenjit.
Darv (dabba) and chunda	Both belonged to the Republic of Malla. The chunda was *Karmarputra*. In the Sahajati Nigam of the Chedis, Chunda preached Buddhism.
Chhanna	He was the charioteer of the Buddha. Before Mahaparinirvana, Buddha had imposed the *Brahmandand* on him.
Kotpati Anathjpindaka	When Buddha was in the Rajgriha, Anathjpindaka became a merchant disciple there. He bought Jetavan Vihar from Rajkumar Jeta in eighteen croregold coins.
Jeevak	It was called the ornament of the Buddhist Sangha. Charaka has called them as kumar-bhanta.
Ajatashatru	Initially, Ajatshatru was a follower of Jainism. but eventually he accepted Buddhism.

Prominent women of Buddhism –

Mahaprajapati Gautami	He first requested to join the buddhist *Sangha* in Kapilavastu. Gautami requested Buddha to join the Sangha a total of three times, which Buddha rejected. Gautami came to Vaishali, where Buddha first opened the door of the sangha for women.
Nanda	She was the daughter of Mahaprajapati Gautami and sister of Buddha. She also got Some important teachings from Buddha.
Yashodhara	Yashodhara, the wife of Buddha, also assumed the *pravajya*.
Visakha	She was the daughter of the *shreshthi* of anga janpada who became the patron of Buddhism. In its Shravasti, donated funds for the construction of Pubbaram (Puravaram) or Migarmatupasad Vihar.
Mallika	She was the wife and queen of Prasenjit. She had built Mallikaram Vihar at Shravasti.
Khema	She was the wife and queen. She has been mentioned in the Sanyukta Nikaya.
Supravasa	She belonged to the Republic of *Kolia* and was a famous worshiper of Buddha.
Amrapali	She was the *ganika* (or *Nagarvadhu*) of Vaishali.
Vajira	She was the first bhikkhuni who announced the Suddhasankharpunjjoy in the Sanyukta Nikaya.
Dhammadina Theri	She was a resident of Rajgriha.
Pathachara	She was born in a capitalist family of Shravasti. The songs written by her in Therigatha are famous.

Symbols of Buddhism related to the life of Buddha -

Events	Symbols
Birth	Lotus and Sand
Renunciation	Horse
Enlightenment	Peepal (Bodhi vriksha)
Nirvana	Foot mark
Youth	Bull
Prosperity	Lion
First Sermon	Chakra
Death	Stupa

Buddhist Union officials: -

Navkambhik	officials related to construction and architecture
Bhandagarika	Officers related to food and drink provision stuff
Kappikaraka –	Officer related to sale and purchase of goods
Cheever –	officer related to garment store
Aramika-	Entertainment and leisure related officer

Buddhist Councils

Council	Year	Venue	Chairman	Ruler
1st Buddhist Council	483 BC	Rahgriha	Mahakassapa	Ajatashatru (Haryanka Dynasty)
2nd Buddhist Council	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabbakami	Kalashoka (Shishunag Dynasty)
3rd Buddhist Council	250 BC	Patilputra	Mogaliputta Tissa	Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)
4th Buddhist Council	98 AD	Kundalavana, Kashmir	Vasumitra, Ashvaghosa	Kanishka (Kushana Dynasty)

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Hinayana	Mahayana
Hinayana literally means – the 'lesser Vehicle'	Mahayana literally means – Great Vehicle
Mahatma Buddha was considered a great man.	Buddha is considered a god.
This is individualistic religion. According to this, every person should get salvation through his own efforts.	It believes in soul and rebirth
It does not believe in idol worship and devotion	It emphasizes on philathrophy and service. Its objective is the welfare of all mankind.
Its way of worship is very strict and it follows the austere life.	Their principles are simple and achievable. In this, the importance is given to the common devotees along with the monk.
Its ideal is to attain *Arhat*	Its ideal is *Bodhisattva*
Its major schools are – Vaibhashik and Sautrantika	Its major schools are – Shunyawad (Madhyamik) and Vigyanwad (Yogachar)

- **Buddha's Four Noble Truths – 1.** Dukkha 2. Dukkha Samudaya 3. Dukkha Nirodha 4. Dukkha nirodha gamini pratipada
- The Eightfold Path consists of eight practices: right view, right Understanding, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration.
- **Triratna of Buddhism – Buddha, Dharma, Sangha**
- Stupa has 4 types – 1. Sharirik (Body) Stupa 3. Paribhaugik Stupa 3. Uddheshika (Objective) Stupa 4. Pujarthak (Worshiping) Stupa
- **Buddhist literature is called Tripitaka.** It is written in Pali language. The three **Tripitaka are – Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhiddhamma Pitaka.** Sutta Pitaka contains the sayings and teachings of the Buddha. **Vinaya Pitaka deals with the rules to be observed by members of the Sangha. Abhiddhamma Pitaka presents the philosophical exposition of the Dhamma.**
- **In ancient times there were three major centers of Buddhist learning – Nalanda, Vallabhi and Vikramshila. Nalanda was the main center of teaching of Mahayana Buddhism and Vallabhi Hinayana Buddhism.** Vikramshila Mahavihara was founded by the Pala king Dharmapala. First of all, Kumaragupta-I gave donations to Nalanda Buddhist Monastery. Navnalanda Mahavihara is a modern center of Buddhist study, which was established by the Government of Bihar in the year 1951 at Nalanda.

Important One Liner Facts –

- King Bimbisara of Magadha built a Mahavihara named 'Veluvan' as the resident of Buddha. **The Lichchhavis built the famous 'Kutagrashala' at Mahavan for Budha's residence. Dhammapada - It is called the Gita of Buddhism**. This is the only book in which almost all the principles of Buddhist philosophy are described.
- Dr. Bhandarkar first asserted that Ashoka's Dhamma principles have been written in *Rahulovadasutta*. The book entitled *Vimanavatthu* describes heavenly pleasures. This is the source of Ashoka's divine plays.
- Aryamanjushrimulakalpa - This is a 9th century Mahayana Buddhist book. Rahul Sankrityayan brought a copy of this book from Tibet to India. K.P. Jaiswal translated it into English. It was published by Ganapati Shastri in 1925 AD. It describes the Gupta rulers from a Buddhist point of view.
- Detailed knowledge about Buddhism is found in Tripitaka (Vinayapitaka, Suttaapitaka and Abhidhammapitaka). **The language of the three Pitakas is Pali.** The Tripitaka is the oldest epic of the Theravada schools. There is a belief of rebirth in Buddhism. **The minimum age limit for joining Buddhism was 15 years. Entering into the Buddhist Sangha was called Upasampada., The triratna of Buddhism are - Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha. Hinayana and Mahayana are related to Buddhism.**
- In the eighth year of Enlightenment, Gautam a Buddha gave permission to women to enter as Bhikshuni into Buddhist Sangha at Vaishali on the advice of his beloved disciple Anand. **Buddha's aunt who raised him as a mother was the first woman to enter the Buddhist Sangh.**
- **The Buddhism was propagated the most in *Kaushal.*** A wealthy businessman named Anathpindak of the Koshal kingdom became his disciple and gave him 'Jatavan' Vihar for the Buddhist Sangh. **Koshal King Prasenjit also adopted Buddhist religion along with his family and he built Pubbaram (Purva-Ram) vihar for Buddhist Sangh.**
- **The Buddhists adopted Sanskrit as the language during the time of the Fourth Buddhist Council. The fourth buddhist council held during reign of Kanishka divided Buddhism into two sects namely Hinayana and Mahayana.**
- The origin of the Vaibhasika sect was mainly in Kashmir. The main teachers of Vaibhasika sect are Dharmatrat, Buddhadev, Vasumitra etc. Nagarjuna's primary contribution to Buddhist philosophy was the use of the concept of Sunyata or doctrine of void. The famous literary work 'Madhyamika Karika' provides one of Nagarjuna's most famous quotations on emptiness or co-arising.

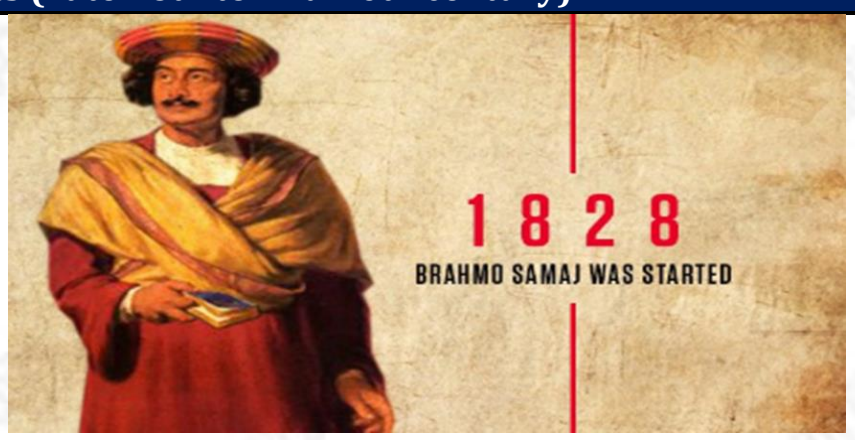
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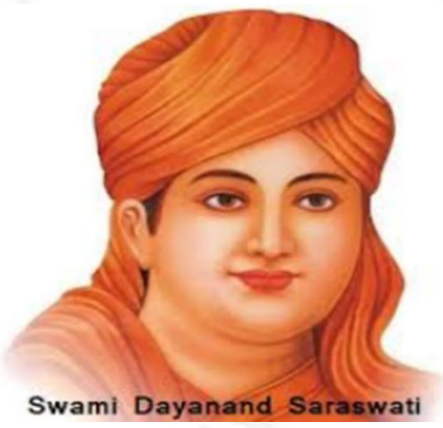
- **Transcendentalism has been accepted in Buddhist philosophy. Buddha himself propounded the doctrine of Anityavada.**
- **Chaitya literally means related to Chita**. Samadhis were built on the ground after the burial of dead bodies, they were initially called Chaitya or Stupa. In these samadhis, residues of great men were kept safe therefore Chaitya became the centre of worship. **The houses built near monasteries or Chaitya Griha were called Vihara. The word Stupa has been used for the first time in Rig Veda. In Rig Veda texts, stupa means – heap.**
- **Gautam Buddha is known as Light of Asia.** The book **Light of Asia** on the life of Gautam Buddha was written by Edwin Arnold.
- **Mahaparinirvana temple is located in Kushinagar of Uttar Pradesh.**
- Buddhism is basically atheistic in nature. The sacraments that took admission in the Buddhist Sangha were called Upasampadas.
- Mahatma Buddha preached the middle path (Madhyama Pratipada). **After the Fourth Buddhist Council, Buddhism split into Hinayana and Mahayana.**
- **In course of time Mahayana got divided into two parts, Shunyavada (secondary) and vigyanavada (yogachara). A branch of the Buddhist sect developed in the form of Vajrayana.**
- **Most Buddha statues were built under the Gandhara art style**, but the first Buddha statues were probably made under Mathura art.
- **The Bhagwati Sutras of Jainism and the Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya refer to 16 Mahajanapadas.**
- **The first woman to enter the Sangha was Prajapati Gautami, the consort of Mahatma Buddha.**

Socio-Religious Reform Movements (Late 18th to mid-20th century)

Arya Samaj

A North Indian Hindu reform organisation of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly active in the Punjab, which sought to revive Vedic learning and combine it with modern education in the sciences.





Year/Period	Name of Movement/Organisation and Place	Founder and people Associated with	Name and Objectives, and Media Efforts
Early 19th century	**Swaminarayan Sampradyaga; Gujarat**	**Swami Sahajanand (original name Gyanashyama)—1781-1830**	Belief in a theistic god, protest against epicurean practices of Vaishnavism; prescribed a moral code.
Late 18th-early 19th century 1828	Brahmo Samaj (earlier Atmiya Sabha); Founded in Calcutta	**Adi Brahmo Samaj – Keshav Chandra Sen** **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj – Shivnath Shashtri and Anand Mohan Bose** **Brahmo Sabha (1828) – Rajaram Mohan Rai**	Propagated monotheism, opposed incarnation, meditation, sacrifices, existence of priests, idolatry, superstition, sati; sought for reforms in Hindu society. Journals brought out by Rammohan Roy: Sambad Kaumudi (1821), Mirat-ul-Akbar; by Debendranath Tagore: Tattva Bodhini Patrika; Keshub Chandra Sen brought out Indian Mirror; Sadharan Brahmo Samaj brought out Tattva Kaumudi, The Indian Messenger, The Sanjibani, the Navyabharat, and Prabasi. **The first reform movement of Hinduism was the Brahmo Samaj.**
30 Dec 1814	**Atmiya Sabha, Calcutta**	**Raja Rammohan Roy** Rasikkrishna Mullick, Tarachand Chucker-	to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social ills.

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		vati, Krishanmohan Banerjee	
1826-1831	**Young Bengal Movement**	**Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (founder),**	Opposed the vices in society believed in truth, freedom and reason; brought out the Jnanavesan (journal) and **established the Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge (Derozio edited Hesperus, The Calcutta Library Gazette and he was associated with India Gazette)**
The prominent members of this group, Dakshinaranjan Mukherjee, Ram gopal Ghose and Krishna Mohan Banerjee, Stood for rejection of tradition and revolt against accepted social norms. Another remarkable contribution of the Derozians was the establishment of the Calcutta Public Library, which later developed into National Library, the biggest library in the country.			
1830	**Dharma Sabha, Calcutta**	**Radhakant Deb (founder 1794-1876)**	Emerged to counter Brahmo Samaj, aimed at protection of orthodoxy, condemned radical and liberal reforms, helped in the spread of western education. The chief public organ of the Dharma Sabha (Divine society) was the Bengali newspaper Samachar Chandrika whose editor Bhawani Charan Banerjee was himself the Secretary of the Dharma Sabha.
(19th century—founded in 1820; suppression by the British by 1870)	Wahabi Movement (beginning in Rohilkhand—spread in Kabul, NWFP, Bengal, the Central Provinces; Sittana in NWFP— head-quarters from 1850 onwards. Patna was the main center of the movement during 1900 century.	Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly (founder); Vilayat Ali, Shah Muhammad Hussain, Farhat Hussain (all from Patna); Inayat Ali	Popularised the teachings of Waliullah; opposed the British and fought against the Sikhs; stressed role of individual conscience in religion. Interstingly, the movement was responsible for introducing the term Sedition in Indian Penal Code as in 1870, British suspicious about Wahhabism and increasing Wahabi activities in the subcontinent introduced the term 'sedition' to outlaw speech that attempted to excite disaffection towards the government established by law in India.
1839	Taayuuni Movement; founded in Dhaka (1839)	Karamat Ali Jaunpuri	Religious teachings of Shah Waliullah formed the basis; opposed Faraizi movement.
1839	Tatvabodhini, Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore	Supporting and spreading the views of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1841 -1871	**Namdhari or Kuka Movement (Sikhs), North-west Frontier Province Bhaini** (located in Ludhiana district of Punjab)	Bhai Balak Singh and Ram Singh (Founder)	Efforts for social and religious reform of Sikhs, emphasis on devotion and purity
1848	Students Literary and Scientific Society	-	Debated popular science and social questions.
1849	**Paramhans Mandali (Mumbai)**	-	Emphasised unity of godhead; against caste rules. **In 1860 the Paramhansa Mandali was disbanded and its modified and amended form emerged in the form of Prarthana Samaj in 1867.**
1851	**Rahanumai Mazdayasanan Sabha (religious reform association for Zoroastrianism.**	S.S. Bengali, Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji and others	To improve the social condition of the Parsis and restore the purity of Zoroastrianism. Their journal was

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			Rast Goftar (Truth Teller).
1861	**Radhaswami Movement; founded in Agra**	Tulsi Ram or Shiv Dayal Saheb (Swamiji Maharaj—founder)	Preached belief in one supreme being, the guru's supreme position, simple social life for believers (the satsang); stress on achieving spiritual fulfilment without giving up material life.
1864	**Ved Samaj (Brahmo Samaj of South India), Madras**	Chembeti Sridharalu Naidu.	The Samaj worked for the Abolition of caste distictions and superstitions ,rituals of Orthodox Hinduism. It made efforts to promote women's educations and Widow Remarriage
1866	**The Deoband School of Islamic Theology (at Deoband Saharanpur, UP)**	**Muhammad Qasim Nanaytavi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (founders),** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Shibli Numani	It was a Revivalist movement whose religious teachings encompassed a liberal interpretation of Islam; for moral religious upliftment; did not take to western influences in education; **opposed Syed Ahmed Khan's views to some extent; welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress.**
1866	**Brahmo Samaj of India Calcutta**	**Keshab Chandra Sen**	It was a Revolutionary support for social reform
1867	**Prarthana Samaj, founded in Bombay**	**Atmaram Pandurang Govind Ranade, Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar (Founder),**	To introduce Reforms in Hindu religious ideology and practices, to support monotheism, to ensure improvement in the condition of women, opposition to religious orthodoxy and caste discrimination. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar worked as Vice chancellor of Bombay University and also Vice Chancellor of First Women's University in India, founded by Maharishi Karve in Pune.
1870	**Indian Reform Association; Calcutta**	**Keshab Chandra Sen**	To create public opinion against child marriages; for uplift of social status of women; to legalise Brahmo type of marriage.
1881	**Naba Bidhan (New Dispensation)**	**Keshab Chandra Sen**	In 1881, Keshab Chandra Sen formed his Naba Bidhan, that is, Tebernacle of New Dispensation and started moving towards a new universalist religion.
1875	**Arya Samaj; founded in Bombay**	**Dayanand Saraswati (originally Mool Shankar—founder)**	**Asserted Hindu faith over other religions; within a revivalist framework, denounced rites, Brahmins' supremacy, idolatry, superstitions; Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools were established.** **Dayanand Sarasvati gave the slogan "go back to the vedas"**
(1875—year of founding the Aligarh School)	**Aligarh Movement (the Aligarh School grew into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1877 and later the Aligarh Muslim University**	**Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898—founder of the Aligarh School**	Religious reform through emphasis on principle of enquiry in religion, favoured scientific and rational outlook, recognised Western education, aimed at social reform; **Sir Syed Ahmed founded a scientific society (1864), Tahzib-al-akhlaq (1870)— Urdu journal.**
1875	**The Theosophical Society—founded in New York but headquarters shifted to Adyar, near Madras**	**Madam H.P. Blavatsky (1831-91), a Russian, and Col. H.S. Olcott (1832-1907), an**	Drew inspiration from Upanishads, philosophy of the Vedanta, etc to aim at religious revival and social reform. In her book Wake up India: A plea for social Reform, Annie Besant pleaded the cause of widow

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		American (founders); Annie Besant (one of its presidents)	remarriage and emancipation of the depressed classes.
1878	**Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Calcutta**	**Shivnath Shastri and Anand Mohan Bose**	Social reforms
1884	**Deccan Education Society; Pune**	**M.G. Ranade, V.G. Chibdonkar, G.G. Agarkar (founders)**	**For contributing to education and culture in western India; established Ferguson College, Pune (in 1885).**
1908	**Seva Sadan; Bombay**	**Behramji M. Malabari**	Against child marriages, forced widowhood; to help socially exploited women
1887	Indian National Social Conference; Bombay	M.G. Ranade, Raghunath Rao	Social reform Apart from Prathana Samaj, he was closely associated with Poona Sarvajanik Sabhak, Ahemednagar Education society, Indian social conference (which functioned as the social reform cell of INC and initiated pledge Movement to inspire people against Child Marriage), Industrial Conference and Widow Remarriage Association.
1887	**Deva Samaj; Lahore**	**Shiva Narayan Agnihotri**	Its Religious ideas were closer to those of Brahmo Samaj; favoured a social code of conduct that was against bribe-taking, gambling, alcohol consumption, and having nonvegetarian food.
1889	**Ahmadiya Movement; Qadiani in Punjab (1889)**	**Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1839-1908)— founder**	It Defended missionaries from attacks by Christian missionaries, Hindu revivalists; belief in a universal religion; Ghulam Ahmad proclaimed himself as a Messiah and as an incarnation of Lord Krishna. **Explained his principles in a book called Baraheen-e-Ahmadiyya.**
1892	**Madras Hindu Association; Madras**	**Viresialingam Pantulu**	It was a Social purity movement; against devadasi system and oppression of widows.
1897	**Ramakrishna Mission founded in Bengal (centres at Belur and Mayavati became focal points)**	**Vivekananda (originally Narendranath Dutta), 1863-1902 (its founder); Ramakrishna Paramhansa (1834-86)— Vivekananda's guru**	**It Sought to revive Hinduism based on ancient India's religious texts and concepts (of Vedanta, etc); against caste restrictions, oppression, superstition in Hinduism, aimed to uplift women and overhaul the education system.**
1905	**The Servants of India Society; Bombay**	**Gopal Krishna Gokhale**	To help in Famine relief and improving tribals' to help in condition in particular.
1909	**Poona Seva Sadan**	**G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade**	To make sure economic uplift; employment for women.
1910	**Nishkam Karma Math (Monastery of Disinterested Work); Pune**	**Dhondo Keshav Karve**	To ensure educational progress of women; improving widows' condition. Founded first women's university in Pune—now in Bombay (1916).
1910	**Bharat Stri Mandal; Allahabad**	**Saralabala Devi Choudharani**	To contribute in Women's education and emancipation.
1911	**Social Service League**	**Narayan Malhar Joshi**	To contribute in improving the condition of the common masses; opened schools, libraries.

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1914	**Seva Samiti; Allahabad**	Hridyanath Kunzru	To contribute in improving the status of the suffering classes through social service, education.
1914	Seva Samiti Boy Scout Association Bombay	Shriram Vajpayee	To contribute in Generating Full Indianism in the Boy Scout Movement in India
1917	**The Indian Women's Association; Madras**	**Annie Besant**	To ensure the Upliftment of Indian women; annual conferences (All India Women's Conferences) were held.
1920-25	**Akali Movement or Gurdwara Reform Movement**	**Jathedar Kartar Singh Jhabbar, Dalip Singh, Bhai Laxman Singh and Mahant Narayan Das**	The British tried to use its repressive policies against them, but eventually it had to bow before popular demands and the Sikh Gurdwaras Act was passed in 1922 (amended to Gurdwara Reform Act in July 1925), which placed all Gurdwaras in Punjab under elected Panthic bodlies like Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandak Committee and local Gurdwara Committees.
1873	**Satyashodhak Samaj**	**Jyotiba Phule**	Jyotiba Phule was born in 1827 to a gardener. He led a powerful non-Brahmin movement. **Through his book Ghulamgiri (1872 AD) and his organization Satyashodhak Samaj, he stressed on the need to protect the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmins and their opportunistic religious texts.**
• Through the mouth piece of Satyashodhak Samaj "Deenbandhu" and other prominent works like "Sarvajanik satya Dharma" and "Gulamgin" Phule tried to give a sense of identity to the depressed communities and spread awareness among them. • Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai phule were the pioneers of women's education in india. The couple were among the first native Indians <u>to open a school for girls in Poona in 1848</u>.			
1873	**Sanatan Dharma Rakshini Sabha –**	**Calcutta**	The Sanatan Dharma Rakshini Sabha (Association for the Defense of the Eternal Religion) was formed in 1873 in Calcutta.

- Dadabhai Nauroji had termed the British governance system as the blood-sucking institution of India. **Jawaharlal Nehru was the first chairman of the <u>National Planning Committee</u> set up by the Congress in 1938.** General Bakht Khan was the head of the actual command vested in the *Fort of Soldiers* in the Revolt of 1857.
- **Rajaram Mohan Roy conducted his educational works in collaboration with David Hare. "Patriotism is religion and religion is love for India" – this is the statement of Bankichand Chatterjee.**
- **The *Dola Palki movement* was started by the craftsmen of Uttarakhand**. *Jayanand* was a hero of the Indian Dola Palki movement. **<u>To spread social consciousness, Gopal Hari Deshmukh published Shata Patrena (hundred letters) serial in the newspaper.</u>**
- The *Maharaja Libel case* was tried in the Bombay High Court during the British period in 1861-1862. This case was filed by Jadunathji Brajratan Ji Maharaj against a reformer and journalist Karsondas Mulalji on the basis of an article in his newspaper named *Satya prakash*.
- "It is our moral duty to educate the native people" This is the statement of Lord Mayo. **William Adam was a Baptist missionary who, along with Rajaram Mohan Roy, founded the "Unitarian Mission" in Calcutta in 1821.**
- The principle of 'Jiva is Shiva' was propagated by Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Arvind Ghose had said that – Political freedom is the lifeblood of the nation.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had said that - Hindus and Muslims are the two eyes of India. **With the efforts of Dr. Harvilas Sharda, the Sharda Act was passed in 1930. By this act the age of boys was fixed at 18 years and for girls to 14 years.**
- **In 1851 some English-educated Parsis formed the Rahanumai Mazdayasanan Sabha,** whose aim was to revive the social condition of the Parsis and to regain the ancient purity of Zoroastrianism.
- **Bengali writer *Bhudev Mukherjee* first suggested that Hindi be adopted as the national language of India.** Swami Vivekananda had said 'India will have to be united again to conquer the world with its power'. F Max Müller was the first to suggest that Sanskrit Latin and Greek belonged to the same language family.
- **<u>Raja Ram Mohan Ray</u> - Raja Ram Mohan Ray often called as the Father of Indian Renaissance is also known by names like 'Prophet of Indian Nationalism', Father or Modern India, First Modern man and Yugdoot. Mughal**

emperor Akbar II gave Raja Ram Mohan Roy the title of Raja and sent him to the court of British King William IVth as his ambassador in 1830. On 27th September, 1833 Raja Ram Mohan Roy died at Bristol in England. At Bristol the mausoleum of Roy is present. Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated English Education in India. According to him a moderate western education is necessary to pull us out of darknes and to provide Indians partnership in the administration of the Country. He opposed Idol worship, Child marriage, Sati pratha etc evil social practices of India.

- **In 1820, Raja Rammohun Roy wrote a book called Precepts of Jesus**, in which he tried to separate the moral and philosophical message of the "New Testament" from its wondrous stories.
- Raja Rammohun Roy strongly opposed the practice of Sati. In **the year 1818, he started his anti-Sati campaign. In 1829, Lord William Bentinck made a law outlawing the practice of Sati. "Sati is murder according to every shastra" - Raja Rammohan Roy**
- Raja Rammohun Roy was a supporter of propagation of modern western education. **He assisted David Heyer in the establishment of the Hindu College in 1817** and supported the various educational schemes presented by him.
- **Raja Rammohun Roy opened the English School in Calcutta in 1817,** which taught the philosophy of the famous French philosophers-Dant, Rousseau and Voltaire. **In 1825, he established the Vedanta College, in which Indian education and western physics and social science were taught.**
- **After the death of Raja Rammohun Roy, the reins of the Brahmo Samaj were taken over by Maharishi Devendranath Tagore (1817–1905), father of Rabindranath Tagore. He joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1842. In 1809 Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote his famous book Gift to Monotheist in Persian language.**
- **In 1805, Raja Ram Mohan Roy published his first philosophical work Tuhfat-ul Murahhiddin in which he analysed the major religions of the world in the light of 'reason' and social comfort'.**
- **In 1858, after Keshabchandra Sen (1838–1884) took membership of the Brahmo Samaj, Devendranath Tagore appointed him as the new Acharya of the society.** Keshavchandra Sen was dismissed from the title of Acharya in 1865. In 1866, he formed a new assembly by the name of the Bharatiya Brahmo Samaj (Nav Vidhan Brahmo Samaj). **After this the Brahmo Samaj of Devendranath Tagore came to be known as Adi Brahmo Samaj. Brahma Samaj condemned – Caste system, Polygamy, Purdah system**
- Ram Krishna Paramhans recognized the fundamental owners of all religious and emphasized that Hari, Ram Allah, and Christ are different names of the same God and that there are many ways to God and Salvation. He emerged as the preacher of Neo-Hinduism. **At the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893, Swami Vivekanand delivered his famous speech.** *Swami Vivekananda was born in 1862. He brought in contact with Ramakrishna out of spiritual curiosity and became his disciple.* ***Ramakrishna Paramahansa founded the 'Paramhansa Math'****. Ramakrishna Paramhansa died in 1886. As per the wishes of Ramakrishna, after his death in 1886, Narendra (Swami Vivekanand) was chosen as the leader as the leader of the monastic disciples and he founded a math that is, monastery at Belur near Calcutta.*
- Swami Vivekanand said – All religious beliefs are different ways to reach the same destination that is one God.
- **Shardamani Mukhopadhyay, better known as Sharada Devi, was married to Ramakrishna Paramahansa in 1859 AD.**

Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824-83)

- Swami Dayanand Saraswati was originally known as Moolshankar in his childhood and was born in the small town of Tankara belonging to Kathiawar of Gujarat in a conservative Brahmin family. He wandered as an ascetic in search of truth for 15 years and finally received educa- tion on Vedanta from a blind teacher named Swami Virajananda in Mathura.
- ***"He deserves to be a Brahman who has acquired the best knowledge and character and a person is fit to be classed as Shudra"***
- He was the first to favour swadeshi clothes, Indian system of medical treatmen and indigenous industries. He was also the first to use the term Swaraj as India for Indians in 1876, a call later taken up Lokmanya Tilak, to promote an all-Indian national spirit, he recognised Hindi as the national language.
- The Motto of the Arya Samaj taken from the Vedas is 'Krinvanto Vishwamaryam'.
- Swami Dayanand (Moolshankar) was born in 1824 AD in a Brahmin family of Morbi princely state of Gujarat (Kathiawad region). Swami Dayanand said – Good governance is not a substitute for self-government.
- **In 1877, the headquarters of Arya Samaj was established in Lahore,** after which Arya Samaj got more publicity. **Swami Dayanand Saraswati's slogan of "Back to the vedas". He is also called as "Martin Luther King of India" for his efforts in religious reforms.** The rules and principles of Arya Samaj were first formed in Bombay. **Swami Dayananda Saraswati gave the slogan 'India for the Indians' in 1876.**

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- The social reformer of Maharashtra, Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823–1892) was famous as a Lokhitwadi. Vishnu Parashuram Pandit led the first campaign for widow remarriage in Maharashtra. **Vishnu Parshuram Shashtri Pandit founded the Punar Vivahtojak Mandal (Society for Encouragement of Widow marriage) in 1865 and worked as its secretary.**
- The greatest Parsi social reformer of the 19th century was Bahramji M. Malabari. He was born in the Parsi family of Baroda in 1853 AD. **The Age of Consent Act was passed in 1891 with the efforts of Bahramji M. Malabari. He also launched a journal called Mahapap Bal Vivah (child marriage: The Cardinal Sin) to fight against child marriage.**
- **The Indian National Social Conference was founded in 1887 by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao.** The main objective of this conference was to end the evil practices like polygamy, child marriage and aristocracy.
- In 1856 AD, a provision was made to protect the civil rights of persons who converted from Hindutva by the Religious Disability Act. **The remarriage of widows was made legal by the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 AD.**
- **Sati regulation was made in 1829 AD during the time of Lord William Bentinck**. In 1850, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar became the principal of the Sanskrit College in Calcutta**.** Acharya Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar fought tirelessly for widow remarriage. As the secretary of the Bethune School established in 1849, she did important work in the field of higher education for women in India.
- **Balshastri Jambekar** (1812-1846) paved the way for social reform through journalism in Bombay. **He started the publication of the weekly paper Darpan in 1832.** ***In 1940, he started a paper called Direction, which published articles on scientific subjects as well as historical subjects.***
- **The founders of the Paramhansa Mandali, established in Maharashtra in 1849, were mainly Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram and others. Dadoba Pandurang is also known as panini (a well-known Sanskrit grammarian) of Marathi language because he laid the foundation of Marathi syntax and also wrote a volume on Marathi grammer.**
- **It was Bhaskar Pandurang who first articulated the exploitative character of the British rule in India and wrote, in 1841, a series of eight long letters exposing nearly every aspect of colonial domination in the Bombay Gazette, one of the oldest newspapers in Bombay presidency.**
- **Gopalhari Deshmukh "Lokhitwadi" (1823–1982)** was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He was a judge under British rule, but **he used to write in Prabhakar, a weekly magazine called Lokhitwadi, on issues of social reform. Gopalhari Deshmukh started a weekly magazine called *Hitechhu* and played a leading role in the foundation of periodicals Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokhitwadi.**
- **If Religion does not sanction social reform, then change geligion." Gopal Hari Deshmukh 'Lokahitwadi'**
- ***The Servants of India Society was founded in 1905 by the moderate Congress leader Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866–1915) under M.G. With the help of Ranade***. After the death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1915, Srinivasa Shastri took over as its president.
- **The All India Trade Union Congress was founded in 1920 by Social Service League founder Narayan Malhar Joshi.**
- **A Parsi social reformer, Bahramji M. Malabari (1853–1912) founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 with his friend, Diwan Dayaram Gidumal.**
- **Sanatan Dharma Sabha was established in 1895**.
- **The Shree Narayanguru Dharmaparipalan (SNDP) movement was a regional movement,** which arose due to the conflict between the Dalit class and the Brahmin class of the society. **This movement was started by Sree Narayana Guru Swami (1856–1928) of Izhavas caste of Kerala.**
- **The Vokkaliga Sangh movement started in Mysore in 1905. It was an anti-Brahmin movement.**
- Justice Movement was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja in Madras. The aim of this movement was to increase the representation of non-Brahmin castes in the legislature. **In 1917 the Madras Presidency Association was formed, which demanded separate representation for the lower caste people in the legislature.**
- **Indian Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. Its first conference was held in Madras in 1887.**
- **The first reaction of Muslims against western influences was known as Wahabi movement or Waliullah movement.** Shah Waliullah (1702–1762) was the first Muslim leader in the eighteenth century to express concern over the decline of Indian Muslims.
- **The Faraji movement was started by Haji Shariatullah in 1818**. This movement is also known as the Faraidi movement because its main emphasis was on the truth of the religion of Islam.

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Sir Syed Ahmed bin Muttaqi Khan

- ***Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Scientific Society of Aligarh in 1864 modelling it on the Royal Society of England.***
- ***"Religion should be adaptable with time or else it would become fossilised." Sir Syed ahmed Khan***
- ***"Religious tenets were not immutable." Sir Syed ahmed Khan***
- He supported the British during the 1857 revolution and in 1859 published the booklet Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind (The Causes of the Indian Revolt) to clear the Muslims of the charges of mutiny.
- He founded the "United Patriotic Association" with the support of some Hindu and Muslim leaders such as Raja Sheo Prasad of Banaras to oppose the Congress.
- He wrote the book in 1860 – The Loyal Muhammadans of India.
- In 1878 he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His loyalty earned him a Knighthood title in 1888.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.
- "Even natives of the highest rank never came into the presence of officials but with an inward fear and trembling" – Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Environment and Ecology

Environment and Ecology

- The word environment is derived from the French word 'Environ' which means to ' encircle or surround'. The environment is a very broad concept and involves everything that affects an organism during its lifetime. It is the totality of all social, biological, physical and chemical elements individually as well as collectively that composed nature and human made surrounding. It refers to the total of conditions which surround man at a given point in space and time.
- Generally, environment can be classified in three categories – Physical Environment, Cultural Environment and Biological Environment.
- This day declared by the United Nations is celebrated to bring political and social awakening towards the environment globally. It began in 1972 at the World Environment Conference organized by the United Nations General Assembly from 5 June to 16 June. The first World Environment Day was observed on 5 June 1973.
- The biological components of the environment include everything from microorganisms to insects, insects, animals and plants and all the biological activities and processes associated with them. Whereas the inorganic components of the environment contain inanimate elements and their associated processes, such as: mountains, rocks, river, wind and climate elements etc.
- According to Environment (prevention) act 1986, Environment includes physical/abiotic and biotic components and their interaction with each other.
- **Environment** is everything (living and non-living components) that surrounds or effects an organism during its life time. example virus to human beings are dependent on other organisms.

Ecology

- 'Ecology may be defined as the scientific study of the relationship of living organisms with each other and with their environment.'
- The term ecology was first coined in 1869 by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel. It has been derived from two Greek words, 'oikos', meaning home or estate and 'logos' meaning study. The emphasis is on relationships between organisms and the components of the environment namely abiotic (non-living) and biotic (living).
- Ecology not only deals with the study of the relationship of individual organisms with their environment, but also with the study of populations, communities, ecosystems, biomes, and biosphere as a whole.

Study of Levels of ecological organization –

- Organisms (individual) basic unit of study
- Population A group of organisms consisting of a number of different populations that live in defind area and interact with each other.
- Community A group of organisms consisting of a number of different species that live in an area and interact with each other.
- Ecosystem A communities of organisms and their physical environment, interacting as an ecological unit.

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HABITAT AND ORGANISM

- Habitat is the physical environment in which an organism lives. Each organism has particular requirements for its survival and lives where the environment provides for those needs. The environmental requirement of an elephant would be a forest. You would not expect an elephant in the ocean nor would you expect a whale in the forest? A habitat may support many different species having similar requirements. For example, a single ocean habitat may support a whale, a sea-horse, seal, phytoplankton and many other kinds of organisms. The various species sharing a habitat thus have the same 'address'. Forest, ocean, river etc. are examples of habitat.
- The features of the habitat can be represented by its structural components namely space , food, water and cover or shelter

Earth has four major habitats-

1. Terrestrial
2. Freshwater
3. Estuarine (Where rivers meet the ocean) and
4. Ocean. The human intestine is the habitat of a tapeworm and the rotting log a habitat of a fungus.

NICHE AND ORGANISM

- In nature, many species occupy the same habitat but they perform different functions. The functional characteristics of a species in its habitat is referred to as "niche" in that common habitat. Habitat of a species is like its 'address' (i.e. where it lives) whereas niche can be thought of as its "profession" (i.e. activities and responses specific to the species). The term niche means the sum of all the activities and relationships of a species by which it uses the resources in its habitat for its survival and reproduction.
- A niche is unique for a species while many species share the habitat. No two species in a habitat can have the same niche. This is because if two species occupy the same niche they will compete with one another until one is displaced. For example, a large number of different species of insects may be pests of the same plant but they can co-exist as they feed on different parts of the same plant.

Important Onliner Facts –

- Ecology encompasses study of individual, organisms, population, community, ecosystem, biome and biosphere which form the various levels of ecological organization.
- Species is a group of populations whose individual members are capable of interbreeding with each other to produce a fertile offspring.
- Evolution is the change which gives rise to new species. Mutation and recombination are sources of 'variation' or differences in the genetic make up or gene pool of a species. Natural Selection is the mechanism proposed by Darwin and Wallace which interacts with variation to cause greater reproduction of these genes which help in adaptive to the environment.
- Evolution leads to speciation or formation of new species. Isolation is the factor which supports specimen. Isolation is of two major types (i) geographical isolation (ii) reproductive isolation.

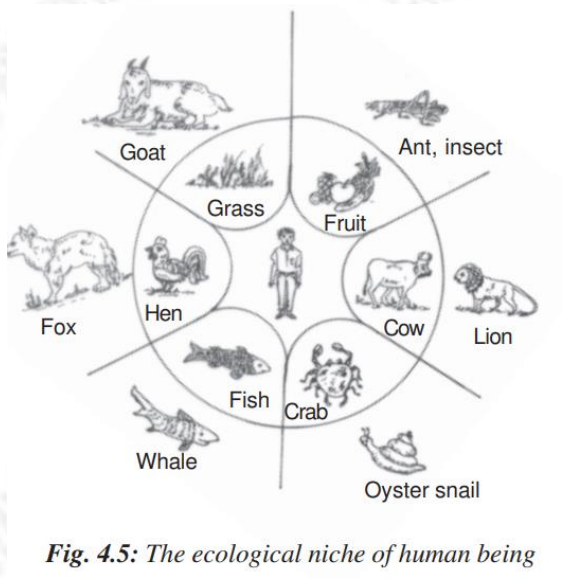


Fig. 4.5: *The ecological niche of human being*

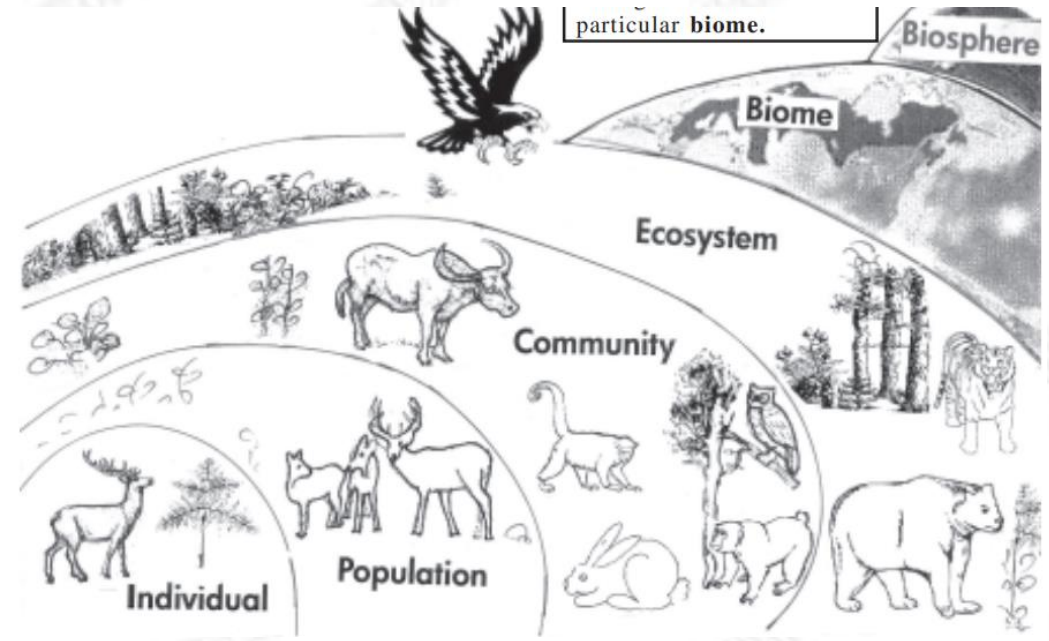
- Many species, however, have been lost forever and not a single individual belonging to these species which once existed are now present. Extinction may occur due to catastrophic events in nature or due to human activities.
- Population is a group of interbreeding individuals found in a specific time in a particular geographical area. The characteristics of a population become evident through the (i) population density (ii) birth rate or natality (iii) death rate or mortality (iv) dispersion (immigration and migration) (v) age distribution (vi) sex ratio.
- Ecological succession is the successive growth of primary succession occurs in an area where there is no previous community. Secondary succession forms on existing natural vegetation.
- Biotic interaction refers to the interaction taking place between individuals belonging to the same species (intra specific) or different species (interspecific). Examples are (i) competition (ii) predation (iii) parasitism (iv) mutualism (v) symbiosis (vi) commensalism (vii) neutralism

Ecosystem

- In nature several communities of organisms live together and interact with each other as well as with their physical environment as an ecological unit. We call it an ecosystem. The term 'ecosystem' was coined by A.G. Tansley in 1935. An ecosystem is a functional unit of nature encompassing complex interaction between its biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components. A pond is an example of a complete, closed and an independent ecosystem. It is convenient to study its basic structure and functions. It works on solar energy and maintains its biotic community in equilibrium.

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- **Ecosystem is known as a functional unit of nature**. An ecosystem can be as small as a water droplets. It is called micro ecosystem.
- Karl Mabius called the idea of the **ecosystem** as Biocoenosis. Forbs called ecosystem as **Microcosm**.
- Ecosystem in nature can be divided into two major categories. They are called terrestrial and aquatic systems. Grasslands, forests and deserts are examples of terrestrial ecosystems. Aquatic ecosystem includes lakes, rivers and seas.
- About 71 percent of the Earth's area is covered by an aquatic ecosystem. This system is spread over the most area of the world.
- The ocean is the world's largest ecosystem. About 97 percent of the existing hydrosphere on Earth is sea water. Sodium chloride is the most abundant 85% salt in sea water.
- Biosphere is a thin layer of soil, rock, water and air, which is the largest ecosystem spread in the form of the Earth's quaternary mantle, with which living organisms are related and this system is the sustenance of organisms. does.



Components of an ecosystem

Components of ecosystem: They are broadly grouped into: 1. Abiotic and 2. Biotic components

Abiotic components (Nonliving): The abiotic component can be grouped into following three categories:-

- Physical factors: Sun light, temperature, rainfall, humidity and pressure. They sustain and limit the growth of organisms in an ecosystem.
- Inorganic substances: Carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulphur, water, rock, soil and other minerals.
- Organic compounds: Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids and humic substances. They are the building blocks of living systems and therefore, make a link between the biotic and abiotic components.

Light:

- Solar radiation provides energy that controls the entire system. Penetration of light depends on transparency of water, amount of dissolved or suspended particles in water and the number of plankton. On the basis of extent of penetration of light a pond can be divided into euphotic, mesophotic and aphotic zones. Plenty of light is available to plants and animals in euphotic zone. No light is available in the aphotic zone.

Inorganic substances:

- These are water, carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium and a few other elements like sulphur depending on the location of the pond. The inorganic substances like O2 and CO2 are in dissolved state in water. All plants and animals depend on water for their food and exchange of gases- nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and other inorganic salts are held in reserve in bottom sediment and inside the living organisms. A very small fraction may be in the dissolved state.

Organic compounds:

- The commonly found organic matter in the pond are amino acids and humic acids and the breakdown products of dead animals and plants. They are partly dissolved in water and partly suspended in water.

Biotic components (Living)

- **Producers**: The green plants manufacture food for the entire ecosystem through the process of photosynthesis. Green plants are called autotrophs, as they absorb water and nutrients from the soil, carbon dioxide from the air, and capture solar energy for this process.
- **Consumers**: They are called heterotrophs and they consume food synthesized by the autotrophs. Based on food preferences they can be grouped into three broad categories. Herbivores (e.g. cow, deer and rabbit etc.) feed directly on plants, carnivores are animals which eat other animals (eg. lion, cat, dog etc.) and omnivores organisms feeding upon both plants and animals e.g. human, pigs and sparrow.

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- **Decomposers**: Also called saprotrophs. These are mostly bacteria and fungi that feed on dead decomposed and the dead organic matter of plants and animals by secreting enzymes outside their body on the decaying matter. They play a very important role in recycling of nutrients. They are also called detrivores or detritus feeders.

Producers or autotrophs: synthesize food for all the heterotrophs of the pond. They can be categorized into two groups:-

- Floating microorganisms and plants (b) Rooted plants (a) Floating microorganisms (green) and plants are called phytoplankton. They are microscopic organisms. Sometimes they are so abundant in pond that they make it look green in colour e.g. Spirogyra, Ulothrix, Cladophora, Diatoms, Volvox.
- **Rooted plants:** These are arranged in concentric zones from periphery to the deeper layers. Three distinct zones of aquatic plants can be seen with increasing deapth of water in the following order:
    1. Zone of emergent vegetation: eg. Typha, Bulrushes and Sagittaria
    2. Zone of rooted vegetation with floating leaves . eg. Nymphaea
    3. Zone of submergent vegetation: eg. All pond weeds like Hydrilla , musk grass etc.
- **Consumers/Heterotrophs** are animals which feed directly or indirectly on autotrophs eg. Tadpole, snails, sunfish, bass etc.

Pond animals can be classified into the following groups

1. Zooplanktons are floating animals. Cyclops, Cypris
2. Nektons are the animals that can swim and navigate at will. Eg. fishes
3. Benthic animals are the bottom dwellers: beetle, mites, mollusks and some crustaceans.

Decomposers: They are distributed through out the entire in the whole pond but in the sediment most abundant. There are bacteria and fungi. (Rhizopus, Penicillium, Curvularia ,Cladosporium) found at the bottom of the pond.

Functions of ecosystem Ecosystems are complex dynamic system. They perform certain functions. These are:-

- Energy flow through food chain
- Nutrient cycling (biogeochemical cycles)
- Ecological succession or ecosystem development
- Homeostasis (or cybernetic) or feedback control mechanisms Ponds, lakes, meadows, marshlands, grasslands, deserts and forests are examples of natural ecosystem.

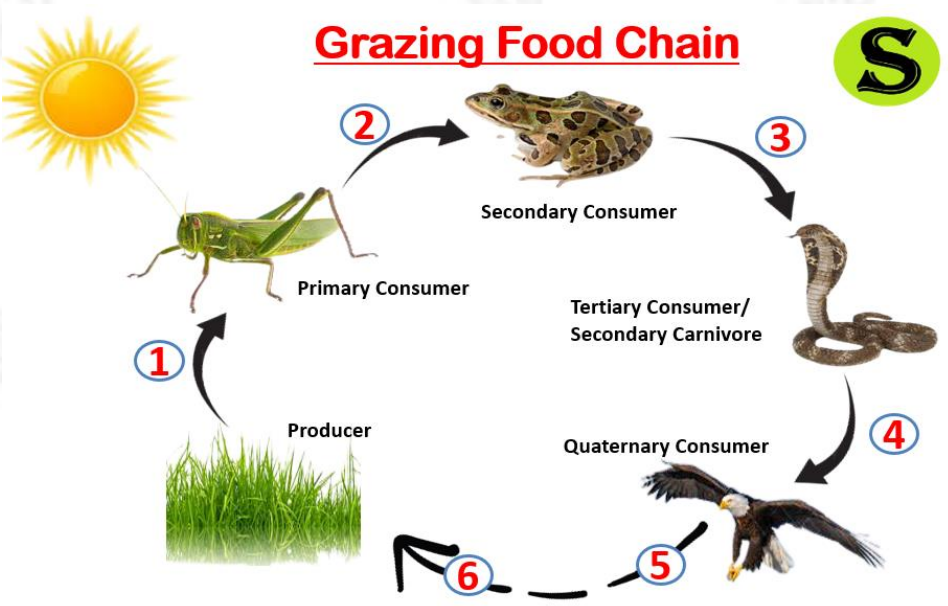
<u>Food Chain</u>

- Transfer of food energy from green plants (producers) through a series of organisms with repeated eating and being eaten is called a food chain. e.g. Grasses → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk/Eagle
- Each step in the food chain is called trophic level. In the above example grasses are 1st , and eagle represents the 5th trophic level.
- During this process of transfer of energy some energy is lost into the system as heat energy and is not available to the next trophic level. Therefore, the number of steps are limited in a chain to 4 or 5. Following trophic levels can be identified in a food chain.
- **Autotrophs**: They are the producers of food for all other organisms of the ecosystem. They are largely green plants and convert inorganic material in the presence of solar energy by the process of photosynthesis into the chemical energy (food). The total rate at which the radiant energy is stored by the process of photosynthesis in the green plants is called Gross Primary Production (GPP). This is also known as total photosynthesis or total assimilation. From the gross primary productivity a part is utilized by the plants for its own metabolism. The remaining amount is stored by the plant as Net Primary Production (NPP) which is available to consumers.
- **Herbivores**: The animals which eat the plants directly are called primary consumers or herbivores e.g. insects, birds, rodents and ruminants.
- **Carnivores**: They are secondary consumers if they feed on herbivores and tertiary consumers if they use carnivores as their food. e.g. frog, dog, cat and tiger.
- **Omnivores**: Animals that eat both plant and animals e.g. pig, bear and man
- **Decomposers**: They take care of the dead remains of organisms at each trophic level and help in recycling of the nutrients e.g. bacteria and fungi.

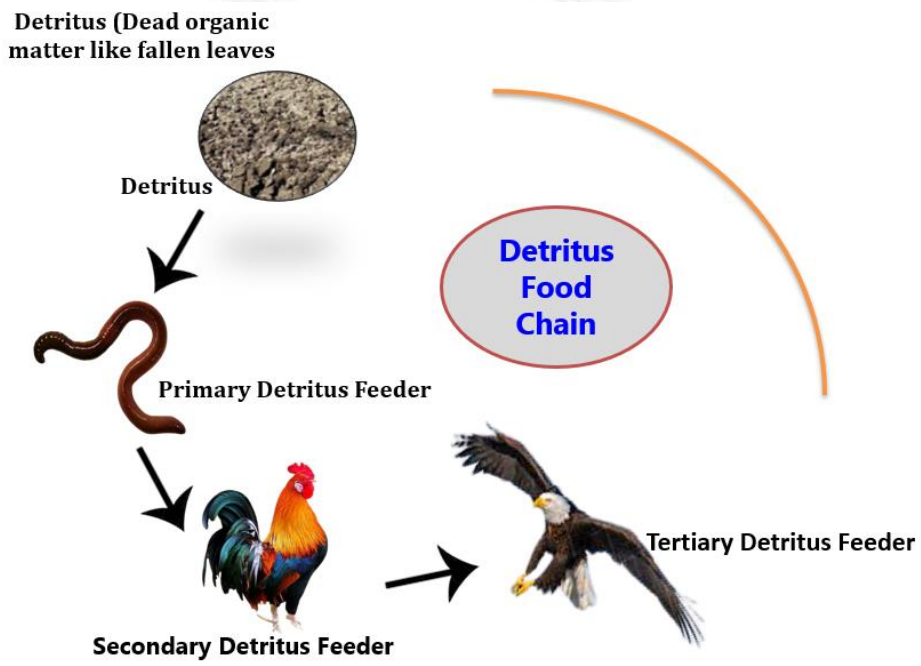
There are two types of food chains:

- **Grazing food chains:** The grazing food chain starts from green plants passes on to herbivorous primary consumers and ends with carnivorous animals.

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- **Detritus food chains:** start from the dead organic matter to the detrivore organisms which in turn make food for protozoan to carnivores etc.



Types of ecosystems Ecosystems are classified as follows:
1.Natural ecosystems 2.Man made ecosystems

Natural ecosystems -

- Totally dependent on solar radiation e.g. forests, grasslands, oceans, lakes, rivers and deserts. They provide food, fuel, fodder and medicines.
- Ecosystems dependent on solar radiation and energy subsidies (alternative sources) such as wind, rain and tides. e.g tropical rain forests, tidal estuaries and coral reefs.

Man made ecosystems

- Dependent on solar energy-e.g. Agricultural fields and aquaculture ponds.
- Dependent on fossil fuel e.g. urban and industrial ecosystems.

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Biology

Biology is the science of life forms and living processes. The living world comprises an amazing diversity of living organisms. Early man could easily perceive the difference between inanimate matter and living organisms. Early man deified some of the inanimate matter (wind, sea, fire etc.) and some among the animals and plants. A common feature of all such forms of inanimate and animate objects was the sense of awe or fear that they evoked. The description of living organisms including human beings began much later in human history. Societies which indulged in anthropocentric view of biology could register limited progress in biological knowledge.

Diversity in Living World

Classification of living Kingdom

- Taxonomy is a system for naming and organizing things especially plants and animals, into groups that share similar qualities. The father of taxonomy is Carolus Linnaeus.
- According to the binomial method, the scientific name of each living being is made up of two words, in which the first word denotes descent and the second word denotes caste. After this, the name of the explorer is abbreviated. The bionym method was presented by the Swedish biologist Linnaeus in his book Species Plantarum.
- R.H. Whittaker (1969) proposed a Five Kingdom Classification. The kingdoms defined by him were named Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia. SCSGYAN

Kingdom Plantae:

- It includes all multicellular, photosynthetic, productive and autoimmune organisms.
- **Producers:** Producers are autotrophic, make their food by taking sunlight and using the energy to make sugar. The green plants are **producers.**
- **Consumers:** Consumers have to feed on producers or other consumers. Consumers are heterotrophs.
- **Herbivores:** Herbivorous animals are primary consumers.
- **Carnivores:** Secondary consumers which feed on herbivores (primary consumers).
- **Decomposer:** Decomposers are the garbagemen of animal kingdom, they take all the dead animals and plants and break them down into their nutrient components so that plants can use them to make food. These are **saprophytic.**
- Adaptations of xerophytes include reduced permeability of the epidermal layer, stomata and cuticle to maintain optimal amount of water in the tissues by reducing transpiration, adaptations of the root system to acquire water from deep underground sources or directly from humid atmosphere and succulence, or storage of water in swollen stems, leaves or root tissues. Their leaves are modified into spines.
- **Phreatophyte** is a deep rooted plant that obtains significant portion of water that it needs from phreatic zone (zone of saturation) or the capillary fringe above the phreatic zone. The roots of such plants are approximately 25 to 30 meters reaching to underground water. SCSGYAN
- **Hydrophytes:** Hydrophytes are also referred as acquatic plants or **macrophytes.** These plants require special adaptations for living submerged in water or at the water's surface. The most common adaptation is **aerenchyma.**
- **Halophytes:** A halophyte is a salt-tolerant plant that grows in waters and soils of high salinity, coming into contact with saline water through its roots or by salt spray, such as in saline semi-deserts, mangrove swamps, marshes and sloughs and seashores.
- **Epiphytes:** Epiphyte is a plant that grows on the surface of a plant and derives its moisture and nutrients from the air, rain, water (in marine environments) or from debris accumulating around it (Example – Orchids).

KINGDOM FUNGI

- The fungi constitute a unique kingdom of heterotrophic organisms. They show a great diversity in morphology and habitat. You must have seen fungi on a moist bread and rotten fruits. The common mushroom you eat and toadstools are also fungi.
- White spots on mustard leaves are caused by parasitic fungi. Some unicellular fungi such as yeast are used to make bread and beer. Other fungi cause diseases of plants and animals. For example, pest disease in wheat is caused by Puccinia. Antibiotics are produced from certain fungi such as Penicillium.

Lichens :

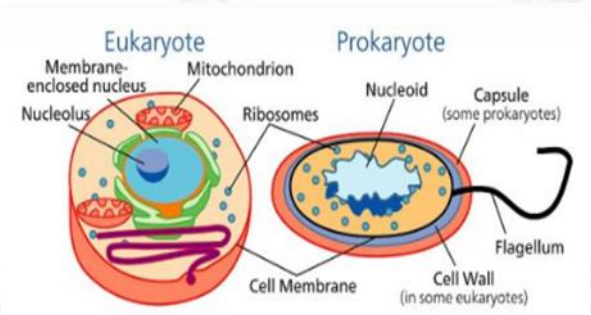
- Lichens are symbiotic associations i.e., mutually useful associations, between algae and fungi. The algal component is known as phycobiont and fungal component as mycobiont, which are autotrophic and heterotrophic, respectively. Algae prepare food for fungi and fungi provide shelter and absorb mineral nutrients and water for its partner. Lichens are very good sulphur pollution indicators – they do not grow in polluted areas. SCSGYAN

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Cell and cell division

Cell:

- The body of all organisms is made up of one (bacterial, protozoa) or several (most plant and animal) units, these units are called cells.
- In single-celled animals, digestion, respiration and reproduction processes are conducted by a single cell.
- Cells were discovered by **Robert Hooke** in 1665 (detailed description in a book written by him-**Micrographia**).
- The study of cells is called cell biology or cellular biology.
- In 1665, Robert Hooke saw dead cells in Cork with a simple microscope and named them Cell. Simple microscope gives erect, virtual and magnified image. For compound microscope -The final image is virtual, inverted and magnified.
- Cell theory, first developed in 1839, by **Schleiden and Schwann**. According to his theory, all organisms are made of one or more cell and all cells originate from pre-existing cells.
- **There are two types of cells –**
    - **Prokaryotic cells:** Prokaryotic cells are cells that do not have a true nucleus or most cell organelles. Organisms that have prokaryotic cells are unicellular and called **prokaryotes.**
    - **Eukaryotic cells:** Eukaryotic cells are cells that contain a nucleus and organelles, which are enclosed by a plasma membrane. Organisms that have eukaryotic cells include protozoa, algae, slime moulds, fungi, plants and animals. These organisms are grouped into the biological domain **Eukaryota.**



- The plasma membrane is a biological membrane that separates the interior of all cells from the outside environment, which protects the cell from its environment, consisting of lipid bilayer with embedded protein.
- The cell membrane is a **semi-permeable** or **selectively permeable membrane** which controls the movements of ions and organic molecules.
- The role of endoplasmic reticulum and ribosome is most important in protein synthesis in the cell. Golgi bodies an endoplasmic reticulum carries ribosomes and these ribosomes are the building sites for protein synthesis.
- The ribosome is also known as the protein factory of the cell.
- The size of cells in living organisms may be as small as a millionth of a metre (micrometre or micron) or may be as large as a few centimetres. However, most of the cells are microscopic in size and are not visible to the unaided eye. They need to be enlarged or magnified by a microscope. The smallest cell is 0.1 to 0.5 micrometre in bacteria. The largest cell measuring 170 mm ×130 mm, is the egg of an ostrich.
- The boundary of the onion cell is the cell membrane covered by another thick covering called the cell wall. The central dense round body in the centre is called the nucleus.
- The cell membrane gives shape to the cell. In addition to the cell membrane, there is an outer thick layer in cells of plants called cell wall.
- **Cytoplasm** - It is the jelly-like substance present between the cell membrane and the nucleus. Various other components, or organelles, of cells are present in the cytoplasm. These are mitochondria, golgi bodies, ribosomes, etc.

Digestive System

- Food is one of the basic requirements of all living organisms. The major components of our food are carbohydrates, proteins and fats. Vitamins and minerals are also required in small quantities. Biomacromolecules in food cannot be utilised by our body in their original form. They have to be broken down and converted into simple substances in the digestive system. This process of conversion of complex food substances to simple absorbable forms is called digestion and is carried out by our digestive system by mechanical and biochemical methods.
- The food passes through a continuous canal which begins at the buccal cavity and ends at the anus. The canal can be divided into various compartments: (1) the buccal cavity, (2) foodpipe or oesophagus, (3) stomach, (4) small intestine, (5) large intestine ending in the rectum and (6) the anus.
- The food components gradually get digested as food travels through the various compartments. The inner walls of the stomach and the small intestine, and the various glands associated with the canal such as salivary glands, the liver and the pancreas secrete digestive juices. The digestive juices convert complex substances of food into simpler ones. The

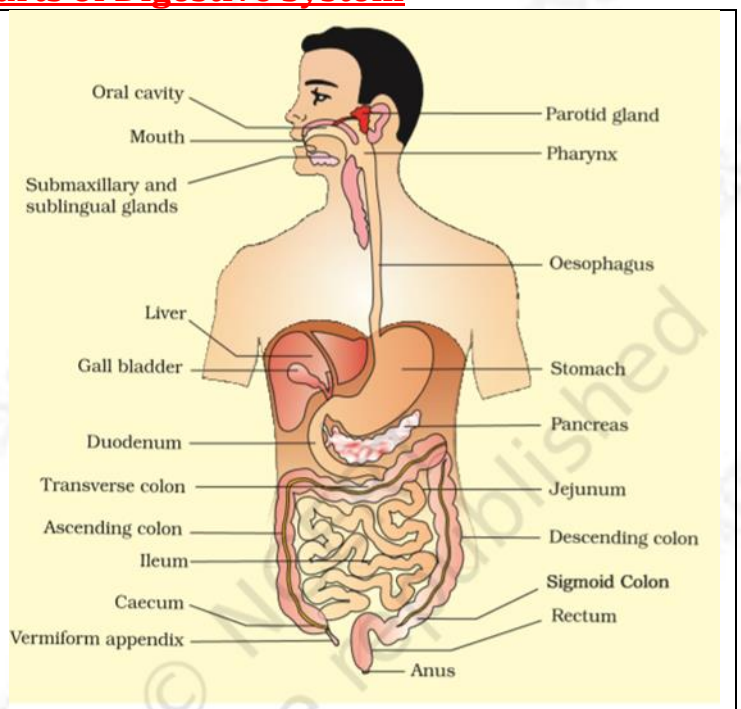
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digestive tract and the associated glands together constitute the digestive system.

- Food is taken into the body through the mouth. The process of taking food into the body is called ingestion.
- The saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. SCSGYAN
- The tongue is a fleshy muscular organ attached at the back to the floor of the buccal cavity.

The summary of Absorption in Different parts of Digestive System

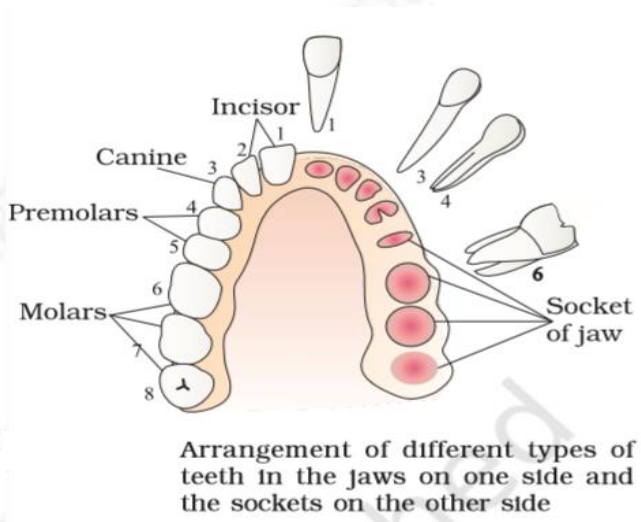
Mouth	Stomach	Small Intestine	Large Intestine
Certain drugs coming in contact with the mucosa of mouth and lower side of the tongue are absorbed into the blood capillaries lining them.	Digestion of protein, fats and etc. takes place. Absorption of Alcohol is mainly done by stomach and proximal intestine.	Principal organ for absorption of nutrients. The digestion is completed here and the final products of digestion such as glucose, fructose, fatty acids, glycerol and amino acids are absorbed through the mucosa into the blood stream and lymph.	Absorption of water, some minerals and drugs take place.



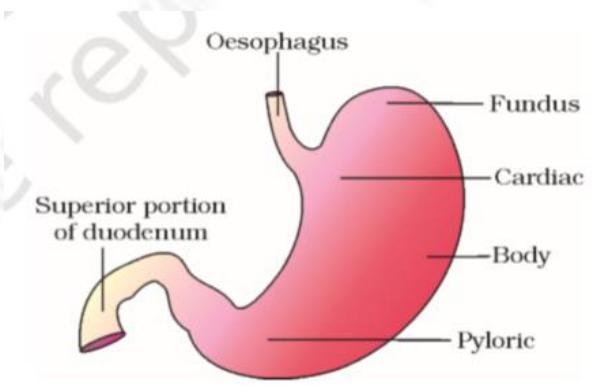
The human digestive system

Alimentary Canal

- The human digestive system consists of the alimentary canal and secretory glands. It consists of the (i) buccal cavity, (ii) oesophagus, (iii) stomach, (iv) small intestine, (v) large intestine ending in rectum and (vi) anus. The main digestive glands which secrete digestive juices are (i) the salivary glands, (ii) the liver and (iii) the pancreas. The stomach wall and the wall of the small intestine also secrete digestive juices.
- The alimentary canal begins with an anterior opening – the mouth, and it opens out posteriorly through the anus.
- An adult human has 32 permanent teeth which are of four different types (Heterodont dentition), namely, incisors (I), canine (C), premolars (PM) and molars (M). The upper surface of the tongue has small projections called papillae, some of which bear taste buds.



Arrangement of different types of teeth in the jaws on one side and the sockets on the other side



Anatomical regions of human stomach

Stomach -

- The stomach is a thick-walled bag. Its shape is like a flattened J and it is the widest part of the alimentary canal. It receives food from the food pipe at one end and opens into the small intestine at the other.
- The inner lining of the stomach secretes mucous, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices. The mucous protects the lining of the stomach. The acid kills many bacteria that enter along with the food and makes the medium in the stomach acidic and helps the digestive juices to act. The digestive juices break down the proteins into simpler substances
- It is helpful in mechanical churing and chemical digestion of food. Food is called chime after pulp is formed in the stomach. The function of hydrochloric acid (HCL) in the stomach is to help digest food. This acid is also able to eat the bacteria that come with food. The digestion of protein starts in stomach while the digestion of starch starts in mouth. Excessive HCL secretion in the stomach causes peptic ulcers.
- The secretion of the ptyalin is done by the salivary glands. It is mildly acidic (pH = 6.8) and contains about 99.5 percent water. About 1 to 1.5 liters of saliva is secreted daily in the mouth of man.
- Saliva helps in moistening the food and making it into a pulp, so that it can be easily swallowed. Saliva contains tylin

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(salivary amylase), which breaks down starch into circara.

- Vitamin - Carotene
- Enzyme - Pepsin
- Harmone - Testosterone / progesterone
- Protein - Keratin
- Ptyalin - Digests starch
- Pepsin - Digests Protein
- Renin - Converts angiotensinogen into angiotensin in blood
- Rennin - Rennin is a proteolytic enzyme which is useful in milk coagulation (It is present in the infant's gastric juice)
- Oxytocin - Induces contraction of smooth muscles of uterus

Pancreas

- The **pancreas** is the second largest gland in the human body. It is a mixed gland, in which both endocrine and exocrine parts are found together. This causes the secretion of hormones and digestive juices. Its digestive juice is also called pancreatic juice and it is alkaline.
- The pancreas is a large cream coloured gland located just below the stomach. The pancreatic juice acts on carbohydrates, fats and proteins and changes them into simpler forms.

- The **small intestine** is highly coiled and is about 7.5 metres long. It receives secretions from the liver and the pancreas. Besides, its wall also secretes juices.
- The **large intestine** is wider and shorter than small intestine. It is about 1.5 metre in length. Its function is to absorb water and some salts from the undigested food material. The remaining waste passes into the rectum and remains there as semi-solid faeces. The faecal matter is removed through the anus from time-to-time. This is called egestion
- **Nutrition** is a complex process involving: (i) ingestion, (ii) digestion, (iii) absorption, (iv) assimilation and (v) egestion.
- **Digestion of carbohydrates**, like starch, begins in the buccal cavity. The digestion of protein starts in the stomach. The bile secreted from the liver, the pancreatic juice from the pancreas and the digestive juice from the intestinal wall complete the digestion of all components of food in the small intestine. The digested food is absorbed in the blood vessels from the small intestine.
- **Bile** is a yellowish-green or greenish-blue color alkaline (pH=7.6 to 6.8) liquid. Its storage is in the gall bladder. About 800-1000 ml of bile is secreted in a human daily. Bile does not contain any digestive enzymes, yet aids in the digestion and absorption of lipids. It emulsifies fats.
- An enzyme called lipase plays an important role in the digestion of lipids. It contains enzymes to digest carbohydrates, fats and proteins, hence it is called complete digestive juice. An enzyme called trypsin is secreted by the pancreas, which converts proteins into polypeptides.
- The small intestine in the human body is a part of the alimentary canal, which is located between the stomach and the large intestine. In this, most of the food is digested and the digested food is absorbed. It is differentiated into duodenum, jejunum and ileum.
- An enzyme called **amylase** is secreted by the salivary glands (salary amylase) and pancreas (pancreatic amylase), which converts starch present in food into maltose by hydrolysis, which is then converted into glucose molecules.
- **Enzymes** are basically proteins, which act as bio-catalysts to catalyze or accelerate biochemical reactions. In biochemistry, a particular type of enzyme performs a specific function. They work in the same way as there is a special key to open a lock. An enzyme called zymase converts glucose into ethanol. The secretion of a hormone called secretin is stimulated by the acidity of the chyme, which inhibits gastric secretion. A hormone called enterogastron is secreted by the small intestine.
- An enzyme called **trypsin** is secreted by the pancreas, which acts as a catalyst for the conversion of proteins into amino acids. It is noteworthy that the pancreas is a mixed gland, in which hormones and digestive juices are secreted. Digestive juices are alkaline, also called pancreatic juices.
- Digestion of starch occurs in the oral cavity and small intestine and ends in the duodenum.
- The absorption of calcium in the body increases in the presence of vitamin D.
- Brunner's glands are found in a part of the digestive system called the duodenum.
- Digestion of food is completed in the ileum.
- Pepsin acts in the acidic environment of the stomach.

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- Digestion of proteins and fats starts in the stomach and digestion of proteins takes place in the stomach.
- Humans have three digestive glands – salivary glands, liver and pancreas
- The human mouth produces 1500 ml of saliva per day.
- Lieberkuhn's crypts are found in the small intestine.
- Examination of the large intestine is known as a colonoscopy.
- Vitamin B12 is absorbed in the lower part of the ileum.
- Liver helps in digestion without secreting any enzymes. (The liver secretes bile juice, which does not contain any enzymes.)
- The daily carbohydrate requirement in an adult human is 250 grams.
- Due to the influence of bile juice, the food becomes alkaline.
- The secretin hormone produced by the duodenum stimulates the secretion of pancreatic juice.
- Vomiting is a result of disturbances in the stomach and duodenum.
- Eggs do not contain carbohydrates.
- Saliva amylase is stimulated by chloride ions.
- Digestion of cellulose takes place in the cecum of horses, rabbits, etc.
- The main function of the large intestine is to absorb water from undigested food.
- The first part of the small intestine is the duodenum.
- Digestion of carbohydrates does not take place in the stomach.
- The longest part of the alimentary canal - ileum.
- Paneth cells (Davidoff's cells) are found in the intestine.
- The dog's body temperature is controlled by the tongue.
- Pancreatic juice aids in the digestion of proteins, carbohydrates and fats.
- Vitamins are not digested, but are absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract.
- Pepsinogen is secreted by the main cells of the stomach.
- Digested food reaches the blood after it is absorbed
- Sweet/salty taste receptors are located on the tip/forearm of the tongue.
- Sour taste receptors are located on the sides of the tongue.
- "Umami" taste buds are found in the tongues of Japanese people.
- Waldeyer's circle is related to the tonsils of the body.
- The largest salivary gland is the parotid gland.
- The exchange of gases takes place through the lungs.

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