



CUET - UG

Common University Entrance Test

National Testing Agency

General Test

General Awareness



CUET (UG)

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Vedic – Culture (1500 B.C – 600 B.C)

- The Aryans are supposed to have migrated from central Asia into the Indian subcontinent in several stages or waves during 2000 B.C – 1500 B.C.
- Boghazkai inscription, which mentions 4 Vedic gods Indra, Varuna, Mitra and Nasatya.
- The Group that came to India first settled in the present frontier province and the Punjab – then called Sapt a Sindu i.e. region of seven rivers.

Vedic Literature:

Vedic Literature comprises of four literary productions:

- (i) The samhitas or Vedas.
- (ii) The Brahmas.
- (iii) The Aram akas
- (iv) The Upanishads.

The most important of Vedic literature are Vedas.

- Vedas are called apaurasheya i.e. not created by man but god – gifted and Nitya i.e. existing in all eternity.

There are four Vedas

Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Samaveda, Atthar Veda,

(1) Rigveda:

It the oldest text in the world.

- The Rig Veda contains 102 hymns and 10560 Verses, divided into 10 mandals.
- The hymns of Rig Veda were recited by Hatri.
- Also contains the famous Gayatri Mantra.

(2) The Yajur Veda – Is a Ritual Veda

- It is divided into two parts Krishna Yajurveda and Shukla Yajur Veda.
- Rituals of Yajnas.

(3) The Sama Veda – had 1549 Verses.

- This Veda is important for India music.
- Book for chants.

(4) The Athar Veda: Contains Charms and Spells to ward off evils and discuses.

- Mantras for magic spells.

The Upanishadas:

- The upanishadas are philosophical texts.
- They are generally called Vedanta.
- There are 108 upanishads.
- Vrihadaranyaka is the oldest upanishadas.

Vedangas:

There are six Vedangas

- (1) Shiksha
- (2) Kalpa Sutras
- (3) Vyakarana
- (4) Nirukta
- (5) Chanda
- (6) Jyotisha

Mahakavyas: There are mainly two Mahakavyas.

- (1) The Ramayana
- (2) The Mahabharata.

The Purana: The Purana means “The old”:

- There are 18 famous ‘Puranas’
- The matsya purana is the oldest puranic text.
- The important puranas are the Bhagavata, the Vishnu. The vedu and the Brahmnda.

Shad – darshan

There are 6 schools of Indian Philosophy known as the shad – darshans.

Darshana	Founder	Basic Text
(1) Snakhya Darshan	Kapila	Sankhya Sutra
(2) Yoga Darshan	Patanjali	Yoga Sutra
(3) Nyaya Darshan	Akshapada – Gautama	Mayaya sutra

(4) Vaish esika warshna	Vluka Kanada	Vaisheika Sutra
(5) Mimansa	Vaimini	Purva Minasa Sutra
(6) Vedant	Badarayana	Bharma Sutra

Rig Vedic (1500 BC – 1000 B.C):

- Rig Veda is the only source of knowledge for period.
- Rig Veda people, who called themselves Aryans were confined in the area which came to be known as Sapta Sindhu i.e. land of the seven rivers.
- According to Rig Veda the famous Dasajana was the inter-tribe war of the Aryans.
- The Rig Veda speaks of assemblies such as the Sabha, Samiti, Vidath, and Grana.
- Rig Vedic society comprised four Varnas, namely: Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.
- Teacher and priests were called Brahmas, Rules and administrators were called Kshatriyas and artisans and laborers were reckoned as shudras.
- Child marriage was not in vogue.
- Milk and its product curd, butter and ghee formed an important part of the diet.
- The cow was already deemed Agnaya i.e. not to be killed.
- Alcoholic drinks, Sura and soma were also consumed.
- Indra, Agni, Varuna were the most popular Deities of Rig Vedic Aryans.
- The Aryans crossed the nomadic stage. Yet, great importance was attached to herds of cattle. Various animals were domesticated.
- Tiger was not known but the wild animals like – lion, elephant and bear were known to them.

Later Vedic period: 100 B.C – 600 B.C

- During the later Vedic period the Aryan Settlements covered virtually the whole northern India – Aryavarta.
- The center of culture now shifted from Saraswati to Ganges.
- The expansion of people towards the east is indicated in a legend of Satapatha Brahmana.
- Large kingdoms and stately cities made their appearances in the later Vedic period.
- In Taittiriya Brahmana we notice the theory of the divine origin of Kingship.
- The military officials of the Rig Vedic times were the Senani and the Gramini.
- The Sthapati being entrusted with the duty of administering.
- Adhikrita was the village officials.
- The popular control over the affairs of the Kingdom was exercised through Sabha and Samiti.
- The earliest references to the 4 Ashrams:
 - Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanprastha and Sanyasa is found in the Jobala Upanishad.
- Women were prohibited to attend the political Assemblies.
- The earlier deities Indra and Agni were relegated into the background while Prajapati, Vishnu and Rudra.
- Prajapati became Supreme God.
- Land had become more valuable than cows.
- Rice, Barley, beans, sesame and wheat were cultivated.
- Production of goods advanced as indicated by new occupations like fisherman, washerman, dyers, door-keepers and footmen.

Mauryan Period (322 BC – 185 B.C)

Sources for Mauryan History:

(A) Literacy Sources:

Kautilya's Arthashastra:

It is a treatise on government and polity. It gives a clear and Methodobgiol analysis of political and economic conditons.

Megasthenese's Indica:

Megashenese was the ambassador of selecuss Nikotar in the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya.

Visakha Datta's Mudra Rakshasa:

It was written during Gupta Period.

Buddhist Literature:

- Indian Buddhist text Jatakas reveal a general picture of socio economic conditions of Mauryan Period.
- Ceylonese Buddhist chronicles Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa describe the part played by Ashoka. In spreading Buddhism to Sri Lanka.

(B) Archacological sources:

There are rock edicts, pillar edicts and cave inscription located at several places in the Indian sub-confident. Their importance came to be appreciated only after their description by James prince in 1837 and also the identification of Ashoka as the Authors of these edicts in the beginning of the 20th century.

Origin of the Mauryas:

- Mudrakshasa of Vishakhadatta uses the terms Vrishal, Kulhina.
- The Junagarh Rock inscription of Rudradaman has some indirect evidence.
- Mauryas belonged to the Moriya tribe and were certainly of a low caste.

Chandra Gupta Maurya: 322 B.C. – 298 B.C

- Chandra Gupta dethroned that last manda ruler dhananand and occupied patliputra in 322 BC with the help of Kautilya.
- In 305 B.C, Chandragupta Maurya defeated seleucus Nikator, who surrendered a vast territory including Aria, Gedrosia and paropamisadac (Kabul), in Return for 500 elephants.
- Megasthenese was the Greek Ambassador sent to the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya by selecus Nikator.
- Chandra Gupta became a Jain and went to Srauanabegola slow starvation.
- Trade flourished, Agriculture was regulated, weights and measures were standardized and money come into use.

Bindusara: 298 – 273 B.C

- Chandra Gupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusara.
- Bindu Sara, known to the Greeks as amitrochates i.e. Slayers of foes.
- Bindusara asked of Syria to send some sweet wine, dried figs and a sophist. Amtiochus I sent wine and figs but politcly replied that Greek Philosopheres are not for sale.
- Bindu Sara Patronised Ajvikas.

Ashoka 273 – 232 B.C

- According to Buddhist tradition Ashoka ururped the throne after killing his 99 brothers and spared Tissa the youngest one.
- Under Ashoka, The Mauryan Empire reached its climax. For the first time, the whole of the sunto – continent leaving out the extreme – south, was under imperial control.
- Ashoka fought the kalinga war in 261 B.C. in 9th years of his coronation.

- The king was moved by the massacre in this war and therefore abandoned the policy of physical occupation in favor of policy.
- Ashoka sent missionaries to the kingdom of the Cholas & the Pandya's and five states ruled by Greek kings.
- He sent missionaries to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) & Burma.

Ashoka's Dhamma:

- After the Kalinga war, Ashoka propagated Dhamma or moral law across his empire.
- Dhamma was a way of life, a set of principles and a conduct that is to be adopted.

Later Mauryas: 232 B.C – 185 B.C

- After Ashoka's death in 232 B.C, There were 7 kings within a span of 5 years.
- After him, the Mauryan Empire was divided into two parts western & Eastern.
- The western part came to be ruled by Kunala.
- The eastern part came to be ruled by Dasaratha.
- The last Mauryan king Brihadratha, was associated by Pushyamitra Sunga, his commander in chief.

Mauryan Administration

Central administration:

The Mauryan government was a centralized bureaucracy of which the nucleus was the king.

According to Kautilya there are 7 elements of states:

- (1) Raja (The King)
- (2) Amatya (The Secretaries)
- (3) Janapada (Territory)
- (4) Durg (Fort)
- (5) Kosha (The treasure)
- (6) Sena (Army)
- (7) Mitra (Friend)

The Mantri Parishad

The king was assisted by Mantri Parishad, whose members included:

- (i) The Yuvaraja (The crown prince)
- (ii) The Purohita (The chief priest)
- (iii) The Senapati (The commander in chief)

- Mauryan administration was the maintenance of a huge army.
- Army was carried by a board of 30 officers divided into 6 committees.
- Tax collected from peasants varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of the produce.
- The state also provided irrigation facilities and charged water tax.
- The Sogaura copper plate inscription and Mahasthana inscription deal with the relief measures to be adopted during a famine.

Society

Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' looked upon the Shudras as an Aryan community which is distinguished from malechha or Non-Aryan community.

- Through Megasthenes stated that there were no slavery in India.
- Women occupied a high position and freedom in the Mauryan society.

Agriculture

- The chief of Agriculture department was known as 'Sitadhyaksha.'
- Then there was separate irrigation department as well which looked after a network of canals.

Sultamate Period (1206 – 1526 AD)

Mohammad Bin Qasim

- He was first one to attack on India.
- He was nephew of king of Iraq.
- He attacked on Sindh in 712 A.D. at that time.
- King of Sindh was DAHIR.

Second Turk invasion Mohammad Ghori's invasion (1175 - 1206 A.D)

Slave Dynasty (1206 – 1209)

- Slave dynasty was also called ubari dynasty, Yamini Dynasty or Mamluk Dynasty.
- Qutub – ud – din aibak was a slave of Muhammed Ghori and he founded the slave Dynasty in 1206 A.D.
- Aibak was the first Muslim ruler of India.
- The capital of Qutub-ud-din Aibak was at Lahore.
- He was known as 'Lakh Baksh' or giver of Lakhs' or 'given of favors' for the magnanimity.
- Qutub – ud – din Aibak started the construction of Qutub minar in 1199 in Delhi in memory of the Sufi-Saint Quaja Qutub-ud – din Bhaktiar kaki.
- Its construction was completed by Itumish. it is a five storied building.
- Qutub – ud – din Aibak died 1210 by falling from horse back while playing Polo.
- After the death of Qutubuddin. Aram shah Asended the throne but he was deposed by Elthumish and crowned himself the Sultan.
- During the period of Elthumish (1210 – 1236) Chengizkhan, the mongole conqueror attached India (1221)
- Elthumish ios considered as the real founder of Delhi Sultanate.
- Eltumish was the first sultan of Delhi to get recognition of the Khalif of Bhagdad.

- Elthumish was also the first sultan to make Delhi his capital.
- He issued a purely Arabic Coinage of silver and was the first to do so.
- Coins introduced by elthumish. Silver thanka and copper jitai were the two basic coins of the sultanate period.
- He organized the 'chalisa' or the famous Turkish forty to help him in the administration.
- Eltumish completed the construction of Qutub – Minar.
- The revenue system of the sultanate 'Iqta system' was introduced by elthumish.
- Elthumish was succeeded by his son Ruknuddin Firoz shah. But he was later executed and Razia became the Sultan (daughter of elthumish)
- Sultan Razia, the only women ruler of the Sultanate came to power in 1236 and reigned till 1240. Sultana Raziya rejected the Pardah, she adorned the male dress and held open courts.
- In October 14, 1240 both Razia & Althunia who earlier raised arms against Razia but later joined with her were, beheaded at Kaithal.
- After Raziya Behran Shah (1240 – 42) Allud – din – Masudshah (1242 – 46) and Naziruddin Muhammad (1246 – 1266) ruled and Balban, the founder of the second urban dynasty, became the sultan.
- Ghiasudding Balban a slave water career, hunts man, noble, statesman became the sultan of Delhi in 1266 and continued in power till 1686 A.D.
- Balban is considered as the founder of second library dynasty.
- Balban described himself as 'shandow of God' or the 'vicegerent of god on Earth'. (Zil – I – illahi).
- Balban because of his autocratic rule is considered as a 'typical oriental desport.'
- The Chalisa or forty established by elthumish was abolished by Balban.

- His politics are considered to be 'Draconian';
- He started the Iranian system of Sajda and Pianos.
- He was a patron of men of letters and showed special favor to the poet Amir Khusrau.
- After Balban's death in 1286, Kayqubad (1287 – 90) became the sultan.
- Madhavacharya of the Dwaita philosophy got help from Balban.
- Balban's tomb is situated in Delhi. It was constructed by Balban himself.
- Koyqubad was the last slave sultan (Kayumars who ruled for a term of three months was actually the last slave sultan. He was killed by Jalaluddin Khilji) and founded the Khilji Dynasty.

Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320 A.D.)

- Khilji dynasty was founded by Malik Firoz in 1290 and Assumed the title Jalaluddin Khilji (1290 n- 96).
- In 1292 the Mongols under Abdulla accepted defeat from Jalauddin Khilji.
- Alluddin Khilji, the nephew of Jlaluddin Khilji, killed him after his victory on Devagiri in 1296.
- Alauddin Khilji's early name was Ali Gurushap.
- He became the Sultan in 1296 A.D. and ruled till 1316 A.D.
- In 1303 Alauddin Khilji attached Chittor, the capital of Mewar, to marry padmini the wife of chittor king Ratna sing.
- But padmini and other Rajput woman committed Jahar (Juhar is mass suicide by Jumping into fire, committed by Rajput-women to escape from being polluted by others).
- Padmavat is a historical Kavya about Padmini episode written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi.
- Malik Mohammad Jayasi was the court poet of Shersha Suri.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Muslim ruler to Attack South India.
- Malik Kafur was Alauddin Khilji's commander who attacked South India.
- Alludin khilji was the most famous ruler of the Khilji Dynasty.
- Alauddin was the sultan of Delhi who banned the use of liquar.
- Allauddin had a dream of a world conquest so he assumed the title 'Sikhandar – I – sani' or second alexander.
- Demitrius a Bactrian ruler is popularly known as second Alexander.
- Demitrius a Bactrian ruler is popularly known as second alexander.
- Allauddin abolished the Zamindari system and imposed tax on cattle.
- He was the first Muslim ruler of Delhi to Introduce. Measurement of land for tax Assessment.
- His market regulations were to get goods at controlled price to the people of Delhi.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first sultan of Delhi Who separated religion from politics.
- He was also the first to proclaim 'I am the Khalifa'.
- Alauddin constructed Alai Darwaza the gate way of Qutub Minar.
- He built the city of Siri, the second of the seven cities of Delhi, near Qutub – Minar.
- The first marriage between a Muslim ruler and a Hindu princes was between Alauddin and Kamala Devi, the widow of the ruler of Gujarat.
- Alauddin Khilji was killed by his commander Malik, Kafur by poisoning.
- Amir Khusru is known as the 'Parrot of India'.
- He is considered as the father of Urdu language and the investor of sitar.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first sultan to maintain a permanent standing Army.
- Alauddin Khilji was responsible for the introduction of postal system in medieval India.

- Mubarak Shah Khilji was the last ruler of the Khilji Dynasty.
- Khilji dynasty came to an end when the Mubarak Shah Khilji was killed by Khusrau Khan.
- Some historians consider Khusrau Khan as the last Khilji Sultan.

Tughlaq dynasty (1320 – 1414 AD)

- Ghiyasud – din Tughlaq – He was the first ruler & the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- He murdered Khurro Khan, and turned into the sultan.
- He re – established the food laws of Ala – ud – din.
- Mohammad bin Tughlaq Mohammad bin Tughlaq was born in Kotla in Multan.

He was intellectual of reasoning, philosophy, Astronomy, Mathematics, calligraphy and physical Science.

Muhammad – bin – Tughlaq's Reforms

1335 – Mudurai Became Independent.
(Jalauddin Ahsan Shah)

1336 – Founder of Vijaynagar
(Harihar and Bukka), Warrangal became independent (Kanhaiya)

1341 – 47 Revolts of sarda amirs and foundation of Bahamani in 1347 (Hasan Gangu). He died in Thatta while campaigning in Sindh against Toghi, a Turkish Slave.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351 – 1388):

- (1) He was a cousin of Mohammad bin – Tughlaq, after his death the nobles and the theologians of the court selected Firoz Shah as the next sultan.
- (2) Established of Diwan – I – Khairat (department for poor and needy people) and Diwan – I – Bhundagan (department of Slaves).
- (3) Making iqtadari system hereditary.

- (4) Construction of canals for irrigation from Yamuna to the city of Nissar.
- (5) From the Sutlej to the Ghaggar, from the Ghaggar to Firozabad.
- (6) From Mandvi and Sirmour hills to Jhansi in Haryana.
- (7) Establishment of four new towns, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar.

Sayyid Dynasty (1414 – 1450 A.D)

(1) Khizr Khan:

He was the first of the Sayyid dynasty which ruled over Delhi.

(2) Mubarak Shah:

He succeeded Khizr at the throne after his successful expeditions against, Mewatis, Katehars and the Gangetic Doab area.

(3) Muhammad Shah:

The nobles put Muhammad Shah on the throne, but could not survive the infighting among the nobles in the court.

He was authorized to rule a meagre area of around 30 miles and rest of the sultanate was ruled by the nobles.

Alam Shah:

The last sayyid king descended in favor of Bahlol Lodhi and he retired. Thus began the Lodhi dynasty which confined to Delhi and a few surrounding area.

The Lodhi Dynasty (1451 – 1526)

Bahlol Lodhi:

- (1) Bahlol Lodhi was one of the Afghan Sardars who established himself in Punjab after invasion of Timur.
- (2) He founded the Lodhi dynasty. He founded the rule of the Lodhi dynasty by usurping the throne from the last of the sayyid rulers.

- In his court eight eminent scholars known as 'Astadiggajas.'
- He built Vijaya Mahal, Hazara Ramaswamy temple and vithal Swami temple at Vijay Nagar.
- The battle of Talikota (1565), also known as Battle of Rakshasa – Tangadi.

Aravidu Dynasty (1570 – 1650 A.D.)

Tirumala Raya ruled in name of Sadashiva Raya, the failed to repopulate Vijay Nagar shifted to new capital at pengugonda and then to Chandragiri. The last ruler of Vijay Nagar was Sri Ranga III.

- Foreign visitors of Vijay Nagar Kingdom.
- In Bututa, Nicolo Conti, abdur Razzaq, Duarte Barbosa, Domingos Paes.
- The Kingdom was divided into provinces known as Mandalam, headed by 'Mandaleshwar' II was further divided into, sthala and Grams.
- Land revenue was fixed at 1/6th of the produce.

Mughal period (1526- 40 and 155 – 1857)

Babur (1526 – 30):

Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 and established Mughal rule in India.

He defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in Battle of Khanua in 1527 near Agra.

Babur wrote his memories in Tuzuk – I – Baburi in Turki Language.

Humayan (1530 – 1540 AD and 155 – 56AD)

- He was the eldest son of Babur and Ascended the throne in 1530.
- He fought two battles against Sher-Shah, the Afghan leader at chausa and Kannauj. Where he was completely defeated.
- Shershah Suri (1540 – 155 A.D.)
- He began the system of local responsibility for local crimes. Land was measured and tax was collected to about 1/3rd off the produce.
- He built purana – Qila in Delhi. He introduced new coins called as 'drams' which remained in circulation till 1835.
- Sher Shah Bult roads to strengthen communication, mainly 4 important highways, from Sonargam to Sind, from Agra to Burhampur, from Jodhpur to chittor and form Lahore to Multan.
- After Sher – Shah, his successors ruled till Humayun invaded in 1555.
- Humayu's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum.
- Humayunama, his biography, was written by his sister, Gulbadan Begum.

Humaun conquered his lost empire back from Afghans. But he died in six months after falling from stairs of his library.

Akbar (1556 – 1650 A.D.)

- The Afghan marched on Delhi soon after he assumed throne under Hemu.
- In 2nd battle of Panipat. Hemu was defeated and Mughals won. For initial five years, Bairam Khan consolidated the empire for him. He married the daughter of Raja Bharmal.
- In 1576, Rana Pratap & the Mughal Army led by man Sing fought the Battle of Haldighati where Akbar's army defeated Rana Pratap.
- Akbar Proclaimed his own religion Din – I – Elahi.
- He ordered, the construction f – ibadat Khana (House of worship) at his capital latehpur Sikri.
- Under Akbar, the land revenue system was established known as Zabi / Bandobast system. This system was further improved by Raja to dermal.
- Akbar also introduce the Mansabadari system.

Buland darwaja formed the main entrance to fatchpur Sikri.

Navratna of Akbar:

- (1) Birbal
- (2) Abul Fazal
- (3) Faizi
- (4) Raja Jodar Mal
- (5) Raja man Singh
- (6) Tansen
- (7) Abdul Rahim Khan
- (8) Fakri Aziao Din
- (9) Mullo – Do – Piyaza

Jahangiri (1605 – 1625 A.D.)

- His name was Salim, Jahangir's rule was rule of rebellions.
- Captain William Hawkins of east India Company came to Jahangir's court.
- Sir Thomas Roe, a representative of king James 1 of England also came to his court seeking permission establish trading port of Surat.

- He sentenced 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Singh to death.
- Jahangir built Moti Masjid.

Sahanjahan (1628 – 58 AD)

- Sahanjahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife Mumtaj Mahal at Agra.
- He promoted art & culture during his reign. The red fort Jama Masjid at Delhi were built under his rule.
- In 1658, his son, Aurangzeb imprisoned him.

Aurangzeb (1658 – 1707 AD)

He consumed the title of Alger.

He also executed the 9th Sikh guru – Guru Teg Bahadur when he refused to convert to Islam. Only monument associated with Aurangzeb is Bibi ka Makbara. He Annexed Bijapur & Golconda. He had reintroduced Joziah and Pilgrim tax.

After Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire began to decline rapidly. Under Bahadur Shah II, the Mughal Empire came to a formal end.

Ryotwari System:

Covered about 51% of the area under British rule. It was introduced in Bombay, Madras, Assam and Berar, sir Thomas Munro Introduced it in madras. It was during the term of Lord Hastings.

Mahalwari system:

Covered 30% of area under British rule. In 1833, the Mahalwari system was introduced under William Bentinck.

Freedom Struggle The Revolt of 1857

It is occurred during the governor general of lord canning.

Causes of the Revolt:

The Revolt of 1857 was a combination of political, economic, socio religious & military causes.

Immediate Cause:

The introduction of Enfield rifles whose cartridges were said to have greased cover made of beef and park sparked off the revolt.

The beginning & spread of the Revolt

On March 29, 1857, Mangal Pandey, killed two British officers Hugeson & Bough on paracle at Barrackpore.

- The mutiny really started at Merrut, on 10th May 1857.
- The soldiers along with other groups of civilans, went on a rampage shouting, Margo Tirangi ko.

Note:

Bahadur Shah II was deported to Rangoon, where he died in 1862.

- Sir huge Rose describe Laxmi Bai as the best and bravest military leader of the rebel.
- Other important leaders – Khan Bhadur Khan, Maulavi, Azimullah khan, Devi Singh.
- English authority re-established in India during July Dec 1858.

Cause of failure:

Disunity of Indians and poor organization.

- Lack of complete nationalism – scindias, Holkars, Nizam and other actively helped the British.
- Many had different motives for participating in the revolt.

- The reforms envisaged a separate electorate for Muslims besides other constitutional measures.

Home – Rule Movement (1915 – 16)

- B.G. Tilak founded Indian home rule league at Pune on 28 April 1916.
- Annie Besant inspired by the Irish rebellion, stated home rule movement in India in September 1916.
- All India home rule league changed its name to “Swarajya Sabha.”

The Gandhian Era (1917 – 47)

The Cham Paran Satyagraha (1917):

- Champaran Campaign to redress grievances of the cultivators opposed by Indigo planters of Bihar.

The Kheda Satyagraha (1918):

- Gandhi launched the struggle in Ahmedabad which involved industrial workers.
- Hunger strike as a weapon was used for the last time by Gandhi during Ahmedabad struggle.
- Gandhi worked for peasants of Kheda in Gujarat who were facing difficulties.

Rowlett Act (1919):

- During the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a section committee was appointed by the government in 1918 with Justice Rowlett.
- The Rowlett Act 1919, gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison suspects, without trial.
- Gandhi decided to fight against this act and he gave a call for Satyagraha on April 6, 1919.

Jalianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919):

- The arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchly and Dr. Satyapal on April 10, 1919 under the Rowlett Act in connection with Satyagraha caused serious unrest in Punjab.
- A public meeting was held on April 13, 1919 in a Park called Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- Before the meeting could start General Regional Edward Harry Dyer ordered indiscriminate heavy firing on the crowd.
- As a result hundreds of men, women and children were killed and more than 1200 people wounded.

Khilafat Movement (1920 – 22):

- Gandhi was the Non – cooperation and Khilafat movement.

- Gandhi calls off movement after the violent incident at Chauri – Choura on Feb 5, 1922.
- The Attack on a local police station by angry peasants at Chauri – Chaura on Feb. 5.

Swaraj Party (1923)

- Gandhi's decision to call off the agitation caused frustration among masses.
- His decision came in for severe criticism from his colleagues like Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das and N.C. Kelkar, was organized the Swaraj Party.

1924:

Belgium session of INC for the first and last time Gandhi was elected the president of the Congress.

Simon Commission (1927)

- The British government appointed the Simon Commission in Nov 1927 for the task.
- All member of this commission were Europeans.
- Indian political leaders felt insulted and decided to boycott the commission.
- It was while leading a demonstration against the Simon commission in Lahore that a fatal Lathi – below was dealt to Lal Lajpat Rai.
- It was his death Bhagat Singh and his comrades were seeking to avenge when they killed a white police officials, Saunders in Dec. 1928.

Nehru Committee Report (1928):

- The committee was set up under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru.
- The recommendation evoked a lively debate concerning the goal of India – Dominion states or complete Independence.

Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha (1930):

- To achieve the goal of complete independence Gandhi launched another civil disobedience movement.
- Along with his followers, Gandhi started his famous March from Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930 for the small village Dandi to break the salt law.
- Gandhi was arrested on May 5, 1930.

The first Round table conference (1930):

- It was held in London on Nov 12, 1930 to discuss the Simon Commission.

Gandhi – Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931)

- Early in 1931 two moderate states man, Sopru and Jayakar, initiated efforts to bring about rapprochement between Gandhi and the government.

The second Round Table conference (1931):

- It was held on London during the viceroyalty of lord willingdon during Sep Dec. 1931.
- Gandhiji attended it on behalf of India National congress.

Poona Pact (1932):

- Poona pact was an agreement upon a joint electorate between the untouchables and the Hindus which the Poona Pact took place at Yerawada jail in Pune on 24 Sept. 1932.

The third round table conference:

- It was held in 1932 but again proved fruitless since the national leaders were in Prison.

The government of India Act 1935:

- It provided for a federal type of government. Thus the act:
 - (1) Introduced provincial autonomy.
 - (2) Abolished diarchy in provinces.
 - (3) Made ministers responsible to the legislative and federation at the center.

Indian Polity and Constitution

Historical Background

The term political science is intimately related to the word "Politics". Which itself is derived from the Greek word "Polis" that means a city state, the general form of political organization in ancient Greece.

Republic of India

India, a union of states, is a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic with a parliamentary system of government. The republic is governed in terms of the constitution, which was adopted by constitution assembly on November 26, 1949 and came into force on January 26, 1950.

Constitution

Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which ordains the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.

India also possesses an elaborate written constitution which was enacted by a constituent assembly specifically set up for the purpose.

The constitution as originally adopted had 22 parts, 395 articles and 8 schedules.

Making of Indian Constitution

- (1) The company administration (1773 – 1857)
- (2) The crown administration (1858 – 1947)

The company administration

(1) Regulating Act – 1773:

- Government of the East Indian Company was put under British Parliamentary control.
- The post of the "Governor" was now made government General.
- Warren Hastings as the first governor general of Bengal.
- A supreme court was established in Calcutta. Sir Elijah Impey was the chief justice.

(2) Pitts India Act of 1784:

- Created another body – 'Board of control' to manage political affairs in India and.
- 'Court of directors' kept on managing commercial affairs though.

(3) Charter Act – 1793:

- Provided for the payment of salaries of the members of the Board of controllers from Indian revenue.
- Courts were given the power to interpret rules and regulation.

(4) Charter act of 1813:

- Trade monopoly of the east India Company came to an end.
- The Christian missionaries were allowed to spread their religion in India.
- Local autonomous bodies were empowered to levy taxes.

(5) Charter act of 1833:

- Created the post of 'Governor General of India' in place of governor general of Bengal.
- William Bentinck was the first governor general of India.

- This act completely ended the commercial activities of the company.

(6) Charter Act – 1853:

- Established a separated governor general's legislative council.
- Recruitment of the company's employees was to be done through competitive exams.
- Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify that civic services exam 1863.
- Father of civil series in Indian lord Charles Cornwallis.

The crown administration

(1) Government of India act of 1858:

- Also known as act for good government of India.
- Abolished the British East India Company.
- Abolished the governor general's post and created a new post viceroy.
- Lord Canning became the first viceroy of India.
- Created a new office – secretary of state for India.
- The secretary of state was ultimately responsible to the British parliament.
- The country was divided into provinces headed by a governor or lieutenant governor aided by his executive council.

(2) Indian council Act 1861:

- Explained the viceroy's executive council, made provisions for him to nominate some Indian as non-official members.
- New legislative councils for Bengal (1862), north western frontier province (1866) and Punjab (1897) were established.
- By this act, the powers of the crown were to be exercised by the secretary of state for India.

(3) Indian councils act 1892:

- Power of discussing the budget was given to the legislative council in the then India.
- Expanded the councils and some members could be nominated to both central as well as provincial legislative councils.

(4) Indian council Act 1909:

- Also known as Morley – Minto reforms.
- Number of members in the central legislative council was increased from 16 to 60.
- Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to be nominated as a law member to the viceroy's executive council.
- It provide, for the first time, for separate representation of the Muslim community.
- Minto is also referred to as "Father of communal Electorate."

(5) Government of India Act 1919:

- Also called as Montague – Chelmsford and it came into effect in 1921.
- Responsible government in the provinces was to be introduced, without impairing the responsibility of the governor, for the administration of the province by resorting to device known as 'Diarchy' or dual government.
- The subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories central and provincial.
- Provincial budget was separated from the central budget.
- The central legislature, retained power to legislate for the whole country on any subject.
- The Indian legislature was made more representative and for the first time 'Bicameral.'

Government of India act 1935

- Provided for the establishment of an all India federation with provinces and princely states as units. The federation never came into being as princely states did not join it.
- Abolished diarchy in the provinces and introduced 'Provincial authority' in its place but in center it introduced diarchy, however that never came into being.
- Introduced bicameralism in provinces as well as extended separate electorates to depressed classes as well.
- Established RBI and a federal court at the center.
- The governor general had independent powers of legislation, concurrently with those of the legislature.
- The governor was required to act with the device of ministers responsible to the legislature.

Cripps Mission

In March 1942, sir Stafford Cripps came with a draft declaration on the proposals of the British government.

According to the proposals:

- The constitution of India was to be formed by an elected constituent assembly by the Indian people.
- The constitution should give India dominion state.
- There should be one Indian union comprising all the provinces and Indian states.

Cabinet Mission Plan

In March 1946, Lord sent a cabinet mission to India, consisting of three cabinet ministers.

Member:

- (1) Lord Pet hick Lawrence
- (2) Stafford Cripps
- (3) A.V. Alexander

- The object of the mission was to help India achieve its independence as early as possible, and to set up a constituent assembly.

- The cabinet mission rejected the claim for a separate constituent assembly and a separate state for the Muslim.

The Mount batten plan

- The plan for transfer of power to the Indians and partition of the country was laid down in the mount batten plan.
- It was given a formal shape by a statement made by the British government on 3rd June, 1947.

The Indian Independence act, 1947 of the British Parliament:

- In pursuance of this act, the government of India act, 1935, was amended by the adaption orders, both in India and Pakistan, for setting up an intern constituent of the country.
- From the 15 August 1947, India ceased to be a dependency.
- The office of the secretary of state for Indian was abolished.
- The central legislature of India, composed of the legislative assembly and the council of states, ceased to exist on august 14, 1947.
- The constituent assembly itself was to function also as the central legislature with complete sovereignty.

Constituent Assembly and Making of the constitution

- The cabinet mission envisaged the establishment of a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for the country.
- Members of the constituent assembly were elected by the provincial legislative Assemblies.
- Each province and each Indian state were allotted seats in proportion of its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million.
- The seats were distributed among the main communities recognized were Sikh, Muslim and general.
- The total number of members of the constituent assembly was 389, of whom 93 were representatives from the Indian

states and 292 from the provinces (British India) and four member from chief presidency.

- After the partition of India number of members of the constituent assembly came to 299.
- 284 members were actually present on the 26th November, 1949 and was attended by 211 members.
- It took two years, eleven months and eighteen days for the constituent assembly to finalize the constitution.
- Dr. Sachhidanand Sinha became the temporary president of the assembly following the French Practice.
- On 11th December, 1946 Dr. Rajendra Prasad and H.C. Mukherjee were elected as president and vice president respectively.
- Sir B.N. Ran was appointed as the constitutional advisor to the assembly.
- On 13th December, 1946, Pt. Nehru moved the objectives resolution which later went on to become the preamble of the constitution in slightly modified form.
- The resolution was unanimously adopted on 22nd January 1947.
- The constituent assembly ratified India's membership of the common wealth in May, 1949.
- It adopted the national flag on 22nd July, 1947.
- It adopted National song and National Anthem on 24th January, 1950.
- The assembly had 15 women members which were reduced to after partition.
- The third and final reading of the draft was completed on November 26, 1949. On this date, the signature of the president of the assembly was appended to it and the constitution was declared as passed. And finally constitution came into force on 26 Jan. 1950.

Source, Parts and schedules of constitution

Different Source of the Indian Constitution

(1) Government of India Act 1935:

This act formed the basic premise or the basis or 'Blueprint' of the constitution of India with the features of federal system, office of governor, emergency powers etc.

(2) Constitution of Britain:

Law making procedures, Rule of law, single citizenship, Bi- cameral parliamentary system, office of CAG.

(3) Constitution of USA:

Independence of Judiciary, Judicial review, fundamental rights, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges, Preamble and functions of President and Vice – President.

(4) Constitution of Canada:

- Federation with strong center.
- To provide residuary powers to the center.
- Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction.

Committees of constituent assembly:

Union powers committee: Jawaharlal Nehru
Union Constitution comaittee: Jawaharlal Nehru

State committee: Jawaharlal Nehru

Drafting committee: Dr. Ambedkar

Rules of procedure committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Provincial constitution committee: Sardar Patel
Patel advisory committee on fundamental right and minorities: Sardar Patel

Fundamental rights sub – committee: T B Kriplani

Minority's sub-committee: HC Mukherjee.

Committee on functions of constituent assembly: GV Maulankar

Order of Business committee: KM Munshi

House committee: Patabi Sitara Mayya

Flag committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
Finance and staff committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
Committee on chief commissioner's province: Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

(5) Constitution of Ireland:

- Directive principles of state policy
- Method of Presidential elections.
- The nomination members to Rajyasabha by the president.

(6) Weimar constitution of Germany:

- Provisions concerning the suspension of fundamental rights during emergency.

(7) Constitution of Australia:

- Idea of the concurrent list.
- Trade and commerce provisions

(8) Constitution of South Africa:

- Amendment with 2/3rd majority in parliament and election of the members of Rajya Sabha on the basis of proportional representation.

(9) Constitution of France:

- Republican system.
- Principles of Liberty.
- Equality and Fraternity.

(10) Constitution of former USSR:

- Fundamental duties.
- Ideals of justice in preamble.

Important parts, Articles of the constitution of India

Parts	Article	Subject
I	1 – 4	The union its territory.
II	5 – 11	Citizenship
III	12 – 35 12	Fundamental rights Destination
	13	Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.

	Right to equality	
	14	Equality before
	15	Prohibition of discrimination of grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
	16	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
	17	Abolition of untouchability
	18	Abolition of titles
	Right to freedom	
	19	Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.
	20	Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
	21	Protection of life and personal liberty.
	21 – A	Right to education
	22	Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
	Right against exploitation	
	23	

	24	Prohibition of traffic in human being and forced labor.			Saving of certain laws	
		Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.			31 A	Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.
	Right to freedom of religion				31 B	Validation of certain acts and regulations.
	25	Freedom of conscience and for profession, practice and propagation of religion.			31 C	Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles.
	26	Freedom to manage religious affairs.			Right to constitutional remedies	
	27	Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.			32	Remedies for enforcement of rights compressed by this part.
	28	Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.			33	Power of parliament to modify the rights conferred by this part in their application to forces etc.
	Cultural and Education rights.				34	Restriction on rights conferred this part while martial law is in force in any area.
	29	Protection of interest of Minorities.			35	Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this part.
	30	Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.		IV	36 – 51	Directive principles of state policy.
					36	Definition

	37	Application of the principles contained in this part.
	38	State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
	39	Certain principles of policy to be followed by the state.
	39 A	Equal justice and free legal aid.
	40	Organization of village panchayats.
	41	Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.
	42	Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
	43	Living wage, etc. for workers
	44	Uniform civil code for the citizens
	45	Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.
	46	Promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker section.
	48	Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

	48 A	Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.
	49	Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.
	50	Separation of judiciary from executive.
	51	Promotion of international peace and security.
	51 A	Fundamental duties.
	52 – 151	The union
	52 – 76	The executive
	79 – 122	Parliament
	123	Legislative powers of the president.
	124 – 144	The union judiciary
	148 – 149	Comptroller and auditor – general India.
VI	152 – 237	The states.
VII	238	The states in part B of the first schedule.
VIII	239 – 241	The union Territories
IX	243 – 243 – 0	The Panchayat
X	244 – 244 A	The scheduled and tribal areas.
XI	245 – 263	Relation between the union and the states.
XII	264 – 300	Finance, property, contracts and suits. Distribution of revenue between union and states,

	268	Finance commission. Taxes are levied and collected by the center but distributed between the center and the states Right to property
	300 A	
XIII	301 – 307	Trade, commerce and intercourse within India.
XIV	309 – 323	Service under the union and the states
XIV A	323 A – 323 B	Tribunals
XV	324 – 329	Elections
XVI	330 – 342	Special provisions for certain classes.
XVII	343 – 351	Official languages
XVIII	352 – 360	Emergency provisions.
XIX	361 A – 365	Miscellaneous
XX	368	Amendment of the constitution
XXI	369 – 392	Temporary, transitional and special provisions – special status of states.
XXII	393 – 395	Short title, commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals.
Parts 22	Articles 395	

Schedules of the Indian constitution

The constitution of India at the time of its adoption had only eight schedules to which four more were added during the succeeding sixty five years.

1st Schedule:

- Name of the states and their territorial jurisdiction.
- Names of the union territories and their extent.

2nd Schedule:

- Provisions of oath and affirmation of members of legislatures, ministers and judges.

3rd Schedule:

- Forms of oath and affirmations of members of legislatures, ministers and judges.

4th schedule:

- Allocation of seats to states and union territories in the Rajya Sabha.

5th Schedule:

- Administration and control of schedule area and STS.

6th schedule:

- Provisions as to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

7th Schedule:

- Distribution of Power between the union and the states government.

8th schedule:

- Description of 22 language recognized by the constitution.

9th schedule:

- Validation of certain acts and regulations.

The prime minister & the council of minister

Prime Minister of India

	Name	Tenure
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1947 – 1964 (Died)
2.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	1964 – 1964 (Acting)
3.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	1964 – 1966 (Died)
4.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	1966 – 1966 (Acting)
5.	Indira Gandhi	1966 – 1977
6.	Moraji Desai	1977 – 1979
7.	Charan Singh	1979 – 1980
8.	Indira Gandhi	1980 – 1984 (Died)
9.	Rajiv Gandhi	1984 – 1989
10.	Vishwanath Pratap Singh	1989 – 1990
11.	Chandra Shekhar	1990 – 1991
12.	P.V. Narsimha Rao	1991 – 1996
13.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1996 – 1996 (for 16 days)
14.	H.D Deve Gowda	1996 – 1997
15.	J. I. Gujral	1997 - 1998
16.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1998 – 1999
17.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1999 – 2004
18.	Dr. Manmohan Singh	2004 – 2009
19.	Dr. Manmohan Singh	2009 – 2014
20.	Narendra Modi	2014 – till date

President of India

S. No.	Name	Period
1.	Rajendra Prasad	26 Jan 1950 to 13 May 1962
2.	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 May 1962 to 13 May 1967

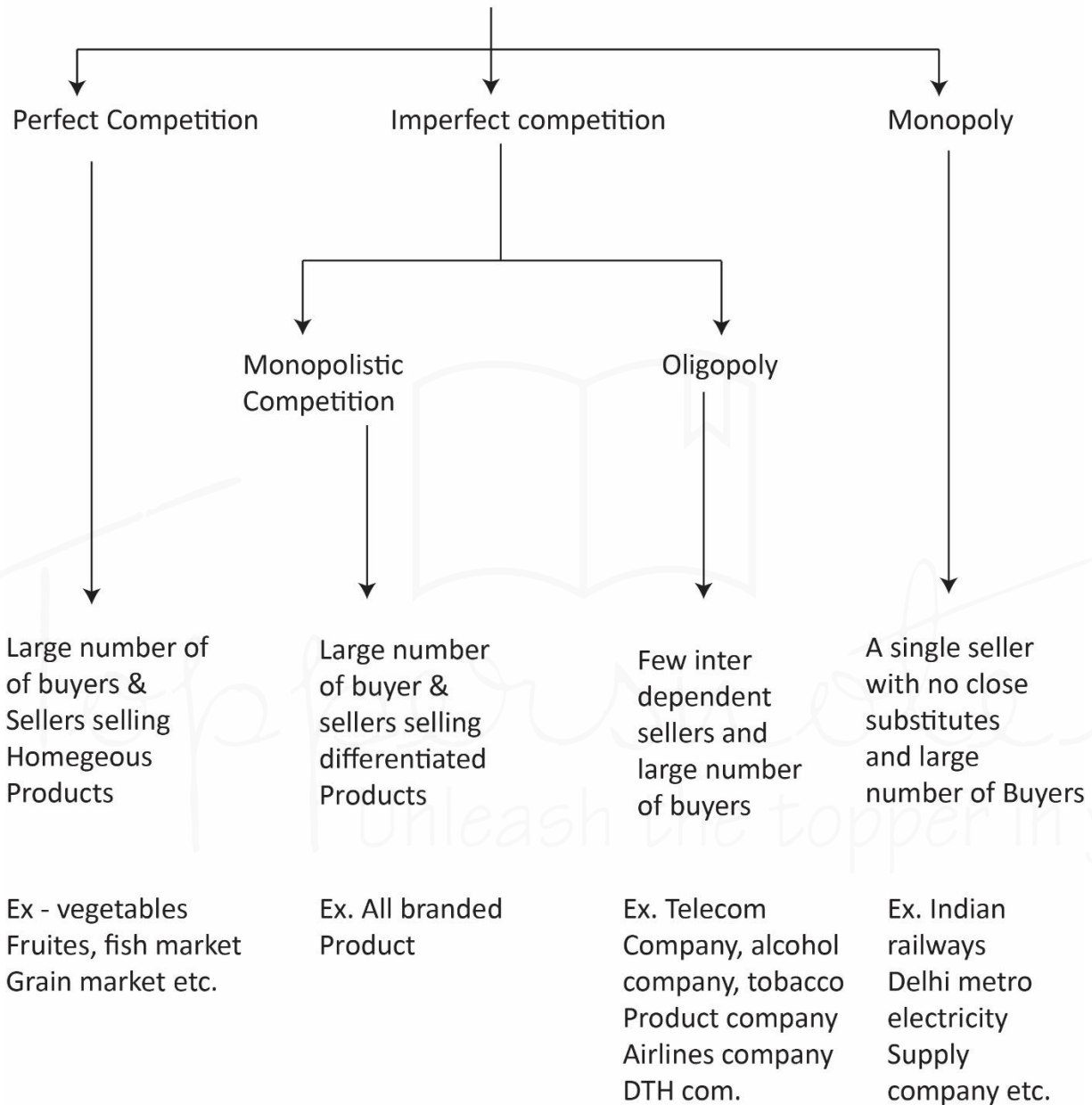
3.	Zakir Hussain	13 May 1967 to 3 May 1969
	Vahahagiri Venkata Giri	3 May 1969 to 20 July 1969
	Muhammad Hidayatullah	20 Jul 1969 to 20 Aug 1969
4.	Varahagiri Venkata Giri	24 Aug 1969 to 24 Aug 1974
5.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24 Aug 1974 to 11 Feb 1977
	Basappa Danappa Jatti	11 Feb 1977 to 25 July 1977
6.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	25 July 1977 to 25 July 1982
7.	Griani zali Singh	25 July 1982 to 25 July 1982
8.	Ramaswamy Venkantaraman	25 July 1987 to 25 July 1992
9.	Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 July 1992 to 25 July 1997
10.	Kocheril Raman Narayanan	25 July 1997 to 25 July 2002
11.	A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	25 July 2002 to 25 July 2007
12.	Pratibha Patil	25 Jul 2007 to 25 July 20012
13.	Pranab Mukherjee	25 July 2012 to 17 July 2017
14.	Ram Nath Kovind	25 July 2017 till now.

- Dr. S Radhakrishnan was the first vice president of India.
- The V.Ps who went on to become the president. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Zakir Hussain, V.V. Giri, R. Venkatavarman, S.D. Sharma, A.R. Narayana.
- Because of the limited powers and functions of as his superfluous highness.

Market, cost, Revenue

MARKET

Types of Market



Cost

Cost: Value of Money

Types of Cost:

- (1) Explicit
- (2) Implicit
- (3) Money
- (4) Real
- (5) Opportunity
- (6) Social
- (7) Private

(1) Explicit:

Ex: Rent utilities, Payroll, equipment, supplies etc.

(2) Implicit:

Ex: Hotel, room, expenses travel, Expenses, entertainment expenses.

(3) Money:

(i) Fixed (FC):

Ex: Taxes salaries, interest insurance.

(ii) Variable (VC):

Ex: Labor rate credit

(4) Real:

Ex: Law Material, fuels, expenses

(5) Opportunity:

Ex: Amount of wheat

(6) Social:

Ex: River, lake, road ways etc.

(7) Private:

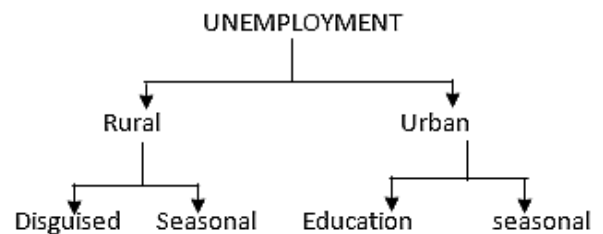
Ex: Packaging, cost, labor cost advertising cost

REVENUE

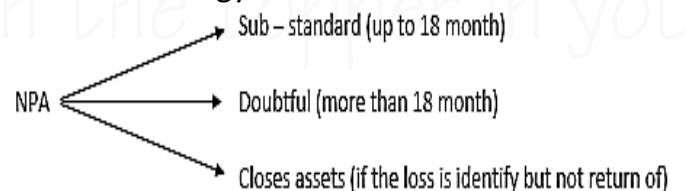
Revenue: Income from business activities or sales turnover.

(1) Total Revenue (TR) – Total Product Total tax

(2) Average Revenue (AR) – Revenue from per unit product.



- Disguised – where marginal productivity ratio is zero.
- Structural unemployment – it is a feature of Backward country.
- Open unemployment – it is a feature of backward country.
- Cyclical unemployment – it is a feature of development economy. it is due to change in demand structure.
- Fractional unemployment – Due to change in technology.



Economic Planning of India

- The planning commission was constituted in India in 1952 with Jawaharlal Nehru as its First chairman.
- On 1st January 2015, the newly formed 'NITI Aayog,' has replaced the planning commission.
- In India, 12th five year – plan have been implemented so far.
- Last five plan of India is (2012 – 17)

5 – year plans	Period	Target growth rate of GDP (%)	Achievement (in %)	
First plan	1951 – 56	2.1	3.60	For Agricultural development (Harrod – domar model)
Second plan	1956 – 61	4.5	4.21	For industrial development (Prof. P.C. mohalanobis model)
Third plan	1961 – 66	5.6	2.72	Failed (due to conflict with pack) sukhmoy Chakraborty & Prof. Saddy)
Fourth plan	1969 – 74	5.7	2.05	Failed (due to Indo – Pok war) (Ashok rudrea & alone S. Manny
Fifth plan	1974 – 79	4.4	4.83	“Garibi Hatao” Self – sufficiency in food – grains.
Sixth plan	1980 - 85	5.2	5.54	Elimination of Unemployment and poverty.
Seventh plan	1985 – 90	5.0	6.02	To eliminate poverty & unemployment (Pranab Mukherjee)
Eighth plan	1992 – 97	5.6	6.68	Priority Poverty sector (John. W. miller model.
Ninth Plan	1997 – 02	6.5	5.5	To achieve growth with equality (by planning commission)
Tenth plan	2002 – 07	8.0	7.7	To increase the rate of growth of National incoming and per capital income.
Eleventh plan	2007 – 12	9.0	8.2	“towards faster and more inclusion growth.” (by prof. Rangarajan..
Twelfth plan	2012 – 17	8.2		“Faster sustainable and more inclusion growth.” (by planning commission.

* 7th Economic census (EC) 2019 start from July 2019.

Loan

A loan is a specified sum money provided by a lender, usually a financial institution (FI) to a

borrower on condition that it is repaid, either in installments or all at once, on agreed dates and of on agreed rate of interest.

In most cases, FI require some form of a security for loans.

"Population"

- Marriage is a matter of concurrent list.
- Population control is a matter of the concurrent list.
- Census – It is a matter of union list.
 - Responsible ministry is home ministry.
- First censor – 1872 – Mayo (governor of India)
- First systematic / scientific / regular census – 1881
 - Governor was reepam
 - 2011 census is – 15th census
- Min I – ve census growth rate 1911 – 1921 (-0.31%)
- Max population growth rate – 61- 71 (24.80%)
- Total population – 700 crore.

Censor 2011:-

Total population of India – 121 crore

Max. Population
 / State – (19.95 crore)
 \ UT – Delhi (1.67 crore)

Min population
 / State – Sikkim – 6.14 lacs
 \ UT – Lakshadweep – 64000 people

Smalles UT's – Lakshadweep

Population Density

- No. of persons in per km square area = 382

- Maximum
 / State – Bihar (1102)
 \ UT's – Delhi – (11293)

Minimum
 / State – Arunachal Pradesh (17)
 \ UT's – Andaman & Nicobar (46)

Sex Ratio:

No. of females at per thousand male – 940

Child sex ratio – 927 – 914

2001 2011

Max sex ration
 / State – Kerala (1084)
 \ UT's – Pondicherry (1038)

Min sex ratio
 / State – Haryana (877)
 \ UT's Doman & dis – (618)

In Delhi – 866

Literacy Rate:

Ability to reading, writing and understanding of a new language.

Literacy Rate → 74.04% in India.

- Male Female

Diff → 16.68% 82.14 65.46%

Max literacy Rate
 / State → Kerala (93.91%)
 \ UT's → Lakshadweep (92.28%)

Min literacy Rate
 / State → Bihar (63.82%)
 \ UT's → Dadar Nagar Haveli (77.65%)

Population Growth Rate: (10 years)

- 17.64% in percentage
- 185 crore

Max population growth rate

- State → Meghalaya (27.82%)
- UT's → daman & Div (55.54%)

Min population growth rate

- State → Nagaland (-0.46%)
- UT's → Lakshadweep (6.23%)

Population stability year – 2070

India will be first in matter of population 2028.

- First caste basic censor after independence (2011 – censor)
- In 1931 before independence.
- Censor 1971 is the base of seat distribution in parliament.
- It is valid upto 2026.

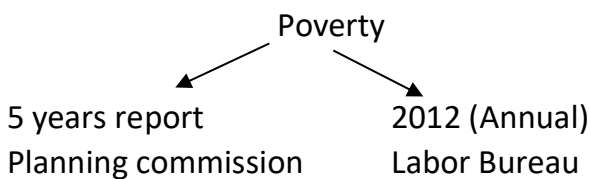
Region Base distribution:

Hindu → 80.5%
 Muslim → 13.4% (Largest minority group)
 Christian → 2.3%
 Sikh → 1.8%

- Population increasing policy by govt. for Parsi group.
 - OSC state → Nagaland, Lakshdweep & Andaman and Nicobar
 - Max S.C → Punjab (28.85%)
Min S.C → Mizoram (0.03%)
 - Max S.T → Mizoram (94.48%)
Min S.T → Goa (0.04%)
 - 'O' state → Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Puducherry
- Total ST → 8.2%
 SC → 16.2%
 OBC → 54%

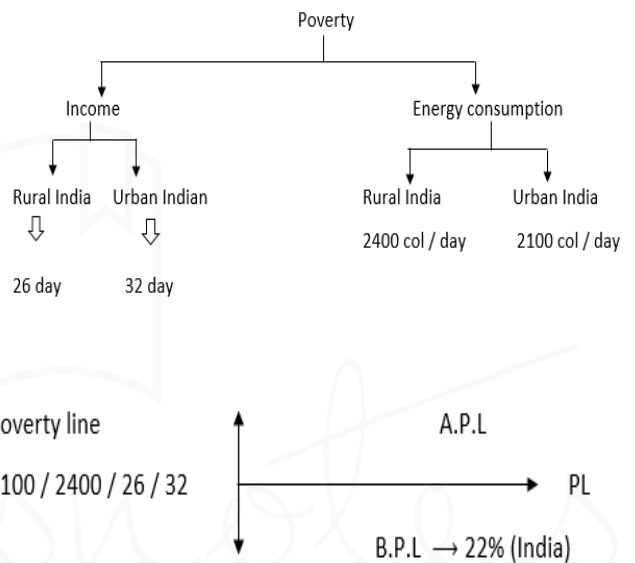
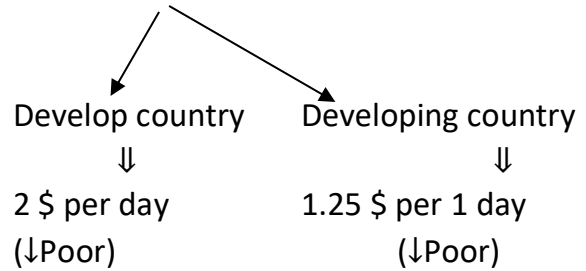
In India.

- No ST in Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Chal Pondicherry.



- Poverty defined by planning commission
- 5 years poverty report given by planning commission

- From 2012, annual report is given by labor Bureau (situated in Shimla a Chandigarh)
- At world level is tis defined by world bank.



Types of Ration Cards:

- A.P.L Card
- B.P. L Card
- Anyodaya Card → Poorest of the poor

Agriculture

Crops on basis of season:

- (1) Rabi crops – Nov to March
Eg – wheat, potato, Mustard, Gream, Barley peas etc.
- (2) Kharif crops – June / July to Nov.
Eg. – Rice, Sugar cane, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Arhar, Ground nuts etc.
- (3) Zaid Crops – May to July.
Eg. – Vegetables.

Committees		
Committees	Year	Function
Vijay Kelkar committee	1987	RRB Reforms
	1997	Tan reforms
	2013	(Dit indirect) Subsidy reforms
Deepak Parikh	2012 – 2013	Development of in fracture
Kirit Parikh	2009 – 10	Petrol Price
S.S. Tarapore	1997	Rupees convertability in capital account
Suresh Tendulkar		Poverty Definition
C. Rang Rajan		Related with suresh

		Tendulkar Formula
L.K Jha (Laxmi kant)	1971	Indirect tax reform
J. Challaiya	1991	Indirect tax reforms (service tax)
Vimal Jalan	2013	Related with Banking licensing policy

Libran commission – Man mohan Libran
Babri dispute

Longes curation in world (32 years)

B.N. Shiri Krishna committee – Telangana
Rangnath Mishra committee – Muslim Reform

Nanavati committee – Godhara Khanel
Yashpal committee – Education reforms (2011- 2013)

GEOGRAPHY

Mass: 5.976×10^{24} kg

Mean Density: 5.518 kg / litres

Area:

Total surface area 509,7000,000 sq km, land area about 148,400,000 km (about 29% of the total area); water area about 361,300,000 sq. km (about 71 percent of the total surface area)

Motions:

- (1) Rotation (Spinning motion on polar axis), once every 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.09 seconds.
- (2) Revolution (Around the sun), once every 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.54 seconds.

Surface Features:

Highest points on land – Mt Everest 8,848 m above the sea level, lowest area on land – shore of Dead sea (399 m below sea level) mean height of land 756 m.

Ocean Depth:

Deepest area – Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean south west of Guam (11,033 m below the sea – surface). Average depth of oceans 3,730 m.

Temperature:

19°C, Highest temperature 58°C at Al Aziziyah, Libya and the lowest temperature – 89.6°C at Vostok station in Antarctica.

The maximum distance at the time of Aphelion between July 2 and 5 is about 152 million Km and the minimum distance at perihelion between January 2 and 5 is about 14 million Km.

The earth is divided into lithosphere, asthenosphere and centrosphere.

Earth:

(1) Lithosphere:

Is the outer portion of the earth, including the crust and the upper mantle.

(2) Asthenosphere:

Is the upperpart of the mantle which is about 250 km thick? The rocks contained in the asthenosphere are partially molten.

(3) Centrosphere:

Is the central part of the earth which in spite of having a very high temperature behaves like solid due to immense pressure of the over lying rocks.

Earth is lying between the Venus and Mars. It is the third planet of the solar system. It ranks fifth in size with a mean radius of 6371 kilometers. The shape of the earth is oblate spheroid.

Longest day (shortest night) in the northern hemisphere is June 21 and shortest day (longest night) is December 22. Longest day in the southern hemisphere is Dec. 22 and shortest day is June – 21.

- Equator is an imaginary line passing round the earth midway between the north and south poles, dividing the earth into two equal halves.
- Latitude is the angular distance in degrees on the earth's surface measured north and south of the equator. The latitude of any point on the earth is most precisely expressed in degrees minutes and seconds.
- Meridian is an imaginary line extending from the North Pole to the South Pole at right angles to the equator.
- Longitudes are equal distant lines drawn east and west of the Greenwich meridian. They denote the angular distances of a place due east or west of the Greenwich meridians. There are 360 meridians of Longitude.

Volcanoes

- A volcano is formed when the molten magma in the earth's interior escapes through the crust by vents and fissures accompanied by steam gases (Hydrogen sulfide, Sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, carbon dioxide etc.) and pyroclastic materials.
- There are three types of volcanoes – Active, dormant and occasionally.
- An active volcano erupts occasionally eg – Mount Stromboli in Italy, Barren islands in India (The only active volcano in India). Mt. Etna in Sicily and Cotopaxi in Ecuador.
- Mt. Stromboli whose frequent eruptions that resulted in more like a summit glow, have earned it a crown title “Light house of the Mediterranean.”
- A dormant volcano has not been seen to erupt, but it shows evidence of recent activity.
- An extinct volcano shows no sign of life. Eg. Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- The Pacific belt is known as the Ring of Fire because of the largest number of active volcanoes along the coasts of America and Asia on the ocean.

Earth Quakes

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the result of sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust.

Seismology is the study of earthquakes and their impact, there are two corresponding measures of their severity of an earthquake; intensity and magnitude.

- The Kutch earthquake (1819),
The Assam Earthquake (1897),
The Kangra earthquake (1905),
The Bihar Earthquake (1931),
The Latur, Maharashtra Earthquake (1993) and the Gujarat (Kutch) earthquake (2001) are the well known examples of earthquakes in India.

Tsunami:

Tsunamis (Tidal waves) are long – wave length, long – period sea waves produced by the sudden or abrupt movement of large volumes of water.

The Atmosphere:

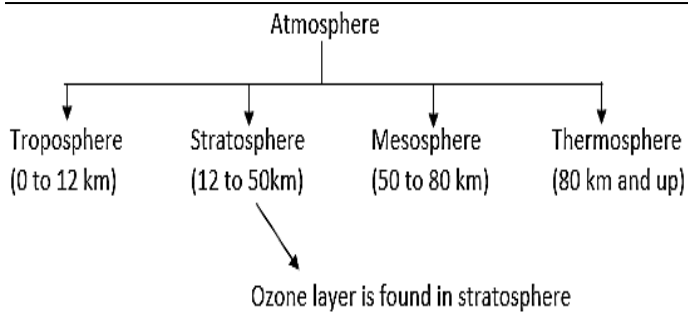
- (1) Atmosphere is defined as an envelope of gaseous mixtures covering the earth held to it by gravitational forces. Atmosphere is essential for the life on earth.
- (2) Oxygen is the most important component among atmospheric gases.
- (3) Nitrogen which is an important constituent of all organic compounds is relatively inert.
- (4) The principal constituents of the lower atmosphere are:
 - Nitrogen (78.08% by volume)
 - Oxygen (20.94%)
 - Argon (0.93%)
 - Carbon dioxide (0.033%)

Ozone (O₃) consisting of three oxygen atoms chemically linked in another variable constituent of the atmosphere. In the lower layers, the proportion of Ozone is very low (less than 0.00005 by volume of atmosphere)

Structure of Atmosphere:

The atmosphere is divided into layers according to major changes in temperature. 99% of the total mass of the atmosphere is below 32 kilometers. Atmosphere can be classified in five main layers: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere (ionosphere) and the magnetosphere. Troposphere 0 to 12 Km, stratosphere – 12 to 30 km, mesosphere 50 to 80 km, thermosphere 80 km and up.

Thermosphere contains ionosphere and exosphere.



Geography

Rivers

- The Nile (6670 km) which is the longest river in the world drains into the Mediterranean Sea.
- The Amazon, flowing into the south Atlantic, is the largest river in terms of the size and volume of water discharged. It is 6437 km long.
- The only river that crosses the equator twice is the river Ganga.

Desert

Antarctic Deserts, arctic Sabara (Africa), Arabian Desert (Middle East), Gobi Desert (Asia), Kalahari Desert (Africa), Patagonian desert (South America), Great Victoria Desert (Australia), Syrian desert (Middle east), Great Basin Desert (North America) are the ten largest deserts in the world.

- The Takla Makan (33,700 sq. km) is the largest desert in China, Gobi (Mongolia) is the coldest desert in the world. Largest desert in India is Thar Desert.
 - * Camel is known as the ship of the desert.
 - * Hottest place – Danakil depression, Ethiopia, 34.4°C.

Islands

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat) which is the largest island in the world.

Lakes

- Lake Superior (North America) is the largest fresh water lake in the world.

- The Caspian Sea is the largest salt water lake.
- Lake Baikal (Russia) is the deepest fresh water lake (depth 1620m)
- The saltiest lake in the world: Lake Van (Turkey).

Islands

- Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat) which is the largest island in the world.
- The second largest island is New Guinea.

Natural Vegetation:

- Natural Vegetation refers to a plant community that has been left undisturbed over long time.
- Flora denotes the plants of a particular country or region.
- Fauna denotes the animal kingdom found in a particular geographical region.
- Wettest place – Mawsynram India – 1187 cm.

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Physiography of India

Physiography

- India is the largest country in the Indian subcontinent lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere.
- India stretches 3,214 km from north to south and 2933 km from east to west.
- The total length of the maintained coastline is nearly 6,100 km and that of the land frontier is about 15,200 km. the total length of the coastline including that the islands is about 7500 km.
- With an area of about 32, 87,263 km, India is the seventh largest country in the world.
- The northern most point of the country lies in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and it is known as Indira col.
- Now, the Indian union consists of 28 states 9 union territories and one national capital territory (Delhi) (Data changed because of jammu Kashmir velation)

Neighbours of India

- India shares her borders with china, Nepal and Bhutan, Pakistan and Afganistan and Myanmar china is known as Mc Mohan line
- The boundary line between the imperial Pakistan and Aftanistan is known as Durand line.
- The boundary line between India and Pakistan known as Radcliff line.

Mountains

The Himalayas are the most prominent ranges.

The Himalyas:

It is one of the youngest mountain systems in the world.

The Himalyas consist of three parallel ranges.

- (1) The southern most range, called the siwalik is the lowest.
- (2) Th ranges lying north of the siwalik, known the Himachal or Middle Himalaya.

(3) The northernmost ranges of the Himalayas, known as the Himadari, or the greatest Himalya.

- Mt. Everest (8848 m) in Nepal is the world's highest peak.
- Kangchenjunga in sikkhim is the highest peak of the Himalyas in India (8598 m)
- Highest Mountain Peak in India is K₂ (8611 m).
- It is in Pak occupied Kashmir.

The Himalyas are regionally divided into Punjab, Himalayas, Kumaon Himalyas, Nepal Himalayas, and Assam Himalyas

Name	Location
Punjab Himalaya	Between Indus and Satlaj
Kumaon Himalaya	Between Satlaj and Kali
Nepal Himalaya	Between Kali and Tista
Assam Himalaya	Between tista and Dinang

Important passes of Himalayas

- Nilgiri is known as the 'Blue Mountains.'
- The southern most tip of eastern Ghats is called cardamom hills.

The Aravalli is are the one of the oldes fold mountains in the world. The highest peak of Aravali range is guru Shikhar near Mt. Abu (1220 metre) in Rajasthan.

Islands

India has two groups of Island & namely the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshyadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.

- Port blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The southern most tip of India, Indira Point in Great Nicobar Islands which is the biggest Island is Nicobar group.
- The Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea comprises of a group of 36 islands.
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.

Drainage system of India

RIVER OF INDIA

The river system of the country can be classified on the basis of their origin into two categories.

- (1) The Himalayan river and
- (2) The peninsular rivers

The Himalayan Rivers

The Himalayan Rivers has three principal systems.

- (1) The Indus system
- (2) The Ganga Systems and
- (3) The Brahmaputra System.

(1) The Indus System

River Indus rises from Kailash Range in the Tibetan Plateau region and is joined by a number of tributaries in Jammu and Kashmir.

- Chenab is the largest amongst the tributaries of Indus.
- The Ravi is the smallest river of Punjab and is well known as the 'The river of Lahore.'
- The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus flowing through the state of Jammu and Kashmir

(2) Ganga System (2525 Km.)

- It is the largest drainage system of India.
- The river Ganga is the longest river (2640 km) in India. Its source is at Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas.
- Ganga, the main stream, is constituted by two major head streams, the Alakananda and Bhagirathi, these two head streams of the Ganga join at Devprayag.
- The Ganga is joined by the Yamuna near Allahabad.
- Ganga flows through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Bangladesh

and finally enters into the Bay of Bengal.

- Ganga is known by the name 'Padma' in Bangladesh.
- The river has been declared as India's National river.

(3) Brahmaputra System

Brahmaputra is the third major antecedent river of India.

The 2900 km Brahmaputra is longer than the Ganga, but only one third of the river passes through India.

- Brahmaputra originates from the Mansarovar Lake in western Tibet.
- When it enters Bangladesh it is named as Meghna.

(4) Mahanadi System

It drains a large part of Orissa.

- The Mahanadi is one of the major rivers of the peninsular plateau region flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

(5) Godavari System:

- Godavari is the largest among the rivers of the peninsular India. The source of the river lies in the Nashik district of Maharashtra (known as the Ganga of the South)

(6) Kaveri System

The river Kaveri is the most southerly among the major rivers of the peninsular region flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

Lakes

- The largest fresh water lake in India is Wular Lake (J.K.)
- The largest saltwater lake. Lake Chilka (Orissa)
- The second largest salt water lake is Sambhar in Rajasthan. It is the largest inland salt lake in India.

Important Lakes in India

Chilka	Orissa
Sambhar	Rajasthan
Pulicat	Andhra Pradesh
Vembanand	Kerala
Wular	J & K
Dal	J & K
Uday Sagar	Rajasthan
Pushkar	Rajasthan
Loktak	Manipur Hills
Bhimtal Lake	Nainital
Roopkund Lake	Uttrakhand
Osman Sagar Lake	Andhra

Multi Purpose Projects

PROJECT	RIVER	STATE	PURPOSE
Bhakhra Nagal Multipurpose project Bhkhra dam: one of the highest gravity dam in the world. Govind sagar lake (H.P.) is a reservoir	Sutlej (A tributary of Indus)	Joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	Irrigation and hydro electricity.
Dulhasti Project	Chenab (tributary of Indus)	Jammu and Kashmir	Part of the program of cascade development for irrigation
Salal Project	Chenab (tributary of Indus)	Jammu & Kashmir	Irrigation
Beas Project	Beas (A tributary of Indus)	Joint venture of Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan	Hydro electricity

Sachara Sahayak Project	Ghagra (left bank tributary of Ganga)	Uttar Pradesh	Irrigation
Tungabhadra Multipurpose Project	Tungabhadra (a tributary of Krishna)	Joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Irrigation and hydroelectricity
Ghatprabha Project	Ghatprabha (A tributary of Krishna)	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Irrigation, hydroelectricity
Mettur project	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	Hydroelectricity
Shivasamudram scheme	Cauvery	Karnataka	Hydroelectricity
Chambal project (Gandhi sagar dam M.P. Rana Pratap sagar and Jawahar Sagar Dam or Kota Dam)	Chambal (A tributary of Yamuna)	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh.	Irrigation and hydroelectricity.
Karapara Project	Tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Ukai Project	Tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Sardar sarovar Project	Narmada	Gujarat, MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra	Irrigation, hydroelectricity
Tawa Project	Tawa (A tributary of Narmada)	Madhya Pradesh	Irrigation
Mahi project (Jamnalal Bajaj Sagar)	Mahi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Matatilla Project	Betwa	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh	Irrigation and hydroelectricity