

4/11/2012

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HISTORY

- § Father of History is HERODOTUS
- § Paleolithic age men known as QUARTZ MEN
- § Homo sapiens first appeared in Paleolithic age
- § In Chalcolithic period, use of metal [Copper] by human
- § Black and red pottery was most popular in Chalcolithic age
- § Indus valley civilization ^[2500-1900 B.C.] is also known as Harappan civilization or Saraswati-Sindhu civilization.
- § R.B. Dayaram Sahni discovered first city of Indus valley civilization named "HARAPPA" [on Ravi river] in 1921.
- § Main ^{Cities} ~~features~~ of Indus valley civilization are Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and Lothal.
- § Main features of Indus valley civilization are Town planning, streets and Drainage systems
- § Main source of livelihood are Agriculture and Trade.
- § The word HINDU is the Persian name of the Indus River [Sanskrit - Sindhu] in the northwest part of Indian Subcontinent. [I.A.S. 1905]
- § In I.V.C. [Indus valley civilization] Copper,

- § The Harappan civilization belongs to Bronze Age.
- § The script in I.V.G. is not alphabetical but pictographic.
- § Great Bath was located at Mohenjodaro.
- § Unique feature of Lothal [Gaujwat] was its DOCKYARD.
- § Aryans were originally inhabitants of Central Asia around the Caspian Sea [IAS 1997]
- § Aryans migrated to Indian subcontinent through famous "Khyber Pass"
- §

Rigvedic Name	Modern Name
Sindhu	Indus
Vitast	Jhelum
Asikni	Chenab
Purushni	Ravi
Vipas	Beas
- § Ashvamedha Ritual belongs to Horse Sacrifice.
- § Soma is God of plants.
- § Rigveda is oldest text in the world.
- § Rigveda contained 1022 hymns.
- § The Aranyakas are forest books.
- § The Ahar culture belongs [Rajasthan] to Copper Age.
- § There are 16 Mahajanapadas in Vedic Age. Magadha assumed the most powerful Mahajanapada.
- § ~~Buddhism~~ Siddhartha [Gautam Buddha] also known as Sakyamuni and Mahagautam Birth in 563 B.C. in Lumbini [Nepal]. Father was Sudhodara and mother was Mahamaya. His stepmother was Mahaprajapati Gautami. His wife was Yasodhara and son was Rahul. "Channa" was his charioteer and Kanthaka

was his horse He attained "Mahaparinirvana"
[Death] under a Sal tree at Kusinara. Symbols
of his Birth is Lotus and Bull, Great Renunciation
is Horse, Enlightenment is Bodhi tree, first
Sermon is Wheel. Religious text was in Pali.
Councils: First → At Rajgirha under Mahakassapa
Second → At Vaishali under Sabakam
Third → At Pataliputra under Megaliputta
Fourth → At Kashmir under Vasumitra.

JAINISM → There are 24 Tirthankaras.

1) Rishabha [~~Vishvakarma~~] → Bull [Symbol]

23) Parshwanath → Snake [Symbol]

24) Mahavira [Vardhaman] → Lion

24th → Vardhaman Mahavira

Name, Father, Mother, Wife, Daughter, Son in Law, Tri-Ratra,
Councils.

Alexander → Son of Philip of Macedonia [Greece]

→ Invaded India in 326 B.C. Alexander

fought the "Battle of Hydaspas" [on banks of Jhelum]
with Porus. Alexander died in 323 BC at Babylon.

THE MAURYAN EMPIRE →

→ Chandragupta Maury

→ Read Urself

→ Bindusara → Read Urself

→ Ashoka → Read Urself.

→ Emblem of Indian Republic has been adopted from

4-Lion capital of Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath.

→ Uni. of Taxila and Banaras are gifts of Era.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY →

- ∫ Chandragupta - I [AD 319 - 335]
→ acquired the title of Maharajadhiraja.
- ∫ Samudragupta → Napoleon of India. Coins represent him playing Vira. assumed the title of Kaniraj and Vikramaditya.
- ∫ Chandragupta - II → DO URSELF
- ∫ KUMARAGUPTA - I → DO URSELF.
- ∫ Literature of Gupta DYNASTY → DO URSELF
- ∫ Science and Technology of Gupta Dynasty → Do yourself

SOME OTHER DYNASTY →

- ∫ HARSHA VARDHANA → Belonged to Pushyabhuti family
Hiuen Tsiang visited. and wrote book 'Si-Yu-ti'
Hiuen Tsiang known as "Prince of travellers"
DO IT CAREFULLY.

THE CHOLAS → DO URSELF

THE RAJPUTS → DO URSELF

MODERN INDIA

- ∫ Portuguese → Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on May 17, 1498. - Read Carefully.
- ∫ Dutch → Dutch East India Company formed in 1602.
- ∫ English → The English East Company was formed in 1549.
- ∫ DANES → Danish East India Company formed in 1616.
- ∫ FRENCH → French East India Company set in 1664.
laid the foundation of Pondicherry in 1673.
- ∫ Battle of Plassey → fought between SIRAJ-UD-

↳ Battle of Buxar → was fought in 1764. Between British forces and Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, Shah Alam. This war end with Treaty of Allahabad. Read Carefully.

↳ Gov. Gen. →

→ Warren Hastings → Do urself

→ Lord Cornwallis → Do urself

→ Lord Minto → Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh [1809]

→ Lord William Bentinck → Made English the medium of higher Education
1st Gov. Gen. of India Read carefully.

→ Lord Dalhousie → First Railway, Telegraphic lines in 1853. Introduce the Doctrine of Lapse. Legalized the Widow Remarriage Act 1856.

↳ Causes of Revolt of 1857 → Read Carefully.

↳ VICEROYS OF INDIA

→ Lord Canning → Last Gov. Gen and 1st Viceroy

→ Lord Lawrence → Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe. Created the Indian Forest Department.

→ Lord Mayo → First time, a census was held in 1871

→ Lord Lytton → Organised "Delhi Durbar" to decorate Queen Victoria with "Kalder-i-Hind"

→ Lord Curzon → Partition of Bengal.
1st. Archaeological Survey of India.
passed Indian coinage and paper Currency Act [1899] and put India on a Gold Standard.

→ Lord Minto → also known as Morley-Minto Reforms

→ Lord Chelmsford → Non-cooperation Movement.

An Indian S.P. Sinha was appointed the Governor of Bengal. Read carefully.

→ Lord Irwin → Read carefully.

→ Lord Willingdon → Read carefully.

→ Lord Mountbatten → Last viceroy of British India and 1st Gov. Gen of free India. Indian Independence Act passed by British parliament on July 4, 1947.

C. Rajagopalachari became 1st Gov. Gen of free India.

MOVEMENTS

↳ Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Veda Samaj, THE ALIGARH Movement, Self Respect Movement.

↳ Indian National Congress → formed in 1885 by A.O. Home. 1st session in Bombay under W.C. Bannerjee in 1885.

↳ Partition of Bengal → Read carefully.

↳ Swadeshi Movement	
Muslim League	
Komagata Maru Incident	
Rowlatt Act	
Jallianwala bagh Massacre	
Non-cooperation Movement	
Simon Commission	
1st Round table Conference	
2nd " " "	
3rd " " "	

→ Check lightly
→ all these movements.

INDIAN POLITY →

- ∫ Idea to have constitution given by M.N. Roy
- ∫ Present Constitution was framed by Constituent Assembly of India under Cabinet Mission Plan having 389 members. After withdrawing members by Muslim League, its reduced to 299.
- ∫ Sachidananda Sinha ~~initial~~ presided over the inaugural meeting of Constituent Assembly of India?

- ∫ Chairman of Drafting committee was B.R. Ambedkar
- ∫ President of Constituent Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ∫ PREAMBLE →

The Objective Resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru and passed by the Constituent Assembly, ultimately became the Preamble.

→ Socialist, secular and Integrity were added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.

→ Preamble is not Justiciable.

READ CAREFULLY.

BORROWED Features of the constitution →

From USA

→ Written Constitution, president being the Supreme Commander of Armed forces, Vice-president as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Fundamental Rights, Supreme Court, provision of States, Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review, Preamble and Removal of Supreme Court and High Court Judges.

From UK

→ Do or self

From USSR → Fundamental Duties
Five Year Planning

From Germany →

Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.

From South Africa

→ Procedure ~~and~~ of Constitutional Amendments

From Ireland

→ Do myself

§ SCHEDULES →

First Schedule → List of States and UT

Second Schedule → Salary of prez., Governor, Chief Judge, Judges of HC, and Supreme Court, CAG.

Third Schedule →

4th

5th

6th

7th

8th

9th

→ List of 22 languages

10th Schedule → Added by 1st Amendment in 1951 contains land tenure, land tax, railways and industries.

11th Schedule → Do myself

12th Schedule → By 73rd amendment in 1992 contains provisions of Panchayati Raj.

13th Schedule → By 74th amendment in 1992 contains provisions of Municipal Corp.

Right to Information Act →

§ on Oct 12, 2005 RTI was made a constitutional Act with the hope of an era of better, more transparent and good Governance.

Right to Constitutional Remedies →

Known as Soul and Heart of Constitution by Dr. BR Ambedkar.

§ Directive principles of state policy
→ known as Conscience of Constitution
Read Carefully this part.

§ Fundamental duties →
→ Added by 42nd amendment in 1976 on basis of Swaran Singh committee report
→ There are 11 Fundamental Duties contained in Article 15A.

§ → Article 1 of constitution says, "India, that is Bharat, shall be Union of states"
→ The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been given special status under Article 370 which became operative on Nov. 17, 1957. J and K become republic on Jan 26, 1957.

§ Re-organization of states →
→ The constituent assembly of India appointed S.K. Dhar commission in 1947 to study the issue
→ Andhra Pradesh was the 1st state to be re-organized on ~~the basis~~ in 1953.
Read Carefully.

§ CITIZENSHIP →
Citizenship Act 1955.
But citizenship Act 1955 as amended by Citizenship (Amendment) Act 1986
→ This Act provide Indian Citizenship in 5 ways → Birth, Descent, Registration, Naturalization and incorporation of Territory. Do it carefully.

LOSS OF INDIAN CITIZENSHIP →

By 3 ways
→ Renunciation, Termination and Deprivation.

- Citizenship Amendment Act 1992 → Do urself
- President → Executive Head of state 1st citizen of India.
- Qualification - Citizen of India
- Completed 35 yr. in age.
 - Eligible to be a member of Lok Sabha
 - Must not hold any Govt. post, Except
 - president and vice president
 - Governor of any state
 - Minister of Union or state
 - Election of president under Art. 54 and 55.
 - Members of Legislative Council have no right to vote in the president Election.
 - The 1971 census is currently under consideration
 - Security Deposit before Election by Candidate → 15000
 - Impeachment is under Article 61.
 - Art. 57 says that there is no upper limit on the no. of times a person can become president.
 - All money bill can originate in parliament only a recommendation of president.
 - Appoint Finance Commission.
 - Supreme Commander of Defence forces of India
 - Appoints Chief of Army, Navy and Air force.
 - V.V. Giri wasri president election as an Independent candidate in 1969.
 - In 1977, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, elected unopposed.
 - Can give resignation to Vice-president
- Emergency powers → National Emergency / DO URSELF.
- State Emergency
 - Financial Emergency

§ Vice-President → Do Carefully.

§ Prime Minister → He is an ex-officio ^{chairman} of the planning Commission, National Development Council, National Integration Council and Inter-state Council.

→ Can recommend the dissolution of Lok Sabha before expiry.

→ Can recommend to president to declare emergency

→ Advise president abt. president's rule in the state.

→ Leader of the House.

§ Ministers → 3 types

→ Cabinet Rank → Real policy Makers

→ Minister of State → can either hold Independent charge or attached to Cabinet Min.

→ Deputy Ministers → Do not hold separate charge.

→ It is a team and its members sink or swim together [Article 75]. This is called Collective Responsibility

→ a person can remain a minister without being a member of either house up to 6 months maximum

→ a Minister who is a member of one house has a right to speak in and take part in the proceedings of other house though he has no right to vote in the house of which he is not a member.

§ PARLIAMENT → Parliament consist of President, the council of states [RS] and House of people [LS] is under Art 79.

→ Lok Sabha → Do yourself Carefully

→ Rajya Sabha → Do yourself Carefully

→ Some Facts ^{abt. lok Sabha} → 41st amendment, pool freeze on

till 2026.

→ Life of Lok Sabha extend to 5 years under article 352. But extend the normal life upto 1 year.

Disqualification → Do yourself

→ Member's oath is administered by Pro-term Speaker.

→ Member's charges his salary from Consolidated fund of India.

Some facts abt. Rajya Sabha →

→ President nominates 12 members in field of literature, science, arts and social service.

→ U.T. includes Delhi and Pondicherry are represented in the Rajya Sabha.

→ For 6 years, as 1/3rd member retires every year.

→ Vice-president is ex-officio chairman.

→ Any bill can originate apart money bill [Budget]

JOINT SESSION →

→ Can be ordered by president.

Imp! → Joint session is presided over by the Speaker of Lok Sabha or in his absence by Dep. Speaker or his absence by Dep. chairman of Rajya Sabha.

→ No fresh amendment can done in Joint session.

SESSIONS → 3 sessions - i) Budget session

ii) Monsoon session iii) Winter session.

Dissolution of House → Only of Lok Sabha

→ By president on advice of PM.

→ Lok Sabha decide whether the bill is money or not.

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Art 265 states that no tax can be levied or collected except by authority of Law.

→ Art. 266, no money can be withdrawn or spent or appropriate from the consolidated fund of India without the sanction of Parliament.

FUNDS → Two types

→ Consolidated fund of India } Do urself

→ Contingency fund of India }

COMMITTEE SYSTEM →

Do urself.

Question Hour → The first hour of every sitting in both houses [11-12 am]

3 types of questions:-

a) Starred

b) Unstarred

c) Short Notice Question.

ZERO HOUR - From 12-1 Pm daily.

MOTION → Do urself.

SUPREME COURT → Consist of Chief Justice and 30 other Judges.

→ Judges can be removed by parliament

REMOVAL of Judges → Do urself

→ Supreme Court normally sits in New Delhi. Can hold its meeting outside if the decision is taken by Chief Justice on consultation with president.

→ Salaries from Consolidated fund.

State Legislature

can be i) Unicameral ii) Bicameral.

→ Bicameral States i) Bihar

ii) UP iii) J and K iv) Karnataka

v) Maharashtra vi) Andhra Pradesh.

→ Legislative Council can be created or abolished on recommendation of Legislative Assembly.

→ Legislative Council

→ Legislative Assembly

Do itself.

Must Impl

HIGH COURT →

→ There are 21 High Courts in India

→ Guwahati H.C. includes max. no. of States - Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and AP

→ When the Judge decides civil cases, he is called District Judge and when deals with the Criminal Cases, he is called Session Judge.

U.T. → Do itself.

UPSC

CAG

Attorney Gen.

Election Comm.

Political parties

Finance Comm.

- Do itself.

IMP. FACTS →

→ Constitution ^{accepted} ~~accepted~~ on Nov. 26, 1949.

- Constituent Assembly took 2 years - 11 months - 18 days to complete the constitution
- Nat. Flag adopted on July 22, 1947 and designed by Pingali Venkiah of Andhra and presented to India in midnight session of 14th Aug. 1947.
- Ratio of flag = 2:3
- Wheel colour is Navy Blue
- Nat. Emblem → Ashoka's pillar at Sarnath
- Satyameva Jayate is from Mundaka Upanishad.
- Nat. Anthem → Jana Gana Mana
Written by Rabindra Nath Tagore in 1911. First sung on 27 Dec. 1911 at Calcutta session of INC. adopted on 24 Jan, 1950 by constituent assembly of India. English translate by Tagore is and known as "Morning song of India".
Time: 52 sec
- Nat. Song → Vande Mataram.
Written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- Nat. Calendar → Saka
- Nat. Flower - Lotus
- Nat. Tree - Banyan Tree
- Nat. Fruit - Mango