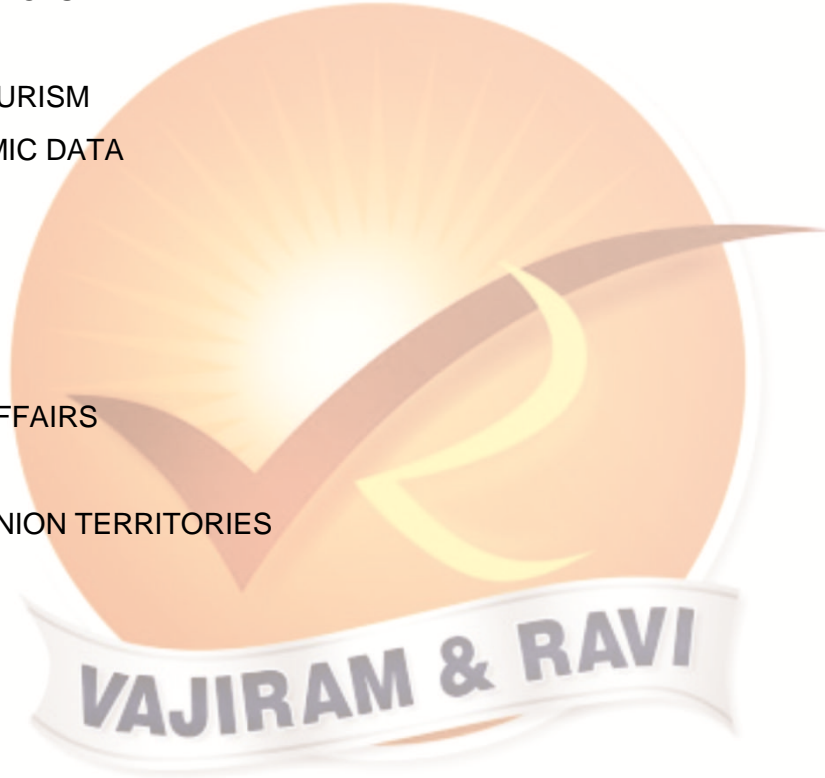


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LAND AND THE PEOPLE

A) PHYSICAL FEATURES & BACKGROUND –

- India is the **7th largest country** in the world and **ranks 2nd in population**.
- **Tropic of Cancer** passes roughly through the centre of India.
- The total length of the **coastline** of the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is **7,516.6 km**.
- Countries having a **common border** with India are Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

B) RIVER SYSTEMS –

<p>Four major river systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river systems of India can be classified into four groups viz., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Himalayan rivers (the Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna system) ○ Deccan rivers, ○ Coastal rivers, and ○ Rivers of the inland drainage basin. 										
<p>Himalayan rivers (the Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna system)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indus, rises near Mansarovar in Tibet and flows through India and thereafter through Pakistan and finally falls into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. • The Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna is another important system of which the principal sub-basins are those of Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, which join at Dev Prayag to form the Ganga. • The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet, where it is known as Tsangpo and runs a long distance till it crosses over into India in Arunachal Pradesh under the name of Dihang. The Brahmaputra crosses into Bangladesh downstream of Dhubri. The Brahmaputra in Bangladesh fed by Tista, etc., finally falls into Ganga. The Barak river, the head stream of Meghna, rises in the hills in Manipur. Barak continues in Bangladesh till the combined Ganga-Brahmaputra join it near Bhairab Bazar. <p>Summary tributaries –</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Name of the river</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Important Tributaries (In India)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Indus</td> <td>Sutlej (originating in Tibet), Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ganga</td> <td>Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Mahananda, Sone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brahmaputra</td> <td>Subansiri, Jia Bhareli, Dhansiri, Puthimari, Pagladiya, Manas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barak</td> <td>Makku, Trang, Tuivai, Jiri, Sonai, Rukni, Katakhal,</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the river	Important Tributaries (In India)	Indus	Sutlej (originating in Tibet), Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum	Ganga	Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Mahananda, Sone	Brahmaputra	Subansiri, Jia Bhareli, Dhansiri, Puthimari, Pagladiya, Manas	Barak	Makku, Trang, Tuivai, Jiri, Sonai, Rukni, Katakhal,
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	Dhaleswari, Langachini, Maduva, Jatinga
Deccan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Deccan region, most of the major river systems flowing generally in east direction fall into Bay of Bengal. The major east flowing rivers are Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi, etc. Narmada and Tapti are major West flowing rivers. The Godavari in the southern Peninsula has the 2nd largest river basin covering 10 % of the area of India. It is followed by Krishna basin and Mahanadi basin.
Coastal Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous coastal rivers, which are comparatively small. While only handful of such rivers drain into the sea near the delta of east coast, there are as many as 600 such rivers on the west coast.
Rivers of the inland drainage basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few rivers in Rajasthan do not drain into the sea. They drain into salt lakes and get lost in sand with no outlet to sea. These are Luni, Machhu, Rupen, Saraswati, Banas, Ghaggar.

C) River Basins in India –

<p>12 Major River Basins (drainage area exceeding 20,000 sq km)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indus 2. Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna 3. Godavari 4. Krishna 5. Cauvery 6. Mahanadi 7. Pennar 8. Brahmani-Baitarani 9. Sabarmati 10. Mahi 11. Narmada 12. Tapti
<p>8 Composite River Basins (drainage area between 2,000 to 20,000 sq km)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subarnarekha and other small rivers between Subarnarekha and Baitarani. 2. East flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar 3. East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari 4. Area of inland drainage in Rajasthan desert 5. West flowing rivers of Kutch, Saurashtra including Luni 6. West flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri 7. West flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari 8. Minor river basins draining to Bangladesh and Burma

D) GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE:

Four regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geological regions broadly follow the physical features and may be grouped into 4 regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Himalayas and their associated group of mountains, ○ the Indo-Ganga Plain ○ the desert region and ○ the Peninsular Shield.
Himalayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys, some of which, like the Kashmir and Kullu valleys are fertile. They extends over a distance of about 2,400 km with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, running almost east-west, join the chain to Mizo and Rhine Hills running north-south. • Jelep La and Nathu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi Valley, north-east of Darjeeling and Shipki La in the Satluj valley, north-east of Kalpa (Kinnaur) are the important high altitude passes.
Indo-ganga plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plains of the Ganga and the Indus, about 2,400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, are formed by basins of three distinct river systems - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. They are one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium.
Desert regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desert region can be divided into two parts - the great desert and the little desert. The great desert extends from the edge of the Rann of Kuchch beyond the Luni river northward. The little desert extends from the Luni between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur up to the northern wastes. Between the great and the little deserts lies a zone of absolutely sterile country, consisting of rocky land, cut up by limestone ridges.
Peninsular shield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Peninsular Plateau is marked off from the plains of the Ganga and the Indus by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. • The southern point of plateau is formed by the Nilgiri Hills where the Eastern and the Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom Hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

E) CLIMATE –

Seasons designated by IMD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The climate of India may be broadly described as tropical monsoon type. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) designates four official seasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ winter (December to early April), ○ summer or pre-monsoon season (April to June; to July in northwestern India); ○ monsoon or rainy season (June-September) and ○ post-monsoon season (October-December). • The Himalayan states being more temperate, experience an additional two
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		seasons: autumn and spring .	
Six Traditional Indian Seasons	English Name	Sanskrit Name	
	Spring	<i>Vasanta</i>	
	Summer	<i>Grishma</i>	
	Monsoon	<i>Varsa</i>	
	Early autumn	<i>Sarada</i>	
	Late autumn	<i>Hemanta</i>	
	winter	<i>Sisira</i>	
Seasons winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's climate is affected by two seasonal winds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the north-east monsoon: also known as winter monsoon, it blows from land to sea ○ the south-west monsoon: also known as summer monsoon, it blows from sea to land. It brings most of the rainfall during the year in the country. 		

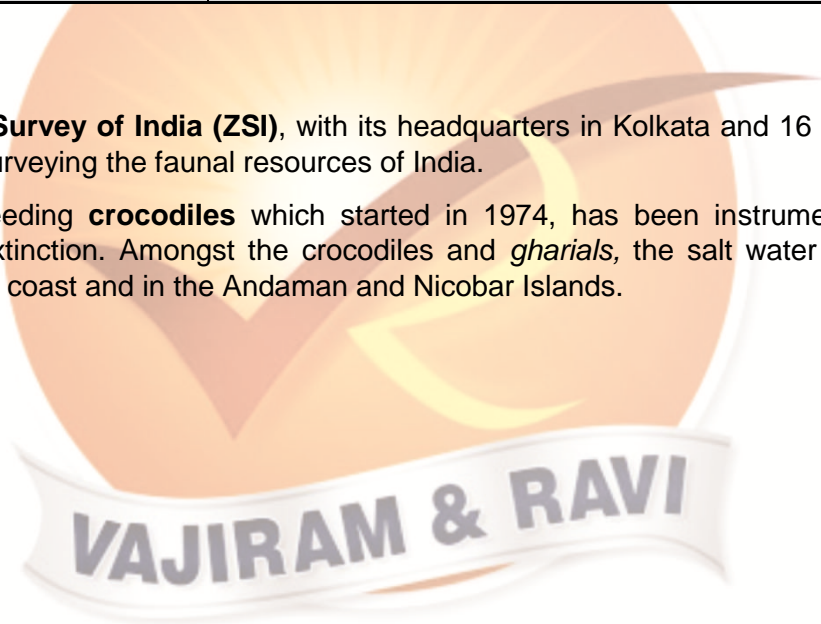
F) FLORA –

Plant diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India ranks 10th in the world and 4th in Asia in plant diversity. 		
Botanical Survey of India (BSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flora of the country is being studied by Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and its nine circle/field offices. BSI brings out an inventory of endangered plants in the form of a publication titled Red Data Book. 		
India's distinct floristic regions	8	FLORISTIC REGION	FEATURES
		the western Himalayas	Extends from Kashmir to Kumaon. Its temperate zone is rich in forests of <i>chir</i> , pine, other conifers and broad-leaved temperate trees. Higher up, forests of <i>deodar</i> , blue pine, spruce and silver fir occur. The characteristic trees of alpine zone are high-level silver fir, silver birch and junipers.
		the eastern Himalayas	extends from Sikkim eastwards and embraces Darjeeling, Kurseong and the adjacent tract. The temperate zone has forests of oaks, laurels, maples, rhododendrons, alder, birch. Many conifers, junipers and dwarf willows also grow here.
		The Assam region	comprises the Brahmaputra and the Surma valleys with evergreen forests, occasional thick clumps of bamboos and tall grasses
		The Indus plain region	comprises the plains of Punjab, western Rajasthan and northern Gujarat. It's dry, hot and supports natural vegetation.
		The Ganga plain region	covers the area which is alluvial plain and is under cultivation for wheat, sugarcane and rice. Only small areas support forests of widely differing types.
		The Deccan	comprises the entire table land of the Indian Peninsula and

	region	supports vegetation of various kinds from scrub jungles to mixed deciduous forests.
	The Malabar region	covers the excessively humid belt of mountain country parallel to the west coast of the Peninsula. Besides being rich in forest vegetation, this region produces important commercial crops, such as coconut, betelnut, pepper, coffee, tea, rubber and cashewnut.
	The Andaman region	abounds in evergreen, mangrove, beach and diluvial forests.

G) FAUNA –

- The **Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)**, with its headquarters in Kolkata and 16 regional stations is responsible for surveying the faunal resources of India.
- A project for breeding **crocodiles** which started in 1974, has been instrumental in saving the crocodile from extinction. Amongst the crocodiles and *gharials*, the salt water crocodile is found along the eastern coast and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



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NATIONAL SYMBOLS

<p>National Flag</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ratio of width of the flag to its length is 2:3. In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel which represents the chakra. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. • Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947. • The Flag Code of India, 2002, has taken effect from 26 January 2002.
<p>National Emblem</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a replica of the Lion of Sarnath, near Varanasi in UP. It was adopted on 26th January 1950. The Lion Capital was erected in the 3rd century BC by Emperor Ashoka to mark the spot where Buddha first proclaimed his gospel of peace and emancipation to the four quarters of the universe. • The 4 lions (one hidden from view) - symbolising power, courage and confidence - rest on a circular abacus. The abacus is girded by 4 animals - guardians of the four directions: the lion of the north, the elephant of the east, the horse of the south and the bull of the west. The abacus rests on a lotus in full bloom, exemplifying the fountainhead of life and creative inspiration. • The motto 'Satyamev Jayate' inscribed below the emblem in Devanagari script means 'truth alone triumphs'.
<p>National Anthem</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally composed in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, it was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24 January 1950. It was first sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. • The complete song consists of five stanzas. Playing time of full version of the National Anthem is approximately 52 seconds. The lyrics were rendered into English by Rabindranath Tagore himself. Bharat Vidhata was the title under which the song was first published in January 1912 issue of Tatvabodhni Patrika, whose editor was Tagore. • The Anthem turns 100 in 2011. 2013 is also the 100th year of winning the Nobel Prize for literature – Gitanjali.
<p>National Song</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Vandē Mātaram" is the national song of India. The song was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in a highly Sanskritized form of the Bengali language. • The song first appeared in his book "Anandamatha", published in 1882 the song itself was actually written six years prior in 1876. • The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the INC. It is older than Jana Gana Mana.
<p>National Calendar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Calendar based on the Saka Era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days was adopted from 22 March 1957 along with the Gregorian calendar for the following official purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gazette of India; ○ news broadcast by All India Radio;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Calendars issued by the Government of India and ○ Government communications addressed to the members of the public. ● Dates of the national calendar have a permanent correspondence with dates of the Gregorian calendar: 1 Chaitra falling on 22 March normally and on 21 March in leap year.
National Flower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lotus (<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>) is the National Flower of India. India ranks 10th in the world and 4th in Asia in plant diversity.
National Animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Tiger (<i>Panthera Tigris</i>, Linnaeus) is the national animal of India. Out of the 8 races of the species known, the Indian race, the Royal Bengal Tiger is found throughout the country (except the north-western region) and also in the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. Tigers are now getting extinct. The Government of India, under its "Project Tiger" program, started a massive effort to preserve the tiger population in 1973. As of 27 July 2018, the coverage of "Project Tiger" has increased from 9 reserves to 50 tiger reserves spread across 18 states.
National River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ganga is the longest river of India flowing over 2510 km of mountains, valleys and plains. It originates from Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi
National Tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Banyan (<i>Bargad</i>) is the National tree of India - called the Indian fig tree (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>) grows over a large area. The roots then give rise to more trunks and branches.
National Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Mango, <i>mangifera indica</i>, is the national fruit of India. A fleshy fruit, the mango is one of the most important and widely cultivated fruits of the tropical world. Its juicy fruit is a rich source of Vitamins A, C and D. The poet Kalidasa sang its praises. Alexander savoured its taste, as did the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang. Akbar planted 100,000 mango trees in Darbhanga, known as Lakhi Bagh.
National Bird	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Peacock, <i>Pavocristatus (Linnaeus)</i>, is the national bird of India. It is a symbol of grace, joy, beauty and love. The male of the species is more colourful than the female. It is fully protected under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
National Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hockey is the National Game of India. The Golden Era of hockey in India was the period from 1928 - 1956 when India won 6 consecutive gold medals in the Olympics.
Indian Standard Time (IST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India has only one standard time. India is 5.5 hours ahead of GMT /UTC, 4.5 hrs behind Australian Eastern Standard time and 10.5 hours ahead of American Eastern Standard Time.
National Monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India Gate, one of the largest war memorials, situated in the heart of New Delhi, is the national Monument of India. It was erected in memory of 90,000 soldiers who lost their lives fighting in the World War I and Afghan War for the British Army. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It was earlier called All India War Memorial.
National Aquatic Animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● River Dolphin (<i>Platanista Gangetica</i>) is an endangered species in India. Therefore it has been put in Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

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National Currency (₹)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The symbol is a combination of both Devanagari letter 'Ra' and Roman letter 'R' with a stripe cutting at the middle to represent the Tricolour. It also means equality.
National Heritage Animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Elephant is the National Heritage Animal of India. Around 60% of Asiatic Elephants live in India.



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INTRODUCTION –

- The Republic is governed in terms of the **Constitution**, which was adopted by Constituent Assembly of India on **26 November 1949** and came into force on **26 January 1950**.

CITIZENSHIP –

Single citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution provides for a single citizenship for the whole of India.
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who was at the commencement of the Constitution (26 January 1950) domiciled in the territory of India and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ who was born in India; or ○ either of whose parents was born in India; or ○ who has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years became a citizen of India.
Citizenship Act, 1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Citizenship Act, 1955, deals with matters relating to acquisition, determination and termination of Indian citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS –

Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Rights are guaranteed in the Constitution in the form of six broad categories of Fundamental Rights which are justiciable and are dealt by the Articles 12 to 35 contained in Part III of the Constitution.
6 categories	<p>These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right To Equality 2. Right To Freedom Of Speech And Expression; assembly; association or union; movement; residence; and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality); 3. Right Against Exploitation 4. Right To Freedom Of Conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; 5. right of any section of citizens to Conserve Their Culture, language or script and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; 6. Right To Constitutional Remedies

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES –

Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1976, Fundamental Duties of the citizens have also been enumerated. Article 51 'A' contained in Part IV A of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties.
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6 categories	<p>It shall be the duty of every citizens of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; 2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; 3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; 4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so; 5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; 6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; 7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures; 8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform; 9. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence; 10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of Endeavour and achievement.
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DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY –

Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are 'fundamental in governance of the country' and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
Key directives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice—social, economic and political • The State shall direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work and within limits of its economic capacity and development • The State shall also endeavour to secure to workers a living wage and humane conditions of work and to secure distribution of ownership and control of material resources of community • Other important directives relate to provision of opportunities and facilities for children to develop in a healthy manner, free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14; promotion of education and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections; organization of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from executive etc

UNION EXECUTIVE: PRESIDENT –

- Elected by members of an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the states in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and qualified for election as member of the Lok Sabha.

- His term of office is 5 years and he is eligible for re-election.
- His removal from office is to be in accordance with procedure prescribed in Article 61 of the Constitution.
- Executive power of the Union is vested in the President and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him in accordance with the Constitution.

UNION EXECUTIVE: VICE-PRESIDENT –

- Vice-President is the second highest constitutional office in the country,
- Serves for a 5 term, but can continue to be in office, irrespective of the expiry of the term, until the successor assumes office.
- Must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha. He is eligible for re-election.
- Elected by members of an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- The Vice-President is ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- His removal from office is to be in accordance with procedure prescribed in Article 67(b).

UNION EXECUTIVE: COUNCIL OF MINISTERS –

- There is a Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister (PM), to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions.
- The PM is appointed by the President who also appoints other ministers on the advice of PM. The Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

UNION EXECUTIVE: ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP –

Article 77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 is made by the President of India under Article 77 of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India.
Cabinet secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cabinet Secretariat functions directly under the Prime Minister. • The Cabinet Secretariat ensures that the President, the Vice-President and Ministers are kept informed of the major activities of all Ministries/Departments by means of monthly summary of their activities.

UNION LEGISLATURE –

What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislature consists of President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha).
Rajya Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of members in Rajya Sabha is 250. Out of these 238 members will be from different States and Union Territories while the remaining 12 members are nominated by President. Each member is elected for 6 years. • Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and can't be dissolved fully. One third of the

	<p>members are replaced by newly elected members every second year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
Lok Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of its members are directly elected by citizens of India on the basis of Universal Adult franchise, except two who are appointed by the President of India. • The Constitution provides that the maximum strength of the House be 552 members. It has a term of five years. At present, the strength of the house is 545 members. Up to 530 members represent of the territorial constituencies in States, up to 20 members represent the UTs and no more than 2 members from Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President of India.
Qualification for membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to be chosen a Member of Parliament, a person must be a citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age in the case of Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of Lok Sabha. Additional qualifications may be prescribed by Parliament by law.
Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: It means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. • Types: Parliamentary Committees are of two kinds-Standing Committees and Ad hoc Committees. • Standing Committees: these are permanent and regular committees which are constituted from time to time. The work of these Committees is of continuous nature. The Financial Committees, DRSCs and some other Committees come under the category of Standing Committees. There are three financial committees: (1) Committee on Estimates, (2) Committee on Public Accounts and (3) Committee on Public Undertakings. • Committees as of August 2012. • Ad hoc Committees: these are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they finish the task assigned to them and submit a report. The principal Ad hoc Committees are the Select and Joint Committees on Bills. • Consultative committees: The main objective of these committees is to provide a forum for informal discussion between Members of Parliament, on the one hand, and Ministers and senior officers of the Government, on the other hand, on the policies, principles and programs. The Minister in-charge of the Ministry acts as the Chairman of the Consultative Committee attached to that Ministry. The minimum membership of a Committee is 10 and the maximum is 30. The Committee stand dissolved upon dissolution of every Lok Sabha and re-constituted upon constitution of each Lok Sabha.
Youth parliament competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop democratic ethos in the younger generation the Ministry conducts Youth Parliament Competition in various categories of schools and colleges/universities.
All India whips conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, has been organizing All India Whips Conference with the purpose of establishing suitable links among the whips of various political parties at the Centre and the States to discuss matters of common interest and to evolve high standards to strengthen the institution of

Parliamentary Democracy.		
List of Lok Sabha speakers	First	GV Mavalankar M Ananthasayanamayyengar
	Second	M Ananthasayanamayyengar
	Third	Hukam Singh
	Fourth	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy Gurdialsingh Dhillon
	Fifth	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy K. S. Hegde
	Sixth	Balram Jakhar
	Seventh	Balram Jakhar
	Eighth	Ravi Ray
	Ninth	Shivraj V. Patil
	Tenth	PA Sangma
	Eleventh	GMC Balayogi
	Twelfth	GMC Balayogi
	Thirteenth	Manohar Joshi
	Fourteenth	Somnath Chatterjee
	Fifteenth	Smt. Meirakumar
	Sixteenth	Sumatra Mahajan

UNION EXECUTIVE : COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL (CAG) –

- CAG is appointed by the President.
- The procedure and the grounds for his removal from office are the **same as for a Supreme Court Judge**.
- The duties, powers and conditions of service of the CAG have been specified by the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

PUBLIC SERVICES –

All India services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of these services are recruited by the Centre but their services are placed under various State cadres and they have the liability to serve both under the State and under the Centre. This aspect of the All India Services strengthens the unitary character of the Indian federation. • The recruitment to all the three services is made by the UPSC. 	
	All India Service	Cadre Controlling Authority
	IAS (Indian administrative service)	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension

	<p>IPS (Indian police service) Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>IFS (Indian forest service) Ministry of Environment & Forests</p>
Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution (Art. 315) provides for an independent body known as UPSC for recruitment to Group 'A' and Group 'B' Gazette posts under Central Government and for advice in various service matters. The Chairman and Members of the UPSC are appointed by the President for tenure of 6 years or till they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. To ensure independence, chairman after completion of tenure is not eligible for any further employment either under the Government of India or Government of a State. They cannot be removed except for the reasons and in the manner provided for in the Constitution.
Civil services reforms	<p>Second ARC in its 10th Report in November, 2008 on the subject "Refurbishing of Personnel Administration" has given various recommendations on Civil Services Reforms. The recommendations are related to :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stage of entry into Civil services 2. Age of entry and number of attempts 3. Structure of Civil Services Examination 4. Other modes of induction into Civil Services i.e., induction of officers of State Civil Services into IAS to be made by UPSC on the basis of common examination and 5. Allotment of cadres to All India Services.
STAFF SELECTION COMMISSION (SSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With Headquarters at New Delhi, it was set up on 1st July, 1978. It has been entrusted with the recruitment in the various Ministries/Departments for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o all non-Gazette Group 'B' posts o all non-technical Group 'C' posts It is an attached office of the Department of Personnel and Training and comprises a Chairman, two Members and Secretary-cum-Controller of Examinations.
CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Secretariat has three services, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Central Secretariat Service (CSS), o Central Secretariat Stenographer's Service (CSSS) o Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS). The Central Secretariat Service Division in the Department of Personnel and Training is the cadre controlling authority in respect of these services.
Reservation in services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is available to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), the Persons with Disabilities and the

	<p>Ex-servicemen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantum of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in direct recruitment on all-India basis by open competition is 15 %, 7.5 % & 27 % respectively. • In direct recruitment on all- India basis other than by open competition, it is available at the rate of 16.66 % for SCs, 7.5 % for STs and 25.84 % for OBCs. • 3 % of vacancies in identified posts in direct recruitment are kept reserved for persons with disabilities in all Groups of posts. Reservation to persons with disabilities is also provided in case of promotion to Group 'C' and 'D' posts. • Reservation for ex-servicemen and physically handicapped persons is termed as “horizontal reservation” and reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is termed as “vertical reservation”.
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GOVERNANCE –

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has developed a SEVOTTAM framework for benchmarking service delivery standards by the Ministries/ Departments. The main objective of the project is to set standards in consultation with user group and include these standards in the citizen's charter.
THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act gives all the citizens the right to seek information held by any authority or body or institution of self government established or constituted by or under the Constitution; or by any other law made by the Parliament or a State Legislature; or by notification issued or order made by the Central Government or a State Government. • Bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Central Government or a State Government and non-Government organizations substantially financed by the Central Government or a State Government also fall within the definition of public authority. • If the applicant does not get the information within 30 days or the applicant is not satisfied with the reply given to him, he can make an appeal within 30 days to the appellate authority appointed by the authority who is an officer superior to the PIO. The appellate authority has to decide the appeal within 30 days of the receipt of appeal. If the applicant is not satisfied even with the decision of the appellate authority he can file a second appeal with the Central Information Commission (CIC) or the State Information Commission (SIC), as the case may be within 90 days.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE - CONSTITUTIONAL/STATUTORY PROVISIONS –

- **Article 343 (1)** of the Constitution provides that Hindi in Devanagari script shall be the Official Language of the Union.
- **Article 343 (2)** also provided for continuing the use of English in official work of the Union for a period of 13 years (i.e., up to 25 January 1965) from the date of commencement of the Constitution.
- **Article 343 (3)** empowered the parliament to provide by law for continued use of English for official purposes even after 25 January 1965. Accordingly, section 3 (2) of the **Official Language Act**,

1963 (amended in 1967) provides for continuing the use of English in official work even after 25 January 1965. The Act also lays down that both Hindi and English shall compulsorily be used for certain specified purposes.

- In 1976, **Official Language Rules** were framed under the provisions of section 8 (1) Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL –

- Administrative Tribunals in the country were set up in the Year 1985 under the Administrative Tribunals Act 1985. The Act provides for establishment of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and the State Administrative Tribunals.
- The Act owes its origin to Article 323-A of the Constitution which empowers Central Government to setup by an Act of Parliament, Administrative Tribunals for adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to the public service and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union and the States.

INTER-STATE COUNCIL –

- **Article 263** of the Constitution envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism to facilitate coordination of policies and their implementation between the Union and the State Governments.
- In pursuance of the recommendation made by the **Sarkaria Commission** on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council was set up in the year 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28 May 1990. It is a recommendatory body
- **Prime Minister is the Chairman** of the Council.

STATE ADMINISTRATION –

Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State executive consists of Governor and Council of Ministers with Chief Minister as its head. • The Governor of a State is appointed by the President for a term of 5 years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. Executive power of the State is vested in Governor. • Council of Ministers with Chief Minister as head, aids and advises Governor in exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.
Council Of Ministers	The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to legislative assembly of the State.
Legislature	<p>(a) Composition –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For every state, there is a legislature which consists of Governor and one House or, two Houses as the case may be. • In Bihar, J&K, Karnataka, Maharashtra & UP, there are two Houses known as Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. In the remaining states, there is only one House known as Legislative Assembly.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament may, by law, provide for abolition of an existing legislative council or for creation of one where it does not exist, if proposal is supported by a resolution of the legislative assembly concerned. <p>(b) Powers and functions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Financial powers of legislature include authorization of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the state government. Legislative Assembly alone has power to originate money bills. Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of money bills from Assembly. Assembly can accept or reject these recommendations. <p>(c) Reservation of bills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor of a state may reserve any Bill for the consideration of the President. Bills relating to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, measures affecting powers and position of High Courts and imposition of taxes on storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in Inter-state River or river valley development projects should necessarily be so reserved. No Bills seeking to impose restrictions on interstate trade can be introduced in a state legislature without previous sanction of the President.
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UNION TERRITORIES –

- Union Territories are administrated by the President acting to such extent, as he thinks fit, through an Administrator appointed by him.
- Administrators of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Pondicherry are designated as Lieutenant Governors. The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh. The Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is concurrently the Administrator of Daman and Diu. Lakshadweep has a separate Administrator.
- The National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry each has a legislative assembly and council of ministers. Legislative assembly of Union Territory of Pondicherry may make laws with respect to matters enumerated in List II or List III in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution in so far as these matters are applicable in relation to the Union Territory.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE –

Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to provide for a common framework for urban local bodies, Parliament enacted the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 (known as Nagarpalika Act) relating to municipalities in 1992. The Act received the assent of the President on 20 April 1993. A new part IX-A relating to the Municipalities has been incorporated in the Constitution to provide for among other things, constitution of three types of Municipalities, i.e., <i>Nagar Panchayats</i> for areas in transition from a rural area to urban area, Municipal Councils for smaller urban areas and Municipal
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	Corporation for large urban areas.
Panchayats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organize village <i>panchayats</i> and endow them with such powers and, authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. • In the light of the above a new Part IX relating to the Panchayats has been inserted in the Constitution.

ELECTION COMMISSION –

- The Constitution has vested in the Election Commission the superintendence, direction and control of the entire process for conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State and to the offices of President and Vice-President of India.
- It is a permanent Constitution Body established in accordance with the Constitution on **25 January 1950**.
- Originally, the commission had only a **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)**, at present, it consists of Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. For the first time two additional Commissioners were appointed on 16 October 1989 but they had a very short tenure till 1 January 1990. Later, on 1 October 1993 two additional Election Commissioners were appointed. The concept of multi-member Commission has been in operation since then, with decision making power by majority vote.
- The President appoints CEC and ECs. They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India. The CEC can be removed from office only through impeachment by Parliament.
- At the state level, the election work is supervised, by the **Chief Electoral Officer** of the State, who is appointed by the Commission from amongst senior civil servants proposed by the concerned state Government. He is, in most of the States, a full time officer and has a small team of supporting staff.
- At the district and constituency levels, the **District Election Officers, Electoral Registration Officers** and **Returning Officers**, who are assisted by a large number of junior functionaries, perform election work.
- Under the Constitution, the Commission also has **advisory jurisdiction** in the matter of post election disqualification of sitting members of Parliament and State Legislatures.
- Further, the cases of persons found guilty of corrupt practices at elections which come before the Supreme Court and High Courts are also referred to the Commission for its opinion on the question as to whether such person shall be disqualified and, if so, for what period. The opinion of the Commission in all such matters is binding on the President or, as the case may be, the Governor to whom such opinion is tendered.
- The Commission has the **power to disqualify** a candidate who has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner prescribed by law. The Commission has also the power for removing or reducing the period of such disqualification as also other disqualification under the law.
- The decisions of the Commission can be challenged in the High Court and the Supreme Court of the India by appropriate Petitions. By long standing convention and several judicial pronouncements, once the actual process of elections has started, the judiciary does not intervene

in the actual conduct of the polls. Once the polls are completed and result declared, the Commission cannot review any result on its own. This can only be reviewed through the process of an election petition, which can be filed before the High Court, in respect of elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures. In respect of elections for the offices of the president and Vice President, such petitions can only be filed before the Supreme Court.



VAJIRAM & RAVI

A) ORGANIZATIONS –

Ministry of Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It preserves and conserves ancient cultural heritage and promotes art and culture, both tangible and intangible. • The ministry also nurtures Gandhian Heritage and is responsible for commemoration of important historical events and centenaries of great personalities.
Lalit Kala Akademi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established at New Delhi on 5 Aug 1954. It has regional centres called Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendras at Lucknow, Kolkata, Chennai, Garhi in New Delhi, Shimla and Bhubaneswar. • Every three years, the Akademi also organises Triennial India, an International exhibition of contemporary art in New Delhi. • It honours eminent artists and art historians every year by electing them as Fellows of the Akademi. • It brings out bi-annual art journals, Lalit Kala Contemporary (English), Lalit Kala Ancient (English) and Samkaleen Kala (Hindi).
Sangeet Natak Akademi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama, named Sangeet Natak Akademi, was established by a resolution of the Ministry of Education, headed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, signed on May 31, 1952 • In 1961, the Sangeet Natak Akademi was reconstituted by the Government as a society and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (as amended in 1957). • It establishes and looks after institutions and projects of national importance in the field of performing arts. The Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy in Imphal, the premier institution in Manipuri dance and music established in 1954, is the first of these institutions. • In 1959, the Akademi established the National School of Drama and in 1964, the Kathak Kendra, both being based in Delhi. • The Akademi's other projects of national importance are in Kutiyattam theatre of Kerala, commenced in 1991 and recognised by UNESCO as a masterpiece of oral and intangible heritage of humanity in 2001; the project on Chhau dance of Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal began in 1994; the project support to Sattriya music, dance, theatre and allied arts of Assam was started in 2002.
Sahitya Akademi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Akademi was founded in 1954 as an autonomous body fully funded by the Department of Culture. It has recognised 24 languages. 2. Its Head Office is in New Delhi. 3. It has 3 journals, Indian Literature (bi-monthly in English), Samkaleena Bharatiya Sahitya (bimonthly in Hindi) and Samskrita Pratibha (half yearly in Sanskrit). It has also launched a new project Encyclopaedia of Indian Poetics. 4. The 3 fellowships by Sahitya Akademi are:

	<p>a. Sahitya Akademi Honorary Fellowship: It is the highest honour conferred by the Akademi on a writer, by electing him as its Fellow. This honour is reserved for the 'immortals of literature' and limited to 21 only at any given time.</p> <p>b. Anand Fellowship: Anand Fellowship instituted in 1996 in the name of the great scholar Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy is offered to scholars from Asian Countries to pursue literary projects of their choice.</p> <p>c. Premchand Fellowship: It was instituted and named after Premchand during his 125th Birth Anniversary in 2005. This Fellowship is given to scholars doing research on Indian literature or to creative writers from the countries of the SAARC region other than India.</p>
<p>National School of Drama</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. • Later in 1975, it became an autonomous organisation, totally financed by Department of Culture. • The School has a performing wing, a Repertory Company which was set up in 1964. • The NSD has made a significant contribution in promoting children's theatre. • The Theatre-in Education Company (renamed as Sanskar Rang Toli) was founded in 1989. Since 1998, the School has organised National Theatre Festival for Children christened 'Jashne Bachpan' every year. • The first ever National Theatre Festival christened Bharat Rang Mahotsav was held in 1999 to commemorate the 50th year of India's Independence.
<p>Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established in 1987, IGNCA is a premier national institution engaged in the pursuit of knowledge on arts and culture and in the exploration of relationships of arts and culture with various disciplines of learning and diverse aspects of life. 2. The IGNCA has 6 functional Units – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kala Nidhi, the multi-form library; b. Kala Kosa, devoted mainly to the study and publication of fundamental texts in Indian Languages; c. Janapada Sampada, engaged in lifestyle studies; d. Kaladarsana, the executive unit which transforms researches and studies emanating from the IGNCA into visible forms through exhibitions; e. Cultural Informatics Lab, which applies technology tools for cultural preservation and propagation; f. Sutaradhara, the administrative section that acts as a spine supporting and coordinating all the activities. 3. The IGNCA has 3 Regional Centres in India: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The IGNCA has a Southern Regional Centre (SRC), established in 2001, headquartered in Bangalore. b. The Centre's office in Varanasi is an extension of the Kalakosa Division. This office gives academic input and support of Indological and Sanskrit

	<p>studies of Kalakosa.</p> <p>c. The field centre of the IGNCA for the North East is based in Guwahati. Its main task is to collaborate in programmes relating to the culture-rich communities in the north eastern region.</p>
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up in May, 1979 as an autonomous organization by the Government of India. • The broad objectives of CCRT have been to revitalize the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among students about the plurality of the regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with education.
Zonal Cultural Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) aim to arouse awareness of the local cultures and to show how these merge into zonal identities and eventually into the rich diversity of India's composite culture. • The seven zonal cultural centres were established during 1985-86 at Patiala, Kolkata, Thanjavur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Dimapur and Nagpur. • To promote new talents in the field of music and dance a scheme of Guru Shishya Parampara has been introduced where masters will be identified in the zone, pupil assigned to them and scholarship provided for the purpose.
Archaeological Survey of India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established in 1861. 2. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture. 3. The major activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are: Survey of archaeological remains and excavations; Maintenance and conservation of Centrally protected monuments, sites and remains; Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains; Architectural survey of monuments; Development of epigraphical research and numismatic studies; Setting up and re-organization of site museums; Expeditions abroad; Training in archaeology; Publication of technical reports and research works. 4. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the ASI has declared 3,675 monuments/sites to be of national importance in the country which includes twenty one properties that are inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO. 5. Its various wings are as under; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Underwater Archaeology Wing: It carries out exploration and excavation in Arabian Sea as well as in Bay of Bengal. b. Science Branch (Dehradun). c. Horticulture Branch: The branch provides periodic plants to be used in gardens by developing base nurseries at Delhi, Agra, Srirangapatnam and Bhubaneswar. d. Epigraphy Branch (Mysore): The Epigraphy Branch at Mysore carries out research work in Sanskrit and Dravidian languages while the one at Nagpur carries out research work in Arabic and Persian. e. Expeditions Abroad: The ASI has taken up the conservation project of Ta Prohm, Cambodia under the ITEC programme of Ministry of External Affairs. The conservation project is for a period of 10 years and is to be

	completed in 5 phases. The ASI commenced the conservation project from Jan 2004 onwards and it was formally launched in Feb 2004 in Cambodia.												
Anthropological Survey of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organization under the Ministry of Culture. Head office at Kolkata 												
National Archives of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ – New Delhi established on March 11, 1891. It is the official custodian of all non-current record of permanent value to the Government of India and its predecessor bodies. 												
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Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was conceived in 1936 as one of the permanent memorials to Sri Ramakrishna on the occasion of his first birth centenary. It was formally established on 29 January 1938 as a branch centre of the Ramakrishna Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda to propagate the message of Vedanta as propounded by Sri Ramakrishna, whose basic teachings stressed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the equality of all religions; the potential divinity of man; and service to man as a way of worshipping God a new religion for mankind. 												
Scholarship and Fellowship Division	<p>The Division of the Ministry operates the following schemes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme for Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in different Cultural Fields Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the fields of Culture: Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars, Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural Subjects by Not-for Profit Organisations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme) Financial Assistance to Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata Scheme for Visiting Fellows in Art, Culture & Heritage 												

B) PERFORMING ARTS –

Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two main schools of classical music – Hindustani and Carnatic continue to survive through oral tradition being passed on by teachers to disciples. This has led to the existence of family traditions called gharanas and sampradayas. 																											
Dance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sangeet Natak Akademi currently confers classical status on eight Indian classical dance styles: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dance</th> <th>State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bharatanatyam</td> <td>Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Kathak</td> <td>North India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Kathakali</td> <td>Kerala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Kuchipudi</td> <td>Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Manipuri</td> <td>Manipur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Mohiniyattam</td> <td>Kerala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Odissi</td> <td>Odisha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Sattriya</td> <td>Assam</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Dance	State	1	Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu	2	Kathak	North India	3	Kathakali	Kerala	4	Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh	5	Manipuri	Manipur	6	Mohiniyattam	Kerala	7	Odissi	Odisha	8	Sattriya	Assam
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C) PROGRAMS –

National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on March 19, 2007 to prepare a National Register for Built Heritage, Sites and Antiques and setting up of a state level database on Built Heritage, Sites and Antiquarian wealth for information and dissemination to planners, researchers etc., and better management of such cultural resources.
National Mission for Manuscripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched in 2003 with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) as the nodal agency to reclaim India's inheritance of knowledge contained in the vast treasure of manuscripts. Major activities of the NMM are—documentation of manuscripts through survey, preventive and curative conservation, conducting training courses and workshops on conservation, manuscriptology and paleograph etc.

D) TOURISM –

Ministry of tourism	<p>Ministry of Tourism is the nodal agency. Some of the important organizations under the administrative control of Ministry are:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Organizations</u></th> <th><u>When Established</u></th> <th><u>Remarks</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (ITDC)</td> <td>1st Oct, 1966</td> <td>It is the only Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry of Tourism. It consists of 8 Ashok Group of Hotels among other.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Council for Hotel Management and Catering</td> <td>1982</td> <td>12 private Institutes are affiliated to it. It also conducts Joint</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Organizations</u>	<u>When Established</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (ITDC)	1st Oct, 1966	It is the only Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry of Tourism. It consists of 8 Ashok Group of Hotels among other.	National Council for Hotel Management and Catering	1982	12 private Institutes are affiliated to it. It also conducts Joint
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	Technology (NCHMCT)		Entrance Examination (JEE) on all-India basis
Visa-on-Arrival (VoA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an effort to promote inbound tourism in the country, the Government announced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival in 2010. • At present, it provides Tourist Visa on-Arrival facility (TVoA) to the nationals of 12 countries namely Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Myanmar and South Korea. 		
Medical tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Medical Tourism activity is mainly driven by the private sector. The Ministry of Tourism has only the role of a facilitator in terms of marketing this concept and promoting this in the key markets. The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to promote India as a medical and health tourism destination. 		
India Tourism Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) is a Public Sector Undertaking under administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism. Incorporated on October 1, 1966, • ITDC played a key role in the development of tourism infrastructure in the country. 		
Niche tourism products	<p>The Ministry of Tourism has constituted Committees for promotion of Golf Tourism and Wellness Tourism. Guidelines have also been formulated by the Ministry to support Golf, Polo, Medical and Wellness Tourism. Accordingly, the following Niche Products have been identified by the Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruise • Adventure • Medical • Wellness • Golf • Polo • Meetings Incentives Conferences & Exhibitions (MICE) • Eco-tourism • Film Tourism • Sustainable Tourism 		

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BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

A) ORGANIZATIONS –

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. came into existence in 1999 2. The ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other relating to Programme Implementation. 3. The Statistics Wing redesignated as. National Statistics Office (NSO) consists of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). 4. The Programme Implementation Wing has three divisions, namely : (i) Twenty Point Programme, (ii) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring, and (iii) Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.
NSC (National Statistical Commission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • created through a resolution of Government of India (MoSPI) dated June 1, 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). • It serves as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and to ensure statistical coordination.
ISI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is an autonomous institute declared as an institute of national importance by an Act of Parliament.
Central Statistics Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Central Statistics Office (CSO), an attached office of the ministry, coordinates the statistical activities in the country and evolves statistical standards. • Its activities inter-alia, include compilation of National Accounts, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices for Urban/Rural/Combined, Human Development Statistics, including Gender Statistics in the states and union territories and disseminates Energy Statistics, Social and Environment Statistics and prepares the National Industrial Classification.

B) INDICES –

Annual Survey of Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to access and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the change in the growth, composition and structure of the organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission, etc., of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. • The ASI extends to the entire country. The survey covers all factories registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
Index of Industrial Production (IIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2004-05 for the month of July 2015 have been released by the Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IIP is compiled using data received from 16 source agencies viz. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP); Indian Bureau of Mines; Central Electricity Authority; Joint Plant Committee; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; Office of Textile Commissioner; Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals; Directorate of Sugar; Department of Fertilizers; Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats; Tea Board; Office of Jute Commissioner; Office of Coal Controller; Railway Board; Office of Salt Commissioner and Coffee Board.
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C) PROGRAMS –

Twenty Point Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) initiated in the year 1975 was restructured in the years 1982, 1986 and 2006. The thrust of the programme, restructured in 2006 is to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life of the poor and the underprivileged people all over the country. The programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, agriculture, drinking water, afforestation and environment protection, energy to rural areas, welfare of weaker sections of the society etc.
Members of Parliament Local area Development Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPLADS is a Plan scheme fully funded by Government of India, under which funds are released in the form of Grant in-aid, as special Central Assistance to states; In 1993-94 when the scheme was launched an amount of 5 lakh per MP was allotted which was enhanced to 1 crore per annum from 1994-95 per MP and 2 crore from 1998-99. This was further increased to 5 crore from 2011-12 per constituency. It is released in two instalments of 2.5 crore each by the Government of India directly to the District Authorities for execution of the eligible works recommended by the MPs by following the established procedure of the concerned state government; The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable i.e the funds not released in a particular year will be carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years subject to eligibility; Examining the eligibility, sanctioning, funding, selection of implementing agencies, prioritization and overall execution and monitoring of the scheme at the ground level has been done by the district authorities; The Lok Sabha members shall recommend works in their respective constituencies; The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the state from which they are elected.

A) JUDICIARY –

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the apex of the entire judicial system exists, the Supreme Court of India with a High Court for each state or group of states and under the High Court's there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts. • Panchayat Courts also function in some states under various names like Nyaya Panchayat, Panchayat Adalat, Gram Kachehri, etc., to decide civil and criminal disputes of petty and local nature. Different state laws provide for jurisdiction of these courts. • The highest court in each district is that of District and Sessions Judge. • This district court is the principal court of civil jurisdiction and can try all offences including those punishable with death. He is the highest judicial authority in a district. Below him, there are courts of civil jurisdiction, known in different states as Munsifs, Sub-Judges, Civil Judges and the like. Similarly, criminal courts comprise Chief Judicial Magistrate and Judicial Magistrate of First and Second class.
Supreme court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of India Act, 1935 introduced a federal constitution to India, involving distribution of powers between the Centre and the constituent units. The Federal Court of India began functioning from October 1, 1937. To begin with, Federal Court had a very limited jurisdiction, confined to original jurisdiction in disputes between the centre and constituent units or inter se amongst the latter, advisory jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction on a certificate from the High Court. • On January 26, 1950, Federal Court gave way to the Supreme Court of India under the new Constitution. Supreme Court of India is located on Tilak Marg, New Delhi. • The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and 30 other Judges appointed by the President of India. • Supreme Court Judges retire upon attaining the age of 65 years. • In order to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been, for at least five years, a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession, or an Advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years or he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. • Provisions exist for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an ad hoc Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of Supreme Court. • Hon'ble Justice T.S. Thakur is the 43rd Chief Justice of India.
High Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 24 High Courts in the country, three having jurisdiction over more than one state. • Among the union territories, Delhi alone has a High Court of its own. Other six union territories come under the jurisdiction of different state

	<p>High Courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each High Court comprises a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may, from time to time, appoint. • They hold office up to 62 years of age. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must be a citizen of India and should have held a judicial office in India for 10 years or must have practiced as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.
Subordinate courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These courts deal with all disputes of civil or criminal nature as per the powers conferred on them. • These courts follow two important codes prescribing procedures, i.e., the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, Cr. P.C., 1973 and further strengthened by state level amendments. • Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judicial service vests with the concerned High Court. • Further in exercise of powers conferred under provision to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the state government shall frame rules and regulations in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such state. The members of the State Judicial Services are governed by these rules and regulations.
National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was set up in August, 2011 to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. • The Mission is pursuing five strategic initiatives: (i) outlining policy and legislative changes (ii) re-engineering of procedures and court processes (iii) focusing on human resource development, (iv) leveraging information and communication technology and tools for better justice delivery and (v) improving infrastructure.
Gram Nyayalayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Central Sector scheme for providing financial assistance to the state governments / UT administrations for establishment and operationalisation of Gram Nyayalayas was launched in December, 2009. • So far 10 states have notified 194 Gram Nyayalayas, out of which 159 are operational.
e-courts MMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project is one of the national e-Governance projects being implemented in High Courts and District/ Subordinate Courts of the Country. • The project has been conceptualized on the basis of the "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary-2005" by the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India. The e-Committee was formed in 2004 to draw up an action plan for the ICT enablement of the Judiciary with the Patron in Chief-cum-Adhoc Chairman as the Chief Justice of India.
Access to Justice for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department of Justice (DOA Ministry of Law and Justice, is

<p>the marginalised</p>	<p>implementing a decade long programme on Access to Justice for Marginalised People (20082017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project extends to the eight UNDAF states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. • This project focuses on strengthening access to justice for marginalized people by developing strategies that address barriers to accessing justice in legal, social and economic domains. • The project is presently in the second phase of implementation. The second phase of the project extends over five years from 2013 to 2017. In this phase, the project aims to build upon the achievements of previous phase and continues to work on creation of demand for justice and ensuring its supply.
<p>Appellate Tribunal For Foreign Exchange</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange was established in June, 2000 under Section 18 of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. • Under Section 19 of FEMA, the Central Government or any person aggrieved by an order made by Special Director (Appeals), or made by an Adjudicating Authority other than referred to in sub-section (i) of section 17, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal that may be filed within 45 days from the date of receiving the order by the aggrieved person or the Central Government.
<p>International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was registered under the Societies Act, 1860 on 31st May, 1995. It is an autonomous organization working under the aegis of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India with its headquarters in New Delhi and Regional Centre's in Hyderabad and Bengaluru. It has been established to promote, popularize and propagate alternative dispute resolution methods to facilitate earlier resolution of disputes and to reduce the burden of arrears in courts.

B) PERSONAL LAWS –

<p>Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subject matter of personal laws is relatable to entry 5 of List III- Concurrent list in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and hence the Union Legislature, namely Parliament and subject to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution. • The state legislatures are also competent to make laws in the field.
<p>Marriage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law relating to marriage and divorce has been codified in different enactments applicable to people of different religions. These are : (1) The Converts Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866; (2) The Divorce Ad, 1869; (3) The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; (4) The Kazis Act, 1180; (5) The Anand Marriage Act, 1909; (6) The Indian Succession Act, 1925; - (7) The Parsi Marriage And Divorce Act, 1936; (8) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939; (9) The Special Marriage Act, 1954; (10) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; (11) The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969; and (12) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although there is no general law governing adoption, it is permitted by The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 amongst Hindus and by custom amongst a few numerically insignificant categories of persons. • Since adoption is legal affiliation of a child, it forms the subject matter of personal law. • Muslims, Christians and Parsis have no adoption laws and have to approach the court under The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. Muslims, Christians and Parsis can take a child under the said Act only under foster care. Once a child under foster care attaining the age of majority, that is eighteen years old, he is free to break away all these connections. Besides, such a child does not have the legal right of inheritance. • Foreigners, who want to adopt Indian children, have to approach the court under the aforesaid Act.
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligation of a husband to maintain his wife arises out of the status of the marriage. • Right to maintenance forms a part of the personal law. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, (2 of 1974), right of maintenance extends not only to the wife and dependent children, but also to indigent parents and divorced wives. Claims of the wife, etc., however, depend on the husband having sufficient means. Claim of maintenance for all dependent persons was limited to Z 500 per month. But, this limit was removed by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001 (No. 50 of 2001). Inclusion of the right of maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure has the advantage of making the remedy both speedy and cheap. However, divorced wives who have received money payable under the customary personal law are not entitled to claim maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure. • Under the Hindu Law, the wife has an absolute right to claim maintenance from her husband. • Under the Muslim Law, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 protects rights of Muslim women who have been divorced by or have obtained divorce from their husbands and provides for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act 29 of 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anand Marriage Act, 1909 (7 of 1909) was enacted to remove doubts as to the validity of the marriage rights of the Sikh called "Anand" and it does not provide for the provisions of registration of marriages. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 applies to all Hindus, Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs by religion. It also applies to all other persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews unless they establish that they were not governed by Hindu law, custom or usage prior to the Act.

C) ELECTION LAWS AND ELECTORAL REFORMS –

Electoral laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Department is administratively concerned with the following Acts in connection with the conduct of elections to Parliament, State Legislatures and to the offices of the President and the Vice-President : (i) The Representation of the People Act, 1950; (ii) The Representation of the
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	<p>People Act, 1951; (iii) The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952; (iv) The Delimitation Act, 2002; (v) The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Act, 2005; and (vi) The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Act, 2010.</p>
<p>Delimitation of Constituencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The periodic readjustment of the Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies is mandatory in a representative system where single-member constituencies are used for electing political representatives. The electoral boundaries are drawn on the basis of the last published census figures and are relatively equal in population. Equally populous constituencies allow voters to have an equally weighted vote in the Legislature. Electoral constituencies that vary greatly in population - a condition called "malapportionment" - violate a central tenet of democracy, namely, that all voters should be able to cast a vote of equal weight. Delimitation and Elections are the two basic pillars of a parliamentary democracy. • The first Delimitation Commission in India was constituted in 1952, the second in 1962 and the third in the year 1973. The third delimitation exercise -based on 1971 census - was completed in the year 1975. The present delimitation, based on 2001 census, has been undertaken after 30 years. The population has increased by almost 87 per cent and the nature of constituencies in the country, by and large, had become malapportioned.
<p>Reservation of Seats for Women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the years, a consistent demand has been made for giving adequate representation to women in Parliament and state legislatures. Such a demand finds support in the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution made in the year 1992. • There was a proposal to amend the Constitution and to provide for reservation in Parliament and state legislatures. In consonance with its commitment to empower women and as agreed to in principle by most of the political parties, the Government introduced in the Rajya Sabha on May 6, 2008 The Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008 seeking to provide that nearly one-third of the seats shall be reserved for women in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of States. The Bill was examined by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, and presented in its Thirty-sixth Report to the Rajya Sabha in 2009. Thereafter, on March 9, 2010 the Bill was considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha and is now before the Lok Sabha for its consideration and passing. This being one of the landmark pieces of legislation will certainly change the whole face of the Indian polity.
<p>Electronic Voting Machines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) was started in the country on experiment basis in 1982. It took more than two decades for the universal use of EVMs and during the General Elections to the Lok Sabha in 2004, EVMs were used in all polling stations across the country. Thereafter EVMs are being used in the elections of the House of the People and State Assemblies. The EVMs were developed at the behest of the Election Commission jointly with two Public Sector Undertakings, Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore (BEL) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad (ECIL) in 1989.

PLANNING**A) NITI AAYOG: National Institution for Transforming India Aayog -**

1. Formed on 1st January 2015
2. Composition
 1. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson
 2. Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Union territories with Legislatures and lieutenant governors of other Union Territories.
 3. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region.
 4. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister
 5. Full-time organizational framework (in addition to Prime Minister as the Chairperson) comprising Vice-Chairperson, Three (3) Full-time members, Part-time members, Ex Officio members and Chief Executive Officer (To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure)
3. It is a Government of India policy think-tank established by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to replace the Planning Commission. The stated aim for NITI Aayog's creation is to foster involvement and participation in the economic policy-making process by the State Governments of India. It has adopted a "bottom-up" approach in planning. One of the important mandates of NITI Aayog is to bring cooperative competitive federalism and to improve centre state relation. NITI Aayog will provide opportunities to represent the economic interests of the State Governments and Union Territories of India.

B) ATAL INNOVATION MISSION –**About:**

- **Objective:** The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) is Government of India's endeavour to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship esp. in technology driven areas.
- **Mission HQ:** New Delhi.
- **Background:** In 2016, Union Cabinet approved the establishment of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) in NITI Aayog.
- **It has two core Functions: (1) Entrepreneurship promotion** through Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation wherein innovators will be supported to become successful entrepreneurs and (2) **Innovation promotion** to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.

Components:

Following are the three platforms established by AIM to promote entrepreneurship in the country.

1. **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs):** ATLs will be established in school across India as a workspace where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands-on do-it-yourself mode, and learn innovation skills.
2. **Atal Incubation Centres (AICs):** To be established across India to help start-ups expand quicker and enable innovation-entrepreneurship, in core sectors such as manufacturing, transport, energy, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, etc.

3. **Scale-up support to Established Incubators (EIC):** Under it, the start-up ecosystem in the country will be transformed by upgrading the Established Incubation Centres to world-class standards.

C) FIVE YEAR PLANS TILL NOW : A SUMMARY –

First Plan (1951–1956)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It accorded the highest priority to agriculture including irrigation and power projects.
Second Plan (1956–1961)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan followed the Mahalanobis model, an economic development model developed by the Indian statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in 1953. The plan attempted to determine the optimal allocation of investment between productive sectors in order to maximise long-run economic growth. The plan assumed a closed economy in which the main trading activity would be centred on importing capital goods.
Third Plan (1961–1966)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Third Five-year Plan stressed agriculture and improvement in the production of wheat, but the brief Sino-Indian War of 1962 exposed weaknesses in the economy and shifted the focus towards the defence industry and the Indian Army. The target growth rate was 5.6%, but the actual growth rate was 2.4%.
Annual plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to miserable failure of the Third Plan the government was forced to declare "plan holidays" (from 1966–67, 1967–68, and 1968–69). Three annual plans were drawn during this intervening period.
Fourth Plan (1969–1974)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indira Gandhi government nationalised 14 major Indian banks and the Green Revolution in India advanced agriculture. The target growth rate was 5.6%, but the actual growth rate was 3.3%
Fifth Plan (1974–1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laid stress on employment, poverty alleviation (Garibi Hatao), and justice. The target growth rate was 4.4% and the actual growth rate was 5%.
Sixth Plan (1980–1985)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sixth Five-Year Plan marked the beginning of economic liberalisation. Price controls were eliminated and ration shops were closed. This led to an increase in food prices and an increase in the cost of living. This was the end of Nehruvian socialism. The Sixth Five-Year Plan was a great success to the Indian economy. The target growth rate was 5.2% and the actual growth rate was 5.4%.
Seventh Plan (1985–1990)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan laid stress on improving the productivity level of industries by upgrading of technology. The main objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan were to establish growth in areas of increasing economic productivity, production of food grains, and generating employment.
Annual Plans (1990–)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Eighth Plan could not take off in 1990 due to the fast changing political situation at the centre and the years 1990–91 and 1991–92 were treated as Annual Plans.

1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Eighth Plan was finally formulated for the period 1992-1997
Eighth Plan (1992–1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Manmohan Singh (later Prime Minister of India) launched India's free market reforms that brought the nearly bankrupt nation back from the edge. It was the beginning of liberalization, privatisation and globalization (LPG) in India. Modernization of industries was a major highlight of the Eighth Plan. Under this plan, the gradual opening of the Indian economy was undertaken to correct the burgeoning deficit and foreign debt.
Ninth Plan (1997–2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main objective of the Ninth Five-Year Plan was to correct historical inequalities and increase the economic growth in the country. Other aspects which constituted the Ninth Five-Year Plan were: Population control, Generating employment by giving priority to agriculture and rural development, Reduction of poverty, Ensuring proper availability of food and water for the poor, Availability of primary health care facilities and other basic necessities, Primary education to all children in the country, Empowering the socially disadvantaged classes like Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes, Developing self-reliance in terms of agriculture and Acceleration in the growth rate of the economy with the help of stable prices.
Tenth Plan (2002–2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main objectives of the Tenth Five-Year Plan were: Attain 8% GDP growth per year, Reduction of poverty rate by 5% by 2007, Providing gainful and high-quality employment at least to the addition to the labour force, Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007, 20-point program was introduced. Target growth: 8.1% – growth achieved: 7.7% The tenth plan was expected to follow a regional approach rather than sectoral approach to bring down regional inequalities.
Eleventh Plan (2007–2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main objectives of the plan were : Rapid and inclusive growth.(Poverty reduction), Emphasis on social sector and delivery of service therein Empowerment through education and skill development, Reduction of gender inequality, Environmental sustainability, To increase the growth rate in agriculture, industry and services to 4%,10% and 9% respectively, Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1, Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009, Increase agriculture growth to 4%.
Twelfth Plan (2012–2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Twelfth Five-Year Plan of the Government of India has decided for the growth rate at 8.2% but the National Development Council (NDC) on 27 Dec 2012 approved 8% growth rate for 12th five-year plan. The government intends to reduce poverty by 10% during the 12th Five-Year Plan. The plan aims towards the betterment of the infrastructural projects of the nation avoiding all types of bottlenecks. The document presented by the planning commission is aimed to attract private investments of up to US\$1 trillion in the infrastructural growth in the 12th five-year plan, which will also ensure a reduction in subsidy burden of the government to 1.5 percent from 2 percent of the GDP (gross domestic product).

D) GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUMMIT (GES) –

The Global Entrepreneurship Summit was held from November 28-30, 2017.

Origin:

- It is an annual summit held since 2010 with the objective of connecting American entrepreneurs and investors with the international counterparts.
- The annual summit was launched after President Obama elevated entrepreneurship to the forefront of the United States' engagement in 2009.

What is it?

- GES is the preeminent **annual** gathering of emerging entrepreneurs, investors and business & government leaders from around the world.
- Its objective is to empower entrepreneurs through networking, mentoring, and workshops.

GES 2017:

- This was the eighth edition of the GES organized jointly by United States of America and the Republic of India.
- *The first seven summits were held in Washington DC, Istanbul, Dubai, Marrakech, Nairobi, Kuala Lumpur, and Silicon Valley.*
- Over 1500 delegates from over 150 countries attended the Summit
- **Venue:** Hyderabad, Telangana, India.
 - This was the first time that GES was held in South Asia.
- **Theme:** "Women First, Prosperity for All"
 - This theme was chosen to focus on supporting women entrepreneurs because Investing in women entrepreneurs not only fuels economic growth, but also drives innovation to address the critical challenges faced by communities worldwide.
 - This will be the first GES in which women are the majority (52 % of the participants).
- **Focus areas:** The summit focussed on four innovative, high-growth industries:
 1. Healthcare and life sciences;
 2. Digital economy and financial technology;
 3. energy and infrastructure; and
 4. media and entertainment.

MITRA

- **Launch:** At the GES 2017, Mitra Robot was launched by PM Modi and Ivanka Trump.
- **Development:**
 - Mitra is an indigenous, Made in India humanoid robot.
 - It has been developed by a Bengaluru-based start-up Invento Robotics, founded by Balaji Vishwanathan.
- **Working:**
 - Made of fibre-reinforced plastic, the five-foot-tall humanoid is capable of face and speech recognition and can interact with human beings smartly.
 - It works on **facial recognition technology** to identify customers.

- Mitra has inbuilt applications to help individuals in customer interactions and provides contextual information to customers using a recommendations engine similar to what Facebook and Google use for their services.

E) STRATEGY FOR NEW INDIA @ 75 –

In December 2018, the NITI Aayog today unveiled its comprehensive national Strategy for New India, which defines clear objectives for 2022-23. It is a detailed exposition across forty-one crucial areas, that recognizes the progress already made, identifies binding constraints, and suggests the way forward for achieving the clearly stated objectives.

The strategy covers 41 crucial areas, that recognizes the progress already made, identifies binding constraints, and suggests the way forward for achieving the clearly stated objectives. These 41 areas have been categorized under four sections: **Drivers, Infrastructure, Inclusion and Governance.**

1) Drivers: Some of the key recommendations in the section on drivers include:

- Accelerate the economy to achieve a **GDP growth rate of 8% on average during 2018-23.**
- **Increase the investment rate** as measured by gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) **from the present 29% to 36% of GDP by 2022.**
- In agriculture, shift the emphasis to **converting farmers to ‘agripreneurs’** by –
 - expanding e-National Agriculture Markets and
 - replacing the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act with the Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act.
- Give a strong push to **‘Zero Budget Natural Farming’** techniques.
- Complete **codification of labour laws.**
- Launch a **mission “Explore in India”** by revamping minerals exploration and licensing policy.

2) Infrastructure: Some of the key recommendations in the section on infrastructure include:

- Expedite the **establishment of Rail Development Authority (RDA)**, which is already approved.
- **Double the share of freight** transported by coastal shipping and inland waterways.
- **Deliver all government services** at the state, district, and gram panchayat level **digitally** by 2022-23 by leveraging Bharat Net programme.

3) Inclusion: Some of the key recommendations in the section on inclusion include:

- Successfully implement the **Ayushman Bharat programme** including the establishment of 150,000 health and wellness centres across the country.
- Upgrade the quality of the school education, including the **creation of a new innovation ecosystem** at the ground level by establishing at least 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs by 2020.
- Conceptualize an **electronic national educational registry** for tracking child’s learning outcomes.
- Give a huge push to affordable housing in urban areas to improve workers’ living conditions.

4) Governance: Some of the key recommendations in the section on governance include:

- Implement the recommendations of the **Second Administrative Reforms Commission.**

- Set up the **Arbitration Council of India** to grade arbitral institutions and accredit arbitrators to make the arbitration process cost effective and speedy.
- **Address the backlog of pending cases** - shift part of workload out of regular court system.
- **Expand the scope of Swachh Bharat Mission** to cover initiatives for landfills, plastic waste and municipal waste and generating wealth from waste.

F) THREE YEAR ACTION AGENDA –

The Action Agenda covers the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20, the last years of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Selected Key Action Agenda Items

Three Year Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

- A tentative medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) for the Centre is proposed. Based on forecasts of revenue, it proposes sector-wise expenditure allocation for three years.
- Proposes reduction of the fiscal deficit to 3% of the GDP by 2018-19, and the revenue deficit to 0.9% of the GDP by 2019-20.
- The roadmap consisting of shifting additional revenues towards high priority sectors: health, education, agriculture, rural development, defence, railways, roads and other categories of capital expenditure.

Agriculture: Doubling Farmers' Incomes by 2022

- Reform the Agricultural Produce Marketing to ensure that farmers receive remunerative prices.
- Raise productivity through enhanced irrigation, faster seed replacement and precision agriculture.
- Shift to high value commodities: horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries.
- A separate detailed roadmap issued by Member, Professor Ramesh Chand

Industry and Services: Job Creation

- Overarching Action Points
 - Create Coastal Employment Zones to boost exports and generate high-productivity jobs.
 - Enhance labour-market flexibility through reforming key laws
 - Address the high and rising share of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in India's banks through supporting the auction of larger assets to private asset reconstruction companies (ARCs), and strengthening the State Bank of India-led ARC.
- Action points for specific sectors
 - Apparel
 - Leather and footwear
 - Electronics
 - Food processing
 - Gems and jewellery
 - Tourism
 - Finance

- Real estate.

Urban Development

- Need to bring down land prices to make housing affordable through increased supply of urban land
 - More flexible conversion rules from one use to another
 - Release of land held by sick units
 - Release of other urban land potentially available
 - More generous Floor Space Index.
- Reform the Rent Control Act along the lines of Model Tenancy Act;
- Initiate titles of urban property
- Promote dormitory housing
- Address issues related to city transportation infrastructure and waste management.

Regional strategies

- Actions targeted aimed at improving development outcomes in the (i) North Eastern Region, (ii) Coastal Areas & Islands, (iii) North Himalayan states and (iv) Desert and Drought prone states.

Transport and Digital Connectivity

- Strengthen infrastructure in roadways, railways, shipping & ports, inland waterways and civil aviation.
- Ensure last-mile digital connectivity, particularly for e-governance and financial inclusion, through developing infrastructure, simplifying the payments structure and improving literacy.
- Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships by reorienting the role of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL), introducing low cost debt instruments and operationalising the National Investment Infrastructure Fund (NIIF).

Energy

- Adopt consumer friendly measures such as provision of electricity to all households by 2022, LPG connection to all BPL households, elimination of black carbon by 2022, and extension of the city gas distribution programme to 100 smart cities.
- Reduce the cross-subsidy in the power sector to ensure competitive supply of electricity to industry.
- Reform the coal sector by setting up a regulator, encouraging commercial mining and improving labour productivity.

Science & Technology

- Create comprehensive database of all government schemes and evaluate them for desirable changes.
- Develop guidelines for PPPs in S&T to improve education and industry-academia linkages for demand-driven research
- Channel S&T to address development challenges such as access to education, improving agricultural productivity and wastewater management.
- Create a “National Science, Technology & Innovation Foundation” to identify and deliberate national issues, recommend priority interventions in S&T and prepare frameworks for their implementation
- Streamline the administration of the patent regime

Governance

- Re-calibrate the role of the government by shrinking its involvement in activities that do not serve a public purpose and expanding its role in areas that necessarily require public provision
- Implement the roadmap on closing select loss-making PSEs and strategic disinvestment of 20 identified CPSEs.
- Expand the government's role in public health and quality education.
- Strengthen the civil services through better human resource management, e-governance, addressing anomalies in tenures of secretaries and increasing specialization and lateral entry.

Taxation and Regulation

- Tackle tax evasion, expand the tax base and simplify the tax system through reforms. For example, consolidate existing custom duty rates to a unified rate.
- Create an institutional mechanism for promoting competition through comprehensive review and reform of government regulations across all sectors
- Strengthen public procurement

The Rule of Law

- Undertake significant judicial system reforms including increased ICT use, structured performance evaluation and reduced judicial workload.
- Legislative, administrative and operational reforms of police are suggested to the states.

Education and Skill Development

- Shift the emphasis on the quality of school education paying particular attention to foundational learning
- Move away from input-based to outcome-based assessments
- Rank outcomes across jurisdictions
- Use ICT judiciously to align teaching to the student's level and pace
- Revisit the policy of automatic promotion up to eighth grade
- Create a tiered regulation of universities and college to provide greater autonomy to top universities under the current system.
- Focus on creating and funding public universities under the World Class Universities program.

Health

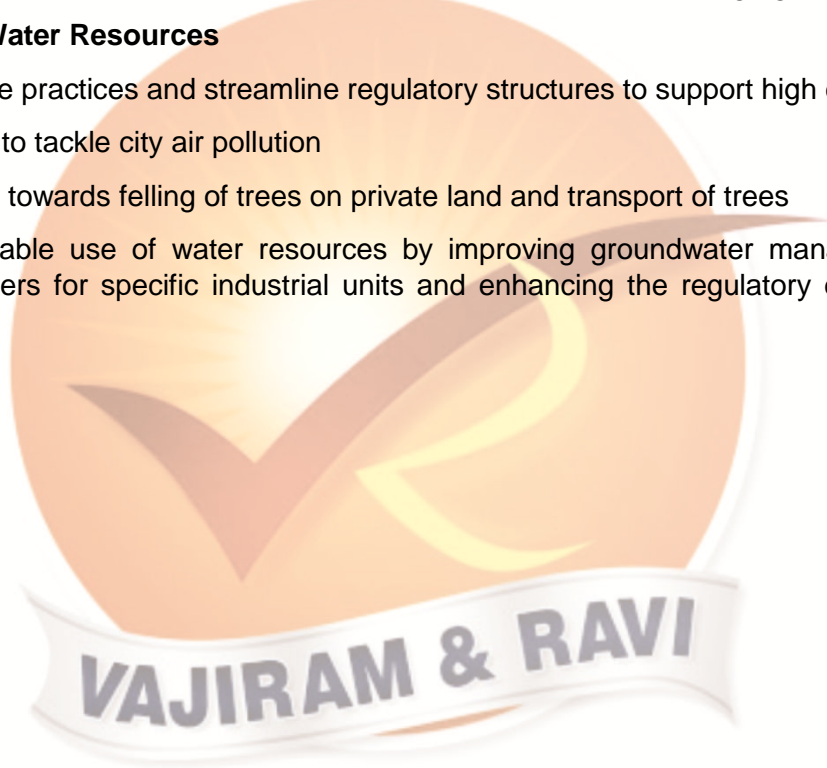
- Focus on public health through significantly increasing government expenditure on it, establishing a focal point and creating a dedicated cadre.
- Generate and disseminate periodic, district-level data as per uniform protocols.
- Formulate a model policy on human resources for health, implement a bridge course for nurses/AYUSH practitioners in primary care.
- Reform IMC Act and the acts governing homeopathy and Indian systems of medicine
- Launch the National Nutrition Mission; develop a comprehensive Nutrition Information System.

Building an Inclusive Society

- Enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, minorities, SC, ST, OBCs, differently-abled persons and senior citizens.
- Develop a composite gender-based index to reflect the status of women in the country.
- Introduce skill-based education and extra-curricular activities as a mandatory part of school curricula; design innovative conditional cash transfer schemes to encourage girls' education.

Environment and Water Resources

- Adopt sustainable practices and streamline regulatory structures to support high economic growth.
- Adopt measures to tackle city air pollution
- Revisit the policy towards felling of trees on private land and transport of trees
- Promote sustainable use of water resources by improving groundwater management, adopting smart water meters for specific industrial units and enhancing the regulatory environment in the sector.



VAJIRAM & RAVI

DEFENCE

A) BODIES : LIST –

<u>1</u>	Ministry Of Defence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key task – to frame policy directions on defence and security related matters 2. Departments under it <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Department of defence – deals with the integrated defence staff (ids) and three services and various inter service organizations. It is also responsible for the defence budget, and defence policy b. Department of defence production – deals with various matters pertaining to defence equipments (production, indigenization of imported stores etc) and control of departmental production units of the ordnance factory board and defence public sector undertakings (dpsus). c. Department of defence research and development – it advise the government on scientific aspects of military equipment and logistics and the formulation of research, design and development plans for equipment required by the services. d. Department of ex-servicemen welfare – deals with all resettlement, welfare and pensionary matters of ex-servicemen.
<u>2</u>	Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raised on October 1, 2001 based on the recommendations of Group of Ministers on the Kargil Review Committee (KRC) report. 2. Task – to foster jointness and synergy amongst the three Services.
<u>3</u>	Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Defend the country from external and internal threats across the entire spectrum of warfare. ○ providing aid and succour to the affected populace in times of disaster/natural calamities.
<u>4</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ it is the prime enabler and guarantor of the country's maritime sovereignty and myriad use-of-sea activities. ○ This is discharged by it through its four roles — military, diplomatic, constabulary and benign.
<u>5</u>	<u>Coast Guard</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Came into being in 1978 under the Coast Guard Act, 1978. 2. Duties – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. safety and protection of artificial islands and offshore terminals, b. installations and devices in maritime zones; c. protection and assistance to fishermen at sea while in distress; d. preservation and protection of marine environment; e. prevention and control of marine pollution; f. assistance to customs and other authorities in anti-smuggling

		operations and enforcing of enactments being in force in the maritime zones and other matters, including measures for the safety of life and property at sea and collection of scientific data.
6	National Cadet Corps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Cadet Corps (NCC) was established under the NCC Act, 1948. 2. The NCC strives to provide the youth of the country opportunities for all round development with a sense of commitment, dedication, self-discipline and moral values, so that they become useful citizens and can take their place in all walks of life in the service of the nation.

B) BODIES : WRT TRAINING FOR DEFENCE SERVICES –

1	Sainik Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sainik Schools were established as a joint venture of the Central and state Governments. • These are under the overall governance of Sainik Schools Society. • At present, there are 24 Sainik Schools located in various parts of the country. • The objectives of Sainik Schools include bringing quality public school education within the reach of the common man, all round development of a child's personality and to remove regional imbalance in the officer's cadre of the Armed Forces.
2	Rashtriya Military Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are five Rashtriya Military Schools in the country at Belgaum and Bengaluru in Karnataka, Chail in Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer and Dholpur in Rajasthan. • These schools are affiliated to CBSE.
3	National Defence Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Defence Academy (NDA) is a premier Tri-Service institution which trains cadets of all three Services before inducting them into their respective pre-commissioning training academies.
4	Rashtriya Indian Military College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded on March 13, 1922, with the objective of providing the necessary preliminary training for boys of Indian birth or domicile, wishing to become officers in the Armed Forces of India.
5	Indian Military Academy, Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indian Military Academy is a premier training establishment imparting pre-commissioned training to the Gentlemen Cadets (GC). • The training is aimed to make the Gentlemen Cadet an effective Platoon Commander once he passes out.
6	Officers Training Academy, Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established in 1963, the Officers Training School (OTS) was re-designated as Officers Training Academy (OTA) from January 1, 1988 on completion of 25 years of its existence. • The Academy trains cadets for Short Service Commission.
7	College of Military Training, Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The College of Military Engineering at Pune is a premier technical institution conducting training for personnel of the Corps of Engineers, other Arms and Services, Navy, Air Force, Para Military Forces, Police and Civilians.

C) BODIES : WRT DEFENCE PRODUCTION –

<u>1</u>	Department of defence production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set up in November, 1962 • Aim – developing a comprehensive production infrastructure for the defence of the nation.
<u>2</u>	Ordnance Factories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ordnance Factory Board has 39 factories with two more at Nalanda and Korwa.
<u>3</u>	Hindustan aeronautics limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Navratna Company • HAL's expertise encompasses design, production, repair, overhaul and upgrade of aircraft, helicopters, aero-engines, accessories, avionics and systems.
<u>4</u>	Bharat Electronics Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Navratna PSU, • The company has core competencies in areas of radars and fire control systems, weapon systems, sonars, communication, network Centric Systems, Electronic Warfare Systems, Electro Optics and Tank electronics, etc. • In the non-defence area, BEL manufactures Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and Tablet PCs (BEL designed)
<u>5</u>	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A leading shipyard, has expertise of building a wide array of vessels, from world class Frigates to Fast Interceptor Boats.
<u>6</u>	Goa Shipyard Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is capable of designing and building high technology and sophisticated ships to meet the crucial maritime security needs of the country.
<u>7</u>	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSL has been earmarked for undertaking construction of various vessels including IPVs, OPVs, LPDs, SOVs and Submarines.
<u>8</u>	Mazagaon Dock Limited (MDL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the Mini Ratna company and is India's premier shipyard, specialized in construction of warships of various sizes and classes, submarines, other technologically advanced commercial vessels and offshore platforms/drilling rigs.
<u>9</u>	BEML Limited (BEML)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEML Limited established in 1964, is a Mini Ratna Category-I multi-location, multi product engaged in design, manufacturing, marketing and after-sales service of a wide range of equipment to three distinct business segments i.e., defence, Mining and Construction and Rail and Metro.
<u>10</u>	Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Mini Ratna Category — I company, was incorporated in the year 1970. • A pioneer in the manufacture of Anti-Tank Guided Missiles, BDL is now manufacturing Anti-Tank Guided Missiles (ATGMs) of later generations, surface-to-air weapon systems, strategic weapons, launchers, under water weapons, decoys and test equipment.

11	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was established in 1973 at Hyderabad with the main objective of providing the nation self-reliance in strategic materials which are key to sustenance and growth of the critical technologies.
12	DGQA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) is an Inter-Service Organization under the Department of Defence Production responsible for quality assurance of all defence equipment and stores for the Army and Navy (excluding Naval Armaments) as well as common use items for the Air Force.
13	Directorate General of Aeronautical Quality Assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is under the Department of Defence Production responsible for quality assurance and final acceptance of military aircraft, accessories and other aeronautical stores for use in military aviation.
14	Directorate of Standardisation (DOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim – to establish commonality in equipment and components among the three services so that the overall inventory of the Defence Services is reduced to the minimum.
15	National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Shipbuilding (NIRDESH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIRDESH set-up as an autonomous society under the aegis of the Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production has been envisaged as the nerve centre of India's futuristic shipbuilding programmes. R&D, design, technology development, industry interfacing, training and project management have been identified as the core areas guiding the roles of NIRDESH.
16	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Task – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is charged with the military's research and development With a network of 52 laboratories, which are engaged in developing defence technologies covering various fields, like aeronautics, armaments, electronics, land combat engineering, life sciences, materials, missiles, and naval systems, DRDO is India's largest and most diverse research organisation. It is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Formed in 1958 HQ – Delhi

D) ARMAMENTS –

1	Surface-to-Air Missile 'Akash'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium range (25 km) surface-to-air missile 'Akash' is a mobile, multi-directional, multi-target point/area defence system which can simultaneously engage several air targets in a fully autonomous mode of operation.
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<u>2</u>	Beyond Visual Range Air-to-Air Missile Astra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is being developed by DRDO to engage and destroy highly manoeuvring supersonic aerial targets.
<u>3</u>	Nirbhay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nirbhay is India's first indigenously designed and developed long range subsonic cruise missile having 1,000 km range and capable of carrying up to 300 kg warheads.
<u>4</u>	Long Range Surface-to Air Missile (LRSAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a range of 70 km It is a joint development of DRDO, Indian Navy and Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI), Israel.
<u>5</u>	Medium Range Surface-to-Air Missile (MRSAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRSAM having a range of 70 km is a joint development programme of DRDO, IAF and IAI, Israel.
<u>6</u>	SFDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state-of-the-art (The system participated successfully Solid Fuel Ducted Ramjet Propulsion (SFDR) is a joint development project between DRDO and Roso Boron Export, Russia. SFDR is designed with an advanced propulsion system having thrust modulation using hot gas flow controller.
<u>7</u>	NGARM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRDO is involved in the design and development of New Generation Anti-Radiation Missile (NGARM) having a range of 100 km.
<u>8</u>	MLPGMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful trials of Missile Launched Precision Guided Munitions (MLPGMs) was carried out from MIRACH unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) on August 19, 2014 which met the mission objective, proving control and guidance algorithm of the munitions with mathematical model of seeker.
<u>9</u>	CLGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canon Launched Guided Missile (CLGM) is the semi active laser homing anti-tank missile which is able to engage the enemy tanks up to 5 km.
<u>10</u>	BrahMos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Supersonic Cruise Missile BrahMos is a two-stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine as its first stage which brings it to supersonic speed and then gets separated. The liquid ranjet or second stage then takes missile closer to 3 mach speed in cruise phase. The 290 km range supersonic cruise missile can carry conventional warhead weighing 200 to 300 kg.
<u>11</u>	Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenously developed LCA is an advanced technology, single seat, single engine, supersonic, light weight, all-weather, multirole, air superiority fighter designed for air-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-sea combat roles. It is the smallest, light-weight, fourth generation combat aircraft developed in the world.

E) COMMISSIONED RANKS –

The following are the commissioned ranks in the three Services; each rank is shown opposite its equivalent in the other Service:

<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Lieutenant General	Vice Admiral	Air Marshal
Major General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice Marshal
Brigadier	Commodore	Air Commodore
Colonel	Captain	Group Captain
Lieutenant Colonel	Colonel Commander	Wing Commander
Major	Lieutenant Commander	Squadron Leader
Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Sub Lieutenant	Flying Officer

F) RECRUITMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS –

1	Through UPSC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Defence Academy (NDA) and Naval Academy (NA): The UPSC holds entrance examination twice a year for entry into the NDA and Naval Academy. Candidates on completion of 10+2 examination or while in the 12th standard are eligible to compete. 2. Combined Defence Service Examination (CDSE): CDSE is conducted by the UPSC twice a year. University graduates or those in final year of graduation are eligible to appear in the examination. Successful candidates join the Indian Military Academy/ Air Force Academy and Naval Academy for Permanent Commission and Officers Training Academy (OTA) for Short Service Commission.
2	Through Non-UPSC Entries	<p>Recruitment in Army – Following are the ways of non-UPSC entries :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. University entry scheme (UES) 2. Technical Graduates Course (TGC) 3. Short Service Commission (Technical) Entry 4. 10+2 Technical Entry Scheme (TES) 5. Short Service Commission (Women) 6. NCC (Special Entry Scheme) 7. Judge Advocate General Entry <p>Recruitment in Indian Navy – Following are the ways of non-UPSC entries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10+2 (Cadet) Entry Scheme 2. Executive 3. Engineering (Including Naval Architects) 4. Electrical Engineering 5. Education Branch 6. University Entry Scheme (UES) 7. Recruitment through NCC

	<p>8. Special Naval Architecture Entry Scheme</p> <p>Recruitment in Indian Air Force –</p> <p>Following are the ways of non-UPSC entries :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment through Service Selection 2. University Entry Scheme 3. Recruitment of Women Officers 4. Recruitment through National Cadet Corps (NCC)
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G) RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN –

1	Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare formulates various policies and programmes for the welfare and resettlement of Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in the country. • The department has two Divisions viz. Resettlement and Pension, and it has three attached offices namely, Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB Sectt.), Directorate General (Resettlement) (DGR) and Central Organisation, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS).
2	Kendriya Sainik Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSB Secretariat is the Apex Body of Government of India responsible for implementing the Central Government policies for rehabilitation and welfare of the war deceased/disabled and retired service personnel and their dependents.
3	Director General (Resettlement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly 60,000 armed forces personnel retire or are released from active service every year. Most of them are in the bracket of 35 to 45 years and need a second career. • Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) is entrusted with the responsibility of preparing retiring service personnel for a second career through various training programmes, assistance in re-employment/ placements and self-employment schemes.
4	Reservation in Government jobs	<p>Central Government has provided for the following reservation in services for ESM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 per cent posts of Assistant Commandants in paramilitary forces; • 10 per cent in Group 'C' posts' 14.5 per cent in Group 'C' and 24.5 per cent Group 'D' posts in PSUs and Nationalized Banks; • 20 per cent in Group 'D' posts; and • 100 per cent in Defence Security Corps.
5	Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) was launched with effect from April 1, 2003. • The scheme has been structured on the lines of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and is financed by the Government of India. Endeavour is to ensure cashless treatment by utilising the empanelled hospitals to the veterans and their dependents.

A) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION –

1	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 / Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 21-A of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operative in the country on April 1, 2010. • It means that every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. • Over the years 2,04,686 primary schools and 1,59,427 upper primary schools have been sanctioned • The RTE Act makes specific provision for Special Training for age appropriate admission for out-of-school children. • It aims at ensuring an Eight-year Elementary Education Cycle (five years of primary education and three years of upper primary). • As of now SSA has provided 797 residential institutions with a capacity of around 88,400 Childrens in Areas with difficult geographical terrains
2	Padhe Bharat-Badhe Bharat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a nationwide sub-programme under the SSA launched in 2014 2. Twin components – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Early Reading and Writing with Comprehension (ERWC) – to improve language development by creating an enduring interest in reading and writing with comprehension; and b. Early Mathematics (EM) – to create a natural and positive interest in mathematics related to their physical and social world.
3	Mid-Day Meal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timeline – 'National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NPNSPE)' was launched on August 15, 1995 which was extended during 2008-09 to cover children of upper primary classes and the name of the scheme was changed as 'National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools'. 2. It covers all school children studying in I to VIII classes in Government and Government aided schools, Special Training Centres (STC) and madrasas and maqtabas supported under SSA. 3. Aim – to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously to improve the nutritional status of children
4	Tithi Bhojan - Mid-Day Meal Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister for Human Resource Development has requested all Members of Parliament to involve themselves with the committee monitoring mid-day meals in their constituency. • The Central Government has written to the states to consider the concept of Tithi Bhojan for mid day meal in a suitable manner, to encourage local community participation in the programme.
5	Saransh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBSE Board has launched an on-line facility titled and 'Saransh' on November 2, 2014 for affiliated and CBSE schools.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It helps the schools to look at their performance at an aggregate level and at the level of each student. All performance matrices are presented through numbers as well as in charts/ graphs for easy understanding.
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B) SECONDARY EDUCATION –

1	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched in 2009 Objective – to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality. Target – to ensure GER of 100 per cent by 2017 and universal retention by 2020.
2	Vocationalization of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline – Launched in 2011 and subsumed under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with effect from April, 2013 Aim – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to enhance the employability of youth through demand driven competency based, modular vocational courses; to maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility/interchange ability in qualifications; to reduce the dropout rate at the secondary level and decrease the pressure on academic higher education.
3	Value Education Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Values Education Programme of the board covers an entire spectrum of school education from grade I-XII. Themes covered under it – solidarity, unity, peace, conservation of environment , economic, social and moral issues as well as about universal human values.
4	Health and Wellness Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The board has initiated several programmes such as Adolescent Education Programme (AEP), Comprehensive School Health, Physical Education Cards (PEC) and psychological counselling through multiple modes to ensure physical and mental wellbeing of the students.

C) GIRLS EDUCATION –

1	Provisions under SSA	<p>The targeted provision for girls under SSA include:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Free textbooks to all girls upto class VIII; separate toilets for girls; back to school camps for out-of-school girls; bridge courses for older girls; recruitment of additional teachers including women teachers; early childhood care and education centres in/near schools/ convergence
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		<p>with ICDS programme, etc.;</p> <p>6. teachers' sensitization programmes to promote equitable learning opportunities;</p> <p>7. gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks;</p> <p>8. intensive community mobilization efforts; and</p> <p>9. 'innovation fund' per district for need based interventions for ensuring girls' attendance and retention.</p>
2	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC Muslim communities and BPL girls. • KGBVs are set up in educationally backward blocks where schools are at great distances or are a challenge to security of girls.
3	Udaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBSE has launched the Udaan programme (giving wings to girl students), designed to provide a comprehensive platform to deserving girl students who aspire to pursue higher education in engineering, and assist them to prepare for the IIT/ JEE while studying in Classes XI and XII. • The project aims at addressing the lower enrolment of girls in engineering colleges.
4	Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this scheme, 5 crore will be made available for strengthening girls' education in 100 specified districts on the basis of child sex ratio which works out to 5 lakh per district, for instituting district level awards to be given to five schools in each district every year.
5	Construction of Toilets Separate Toilets with Girls'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per UDISE 2013-14 a total of 2.44 lath schools still do not have toilet facilities. • PM in his Independence Day speech on August 15, 2014 made a commitment that every school will have toilet within one year with a separate girls' toilet, so that girls are not compelled to leave the schools mid way. He also gave a call to the Parliamentarians to use their MPLAD fund for construction of toilets. He also called upon the corporate sector to use their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in funds this national endeavour.
6	Mahila Samakhya scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started in 1989 • Aim – to create an environment in which women can seek knowledge and information and thereby empower them.

D) MISCELLANEOUS –

1	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established by an Act of Parliament in 1985 to provide access to quality education to all segments of the society. • The university has adopted a flexible and innovative open and distance learning approach which encourages learners to move from education to work and vice versa • It offers 228 academic programmes at Doctorate, Master, Bachelor, Diploma and Certificate levels through 21
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		schools of studies.
1	PMMNMTT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission for Teachers Training addresses all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design.
2	Adult Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim – to establish a fully literate society through improved quality and standard of Adult Education and Literacy. • National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) is the operating and implementing organization at national level for all the activities envisaged in National Literacy Mission. • During the 12th Five Year Plan, NLMA shall strive to raise the literacy rate to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to less than 10 per cent.
3	National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) Scheme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administered by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development is administering the 2. Aim – to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in higher education institutions in anytime anywhere mode. 3. The two major components of NMEICT Scheme are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. content generation and b. providing connectivity along with provision for access devices for institutions and learners. 4. Sakshat – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. this education portal (www.sakshat.ac.in) is expected to be the main delivery platform for the contents developed under the NMEICT Scheme.
5	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setup in 2004 to advise the Central Government or any State Government on protection of the constitutional rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and other allied matters. • The commission is a quasi-judicial body and has been endowed with the powers of a Civil Court.
6	Copyright	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copyright Office – established in 1958 under Section 9(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957. It functions under the administrative control of the Department of Higher Education. Task – to undertake registration of copyright. • Copyright Board – a quasi-judicial body constituted in 1958. main task – adjudication of disputes pertaining to copyright registration and assignment of copyright.

E) INITIATIVES HAVE BEEN TAKE TO INCREASE USE OF DIGITALIZATION IN EDUCATION SYSTEM:

- **ICT in Education Curriculum for School System** - ICT curriculum for teachers and students has been developed by NCERT. Students' curriculum was piloted in 588 Navodaya Vidyalayas for one

year. 805 MRPs/ KRPs of thirty states were oriented on roll-out of ICT curriculum for students and teachers in the respective states.

- **e-pathshala** – e-pathshala has been developed by NCERT (National Council for Educational Research and Training) for showcasing and disseminating all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals and a variety of other print and non-print materials. So far, 3311 audios and videos, 650 e-books (e-pubs) and 504 flip books have been made available on the portal and mobile app.
- **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)** - The National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) is an initiative to bring together all digital and digitisable resources across all stages of school education and teacher education. So far, 13301 files including 401 collections, 2722 documents, 376 interactive, 1664 audios, 2581 images and 5958 videos have been made available over the portal. State/ UTs are motivated to contribute resources on NROER and create OERs for their own State/ UT.
- **SWAYAM** :- A Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform popularly known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) has been launched. The portal is offering various online courses for school education and higher education. NCERT has started development of course modules for Massive Open and Online Course (MOOCs) for school education system in 12 subject areas (Accountancy, business studies, biology, chemistry, economic, history, geography, mathematics, physics, political science, psychology and sociology) for classes IX-XII.
- **SWAYAM PRABHA** :- A programme for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32 National Channels i.e. SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV has been launched. CIET-NCERT is the national coordinator for one DTH TV channel i.e., Kishore Manch (#31) and has started feeding a 24x7 educational TV channel w.e.f. 09.07.2018. Everyday four hour fresh slot is telecast and repeated six times in 24 hours to provide learning opportunities for the stake holders.
- **CBSE initiatives:-** SARANSH is a tool for comprehensive self review and analysis for CBSE affiliated schools and parents. It enables them to analyse students' performance in order to take remedial measures. SARANSH brings schools, teachers and parents closer, so that they can monitor the progress of students and help them improve their performance. It helps schools to compare their performance vis-à-vis all CBSE schools at various levels and also helps parents to compare their ward's performance within school State, Region and National level.
- **KVS initiatives** :- ICT Skills are imparted in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas to the students of classes III to XII. 12011 e-Classrooms (9711 e-Classrooms established and 2300 under process) have been established in Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country for facilitating effective learning through digital mode. Besides, 276 Digital Language Labs and 1137 Computer labs have been established in 276 KVs across the Country.
- **Operation Digital Board** :- An initiative has been taken by Government of India to provide interactive digital boards to nearly 15 lakh classrooms across the country for 9th standard to post graduate level, where they can receive lectures from best teachers/professors and access quality e-content, in order to enhance overall learning process and experience of the students.

VAJIRAM & RAVI
CORPORATE AFFAIRS

A) ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE –

1	Ministry of corporate affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task – concerned with the administration of the Companies Act, 2013, Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 The Competition Act, 2002 and other related statutes.
2	Registrars of Companies (RoCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task - registering companies in states and union territories and ensuring that such companies comply with statutory requirements under the Companies
3	Official Liquidators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task - implementing court orders regarding liquidation and final dissolution of the companies.
4	Indian Corporate Law Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Corporate Affairs is the Cadre Controlling Authority of the Indian Corporate Law Service (ICLS). ICLS officers are trained in subjects like management, law, accounting, business finance and economics by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (11CA), Manesar, Haryana.
5	Company Law Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It functions as an independent, quasi-judicial body created under section 10E of the Companies Act, 1956 It exercises such powers as given under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and 2013 and vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
6	Serious Fraud Investigation Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> set up in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Task – to investigate corporate frauds of serious and complex nature. The Companies Act, 2013 has enlarged the scope of SFIO to a statutory recognition and SFIO has been vested with police power in their investigation.
7	Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setup by the as a registered society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 Serves as a 'Holistic Think-Tank', and a 'Capacity Building, Service Delivery Institution' to help corporate growth
8	Competition Commission of India (CCI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> established in 2003 under the Competition Act, 2002, with the objective of eliminating practices having an adverse effect on competition, promoting and sustaining competition, protecting the interest of consumers and ensuring freedom of trade in India.
9	Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setup by Competition Act, 2002 task to hear and dispose of appeals against the orders of the CCI

B) LEGISLATIONS –

1	Companies act, 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It replaced the Companies Act, 1956 Aim – to bring corporate governance and regulation practices in the country
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		<p>at par with the global best practices.</p> <p>3. Features –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. corporate sector has given more autonomy subject to accountability b. provides more opportunities for new entrepreneurs c. enables wide application of information technology in the conduct of affairs by corporates.
2	Companies (amendment) act, 2013	<p>1. To further facilitate 'ease of doing business' the ministry has amended the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to address such issues quickly. Accordingly, the</p> <p>2. Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 inter-alia provides for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. doing away with minimum paid up share capital requirements for companies, b. making common seal of the company optional, c. enabling prescribing of a minimum threshold for reporting of frauds by auditors to Central Government, d. substitution of ordinary resolution for a special resolution in clearance of certain Related Party Transactions (RPTs) and e. liberalization of provisions for grant of bail except for the offences of fraud under the Companies Act.
3	Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act, 2008	<p>1. Need of the act –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Over 90 per cent of the MSMEs are registered as Proprietorships, about 2 to 3 per cent as Partnerships and less than 2 per cent as Companies. b. The functioning of a proprietorship or a partnership firm is too opaque, making assessment of credit-worthiness by bankers difficult, and therefore, the MSME sector is at a comparative disadvantage vis-à-vis corporate bodies in accessing loan/credit facilities from banks and other financial institutions. c. In this context, the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act was enacted in 2008. <p>2. About Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LLP is a form of business entity, which allows individual partners to be protected from the joint and several liabilities of partners in a partnership firm. b. The liability of partners incurred in the normal course of business does not extend to the personal assets of the partners.

C) PROGRAMS –

1	MCA21 Governance Project	E-	<p>1. Implemented in March, 2006</p> <p>2. It's a holistic e-Governance project for registry related services provided to stakeholders in the offices of Registrar of Companies (RoCs), Regional Directorate (RDs) and at the headquarter in Delhi.</p>
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. The project provided stakeholders easy and secure access to all services with improved speed and certainty.4. Impact - brought transparency, speed and efficiency in the functioning of the ministry and its field offices.
2	IEPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setup under The Companies Act for promoting Investor Awareness and protecting their interests.



VAJIRAM & RAVI

AGRICULTURE

A) STATISTICS –

Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for more than 55 per cent of the population of the country.
Foodgrain production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014-15, despite erratic and deficient monsoon, the production of foodgrains, as per the fourth Advance Estimates, is 252.68 million tonnes.

B) SCHEMES –

Krishonnati Yojana	<p>The Krishonnati Yojana is a new umbrella scheme. The following existing schemes have been included in this scheme –</p> <p>A) National Food Security Mission (NFSM):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • launched in 2007-08 • The Mission is being continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new target of additional production of 25 million tonnes of foodgrains comprising 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of the 12th Plan. <p>B) National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of India has approved crop development programme on cotton, jute and sugarcane for enhancing productivity under National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) from 2014-15. • Under this scheme, the thrust is on transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations and trainings. <p>C) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India has a wide and varied horticulture base, which includes fruits, vegetables, tuber crops, mushrooms, spices and aromatic plants, flowers and foliage and plantation crops like coconut, arecanut, cashew nut, cocoa and bamboo. Horticulture sector has been an engine of growth for rural economy while providing food and nutritional security to the people. • The emphasis of MIDH is on production of quality seeds and planting material, production enhancement through productivity improvement measures along with support for creation of infrastructure to reduce post harvest losses and improved marketing of produce with active participation of all stakeholders, particularly farmer groups and farmer producer organizations. <p>D) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It envisages increase in production of vegetable oils sourced from oilseeds, oil palm and tree borne oilseeds from 7.06 million tonnes to 9.51 million tonnes by the end of 12th Plan (2016-17). The Mission is being implemented through three mini missions with specific target. <p>E) National Mission for Sustainable-Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMSA as a programmatic intervention made operational from the year 2014-15 aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable and remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated/composite farming systems; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health
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	management; efficient water management practices and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.
Soil Health Card scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this scheme Soil Health Card (SHC) will be provided to all farmers in the country at an interval of three years so as to enable them to apply appropriate recommended dosages of nutrients for crop production and improving soil health and its fertility.
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is implementing a cluster based programme to encourage the farmers for promoting organic farming called Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). Under this programme, group of farmers would be motivated to take up organic farming. Fifty or more farmers will form a cluster having 50 acre land to take up organic farming under the scheme. In this way during three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) 10,000 clusters will be formed covering 5.0 lakh acre area under organic farming.
National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) is to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers consists of four sub-missions namely : (i) On agriculture extension; (ii) Seed and planting material; (iii) Agriculture mechanization; and (iv) Plant protection and plant quarantine.
Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension and Focused Publicity Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass media support to agricultural extension and focused publicity campaign has been given a fillip. The audio and video spots and success stories are being aired through All India Radio, Doordarshan and private channels operating at the national and regional level. 96 FM transmitters of AIR is used to broadcast area specific agricultural programme for 30 minutes in the evening six days a week.
Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme provides extension services to farmers through setting up of economically viable self-employment ventures. Selected trainees are provided agri-entrepreneurship training for a period of two months by MANAGE through identified nodal training institutions in various states, which also provide handholding support for one year.
M-KISAN PORTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This portal subsumes all mobile based initiatives in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. It brings together SMS (both Push and Pull), interactive voice response system, unstructured supplementary services of DATA or USSD (which is essentially Interactive SMS and can facilitate data entry and query on Web Portals without internet), mobile apps and services.
DD Kisan Channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'DD Kisan', India's first television channel dedicated to farmers was launched. This 24x7 channel telecasts updated information on agriculture and related subject for the benefit of its target audience including cattle rearers, bee keepers, poultry owners, mechanics and craftsmen.
Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its basic objective is to provide farmers with access to more markets with adequate modern infrastructure to enable them to realize better prices on the one hand and to provide quality products to consumers at stable and affordable prices on the other. The ISAM consists of five ongoing sub schemes which were merged from 2014 to provide a single window for all agri-marketing options and for better

	implementation.
Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-operatives are important institutional systems for promoting economic development of agricultural and rural economy. Co-operatives are engaged in several economic activities such as disbursement of credit, distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals and in arranging storage, processing and marketing of farm produce.
National Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Central Sector Scheme on Promotion of National Agricultural Market through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF). In brief, it is proposed to utilize the ATIF for migrating towards a national market through implementation of an appropriate e-market platform that would be deployable in wholesale markets across states and union territories.
Price Stabilization Fund for Cereals and Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has approved the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) as a Central Sector Scheme, with a corpus of 500 crore, to advance interest free loans to states and central/ state agencies to support their working capital and other expenses on procurement interventions for perishable agri-horticultural commodities when prices crash and farmers need to be protected. Alternatively, when prices are anticipated to increase substantially, then procurement of these commodities could be undertaken from farm gate/mandi to reduce the cost of intermediation and make them available at a cheaper price to the consumers. The intervention is thus expected to regulate price volatility of agricultural and horticultural commodities both when there is price rise or vice versa. Currently it is operational only for onion and potato.
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To boost irrigation facilities, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated to provide end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, and distribution network and farm level applications. The PMKSY programme will focus on : i) ensuring access to water to every agriculture farm (Har Khet Ko Pani); ii) increasing agricultural production and productivity by increasing availability and efficient use of water; iii) providing flexibility and autonomy to states in the progress of planning and executing programmes; and iv) ensuring a holistic approach by way of preparation of comprehensive district and state irrigation plans.
National Crop Insurance Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the crop insurance schemes more farmer-friendly, recently, a re-structured Central Sector Scheme namely 'National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP)' has been approved by merging the Pilot Schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) with some improvements for full fledged implementation as component schemes from Rabi 2013-14 season throughout the country.
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched in 2007-08 Aims at incentivizing states to enhance investments in agriculture and allied sectors to achieve 4 per cent annual growth rate in this sector during the plan period and to empower states to select, plan, approve and execute growth generating interventions and build agriinfrastructure as per states' priorities and agro-climatic requirements. Saffron Mission: The scheme was initiated in 2010-11 for revival of saffron

	<p>cultivation in Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vidarbha Intensive Irrigation Development Programme: The objective of the Scheme is to conserve the soil and build check dams and initiate in situ soil moisture conservation. • Crop Diversification in Original Green Revolution States: Crops Diversification Programme is being implemented in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh since 2013-14 to diversify cropping pattern from water guzzling paddy to pulses, oilseeds, maize and agro forestry with the objective of tracking the problem of declining of soil fertility and depleting water table in these states.
Kisan Credit Card Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle free and timely credit for their agricultural operation, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was introduced in 1998-99. Marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers are eligible to be covered under the scheme.

B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DIARYING –

Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of milk in the country is expected to reach upto 150 million tonnes by the end of year 2016-17 and upto 210 million tonnes by 2021-22. • India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of 145 million tonnes (Provisional) during the year 2014-15 as compared to 137.68 million tonnes during 2013-14 recording a growth of 5.32 per cent. • The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 302 grams per day during the year 2013-14, which is more than the world average of 294 grams per day.
National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 2014 • The Scheme has two components: (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB); (b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD). The NPBB will focus on extension of field AI Net work through MAITRI (Multi Purpose AI Technician in Rural India) and to encourage conservation and development of recognized indigenous breeds of the country. The NPDD will focus on creating infrastructure related to production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) (State Milk Marketing Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union) and manpower development activities including training of milk producers associated to dairy cooperative societies.
National Dairy Plan Phase-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Dairy Plan was launched in March 2013 with the objective of increasing productivity of milch animals and providing rural producers greater access to organized milk processing sector and is being implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) focusing on 14 major milk producing states and Chhattisgarh.
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) was launched in September, 2010 with the objective for promotion of private investment in dairy sector to increase the milk production and helping

	<p>in poverty reduction through self employment opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scheme is being implemented through NABARD.
National Livestock Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, National Livestock Mission (NLM) is being implemented with the objectives of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, skill development, improved flow of credit and Organization of livestock farmers/rearers, etc.
Central Sheep Breeding Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar is mandated to produce acclimatized exotic/ cross bred superior quality rams.
Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Central Sector Scheme was approved in 2009 • The scheme envisages setting up of intensive small ruminant development clusters with venture capital through NABARD as well as infrastructure development and institutional restructuring through state implementing agency.
Poultry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry is one of the fastest growing subsectors of animal husbandry with annual growth rates of eggs of around 6 per cent per annum. • Central Poultry Development Organizations (CPDOs) located at four regions viz., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai and Hessarghatta have been playing a pivotal role in the implementation of the policies of the Government with respect to poultry.

C) FISHERIES –

Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is the second largest producer of fish in the world contributing 5.68 per cent of global fish production. • Our country is recognized to harbour about 2,200 species of fish, which accounted for about 11 per cent of all fish species reported globally. About 24.7 per cent of our fish species live in warm freshwater; 3.3 per cent in cold water; 6.5 per cent in estuaries and the rest 65.5 per cent in the sea. • Aquaculture is the fastest growing food producing sector in the world with an annual growth of around 7 per cent. India is the second largest producer of fish both in total, and from aquaculture.
On-going Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture; ii. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations; iii. National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen; iv. Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector; v. Assistance to Fisheries Institutes; vi. National Fisheries Development Board; and vii. Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to Coastal Fishermen.
Blue Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the budget allocation (2015-16) all the existing schemes of fisheries sector has been brought under the umbrella of 'Blue Revolution' for growth of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. Blue Revolution refers to an integrated and holistic approach towards the development and management of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country for increased production and productivity.

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<p>ANDHRA PRADESH</p>	<p>HISTORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earliest mention of the Andhras is said to be in <i>Aitereya Bralunana</i> (2000 BC). Regular history of <i>Andhra Desa</i> begins with 236 BC, the year of Ashoka's death. • During the following centuries, <i>Satavahanas, Sakas, Ikshwakus, Eastern Chalukyas, and Kakatiyas</i> ruled the Telugu country. Other dynasties that ruled were the kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Qutub Shahi followed by Mir Qumruddin and his successors, known as the Nizams. <p>ANDHRA PRADESH REORGANISATION ACT, 2014 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 commonly called Telangana Act is an Act of Indian Parliament proclaiming the bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh state into two states, Telangana and residuary Andhra Pradesh. The Act consists of all aspects of division of assets and liabilities, finalize the boundaries of the proposed new states and status of Hyderabad. The Bill was rejected by Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on January 30, 2014. The Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on February 18, 2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on February 20, 2014. The Bill was attested by the President of India, Pranab Mukherjee on 1 March 2014 and published in the official Gazette. The appointed day of the new states was on 2 June 2014. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charminar, Salarjung Museum, Golconda Fort in Hyderabad, Thousand Pillar Temple and Fort in Warangal, Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple at Yadagirigutta, Buddha Stupa at Nagarjunakonda, Nagarjuna Sagar, Sri Venkateswara Temple at Tirumala-Tirupathi, Sri Mallikarjunaswamy Temple at Srisailem, Kanaka Durga Temple at Vijayawada, Sri Satyanarayana Swam, Temple at Annavaram, Sri Varaha Narasimha Swamy Temple at Simhachalam, Sri Sita Rama Temple at Bhadrachalam, Araku Valley, Horsley Hills, Nelapattu, etc., are the major tourist attractions in Andhra Pradesh.
<p>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It finds mention in the literature of <i>Kalika Purana</i> and <i>Mahabharata</i>. This place is the Prabhu Mountains of the Puranas. It was here that sage Parashuram atoned for his sin, sage Vyasa meditated, King Bismaka founded his kingdom and Lord Krishna married his Consort Rukmini. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mopin</i> and <i>Solung</i> of the Adis, <i>Lossar</i> of the Monpas, <i>Boori-boot</i> of the Hill Miris, <i>Sherdukpens</i>, <i>Dree</i> of the Apatanis, <i>SiDonyi</i> of the Tagins, <i>Reh</i> of the Idu-Mishmis, <i>Nyokum</i> of the Nishis, etc. Animal sacrifice is a common ritual in most festivals. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tavvang, Dirang, Bomdila, Tipi, Itanagar Malinithan, Likabali, Pasighat, Along, Tezu, Miao, Roing, Daporijo Namdapha, Bhismaknagar,

	Parashuram Kund and Khonsa.
ASSAM	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word 'Assam' is derived from the Sanskrit word <i>Asoma</i> meaning peerless or unparalleled. But the widely accepted opinion of the academic circles today is that the term has come from the original name of the <i>Ahoms</i>, who ruled the land for about 600 years prior to its annexation by the British. • The races like Austric, Mongolian, Dravidian and Aryan that came to this land long ago have contributed to its composite culture. • Assam was known as Pragjyotisha or the place of eastern astronomy during the epic period and later named as Kamrupa. The earliest epigraphic reference to the kingdom of Kamrupa is found in the Allahabad pillar inscription of king Samudragupta. Kamrupa is mentioned as a <i>Pratyanta</i> or frontier state outside the Gupta empire but with friendly and subordinate relation to it. • It became a British protectorate in 1826 when the Burmese ceded Assam to the British under the provision of the Treaty of Yandabo. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bihu is the chief festival celebrated on three occasions. <i>Rongali Bihu</i> or <i>Bohag Bihu</i> marks the advent of the cropping season and it also ushers in the Assamese New Year. <i>Bhogali Bihu</i> or <i>Magh Bihu</i> is the harvest festival and <i>Kati Bihu</i> or <i>Kongali Bihu</i> coming in autumn is a simple affair. • Vaishnavites observe the birth and death anniversaries of prominent Vaishnava saints through day-long singing of hymns and staging of Bhaonas (theatrical performances in traditional style). <i>Ambubachi</i>in Kamakhya shrine, <i>Sivaratri Mela</i> at Umananda and other places near Siva temples, <i>Durga Puja</i>, <i>Diwali</i>, <i>Dol-Jatra</i>, <i>Id</i>, Christmas, <i>Ashokastami Mela</i>, and <i>Rash Mela</i>, <i>Parasuram Mela</i> are other religious festivals. <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important places of tourism in and around Guwahati are Kamakhya temple, Umananda (Peacock Island), Navagraha (temple of 9 planets), Basistha Ashram, Dolgobinda, Gandhi Mandap, State Zoo, State Museum, Sukreswar temple, Cita Mandir, Madan Kamdev temple, a magnificent archaeological place of interest, and Saraighat bridge. • Other places of tourist interest in the State are : Kaziranga National Park (famous for the one horned rhino), Manas Tiger Project, Pobi-tora and Orang (wildlife sanctuaries), Sibsagar (Shiv Temple-Rangghar-Karengghar), Tezpur (Bhairavi temple for its scenic beauty), Bhalukpong (Angling), Haflong (health resort with Jatinga hills), Majuli (largest river island in the world), Chandubi lake (picnic spot), Hajo (meeting point of Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam), Batadrava (birth place of great Vaishnava saint Sankaradeva) and Sualkuchi (famous for silk industry).
BIHAR	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bihar finds mention in the <i>Vedas</i>, <i>Puranas</i>, epics, etc., and was the main scene of activities of Buddha and the 24 Jain Tirthankars.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great rulers of the State before the Christian era were Bimbisar, Udayin, who founded the city of Pataliputra, Chanciragupta Maurya and Emperor Ashoka of Maurya dynasty; the Sungas and the Kanvas. Then came the Kushan rulers, followed by Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the Gupta dynasty. Muslim rulers made inroads into the territory during the medieval period. The 1st conqueror of Bihar was Mohammed- bin-BakhtiarKhalji. The Tughluqs and then the Mughals followed the Khaljis.
CHHATTISGARH	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carved out of MP, it came into being on 1 Nov 2000 as the 26th State. • In ancient times the region was known as Dakshin-Kausal. This finds mention in <i>Ramayana</i> and <i>Mahabharata</i> also. Between the 6th and 12th centuries Sarabhpurias, Panduavanshi, Somvanshi, Kalchuri and Nagvanshi rulers dominated this region. Kalchuris ruled from 980 to 1791 AD.
GOA	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known in the bygone days as Gomanchala, Gopakapattam, Gopakapuri, Govapuri, Gomantak. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important tourist centres are Colva, Calangute, Vagator, Baga, Harmal, Anjuna and Miramar beaches; Basilica of Born Jesus and St. Cathedral churches at Old Goa; Kavlem, Mardol, Mangeshi, Bandora temples; Aguada, Terekhol, Chapora and Cabo de Rama Forts; Dudhsagar and Harvalem waterfalls and Mayem lake resort. Wildlife sanctuaries: Bondla, Cotigao, Molem and Dr Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary at Chorao.
GUJARAT	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is believed that Lord Krishna left Mathura to settle on the west coast of Saurashtra which later came to be known as Dwarka, the gateway. • Later it saw various kingdoms: Mauryas, Guptas, Pratiharas and others. It was during the rule of Chalukyas (Solankis) that Gujarat witnessed progress and prosperity. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarnetar fair is held at village Tarnetar in the honour of LORD SHIVA on the 4, 5th, and 6th days of the bright half of the month of Bhadrapada (Aug/Sep). • Madhavrai fair at Madhavpur near Porbandar is held to celebrate the marriage of LORD KRISHNA and Rukmani, on the 9th day of the bright half of the month of Chaitra (March/April). • Ambaji fair dedicated to MOTHER GODDESS AMBA is held in Banaskantha district. • The biggest annual fair and Janmashtami the birthday of LORD KRISHNA is celebrated at Dwarka and Dakor with great enthusiasm. • Other festivals are Makar-Sankranti, Navratri, Dangi Darbar, Shamlaji fair and Bhavnath fair.

	<p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious centres like Dwarka, Somnath, Palitana, Pavagadh, Ambaji, Bhadrashwar, Shamlaji, Taranga and Girnar; Porbandar the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi; places of memorable monuments of architectural and archaeological wonders like Patan, Siddhpur, Ghurnil, Dabhoi, Vadnagar, Modhera, Lothal and Ahmedabad; Beaches like Ahmadpur - Mandvi, Chorvad, Ubharat, and Thital; the Hill station - Saputara; Lion sanctuary of Gir forest and wild life sanctuary in Katchchh area are major tourist attractions in the State.
<p>HARYANA</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to the legendary Bharata dynasty, after which the country was named Bharat. Archaeological investigations done by Guy E. Pilgrim in 1915 established that 15 million years ago, the early man lived in the Haryana Shi valiks. <i>Vamana Purana</i> states that King Kuru ploughed the field of Kurukshetra with a golden plough, drawn by the Nandi of Lord Shiva, and reclaimed an area of seven 'Kosas'. Later, the Mughals defeated the Lodhis in the historic battle of Panipat in 1526. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the important tourist complexes are Surajkund and Baddhkal Like near Delhi; Sultanpur birds sanctuary (Sultanpur); Sohna and Damdama in Gurgaon; and the fascinating pocket of pines in the Morni Hills. The other important resorts are ethnic India Rai, Blue Jay (Samalkha), Skylark (Panipat), Karna Lake and Oasis (Uchana), Parakeet (Pipli), Kingfisher (Ambala), Magpie (Faridabad), Dabchick (Hodal); Shama (Gurgaon); Jungle Babbler (Dharuhera); Gaurriyya (Bahadurgarh); Myna (Rohtak); Blue Bird (Hisar); Red Bishop (Panchkula); and Pinjore Gardens (Pinjore).
<p>HIMACHAL PRADESH</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated in the heart of the Western Himalaya, identified as "Dev Bhumi" is believed to be the abode of Gods and Goddesses. It came into being as a UT in April 1948. The position remained unchanged till 1966. On reorganisation of the State, the hilly areas of Punjab were merged with the State. <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is poised to transform the State into "A Destination for All Seasons and All Reasons". It has the pride of being the home to <i>rishis</i> like Vyas, Parashar, Vashist, Markandey and Lamas, etc.
<p>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the most popular legend that is also recorded in <i>Rajtarangani</i> and <i>Nilmat Purana</i>, two most authoritative books, Kashmir was once a large lake and it was Kashyap Rishi who drained off the water, making it a beautiful abode. Ashoka introduced Buddhism to Kashmir in the 3rd century B.C. which was

	<p>later strengthened by Kanishka.</p> <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jammu, called as “City of Temples”, has the revered SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI JI Shrine. Ladakh region, the moon land, is famous for adventure tourism.
<p>JHARKHAND</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Came into being on 15 Nov 2000 as the 28th State. According to legend, Raja Jai Singh Deo of Odisha had declared himself the ruler of Jharkhand in the 13th century. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ichagarh Bird Sanctuary, Udhava Bird Sanctuary-Sahibganj (Pathara Lake), Chachro Crocodile Breeding Centre—Koderma (Tilaya Dam), Chandrapura Bird Sanctuary, Jawaharlal Nehru Zoological Garden (Bokaro), Tenughat Bird Sanctuary, Dalma Wild Life Sanctuary (Jamshedpur), Tata Steel Zoological Park (Jamshedpur), Palkote Wild Life Sanctuary (Gumla), Bhagwan Birsa Zoological Gardens (Ranchi), Birsa Deer Sanctuary (Ka Imati Ranchi), Betla National Park (Palamau), Ranchi Aquarium (Ranchi), Hazaribagh National Park, Tatoloi hot water stream (Dumka) and Saranda Forest. Jharkhand has famous temples like, Jharkhand Dham, Lagnta Baba Temple/Majar, Bincihvashini Temple, Masanjore Dam.
<p>KARNATAKA</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world renowned Gomateshwara monolith at Shravanabelagola was installed by a Ganga minister Chavundaraya. The colossal rock cut image of Sri Gometeshwara in the most magnificent among all Jaina works of art. This dynasty created fine, everlasting and the most beautiful monuments at Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal, both structural and rock-cut. Aihole has been one of the cradles of temple architecture in the country. Noted jurist Vijnaneshwara (work: Mitakshara) lived at Kalyana. The great religious leader Basaveshwara was a minister at Kalyana. Freedom Movement was followed by the movement for the unification of Karnataka. After Independence, the Mysore State was created in 1953, wherein all the Kannada dominant areas under different dispensations were unified and the enlarged Mysore state carved in 1956 and was renamed Karnataka in 1973. <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnataka "One State Many Worlds" is becoming a Hub of tourist attraction of south India. The Golden Chariot named after the famous Stone Chariot in Hampi, a world heritage site, in southern India will travel through historical heritage sites, resplendent palaces, wildlife and golden beaches. Its 7 Nights/8 Days journey begins every Monday from Bangaluru and traverses through Mysore, visiting Srirangapatna, Mysore Palace, The Nagarhole National Park (Kabini) and continuing to the historical sites of Shravanabelagola,

	<p>Belur - the 11th century cradle of Hoysala architecture and a world heritage site, Halebidu, Hampi and thereafter entering into the triangular heritage sites of Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole and finally the Golden Beaches of Goa before ending in Bangaluru.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new concept of 'Homestay' has added a new dimension to Tourism in the State. Hampi and Pattadakal have been declared as world heritage sites.
<p>KERALA</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When independent India amalgamated small states together Travancore and Cochin states were integrated to form Travancore-Cochin State in 1949. However, Malabar remained under the Madras province. Under the State's Re-organisation Act 1956, Travancore-Cochin state and Malabar were united to form Kerala state on 1st Nov 1956. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onam is the most typical festival which coincides with the harvest season. It is now celebrated on astronomical New Year Day. Navarathri is celebrated as Saraswathi Pooja. Maha Shivarathri is celebrated on the banks of Periyar river as a spectacular festival which is compared to Kumbhamela. The 41-day festival, which coincides with Makaravilakku in Sabarimala Ayyappan Temple. The Vallamkali or boat race; All the boat festivals have a religious origin except Nehru Trophy Boat race conducted in the Punnamada Lake. Thrissur celebrates Pooram festival in April - May every year. Mormon Convention held every year on the Pumba riverbed is the biggest gathering of Christians in Asia. <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fondly referred to as "God's Own Country", Kerala was selected by the National Geographic Traveller as one of the 50 destinations of a lifetime and one of the 13 paradises in the world.
<p>MADHYA PRADESH</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Ahilyabai Holkar of Indore, the Gond Maharani Kamalapati and Queen Durgawati, etc. were women rulers who left an indelible imprint on Indian history for their outstanding rule. It came into being on 1 Nov 1956. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An important tribal festival is Bhagoriya, Shivratri is celebrated in Khajuraho, Bhojpur, Pachmarhi and Ujjain and has its own local flavour; Ramnavami festival at Chitrakoot and Orchha. Tansen Music Festival, Gwalior, Ustad Allaaddin Khan Music Festival of Maihar, Kalidas Samaroh, Ujjain and Festival of Dances at Khajuraho. An annual Narmada Festival has been started from this year at Bedhaghat in Jabalpur, famous for its marble rocks. A Shivpuri Festival has been started at Shivpuri. Betwa Festival has been started at Vidisha from this year.

	<p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tranquil beauty of Pachmarhi, glittering splendour of Marble Rocks and roaring sound of Dhuandhar Fall at Bedaghat, Kanha National Park, with its unique Barasingha, and Bandhavgarh National Park are some of the major attractions of the state. Gwalior, Mandu, Datia, Chanderi, Jabalpur, Orchha, Raisen, Sanchi, Vidisha, Udaygiri, Bhimbetika, Indore and Bhopal are the places well-known for their historical monuments. Maheshwar, Omkareshwar, Ujjain, Chitrakoot and Amarkantak are major centres of pilgrimage. Unique temples of Khajuraho are famous all over the world.
<p>MAHARASHTRA</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1st well-known rulers of Maharashtra were the Satavahanas (230 BC to 225 AD), who were the founders of Maharashtra. • Maharashtra was the home of Gandhiji's movement, while Sevagram was the capital of nationalistic India during the Gandhian era. • The administrative evolution of the state of Maharashtra is the outcome of the linguistic reorganisation of the States of India, effected in May 1960. The State was formed by bringing together all contiguous Marathi-speaking areas, which previously belonged to four different administrative hegemonies. They were the districts between Daman and Goa that formed part of the original British Bombay Province; five districts of the Nizam's dominion of Hyderabad; 8 districts in the south of the Central provinces (MP). <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some important tourist centres are: Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta, Kanheri and Karla caves, Mahabaleshwar, Matheran and Panchgani, Jawhar, Malshejghat, Amboli, Chikaldara, Panhala Hill stations and religious places at Pandharpur, Nashik, Shirdi, Nanded, Audha Nagnath, Trimbakeshwar, Tuljapur, Ganpatipule, Bhimashanker, Harihareshwar, Shegaon, Kolhapur, Jejuri and Ambajogai.
<p>MANIPUR</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political history of Manipur could be traced back to 33 A.D. with the coronation of Nongda Lairen Pakhangba. • The independence and sovereignty of Manipur remained uninterrupted until the Burmese invasion. • Manipur came under British Rule on 27 April 1891. Manipur regained its independence in 1947 and merged into Indian Union on 15th Oct 1950. Thus, it became a Part C State under a purview of Chief Commissioner. • Manipur became a full- fledged State on 21 Jan 1972 <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lai Haraoba, Rasa Leela, Cheiraoba, Ningol Chak- Kouba, Rath-Jatra, Idul Fitre, Imoinulratpa, Gaan-Ngai, Lui-Ngai Ni, Idul Zuha. Yaoshang (Holi), Durga Pujah, Mera Houchongba, Diwali, Kut, Christmas, etc. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some important tourist centres in the State are: Kangla, Shree Shree

	<p>Govinciajee Temple, Khwalramband Bazar Om Keithel), War Cemeteries, Shaheed Minar, Nupi Lan (Women's War) Memorial Complex, Khonghampat Orchidarium, INA Memorial (Moirang), Loktak Lake, Keibul Lamjao National Park, Sendra, Moreh, Siroy Hills, Dzuko Valley, State Museum, Kaina Tourist Home, Khongjom War Memorial Complex, India Peace Memorial (Red Hill) etc.</p>
<p>MEGHALAYA</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was created as an autonomous State within the State of Assam on 2 April 1970. The full-fledged State came into existence on 21 Jan 1972. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 5-day-long religious festival of the Khasis 'Ka Pamblang Nongkrem' popularly known as 'Nongkrem dance' is annually held at Smit village, 11 km from Shillong. 'Shad Sukmynsiem', another important festival of the Khasis is held at Shillong during the 2nd week of April. 'Behdeinkhlam', the most important and colourful festival of the jaintias is celebrated annually at Jowai in Jaintia Hills in July 'Wangala festival' is observed for a week to honour Saljong (Sungod) of the Garos during Oct-Nov. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shillong has a number of beautiful spots: Ward's Lake, Lady Hydari Park, Polo Ground, Mini Zoo, Elephant Falls, Shillong Peak overlooking the city and the Golf Course which is one of the best in the country.
<p>MIZORAM</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After being annexed by the British in 1891, for the 1st few years, Lushai Hills in the north remained under Assam while the southern half remained under Bengal. Both these parts were amalgamated in 1898 into one district called Lushai Hills District under the Chief Commissioner of Assam. With the implementation of the North-Eastern Reorganisation Act in 1972, Mizoram became a UT (till then, it was one of the districts of Assam). A mountainous region, it became the 23rd State in Feb 1987. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities of Mizos centre around jhum cultivation and their festivals are linked with such agricultural operations. "Kut" is the Mizo term for festival. Among the various cultural festivals only 3: <i>Chapchar Kut</i>, <i>Mini Kut</i> and <i>Thalfavang Kut</i> are observed today. • Often called as, "Song bird of the East" the Mizos are blessed with a precious God given talent in music. Cheraw, a folk dance, is performed with bamboo. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champhai is a resort on Myanmar border. Tam Dil, a natural lake with virgin forests, is 80 km from Aizawl and 10 km from Tourist Resort of Saitual. Vantawng Falls, 5 km from the town of Thenzawl, is the highest and most beautiful waterfall; Phawngpuri is the highest peak of the state. ReiekTlang, where the Tourism Department created a typical Mizo Village, Modern Mizo village, resort and cafeteria is another tourist attraction where Anthurium Festival is held every year.

NAGALAND	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 16th State of the India was established on 1 Dec 1963. <p>ABOUT NAGAS :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nagas belong to the Indo-Mongoloid group. • The major-recognised tribes of Nagaland are Angami, Ao, Chakhesang, Chang, Khiamniungan, Kuki, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Sangtam, Sumi, Yimchungru and Zeliang. • The Naga languages differ from tribe to tribe and sometimes even from one village to another. They are, however, under the Tibeto-Burma family. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hornbill Festival is held in the 1st week of Dec annually where all tribes of Nagaland come together. 3 traditional festivals, namely Sekrenyi at Touphema in Kohima District (Feb), Monyu all at Pongo in Longleng Sub-division (April) and Moatsii at Chuchuyimlang in Mokokchung district (May) have been identified as festival destinations. • Names of the tribes and their festivals: Angami-Sekrenyi, Ao-Moatsii, Chakhesang Sukhrunye& Tsiukhenye, Chang-Naknyulem, Khiamnilungan-Tsokiim, Kuki Mimkut, Konya k-Aoleang Monyu, Kachari-Bushu, Lotha-Tokhu Emong, Phom Monvu, Pochury Yemshe, Rengma-Ngada, Sumi-Tuluni, Sangiam-Amongmong, Yimchungriiu-Metemneo, and Zeliang Meileingi / Hega Langsimngi / Chegagadi. • There are wild life sanctuaries and national parks: Intanki and Puliebadze in Kohima District, Fakim in Tuensang and Rangapahar in Dimapur.
ODISHA	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its famous old names were Kalinga, Utkal and Odra. • The great dynasties such as the Shailodvabas, Bhoumakaras, Somavamsis, Gangas were great empire in its history. • Sun Temple (Konark) was built by Narasimha Deva, Jaganath temple (Puri) by Anangabhima Deva and the Lingaraj temple (Bhubaneshwar) by Jajati-II. • Modern Odisha took birth on 1st of Apr 1936. <p>CHANGE OF THE NAME FROM ORISSA TO ODISHA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bill relating to change of the name of our State from "Orissa" to "Odisha" and its language "Oriya" to "Odia" was passed in Mar 2011. The Gazette of India was published to this effect on 1 Nov 2011 on the passing of the Orissa Bill, 2010 and the Constitution (113th Amendment) Bill by the Parliament which effectuated the change of the name of "Orissa" to "Odisha" and its language "Oriya" to "Odia".
PUNJAB	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhism began as a socio-religious movement. It was Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru, who transformed the Sikhs into the Khalsa. • Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the words of a Persian writer, changed Punjab

	<p>from Madam Kada to Bagh-Bahist (from the abode of sorrow to the garden of paradise).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 princely States of East Punjab were grouped together to form a single state called PEPSU Patiala and the East Punjab States Union—with Patiala as its capital. PEPSU State was merged with Punjab in 1956. In 1966, Haryana was carved out of Punjab and during the same year the erstwhile capital of Punjab was shifted from Shimla to Chandigarh. <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden Temple, Durgiana Mandir, Jallianwala Bagh and the Wagah Border in Amritsar, Takla Sri Kesgarh Sahib and Khalsa Heritage Complex at Anandpur Sahib, Bhakra Dam, Moti Bagh Palace and Chatibir Zoo at Patiala, Wetland at Harike Pattan, Sanghol (district Fatehgarh Sahib) and Roopnagar Archaeological Museum at Roopnagar, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Memorial at Village Khatkar Kalan, SBS Nagar for archaeological importance, Mughal Complex at Aam Khas Bagh Rauza Sharif of Sheikh Ahmed at Graves of Afghan Rulers at Sirhind and Sodal Temple at Jalandhar, commemorative of Maharishi Balmiki Heritage. <p>FAIRS AND FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maghi Mela at Mukatsar in Jan, Rural Sports at Kila Raipur in Feb, Basant at Patiala in Feb, Holla Mohalla at Anandpur Sahib in Mar, Baisakhi at Talwandi Saboo in Apr, Urs at Rauza Sharif at Sirhind in Aug, Chappar Mela at Chappar in Sept, Skeikh Farid Agam Purb at Faridkot in Sept, Ram Tirath at Village Ram Tirath in Nov, Shaheedi Jor Mela at Sirhind in Dec, Harballah Sangeet Sammelan Baba Sodal at Jalandhar in Dec; 3 heritage festivals at Amritsar, Patiala and Kapurthala are also celebrated every year.
<p>RAJASTHAN</p>	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest State area-wise prior to Independence was known as Rajputana. The Rajputs, a martial community, ruled over this area for centuries. • The process of uniting scattered States commenced from 1948 to 1956 when the States Reorganisation Act was promulgated. By 1949, major States like Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer joined this Union making it the United State of Greater Rajasthan. Ultimately in 1958, the present State of Rajasthan formally came into being, with Ajmer state, the Abu Road Taluka and Sunel Tappa joining it. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important fairs are Teej, Garigaur (Jaipur), Annual Urs of Ajmer Sharif and Galiakot, tribal Kumbh of Beneshwar (Durgarpur), Mahaveer fair at Shrimahavirji in Karoli, Ramdeora fair (Jaisalmer), Jambheswar fair (Nokha-Bikaner), Kartik Poornima and Cattle Fair (Pushkar-Ajmer) and Khatu Shyamji Fair (Khatu-Sikar) etc. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Abu (Sirohi), Ranthambhore National Park (Tiger Reserve) in Sawai Madhopur, Sariska Tiger Sanctuary in Alwar, Keoladeo National Park at Bharatpur.

SIKKIM	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It became an integral part of the Indian Union in 1975. Sikkim, the land blessed by Guru Padmasambhava during his sojourn to Tibet in 8th century
TAMIL NADU	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the successor to the old Madras Presidency which in 1901 covered the bulk of the southern peninsula. The composite Madras State was later reorganised and the present TN formed.
TELANGANA	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name Telangana refers to the word Trilinga Desa, earned due to the presence of three ancient Shiva temples at Kaleswaram, Srisailam and Draksharamam. A more historical reason is that during the reign of Nizams, the region was known as Telugu Angana to differentiate it from the areas where Marathi was spoken. Telangana region has been ruled by great dynasties such as Sathavahanas, Kakatiyas, Chalukyas, Mughals, Qutubshahis, Asafjahis. Kakatiyas contributions to architecture are considered more impressive while Satavahanas ruled Telangana region for about 400 years right from the 2nd century BC to beyond the 2nd century AD. Among Kakatiyas, Prataparudra, was a great ruler who ruled till AD 1323. <p>ARTS AND CRAFTS :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handicrafts have been an integral part of Telangana. The region offers many astounding handicrafts like bidri crafts, banjara needle crafts, dokra metal crafts, nirmal arts, bronze castings, lacquer ware, etc. Be it an intricate needle craft or the surprising bronze castings, metal craft or the classic stone craft, Telangana has a wide assortment of handicrafts. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Bathukamma' is a colourful and vibrant festival of Telangana and this unique festival of flowers stands as a symbol of State's cultural identity. 'Bonalu' is an annual Hindu festival celebrated in the State in which Goddess Mahakali is worshipped. Dussehra, Samakka Saarakka Jaathara, Peerla Panduga, Ramzan are also largely celebrated in Telangana.
TRIPURA	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its history can be learnt from 'Rajmala' chronicles of king Tripura and writings of historians. 19th century marked the beginning of the modern era in Tripura when king Maharaja Bir Chandra Kishore Manikya Bahadur modelled his administrative set-up on the British India pattern and brought in various reforms. His successors ruled Tripura till 15 Oct 1949 when the State merged with the Indian Union. Initially, a part 'C State, it became a Centrally administered territory with the re-organisation of States in 1956. In 1972, it attained the Status of a full-fledged state.
UTTARAKHAND	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It finds mention in the ancient Hindu scriptures as Kedarkhand,

	<p>Manaskhand and Himavnt. The Kushanas, Kunindas, Kanishka, Samudra Gupta, the Pauravas, Katuris, Palas, the Chandras and Panwars and the British have ruled it in turns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is often called the Land of the Gods (Dev Bhoomi) because of its various holy places and abundant shrines. • It was earlier a part of the United Province of Agra and Awadh which came into existence in 1902. In Jan 1950, the United Province was renamed as Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal remained a part of UP before it was carved out of UP in 2000. It is incepted as the 27th State of India. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumbh Mela/Ardli Kumbh Mela is held at Hardwar at every 12th/6th year interval. Other prominent fairs/festivals are: Devidhura Mela (Champawat), Pumagiri Mela (Champawat), Nanda Devi Mela (A Imora), Gauchar Mela (Chamoli), Baisakhi (Uttarkashi), Magha Mela (Uttarkashi), Uttaraini Mela (Bageshwar), Vishu Mela (Jaunsar Bhabar), Peerane-Kaliyar (Roorkee), and Nanda Devi Rajjat Yatra held every 12th year. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Hardiwar, Rishikesh, Hemkund Sahib, Nanakmatta, etc. Kailash Mansarovar Yatra can be performed through Kumaon region. The Valley of Flowers, Pindari Glacier, Roop Kund, Dayara Bugyal, Auli, and hill stations like Mussoorie, Dehradun, Chakrata, Nainital, Ranikhet, Bageshwar, Bhimtal, Kausani, Lansdowne etc. are the other tourist destinations.
<p>UTTAR PRADESH</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recognised in the later Vedic Age as Brahmarsahi Desha or Madhya Desha. Many great sages of the Vedic times like Bhardwaja, Gautam, Yagyavalkaya, Vashishtha, Vishwamitra and Valmiki flourished in this state. • UP was associated with two new religions - Jainism and Buddhism. It was at Sarnath that Buddha preached his first sermon and laid the foundations of his order and it was in Kushinagar in UP where Buddha breathed his last. Ramananda and his Muslim disciple Kabir, Tulsidas, Surdas and many other intellectuals contributed to the growth of Hindi and other languages in UP. • The British combined Agra and Oudh into one province and called it United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The name was shortened to the United Provinces in 1935. In Jan 1950 the United Provinces was renamed as Uttar Pradesh. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biggest congregation of the world, Kumbha Mela is held at Allahabad every 12th year and Ardh Kumbh Mela every 6th year. • Magh Mela is held at Allahabad in Jan when the people come in large numbers to have a dip in the holy Sangam. Among other fairs is the fortnight long Jhoolafair of Mathura, Vrindavan and Ayodhya. • A dip in the Ganga on Kartik Poornamasi is supposed to be the holiest. A famous cattle fair is held at Bateswar in Agra. Dewa in Barabanki district

	<p>has become famous because of the Muslim saint Waris Ali Shah</p> <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient places of pilgrimage like Varanasi, Vindhyachal, Ayodhya, Chitrakoot, Prayag, Naimisharanya, Mathura, Vrindavan, Dewa Sharief, Dargah of Sheikh Saleem Chisti in Fatehpur Sikri, Sarnath, Shravasti, Kushinagar, Sankisa, Kampil, Piprahwa and Kaushambi.
WEST BENGAL	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of Bengal or Bangla is derived from the ancient kingdom of Vanga, or Banga. • The kingdom of Magadha was formed in the 7th century BC, consisting of the Bihar and Bengal regions. It was one of the four main kingdoms of India at period of Mahaveera and Buddha. Bengal was referred to as Gangaridai by the ancient Greeks around 100 BC, meaning, speculatively, a land with the river Ganga in its heart. • The first recorded independent king of Bengal was Shashanka, reigning around the early 7th century. After a period of anarchy, the Buddhist Pala dynasty ruled the region for 400 years, followed by a shorter region of the Hindu Sena dynasty. • After 1947, the merger of native princely States began which ended with its final reorganisation in 1956 (as per Recommendations of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956) when some Bengali speaking areas of a neighbouring State were transferred to West Bengal.
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	<p>TRIBES :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 4 Negrito tribes, viz., the Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawa and Sentinalese in the Andaman group of Islands and 2 Mongoloid tribes, viz., Nicobarese and Shompens in the Nicobar group of islands. <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognised as an eco-friendly tourist's destination. As a tourist paradise, these Islands have something very special to offer like historic Cellular Jail, Ross Island and Havelock Island. • The important places of tourist interest are Anthropological Museum, Marine Museum, Water Sports Complex, Gandhi Park, North Bay, Viper Island, Ross Island, Chidiyatapu, (Bird watching), Red Skin island, Corbyn's cove Beach, Islands like Neil Island, Havelock Island, Cinque, Little Andaman, Diglipur (Ross and Smith), etc.
CHANDIGARH	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of modern architecture and town planning, the city is a creation of the French Architect, Le Corbusier. Chandigarh and the area surrounding it were constituted as a UT in 1966. It serves as the joint capital of both Punjab and Haryana.
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1954 till 1961 the UT almost independently by what was known as "Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration". However, the territory was merged with the Indian Union in Aug 1961 and since then is being

	<p>administered by the Gol as a UT.</p> <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent places of tourist interest are Tadekeshwar Shiva Mandir, Bindrabin, Deer Park at Khanvel, Vanganga lake and Island Garden, Dadra, and VanviharUdhyan Mini Zoo, Bal Udhyan, Tribal Museum and Hirvavan Garden at Silvassa. The development of water sports at Dudhani has been completed. The construction of an Amphitheatre close to Yatri Niwas, Silvassa is under progress. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diwaso is celebrated by Dhodia and Varli tribes and Raksha Bandhan is celebrated by Dhodia tribe. Other festivals include Bhawada amongst Varlis, Koli tribes and Khali Puja by all tribes after harvesting of crops and Gram Devi before harvesting of crops.
<p>DAMAN AND DIU</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It along with Goa was a colony held by the Portuguese even after Independence. In 1961, it was made an integral part of India. After Goa was conferred with statehood in 1987, it was made a separate UT. <p>TOURIST PLACES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Daman: Born Jesus Church, Our Lady of Sea Church; Our Lady of Remedios Church; Forts of Moti Daman and Nani Daman; Jampore and Devka Beaches; Public Garden at Nani Daman and Moti Daman Jetty, Pargola Garden, Moti Daman; Amusement Park, Devka; Damanganga Tourist Complex, Kachigam; Satya Sagar Udyan; Mirasol Garden; Mirasol Water Park. In Diu: St. Paul's Church; Diu Fort and Panikota Fort; Nagoa and Chakratirth and Children's park at Ghoghla and Summer House.
<p>DELHI</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was made a UT in 1956. The 69th Constitutional Amendment is a milestone in its history as it got a Legislative Assembly with the enactment of the National Capital Territory Act, 1991. <p>FESTIVALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation organises Roshnara Festival, Shalimar Festival, Qutab Festival, Winter Carnival, Garden Tourism Festival, Jahan-e-Khusrao Festival and Mango Festival every year. <p>TOURIST PLACES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lal Quila (Red Fort), Jama Masjid, Qutab Minar, India Gate, Laxmi Narain Mandir (Birla Mandir), Humayun's tomb, Lotus Temple, Akshardham, etc. The Corporation has also developed 2 Delhi Haats. The Corporation is also running Coffee Homes in different parts of Delhi. The "Garden of five Senses" has also been opened in the South Delhi.

LAKSHADWEEP	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Islands supposed to have been inhabited first are Arnini, Andrott, Kavaratti and Agatti. • In 1956, the islands were constituted into a single territory and since then, have been directly administered by the Union Govt. through an Administrator. <p>TOURIST CENTRES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important tourist places are Agatti, Bangaram, Kalpeni, Kadmat, Kavaratti and Minicoy, etc.
PUDUCHERRY	<p>HISTORY :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puducherry, the capital of the territory was once the original headquarters of the French in India. It was under the French rule for 138 years and merged with the Indian Union in 1954. <p>TOURISM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town is built on the model of "bastide", a fortified French coastal town of the late 18th century. Influenced by East and West, Puducherry has unique handicrafts in leather pottery, hand made paper, incense and antique colonial furniture. Late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly described Puducherry as "the Window of French Culture". Sri Aurobindo, the great seer, poet and prophet of Indian spirituality, preached his vision and ideals staying in Puducherry till his end. His Ashram is still a unique institution with its distinctive way of life.