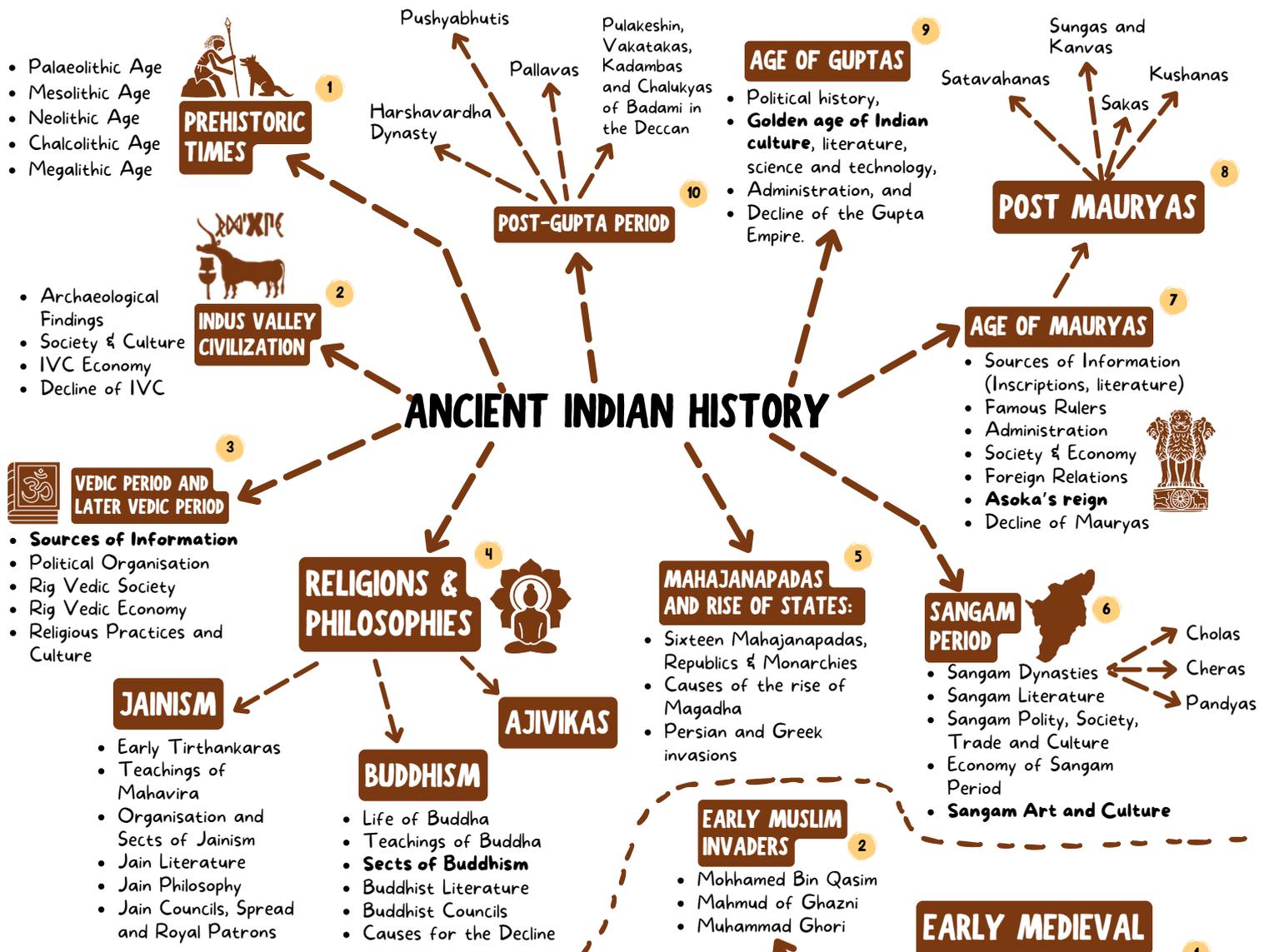
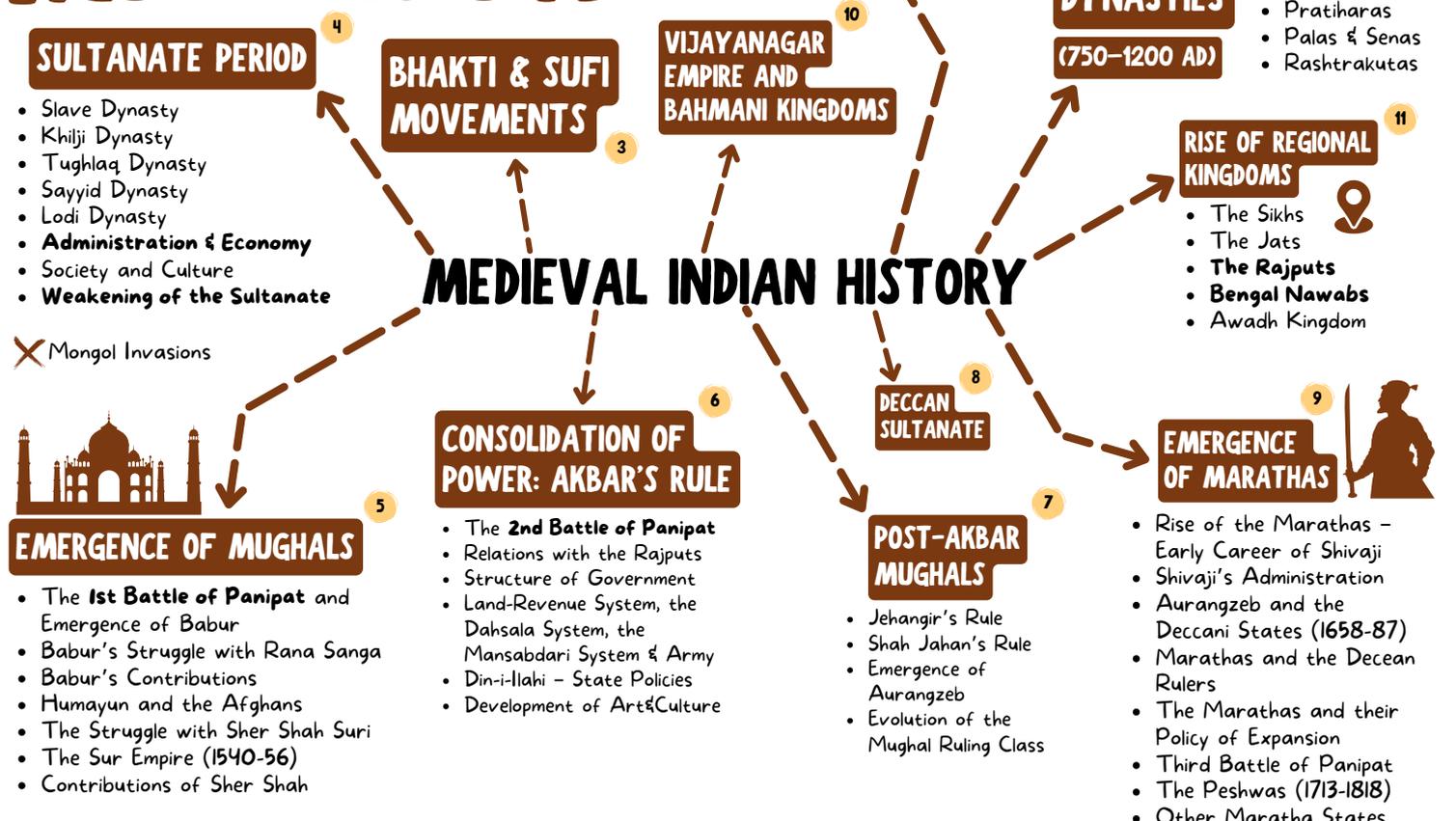


# HISTORY SYLLABUS PRELIMS

## ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY



## MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY





## BRITISH EXPANSIONISM

- Battle of Plassey
- Battle of Buxar
- Anglo-Mysore wars
- Anglo Maratha Wars
- The Subsidiary Alliance System
- Anglo-Sikh Wars
- Doctrine of Lapse
- Ring Fencing



## ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

- The Portuguese in India
- The Dutch in India
- The Danes in India
- The English
- The French
- Anglo-French Rivalry
- **The Carnatic Wars**



## CONSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

- **Dual Governance**
- Impact of British Administration
- Regulating Act 1773
- Pitt's India Act of 1784
- Charter Act of 1793
- Charter Act of 1813
- Charter Act of 1833
- Charter Act of 1853
- Government of India Act 1858
- The Indian Councils Act 1861
- Indian Councils Act 1892
- **Morley - Minto Reforms**
- **Montague - Chelmsford Reforms**
- Government of India Act 1935
- Indian Independence Act, 1947

## POST CONGRESS ERA

- Early Phase Indian National Congress
- **The Moderate Congress Era**
- **The Extremist (1905-1920)**
- The Revolutionary Movement
- Revolutionary Activities in different parts of the country
- Revival of Revolutionary Nationalism
- Revolutionary Activities Outside India
- The Indian Independence Committee in Berlin
- Differences between the Moderates and the Extremists

## REVENUE SYSTEMS

- Permanent Settlement
- Ryotwari System
- Mahalwari System

## POLICE REFORMS

- Lord Cornwallis (1791)
- Changes under Lord Bentinck
- Police Act of 1861

## JUDICIARY REFORMS

- Cornwallis Code (1793)
- Reforms by Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)
- Indian Penal Code (IPC)

## DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS

- Famous Publications and Journals
- Vernacular Press Act, 1878
- Freedom of Press

# BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

## DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

- Charter Act of 1813
- Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy
- Wood's Dispatch (1854)
- Hunter Education Commission
- Indian Universities Act, 1904
- Saddler University Commission
- Hartog Committee (1929)
- Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)
- Sergeant Plan of Education
- Kothari Education Commission
- Vernacular Education

## INDIAN RENAISSANCE

- Factors causing Reforms
- Hindu Reform Movements
- Muslim Reforms Movement
- Sikh Reform Movement
- Parsi Reform Movement
- Impact of Reform Movements

## THE REVOLT OF 1857

# MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

## GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA



## PERSONALITIES INVOLVED IN INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMS

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- **Keshab Chandra Sen**
- Mahadev Govind Ranade
- Annie Besant - Theosophical Society
- Syed Ahmad Khan
- Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- Swami Vivekananda
- Pandita Ramabai
- Jyotiba Phule
- **Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar**

## FINAL PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1931)**
- First Round Table Conference, 1930
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931
- Karachi session of INC (1931)
- Second Round Table Conference, 1931
- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Third Round Table Conference
- McDonald's Communal Award
- **Poona Pact, 1932**
- Rise of Subhas Chandra Bose
- **World War II and Indian Nationalism**
- Resignation of Congress Ministers (1939)
- August Offer of 1940
- Individual Satyagraha
- Two-Nation Theory
- Cripps Mission (1942)
- **Quit India Movement**
- Azad Hind Fauj
- Indian National Army
- INA Trials
- Naval Rebellion
- Rajagopalachari Formula, 1945
- Desai - Liaquat Pact
- **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)**
- **Wavell Plan**
- **Jinnah's Direct Action Resolution**
- **Mountbatten Plan**

## PEASANT AND TRIBAL REVOLTS IN INDIA

- Bhil Uprising
- Kol Uprising
- Santhal Rebellion
- Jaintia and Garo Rebellion
- Rampa Rebellion
- **Munda Rebellion**
- Khonda Dora Uprisings
- Tana Bhagat Movement
- Champaran Satyagraha
- Kheda Peasant Struggle
- Bardoli Movement
- Moplah Rebellion
- Tebhaga Movement
- Telangana Movement

## 1ST PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- **Partition of Bengal (1905)**
- Swadeshi Movement
- Formation of Muslim League
- Surat Split of Congress
- Ghadar Party
- Komagata Maru Incident
- The Lucknow Pact
- **Home Rule Movement**
- August Declaration, 1917

## 2ND PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- Emergence of Gandhi
- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918)
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- **Khilafat Movement**
- **Non-Cooperation Movement**
- Chauri Chaura Incident
- Bardoli Resolution
- Swaraj Party & its Evaluation
- Simon Commission (1927)
- Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)
- Nehru Report (1928)
- Jinnah's Fourteen Points
- **Lahore Session, 1929**

# HISTORY INFO-NOTES

## SECTS OF JAINISM

Disagreement over monastic discipline (especially nudity).

### DIGAMBARA

Sky-clad (monks wear no clothes).

#### Scriptures:

Original canon lost; later works in Prakrit & Sanskrit (e.g., Shatkhandagama).

#### Beliefs:

- Renunciation requires complete nudity.
- **Women cannot attain liberation (moksha)** directly; must be reborn as men.
- Mahavira was always nude.
- Images of Tirthankaras are unclothed, with downcast eyes.

#### Regions:

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.



### SVETAMBARA

White-clad (monks wear white robes).

#### Scriptures:

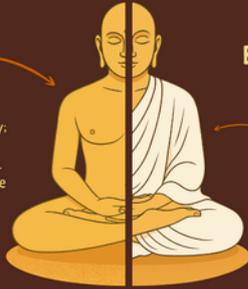
Agamas preserved in Ardhamagadhi Prakrit.

#### Beliefs:

- Clothing allowed for monks.
- **Women can attain liberation.**
- Mahavira wore a white robe initially.
- Images of Tirthankaras are clothed, with open eyes and ornaments.

#### Regions:

Gujarat, Rajasthan.



## JAIN COUNCIL

### 1st JAIN COUNCIL

3rd century BCE

Place: Pataliputra.  
Patron: King Chandragupta Maurya.  
Presided by: Sthulabhadra.



#### Outcome:

- Compilation of 12 Angas (canonical texts).
- Some sections of scriptures later lost.



### 2nd JAIN COUNCIL

5th-6th century CE.

Place: Vallabhi (Gujarat).  
Patron: King Dhruvasena (Maitraka dynasty).



#### Outcome:

- Final compilation & writing down of Jain Canon (Agamas) in Prakrit.
- Standardization of Jain scriptures for Svetambara sect.



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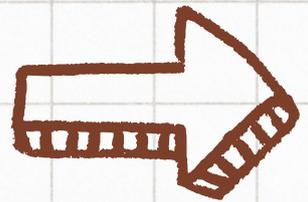
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## MANSABDARI SYSTEM

### Meaning:

- The term Mansab meant rank or position.
- Every officer under Akbar was assigned a rank called Mansab, which determined his status, salary, and military responsibilities.

### Key Features:

- All civil and military officials were part of this system — no distinction between the two.



### Structure:

Each Mansabdar had two numerical ranks:

- 100** Sawar - Indicated the number of cavalry he had to maintain for the emperor's service.
- 20** Zat - Denoted the personal rank and status of the officer in the court (determined salary).

### Purpose:

- To create a uniform administrative structure across the empire.



- To maintain a powerful, loyal army under imperial control.

## SHIVAJI MAHARAJ (AD 1627)

### SHAHJI BHONSLE

Shahji Bhonsle, the father of Shivaji, was a military officer at first in the State of Ahmadnagar and then from 1636, in the State of Bijapur, and he named the territory of Puna as a Jajir.



### BORN

Shivaji was born in the town of Shivner in AD 1627. He belonged to the Bhonsle family of Puna.

### SAMARTH RAMBAS

Shivaji also came under the religious influence of Guru Samarth Rambas.

### DADAJI KONDADEV

Shivaji was brought up at Puna under the careful supervision of his mother and an able Brahmin, Dadaji Kondadev.

## VARDHAMANA

**BIRTH**  
Vardhamana Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, was born in 540 B.C. near Vaishali. He belonged to the Jnatika clan and was connected to the royal family of Magadha.

### SYMBOL

A symbol was associated with every Tirthankara and Mahavira's symbol was a lion.

### FIVE DOCTRINE

- Atsya Do not speak a lie
- Atsya Do not touch a lie
- Atsya Do not injure to a living being
- Atsya Do not take a lie



### BRAHMACHARYA

Observe continence

**Karma and Rebirth:** Believed in the concept of karma and transmigration of the soul, where actions determine future lives.

**Rejection of Vedic Rituals:** Mahavira and Jainism reject the Vedic rituals and sacrifices prevalent at the time.

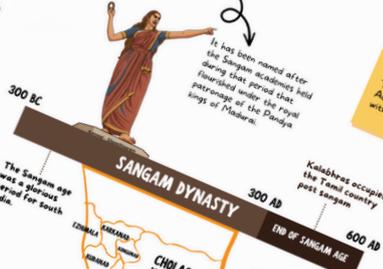
**Titles:** Mahavira (G. Jina) (Conq. Jitendriya) conquer Nirgr. bar.

### RANKING IN MANSABDARI SYSTEM

- It had three score gradations:
  - Mansabdar (500 zat and below)
  - Jagir (between 500-250 zat)
  - Amir-i-mumala (2500 zat and above)



## "SANGAM" AGE



### THE CHERAS

The Cheras of the Kerala country was situated to the west and north of the Pandyas covering some parts of Tamil Nadu also.

The history of the Cheras was marked by continuous fight with the Cholas and the Pandyas.

### THE PANDYAS

The Pandyan kingdom occupied the south-most and the south-eastern portion of the Indian continent, with Madurai as its capital.

The Pandyas were one of the most ancient dynasties to rule in South India and are mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra and Megasthenes' India.

### THE CHOLAS

The Cholas Kingdom was situated between the Palar and the Vellar rivers and were the most powerful of all three kingdoms.

Their chief centre of political power was at Uraiyur, a place famous for cotton trade.

### THREE JEWELS OR TRIRATNA

- Right Faith
- Right Conduct
- Right Knowledge

Mnemonic: KFC



### BUDDHA

Vardhamana Mahavira was a contemporary of Buddha.

Mahaparinirvana at Pataliputra (Patna) in 527 BCE

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Ancient & medieval History

Modern Indian History

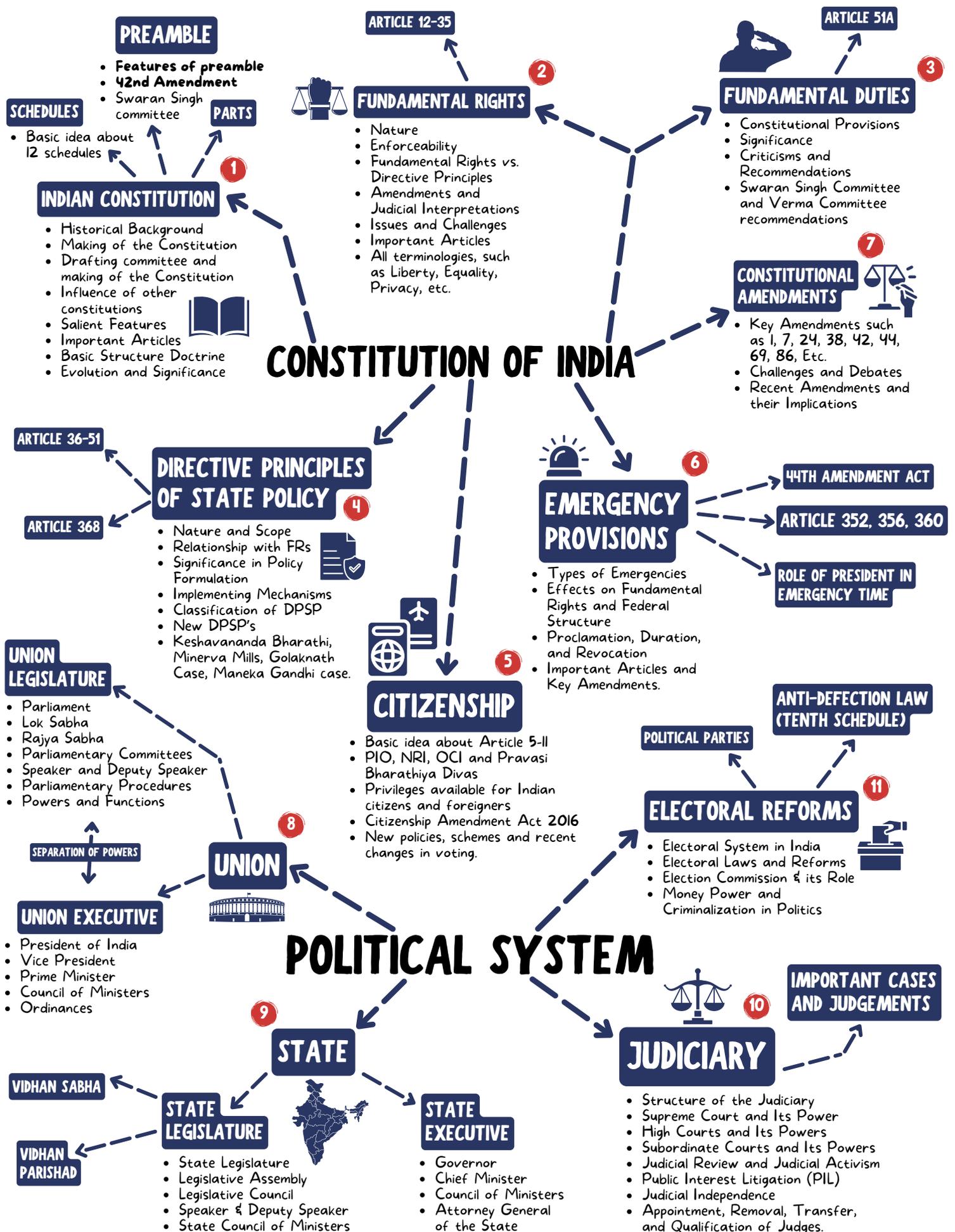


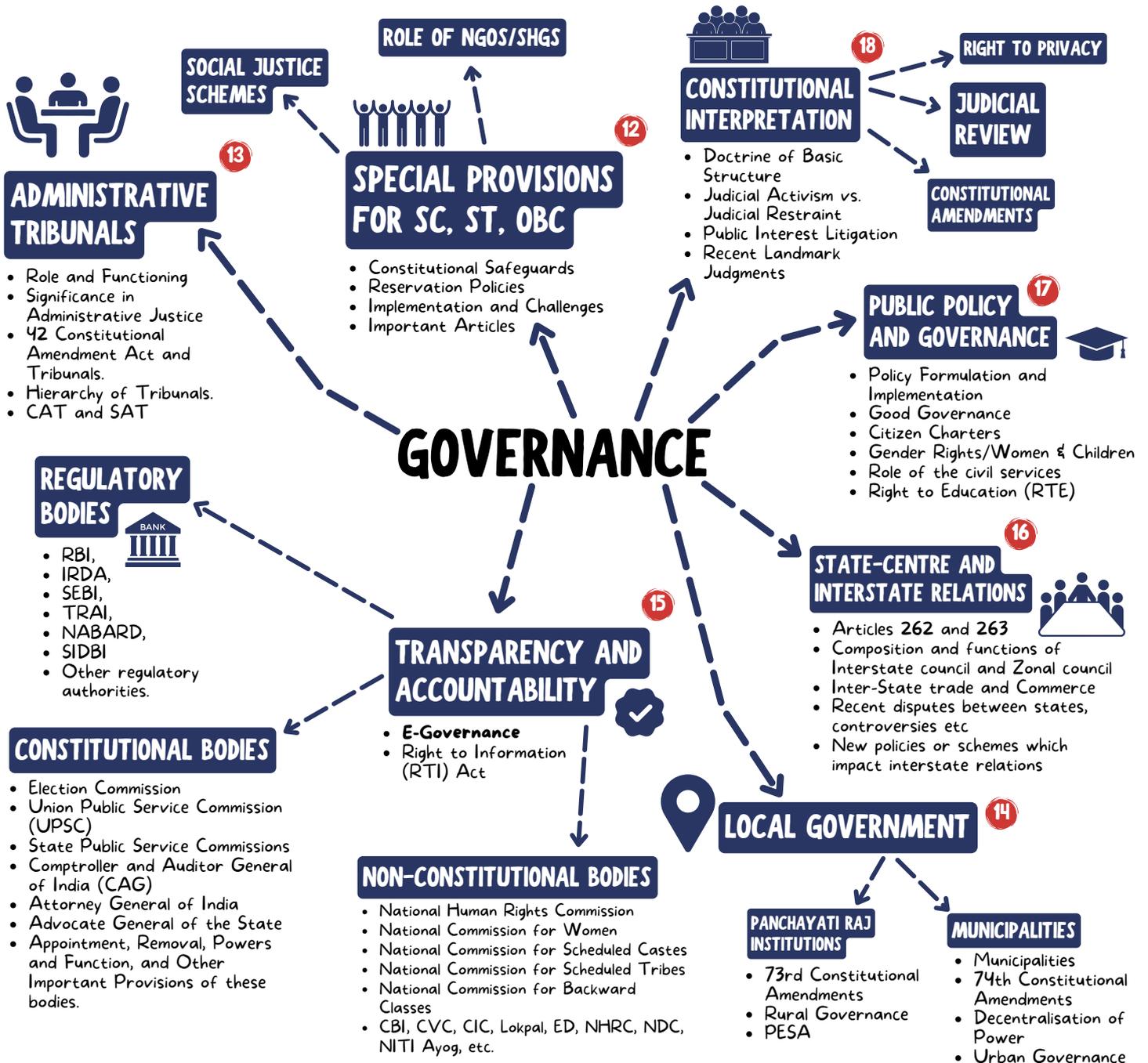
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# POLITY SYLLABUS PRELIMS





## IMPORTANT CURRENT AFFAIRS TOPICS

### Supreme Court Judgments

- Article 370
- Sedition Law (Section 124A of IPC)
- Same-Sex Marriage case
- Judicial Review of laws related to electoral bonds, farm laws, etc.
- Demonetization case and its constitutional review.
- Reservation in promotions for SC/ST/OBC in public employment.

### Citizenship and National Register of Citizens

- Developments on the National Register of Citizens (NRC) and its potential nationwide implementation.
- Issues related to the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)

### Federalism & Centre-State Relations

- Governor's role in states, particularly in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra (conflicts between Governor and Chief Minister).
- Fiscal federalism, GST
- Issues related to Interstate Water Disputes
- National Education Policy (NEP)

### Data Protection & Digital Governance

- Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023: its provisions, impact on privacy, and criticisms.
- Pegasus spyware

### Election Laws and Reforms

- One Nation, One Election debate.
- Changes to the Representation of People's Act (RPA).
- Issues related to electoral bonds.
- Delimitation of constituencies, especially in Jammu & Kashmir and northeastern states.
- Concerns regarding Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and voter verifiable paper audit trails (VVPAT).

### Reservation and Social Justice

- Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservation
- Developments around the caste-based census
- Quota in private sector employment for SC/ST/OBC and EWS categories.
- Recent developments in Women's Reservation Bill

### Personal Laws

- Uniform Civil Code
- Reforms or Supreme Court judgments on personal laws related to marriage, divorce, inheritance (e.g., Muslim Personal Law, Hindu Succession Act).

### Environmental Governance and Legislation

- National Green Tribunal (NGT)
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

### International Polity

- India's role in global governance: UN reforms, G20, BRICS, and India's diplomatic stance on international laws.



**Comment 'Syllabus' for pdf**

# POLITY INFO-NOTES

## THE LOK SABHA

House of people

**BICAMERALISM**  
It was introduced in government of India act 1919. i.e. that it has two houses, Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

**ARTICLE 81**  
Article 81 deals with the composition of the House of People.

**ARTICLE 75**  
Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.

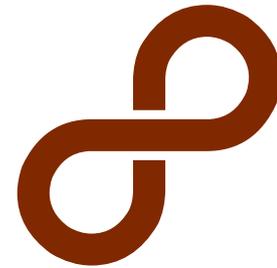
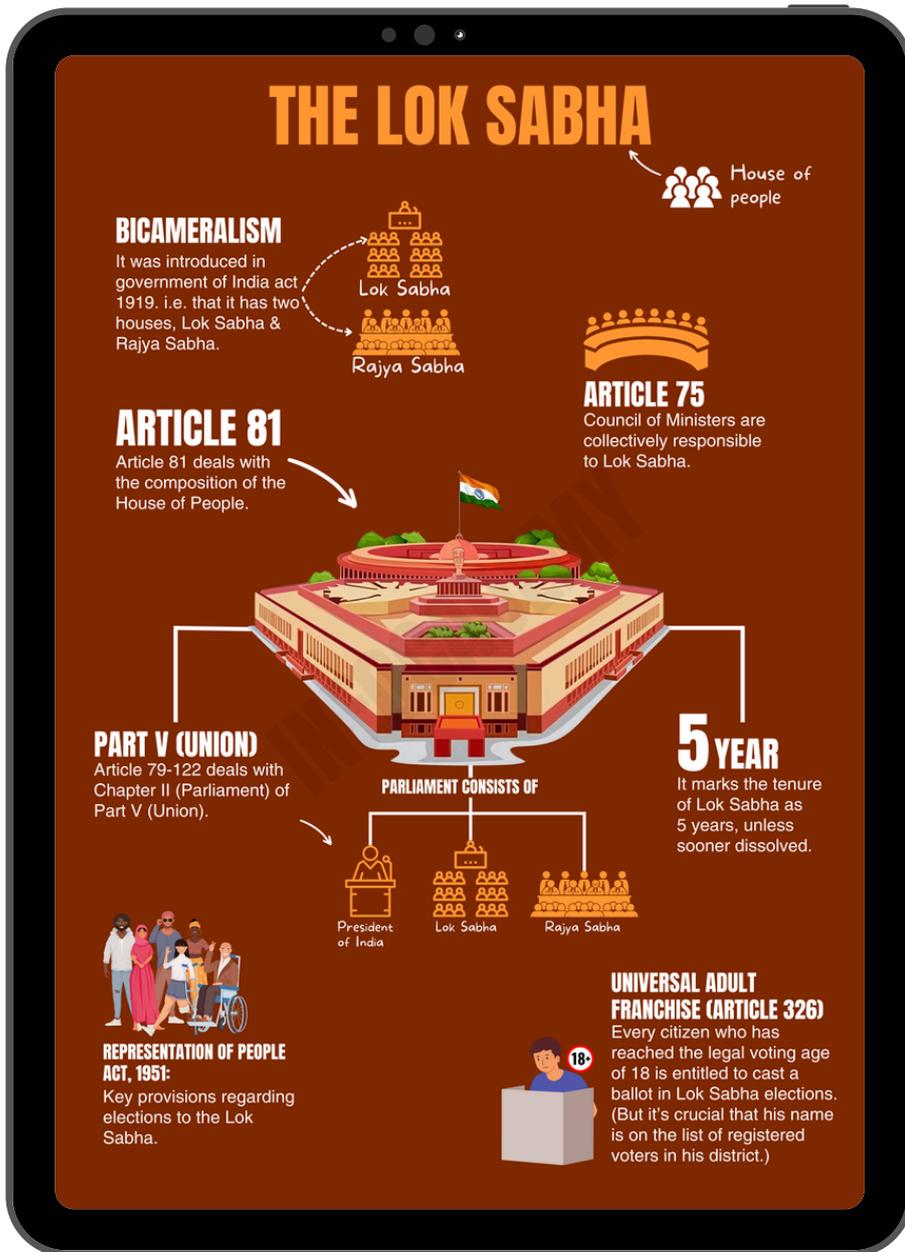
**PART V (UNION)**  
Article 79-122 deals with Chapter II (Parliament) of Part V (Union).

**5 YEAR**  
It marks the tenure of Lok Sabha as 5 years, unless sooner dissolved.

**UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE (ARTICLE 326)**  
Every citizen who has reached the legal voting age of 18 is entitled to cast a ballot in Lok Sabha elections. (But it's crucial that his name is on the list of registered voters in his district.)

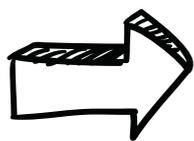
**REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT, 1951:**  
Key provisions regarding elections to the Lok Sabha.

Parliament consists of:  
President of India, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha



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# POLITIBLE

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### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Let us see the historical background of the Indian Constitution and its development through the years.

REGULATING ACT OF 1773  
PITT'S INDIA ACT OF 1784  
CHARTER ACT OF 1833  
CHARTER ACT OF 1853  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1858  
INDIA COUNCIL ACT OF 1892

### REGULATING ACT OF 1773

The first step was taken by the British to regulate the affairs of the East India Company.

It designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor-General (or the Governor-General-in-Council).

Four members to assist the Governor-General.

The Supreme Court was established in Calcutta.

### COMPOSITION OF CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

**NOMINEES OF THE PRINCELY STATES**  
There were 16 members in the Assembly, 11 from the princely states.

**Proportional representation by means of single transferable vote was used. 1 seat for 10 lakhs (1 million).**

**389** (Total members)  
**296** (Members from states)

**ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULT**  
INC - 208  
MUSLIM LEAGUE - 73  
OTHERS - 15

**ROLE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE**  
There was no role played by the Muslim League constituents assembly had boycotted the Constituent Assembly citing its demand for partition.

### REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT

**ARTICLE-61**  
The President can be removed by impeachment for the violation of the Constitution.

**PASS OF THE MOTION**  
The motion should be passed by 2/3rd majority of the total number of members, where the motion originates.

**14 DAYS**  
The President has 14 days to respond to the motion.

**NOTICE TO PREPARE**  
A notice should be given to the President if he is introducing an impeachment motion against him.

**IMPEACHMENT MOTIONS**  
The impeachment motions should be passed by not less than the 2/3rd majority of the total number of members of that house, it shall investigate the charges.

**RIGHT TO SPEECH**  
The President has the right to speak in the Parliament.

**IMPEACHED**  
Then the President stands impeached from the date on which the motion is passed.

### SINGLE CITIZENSHIP

Constitution of India provides for single citizenship to every individual in the country. No State in India can discriminate against an individual of another state.

### FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the constitution guarantees 6 rights to all the citizens. If a fundamental right of any person is violated, then the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court.

- RIGHT TO EQUALITY** (14-18)
- RIGHT TO FREEDOM** (19-22)
- RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION** (23-24)
- RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF BELIEF** (25-28)
- RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT** (29-30)
- RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES** (32)

**MINOR CATEGORIES**  
The Constitution of India provides for special provisions for the protection of the interests of the minorities. The first time the concept of minority was mentioned in the Indian Constitution was in the Fundamental Rights.

**INDIAN CITIZENSHIP**  
Despite the fact that the Indian Constitution is federal and one state (one state) it only provides for one citizenship, namely INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

**UNION**  
India citizens are citizens of the Union only to the extent that they are citizens of the territory of India except certain places.

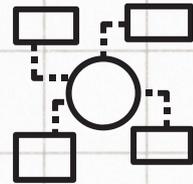
**RIGHT TO MOVE**  
However in India an individual has the right to move to any part of the territory of India.

**REVISE**  
**10X**  
SAVE TIME IN STATIC



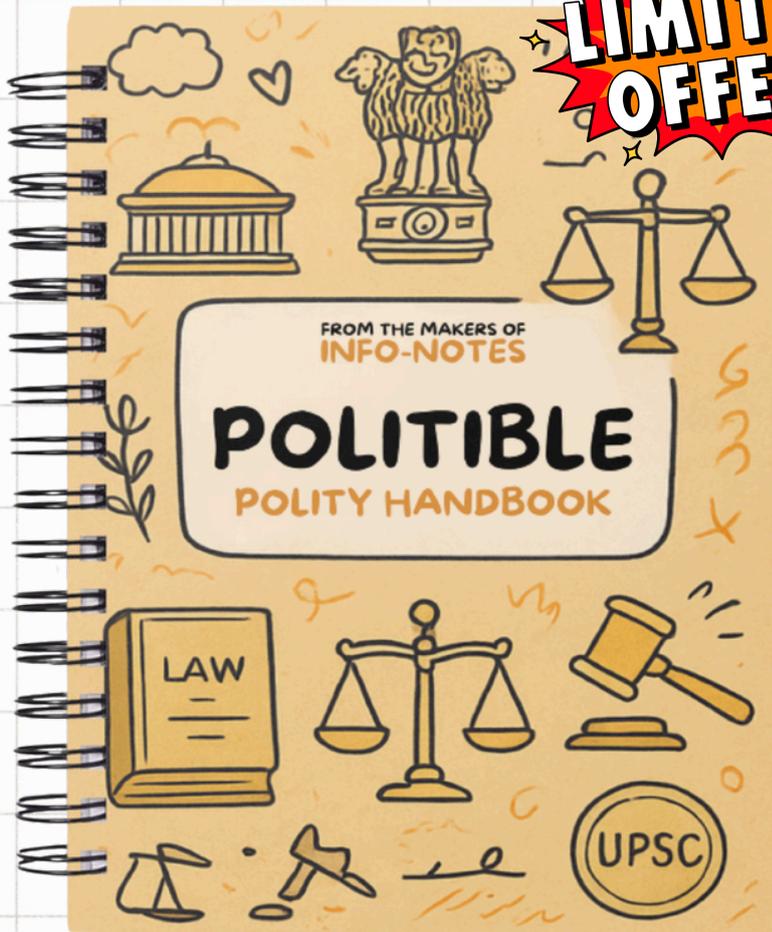
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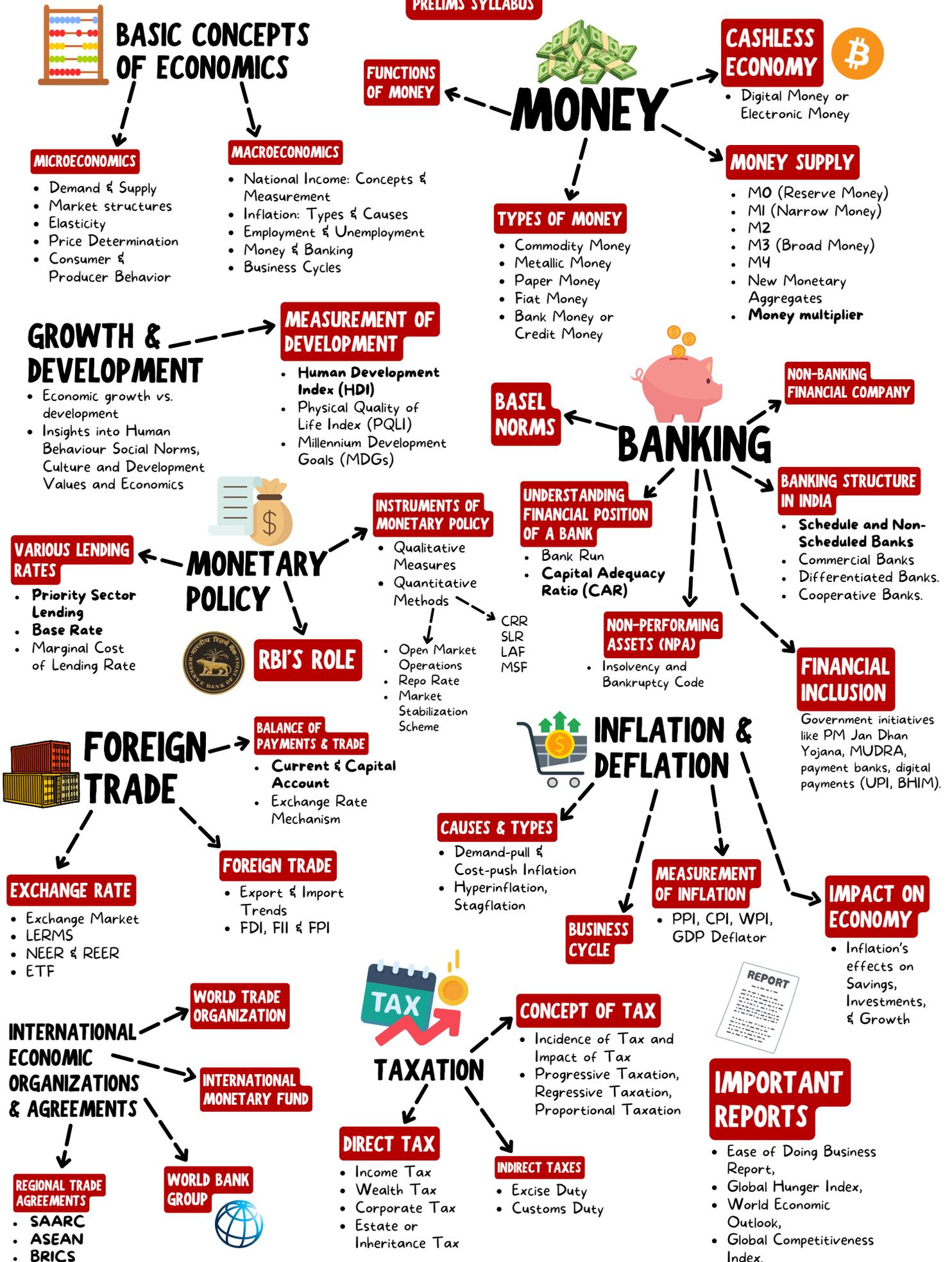
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# ECONOMY SYLLABUS

## PRELIMS SYLLABUS





# INDIAN ECONOMY INFO-NOTES

## PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET (Finance Minister's Big Day)



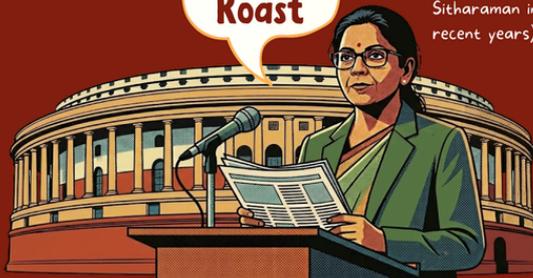
Date: 1st February every year (since 2017).

Let's Roast

Presented by: Finance Minister (e.g., Nirmala Sitharaman in recent years).



Venue: Lok Sabha, Parliament of India.



The Budget Speech has two parts:

Economic survey, macroeconomic assessment.

Announcements of new policies, tax proposals.

### KEY DOCUMENTS PRESENTED:

Annual Financial Statement (main Budget)

Demand for Grants

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Statements

Expenditure Profile

Finance Bill (provisions related to taxes)

Appropriation Bill

Macro-Economic Framework Statement



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# INDIAN ECONOMY INFO-NOTES

## 15TH FINANCE COMMISSION

Period: 2021-26

### VERTICAL DEVOLUTION

It is the percentage share of the Central divisible tax pool that is given collectively to all States.

44% of divisible pool to states

### STORY MODE:

Whole cake split between Centre vs All States combined

42% Reduced from after J&K became UT

Once the States' total share is decided (say 44%), horizontal distribution decides HOW this 44% is divided among individual States.

All states stand in a line → FC checks who is poorer, who is bigger, who has forests → allocates accordingly.

### HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION CRITERIA:

Income	Area	Tax & fiscal efforts	Forest & ecology
15%	15%	12.5%	10%

## ATAL PENSION YOJANA

### Basic idea

- APY is a government-backed pension scheme for workers in the unorganised sector.
- It guarantees a fixed monthly pension after 60 years.

### Who can join?

- Indian citizen aged 18-40 years
- Should be a Non-taxpayer (As per rules effective from Oct 2022).
- Must have an active bank account

### Administration:

It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) through the National Pension System (NPS) architecture.

### Contribution and Pension Mechanism:

The contribution depends on the entry age and the pension slab chosen. An early entry (at 18) results in a significantly lower monthly contribution compared to a late entry (at 40).

The scheme ensures a 'triple-benefit' structure for the subscriber's family:

- To the Spouse
- To the Subscriber
- To the Nominee

### Exit Policy

- On Attaining 60 Years: 100% annuitization pension starts.
- Voluntary Exit (Before 60): Permitted. The subscriber receives their own contributions plus interest (after deducting account maintenance charges). However, government co-contributions (if any) are not returned.
- Death Before 60: The spouse has the option to either continue the account in their name for the remaining period or exit and claim the accumulated corpus.

Flexibility: Subscribers can increase or decrease their pension amount once a year during the accumulation phase.

Tax Benefits: Contributions are eligible for tax deductions under Section 80CCD (1) of the Income Tax Act.

## PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Launched: February 2016

Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Nature: Central Sector Scheme (Note: It is voluntary for both States and Farmers since 2020).

### PREMIUM STRUCTURE (ONE NATION, ONE PREMIUM)

The premium paid by farmers is capped at very low rates; the balance is subsidized by the Government.

CROP CATEGORY	FARMER'S PREMIUM (% OF SUM INSURED)
Kharif Crops (Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds)	2.0%
Rabi Crops (Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds)	1.5%
Commercial & Horticultural Crops	5.0%

### CORE OBJECTIVES

- Financial Support:** Providing insurance coverage against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases.
- Income Stabilization:** Ensuring farmers continue farming by stabilizing their income during disaster years.
- Modernization:** Encouraging the adoption of innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- Credit Flow:** Ensuring the flow of credit to the agriculture sector by mitigating risk for lenders.

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## ATAL PENSION YOJANA

**Who can join?**  
 Indian citizen aged 18-40 years  
 Must have an active bank account  
 Contributions continue till 60 years

**Basic idea**  
 • APY is a government-backed pension scheme for workers in the unorganised sector.  
 • It guarantees a fixed monthly pension after 60 years.

**Administration:**  
 It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) through the National Pension System (NPS) architecture.

**Contribution and Pension Mechanism:**  
 The contribution depends on the entry age and the pension slab chosen. An early entry (at 18) results in a significantly lower monthly contribution compared to a late entry (at 40).  
 Made of Contribution: Monthly, Quarterly or Half-yearly via auto-debit from the linked savings account.  
 Flexibility: Subscribers can increase or decrease their pension under a year-term accumulation.

**Exit Policy**  
 • On Attaining 60 Years: 100% accumulation; pension starts.  
 • Voluntary Exit (Before 60): Permitted. The subscriber receives their own contributions plus interest (after deducting account maintenance charges) - however, government contribution (if any) are not.

**Exit**  
 To the Spouse  
 To the Subscriber  
 To the Nominee

## FIVE YEAR PLANS

Joseph Stalin was the first person to implement the Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union, in the year 1928.

**(1951-56) FIRST PLAN**  
 Agriculture production increased dramatically.  
 National income went up by 18% and Per. Capita income by 10%.  
 Targeted growth rate was 21% and First Plan achieved 3.6%.

**(1956-61) SECOND PLAN**  
 Moderately successful, targeted growth rate was 4.5% but achieved 4.8%.

**MNEMONICS: SIPCOY**  
 S - SOCIAL SERVICE  
 I - INDUSTRY  
 P - POWER  
 CO - COMMUNICATION  
 Y - TRANSPORT

**MNEMONICS: MADRAS**  
 M - MAHALANOBIS MODEL  
 A - ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
 D - DRUGS  
 R - RIGID INDUSTRIALISATION  
 A - AGRICULTURE PATTERN

**Objective of MSP**  
 Ensure remunerative prices to farmers.  
 Prevent distress sale.  
 Encourage farmers to adopt better technologies & produce essential crops.  
 Maintain food security via assured procurement.

## LAFFER CURVE



The Laffer Curve states that if tax rates are increased above a certain level, then tax revenues can actually fall because higher tax rates discourage people from working.

**Why revenue falls at high tax rates:**  
 • Tax evasion and avoidance  
 • Reduced work effort and investment  
 • Shift to informal economy

## CONSUMER CREDIT REGULATION

**DEFINITION:**  
 Consumer credit refers to loans provided by commercial banks for the purchase of consumer durables (cars, electronics).

**EXAMPLE:**  
 If you want to buy a car, you can take a loan from a bank. The bank will provide you with a loan of ₹ 20 lakhs. You will have to pay ₹ 5 lakhs as a down payment. The bank will provide you with a loan of ₹ 15 lakhs. The bank will provide you with a loan of ₹ 15 lakhs.

## WHAT IS CONSUMER CREDIT?

- Loans taken by the public to buy:
- TVs, mobiles, A/Cs
  - Cars, bikes
  - Refrigerators, washing machines
  - Home appliances
  - Other household durables
- Basically non-productive, consumption-focused loans.

## WHY RBI REGULATES THIS?

**OBJECTIVE**  
 The primary goal is to manage appropriate demand and control inflation.

**During Inflation:**  
 When there is excess demand for consumer durables, prices rise. RBI tightens credit (increases down payments, raises interest rates) to curb demand.

**During Economic Slowdown/Deflation:**  
 The RBI can relax these norms to stimulate consumer spending and boost the economy.

## MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE

A pre-announced minimum price at which government procures crops from farmers.  
 Acts as a floor price — farmers are protected from a price fall.

**Who announces MSP?**  
 Government of India (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs).

**Based on recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP).**

**Concepts in MSP**  
 A2 + FL + A2\* (family labour)  
 C2 + A2-FL + interest on owned land + capital

**CACP - Key Facts**  
 Established 1965  
 Includes: Farming crops, Agri. economists, Agri. secretary

**Recommendations:**  
 MSP for 22 crops + Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane.

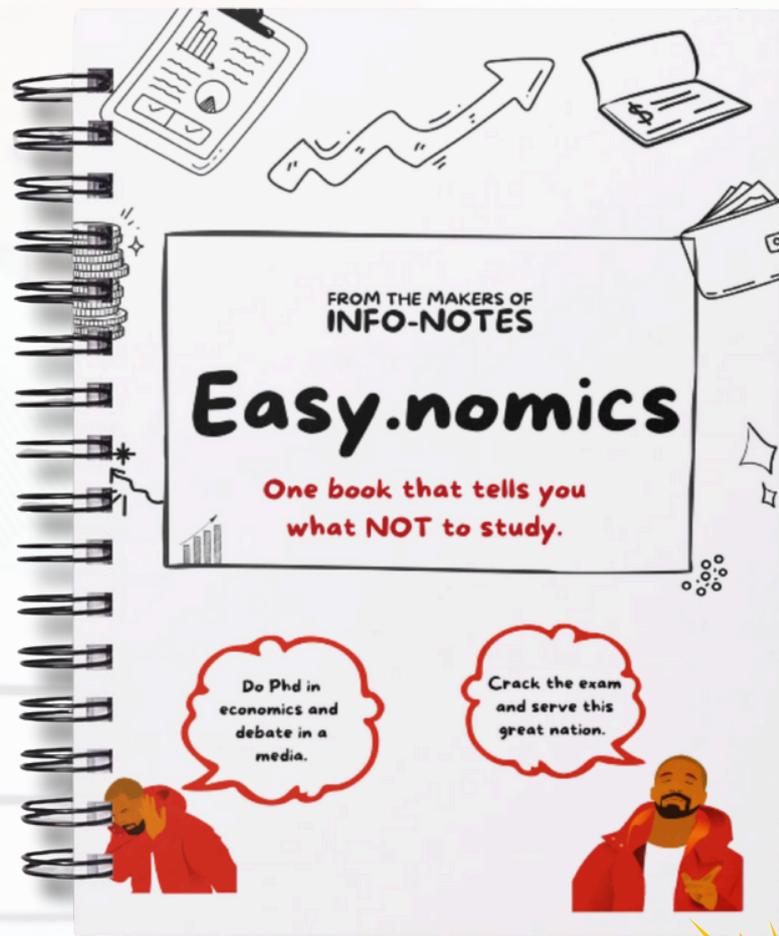
**Considers:**  
 Demand-supply, international prices, inter-crop parity, etc.

**Government aims:**  
 MSP as 15 times A2-FL net C2

# ECONOMY IS NOT A BORING SUBJECT



# EASY.NOMICS



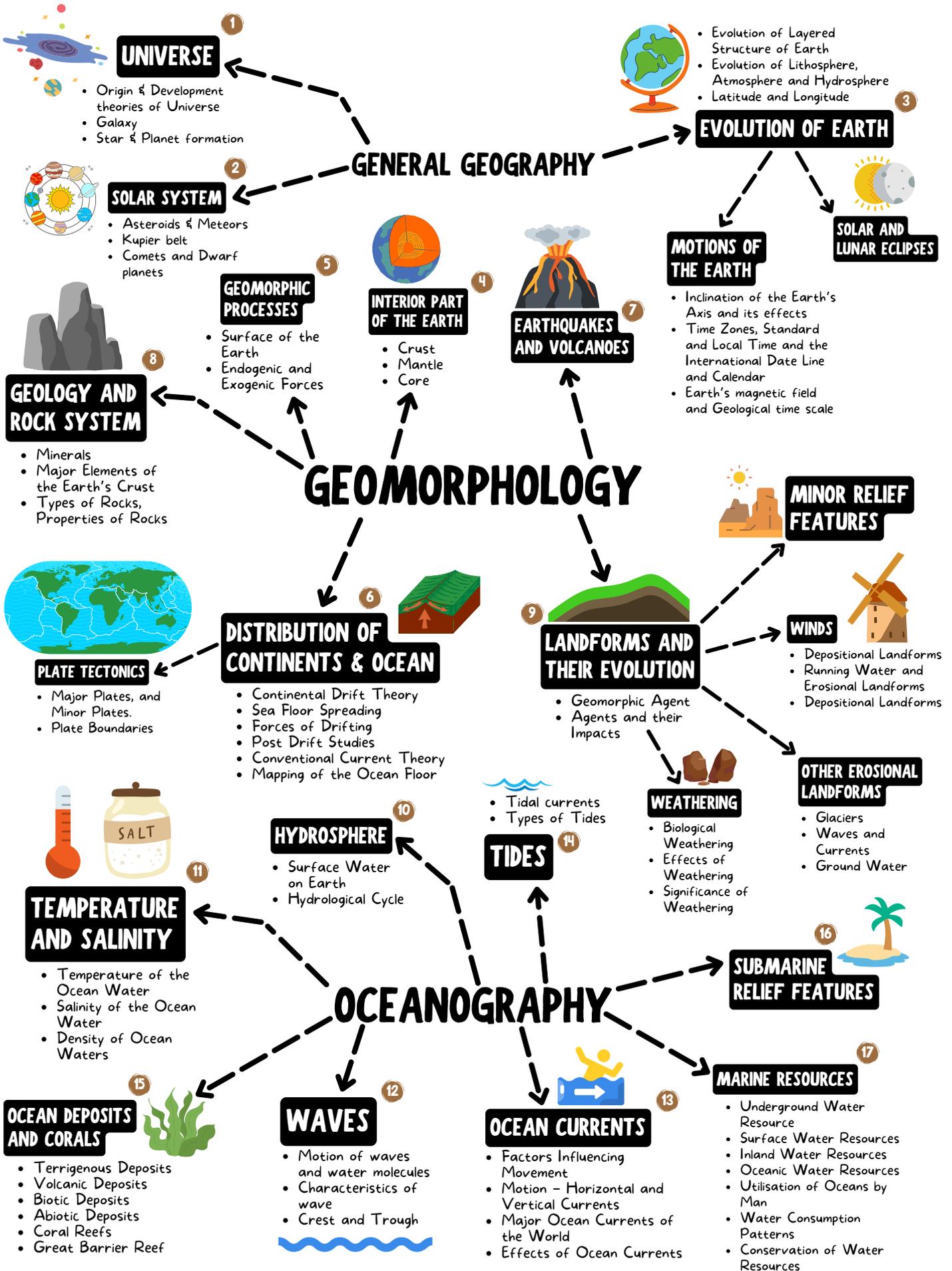
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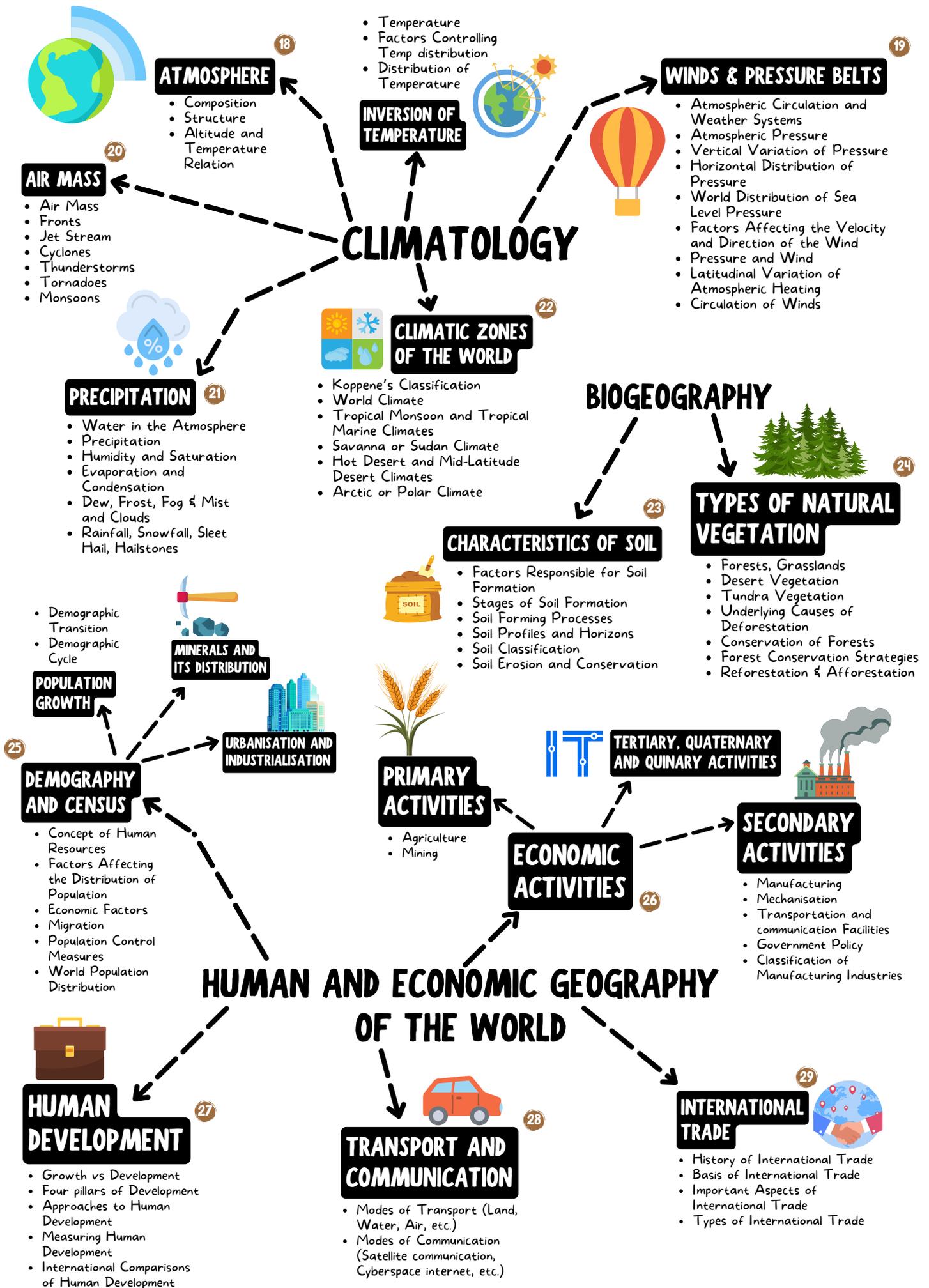
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# GEOGRAPHY SYLLABUS PRELIMS





# INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

## PRELIMS SYLLABUS



**NORTH EAST MONSOON**

DECEMBER

**RETREATING WINDS**  
By the mid of September, the winds of the Arabian sea branch begins to retreat toward the low-pressure zone of the bay of Bengal.

**WINTER MONSOON**  
It is a comparatively small-scale monsoon, which is confined to the Southern peninsula. It is called the winter monsoon.

**NORTH EAST TRADE WINDS**  
Under the influence of North East trade winds, the retreating winds change their direction towards the south.

**HIGH PRESSURE**

**LOW PRESSURE**

**CYCLONES**  
A bulk of the rainfall on the Coromandel Coast is derived from these depressions and cyclones formed in the bay of Bengal.

**MOISTURE**  
These dry winds carry moisture from the bay of Bengal.

**SHIFT OF ITCZ**  
Migration of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) to the south of the equator in the mid september.

The sun is above the equator in the mid september.

# INDIAN GEOGRAPHY INFO-NOTES



## STRONG CONCEPTUAL CLARITY

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# THE VISUAL GUIDE TO UPSC SUCCESS

**DIURNAL**  
 DIURNAL TIDE = HIGH TIDE + LOW TIDE / LUNAR DAY  
 An area has a diurnal tidal cycle if it experiences one high and one low Tide each day.  
 The interval between the high and the low tides is of around 12 hours and 25 minutes.  
 It should be noted that when Sun, Moon, and Earth are in the same line, the position is known as the Syzygy.

**SEMI-DIURNAL**  
 SEMI-DIURNAL = 2 HIGH TIDES + 2 LOW TIDES / DAY  
 Semi-diurnal tides have two low tides and two high tides every day. Instead, some areas only have diurnal tides.  
 The interval between the high and the low tides is of around 12 hours and 25 minutes.  
 If the Earth were entirely covered in water, each region would experience semi-diurnal tides.  
 Semi-Diurnal Tides are called Neap Tides.

**MIXED TIDE**  
 MIXED TIDE = 2 HIGH TIDES + 2 LOW TIDES / DAY  
 Mixed tides have two high tides and two low tides every day. However, the high tides are higher and the low tides are lower.  
 Tides of varying heights are called mixed tides.

**VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCEAN TEMPERATURE**  
 The maximum temperature of the oceans is consistently found at their surface because it directly absorbs sunlight, and the heat is then transferred to the deeper layers of the oceans through conduction.  
 Sunlight is able to penetrate up to a depth of 20 meters in the ocean and rarely goes beyond 200 meters.  
**PHOTIC OR EUPHOTIC ZONE**  
 The upper surface of the ocean, known as the Photic or Euphotic zone, extends up to a depth of 200 meters and is where solar radiation is received.  
 PHOTIC OR EUPHOTIC ZONE: 0 to 200m  
 APHOTIC ZONE: 200m to 1000m  
 ABYSSAL ZONE: 1000m to 10000m

**SALINITY IN THE HYDROSPHERE**  
**SALINITY** - TOTAL AMOUNT OF SALT PARTICLES IN OCEANS CONTAINED IN 1KG OF SEA WATER  
 Salinity is defined as the total amount of salt particles in grams contained in 1kg of sea water and is expressed as part per thousand (‰).  
 Salinity is measured in ‰.  
 On average, average salinity is 35 ‰.  
 Salinity affects the physical properties of the oceans such as temperature, density, pressure, currents etc.  
**THE IMPORTANT TYPES OF SALT**  
 NaCl (Sodium Chloride) 77%  
 MgCl<sub>2</sub> (Magnesium Chloride) 10.9%  
 CaCl<sub>2</sub> (Calcium Chloride) 9.2%

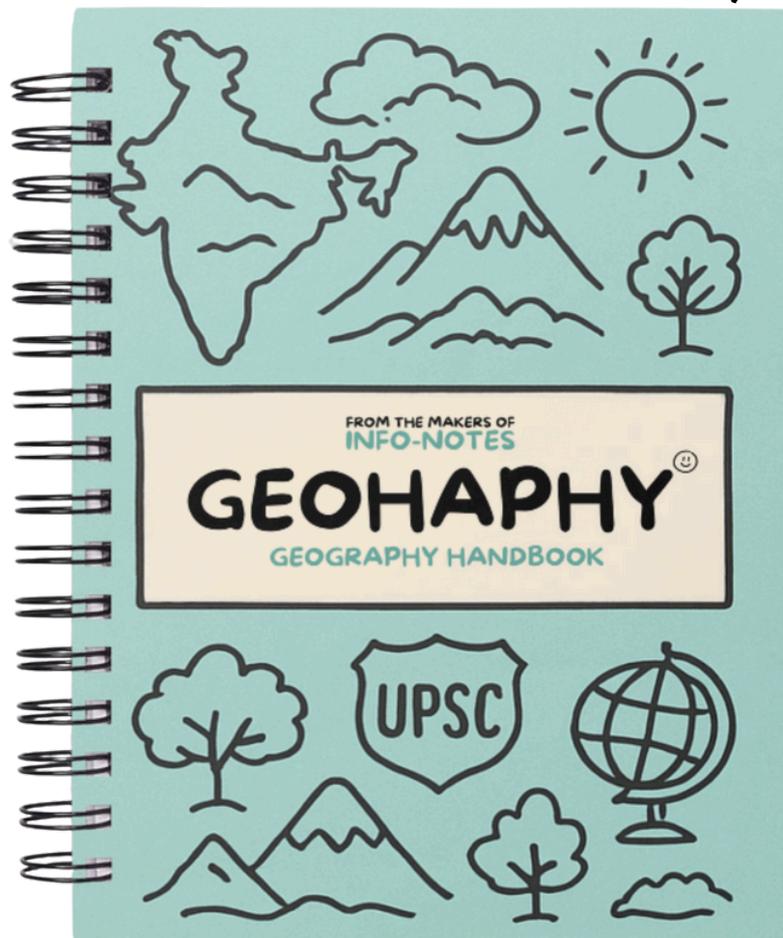
**MECHANISM OF NORTH EAST MONSOON**  
**RETREATING WINDS**  
 By the end of September, the winds of the Arabian sea branch begin to retreat toward the low-temperature zone of the bay of Bengal.  
**WINTER MONSOON**  
 It is a comparatively moderate wind which is confined to the Southern region. It is called the winter monsoon.  
**NORTH EAST TRADE WINDS**  
 Under the influence of North East trade winds, the retreating wind change their direction towards the south.

**CYCLONES**  
 A cyclone is a low pressure system. In the Indian Ocean, cyclones are called cyclones. Cyclones form in the Bay of Bengal.  
**SHIFT OF ITCZ**  
 Migration of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) to the equatorial region.  
**MOISTURE**  
 These dry winds carry moisture from the Bay of Bengal.  
 The air is above the dew point temperature.  
**LOW PRESSURE ZONE**

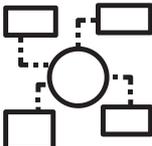
**CONTINENTAL SHELF**  
 Geologists regard the formation of the following reasons:  
 1. Subsidence of the continental shelf  
 2. Deposition of sediments  
 3. Erosion of the shelf  
 4. Tectonic forces  
 The Continental Shelf is the low-lying part of the continental margin that is submerged. It is a shallow, wide area of the ocean floor that is usually 300 to 600 m deep.  
 It is a shallow, wide area of the ocean floor that is usually 300 to 600 m deep.  
**70KM**  
 The Continental Shelf has an average width of 70 kilometers.  
**75%**  
 Continental shelves account for approximately 75% of the ocean's bottom.  
**800 Miles**  
 Most of the continental shelves are less than 800 miles wide.  
**WHAT ARE JET STREAMS?**  
 These are winds that flow parallel to the isobars and perpendicular to Pressure Gradient Force.  
**UPPER AIR CIRCULATION**  
 These winds are known as geostrophic winds.  
**WESTERLY JET STREAM**  
 Westerly jet stream blows at a very high speed along western side of the subtropical zone.  
 The jet stream is responsible for bringing western disturbances from the Mediterranean region in to the Indian sub-continent.  
 Water rain and heat storms in north-western plain and occasional heavy snowfall in high regions are caused by these disturbances.  
**EASTERLY JET STREAM**  
 Reverse in upper air circulation takes place in summer, due to the apparent shift of the sun's vertical rays in the northern hemisphere.  
 The westerly jet stream is replaced by the easterly jet stream which reverses its sign pattern.  
 This happens in the sudden monsoon.  
**99% OF ALL WATER VAPOR**  
 Yes this very shallow layer is loaded with water vapor. In fact, all the water vapor in the atmosphere is contained in this layer.  
 It is the densest atmospheric layer. It is the layer where most of the weathering takes place. The temperature drops between the troposphere and the stratosphere.  
**99% OF ALL WATER VAPOR**  
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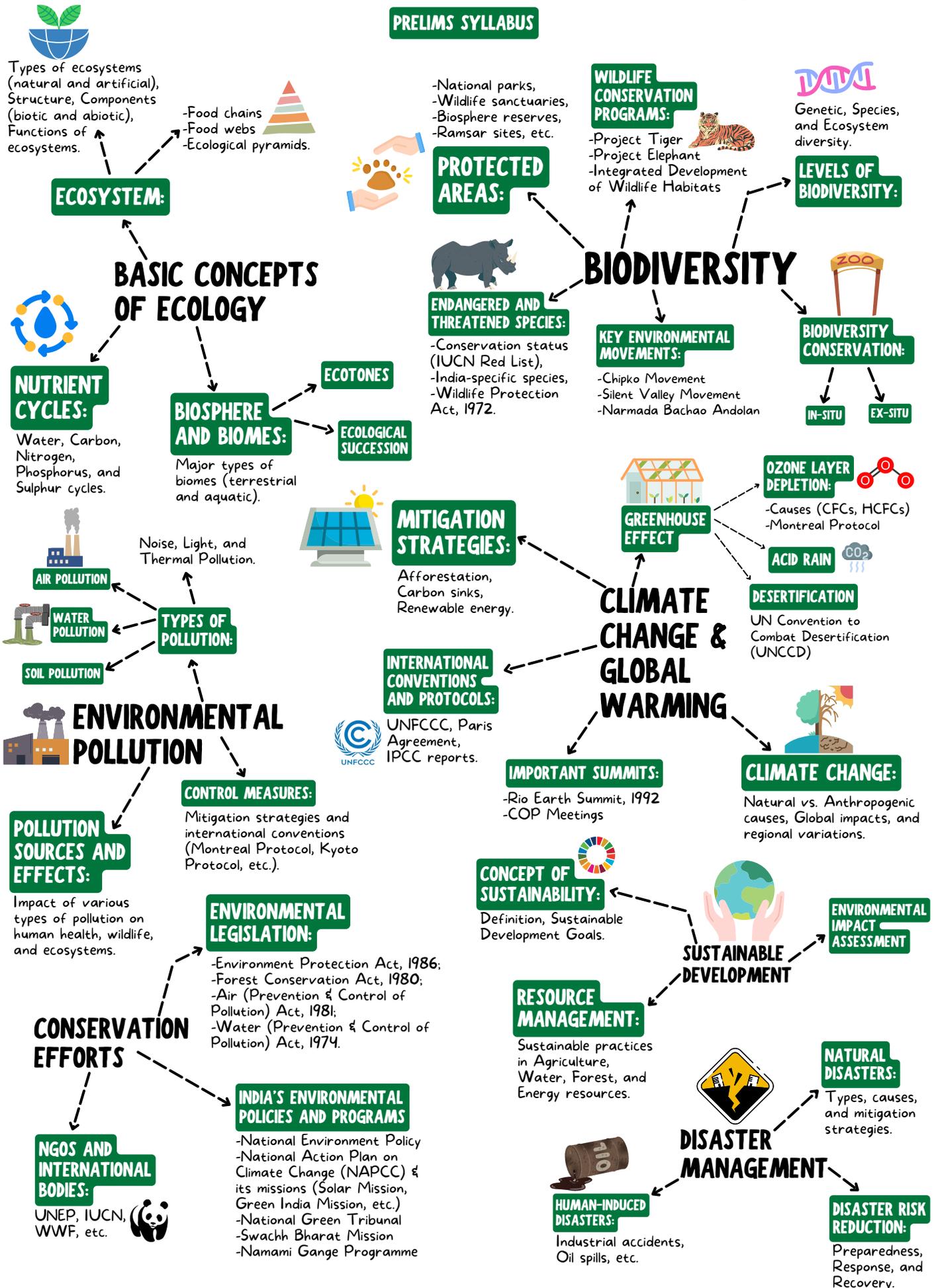
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# ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

## PRELIMS SYLLABUS



# ENVIRONMENT INFO-NOTES

**PROJECT TIGER**

**FUNDING**  
It is a centrally sponsored scheme.

29TH JULY INTERNATIONAL TIGER DAY

During the 12th Plan, the budget had allocated Rs.1245 crore for Project Tiger.

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:**  
Panthera tigris  
**Indian Sub Species:**  
Panthera tigris tigris

**ABOUT 70%**  
of the tigers in the world are in India.

**LAUNCHED**  
Project Tiger was launched by the Indira Gandhi government in 1973 from the Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand.

**PROTECTION STATUS:**  
Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I  
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List: Endangered  
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): Appendix I

**OBJECTIVES:**

- Project aims at ensuring a viable population of Bengal tigers in-situ conservation of wild tigers in designated tiger reserves.
- National Tiger Conservation Authority was created for implementing conservation efforts. (under the WPI, 1972)

**TIGER RESERVE:**  
The tiger reserves are constituted on a core/ buffer strategy.  
The core areas have the legal status of a national park or a sanctuary.

**TIGER CENSUS:**  
It is conducted once every four years.

**TIGER POPULATION:**  
Tiger population reduced from 40000 IN 1900 to 1800 IN 1972

**NTCA**

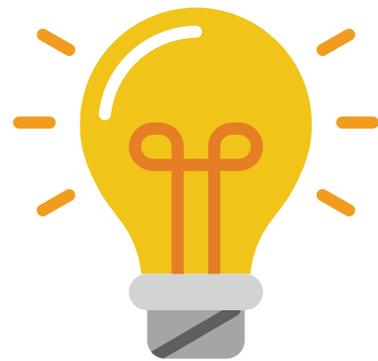
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**POACHING IS THE MAIN THREAT**

**TIGER RESERVES IN INDIA: 53**

**TIGERS ARE PRESENT IN 19 STATES**

**BUFFER CORE AREA**



## STRONG CONCEPTUAL CLARITY

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# ENVIRONMENT INFO-NOTES

**OZONE HOLE**

The ozone hole is not technically a "hole" where no ozone is present, but is actually a region of exceptionally depleted ozone in the stratosphere over the Antarctic region.

**IMPORTANCE OF OZONE LAYER**  
Ozone molecules in the atmosphere provide us with important protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically, these molecules are good at absorbing certain ultraviolet rays that can cause sunburn and skin cancer.

It happens at the beginning of Southern Hemisphere spring (August–October).

**CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS**  
CFCs are usually used as a coolant in refrigerators and air conditioners used in cars etc. It is also used as an

**METHYL CHLOROFORM**  
Finds its applications usually in industries for chemical processing etc.

**HFCs & Halons**  
Halons, HFCs, methyl bromide which are used in extinguishers,

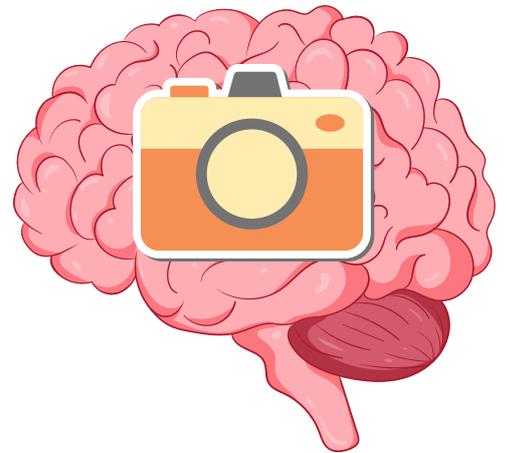
**Ozone**  
The chlorine atom breaks up an ozone molecule, making a hole in the ozone layer

The molecules left behind are chlorine monoxide and oxygen

**POLAR STRATOSPHERIC CLOUDS (PSC)**  
The Cl-catalyzed ozone depletion is dramatically enhanced in presence of polar stratospheric clouds which contain water, nitric acid or sulphuric acid.

Ultra-violet rays split a chlorine atom away from the CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) molecule

Ozone is measured using SI unit called Dobson Unit. 220 Dobson Units is the boundary of the region representing ozone loss.



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