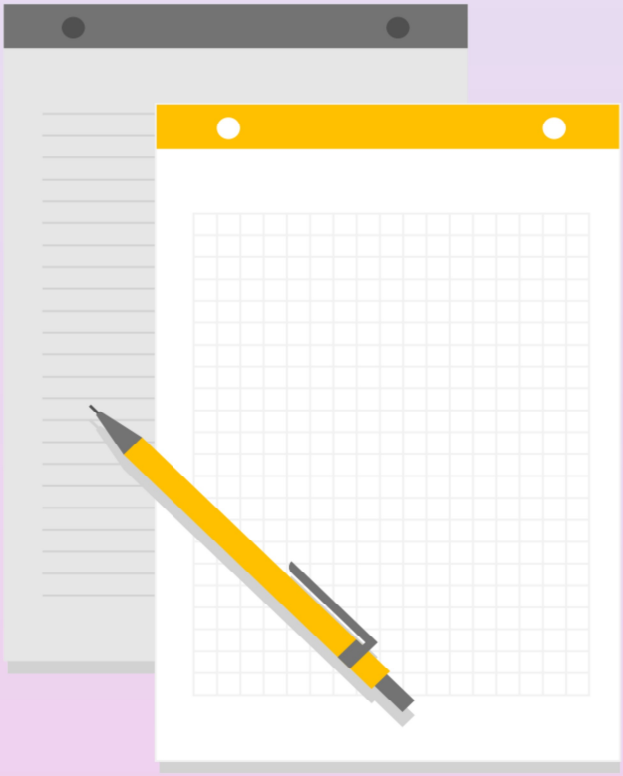
PYQ Speaks

by

Study OAS

For OPSC OAS Prelims



Compiled by

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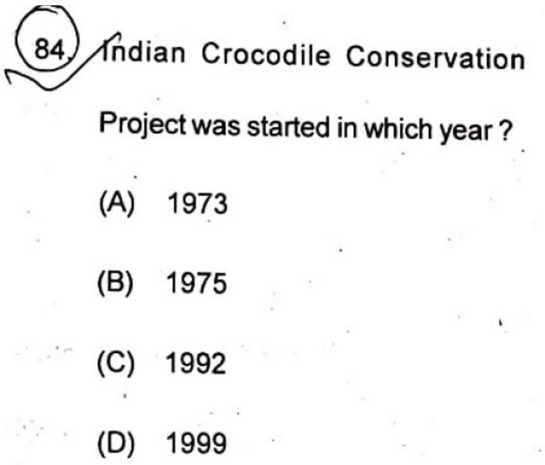
MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR OPSC OCS PRELIMS REVISION



84. Indian Crocodile Conservation Project was started in which year ?

(A) 1973

(B) 1975

(C) 1992

(D) 1999

Similar all conservation Plan:

Project Tiger – Launched **1973** – For conservation of tigers; first project started in Jim Corbett National Park.

Project Crocodile (Indian Crocodile Conservation Project) – Launched **1975** – For conservation of three species: Gharial, Mugger and Saltwater crocodile.

Project Elephant – Launched **1992** – To protect elephants, their corridors and habitats.

Project Snow Leopard – Launched **2009** – To conserve snow leopards and their mountain ecosystems in Himalayas.

Project Dolphin – Announced **2020** (launched 2021) – To protect both river and marine dolphins; part of Namami Gange.

Project Lion – Announced **2020** – For conservation of Asiatic lions in Gir and to expand habitat in other states.

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH) – Started **2008** – Umbrella scheme for Tiger, Elephant and other wildlife conservation.

Project Rhino (Assam) – State initiative (2016 onwards) – To reduce poaching of one-horned rhinoceros.

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) – Launched **2001** – Conservation and management of polluted lakes.

National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) – Launched **1995** – Pollution abatement of rivers.

Namami Gange Programme – Launched **2014** – Integrated conservation & rejuvenation of River Ganga.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) – Started **2000** – For afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests.

Green India Mission – Launched **2014** – To increase forest/tree cover by 5 million hectares and improve quality of existing cover.

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) – Launched **2008** – Framework with 8 national missions on solar, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, etc.

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) – Launched **2019** – Target to reduce PM2.5 and PM10 levels by 20–30% by 2024 in 131 cities.

National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) – Adopted **2008** – For conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use.

National Wetland Conservation Programme – Launched **1987** – For conservation of wetlands and Ramsar sites.

National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) – Launched **2015** – To support projects on climate adaptation in states.

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) – Formed **2011**, revamped under Namami Gange **2016**.

Project Hangul (Kashmir Stag) – Started **1970** – To conserve Kashmir stag population in Dachigam National Park.

Eco-Development Programme – Started **1991** – To involve local people in conservation efforts.

National River Linking Project – Initiated **2002** – To interlink major rivers of India for water resource management.

National Green Corps (Eco-Club) – Started **2001** – Environmental awareness in schools.

National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) – Launched **2015** – Combines NLCP and NWCP for lakes & wetlands.

74. The base year for Wholesale Price Index has shifted to _____, against the earlier base year of 2004-05.

(A) 2017-18

(B) 2016-17

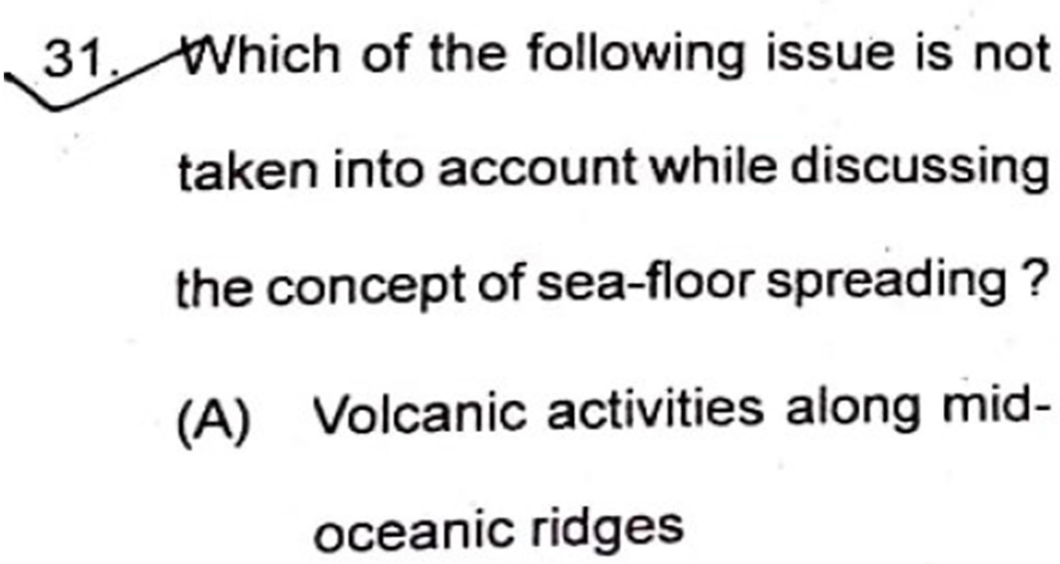
(C) 2011-12

(D) 2013-14

Important Base Years in Indian Economy

- **GDP / GVA / IIP → 2011-12**
- **WPI (Wholesale Price Index) → 2011-12**
- **CPI (Rural / Urban / Combined) → 2012**

- **CPI (Industrial Workers – IW) → 2016**
- **CPI (Agricultural & Rural Labourers – AL/RL) → 1986-87**
- **Wage Rate Index → 2016**



OPSC doesn't repeat the exact same theory often — but they like twisting related concepts. So if Sea-Floor Spreading was asked in 2022, direct repetition is less likely in 2025. but linked concepts are like (Plate boundaries, Mid-Ocean Ridges, Paleomagnetism, Convection currents) may ask.

Sea-Floor Spreading

- Proposed by **Harry Hess (1960s)** to explain the movement of oceanic crust.
- States that **new ocean floor (basaltic crust)** is continuously formed at **mid-ocean ridges** due to **upwelling of magma** from the mantle.
- The new crust then **moves away** from the ridge, causing the **sea floor to spread**.

Process (Step-wise)

1. **Magma rises** from the mantle through rifts at the **mid-ocean ridge**.
2. Magma **solidifies** forming new basaltic crust.
3. Newly formed crust **pushes older crust away** from the ridge.
4. On the opposite side, the **old crust subducts** into trenches — maintaining Earth's surface balance.
5. This continuous cycle causes **sea-floor spreading**.

Terms

- **Mid-Ocean Ridge:** Divergent boundary where new crust forms.
- **Subduction Zone:** Where old crust sinks into the mantle.

- **Magnetic Striping:** Pattern of normal and reversed magnetic polarity on sea floor.

Plate Boundaries

- Plate boundaries are **zones where two or more lithospheric plates meet**.
- These boundaries are **sites of major geological activities** — earthquakes, volcanoes, mountain building, and sea-floor spreading.
- The type of boundary depends on the **direction of plate movement**.

Types of Plate Boundaries

Divergent Boundary — Constructive Margin

- Plates **move away** from each other.
- New crust is **created** by magma rising from the mantle.
- Commonly found along **mid-ocean ridges**.
- Causes: **Sea-floor spreading**, shallow earthquakes, and volcanic activity.

Examples:

- Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Eurasian & North American Plates)
- East Pacific Rise
- East African Rift Valley (Continental rifting example)

Convergent Boundary — Destructive Margin

- Plates **move towards** each other.
- One plate **subducts** beneath the other into the mantle → crust is **destroyed**.
- Intense **earthquake and volcanic activity** occur here.
- Forms **trenches**, **fold mountains**, and **volcanic arcs** depending on plate type.

Sub-types:

1. **Ocean–Continent** → Oceanic plate subducts → volcanic mountains (e.g. Andes)
2. **Ocean–Ocean** → One oceanic plate subducts → island arcs (e.g. Japan)
3. **Continent–Continent** → No subduction → fold mountains (e.g. Himalayas)

Transform Boundary — Conservative Margin

- Plates **slide past** each other horizontally.
- No crust created or destroyed.
- High **seismic activity**, but **no volcanism**.

Example:

- San Andreas Fault (North American & Pacific Plates)
- North Anatolian Fault (Turkey)

Mid-Ocean Ridges

Underwater mountain chains formed at divergent plate boundaries.

- Longest mountain system on Earth (~65,000 km).
- Magma rises from the mantle → solidifies → forms new crust.
- Ridge axis = central rift valley where new crust forms.
- **Symmetrical magnetic stripes** on both sides prove new crust formation.
- Age of crust **increases away from ridge** → evidence for *sea-floor spreading.*

Important Examples:

- **Mid-Atlantic Ridge** → between South America & Africa.
- **East Pacific Rise** → off the coast of South America.
- **Carlsberg Ridge** → Indian Ocean.

Paleomagnetism

Study of Earth's ancient magnetic field recorded in rocks.

- When molten lava solidifies at ocean ridges → magnetic minerals (iron) align with Earth's magnetic field.
- Earth's magnetic field **reverses periodically** (north ↔ south).
- This creates **alternating magnetic stripes** on both sides of the ridge — perfectly symmetrical.

It proves:

- The ocean floor is **spreading symmetrically** from the ridge.
- Older rocks are farther; newer rocks are near the ridge.
- **Strongest evidence** supporting *Sea-Floor Spreading Theory* (by Harry Hess & Vine–Matthews).

Convection Currents (in Mantle)

Main driving force behind plate movement.

Process:

1. Radioactive heat from Earth's core warms the mantle.
2. Hot molten material rises → moves horizontally under crust → cools and sinks back.
3. This circular motion = **Convection Cell**.
4. Divergent boundaries occur where material rises; convergent where it sinks.

- Upward current → Ridge formation → *Sea-floor spreading.*
- Downward current → Subduction → *Crust destruction.*

40. Which of the following tribe is not found in Madhya Pradesh ?

(A) Birhors

(B) Khond

(C) Bhils

(D) Jarawa

Important Tribes of India

1. Odisha – Santhal, Munda, Bonda, Kondh (Khond), Juang, Saora, Paroja, Dongria Kondh, Gadaba.
Note: Bonda tribe is one of India's most primitive tribes, lives in Bonda Hills of Malkangiri. Kondhs are the largest tribe in Odisha.

2. Madhya Pradesh – Bhil, Gond, Baiga, Korku, Kol, Saharia.
Largest tribal population in India is in Madhya Pradesh.
Not found in MP: Jarawa (they belong to Andaman Islands).

3. Chhattisgarh – Gonds, Baiga, Halba, Bhatra, Muria, Maria, Dhurwa.
Gonds are the dominant tribe here.

4. Jharkhand – Santhal, Munda, Oraon, Ho, Birhor, Asur, Paharia.
Birhor – hunter-gatherer tribe; Santhals and Mundas are major groups.

5. Andhra Pradesh & Telangana – Koya, Chenchu, Yerukula, Lambada, Savara.
Chenchus – primitive forest dwellers of Nallamala hills.

6. Maharashtra – Bhil, Gond, Warli, Katkari, Thakar.
Warlis – known for Warli painting.

7. Gujarat – Bhil, Rathwa, Dhanka, Gamit, Naikda, Siddi.
Siddi tribe – of African descent (Habshi origin).

8. Rajasthan – Bhil, Meena, Garasia, Sahariya.
Meenas – dominant in eastern Rajasthan.

9. West Bengal – Santhal, Munda, Oraon, Bhumij, Lodha.
Santhals concentrated in Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore.

10. Assam – Bodo, Mishing, Karbi, Rabha, Dimasa.
Bodos – largest plains tribe of Assam.

11. Nagaland – Ao, Angami, Sema, Lotha, Konyak.
Konyak – famous headhunters; Naga tribes are hill tribes.

12. Manipur – Tangkhul, Mao, Maram, Paite, Thadou.
Tangkhul Nagas dominate hill districts.

13. Mizoram – Lushai (Mizo), Hmar, Lai, Mara.
Mizos constitute the majority population of the state.

14. Arunachal Pradesh – Adi, Apatani, Nyishi, Mishmi, Monpa, Nocte.
Apatani – known for paddy-cum-fish culture.

15. Meghalaya – Khasi, Garo, Jaintia.
Khasi and Jaintia – matrilineal tribes.

16. Tripura – Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma.
Reangs are the second-largest tribe in Tripura.

17. Sikkim – Lepcha, Bhutia, Limboo.
Lepchas – considered original inhabitants of Sikkim.

18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands – Jarawa, Onge, Sentinelese, Great Andamanese, Nicobarese, Shompen.
Jarawas and Sentinelese are protected and isolated tribes.

19. Kerala – Paniyan, Kurumba, Kattunayakan, Irula, Adiyan.
Paniyans are known as agricultural labourers in Wayanad.

20. Tamil Nadu – Todas, Irulas, Kotas, Paniyas, Kurumbas.
Todas – buffalo herders of Nilgiri Hills.

21. Karnataka – Soliga, Jenu Kuruba, Hakki-Pikki, Koraga.
Soligas live around Biligiriranga Hills.

22. Andhra Coast & Odisha border – Savara or Saura tribes – known for wall paintings (Saura art).

36. Match the following lakes with their places state :

	Lakes		Places
(I)	Chilka	(i)	Bihar
(II)	Deepor Beel	(ii)	Manipur
(III)	Loktak	(iii)	Assam
(IV)	Kanwar	(iv)	Odisha

Important Lakes & Lagoons of India (State-wise Revision Notes)

Odisha – Chilika Lake – India's largest coastal lagoon, famous for Irrawaddy dolphins and migratory birds; connected to Bay of Bengal through a narrow mouth near Satapada.

Assam – Deepor Beel – Freshwater lake near Guwahati; Ramsar Site; important bird sanctuary.

Manipur – Loktak Lake – Largest freshwater lake in North-East India; known for floating vegetation called phumdis; Keibul Lamjao National Park (home of Sangai deer) lies on it.

Bihar – Kanwar Lake (Kabar Tal) – Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake; declared Ramsar Site in 2020.

Jammu & Kashmir – Wular Lake – One of Asia's largest freshwater lakes; formed by tectonic activity; fed by Jhelum River.
Dal Lake – Famous for houseboats and tourism in Srinagar.
Pangong Tso & Tso Moriri – High-altitude saline lakes in Ladakh region.

Uttarakhand – Nainital, Bhimtal, Naukuchiatal – Tectonic lakes in Kumaon region; formed in glacial depressions.

Himachal Pradesh – Renuka Lake – Shallow lake; sacred site.
Rewalsar Lake – Sacred to Buddhists, Hindus, and Sikhs.

Rajasthan – Sambhar Lake – India's largest inland saltwater lake; major source of salt production.
Pushkar Lake – Holy lake near Ajmer; associated with Brahma temple.

Gujarat – Nal Sarovar – Freshwater lake near Ahmedabad; bird sanctuary; Ramsar site.

Madhya Pradesh – Bhojtal (Upper Lake) – Located in Bhopal; source of drinking water; artificial lake built by Raja Bhoj.

Kerala – Vembanad Lake – Largest lake in Kerala; backwater tourism; Ramsar site.
Ashtamudi Lake – Second largest; gateway to backwaters.
Sasthamkotta Lake – Freshwater lake; Ramsar site.

Tamil Nadu – Pulicat Lake – Second largest brackish water lagoon shared by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; famous for flamingos.
Ooty Lake – Artificial lake used for tourism.

Andhra Pradesh – Kolleru Lake – Large freshwater lake between Godavari and Krishna deltas; Ramsar site.

Telangana – Hussain Sagar – Artificial lake built during Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah's reign; famous for Buddha statue in middle.

Maharashtra – Lonar Lake – Crater lake formed by meteor impact; alkaline and saline water; UNESCO Geo-heritage site.

Karnataka – Ulsoor Lake (Bengaluru) and Hirekolale Lake (Chikmagalur) – Important for tourism and water supply.

West Bengal – East Calcutta Wetlands – Natural wastewater recycling ecosystem; Ramsar site.

Tripura – Dumbur Lake – Large freshwater lake on Gumti River; scenic importance.

Nagaland – Shilloi Lake – Natural lake in the Patkai range; located in Phek district.

Meghalaya – Umiam Lake – Artificial reservoir near Shillong; hydroelectric and tourism importance.

35. Population distribution of rural and urban areas can be shown by :

(A) Hythergraph

(B) Ergo graph

(C) Dots and sphere

(D) Line graph

37. In which stage of demographic transition the highest population growth rate is observed ?

(A) First

(B) Second

(C) Third

(D) Fourth

Population Geography

1. Population Distribution

- Refers to how people are spread across land areas — rural or urban.
- It can be shown through various graphical methods.
- **Dot Map (Dots and Spheres)** is used to show distribution — each dot represents a fixed number of people.
- **Line Graph** is used to show population growth trends over time.
- **Ergograph** is used to show relation between human activities and time or climate.
- **Hythergraph** shows relation between temperature and humidity (used in climatology).
- Hence, for population distribution, the correct method is **Dots and Spheres**.

2. Population Growth

- Population growth = Birth rate – Death rate.
- Influenced by fertility, mortality, and migration.
- Represented by line or bar diagrams in census studies.

Demographic Transition Theory (DTT)

1. Concept

- Explains how population growth changes as a society develops economically.
- Proposed by W.S. Thompson and later refined by Frank Notestein.
- Divides population history into four stages based on birth and death rates.

2. Stages of Demographic Transition

Stage I – High Stationary:
Primitive economy, poor health, high birth and high death rates, population almost static.

Stage II – Early Expanding:
Medical and sanitation improvements lower death rate but birth rate remains high.
Result → rapid population growth.
This stage has **the highest growth rate**.

Stage III – Late Expanding:
Urbanization, education, and family planning reduce birth rate; death rate already low.
Population still grows but slower.
India is currently in this stage.

Stage IV – Low Stationary:
Industrialized societies with low birth and death rates.
Population becomes stable or zero growth.
Seen in countries like USA or Japan.

Stage V (optional):
Birth rate falls below replacement level → negative growth and ageing population.
Seen in advanced nations like Germany and Japan.

3. imp Facts

- Highest population growth occurs in **Stage II (Early Expanding)**.
- Stable population in **Stage IV**.
- Negative growth in **Stage V**.
- Transition is caused by modernization, industrialization, and social development.
- India's target under National Population Policy 2000 → achieve replacement-level fertility (TFR = 2.1).

4. Important Terms

- Birth Rate – number of births per 1000 people per year.
- Death Rate – number of deaths per 1000 people per year.
- Fertility Rate – average number of children per woman.
- Infant Mortality Rate – deaths of infants under one year per 1000 live births.
- Dependency Ratio – ratio of dependents to working population.

Ruler Ashoka

1. Dynasty & Reign

- Ashoka was the third ruler of the Mauryan dynasty (after Chandragupta Maurya and Bindusara).
- Reigned from 273 BC to 232 BC.
- His empire extended over almost the entire Indian subcontinent except Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- Capital: Pataliputra (modern Patna).

2. Kalinga War (261 BC)

- Fought between Mauryas and the Kalinga Kingdom (Odisha).
- Kalinga was conquered, but the massive loss of life (over 1 lakh deaths) deeply moved Ashoka.
- Result → He embraced Buddhism and adopted the policy of Dhamma (non-violence and moral rule).
- This war marks the turning point in his life — from "Chandasoka" (cruel Ashoka) to "Dharmasoka" (righteous Ashoka).

3. Dhamma (Ashokan Policy)

- Dhamma = ethical code inspired by Buddhist values and Indian traditions.
- Focus on moral conduct, tolerance, respect for elders, kindness to animals, truthfulness, and religious harmony.
- Not a new religion but a moral philosophy for good governance.
- Officials called Dhamma Mahamatras were appointed to spread Dhamma among people.

4. Ashokan Inscriptions

- Ashoka used Prakrit language written in Brahmi script (in most regions).
- In the northwest → Greek and Aramaic, in south → Tamil-Brahmi.
- His inscriptions are mainly found on rocks and pillars.
- They are the first deciphered written records of India (deciphered by James Prinsep, 1837).
- Serve as the primary source of Mauryan history.

5. Major Edicts

- Rock Edicts: 14 major rock edicts + separate ones at Dhauli (Odisha) and Jaugada (Odisha).
- Pillar Edicts: Found at Sarnath, Sanchi, Delhi (Topra), Lauria Nandangarh, Kausambi etc.
- Kalinga Edicts (I & II): Found at Dhauli and Jaugada; express Ashoka's remorse after the war and his message of Dhamma.

6. Administration & Governance

- Followed a centralized administration with governors (Kumaras) and officers (Mahamatras).
- Promoted religious tolerance — respected Brahmanas, Jains, and Ajivikas too.
- Improved infrastructure: roads, rest houses, wells, and hospitals for humans and animals.

7. Ashoka and Buddhism

- Became a Buddhist Upasaka (lay follower) after Kalinga war.
- Third Buddhist Council held at Pataliputra (around 250 BC) under monk Moggaliputta Tissa during his reign.
- Sent missionaries to Sri Lanka (his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra), Myanmar, and other regions to spread Buddhism.
- Promoted Theravada Buddhism abroad.

8. Symbols & Legacy

- Lion Capital of Sarnath Pillar → adopted as National Emblem of India.
- Ashoka Chakra (24 spokes) on Indian National Flag.
- Known as "Devanampiya Piyadasi" (Beloved of the Gods).
- After his death, the Mauryan Empire declined rapidly.
- His empire represents the zenith of ancient Indian political unity.

49. Match List - I with List - II according to Koppen's Climatic classification system and select the correct answer from the codes given:

List - I (Climate Types)	List - II (Characteristics)
a. Af	i. Humid Tropical Climate
b. Aw	ii. Tropical Humid and Dry climate
c. Am	iii. Monsoon Climate
d. As	iv. Dry Summers

Köppen's Climatic Classification

- Developed by Wladimir Köppen (1918), a German climatologist.
- Based on temperature and rainfall patterns and natural vegetation.
- Climate types are represented by letters (A–E).
- First letter = Major climate group,
  second = precipitation pattern,
  third = temperature characteristics.

Major Climate Groups (Köppen's Classification)

A – Tropical Climates
• Temperature of all months > 18°C
• Found near the Equator.

B – Dry (Arid and Semi-Arid) Climates
• Evaporation > precipitation.

C – Temperate (Warm Temperate / Mesothermal)
• Mean temperature of coldest month between -3°C and 18°C.

D – Cold (Microthermal)
• Cold winters; mean temperature of coldest month < -3°C.

E – Polar Climates
• Mean temperature of warmest month < 10°C.

Subtypes of Tropical (A) Climate (important for India)

Af – Tropical Rainforest Climate

- "f" = no dry season.
- Hot and wet throughout the year.
- Heavy rainfall (>200 cm).
- Dense evergreen forests.
- Example: Equatorial regions (Amazon, Indonesia, Congo).
- In India → parts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Western Ghats (windward side).
- Characteristic: *Humid tropical climate.*

Am – Tropical Monsoon Climate

- “m” = monsoon influence.
- Distinct wet and dry seasons.
- Heavy rainfall in summer, short dry period.
- Example: India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.
- Characteristic: *Monsoon climate.*

Aw / As – Tropical Wet and Dry (Savanna) Climate

- “w” = dry winter; “s” = dry summer.
- Rainfall mainly in one season (summer monsoon).
- Dry season marked by drought conditions.
- Natural vegetation → Savanna grasslands and scattered trees.
- Example: Central India, Odisha, Tamil Nadu plateau, parts of Africa.
- Characteristic: *Tropical humid and dry climate.*

Köppen’s Climatic Types in India

- Af: Western Ghats, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Am: West Coast, Assam, Meghalaya, parts of NE India.
- Aw: Most of Peninsular India – Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand.
- BS / BW: Arid & Semi-Arid – Rajasthan, Gujarat.
- Cw: Humid subtropical – North India (UP, Bihar).
- ET: Polar type – upper Himalayas (Ladakh, Karakoram).

Köppen Climate Type of Odisha

- Predominantly “Aw” (Tropical Savanna / Wet and Dry Climate).
- Hot summer and rainy monsoon, followed by dry winter.
- Coastal Odisha – slightly modified monsoon type (Am) due to sea influence.
- Average annual rainfall: ~1450 mm.
- Distinct wet (June–Sept) and dry (Oct–May) seasons.

Consider the following pairs

1. Amoghavarsha	-	A king and a Kannada poet.
2. Pampa	-	Kannada Poet under Jain Influence.
3. Nanniah	-	Began writing the Mahabharata in Telugu.
4. Ponna	-	Jain Poet, who wrote on Ramayana themes.

Which of the pairs are correctly matched ?

(A) 1, 2 and 3

(B) 2, 3 and 4

(C) 2 and 4

(D) All are correct

Important Poets and Authors – Ancient & Medieval India

1. Vedic & Epic Age

- **Vyasa** – Author of *Mahabharata*; compiler of *Vedas* and *Puranas*.
- **Valmiki** – Author of *Ramayana*.
- **Panini** – Sanskrit grammarian; wrote *Ashtadhyayi*.
- **Patanjali** – Commentator on grammar (*Mahabhashya*); also wrote *Yogasutra*.
- **Kautilya (Chanakya / Vishnugupta)** – *Arthashastra*; political and economic treatise.
- **Megasthenes** – Greek ambassador; wrote *Indica* (about Mauryan court).

2. Mauryan & Post-Mauryan Period

- **Ashvaghosha** – Buddhist poet; wrote *Buddhacharita* and *Saundarananda*.
- **Nagarjuna** – Philosopher of *Madhyamika School of Mahayana Buddhism*.
- **Tishya / Vasubandhu** – Author of *Abhidharmakosha*; Buddhist scholar.
- **Banabhatta** – Court poet of Harsha; wrote *Harshacharita* and *Kadambari*.
- **Dandin** – Author of *Dashakumaracharita* (10 princes); known for prose literature.
- **Subandhu** – Wrote *Vasavadatta* (romantic prose).

3. Gupta Period (Classical Sanskrit Age)

- **Kalidasa** – Greatest Sanskrit poet and dramatist; works:
  - *Abhijnanasakuntalam* (drama),
  - *Meghaduta* (lyric),
  - *Raghuvamsha* and *Kumarasambhavam* (epics),
  - *Vikramorvashiyam*, *Malavikagnimitram* (plays).
- **Sudraka** – *Mrichchhakatika* (The Little Clay Cart).
- **Visakhadatta** – *Mudrarakshasa* and *Devichandraguptam* (political plays).
- **Amarasimha** – Lexicographer; wrote *Amarakosha*.

- **Aryabhata** – Mathematician; *Aryabhatiya*.
- **Varahamihira** – *Brihat Samhita*, *Panchasiddhantika* (astronomy & astrology).
- **Brahmagupta** – *Brahmasphutasiddhanta* (mathematics).

4. Early Medieval (600–1200 CE)

- **Bhartrihari** – *Vakyapadiya* (grammar-philosophy).
- **Bhilhana** – *Vikramankadeva Charita* (about Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI).
- **Rajasekhara** – Poet in Kannauj court; *Kavyamimamsa*.
- **Kalhana** – *Rajatarangini* (history of Kashmir).
- **Bilhana** – *Vikramankadevacharita* (Western Chalukya king).

5. South Indian Literature (Ancient & Early Medieval)

Tamil Sangam Age (1st century BCE – 3rd century CE)

- **Tolkappiyar** – *Tolkappiyam* (oldest Tamil grammar).
- **Tiruvalluvar** – *Thirukkural* (ethical couplets).
- **Ilango Adigal** – *Silappadikaram* (epic).
- **Sittalai Sattanar** – *Manimekalai* (Buddhist epic).

Kannada Literature (Rashtrakuta & Chalukya period)

- **Amoghavarsha I** – Rashtrakuta ruler; author of *Kavirajamarga* (earliest Kannada literary work).
- **Pampa** – Kannada poet; wrote *Vikramarjuna Vijaya* (Adipurana) under Jain influence.
- **Ponna** – Jain poet; wrote on *Ramayana* themes (*Shantipurana*).
- **Ranna** – *Sahasa Bhima Vijaya*; one of "Three Gems" of Kannada literature.

Telugu Literature

- **Nanniah** – Began translation of *Mahabharata* into Telugu (known as *Andhra Mahabharatamu*).
- **Tikkana & Errapragada** – Completed Nanniah's work; "Trinity of Telugu Poets."

Malayalam

- Developed from Tamil; first known poet **Ezhuthachan** (Adhyatma Ramayanam).

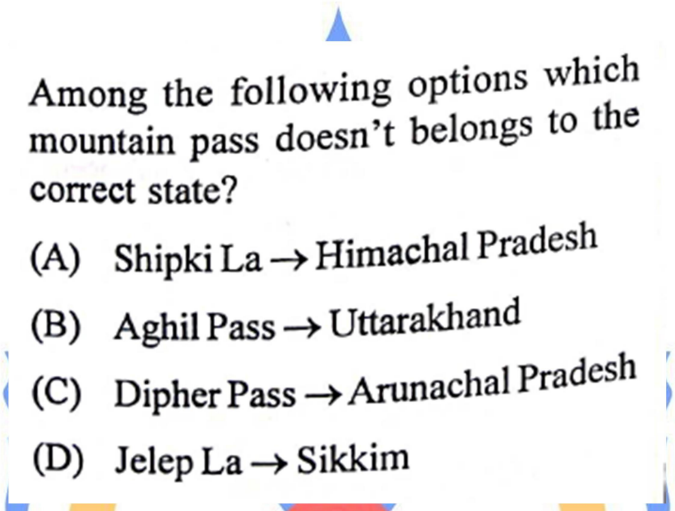
6. Medieval Bhakti & Sufi Period (1200–1700 CE)

Sanskrit & Regional Works

- **Jayadeva** – *Gita Govinda* (devotional to Krishna; from Odisha).
- **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** – Bhakti saint of Bengal; promoted Vaishnavism.
- **Namdev, Tukaram, Eknath** – Marathi Bhakti poets (Vithoba worship).
- **Kabir** – Dohas preaching Nirguna Bhakti (simple devotion).
- **Mirabai** – Devotee of Lord Krishna; Bhakti poems.
- **Tulsidas** – *Ramcharitmanas* (Awadhi version of Ramayana).
- **Surdas** – *Sursagar*, *Sur Saravali* (devotion to Krishna).
- **Guru Nanak** – Hymns compiled in *Guru Granth Sahib*.

Persian & Urdu Literature

- **Amir Khusrau** – Poet, musician, historian; *Tughlaqnama*, *Khazain-ul-Futuh*; developed Hindavi (early Urdu).
- **Ziauddin Barani** – *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*, *Fatwa-i-Jahandari*.
- **Abul Fazl** – *Akbarnama* & *Ain-i-Akbari* (court of Akbar).
- **Badauni** – *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* (critical of Akbar's religious policies).
- **Firdausi** – *Shahnama* (Persian epic).
- **Al-Biruni** – *Tahqiq-i-Hind* (study of India during Mahmud of Ghazni's period).



Important Mountain Passes in India

1. Jammu & Kashmir / Ladakh

- **Zoji La** – Connects Srinagar with Leh (on Srinagar–Leh Highway, NH-1D).
- **Khardung La** – World's highest motorable pass (in Ladakh, north of Leh).
- **Chang La** – On route to Pangong Lake, Ladakh.
- **Fotula Pass** – Highest point on Srinagar–Leh highway.
- **Banihal Pass** – Connects Jammu with Srinagar (Banihal tunnel built through it).
- **Burzil Pass** – Connects Kashmir Valley with Gilgit.
- **Aghil Pass** – Lies **north of the Karakoram Range in Ladakh**, **not in Uttarakhand** ✕(so in your question, option B is wrong).
- **Karakoram Pass** – On Indo-China border (Ladakh region).
- **Lanak La** – Eastern Ladakh, near Aksai Chin area.

2. Himachal Pradesh

- **Shipki La** – On the Indo-China border in Kinnaur district; trade route to Tibet.
- **Rohtang Pass** – Connects Kullu Valley with Lahaul-Spiti.
- **Baralacha La** – On Manali–Leh road; connects Lahaul and Ladakh.
- **Kunzum Pass** – Connects Lahaul and Spiti valleys.
- **Debsa Pass** – Between Kullu and Spiti valleys.

3. Uttarakhand

- **Lipulekh Pass** – Near Pithoragarh; tri-junction of India–Nepal–China; route to Kailash Mansarovar.

- **Mana Pass** – Highest motorable pass in Uttarakhand; near Badrinath.
- **Niti Pass** – Near Joshimath in Chamoli district.
- **Traill's Pass** – Between Pithoragarh and Kumaon regions.
- **Muling La** – Bordering Tibet in Uttarkashi.

4. Sikkim

- **Nathu La** – Connects Sikkim with Tibet; reopened for border trade in 2006.
- **Jelep La** – Between Sikkim and Tibet; close to Chumbi Valley.
- **Dongkya La** – Eastern Sikkim near Bhutan border.

5. Arunachal Pradesh

- **Bomdila Pass** – Connects Tawang with western Arunachal.
- **Sela Pass** – Connects Tawang with rest of Arunachal (near Dirang).
- **Dipher / Diphu Pass** – Tri-junction of India–China–Myanmar.
- **Pangsau Pass** – On Indo-Myanmar border (Stillwell Road).

6. Nagaland & Manipur Region

- **Pangsau Pass** – (Shared with Arunachal) connects India with Myanmar.
- **Jessami Pass** – Between Manipur and Nagaland border area.

7. Meghalaya

- No major international pass, but several internal ridges like Shillong Plateau.

8. Rajasthan & Gujarat (Aravalli Hills)

- **Haldighati Pass** – Between Nathdwara and Khamnore; famous for battle of 1576 between Akbar and Maharana Pratap.

9. Western Ghats (South India)

- **Palghat (Palakkad) Gap** – Between Nilgiri Hills (TN) and Anaimalai Hills (Kerala); major trade route between Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- **Thal Ghat (Kasara Ghat)** – Connects Nasik with Mumbai.
- **Bhor Ghat** – Connects Mumbai and Pune.
- **Shencottah Gap** – Between Tamil Nadu and Kerala (Tirunelveli–Kollam route).

Match important projects in List - I with the area of implementation in List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List - I (Multipurpose Projects in India)	List - II (Area/ Place of implementation)
a. Tungabhadra Multipurpose Project	1. Lower Narmada Valley, Gujarat
b. The Sardar Sarovar Project	2. Nalgonda district, Telangana
c. Nagarjuna Sagar Project	3. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
d. Bhakra Nangal Project	4. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

Important Multipurpose Projects & Their States

1. Bhakra Nangal Project – Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan

- River: Satluj
- Bhakra Dam (Himachal Pradesh) and Nangal Dam (Punjab).
- Joint venture of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan.
- Purpose: Irrigation, hydroelectricity, flood control.

2. Damodar Valley Project – Jharkhand & West Bengal

- River: Damodar
- Modeled on Tennessee Valley Project (USA).
- Provides irrigation, power, and flood control in Damodar basin (coal belt region).

3. Hirakud Project – Odisha

- River: Mahanadi
- One of the longest dams in the world (25 km).
- Purpose: Irrigation, flood control, hydroelectricity.

4. Tungabhadra Project – Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh

- River: Tungabhadra (tributary of Krishna).
- Joint venture of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- For irrigation, power, and flood control.

5. Nagarjuna Sagar Project – Telangana & Andhra Pradesh

- River: Krishna
- One of the largest masonry dams in the world.
- Built across Krishna between Nalgonda (Telangana) and Guntur (Andhra Pradesh).

6. Sardar Sarovar Project – Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra

- River: Narmada
- Part of Narmada Valley Development Project.
- Provides irrigation, drinking water, and power to Gujarat and adjoining states.

7. Rihand Project – Uttar Pradesh

- River: Rihand (tributary of Son).
- Reservoir: Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar.
- Provides power to Uttar Pradesh and neighboring states.

8. Chambal Valley Project – Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan

- River: Chambal (tributary of Yamuna).
- Three dams: Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar.

9. Tehri Dam Project – Uttarakhand

- River: Bhagirathi (tributary of Ganga).
- India's highest dam; provides power, irrigation, and water supply to Delhi.

10. Beas Project – Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

- River: Beas
- Linked with Bhakra-Nangal and Indus water system.

11. Kosi Project – Bihar & Nepal cooperation

- River: Kosi (tributary of Ganga).
- Aim: Flood control and irrigation in north Bihar.

12. Mayurakshi Project – Jharkhand & West Bengal

- River: Mayurakshi
- Provides irrigation and power.

13. Kakrapar Project – Gujarat

- River: Tapi
- For irrigation and hydro power generation.

14. Indira Gandhi Canal (Rajasthan Canal Project) – Rajasthan

- River: Sutlej–Beas link (via Bhakra system).
- Transforms desert region of western Rajasthan into fertile land.

15. Ukai Project – Gujarat

- River: Tapi
- Provides irrigation and power to south Gujarat.

16. Ranganadi Project – Arunachal Pradesh

- River: Ranganadi (tributary of Subansiri).
- Hydropower project.

17. Loktak Project – Manipur

- River: Imphal
- For irrigation and power; floating islands (phumdis).

18. Sharavathi Project – Karnataka

- River: Sharavathi
- Known for Jog Falls; major hydroelectric project.

19. Koyna Project – Maharashtra

- River: Koyna (tributary of Krishna).
- Major hydroelectric project (Koyna Dam).

20. Periyar Project – Kerala & Tamil Nadu

- River: Periyar
- Inter-state project; water diverted to Tamil Nadu for irrigation.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The Peru desert is recognised as a Cold Desert
Reason (R) : The temperature of Humbolt current plays a dominant role in controlling the surface atmospheric conditions of the coastal areas.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true

Ocean Currents

Ocean currents are large-scale movements of surface water in the oceans caused by **wind, Earth's rotation (Coriolis force), temperature differences, and salinity.**

- **Warm currents** → flow from equator toward poles (increase coastal temperature).
- **Cold currents** → flow from poles toward equator (decrease coastal temperature).

Warm Ocean Currents

(Flow from equator → poles, bring warmth)

Atlantic Ocean:

- **Gulf Stream** – From Gulf of Mexico to North Atlantic; warms Western Europe.
- **North Atlantic Drift** – Extension of Gulf Stream towards British Isles.
- **Brazil Current** – South Atlantic; east coast of South America.
- **Canary Current** – Cold (see below), opposite to Gulf Stream.
- **Equatorial Counter Current** – Between North & South Equatorial Currents.

Pacific Ocean:

- **Kuroshio Current (Japan Current)** – Warm current flowing northward along Japan.
- **East Australian Current** – Warm current moving southward along east coast of Australia.
- **North Equatorial Current** – Warm current moving westward near equator.
- **South Equatorial Current** – Warm current in southern Pacific moving westward.

Indian Ocean:

- **Agulhas Current** – Warm current along east coast of Africa.
- **Somali Current** – Seasonal; warm during winter (reverse monsoon).
- **Equatorial Counter Current** – Warm flow eastward between two equatorial currents.

Cold Ocean Currents

(Flow from poles → equator, bring cold dry air, deserts near coasts)

Atlantic Ocean:

- **Canary Current** – Cold current off northwest Africa; causes Sahara desert's aridity.
- **Labrador Current** – Cold current from Arctic Ocean along Canada; meets Gulf Stream → fogs near Newfoundland.
- **Benguela Current** – Cold current along west coast of southern Africa → causes Namib Desert.

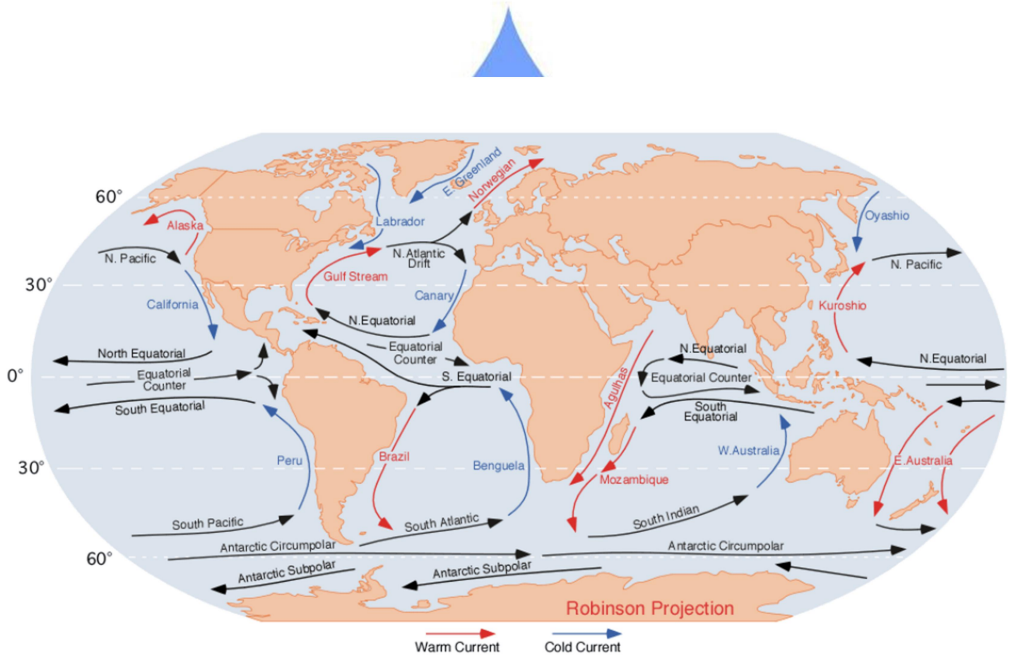
Pacific Ocean:

- **Humboldt / Peru Current** – Cold current along west coast of South America → causes Atacama (Peru) Desert.
- **California Current** – Cold current along west coast of USA → creates coastal desert in Baja California.

- **Oyashio Current** – Cold current from Bering Sea meeting Kuroshio near Japan → dense fogs.

Indian Ocean:

- **West Australian Current** – Cold current along west coast of Australia → causes Western Australian Desert.
- **Somali Current** – Cold during summer monsoon (reversal current).



Which one of the species is an example of extinct species?

(A) Asiatic Cheetah

(B) Black Buck

(C) Crocodile

(D) Indian Wild Ass

Extinct, Critically Endangered & Endangered Species of India

Extinct Species (No longer found in the wild in India)

(Note: "Extinct in the Wild" = no surviving individuals in natural habitat; only in captivity or foreign nations)

- **Asiatic Cheetah** – *Extinct in India* since 1952 (found only in Iran now).
- **Pink-headed Duck** – Last recorded in Assam in 1940s; believed extinct.

- **Himalayan Quail** – Last seen in Uttarakhand (19th century).
- **Javan Rhino** – Extinct from India; survives only in Indonesia.
- **Sumatran Rhino** – Extinct from India; earlier found in Northeast.
- **Indian Aurochs (wild cattle)** – Extinct ancestor of domestic cow.
- **Desert Rat Kangaroo & Lesser Indian Rhinoceros** – locally extinct.

Critically Endangered Species (Extremely high risk of extinction)

(Listed under IUCN Red List & Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 – Schedule I)

Mammals:

- Pygmy Hog – Assam (smallest wild pig in the world).
- Namdapha Flying Squirrel – Arunachal Pradesh.
- Malabar Civet – Western Ghats, Kerala (possibly extinct).
- Kashmir Red Stag (Hangul) – Dachigam NP, J&K.
- Himalayan Brown Bear – Western Himalayas.
- Andaman White-toothed Shrew – Andaman Islands.

Birds:

- Great Indian Bustard – Rajasthan, Gujarat.
- Jerdon's Courser – Andhra Pradesh (found after decades).
- Forest Owlet – Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.
- White-bellied Heron – Eastern Himalayas, Arunachal, Bhutan.

Reptiles & Amphibians:

- Gharial (Indian Gavial) – River Chambal & Son; once near extinction (now improving).
- Hawksbill Turtle – Coastal waters, coral reefs.
- Leatherback Turtle – Nicobar Islands.

Fish:

- Bengal Roofed Turtle – Ganga basin.
- Knife-tooth Sawfish – Coastal marine waters.

Endangered Species (High risk of extinction in the near future)

Mammals:

- Bengal Tiger – All over India; flagship species.
- Asian Elephant – North East, Western Ghats.
- Snow Leopard – High Himalayas.
- Lion-tailed Macaque – Western Ghats.
- Indian Rhinoceros – Assam (Kaziranga).
- Nilgiri Tahr – Western Ghats.
- Slender Loris – South India.
- Wild Water Buffalo – Assam, Arunachal.
- Asiatic Lion – Gir Forest, Gujarat.
- Blackbuck – Semi-arid plains (Protected).
- Indian Wolf – Central & Western India.

Birds:

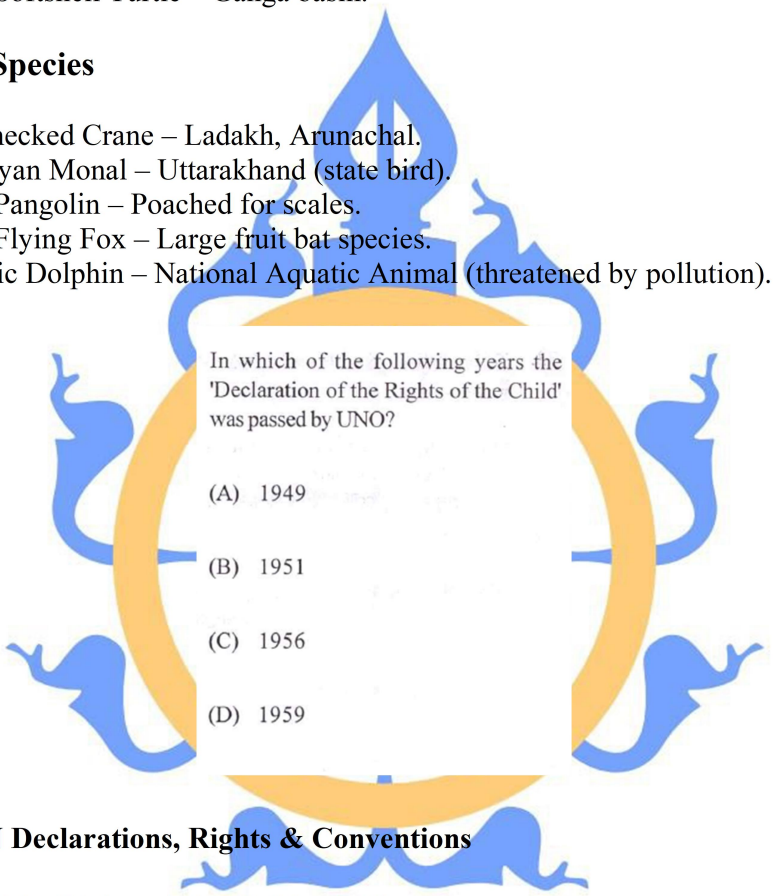
- Indian Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture – Declined due to diclofenac poisoning.
- Lesser Florican – Grasslands, Gujarat, MP.
- Nicobar Megapode – Nicobar Islands.

Reptiles:

- Olive Ridley Turtle – Odisha coast (mass nesting at Gahirmatha).
- Indian Softshell Turtle – Ganga basin.

Vulnerable Species

- Black-necked Crane – Ladakh, Arunachal.
- Himalayan Monal – Uttarakhand (state bird).
- Indian Pangolin – Poached for scales.
- Indian Flying Fox – Large fruit bat species.
- Gangetic Dolphin – National Aquatic Animal (threatened by pollution).



Important UN Declarations, Rights & Conventions

Declaration of the Rights of the Child – 1959

- Adopted by the **UN General Assembly** on **20 November 1959**.
- Recognizes that every child has the right to education, health, protection, and development.
- Later replaced by the **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)**.
- **World Children's Day:** 20 November (marks this Declaration).

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – 1948

- Adopted by the UN General Assembly on **10 December 1948**.
- First global expression of fundamental human rights.
- Consists of **30 Articles** (equality, liberty, dignity, education, etc.).
- **Human Rights Day:** 10 December.

Convention on the Rights of the Child – 1989

- Legally binding agreement defining child rights (education, survival, protection, participation).
- Entered into force in **1990**.
- India ratified it in **1992**.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) – 1979

- Often called the **"Women's Bill of Rights."**
- Adopted in **1979**, came into force in **1981**.
- India ratified in **1993**.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – 1966

- Adopted in **1966**, enforced in **1976**.
- Guarantees rights like freedom of speech, religion, equality before law, and fair trial.
- India ratified in **1979**.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – 1966

- Adopted in **1966**, enforced in **1976**.
- Rights related to work, education, health, and standard of living.
- Along with ICCPR and UDHR → forms the **International Bill of Human Rights**.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide – 1948

- Adopted in **1948**, enforced in **1951**.
- Defines genocide as acts committed to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.

Refugee Convention – 1951

- Defines **"refugee"** and their rights, and the responsibilities of host nations.
- Enforced in **1954**; amended by **1967 Protocol** (removed geographic limitations).

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – 2006

- Promotes rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.
- India ratified it in **2007**.

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – 2007

- Recognizes self-determination, culture, land rights of indigenous peoples.

). Which of the following organization collects every data on poverty in India?

(A) MGNERGA

(B) NSSO

(C) SJSRY

(D) None of these

NSSO (National Sample Survey Office)

- **Now merged with** → NSO (National Statistical Office) under MoSPI.
- **Collects data on:**
  - Employment & unemployment
  - Household consumption & expenditure
  - Poverty estimation
  - Health, education, and social indicators
- **Used by:** Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) and Government for poverty line estimates.

CSO (Central Statistics Office)

- Also merged into **NSO** (since 2019).
- **Collects & compiles:**
  - National Income (GDP, GVA)
  - Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
  - Consumer Price Index (CPI – earlier partial)
  - National Accounts Statistics (NAS).

NSO (National Statistical Office)

- Formed by merger of NSSO + CSO under **MoSPI (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation)**.
- **Responsible for:**
  - All national surveys, censuses (except population census).
  - Compilation of official data, GDP, inflation, labour, consumption.

Registrar General of India (RGI)

- Under **Ministry of Home Affairs.**
- **Collects & compiles:**
  - **Census of India** (every 10 years – last in 2011).

- **Vital statistics:** birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, literacy rate (via Sample Registration System – SRS).
- **Population data** – rural/urban, demographic structure, etc.

NITI Aayog

- Successor to Planning Commission.
- **Publishes:**
  - SDG India Index
  - Health Index, School Education Index
  - Composite Water Management Index
  - India Innovation Index

Labour Bureau (Ministry of Labour & Employment)

- **Collects:**
  - Employment, wage rate, labour productivity, industrial disputes.
  - Compiles **CPI (Industrial Workers)** and **Wage Rate Index**.
  -

. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the Constitution of India in :

(A) Part I

(B) Part III

(C) Part IV

(D) Part V

Parts of the Indian Constitution

(Originally 22 Parts, now 25)

Part I – Union & Its Territory (Articles 1–4)
Part II – Citizenship (Articles 5–11)
Part III – Fundamental Rights (Articles 12–35)
Part IV – Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36–51)
Part IV-A – Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)
Part V – Union Government (Articles 52–151)
Part VI – State Government (Articles 152–237)
Part VII – Repealed (States in Part B – omitted by 7th Amendment, 1956)
Part VIII – Union Territories (Articles 239–242)
Part IX – Panchayats (Articles 243–243O)
Part IX-A – Municipalities (Articles 243P–243ZG)
Part IX-B – Co-operative Societies (Articles 243ZH–243ZT)

Part X – Scheduled & Tribal Areas (Articles 244–244A)
Part XI – Relations between Union & States (Articles 245–263)
Part XII – Finance, Property, Contracts & Suits (Articles 264–300A)
Part XIII – Trade, Commerce & Intercourse within India (Articles 301–307)
Part XIV – Services under Union & States (Articles 308–323)
Part XIV-A – Tribunals (Articles 323A–323B)
Part XV – Elections (Articles 324–329A)
Part XVI – Special Provisions for SCs, STs & Minorities (Articles 330–342)
Part XVII – Official Language (Articles 343–351)
Part XVIII – Emergency Provisions (Articles 352–360)
Part XIX – Miscellaneous (Articles 361–367)
Part XX – Amendment of the Constitution (Article 368)
Part XXI – Temporary, Transitional & Special Provisions (Articles 369–392)
Part XXII – Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative Texts (Article 393–395)

Schedules in the Indian Constitution

(Originally 8 Schedules → Now 12)

1st Schedule – States & Union Territories (Names & Territories)
2nd Schedule – Salaries & Allowances (President, Governors, Judges, etc.)
3rd Schedule – Forms of Oath or Affirmation
4th Schedule – Allocation of Rajya Sabha Seats to States & UTs
5th Schedule – Administration of Scheduled Areas & Tribes (except NE India)
6th Schedule – Administration of Tribal Areas in NE States (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram)
7th Schedule – Division of Powers: Union, State & Concurrent Lists
8th Schedule – Official Languages (Initially 14 → Now 22)
9th Schedule – Laws protected from judicial review (Added by 1st Amendment, 1951)
10th Schedule – Anti-Defection Law (Added by 52nd Amendment, 1985)
11th Schedule – Powers of Panchayats (Added by 73rd Amendment, 1992)
12th Schedule – Powers of Municipalities (Added by 74th Amendment, 1992)

Important Amendments of the Constitution

1st Amendment (1951) –
Added 9th Schedule, restrictions on Freedom of Speech & Property Rights.

7th Amendment (1956) –
Reorganization of States on linguistic basis; replaced Part B states.

10th Amendment (1961) –
Incorporation of Dadra & Nagar Haveli into India.

12th Amendment (1962) –
Goa, Daman & Diu added as Union Territories.

14th Amendment (1962) –
Puducherry included as a Union Territory.

24th Amendment (1971) –
Parliament empowered to amend Fundamental Rights.

25th Amendment (1971) –
Gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights (Article 31C).

26th Amendment (1971) –
Abolished Privy Purses of former rulers.

31st Amendment (1973) –
Increased Lok Sabha seats from 525 to 545.

36th Amendment (1975) –
Sikkim became 22nd State of India.

42nd Amendment (1976) –
Known as *Mini Constitution*; inserted:

- Words "Socialist, Secular" in Preamble.
- Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A).
- Added 3 new Directive Principles.
- Curtailed powers of judiciary.

44th Amendment (1978) –
Restored democratic balance;

- Property right removed as Fundamental Right.
- Replaced 42nd Amendment's Emergency powers.

52nd Amendment (1985) –
Anti-Defection Law (10th Schedule).

61st Amendment (1989) –
Voting age reduced from 21 to 18 years.

69th Amendment (1991) –
Delhi declared as National Capital Territory with Legislative Assembly.

73rd Amendment (1992) –
Panchayati Raj System (Part IX, 11th Schedule).

74th Amendment (1992) –
Urban Local Bodies (Part IXA, 12th Schedule).

86th Amendment (2002) –
Made education a Fundamental Right (Article 21A).

91st Amendment (2003) –
Restricted size of Council of Ministers (15% of total strength).

97th Amendment (2011) –
Cooperative Societies as Fundamental Right (Part IXB).

101st Amendment (2016) –
Introduced GST (Goods & Services Tax).

102nd Amendment (2018) –
Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).

103rd Amendment (2019) –
10% EWS reservation in education & jobs.

104th Amendment (2020) –
Extended SC/ST reservation in Lok Sabha & State Assemblies till 2030; removed Anglo-Indian representation.

105th Amendment (2021) –
Restored States' power to identify OBCs.

106th Amendment–
Reservation for women (33%) in Lok Sabha & State Assemblies — *Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023.*