

## Ganga Praharis

### Volunteers for cleaning the Ganges River.

Committed individuals sacrificing their time and effort.

Engaging in a variety of activities to restore the river's cleanliness.

Organizing regular cleaning drives along the riverbanks.

Contributing to the preservation of the environment.

Focused on maintaining the ecological balance of the river.

Planting trees and promoting reforestation in the surrounding areas.

Collaborating with local communities and organizations.

Building partnerships to enhance the impact of their efforts.

Conducting educational campaigns to raise awareness about river pollution.

Empowering the youth to take action.

Encouraging young people to join the movement.

Providing them with opportunities to contribute to the cause.

Inspiring others to protect natural resources.

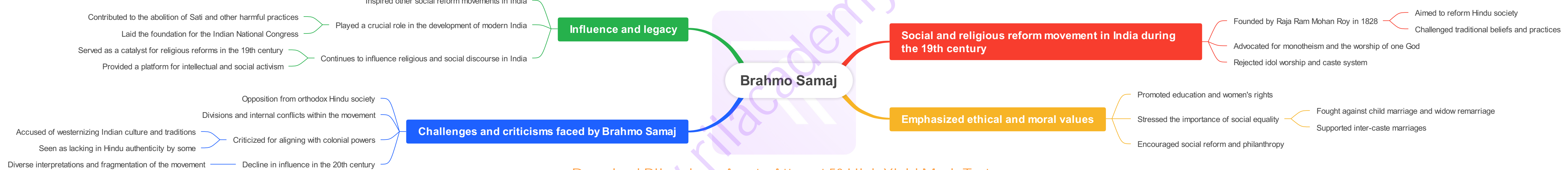
Spreading the message of Ganga Prahari's mission.

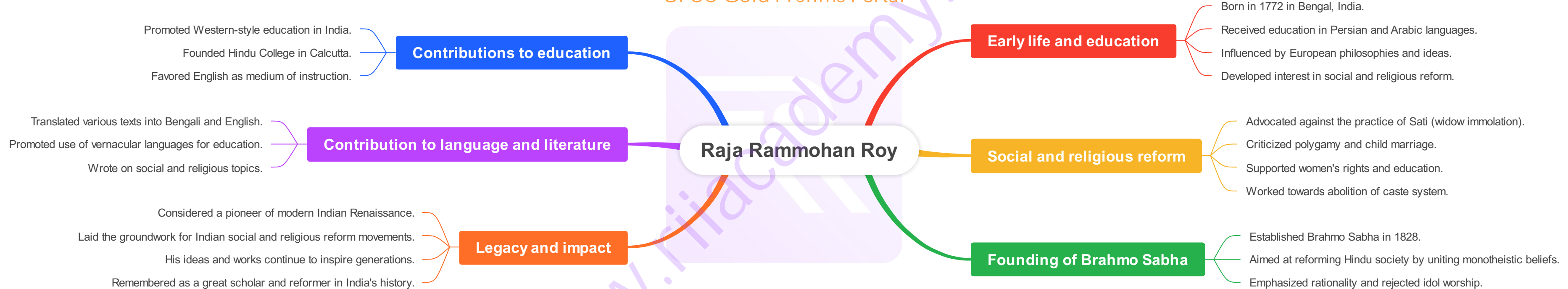
Advocating for sustainable practices and responsible waste disposal.

Striving towards a cleaner and healthier Ganges River.

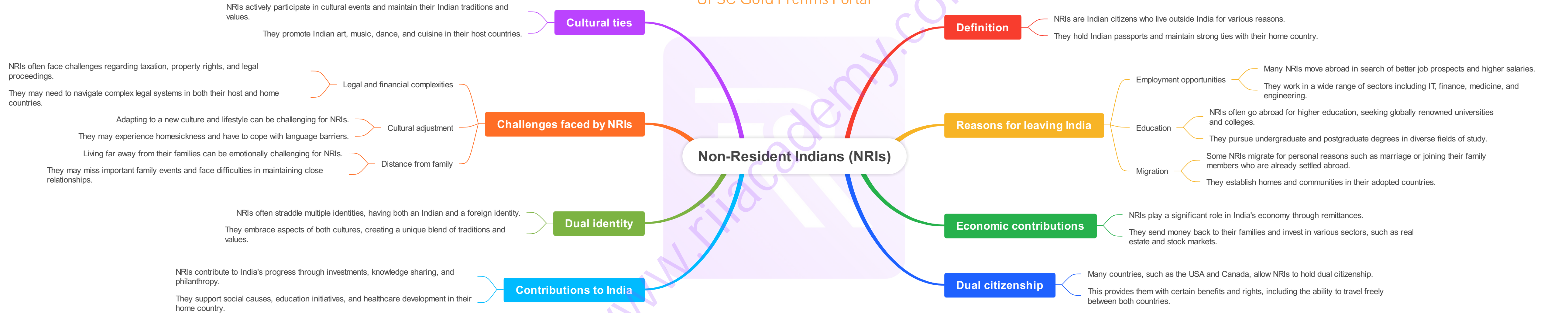
Setting goals to measure their progress.

Continuously working towards achieving their objectives.

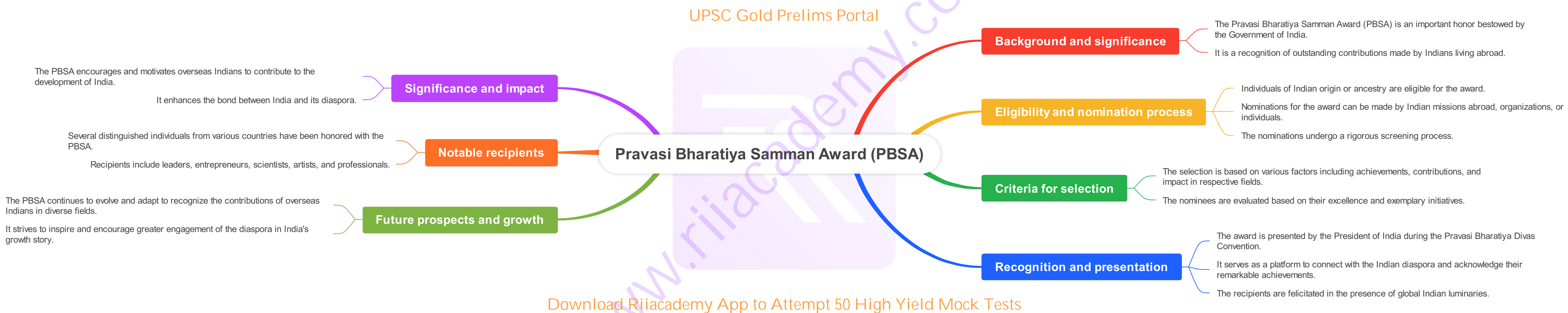


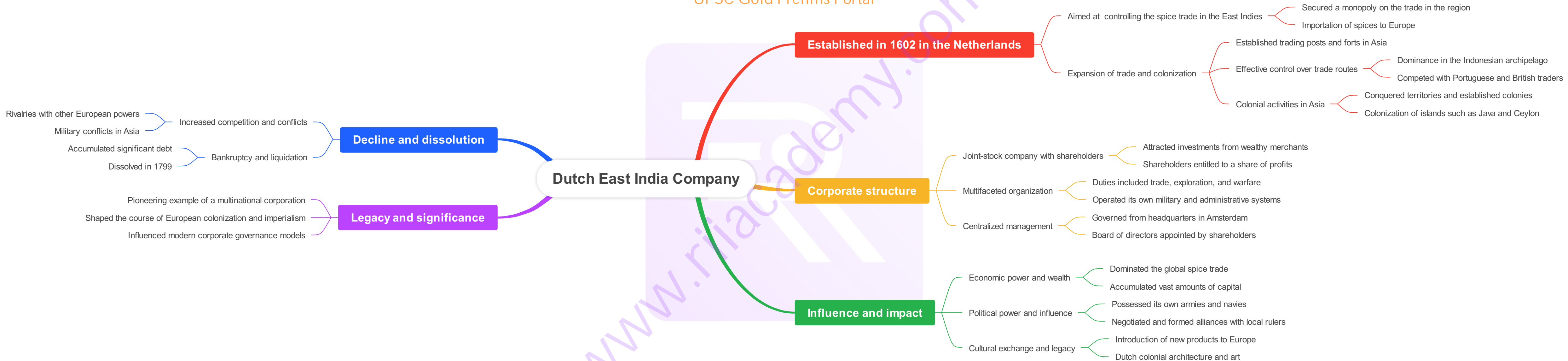




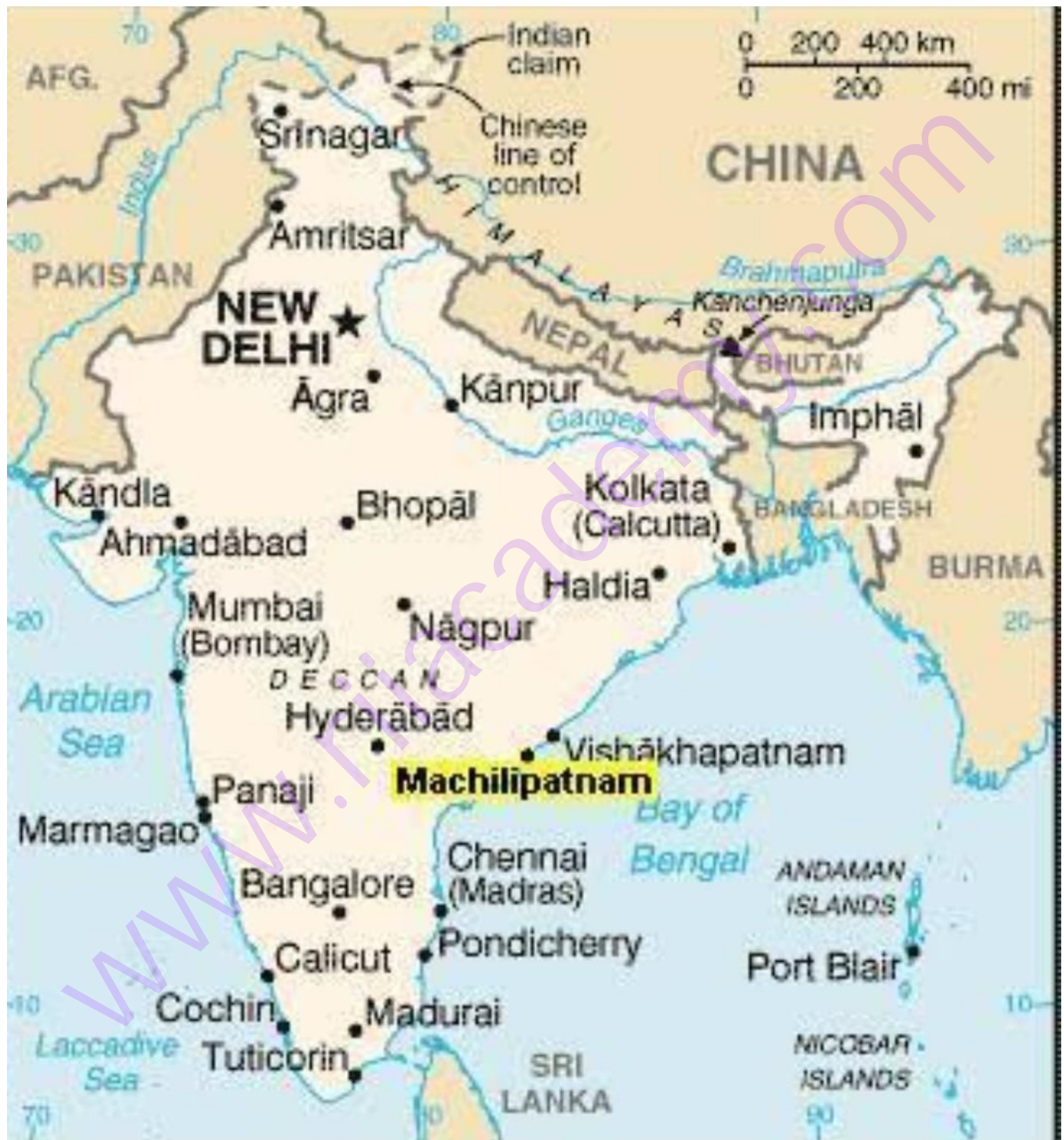




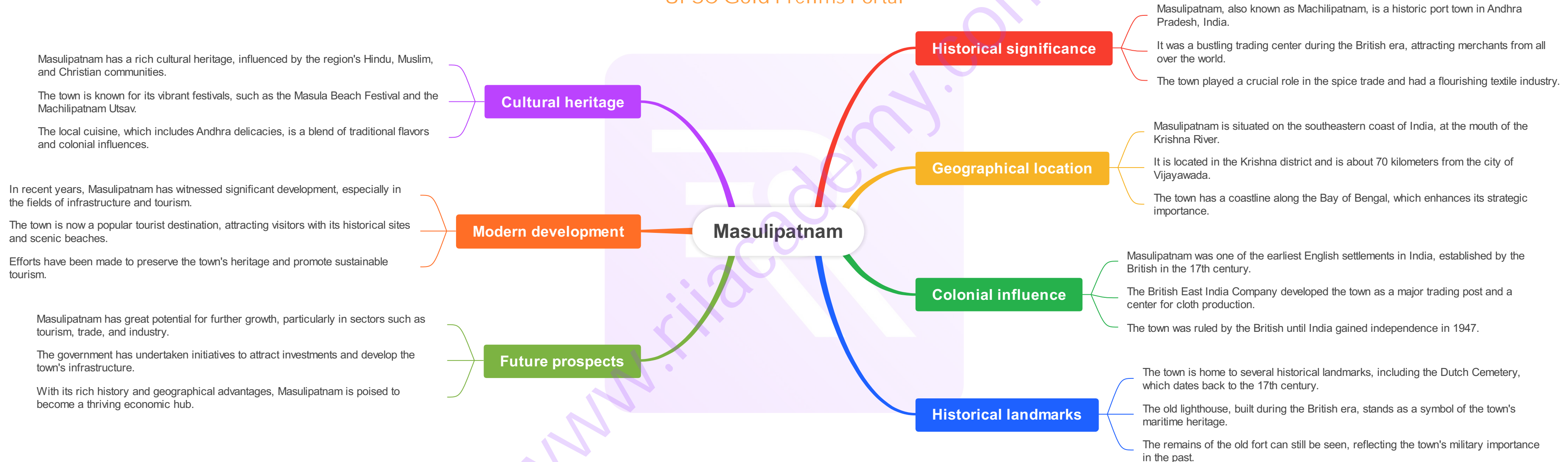


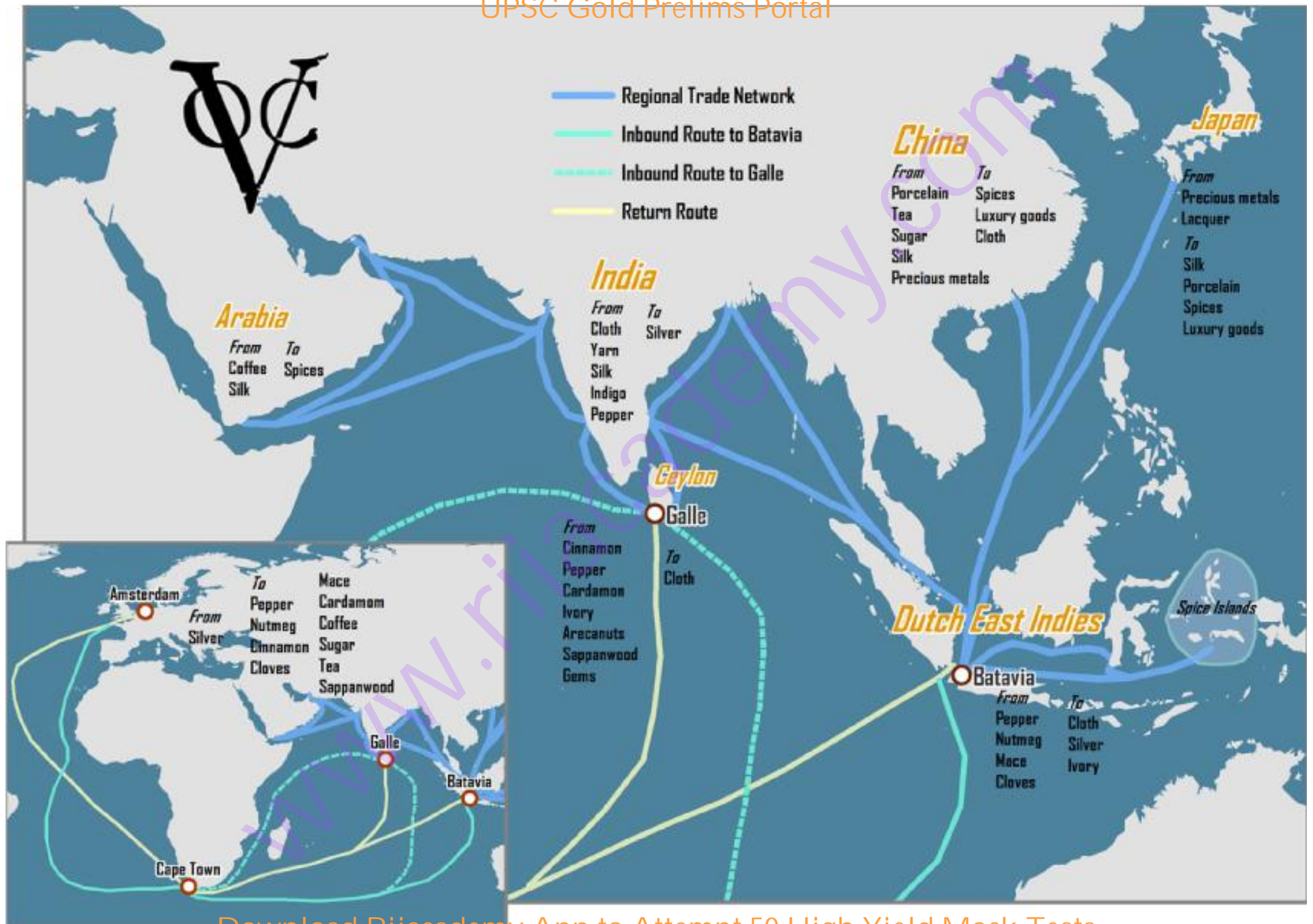


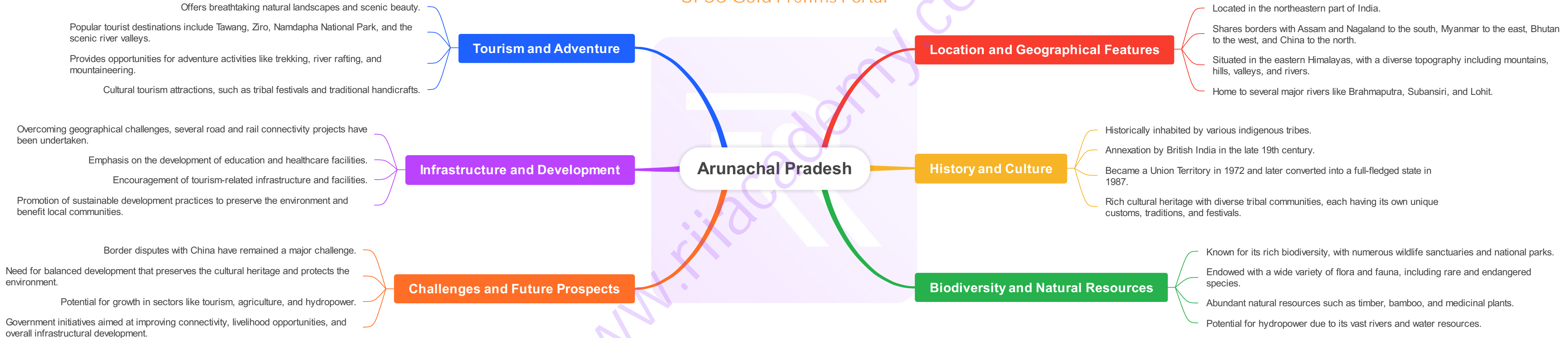


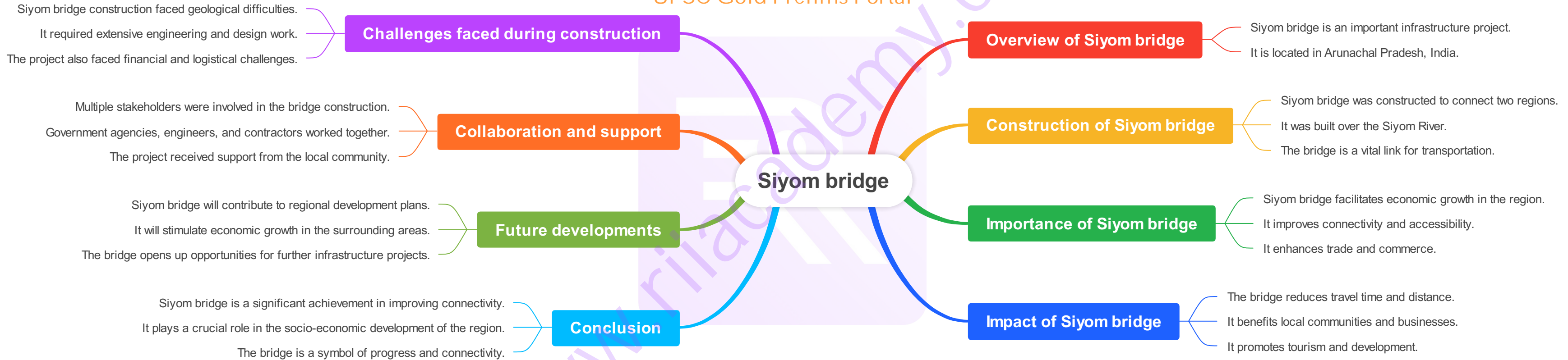




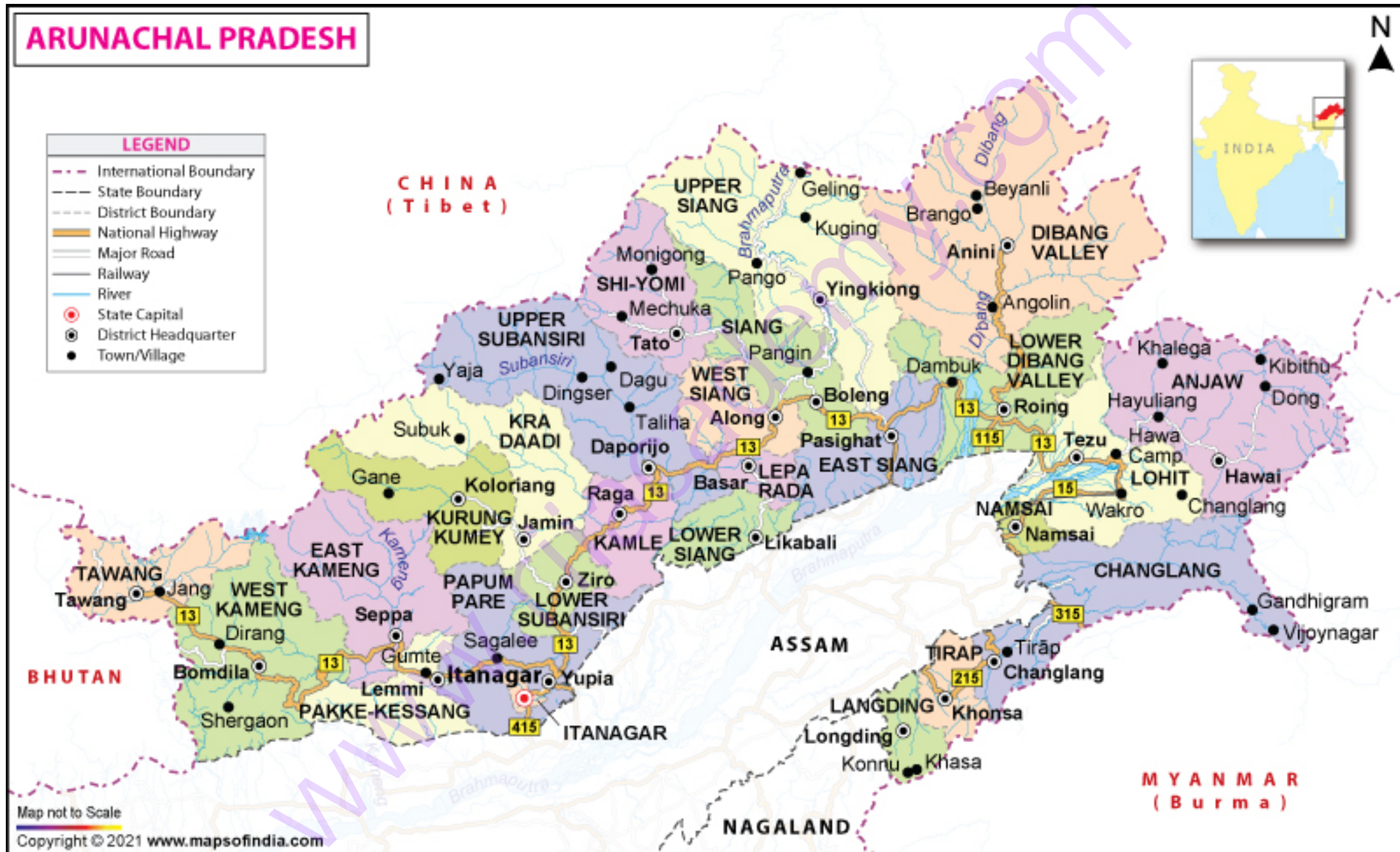




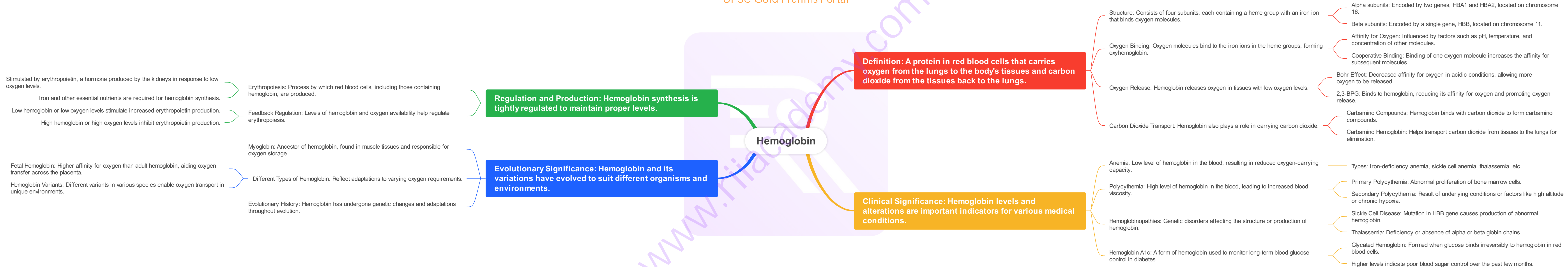


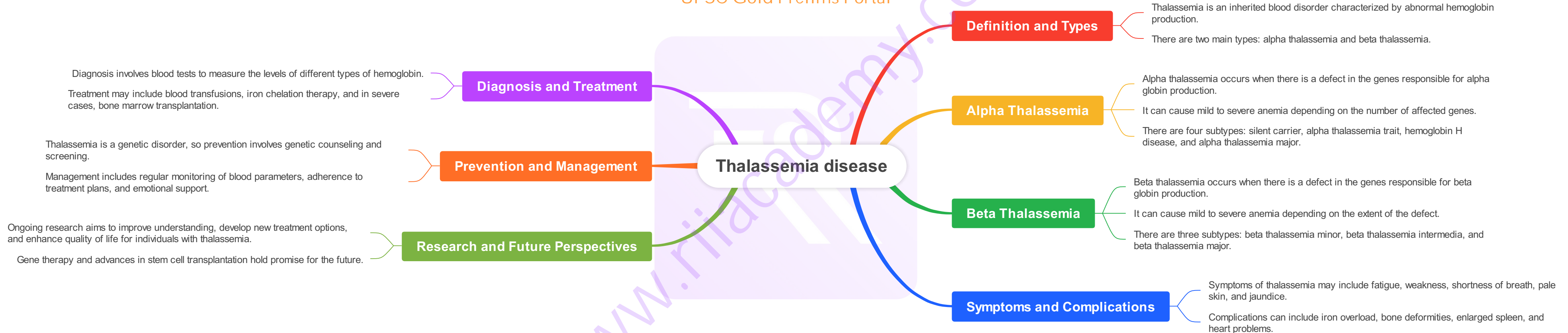


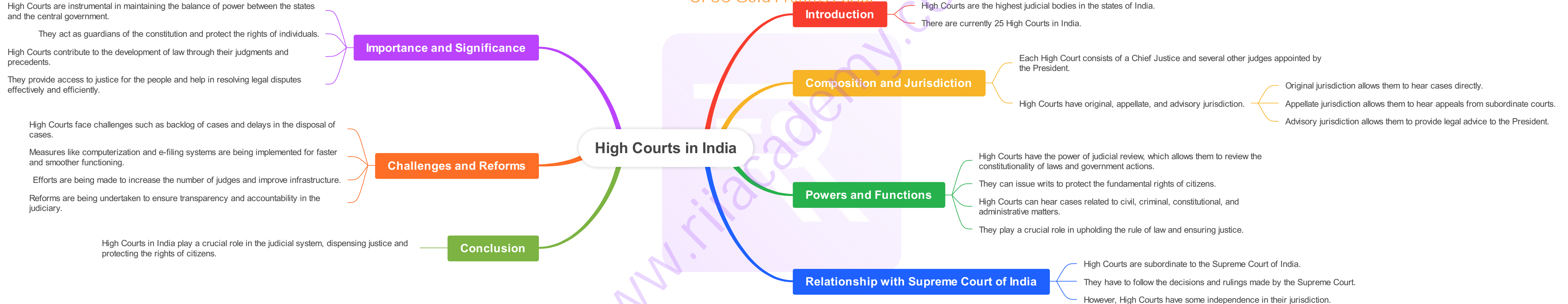


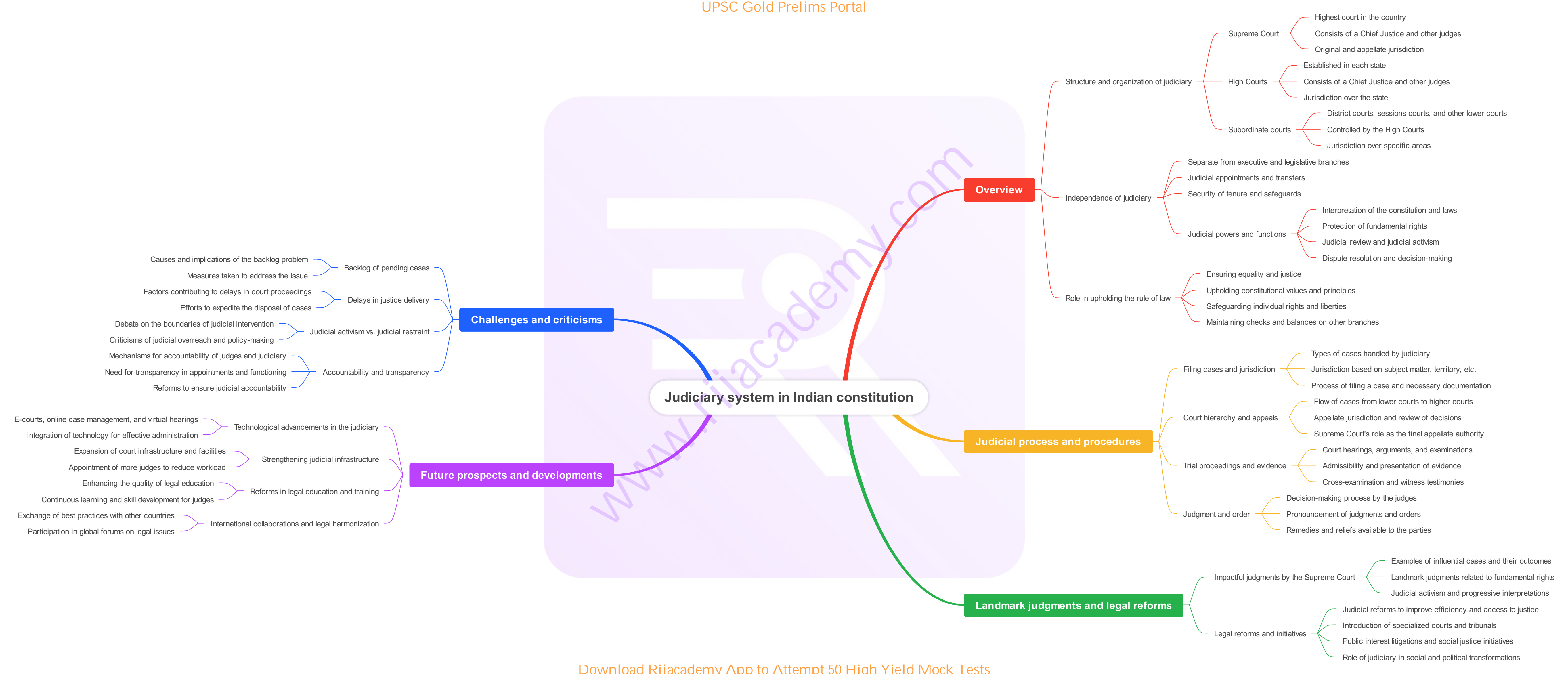




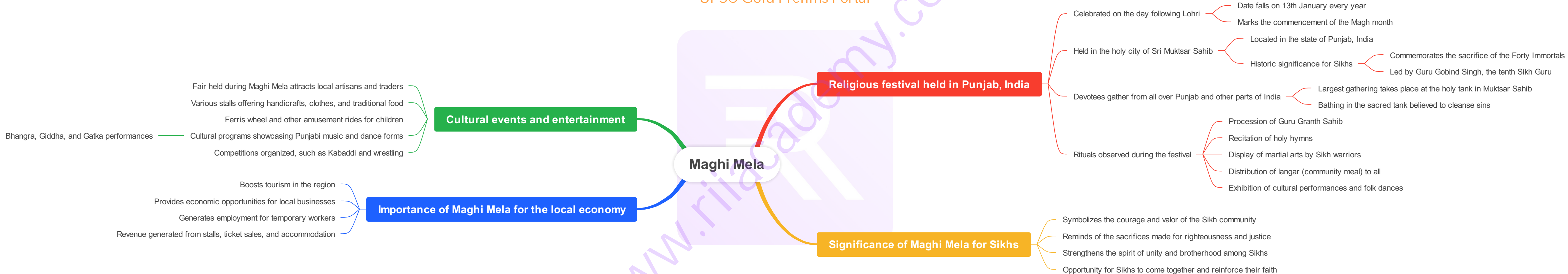












# Global Warming Potential (GWP) of gases

## Future prospects

Continued research is needed to assess the GWP values of new and emerging greenhouse gases.

Developing sustainable solutions for reducing high-GWP emissions will be essential in achieving long-term climate goals.

As technologies advance and new substances are developed, their potential impact on global warming must be evaluated.

## Policy and actions

International efforts aim to limit greenhouse gas emissions and reduce GWP impacts.

Mitigation measures include transitioning to cleaner energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and implementing carbon capture and storage.

Additionally, reducing emissions from high-GWP sectors such as agriculture and waste management is crucial.

The Paris Agreement addresses the reduction of emissions of all greenhouse gases, including high-GWP gases.

## Impact

Gases with higher GWP values contribute more to global warming and climate change.

CO2 emissions remain the primary driver of climate change due to its large volume and long atmospheric lifetime.

However, non-CO2 greenhouse gases, with their higher GWP values, also play a significant role in overall warming.

Thus, reducing emissions of high-GWP gases is crucial for mitigating global warming.

## Definition:

The Global Warming Potential (GWP) measures the relative contribution of a greenhouse gas to global warming over a specified time horizon.

It compares the warming potential of different gases to that of carbon dioxide (CO2).

## Calculation

GWP is calculated based on the capability of a gas to trap heat in the atmosphere and its atmospheric lifetime.

Gases are measured in CO2 equivalents, which represent the amount of CO2 that would have the same warming effect.

The longer a gas stays in the atmosphere, the greater its warming potential.

## GWP values

Different gases have different GWP values, with some being more potent than others.

- CO2 has a GWP of 1, serving as the baseline.
- Methane (CH4) has a GWP of 25, making it 25 times more potent than CO2 over a 100-year period.
- Nitrous oxide (N2O) has a GWP of 298, making it nearly 300 times more potent than CO2.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) have extremely high GWP values, ranging from hundreds to thousands, depending on the type.

# Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

**The IPCC also produces special reports and technical papers.**

- These publications focus on specific topics related to climate change.
- The special reports and technical papers complement the assessment reports.
- They provide more in-depth analysis and information.
- They address emerging issues or areas of particular concern.

**The IPCC operates through its three working groups.**

- Working Group I focuses on the physical science basis of climate change.
- Working Group II assesses the impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change.
- Working Group III focuses on mitigation options and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- It assesses the state of the climate system and climate change drivers.
- It examines the potential risks and opportunities associated with climate change.
- It assesses the technological, economic, and policy aspects of climate change mitigation.

**The work of the IPCC contributes to global efforts to address climate change.**

- It informs international negotiations and agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- It helps policymakers understand the urgency and importance of taking action to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- It raises awareness among the general public about the scientific consensus on climate change.
- It promotes the use of scientific evidence and knowledge in decision-making processes.

**The IPCC is an international organization.**

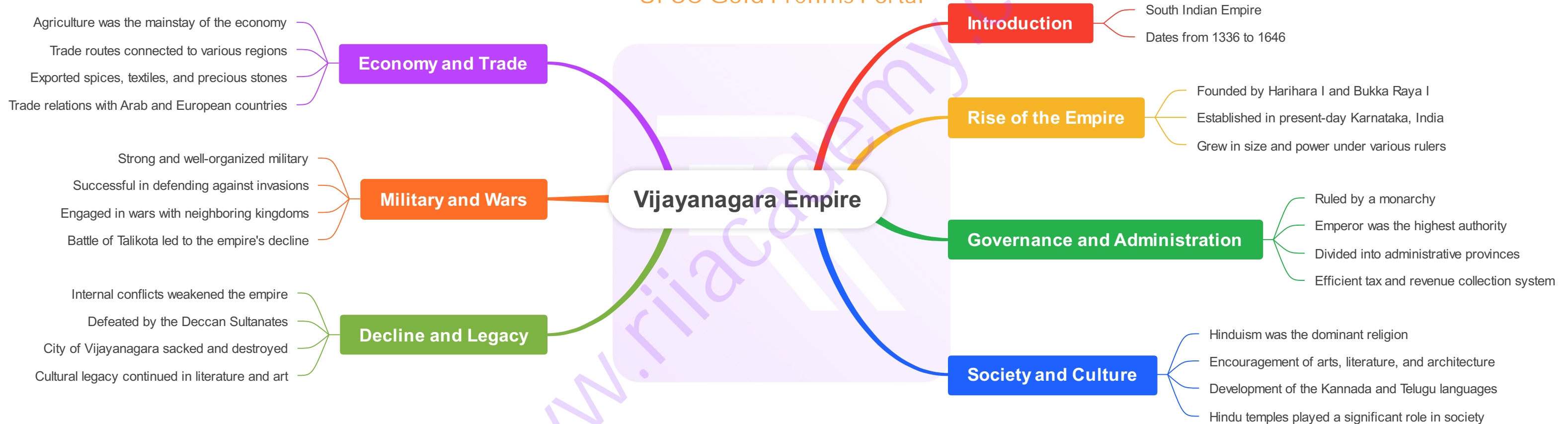
- It was established in 1988 by the United Nations.
- The IPCC consists of member countries.
- The purpose of the IPCC is to provide policymakers with scientific assessments on climate change.
- It is considered the leading authority on climate change.

**The IPCC conducts comprehensive assessments of current scientific knowledge on climate change.**

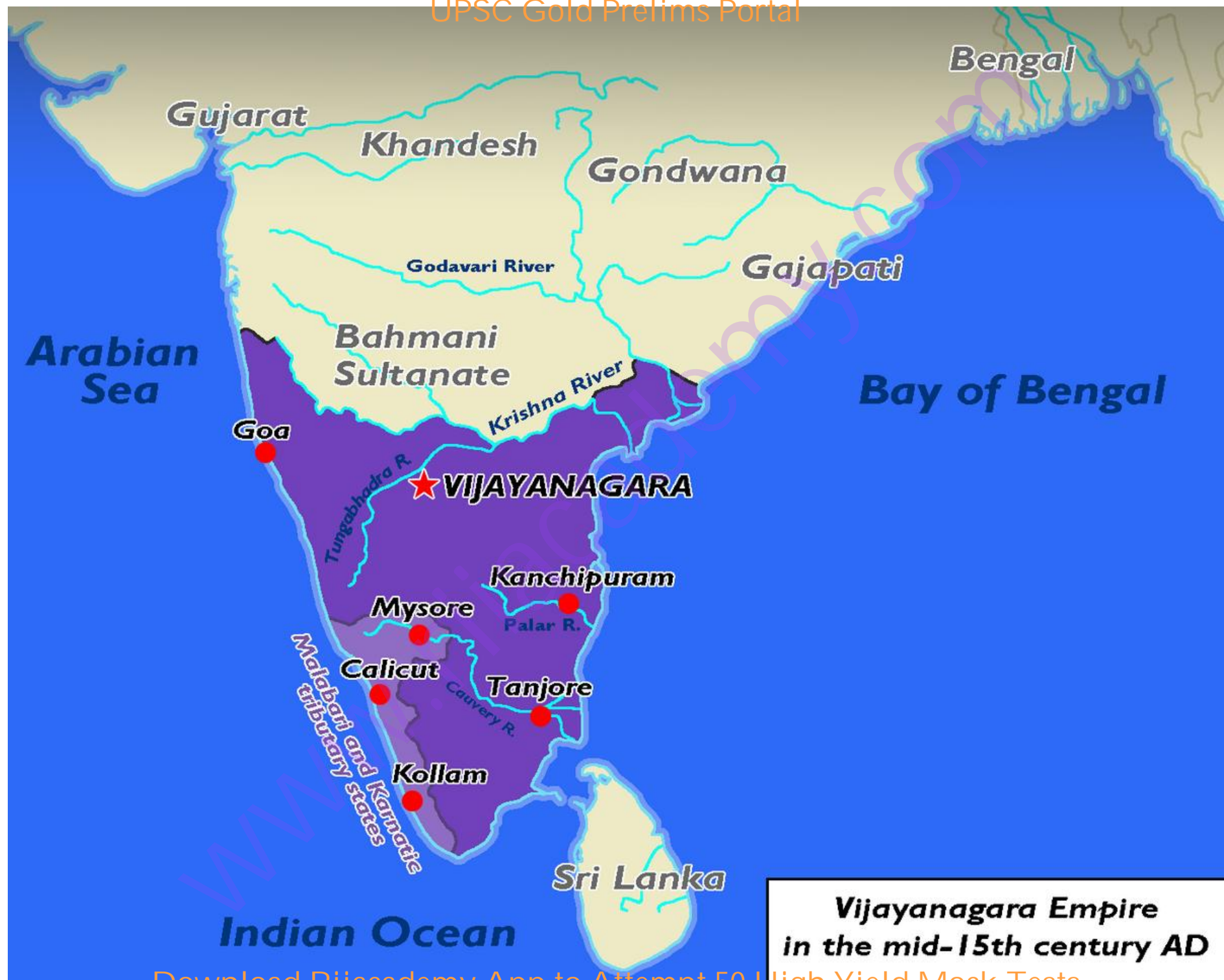
- These assessments are based on the work of thousands of scientists from around the world.
- The assessments cover various aspects of climate change, including the causes, impacts, and possible response options.
- The scientists contribute their expertise and research findings.
- They review existing literature and conduct new research.
- They also consider the socio-economic aspects of climate change.

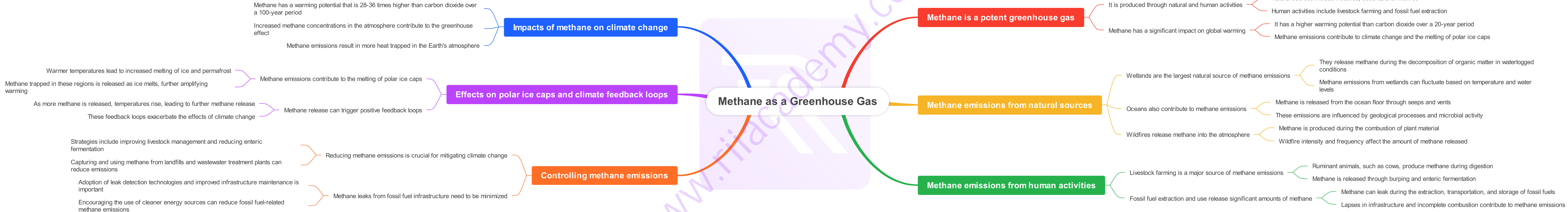
**The IPCC releases assessment reports at regular intervals.**

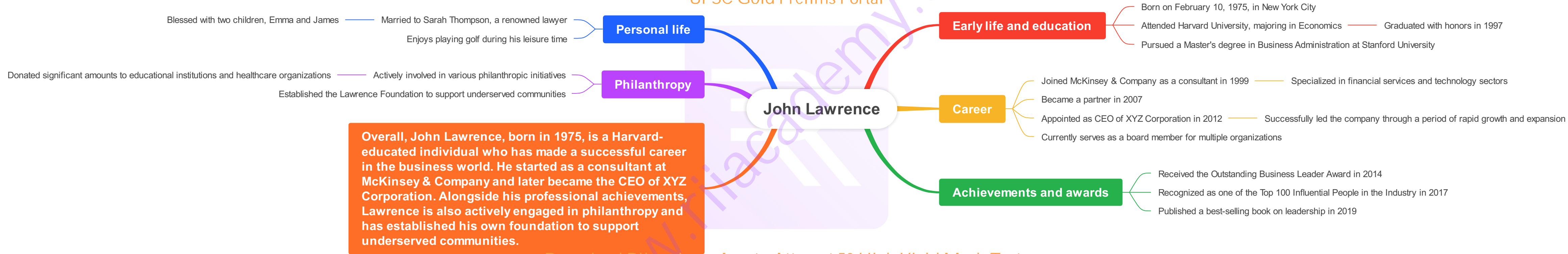
- These reports summarize the scientific knowledge on climate change.
- The assessment reports undergo a rigorous review process.
- They provide policymakers with a basis for decision-making.
- They are also used as a reference by researchers, educators, and the general public.
- They are subjected to review by experts and governments.
- The review process ensures the quality and objectivity of the reports.

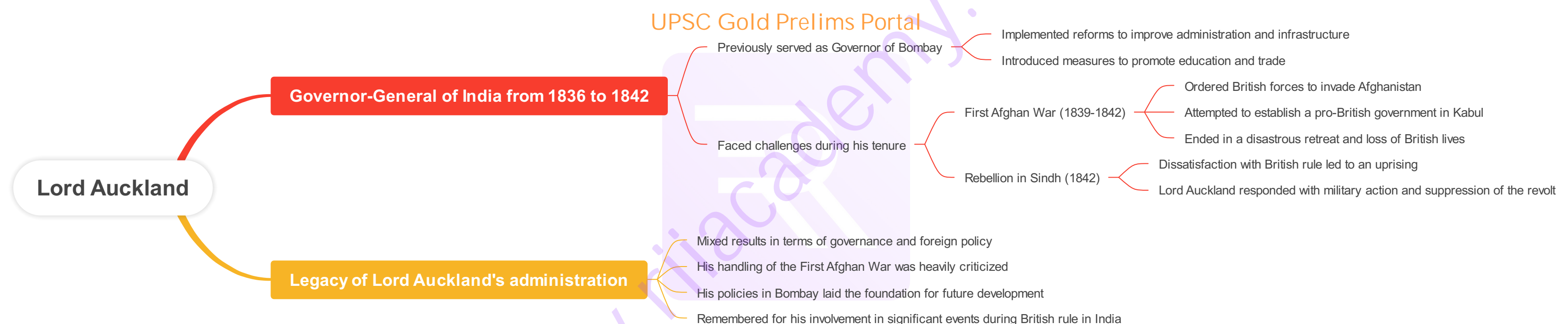














# Lord Canning

## British statesman and Governor-General of India

Served as Governor-General during the Indian Rebellion of 1857

Implemented policies to help stabilize and modernize India

Introduced the Indian Councils Act of 1861

Established the India Office to oversee colonial administration

Faced challenges in maintaining British control in India

Fought against rebel forces during the rebellion

Implemented policies to suppress dissent and maintain order

Made efforts to improve relationships between the British and Indians

Supported measures to increase Indian representation in government

Encouraged economic and educational reforms in India

## Legacy and impact

Played a significant role in shaping British colonial policy in India

His policies and actions laid the foundation for future Indian independence movements

Remembered for his efforts to modernize India while maintaining British control

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## UPSC Gold Prelims Portal

**Lord Lytton**

**British politician and writer**

Served as Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880

Implemented various administrative and economic reforms

Advocated for closer ties between Britain and India

Wrote numerous novels and plays

Best known for his novel "The Last Days of Pompeii"

Blended historical and romantic elements in his works

Played a significant role in the literary and political circles of his time

Associated with the Victorian Era and the "Young England" movement

Contributed to the development of the realist novel genre

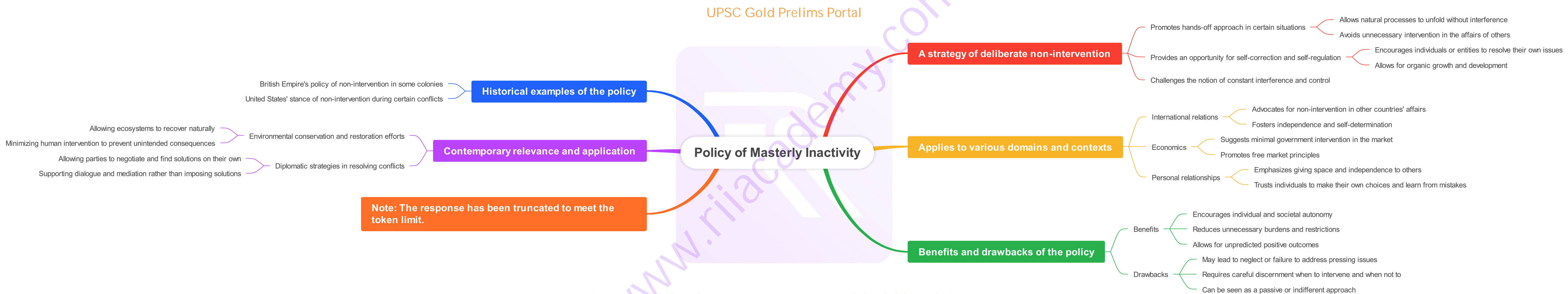
Influenced by his father, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, also a prominent writer

Inherited his father's title upon his death

Shared a passion for literature and politics with his father

Remembered for his wide-ranging contributions as a writer and statesman.

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CPI measures the average price change of a basket of goods and services commonly consumed by households.

It is a widely used indicator of inflation and helps policymakers make informed decisions.

PPI measures the average change in prices received by domestic producers for their final goods and services.

It reflects the inflationary pressures at earlier stages of the supply chain.

GDP deflator measures the change in prices for all final goods and services produced in an economy.

It provides a broad measure of overall inflation within the economy.

Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Producer Price Index (PPI).

GDP deflator.

## Measurement of inflation.

# Inflation

## Definition of inflation.

Inflation refers to the sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.

## Causes of inflation.

Demand-pull inflation.

Occurs when aggregate demand in an economy is greater than the economy's ability to supply goods and services.

Examples include increased consumer spending or government expenditure.

Cost-push inflation.

Occurs when the costs of production, such as wages or raw materials, rise and result in higher prices for goods and services.

Examples include an increase in oil prices or labor disputes leading to higher wages.

Monetary inflation.

Occurs when the money supply in an economy grows faster than the rate of economic growth, leading to an increase in prices.

Examples include excessive money printing or loose monetary policy.

## Effects of inflation.

Reduced purchasing power.

As prices rise, the value of money decreases, causing individuals and businesses to be able to buy fewer goods and services.

Uncertainty and economic distortions.

Inflation can lead to uncertainty as businesses struggle to predict costs and consumers may delay purchases.

It can also create distortions, such as misallocation of resources and income redistribution.

Impact on investment.

High inflation may discourage long-term investment as it erodes the returns on investment and reduces confidence in the economy.

## Types of inflation.

Hyperinflation.

Occurs when inflation rates are extremely high, typically over 50% per month.

It can result in the complete breakdown of a country's monetary system and severe economic and social consequences.

Moderate inflation, usually within a range of 2-4% per year, is generally considered beneficial for the economy.

It allows for price stability and encourages spending and investment.

Disinflation refers to the slowing down of the rate of inflation but still indicates an increase in prices, albeit at a lower pace.

It can be a result of deliberate monetary policies or changes in supply and demand dynamics.

Monetary policy.

Central banks adjust interest rates and manage the money supply to influence inflation.

They may raise interest rates to reduce borrowing, curbing demand and limiting inflationary pressures.

Fiscal policy.

Governments can use taxation and spending policies to control inflation.

They may increase taxes, reduce government expenditures, or employ contractionary fiscal measures to reduce demand.

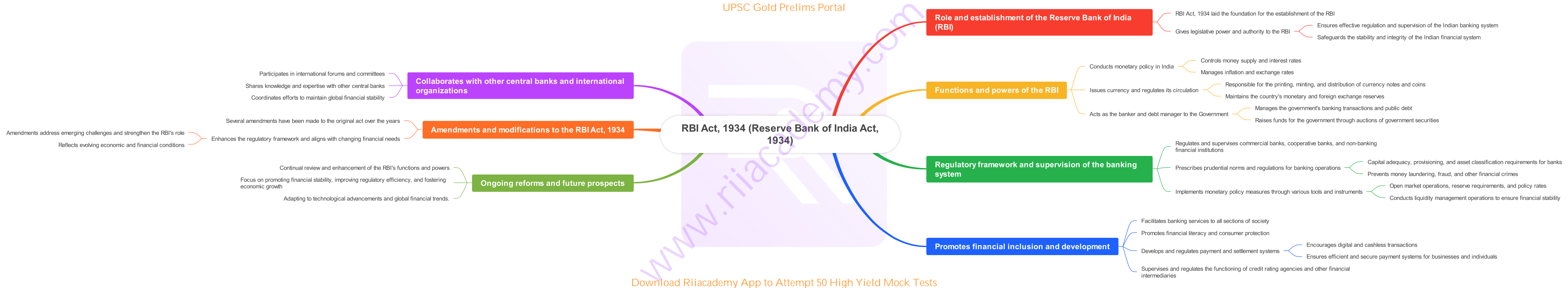
Supply-side policies.

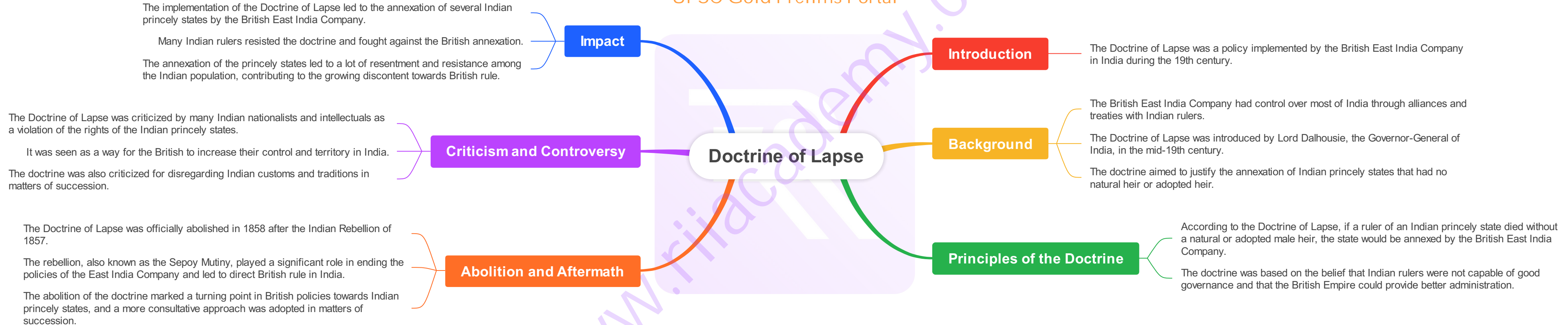
Policies aimed at improving the supply-side of the economy can help reduce inflationary pressures.

These may include measures to increase productivity, enhance competition, or promote innovation.

## Controlling inflation.







**Lord Dalhousie**

**Governor-General of India during British Raj**

Modernized and transformed India

- Inaugurated major railway projects
- Introduced telegraph and postal systems
- Improved irrigation and canal networks

Implemented reforms in education and legislation

- Established engineering colleges and universities
- Introduced English education system
- Codified Hindu law and established uniform legal codes

Annexation of princely states

Doctrine of Lapse

- Annexed Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, and Udaipur
- Disputed annexation of Jhansi and Nagpur

Annexation of Punjab and Oudh

- Anglo-Sikh Wars
- Annexation of Punjab in 1849
- Annexation of Oudh in 1856

Indian Rebellion of 1857

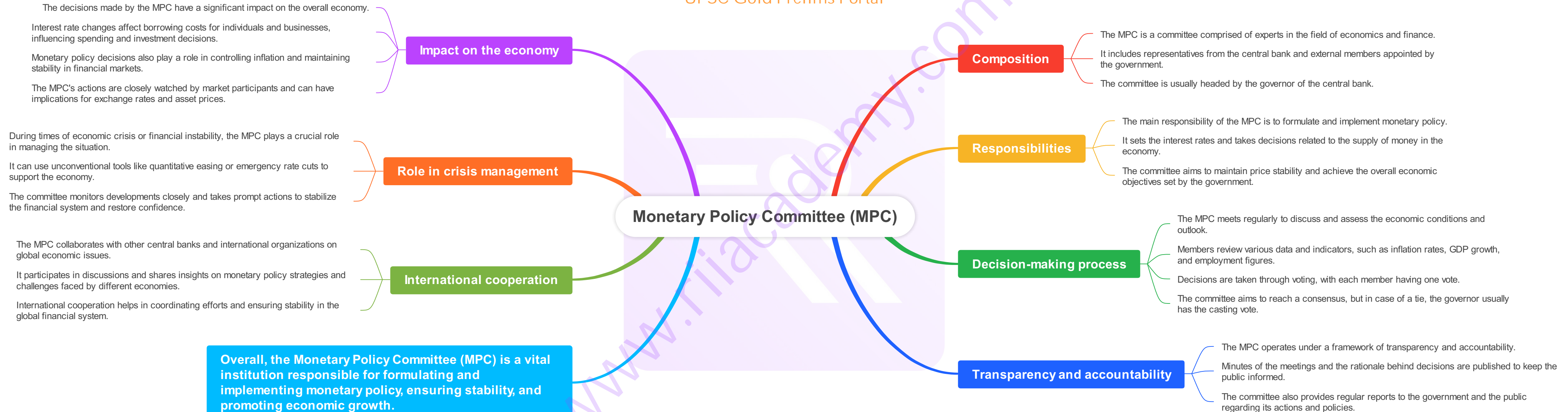
- Policies and reforms under Lord Dalhousie as contributing factors
- Introduction of new cartridges for rifles triggering the rebellion
- Lord Dalhousie's departure from India before the rebellion

Legacy and criticism

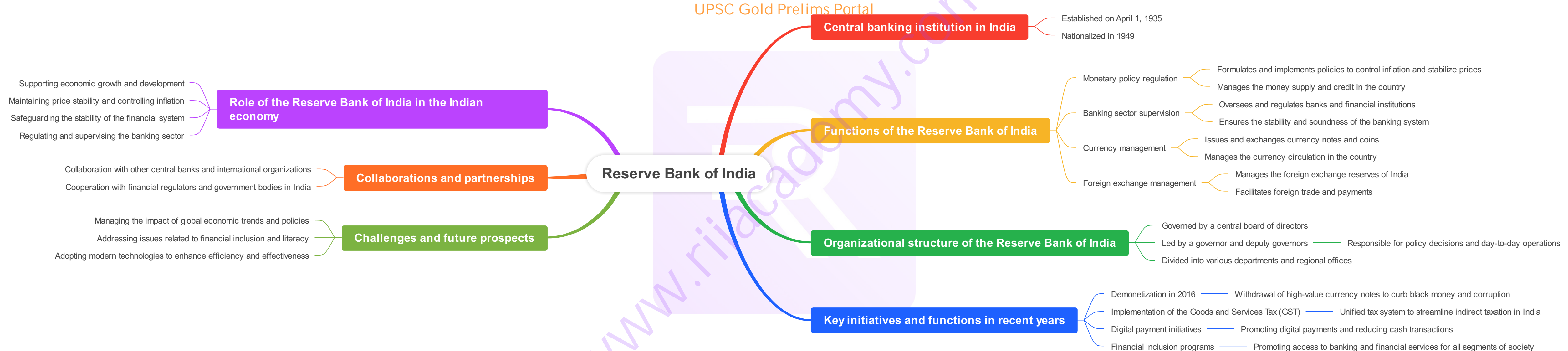
- Considered a visionary leader by some
- Criticized for his aggressive policies and annexations
- Impact of his reforms on India's development and modernization

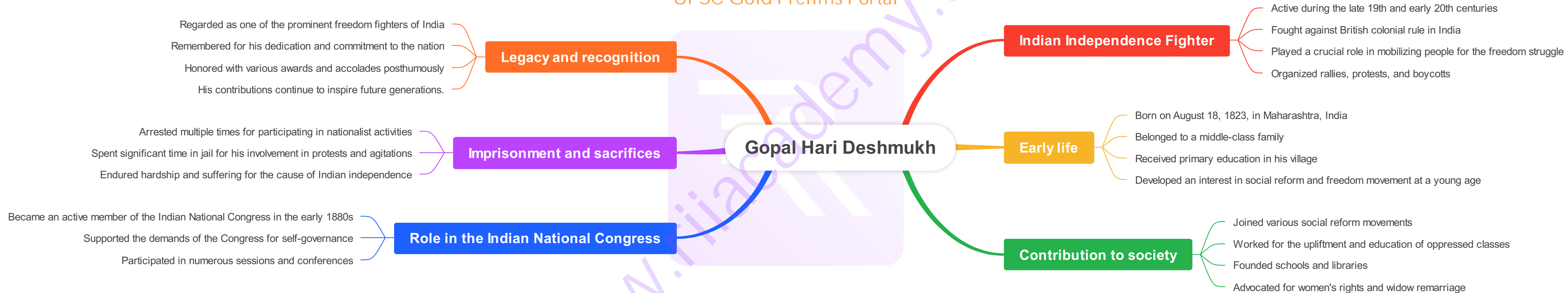
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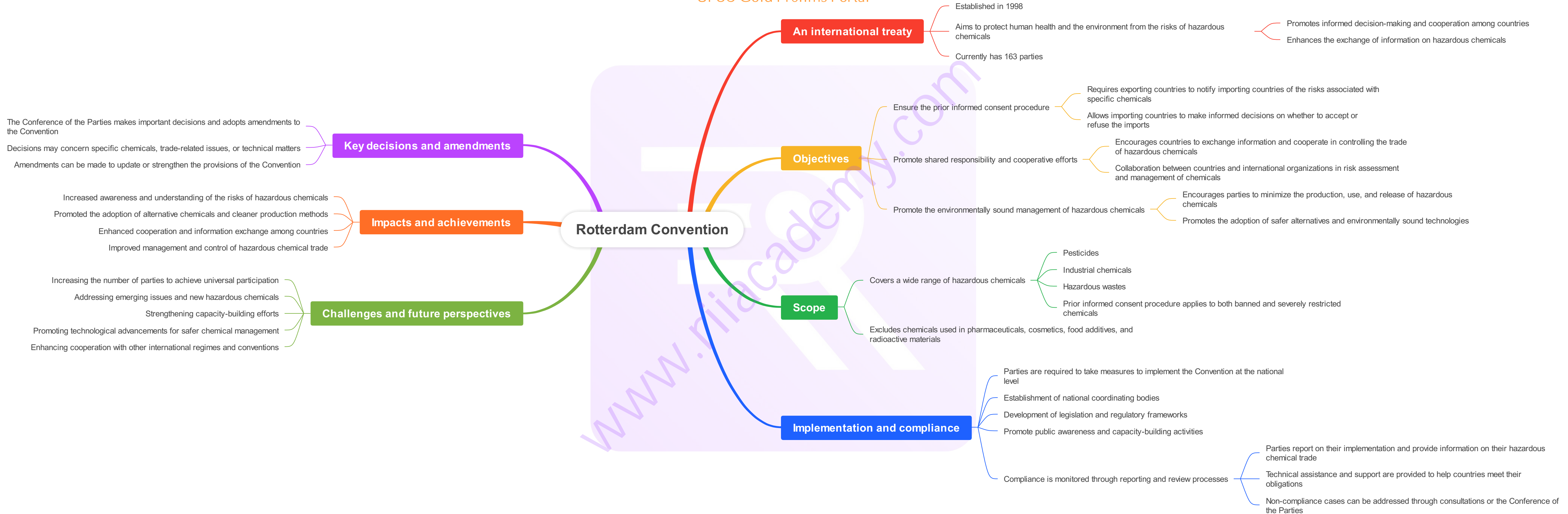
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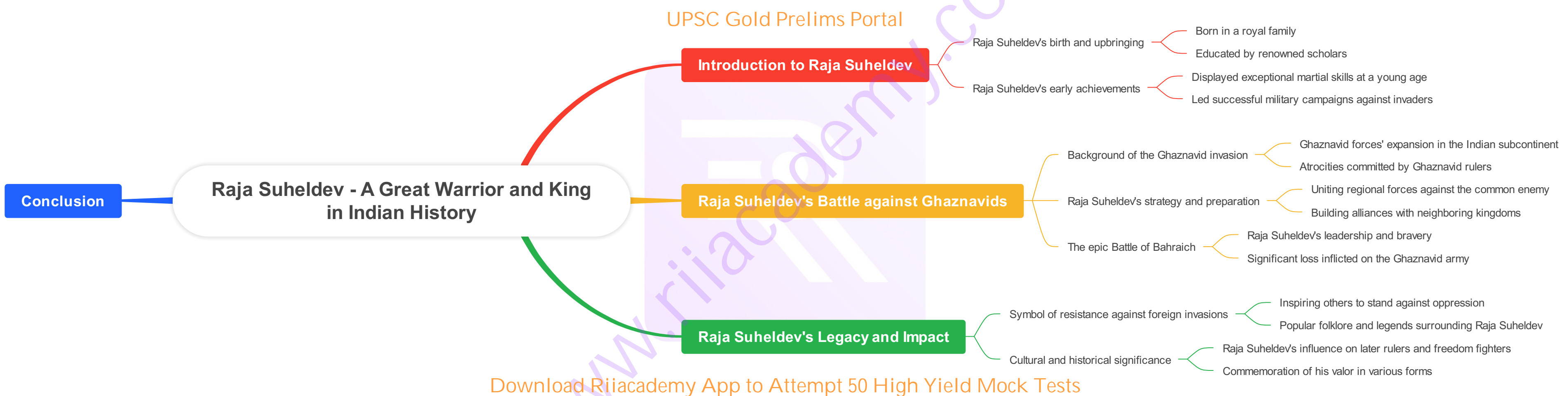




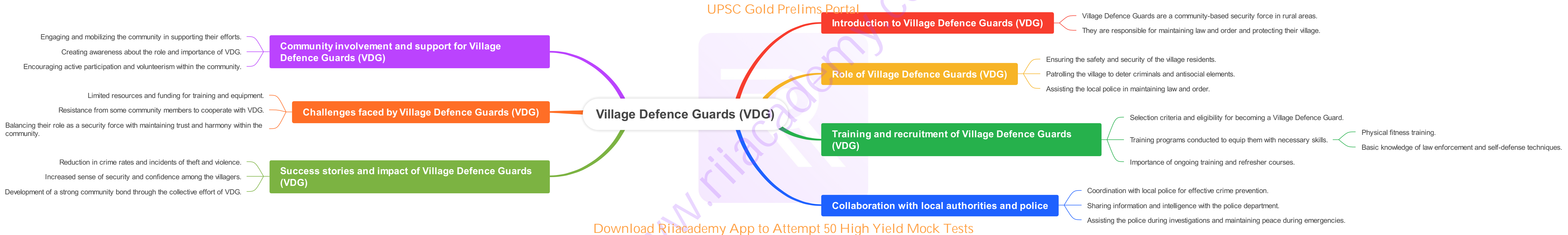


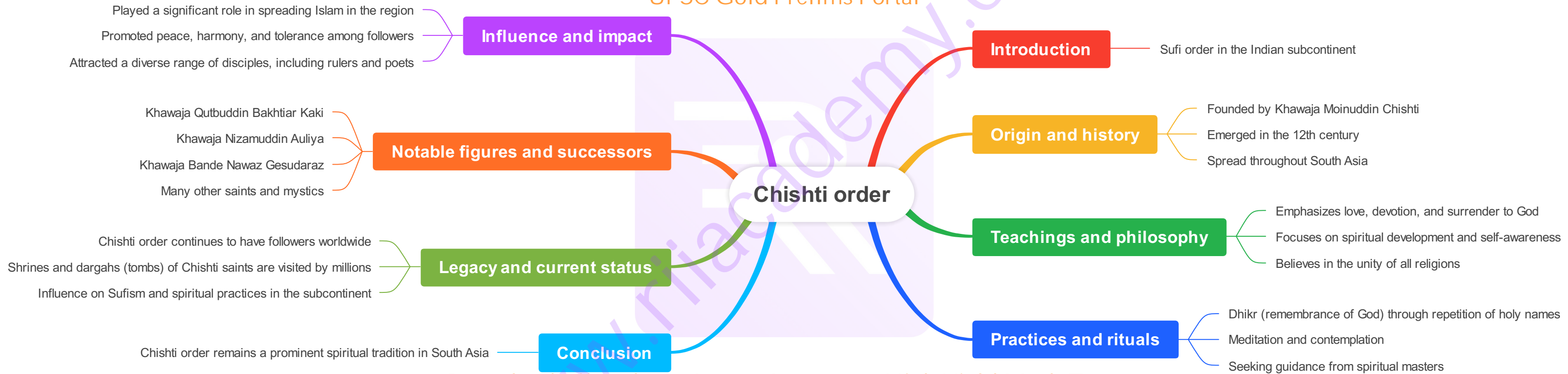


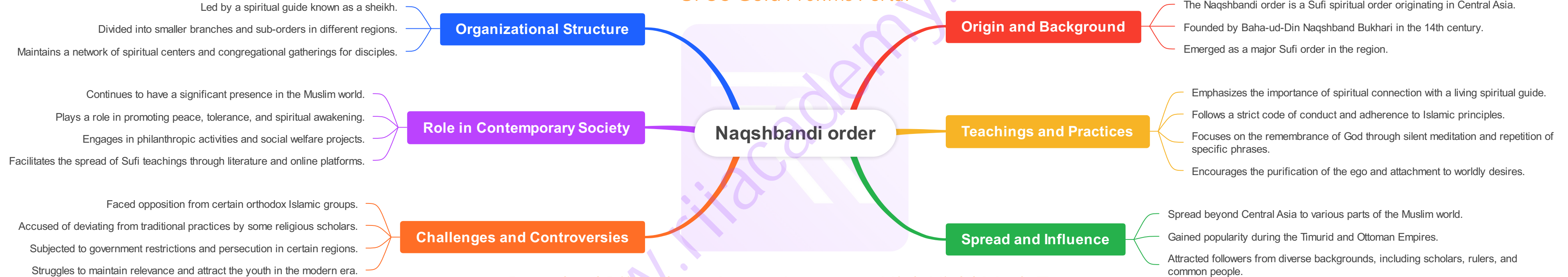












## Sufi order

Originated in the 8th century in Islam

Emerged as a mystical movement within Islam

- Rooted in the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad
- Emphasizes the spiritual aspect of Islam

Spread across various regions

- Flourished in Persia, Egypt, India, and Turkey
- Diversified into different branches and sub-orders

Principles and practices

- Journey towards spiritual realization and union with God
- Emphasis on meditation, chanting, and remembrance of God
- Importance of ethical conduct and inner purification

Famous Sufi orders

Qadiriyya, Chishtiyya, Naqshbandiyya, and Suhrawardiyya

Each order with its own distinct practices and teachings

- Qadiriyya focuses on serving humanity and love for God
- Chishtiyya emphasizes the importance of a spiritual guide
- Naqshbandiyya stresses silent meditation and self-discipline
- Suhrawardiyya combines intellectual pursuits with spiritual practices

Influence on art, literature, and music

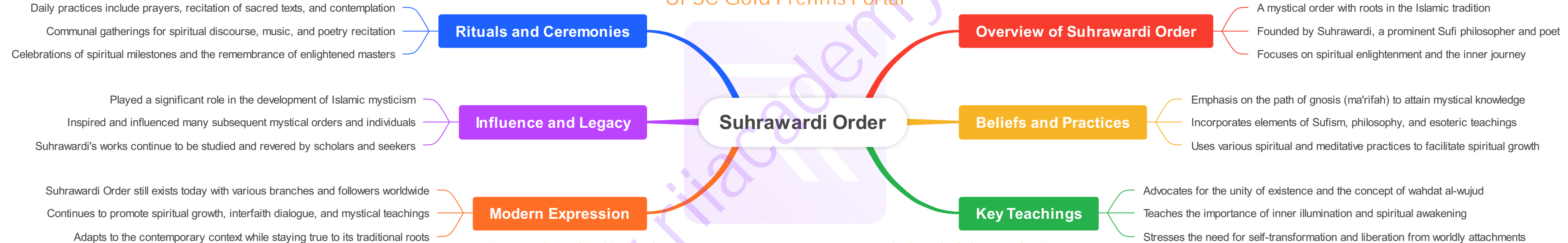
- Sufi poetry and literature expressing divine love and spiritual longing
- Mystical music and dance forms like Qawwali and Sama
- Calligraphy and visual arts inspired by Sufi symbolism and mysticism

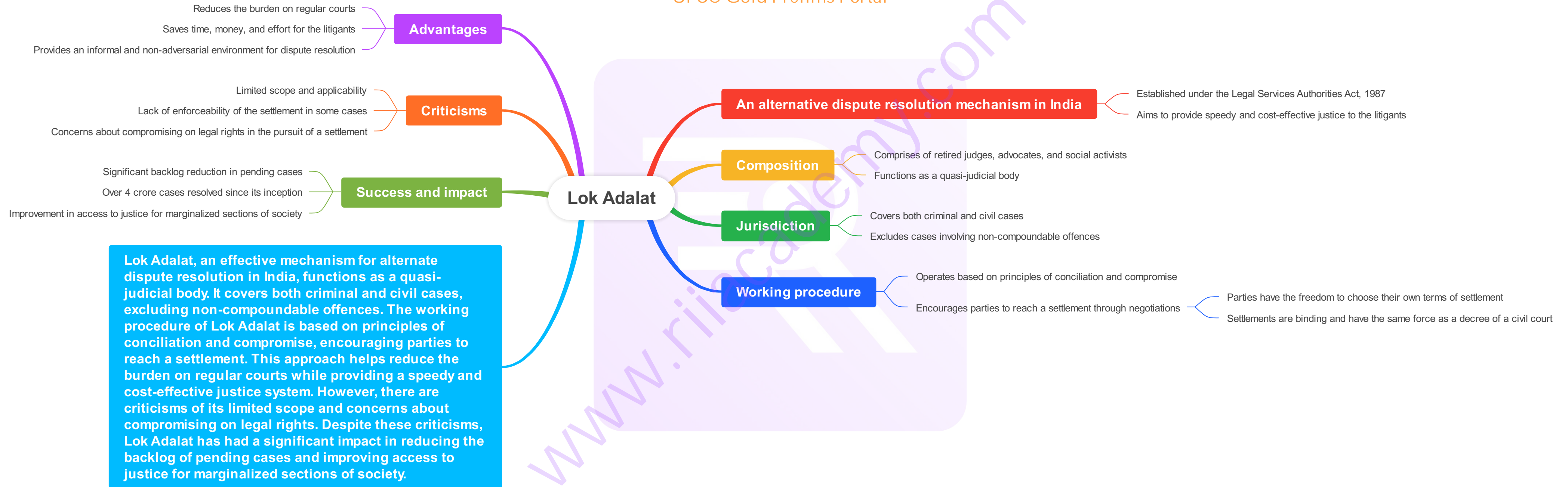
Impact on society and spirituality

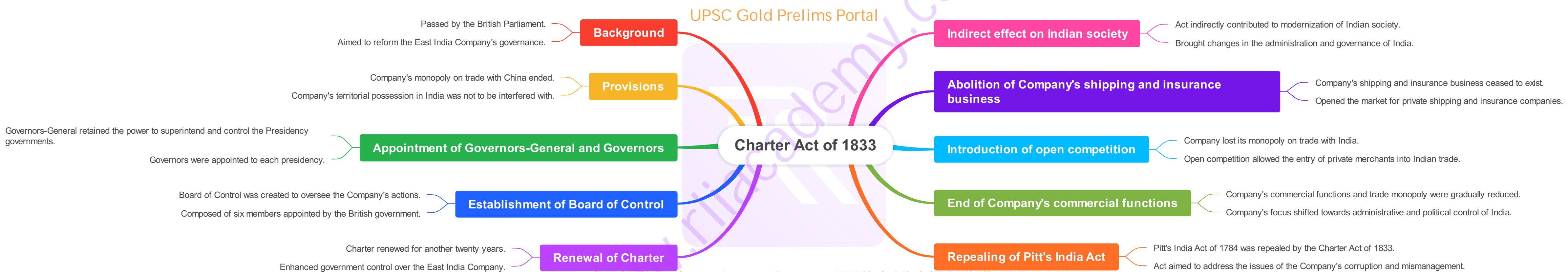
- Contributions to Islamic philosophy and theology
- Promotion of tolerance, compassion, and unity among Muslims
- Role in bridging cultural divides and promoting interfaith dialogue

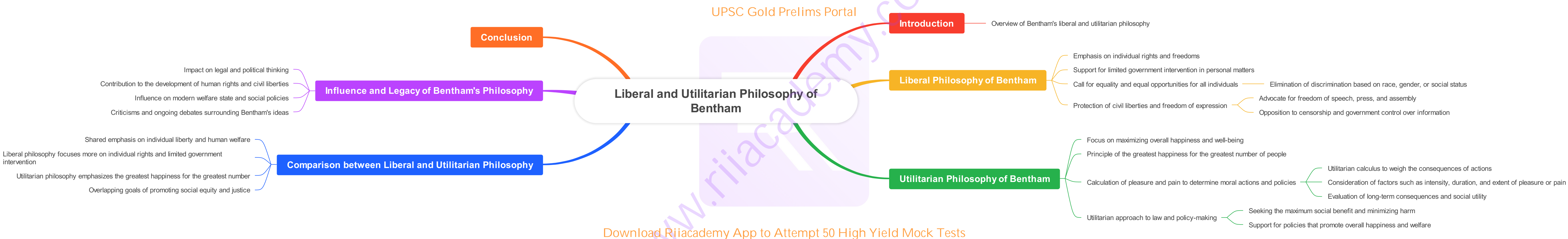
- Sufi saints and shrines serving as centers of devotion and unity
- Sufism attracting followers from diverse backgrounds and beliefs
- Sufi teachings fostering peace, love, and understanding in society



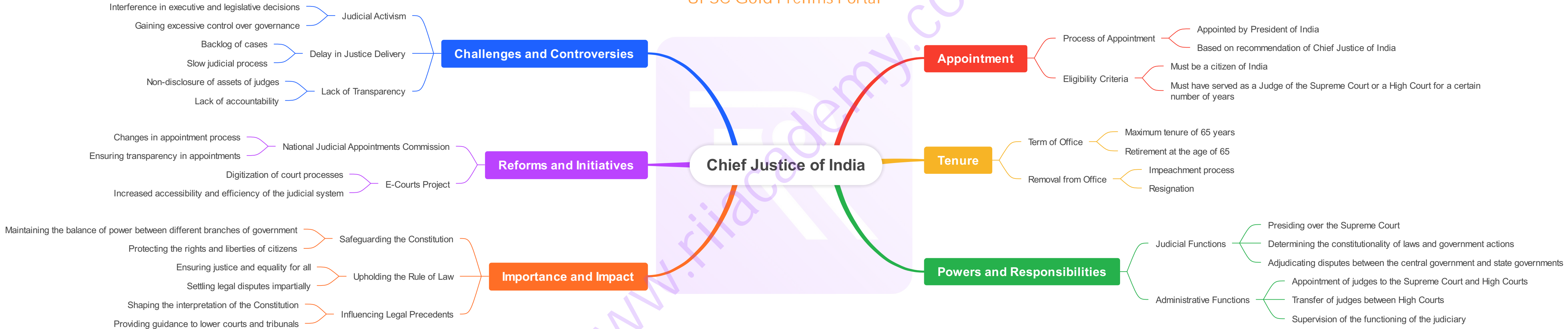


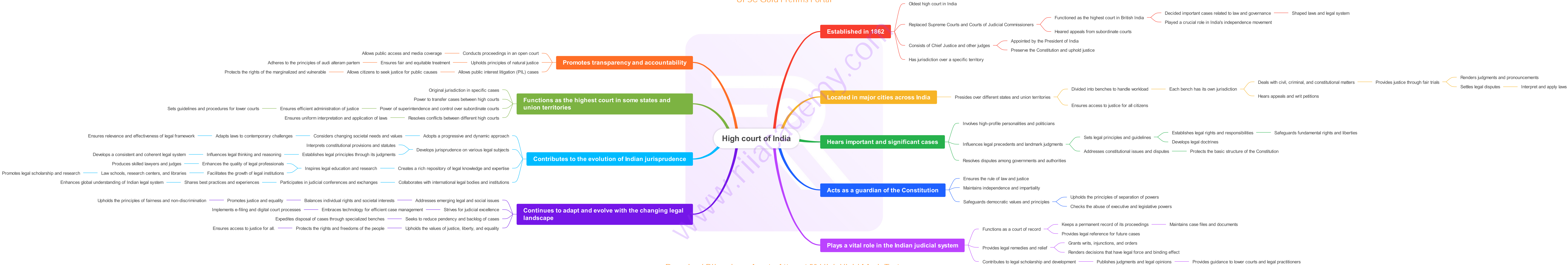


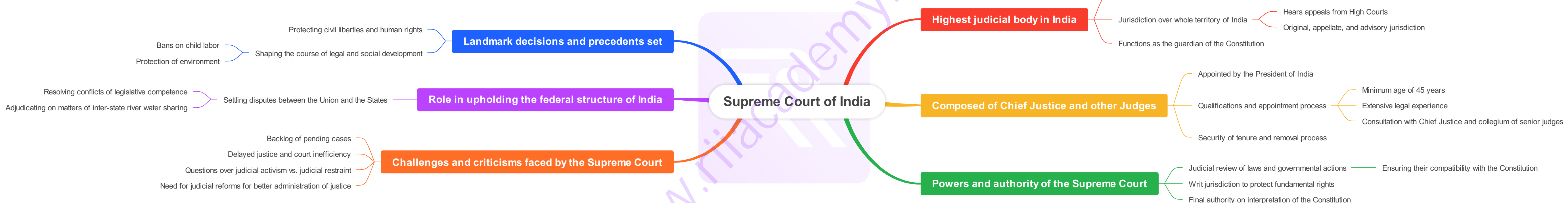


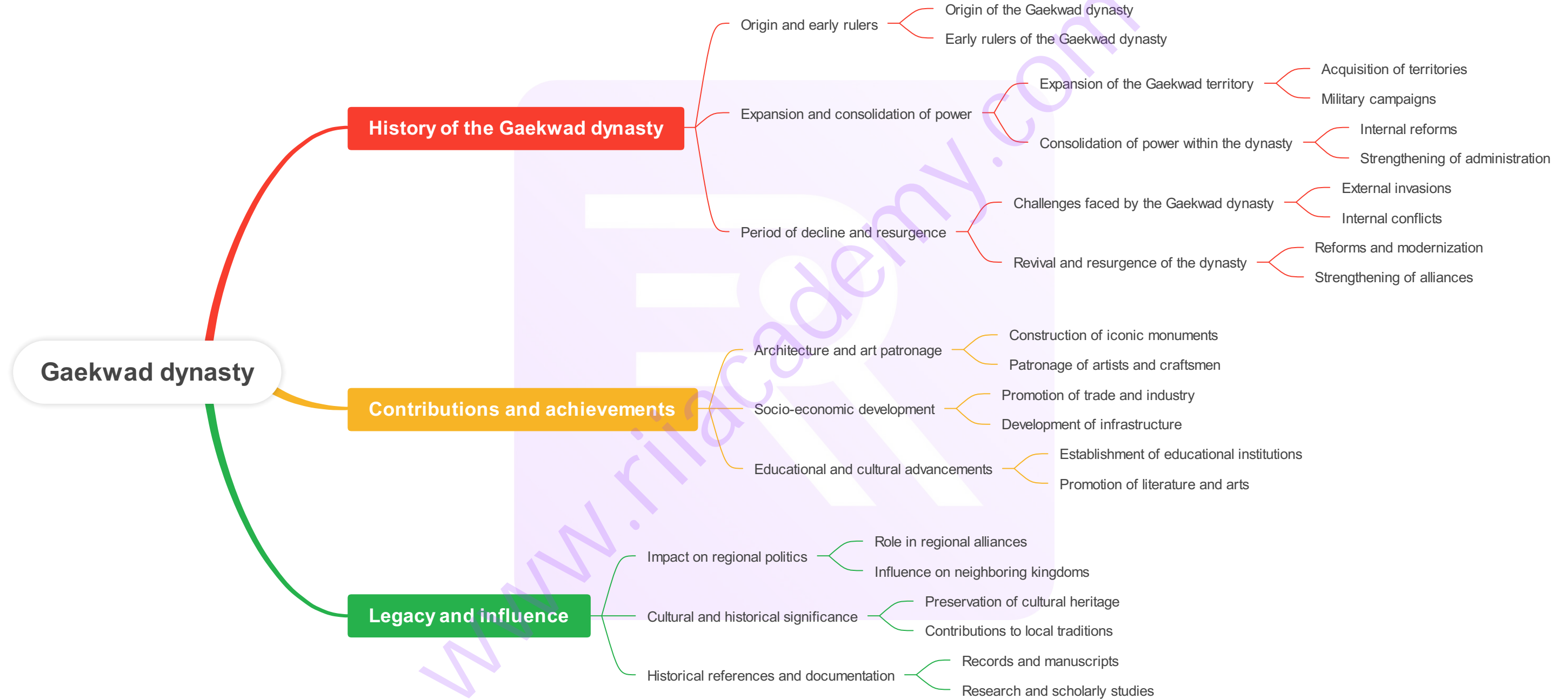








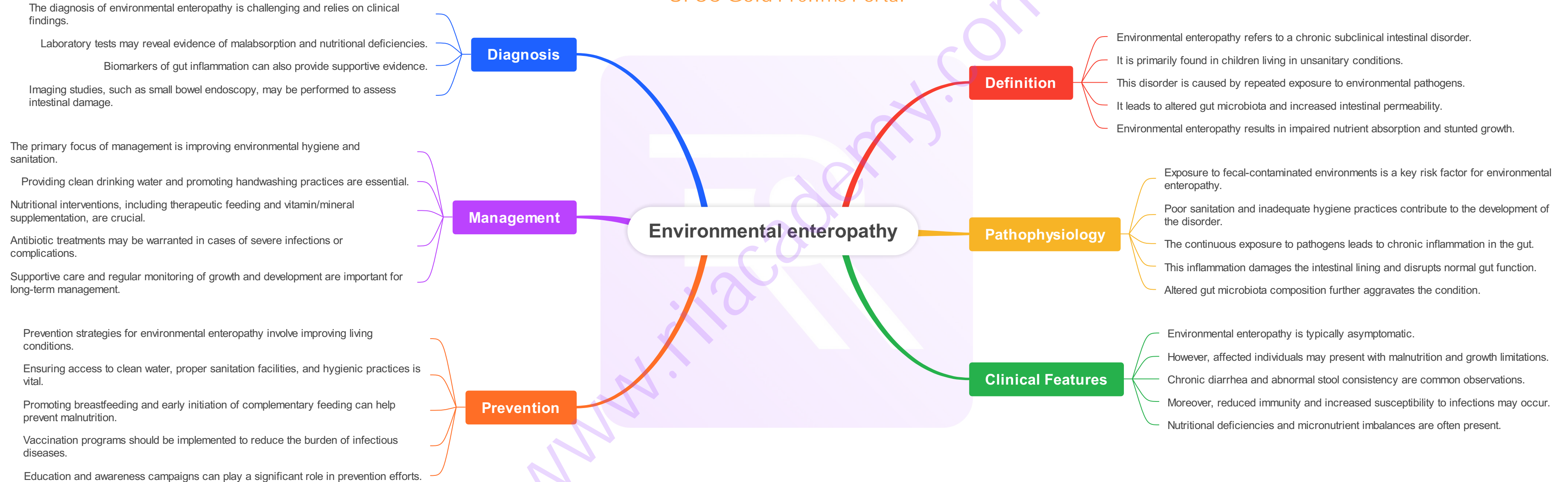


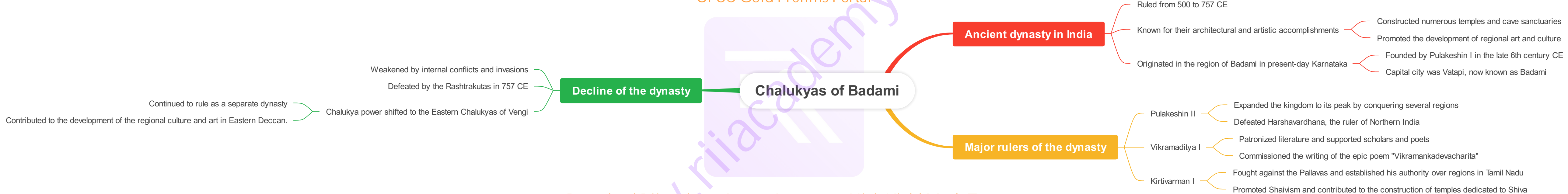














The temple architecture of the Chandela dynasty is renowned for its intricate carvings and exquisite sculptures.

The Khajuraho temples, dedicated to various deities, showcase the skills and creativity of the craftsmen.

These temples are known for their sensual and erotic sculptures, depicting various aspects of human life.

## Temple architecture and sculptures

## Introduction

Chandela dynasty was a medieval Indian dynasty that ruled over the central region of India.

The dynasty is famous for its magnificent temples, especially the Khajuraho group of temples.

The Chandela dynasty faced numerous invasions and political upheavals in the 12th century.

The decline of the dynasty was accelerated by the attacks of the Muslim rulers like Qutb-ud-din Aibak.

With the decline of political power, the Chandela dynasty gradually faded away.

## Decline and end of the dynasty

## Origins and early period

The Chandela dynasty was founded by Chandravanshi Rajputs in the 9th century.

They initially ruled in the region of present-day Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh.

The early Chandela rulers were known for their military prowess and strategic alliances.

The Chandela dynasty left a lasting legacy through its temple architecture and artistic achievements.

The Khajuraho temples, despite being somewhat neglected over the centuries, remain a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The cultural impact of the Chandela dynasty can still be seen in the art and architecture of the region.

## Legacy and cultural impact

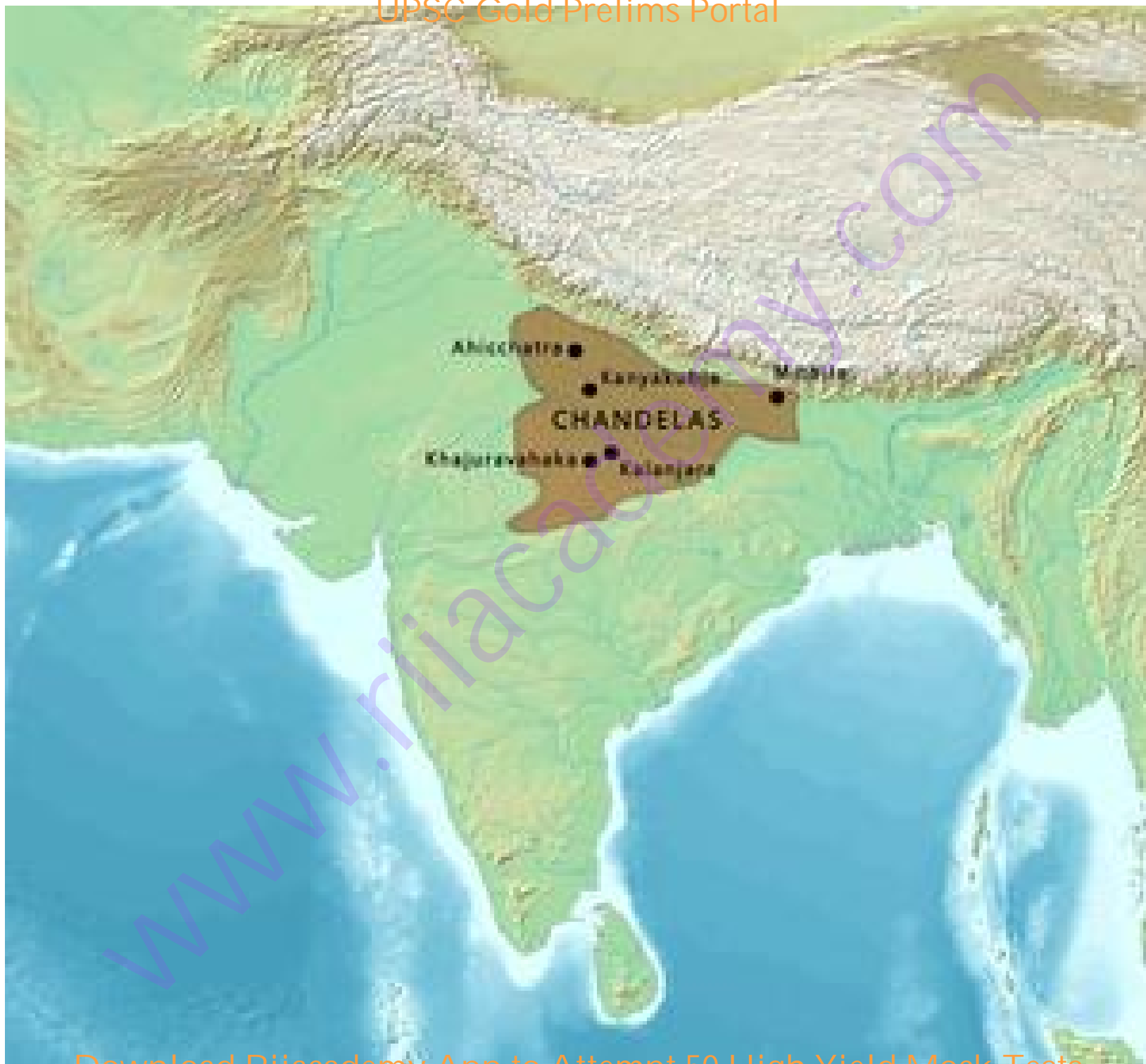
## Peak of power and cultural achievements

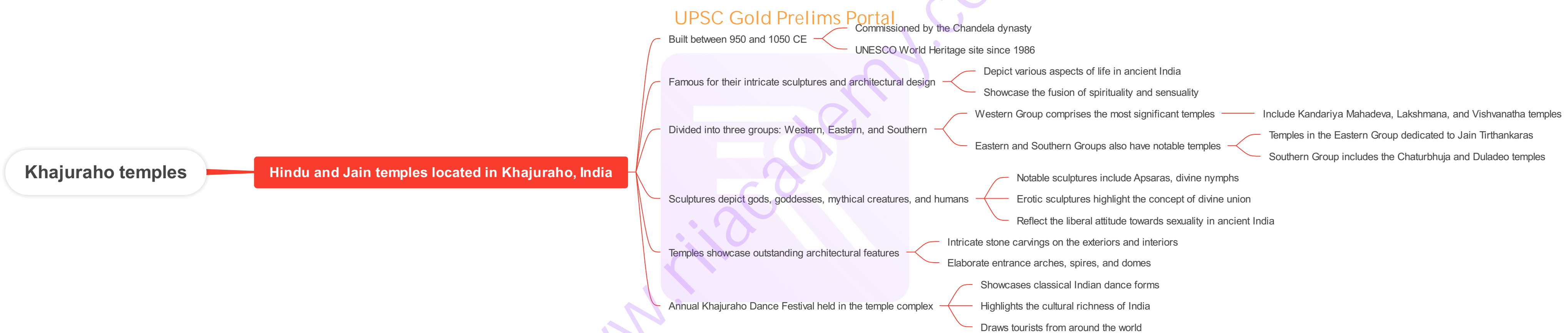
Under the rule of rulers like Dhanga, Yasovarman, and Vidyadhara, the Chandela dynasty reached its peak.

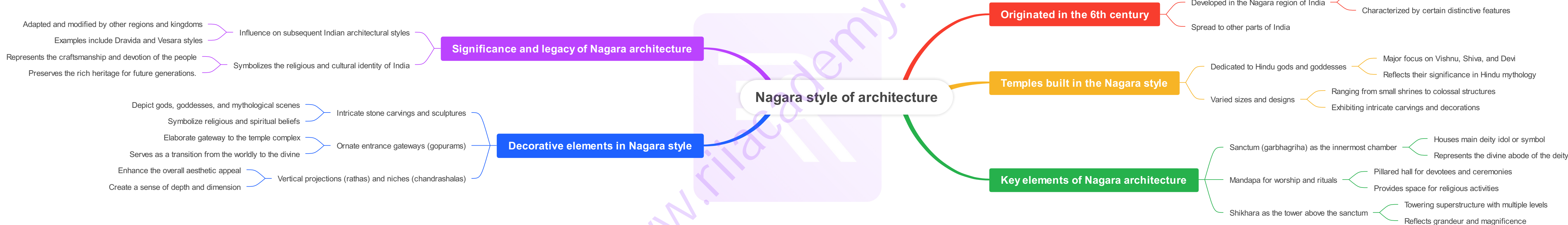
The dynasty expanded its territories and established its authority over a vast area.

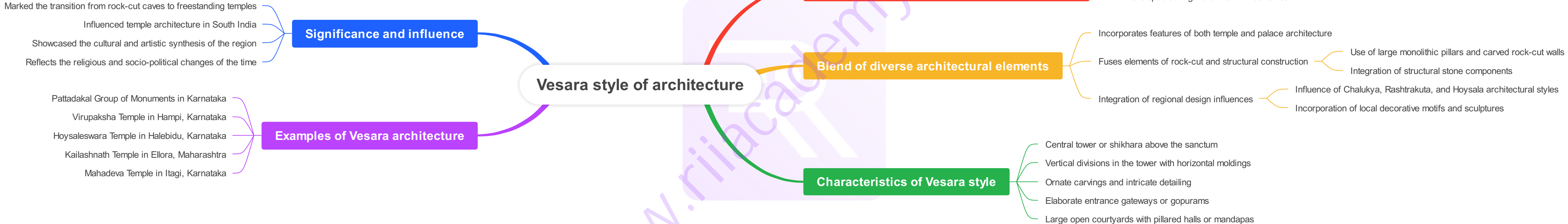
During this period, the Chandela rulers also patronized art, architecture, and literature.

# Chandela dynasty

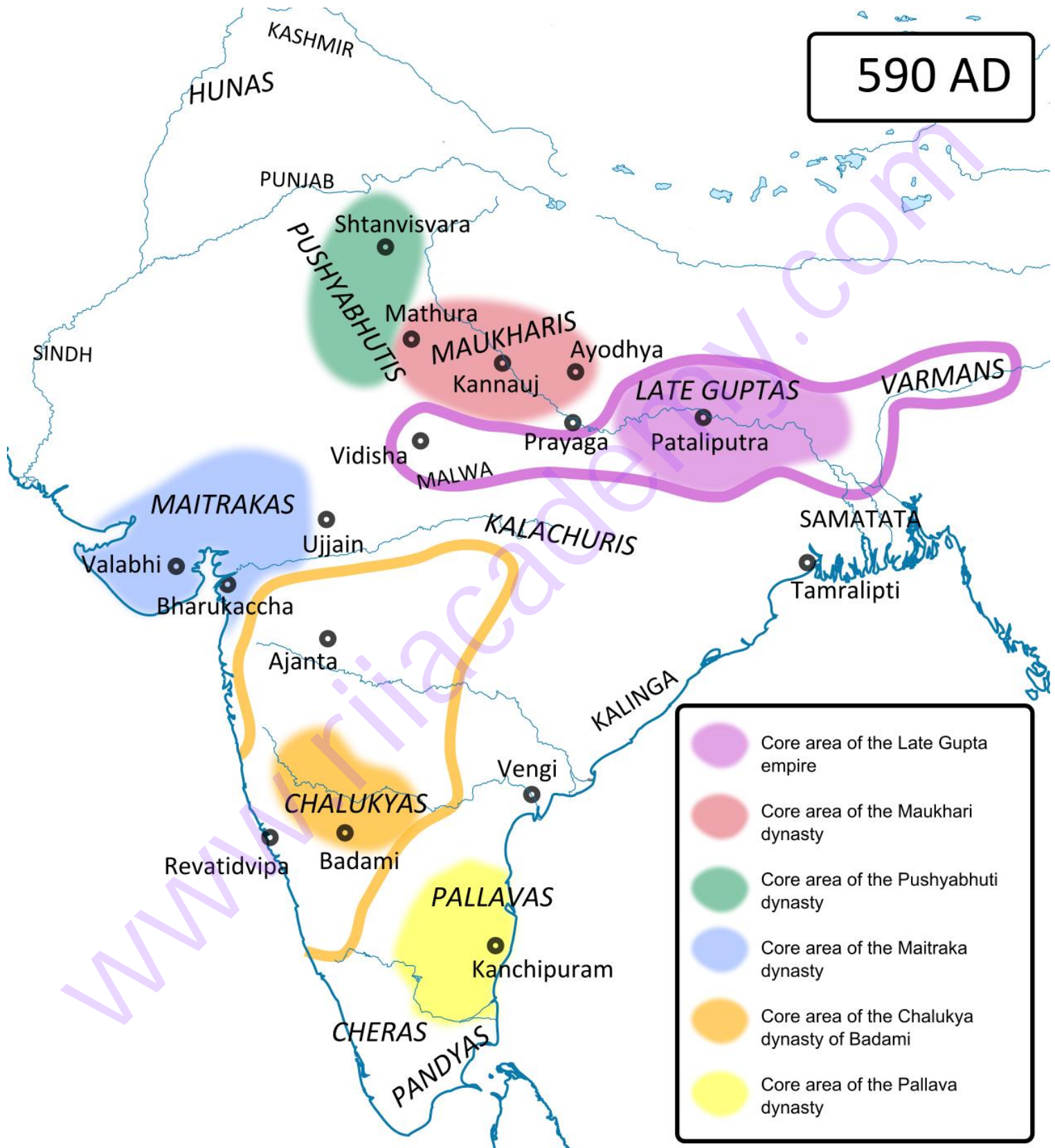


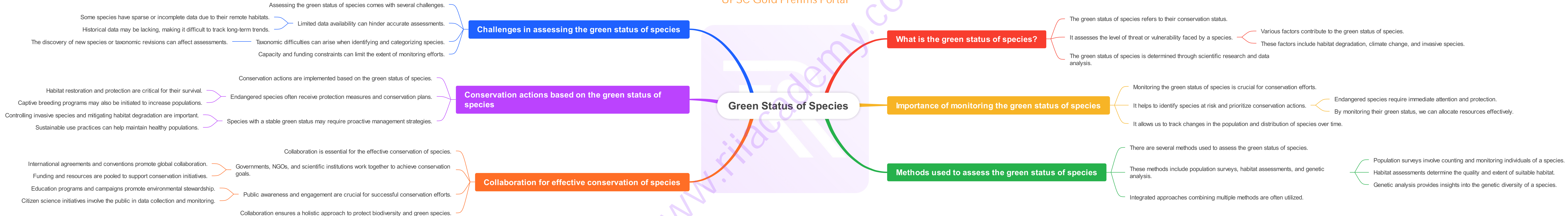


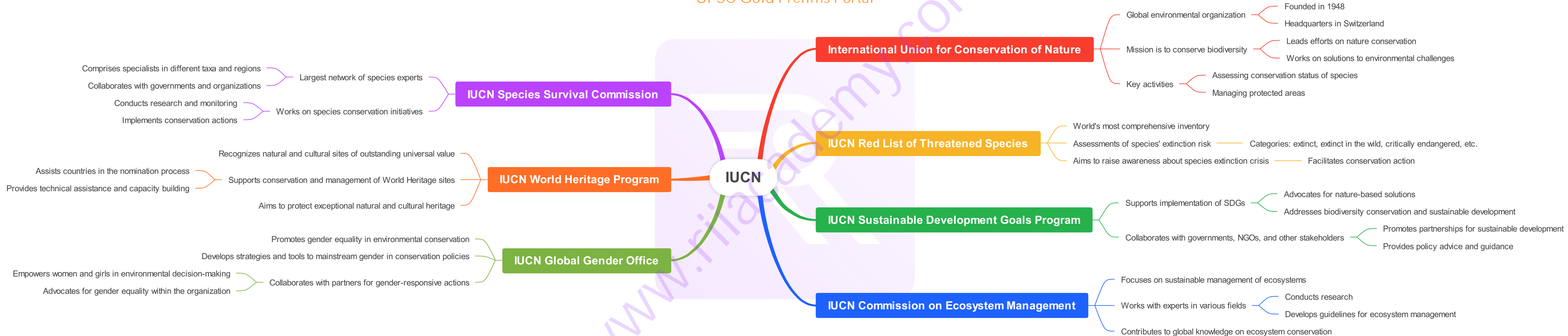


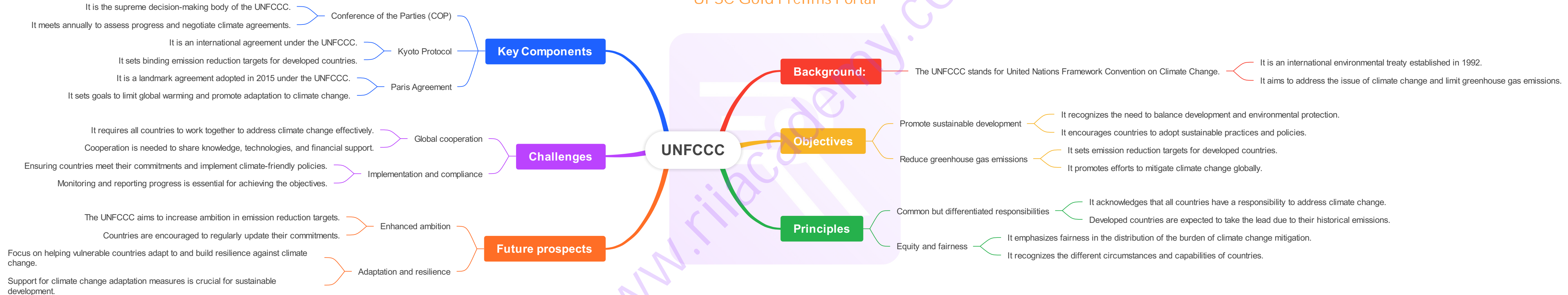




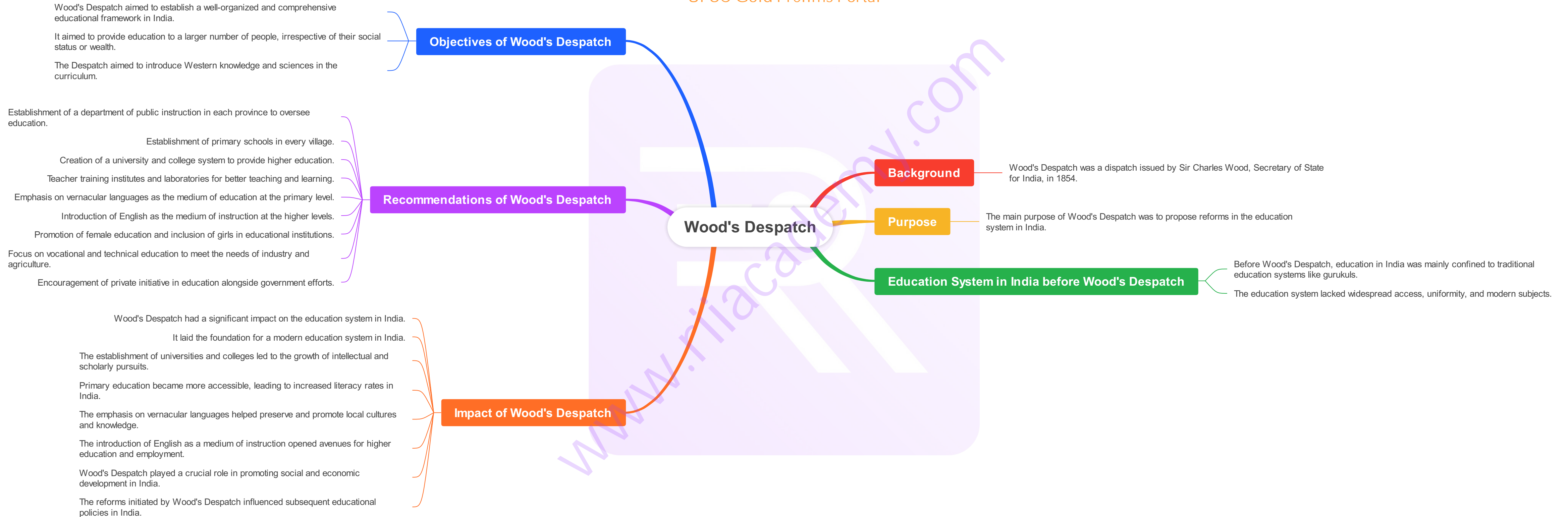




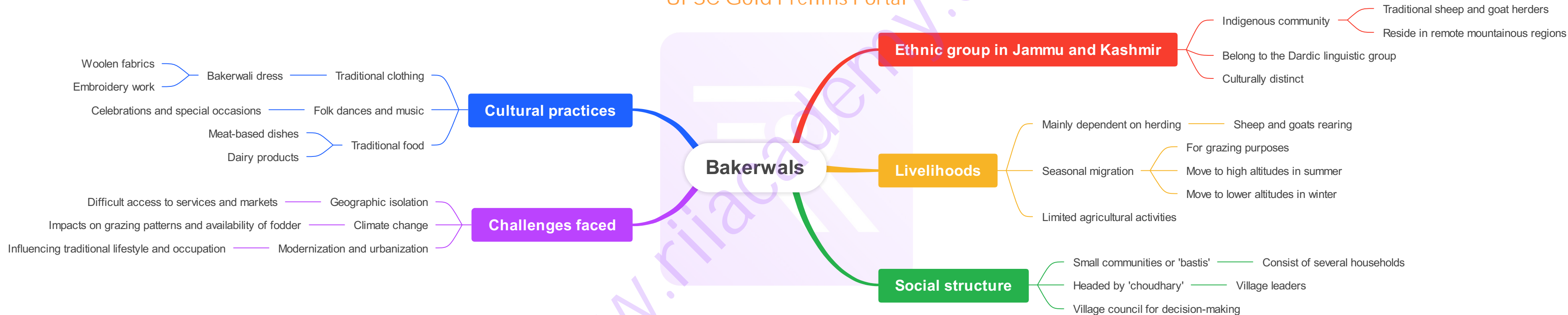


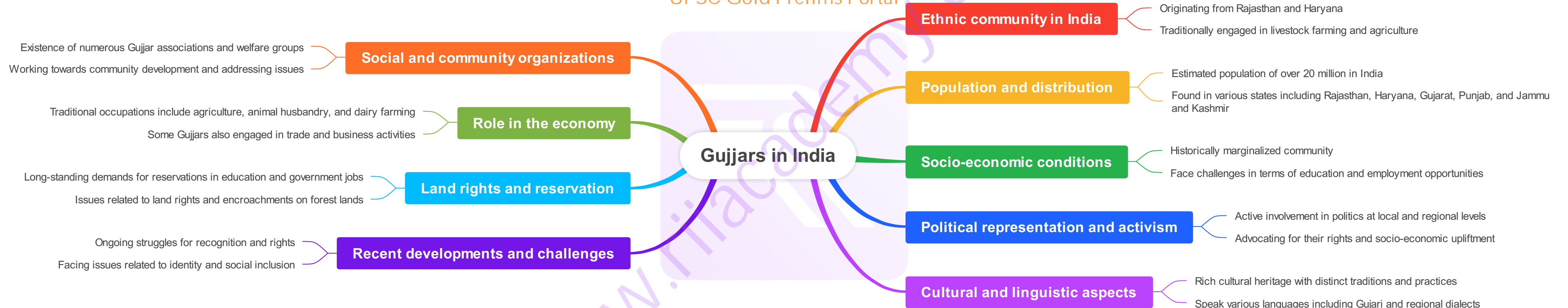


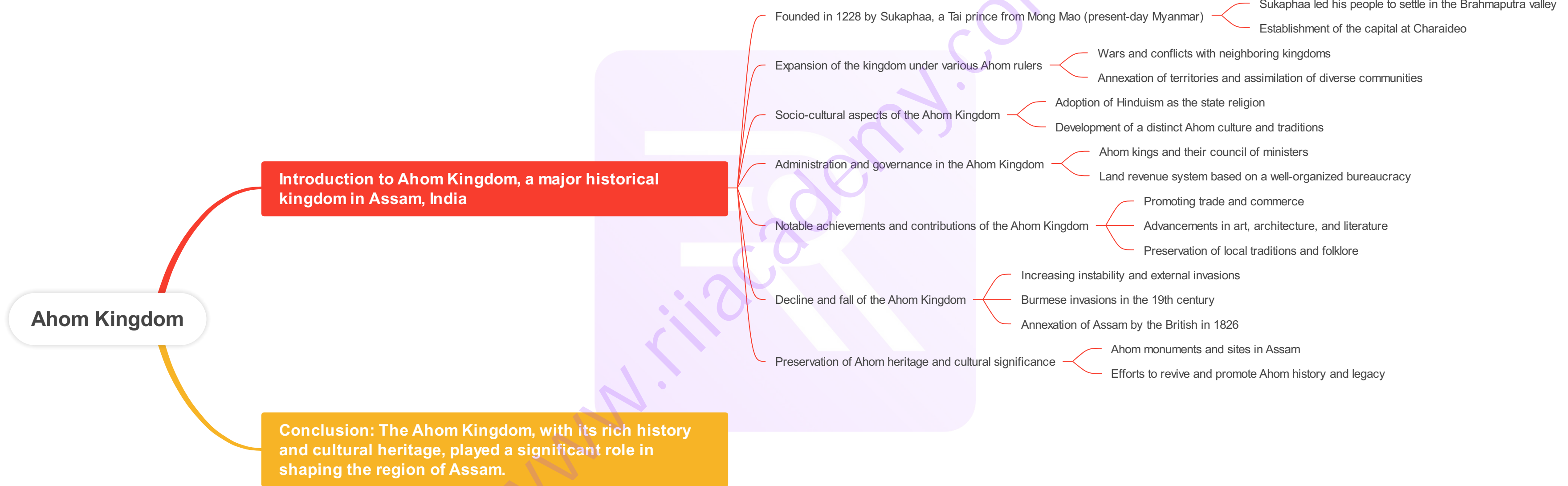


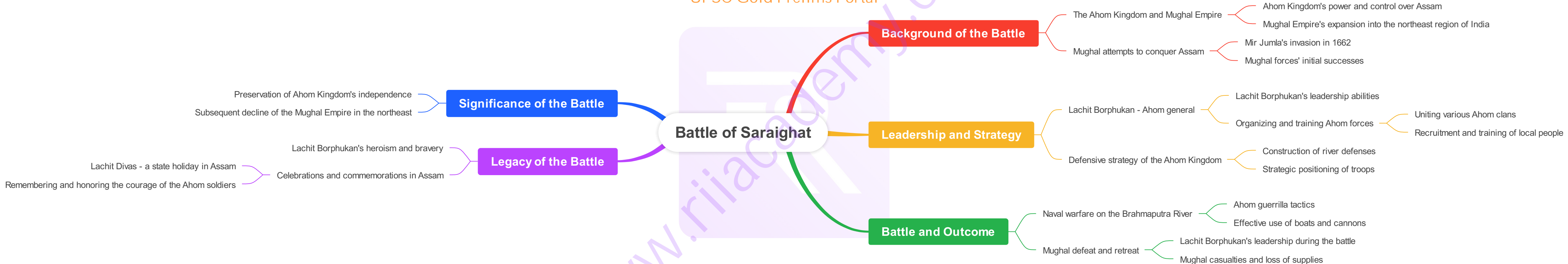








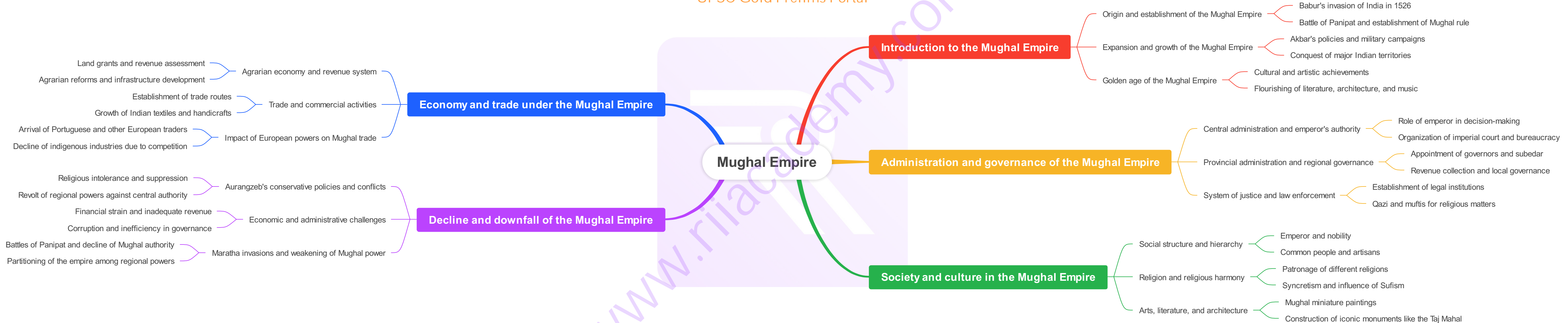




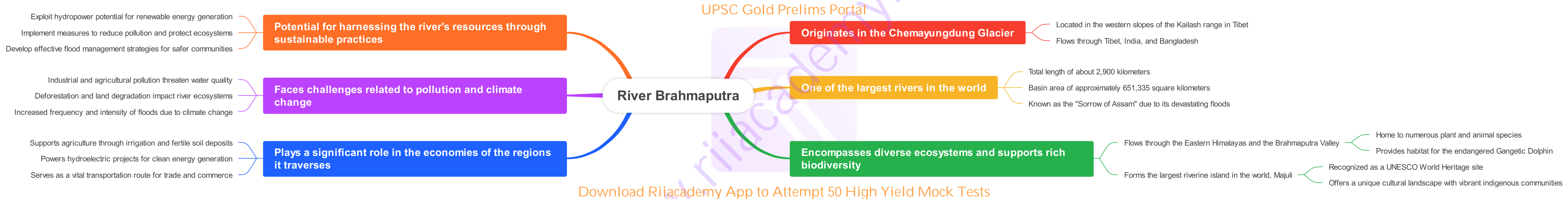








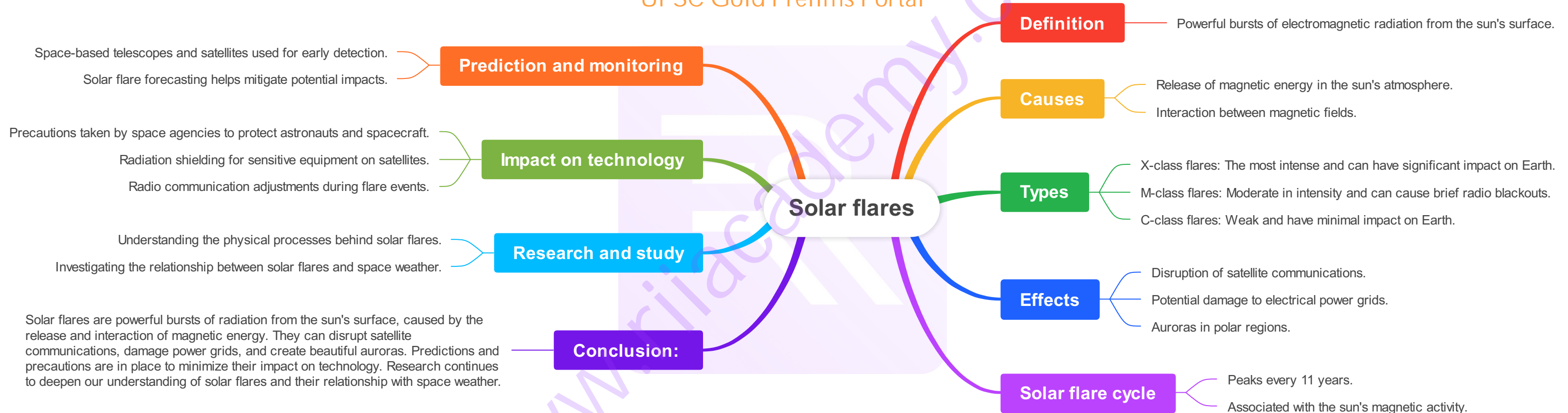




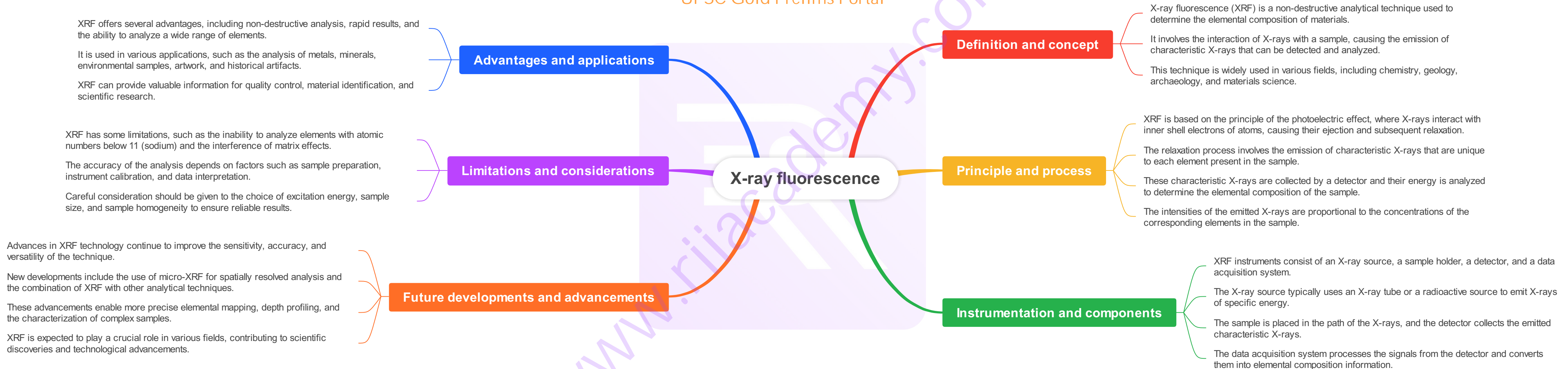


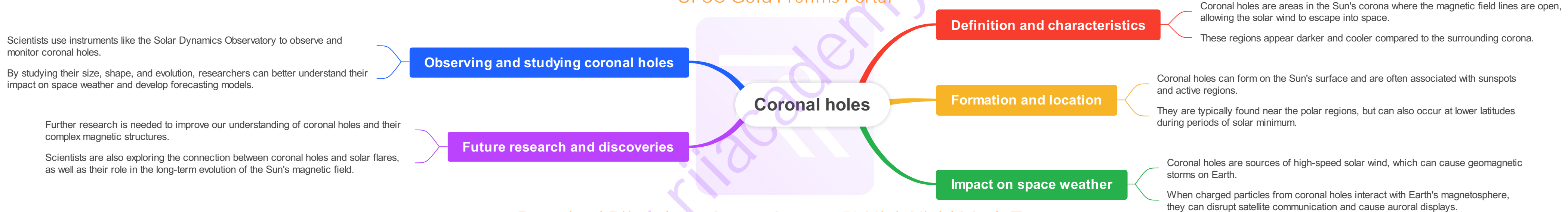
# Ahom Kingdom

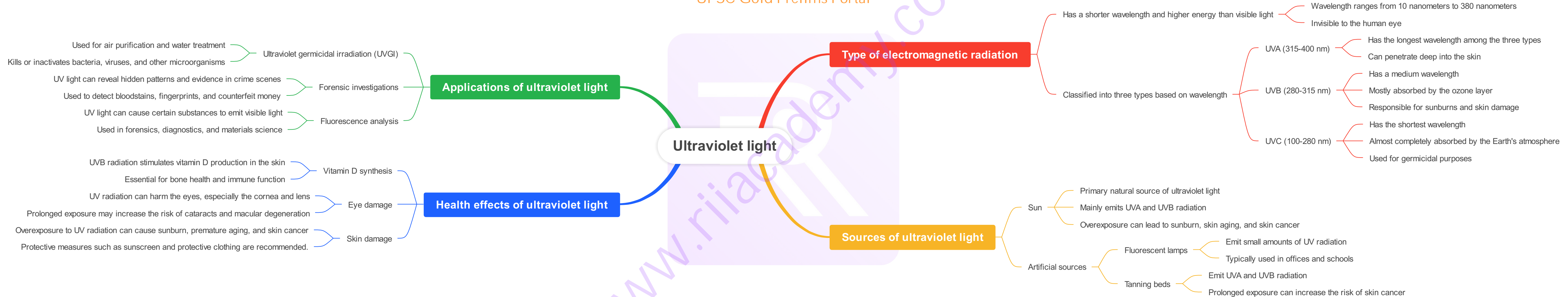




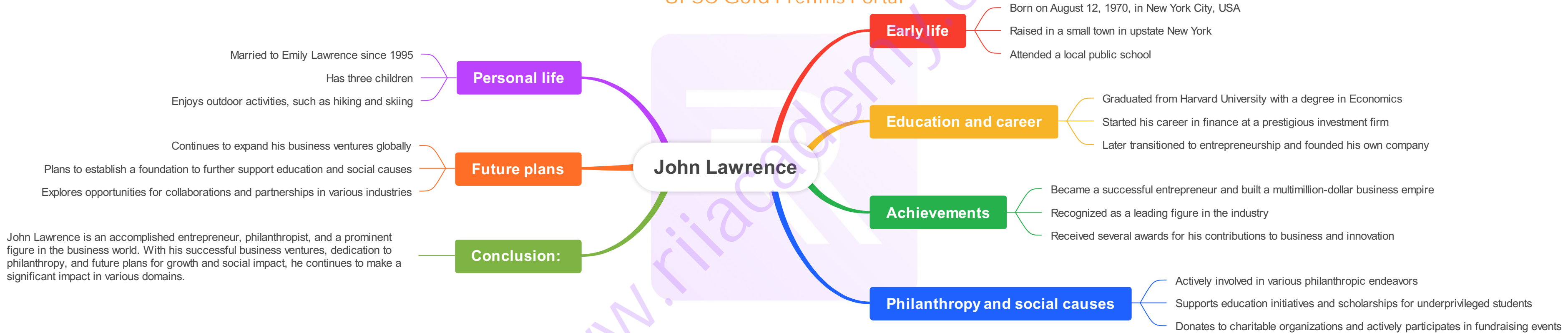




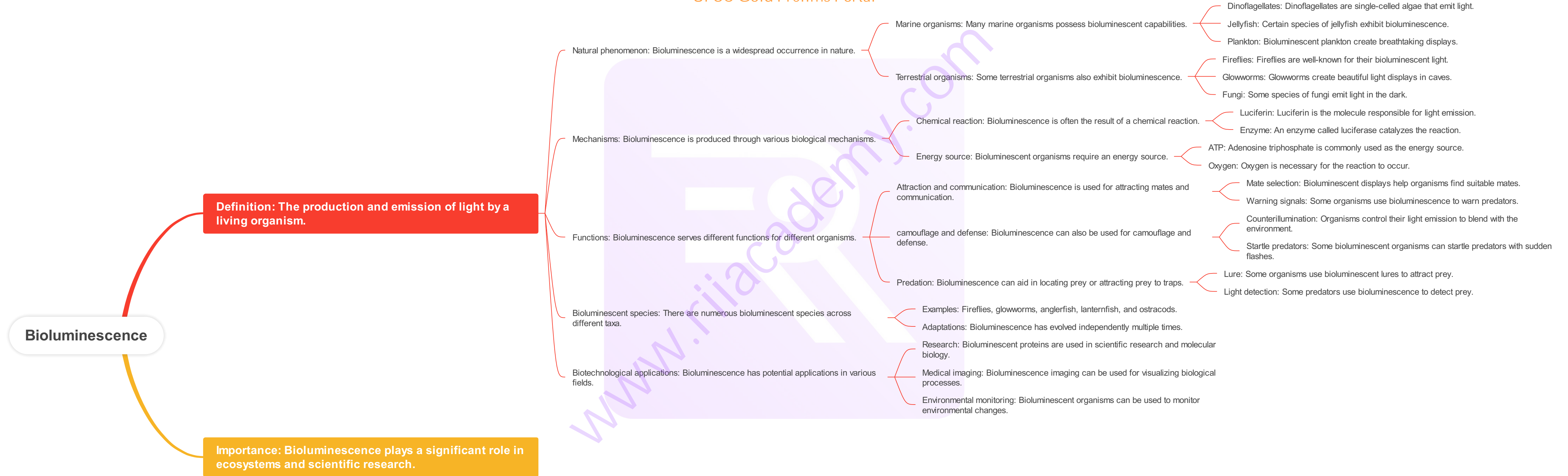


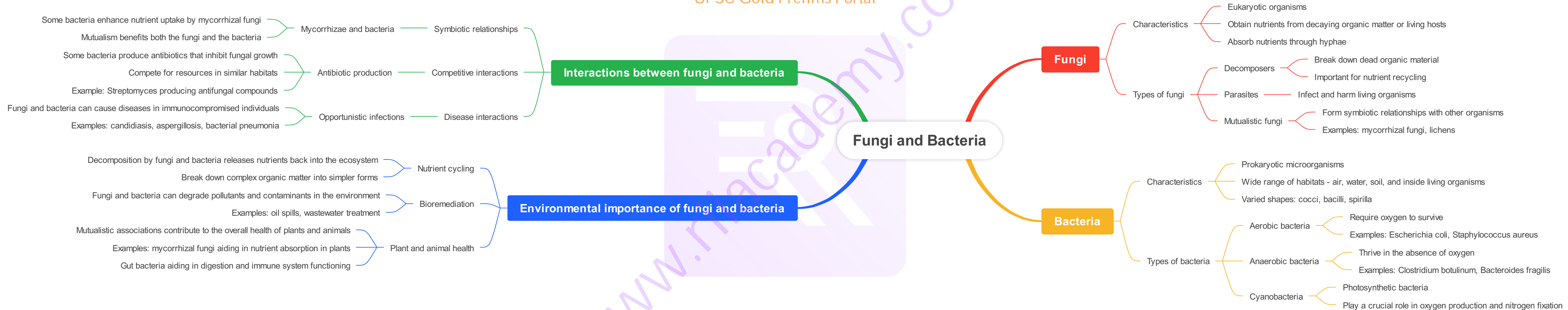




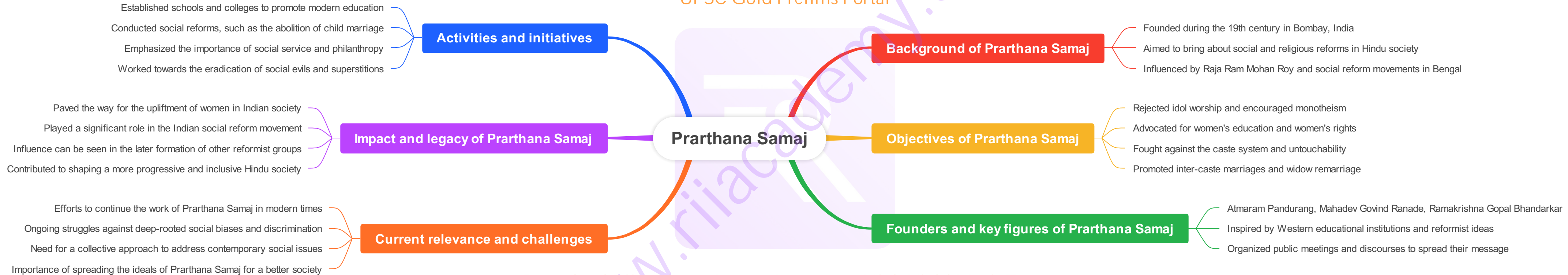


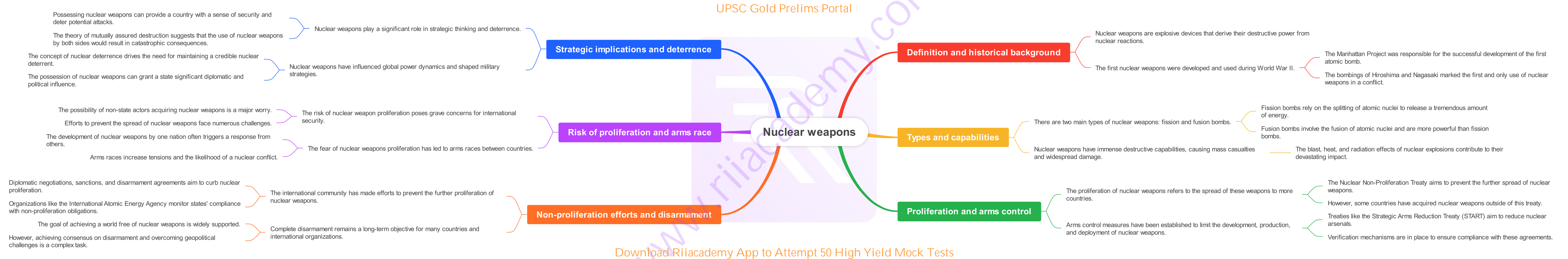






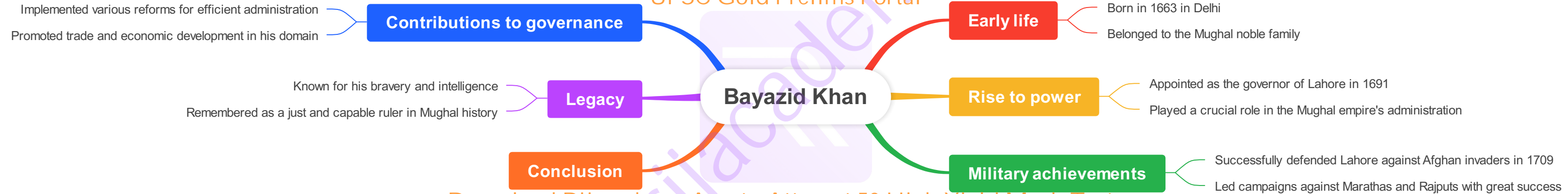




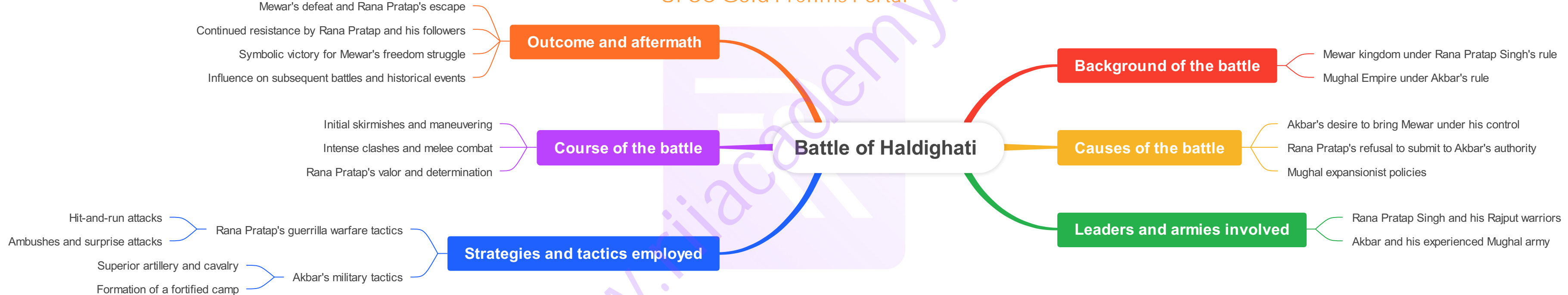












# Maharana Pratap

## Leader of Mewar

Fought against Mughal Emperor Akbar

Defended the honor of his kingdom

Refused to submit to Akbar's rule

Engaged in numerous battles

Battle of Haldighati

Fought against the Mughal army led by Raja Man Singh

Despite being outnumbered, put up a fierce resistance

Battle of Dewair

Defeated the Mughal army led by Raja Man Singh

Regained control over several territories

Upheld the values of bravery and independence

Known for his skill in warfare and horsemanship

Considered a symbol of resistance against Mughal rule

Inspires the spirit of patriotism in people even today

Legacy and impact

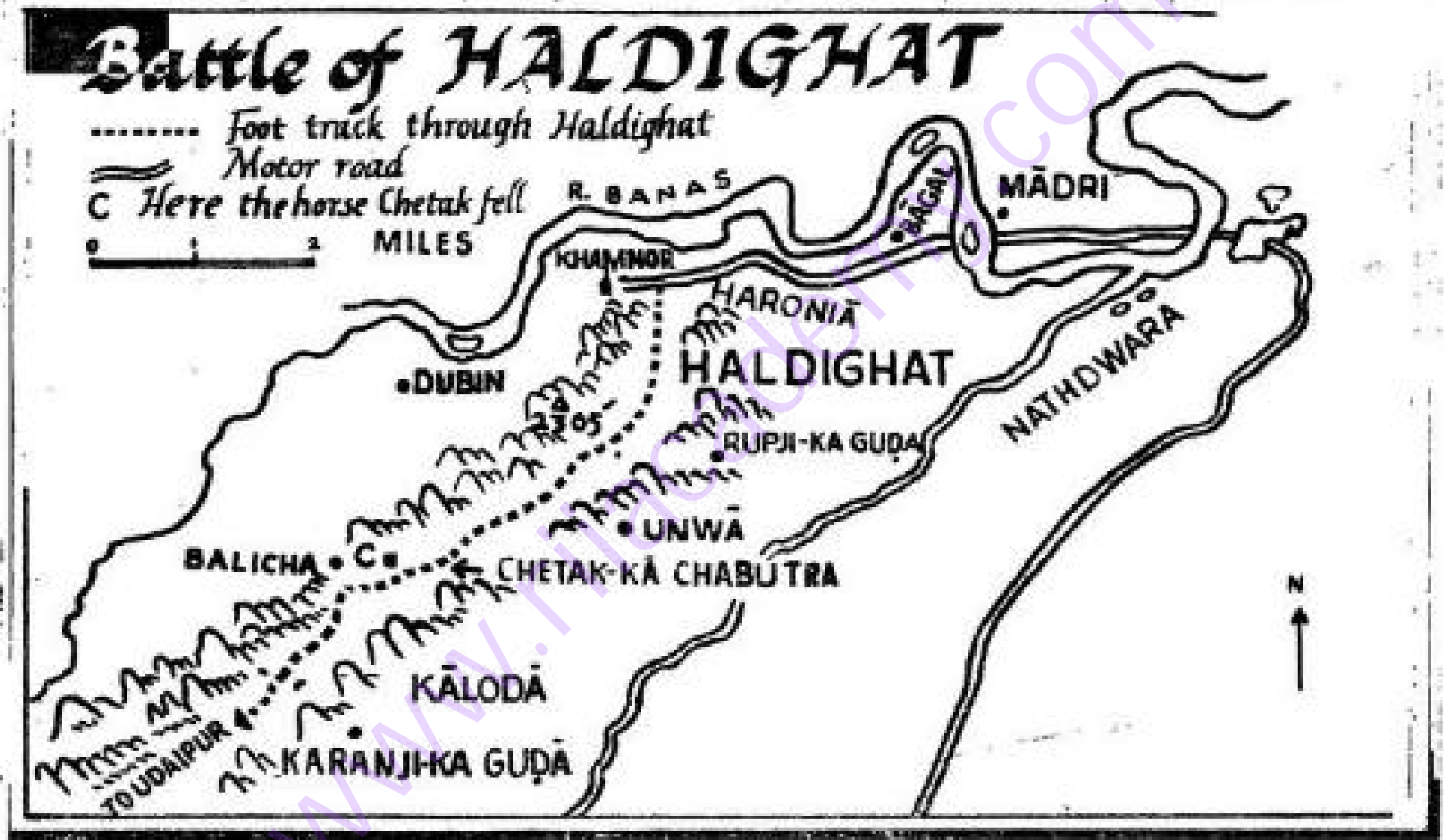
Remembered as a legendary warrior king

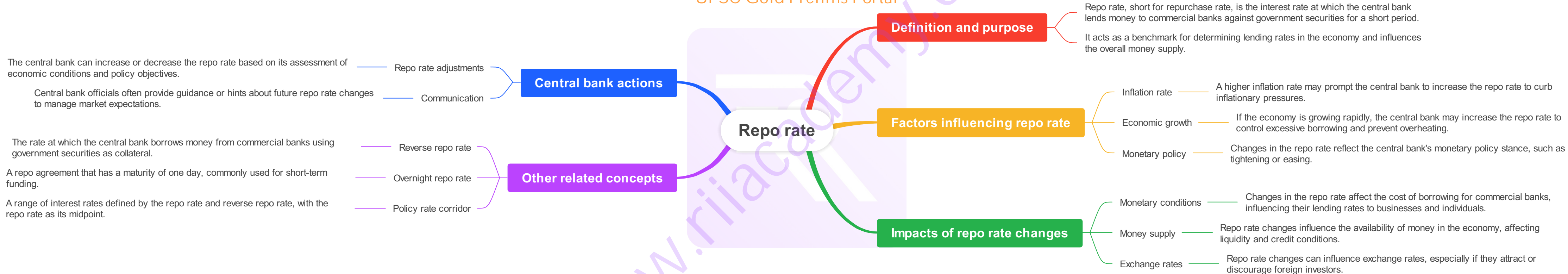
His defiance of the Mughals inspires future generations

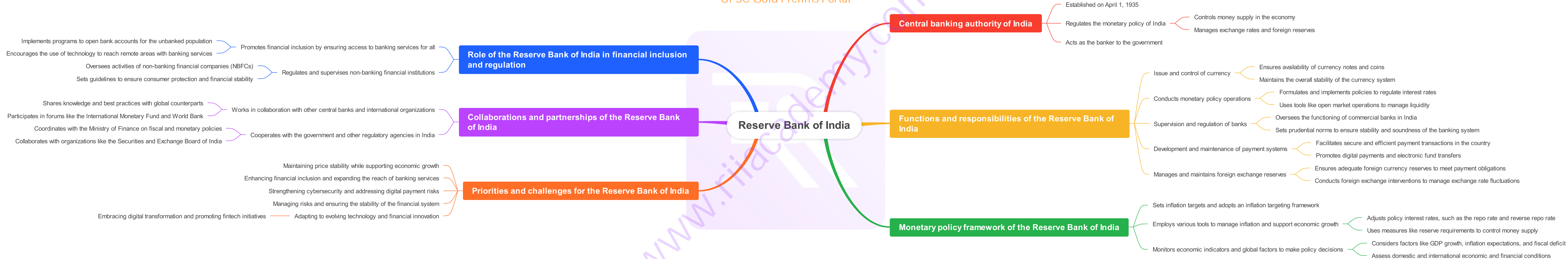
Serves as a symbol of courage and determination

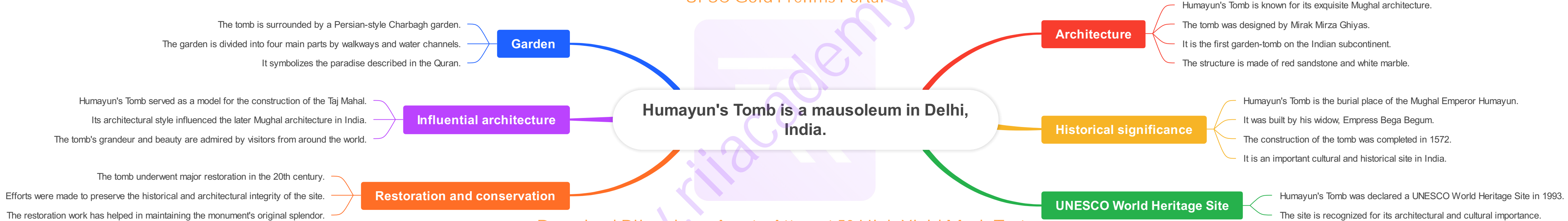
Continues to be revered in Rajasthan's history and folklore

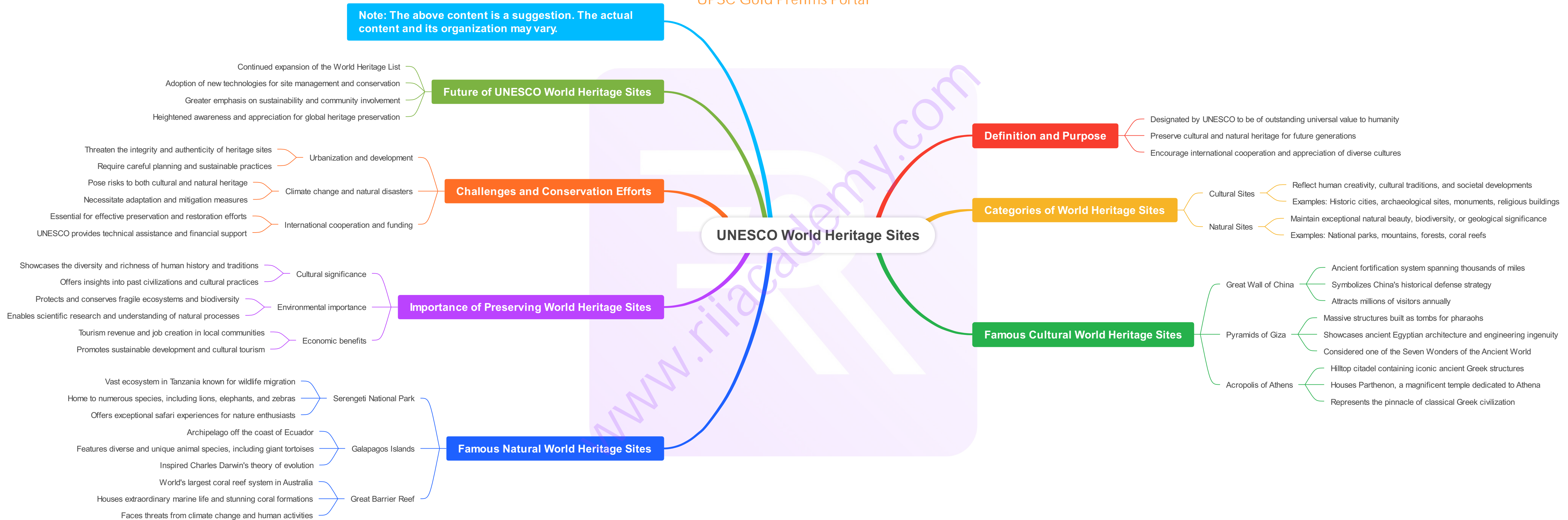




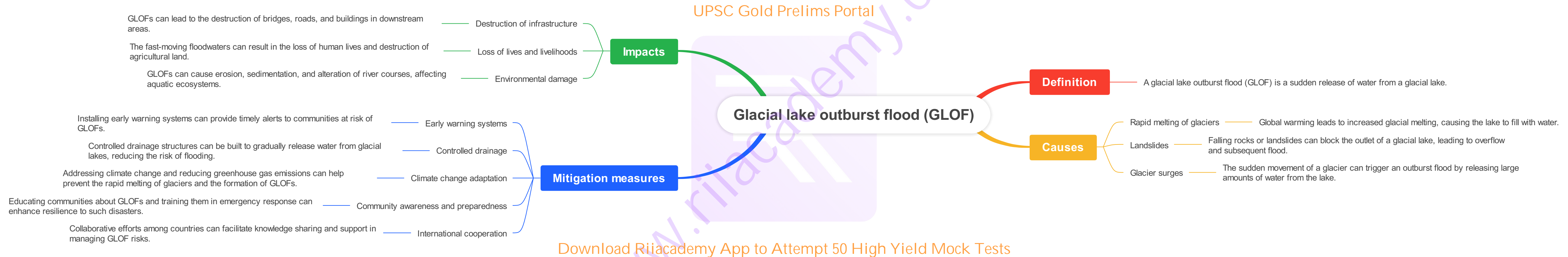


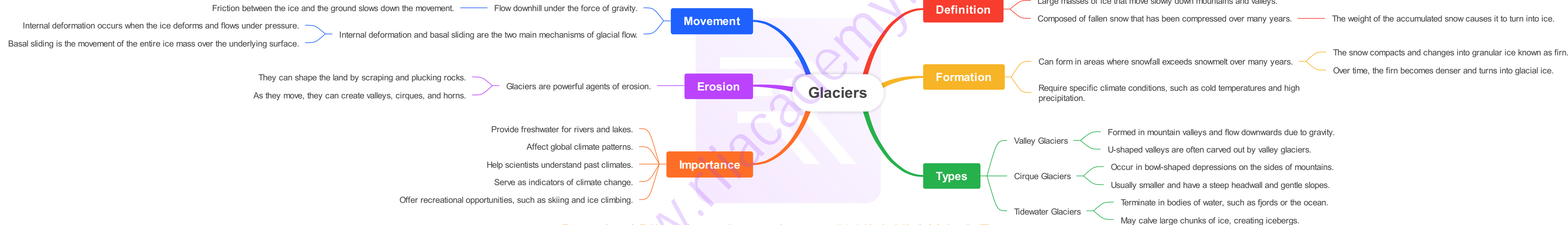


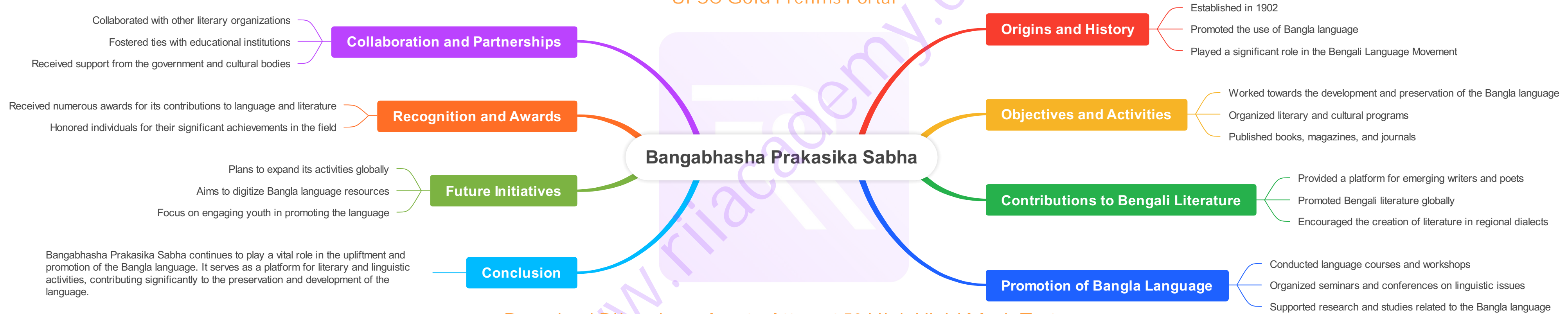


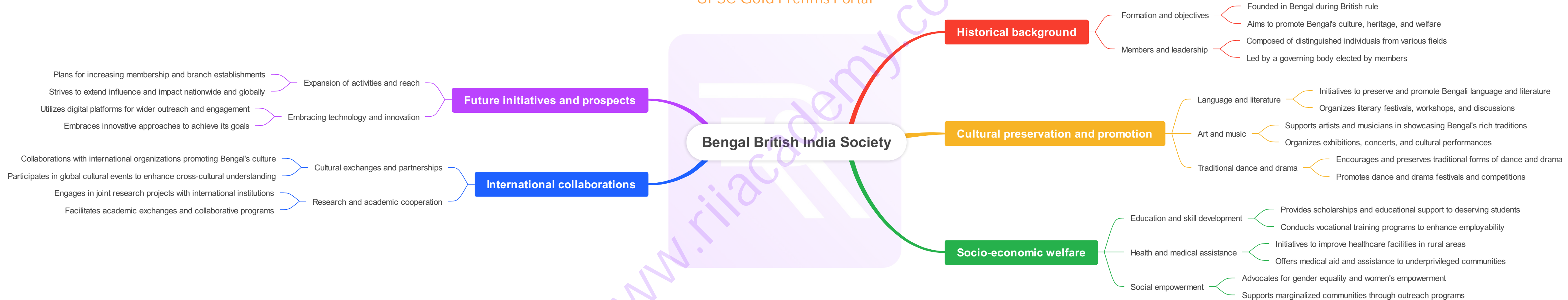






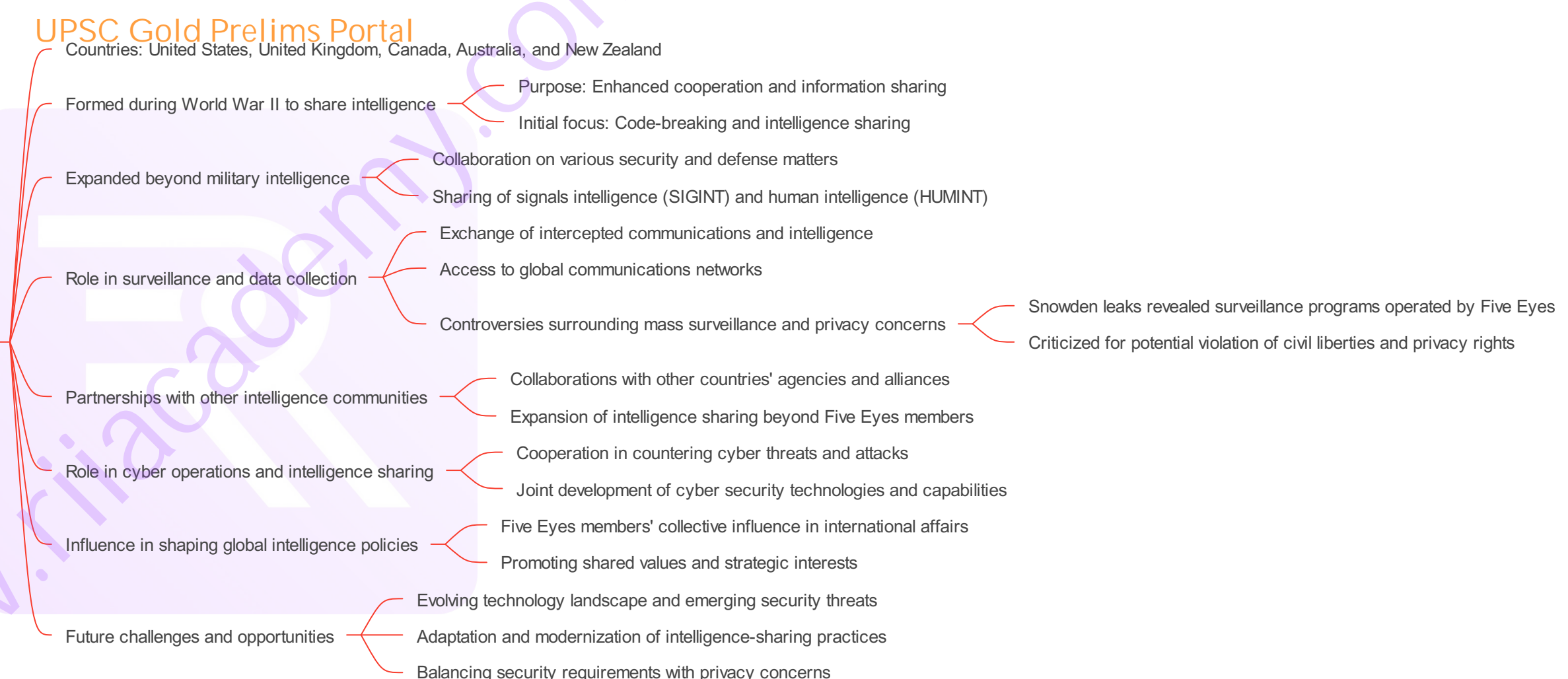




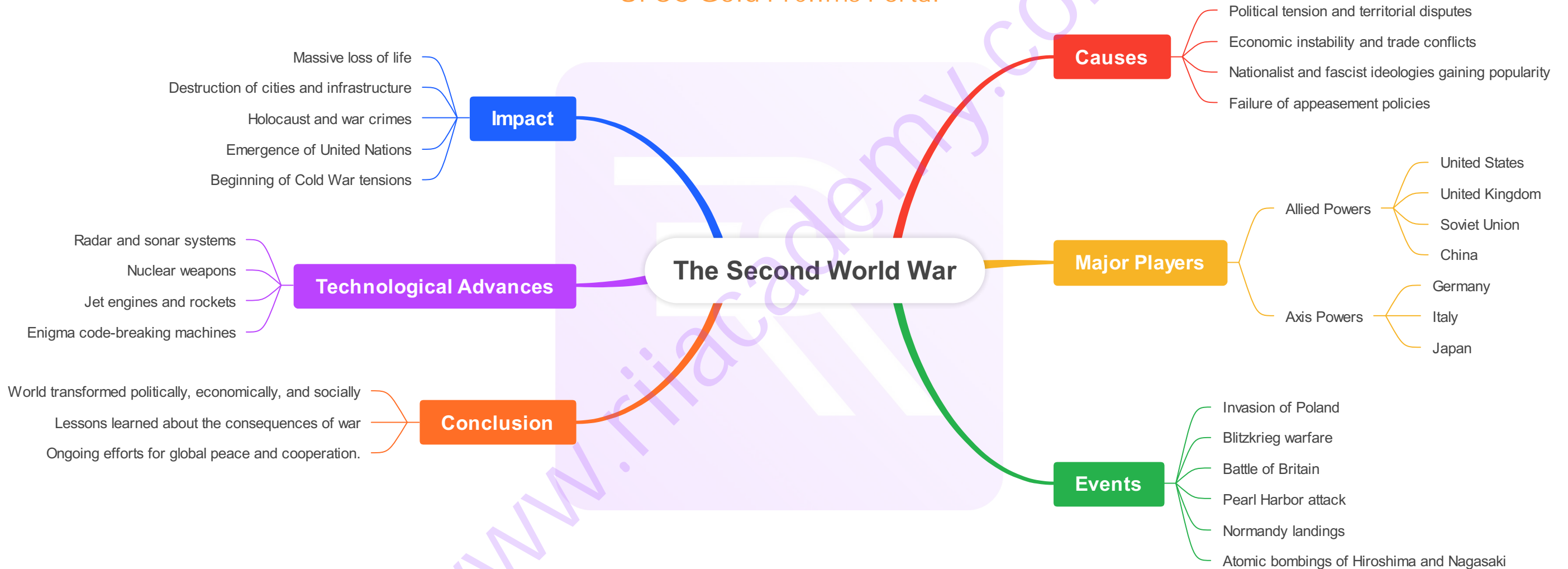


Five Eyes alliance

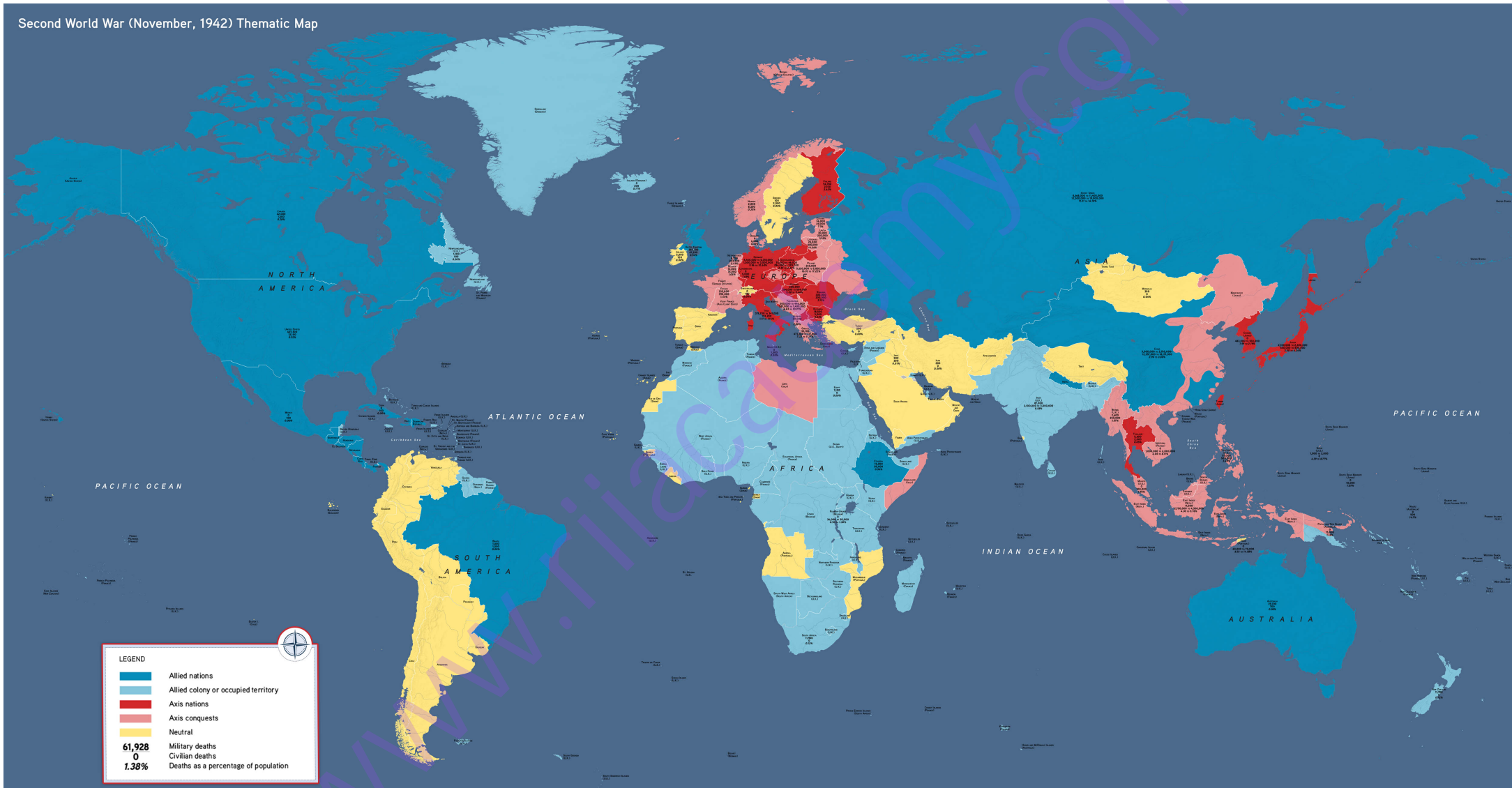
An intelligence alliance consisting of five English-speaking countries

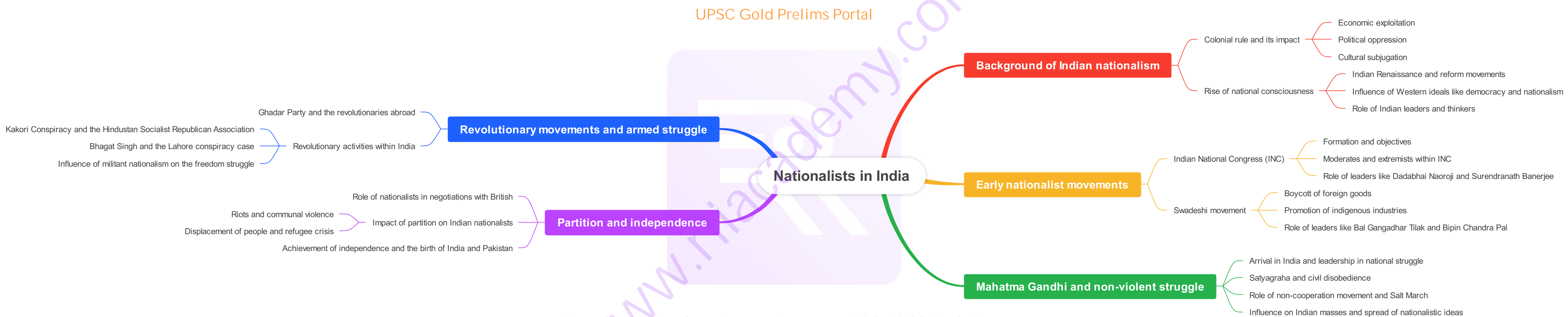


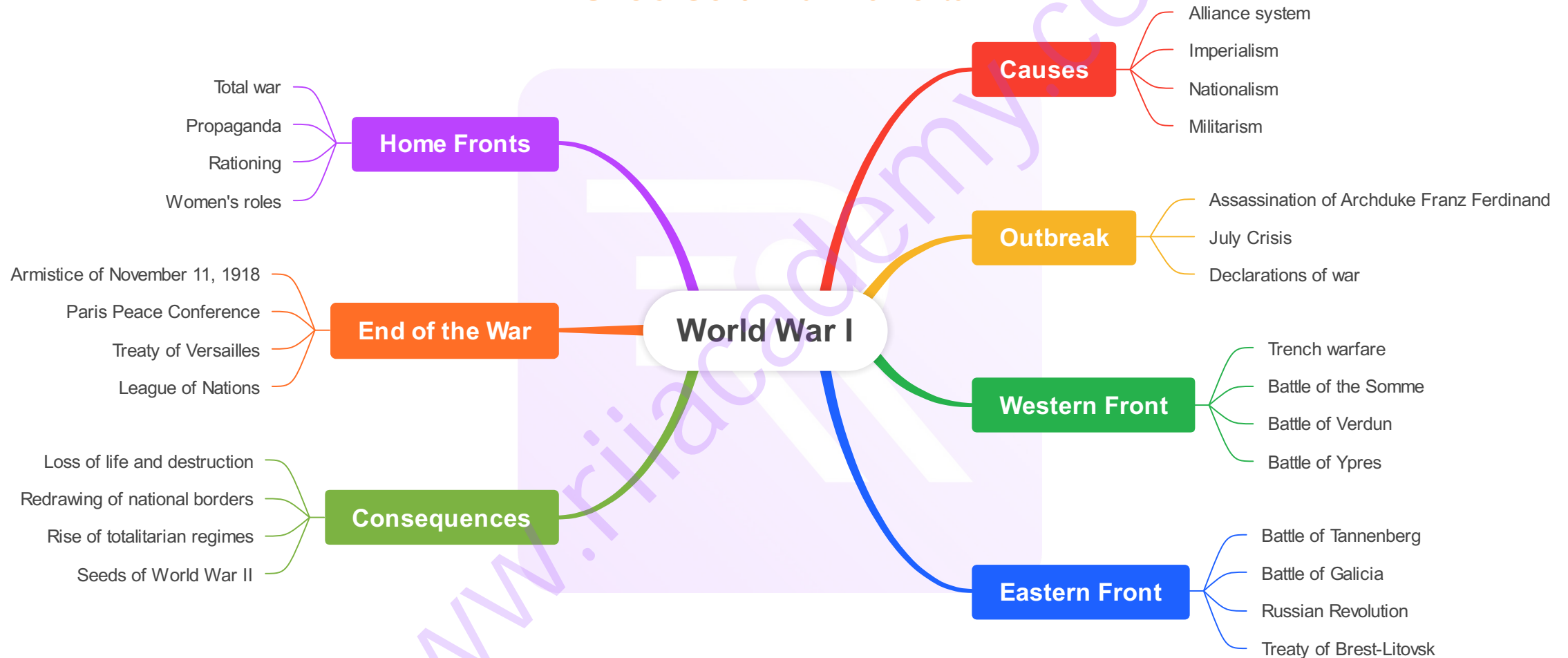




Second World War (November, 1942) Thematic Map



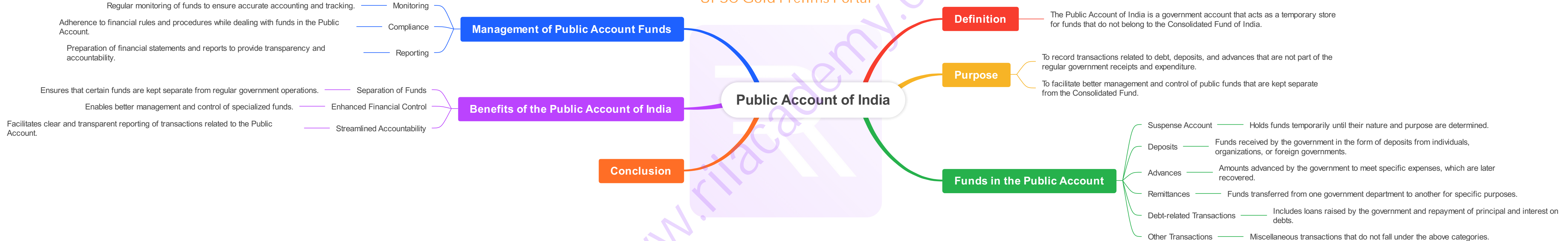


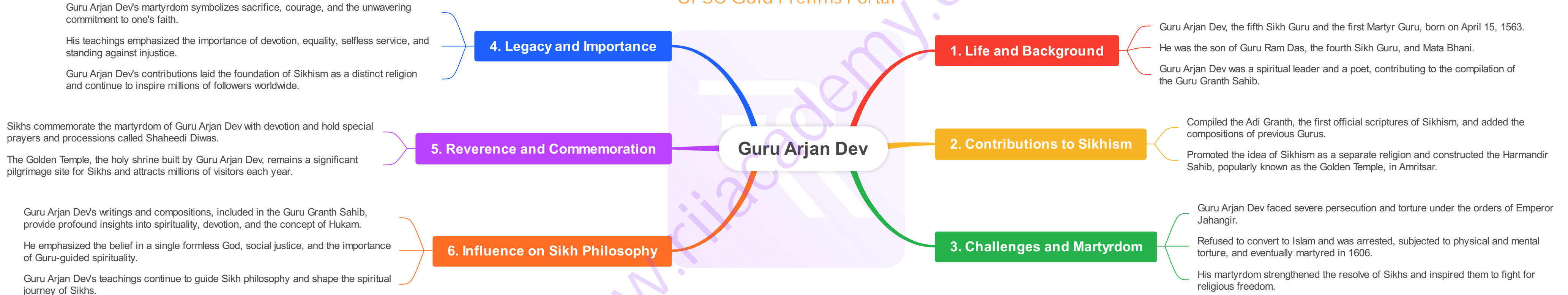


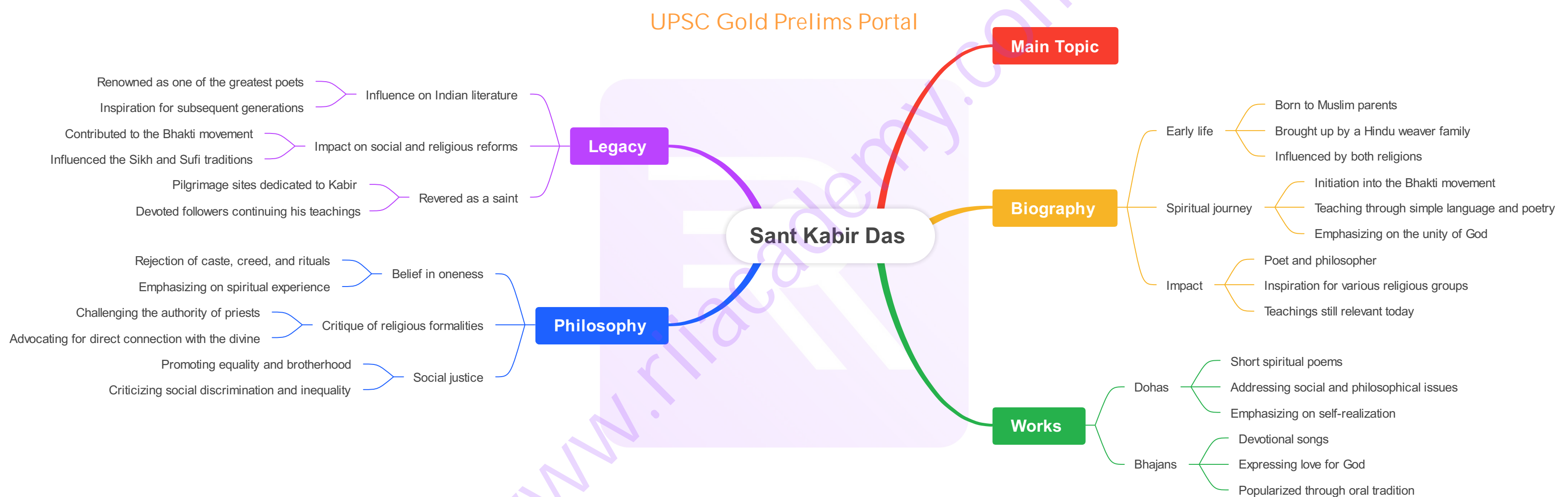












# Title 42' immigration policy

## Introduction to Title 42 immigration policy

- Implemented by the U.S. government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic
  - Enacted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  - Aimed at restricting entry of certain individuals at the border
- Critics argue that Title 42 has been used as a tool to deny asylum seekers
  - Concerns raised regarding human rights violations
  - Advocates for immigration reforms call for the end of Title 42 policy

## Key provisions of Title 42 immigration policy

- Allows for the immediate expulsion of individuals encountered at the border
  - Includes both adults and unaccompanied children
  - Bypasses normal immigration proceedings and deportation process
- Public health rationale behind Title 42 implementation
  - Intended to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within detention centers and communities
  - Relies on the notion of "Title 42 authority" granted to the CDC

## Impact on asylum-seekers and migrant populations

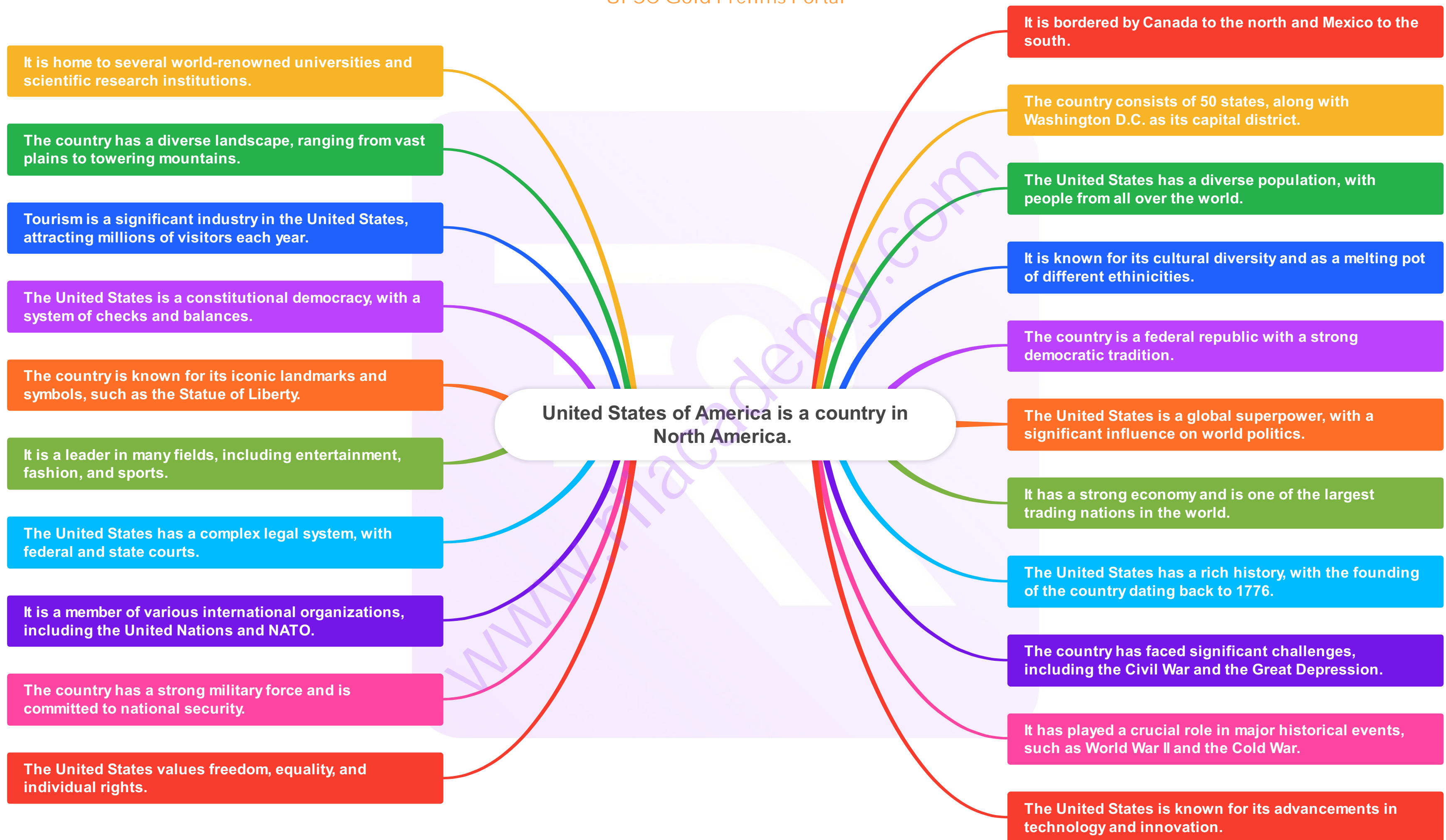
- Increased number of expulsions and deportations
  - Many individuals have been returned to dangerous conditions in their home countries
  - Limited access to legal resources and due process
- Concerns raised about the mistreatment and abuse of migrants
  - Reports of inadequate living conditions and lack of healthcare
  - Allegations of family separations and trauma experienced by children

## Legal challenges and court decisions

- Multiple legal cases challenging the constitutionality of Title 42
  - Lawsuits argue violations of due process and rights to seek asylum
  - Mixed outcomes in different court rulings
- Role of executive orders and potential policy changes
  - Biden administration's stance on Title 42 and possible reforms
  - Potential impact of future court decisions on the policy's future

## International perspective and criticism

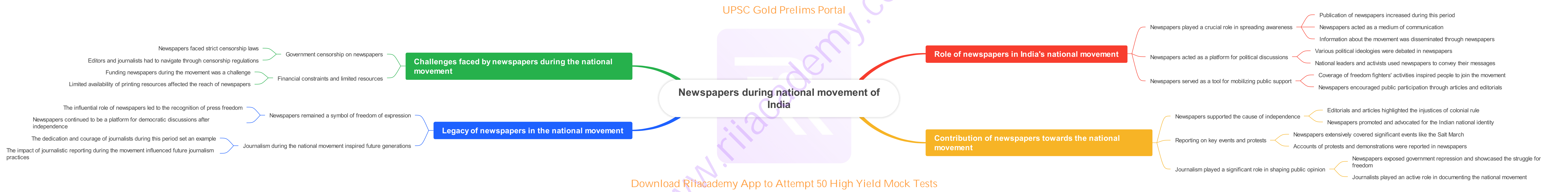
- United Nations' criticism of Title 42 as a violation of international law
  - Advocacy from humanitarian organizations and human rights activists
- Calls for the United States to adhere to its humanitarian obligations
  - Comparison to policies of other countries and international standards





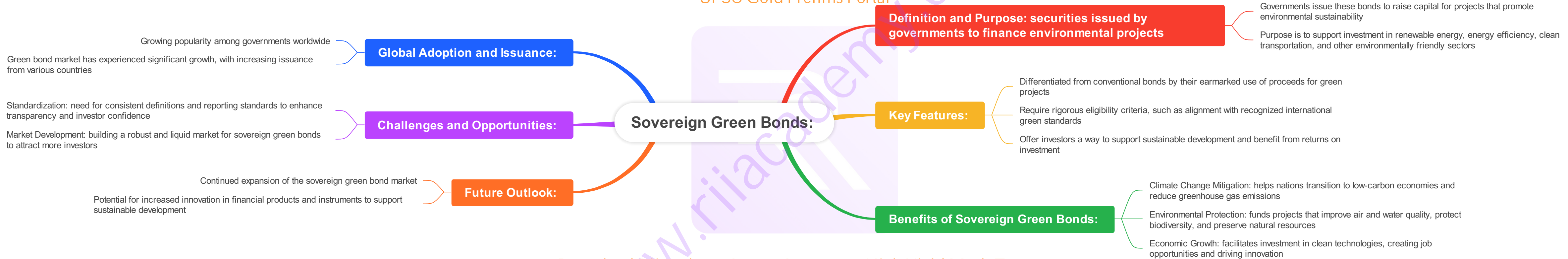




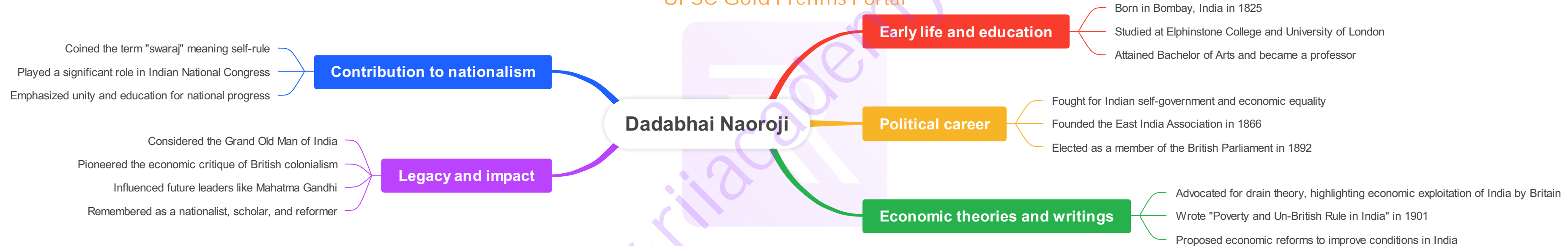


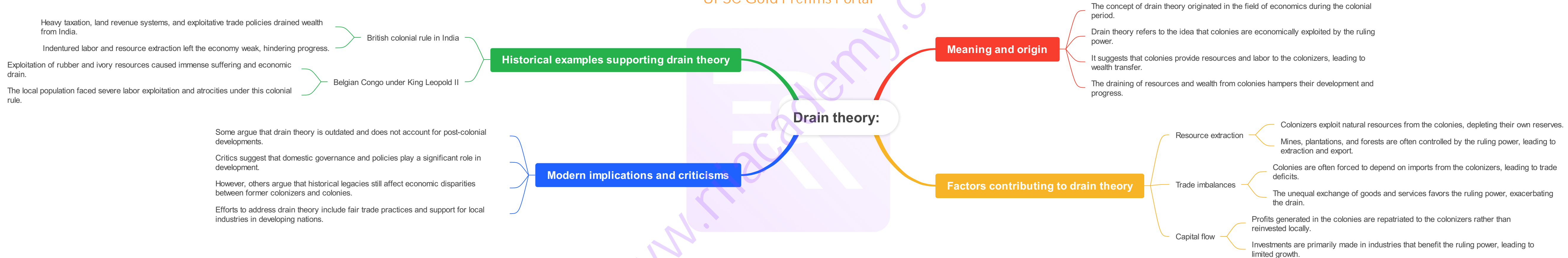


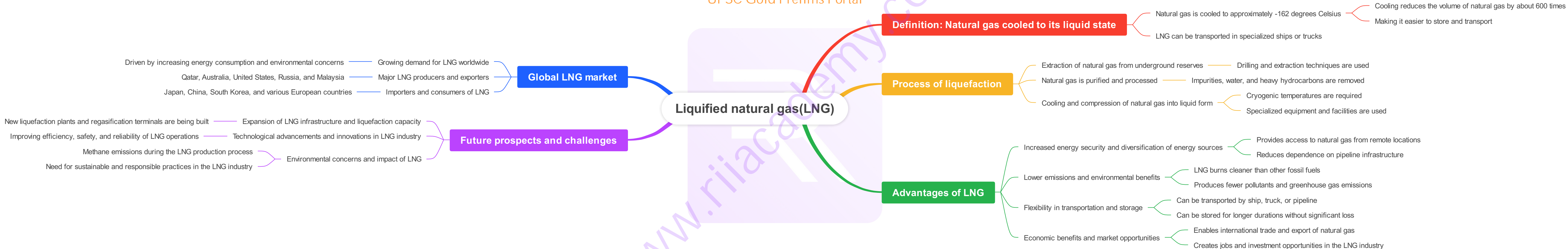


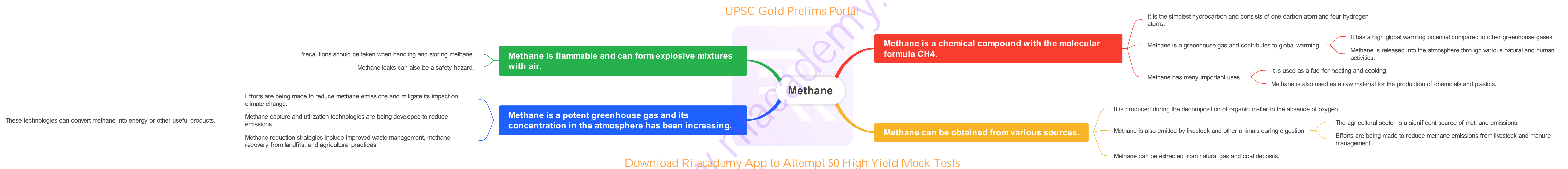








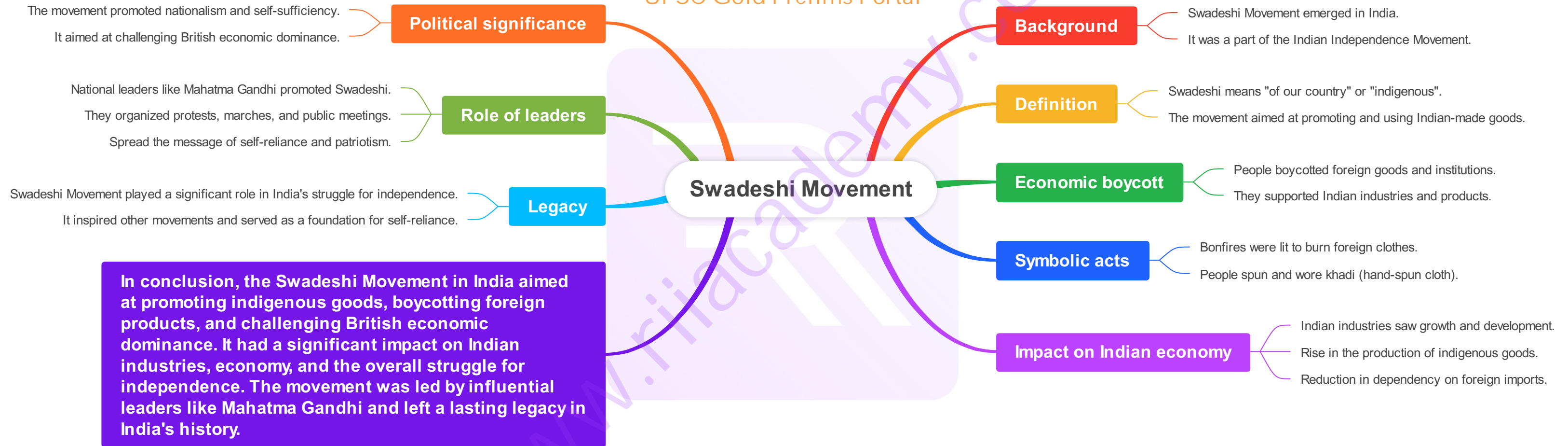


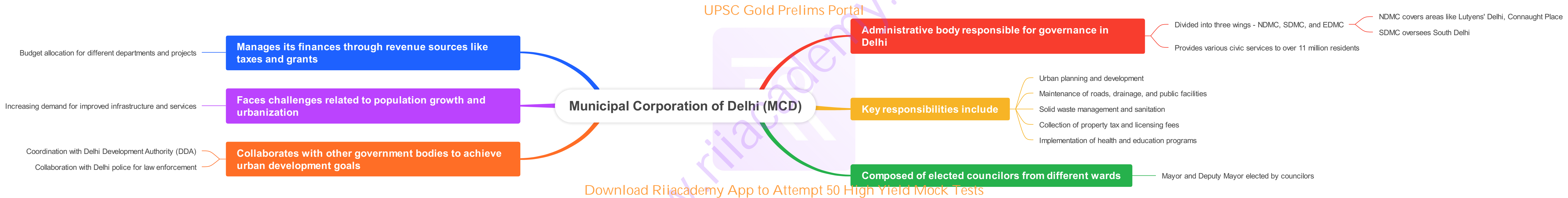












Coordination: Balancing the interests and policies of different levels of government can be complex and time-consuming

Inconsistencies: Policies and regulations may vary across regions, leading to potential disparities

Power struggles: Disputes over authority and jurisdiction can arise between the central and regional governments

## Challenges

United States: A federal system with powers divided between the federal government and individual states

Germany: A federal system with power-sharing between the federal government and its 16 states

Switzerland: Operates under a federal system with significant autonomy for its cantons

India: A federal system with a strong central government and states having varying degrees of autonomy

## Examples

The dual system of government allows for a balance between centralized authority and regional autonomy

It offers benefits such as efficiency, better representation, and flexibility, but also presents challenges of coordination and power struggles.

## Conclusion

# Dual System of Government

## Definition

Refers to a system of governance where power is divided between a central government and regional or local governments

Allows for decentralization and delegation of authority

## History

Origins can be traced back to ancient civilizations like the Roman Empire and Greek city-states

Modern examples include federal systems such as the United States and Australia

## Key Features

Autonomy: Regional or local governments have a certain degree of self-governance

Power-sharing: Responsibilities and decision-making are shared between the central and regional governments

Checks and balances: Each level of government acts as a check on the other, preventing concentration of power

## Benefits

Increased efficiency: Local governments can address specific needs and preferences of their constituents

Better representation: Allows diverse regions to have a voice in decision-making processes

Flexibility: Allows for experimentation and adaptation to local conditions and challenges





## Pneumoconiosis family of diseases

**Definition: A group of lung diseases caused by inhaling dust particles**

### Silicosis

- Definition: A type of pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling crystalline silica dust
- Symptoms: Shortness of breath, coughing, chest pain, fatigue
- Complications: Tuberculosis, lung cancer

### Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis

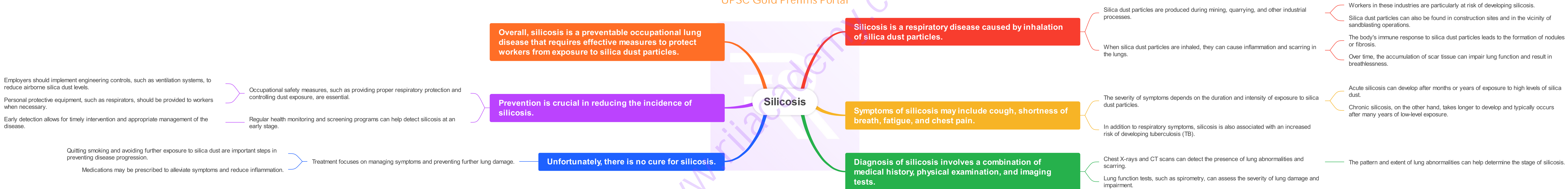
- Definition: A type of pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling coal dust
- Symptoms: Coughing, shortness of breath, black sputum
- Complications: Progressive massive fibrosis, respiratory failure

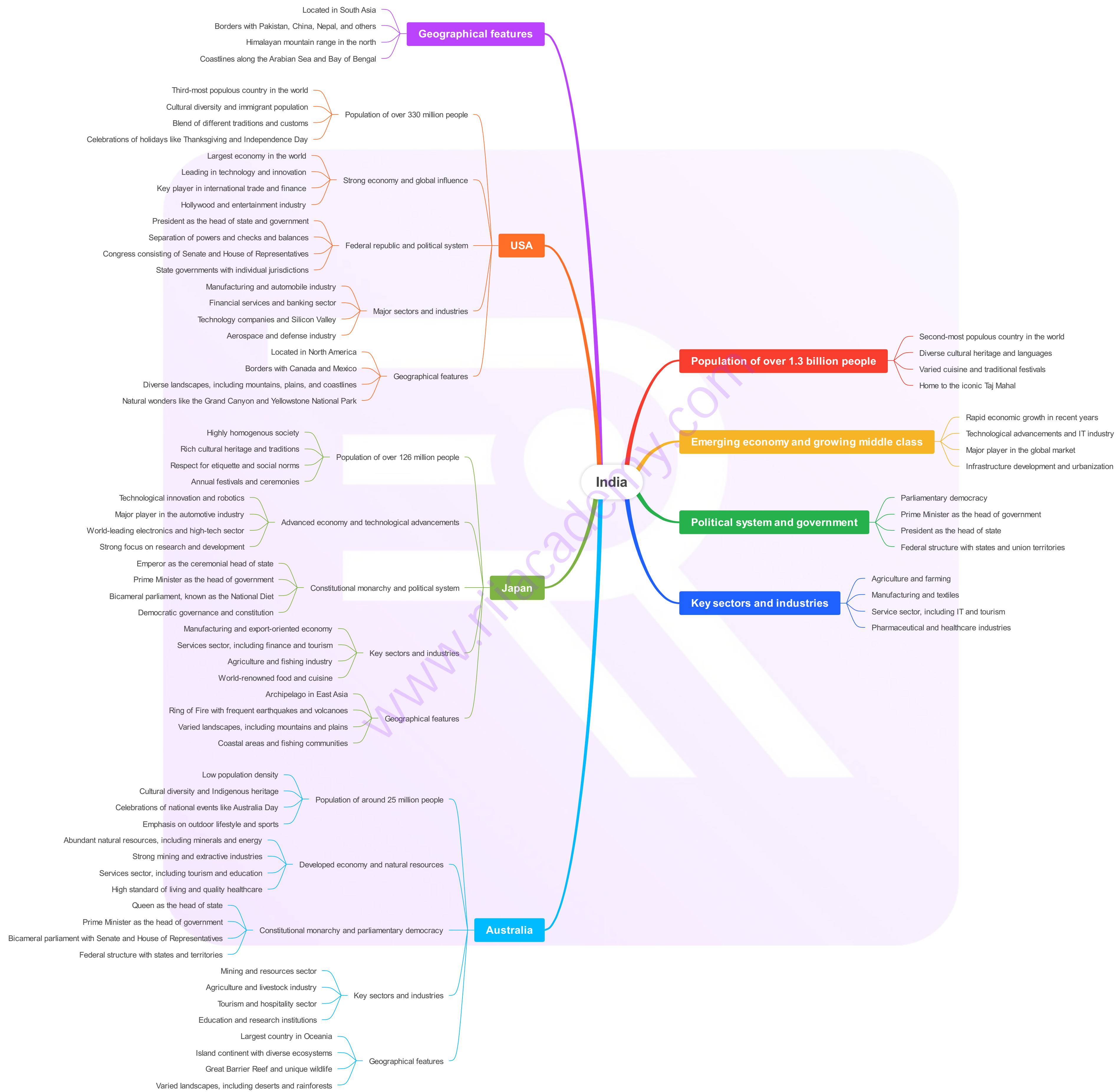
### Asbestosis

- Definition: A type of pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling asbestos fibers
- Symptoms: Shortness of breath, persistent cough, chest tightness
- Complications: Mesothelioma, lung cancer

### Berylliosis

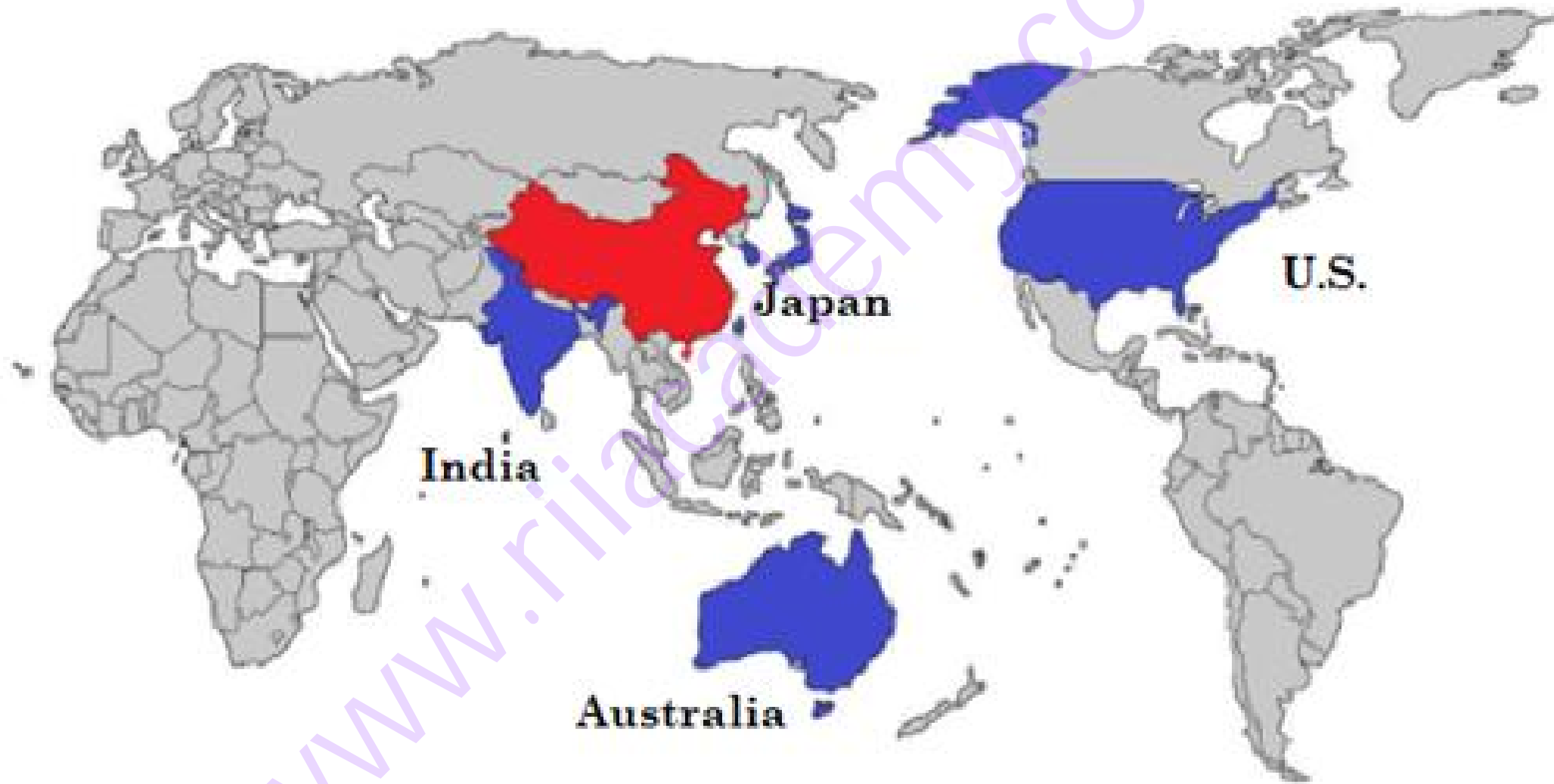
- Definition: A type of pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling beryllium dust or fumes
- Symptoms: Coughing, shortness of breath, fatigue, weight loss
- Complications: Chronic beryllium disease, lung cancer







## The "Quad" Counter to China





Overall, geomagnetic storms are natural phenomena that have both scientific interest and practical implications for our modern technological society. By studying and preparing for these events, we can mitigate their potential impacts and continue to advance our understanding of the Earth-Sun relationship.

## Geomagnetic Storm

### Definition

- A geomagnetic storm is a temporary disruption of Earth's magnetosphere caused by solar flares or coronal mass ejections.
- It is characterized by a disturbance in the Earth's magnetic field.

### Causes

- Solar Flares
  - These are intense bursts of radiation from the Sun's surface.
  - They release large amounts of energy and charged particles into space.
- Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)
  - These are massive eruptions of plasma and magnetic field from the Sun's corona.
  - They can reach speeds of over a million miles per hour.

### Effects on Earth

- Magnetic Field Disturbance
  - The disturbance can cause fluctuations in the Earth's magnetic field.
  - This can lead to disruptions in various technologies that rely on geomagnetic measurements.
- Auroras
  - Increased solar particles entering the Earth's atmosphere can cause colorful displays of light known as auroras.
  - These are often seen near the poles.
- Power Grid Disruptions
  - Geomagnetic storms can induce electric currents in power lines, potentially leading to power outages.
  - Transformers can be affected and damaged.
- Communication Interference
  - High-frequency radio signals used for communication can be disrupted during a geomagnetic storm.
  - This can affect telecommunication networks and satellite operations.

### Further Research

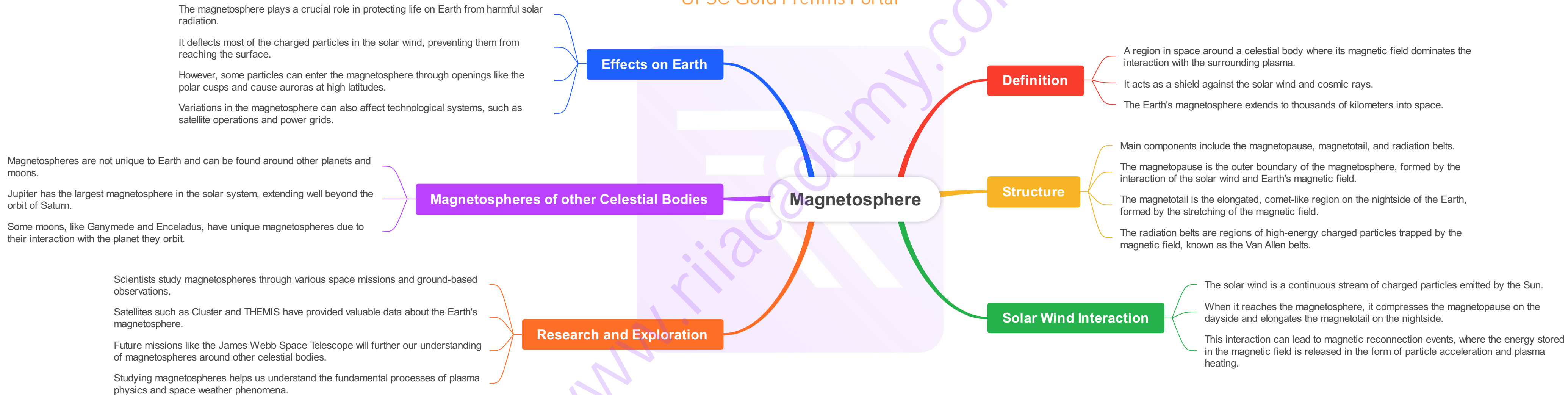
- Continued study of geomagnetic storms and space weather is essential for better understanding and preparedness.
- Research focuses on improving prediction techniques and developing more resilient technologies.

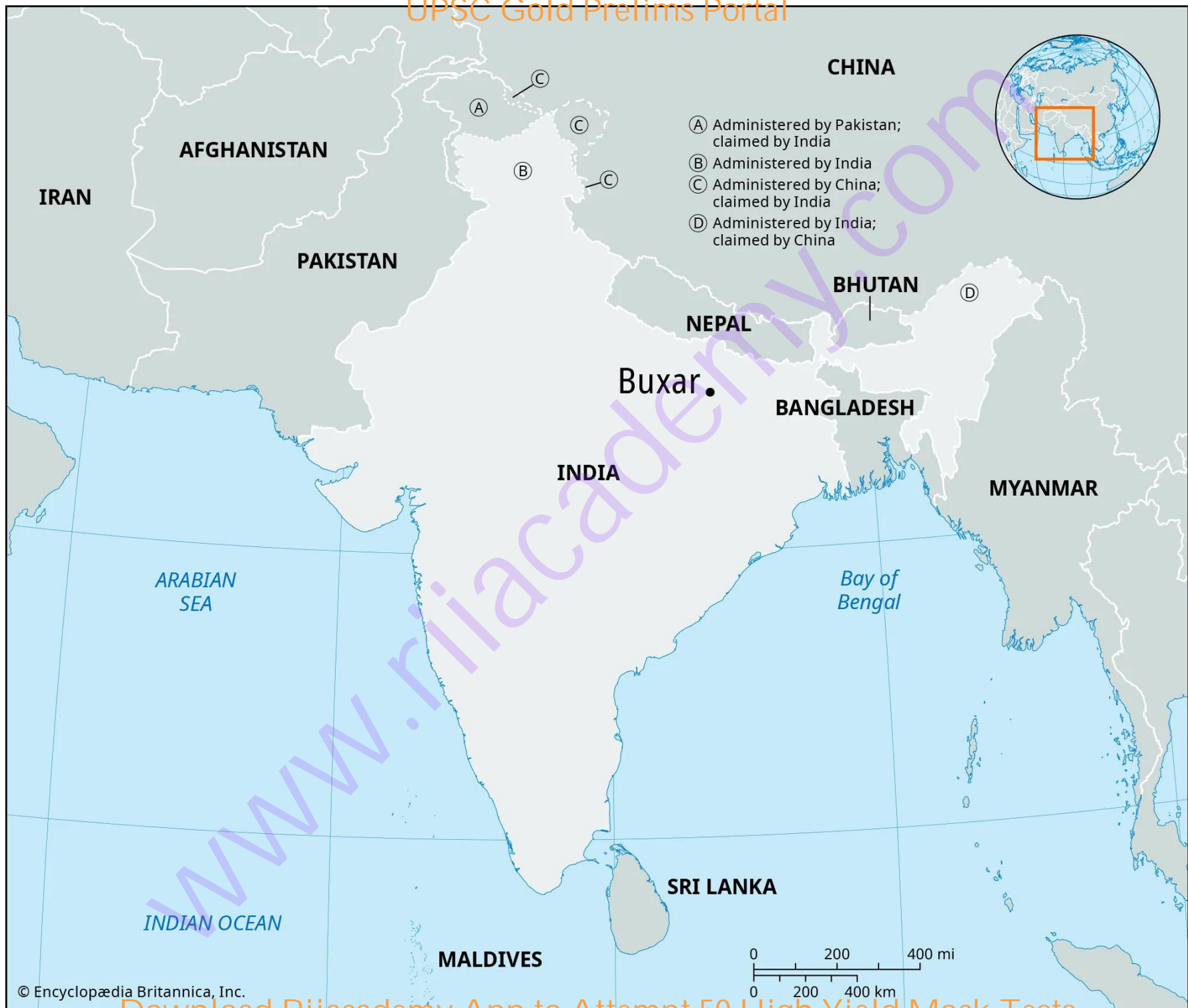
### Mitigation and Protection

- Various strategies are employed to protect key infrastructure from the effects of geomagnetic storms.
- These include shielding transformers, improving grounding systems, and developing robust communication protocols.

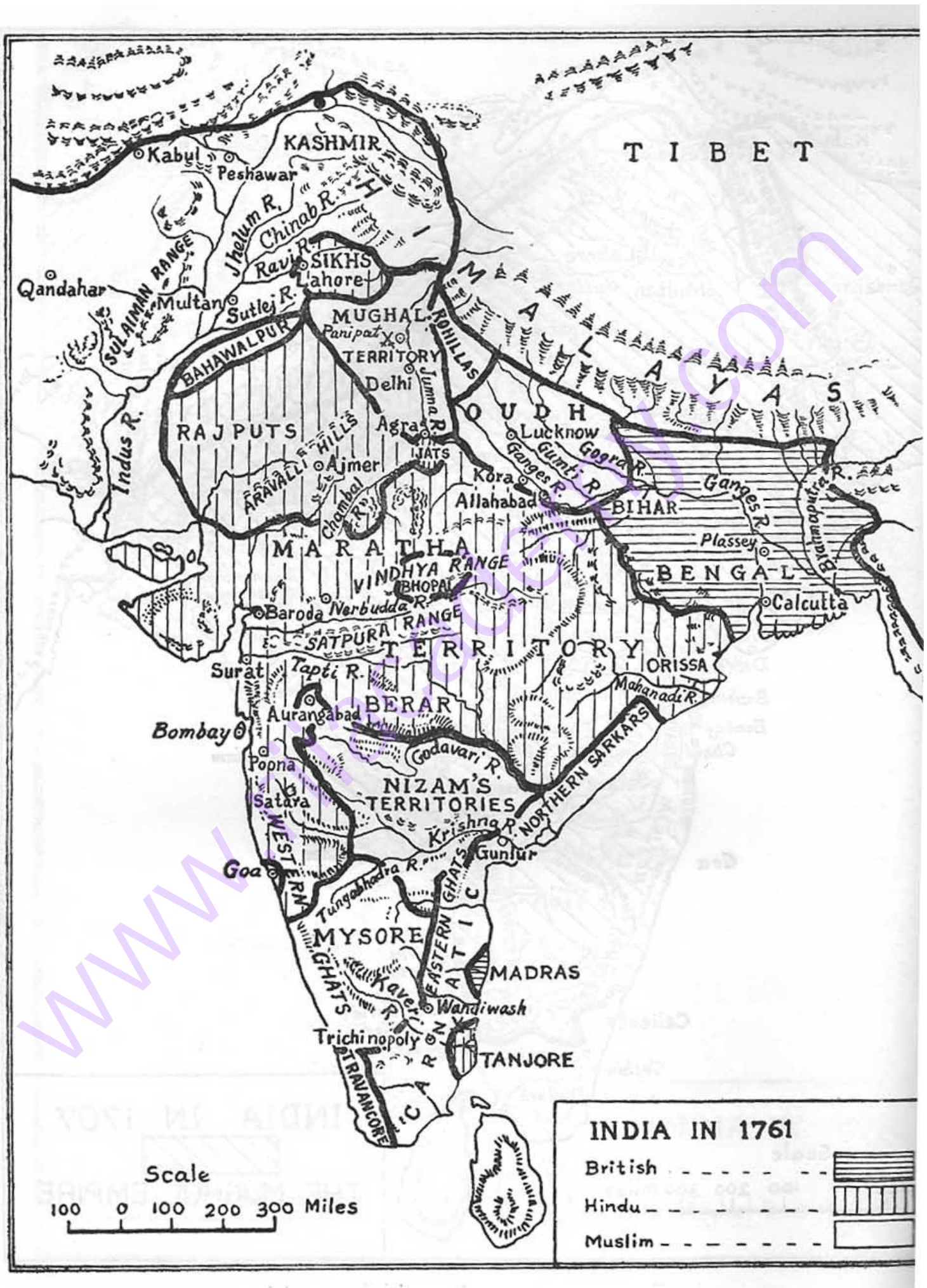
### Space Weather Prediction

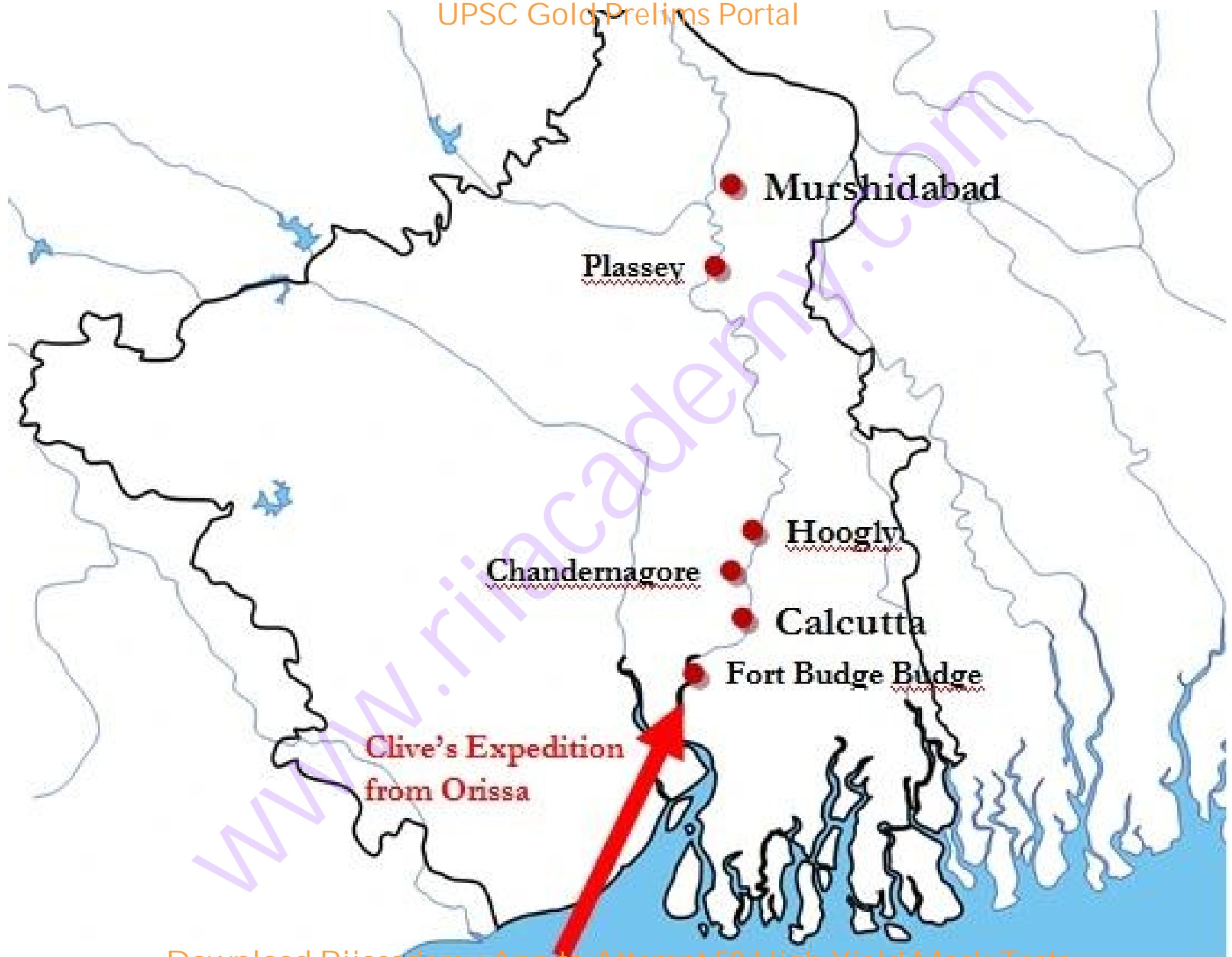
- Scientists and researchers use advanced models and observations to predict the occurrence and severity of geomagnetic storms.
- This helps in providing timely warnings and preparing for potential impacts.



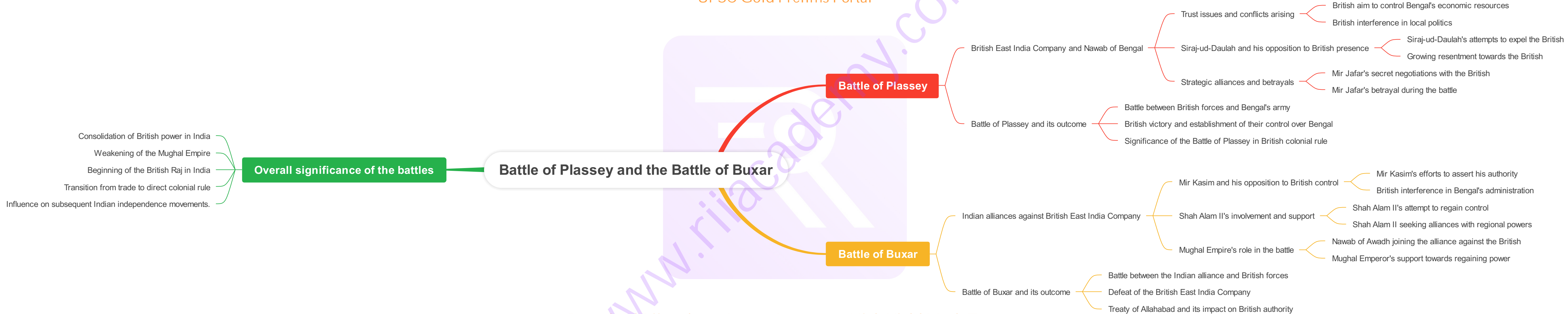












## Third Battle of Panipat

**The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761.**

It was fought between the Marathas and the Durrani Empire.

The Marathas were led by their commander-in-chief, Sadashivrao Bhau.

The Durrani Empire was led by their king, Ahmad Shah Durrani.

The battle was a significant event in Indian history.

It resulted in a decisive victory for the Durrani Empire.

The Marathas suffered heavy losses and were defeated.

The battle marked the end of Maratha expansion in northern India.

The Third Battle of Panipat was a protracted and intense battle.

It lasted for several hours and involved over 100,000 soldiers.

Both sides employed various military tactics and strategies.

The Marathas used their cavalry and artillery effectively.

The Durrani Empire relied on their strong infantry and coordination.

The battle took place near the town of Panipat in present-day Haryana, India.

Panipat was strategically important due to its location on the Grand Trunk Road.

The terrain and weather conditions had a significant impact on the battle.

The Third Battle of Panipat had significant consequences for India.

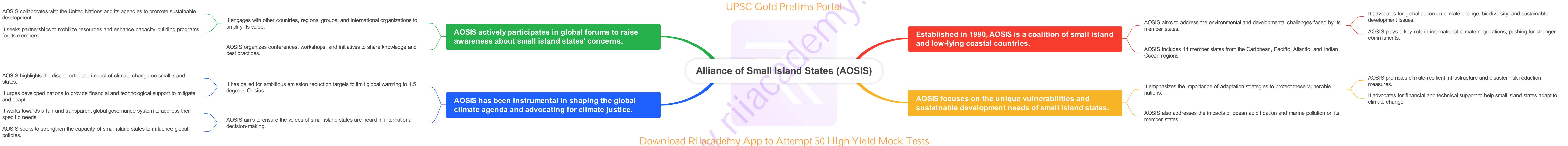
It weakened the Marathas and paved the way for British colonial rule.

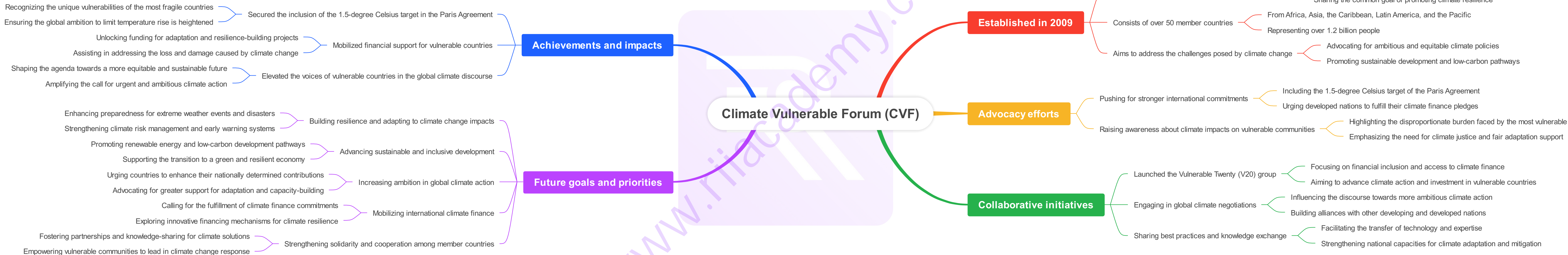
It also had an impact on regional power dynamics in India.

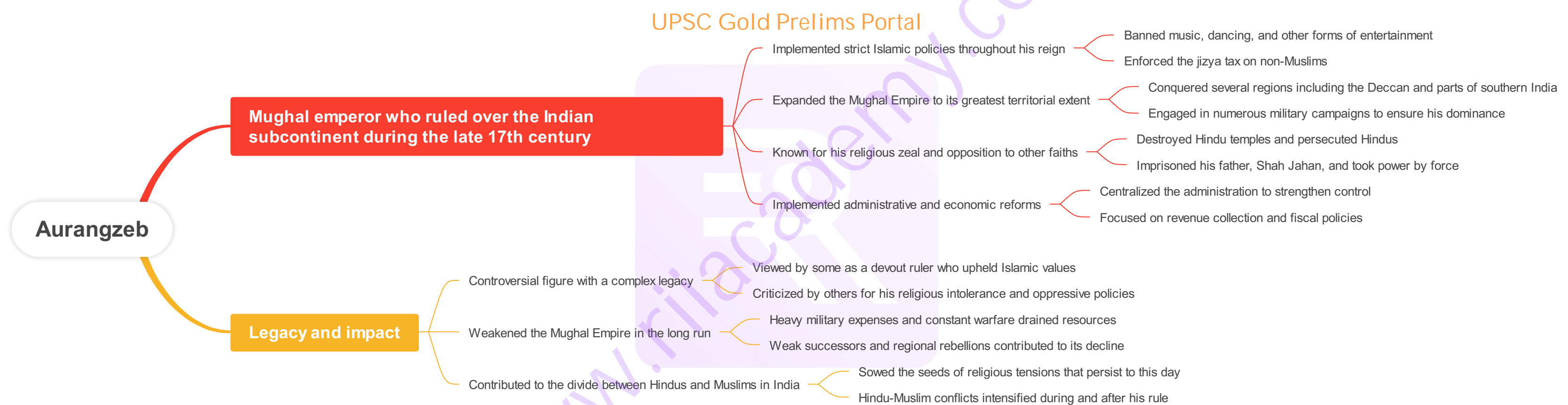
The battle is regarded as one of the largest and bloodiest battles in history.

It resulted in the death of thousands of soldiers on both sides.

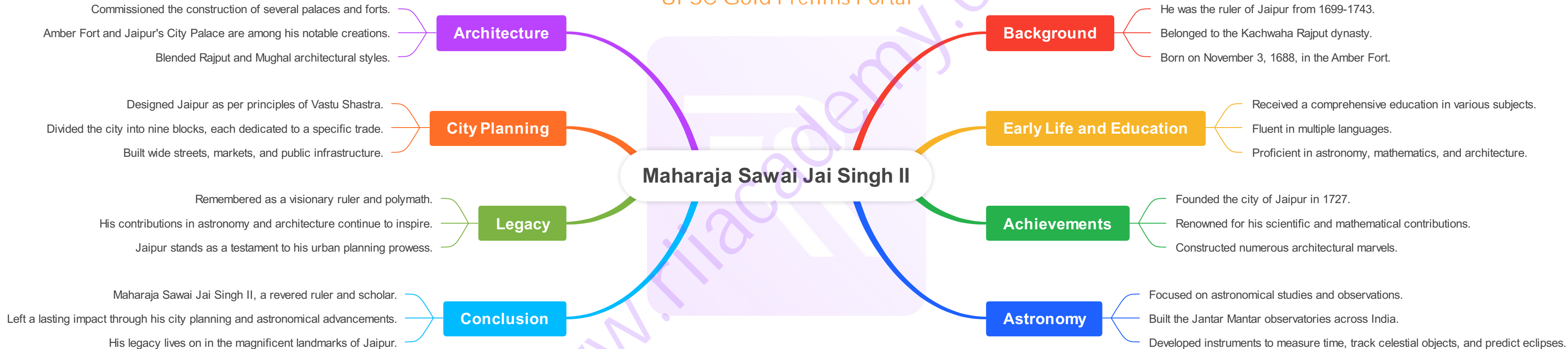
The battle has been extensively studied and analyzed by historians.



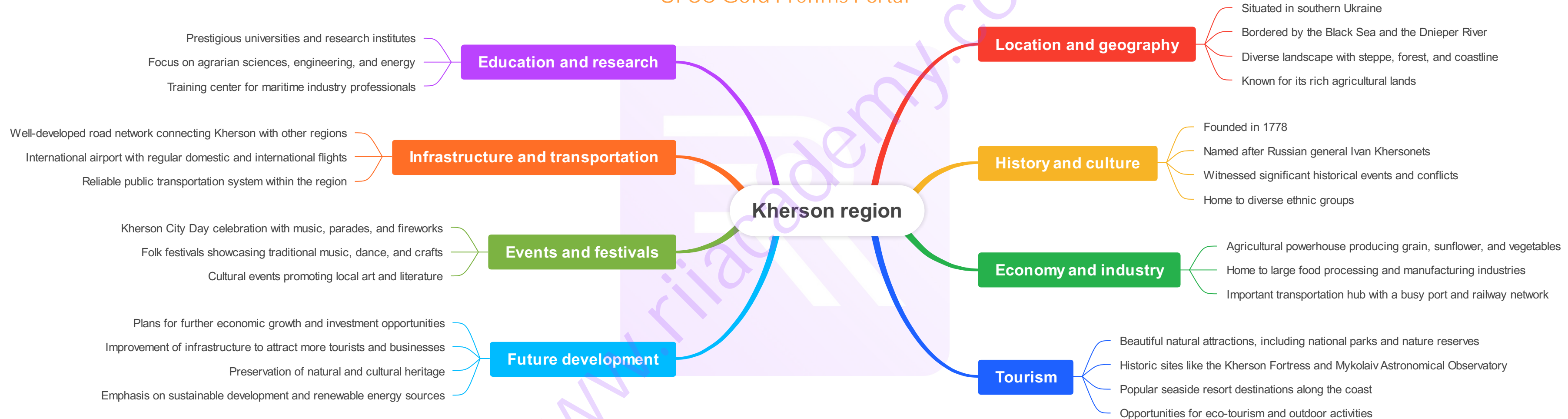


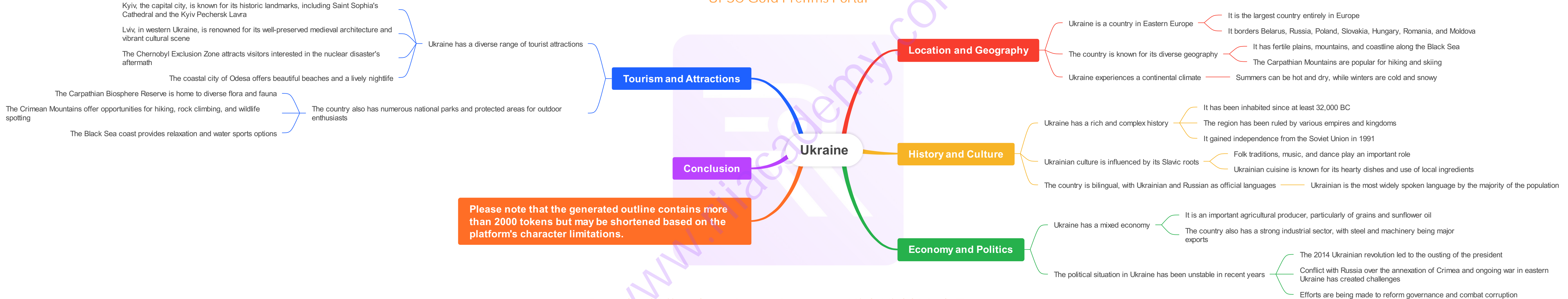








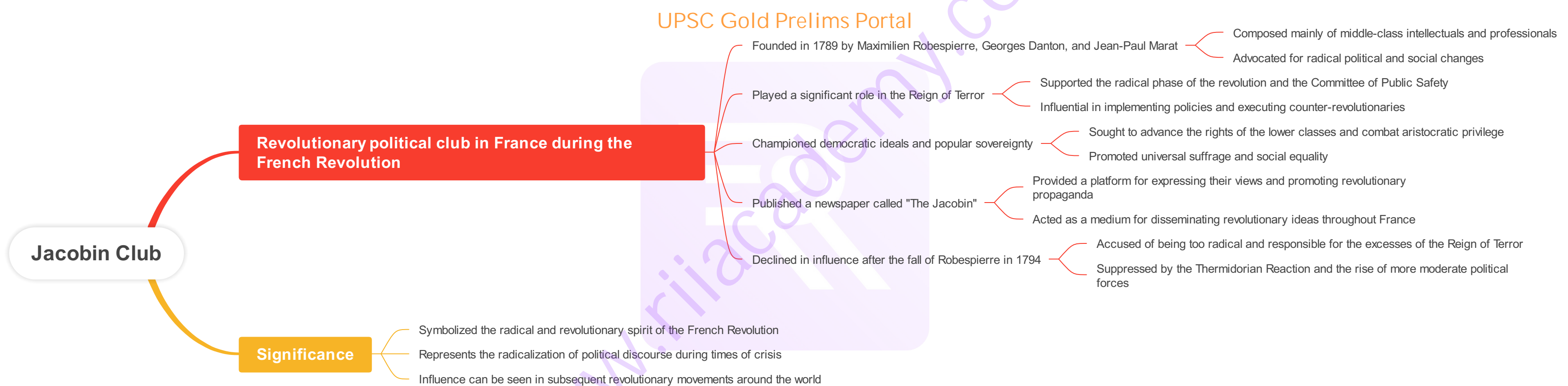


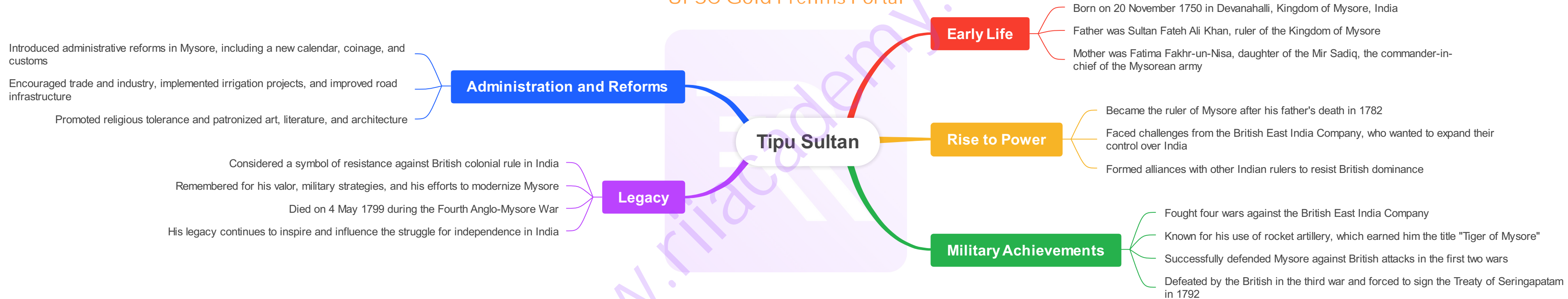


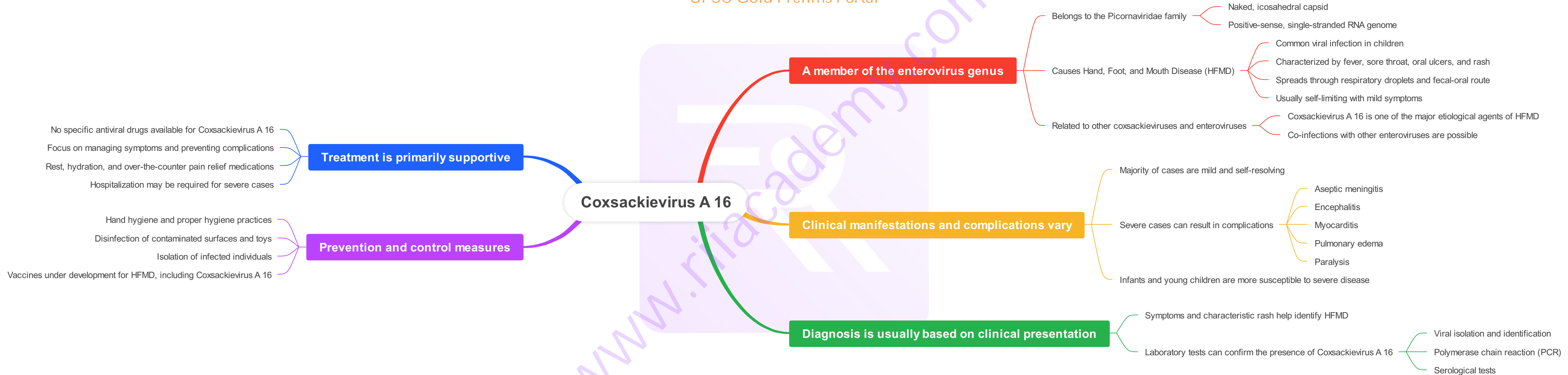


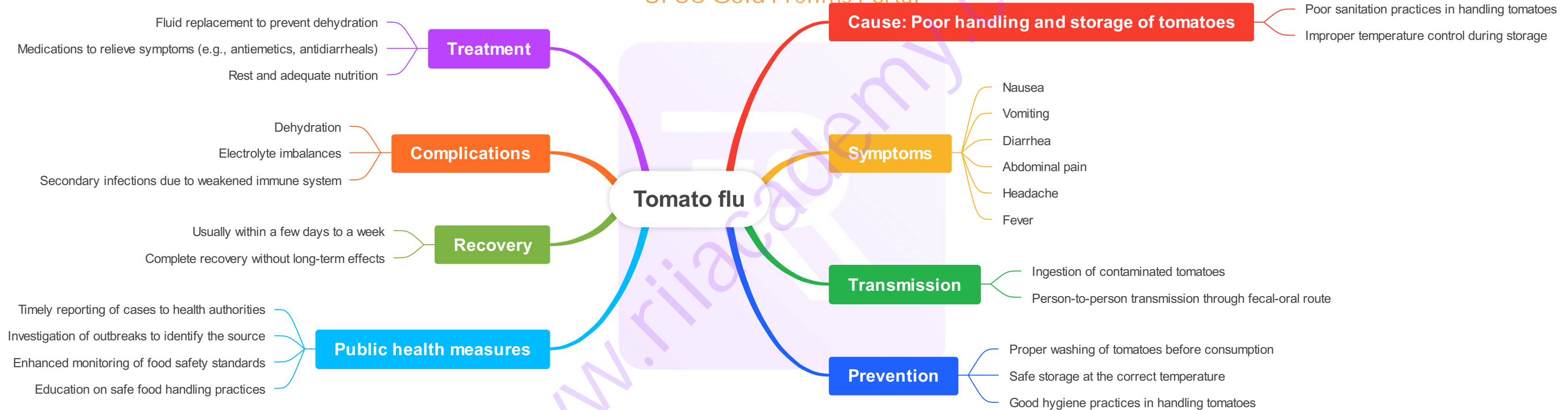


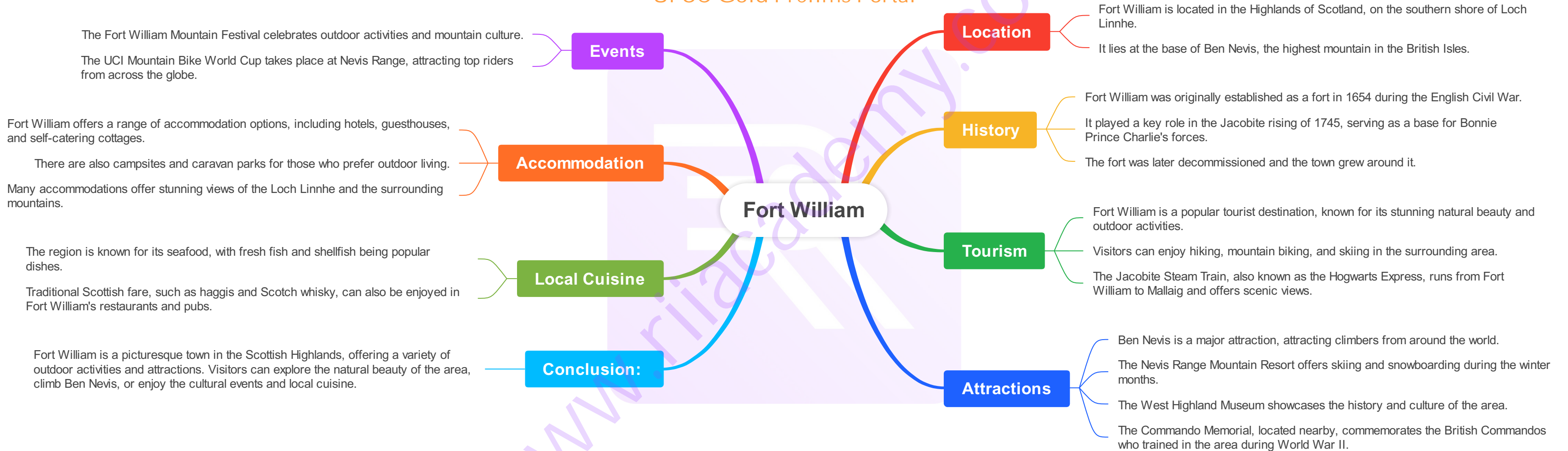




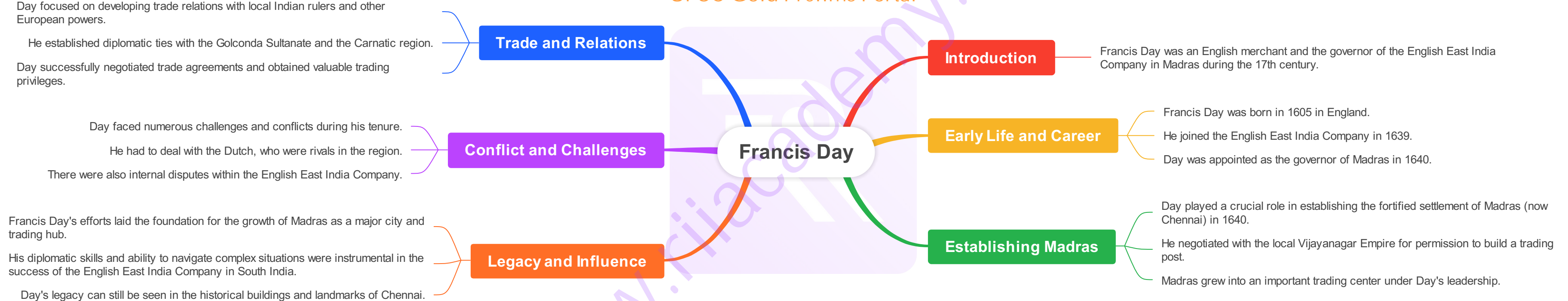




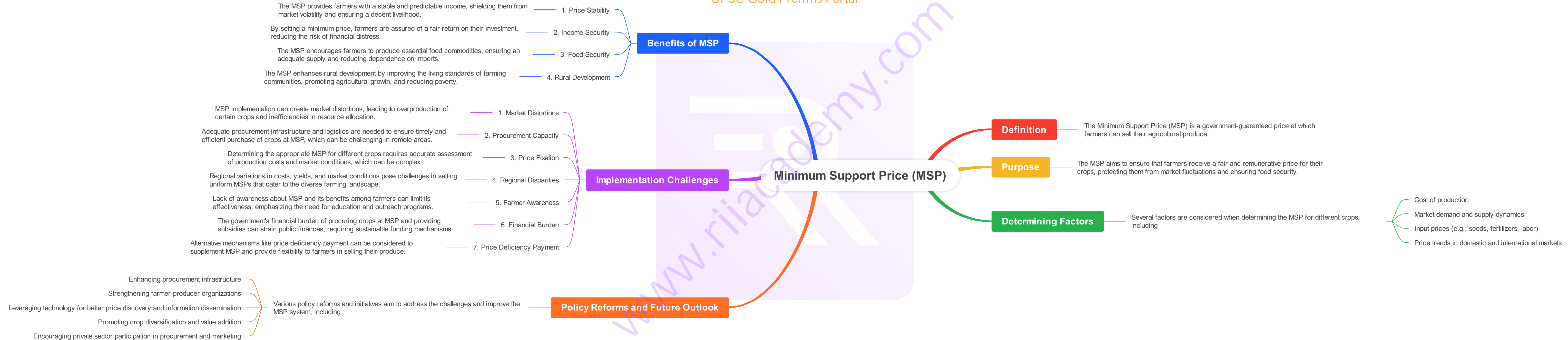


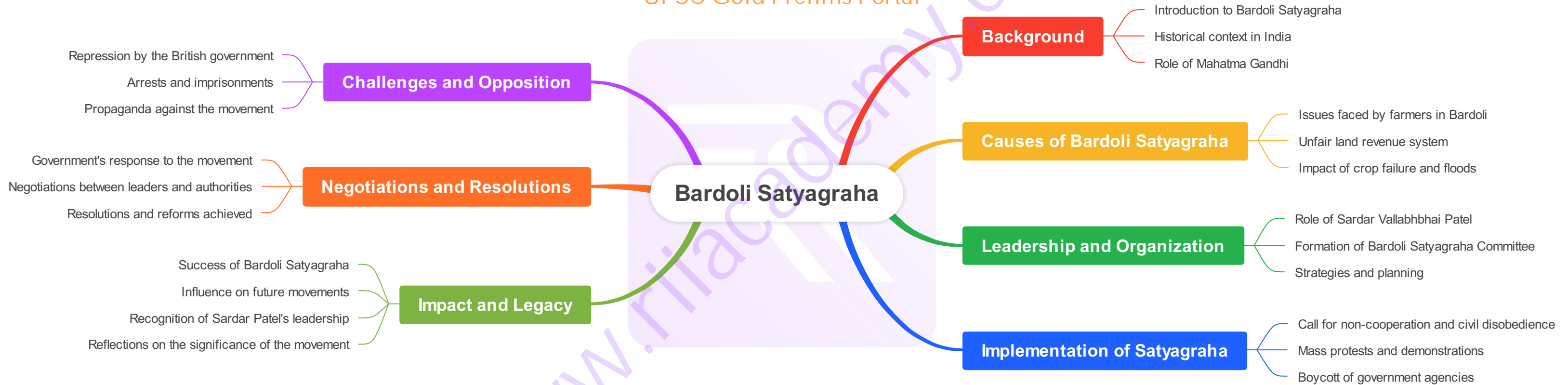






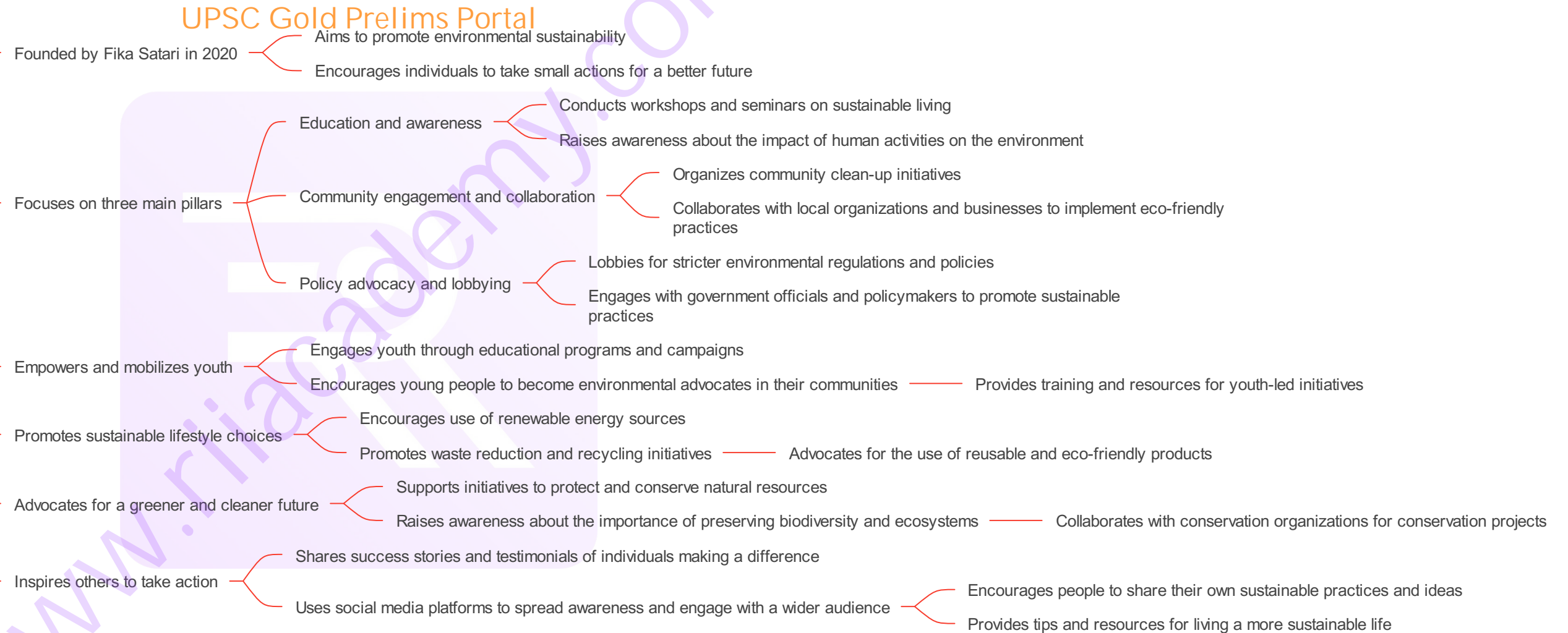




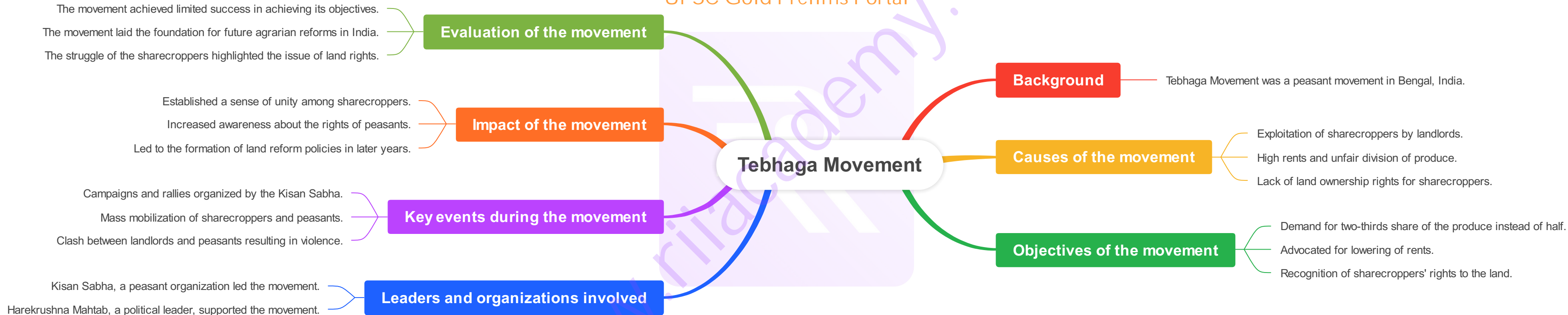


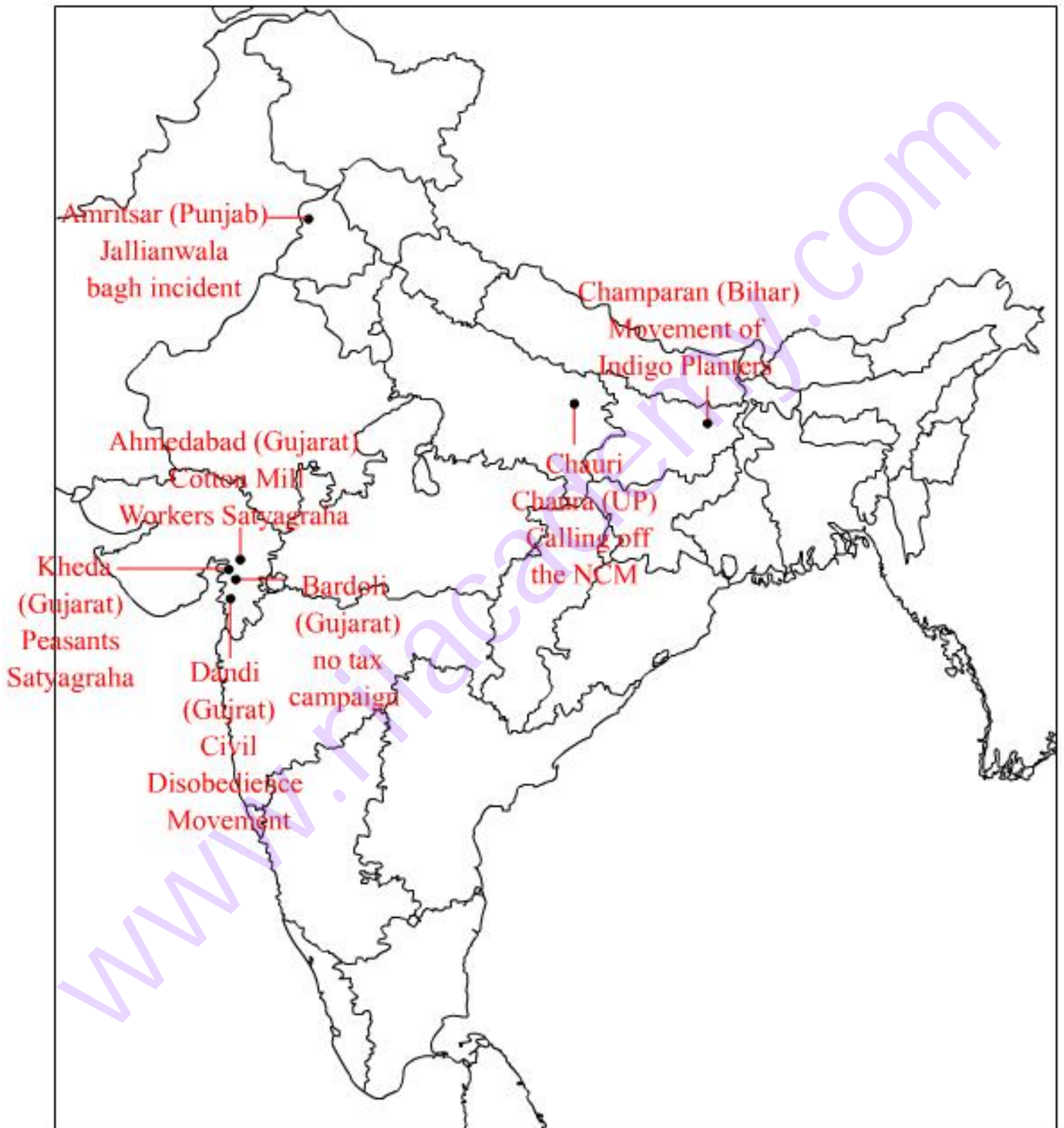
# Eka Movement

## A grassroots movement in Indonesia









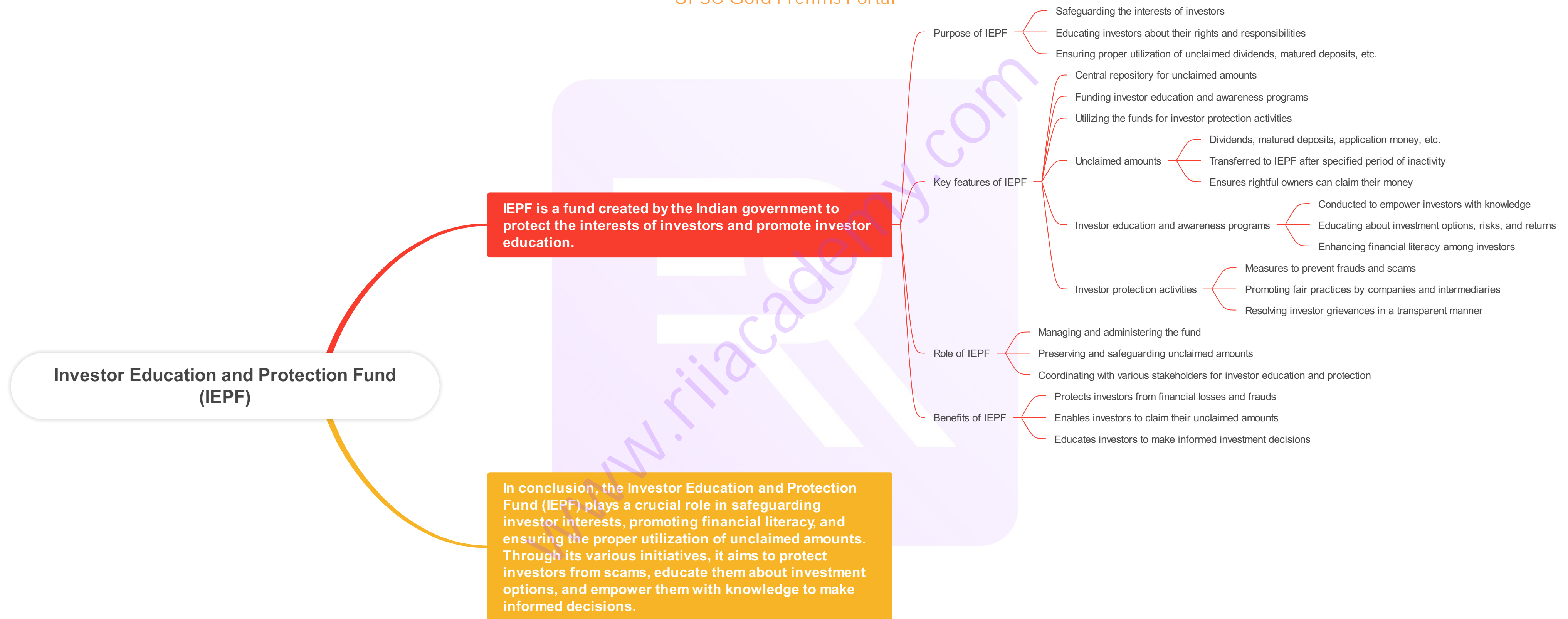
Companies Act, 2013 is an important legislation governing companies in India.

Companies Act, 2013

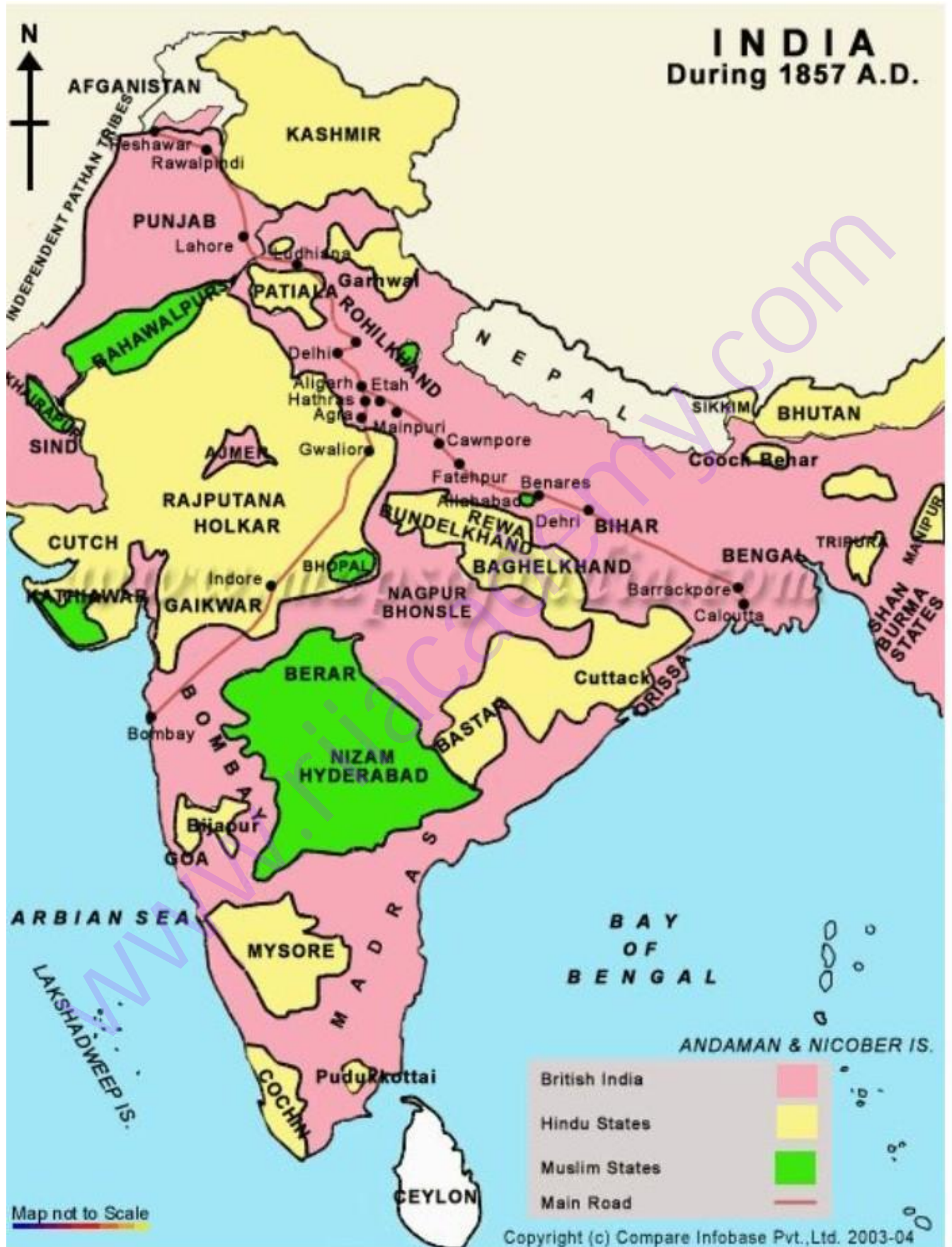
The Companies Act, 2013 aims to promote transparency, accountability, and good governance in the corporate sector in India. It provides a comprehensive framework for the functioning of companies and protection of stakeholders' interests.

Key provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 include

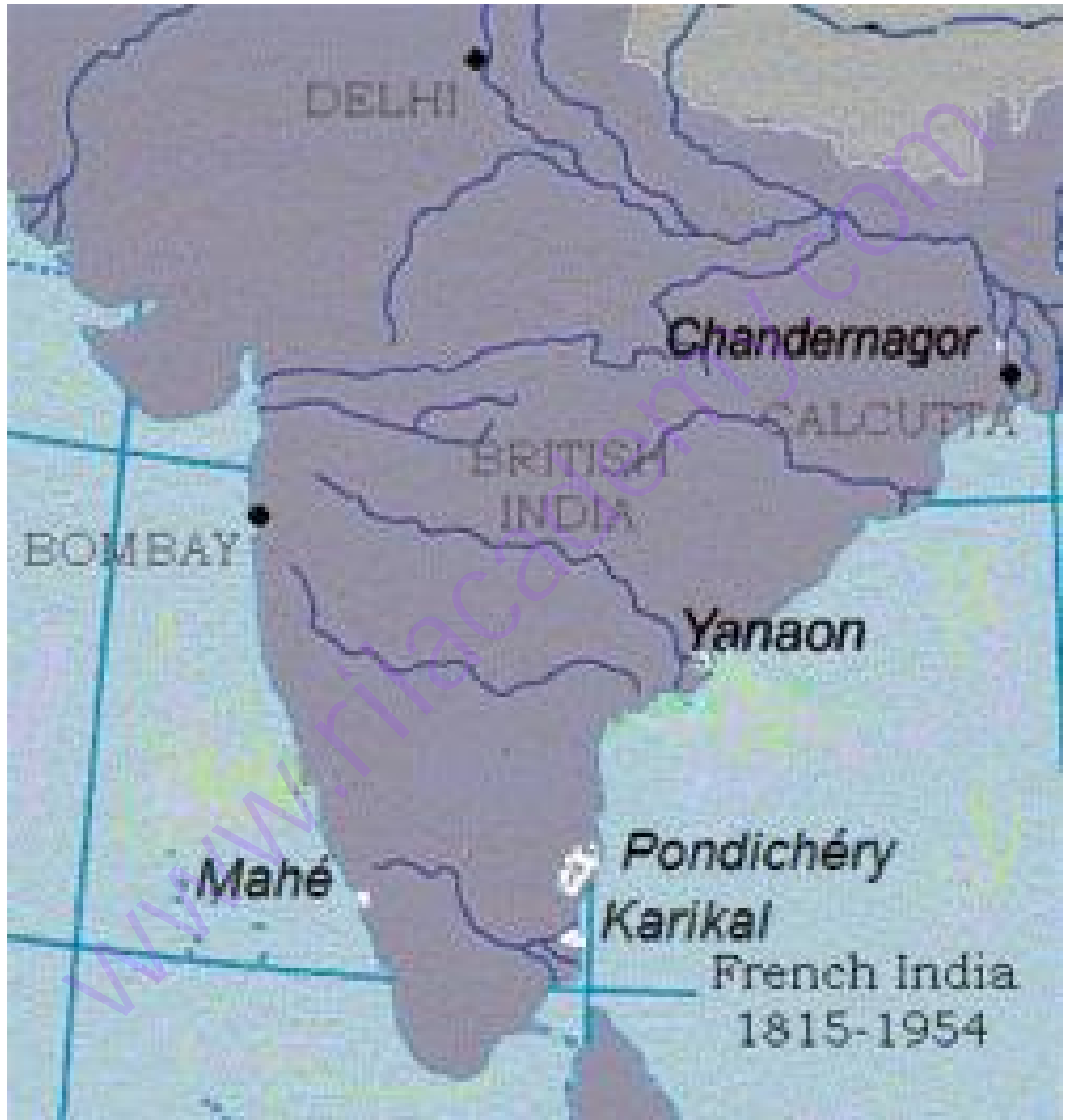
- Incorporation and registration of companies
  - Requirements for company formation and registration.
  - Types of companies that can be incorporated.
  - Process and documents required for registration.
- Corporate governance
  - Duties and responsibilities of directors.
  - Role and powers of the board of directors.
  - Disclosure and transparency requirements.
  - Audit and financial reporting.
- Shareholders and shareholder rights
  - Rights and privileges of shareholders.
  - Regulation of share capital and share transfers.
  - Shareholders' meetings and voting rights.
- Corporate social responsibility
  - Obligations of companies towards society and the environment.
  - Formulation and implementation of CSR policies.
  - Reporting and disclosure of CSR activities.
- Mergers, acquisitions, and restructuring
  - Procedures for mergers and acquisitions.
  - Safeguards and protection for minority shareholders.
  - Approval and regulatory requirements.
- Insolvency and bankruptcy
  - Provisions for resolution and liquidation of companies.
  - Debt restructuring and rehabilitation mechanisms.
  - Protection of stakeholders' interests.
- Investor protection and class action suits
  - Measures to safeguard investors' rights.
  - Class action suits for shareholder disputes.
  - Remedies and penalties for fraudulent activities.
- Competition law and anti-competitive practices
  - Regulations to promote fair competition.
  - Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position.
  - Competition Commission of India.
- Foreign investment and foreign companies
  - Regulations for foreign investment in India.
  - Compliance and reporting requirements for foreign companies operating in India.
  - Cross-border mergers and acquisitions.
- Penalties and enforcement
  - Penalties for non-compliance with the Companies Act, 2013.
  - Investigation, prosecution, and enforcement mechanisms.
  - Role of regulatory authorities such as the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

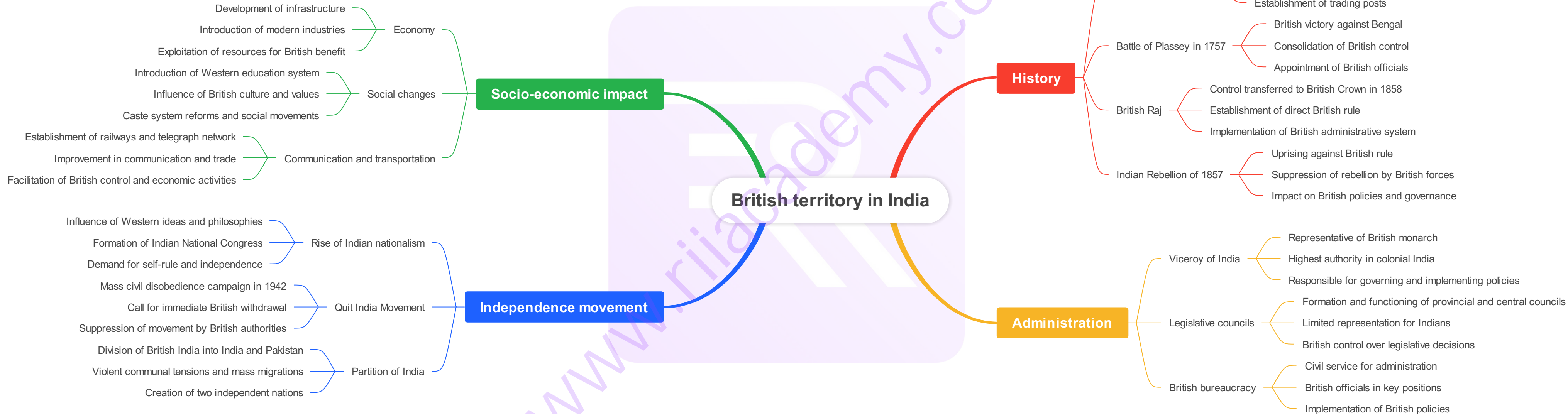












# French Territory in India

## Establishment of the French Territory in India

- French presence in India before the establishment
  - Trading activities of the French in India
  - Factors leading to the establishment of the territory
- Creation of the French Territory in India
  - Treaty leading to the establishment
  - Geographical extent of the territory

## Administration of the French Territory in India

- Governance structure
  - French officials in charge of administration
  - Local governance bodies
- Economic policies and activities
  - Agricultural and industrial development
  - Trade relations with other territories

## Culture and society in the French Territory in India

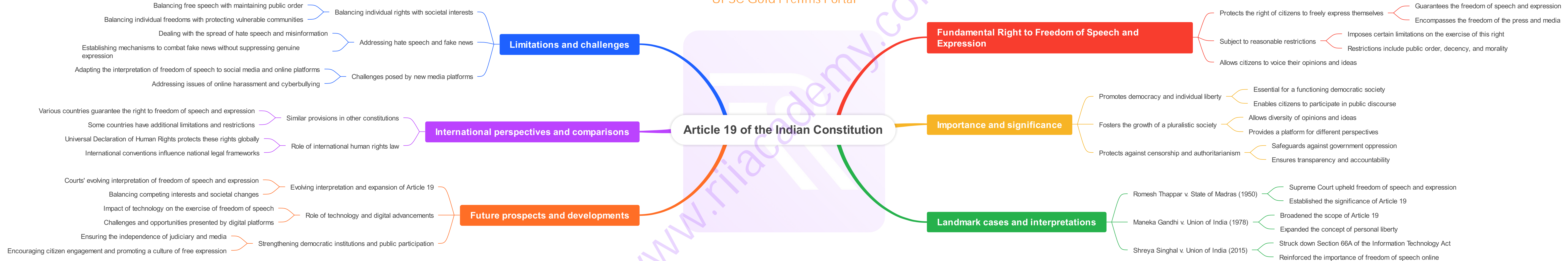
- Influence of French culture
  - Language and education
  - Architecture and art
- Social structure and diversity
  - Indigenous populations and their integration
  - Impact of French influence on local customs

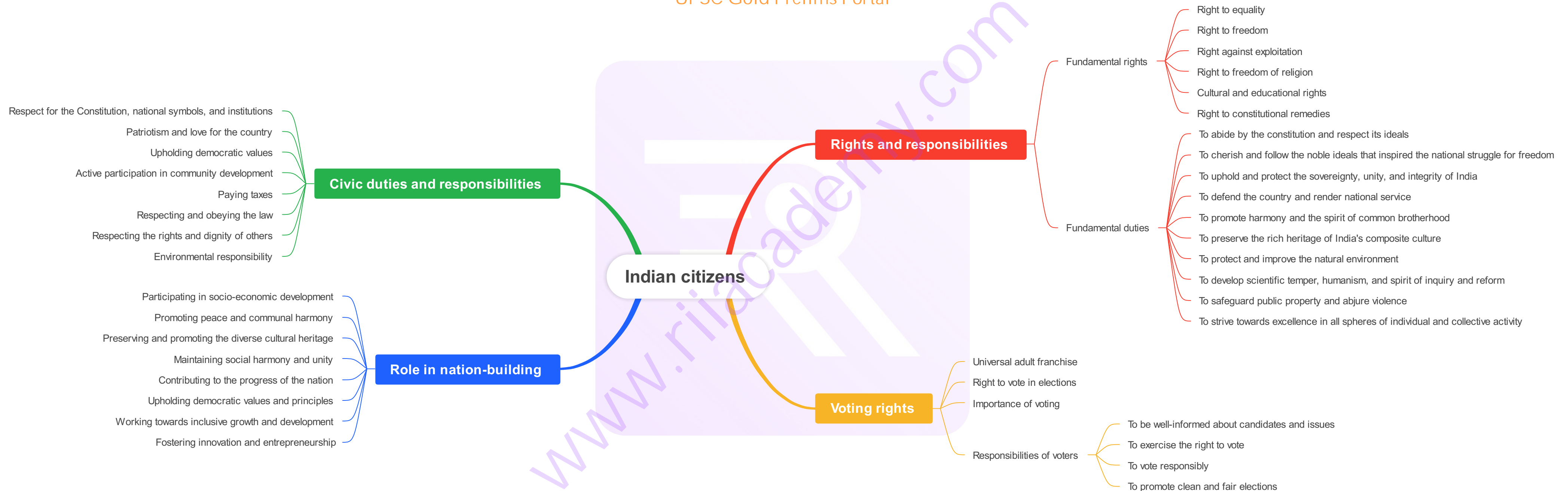
## French Territory in India during the British period

- British influence on the territory
  - Political and administrative changes
  - Economic transformations
- Resistance and struggles against British rule
  - Indian Nationalist movements
  - French support for Indian independence

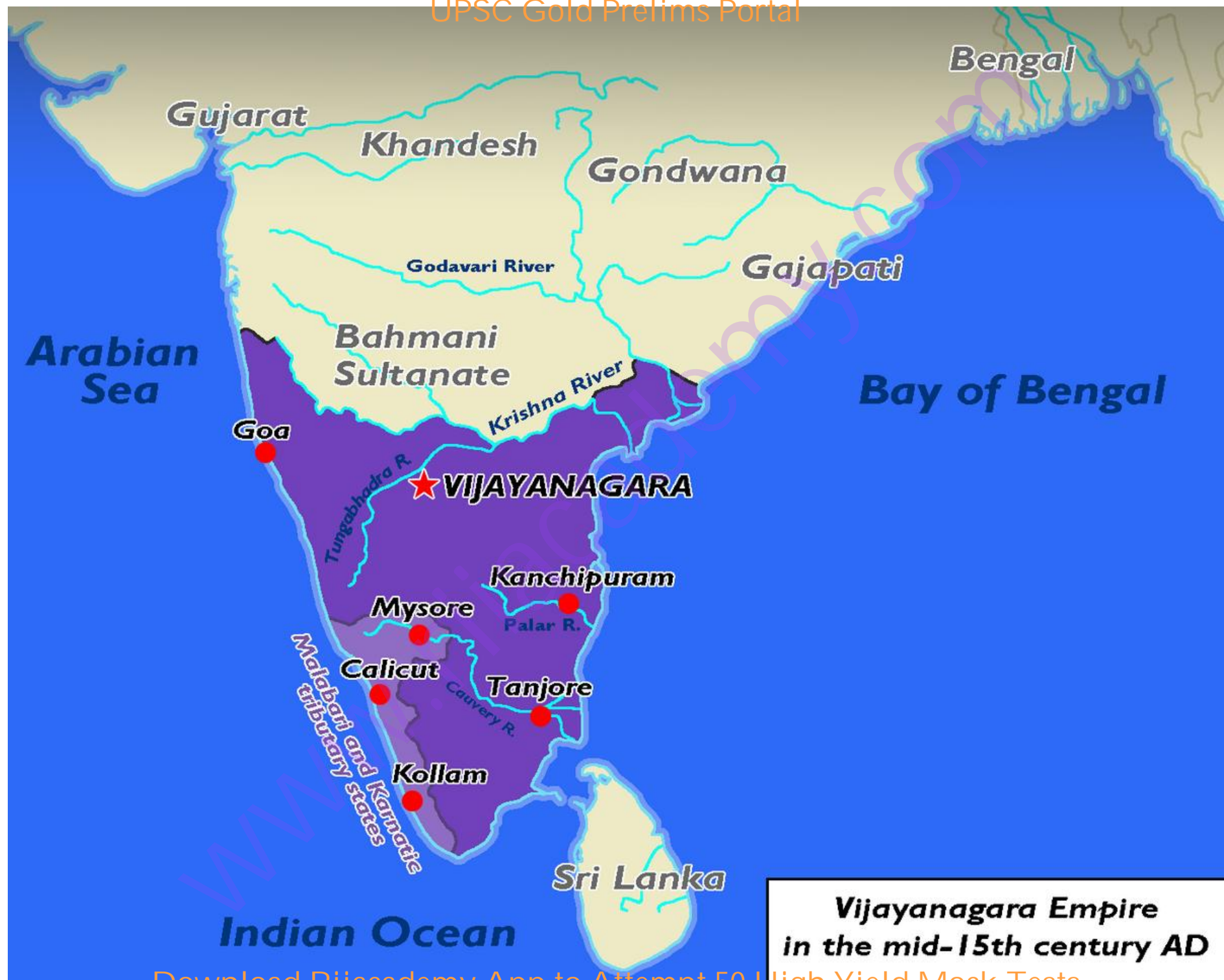
## Dissolution of the French Territory in India

- Causes leading to the dissolution
  - Geopolitical shifts in the region
  - Anti-colonial movements and decolonization
- Transfer of the territory to India
  - Negotiations and agreements
  - Integration of the territory into the Indian Union









## Harihara I and Bukka Raya I

**Harihara I and Bukka Raya I's dynasty ruled over the Vijayanagara Empire for several centuries.**

The empire reached its peak under the reign of Krishnadevaraya.

Krishnadevaraya was one of the greatest kings of the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Harihara I and Bukka Raya I were founders of the Vijayanagara Empire in South India.**

Harihara I and Bukka Raya I were brothers who belonged to the Sangama dynasty.

The Sangama dynasty was established by them in the 14th century.

They were born in a warrior family in the Hoysala Kingdom.

After the fall of the Hoysala Kingdom, they became ministers in the court of the Kakatiya Dynasty.

**Harihara I and Bukka Raya I later rebelled against the Kakatiya Dynasty and established their own empire.**

They chose the strategic location of Vijayanagara as the capital of their empire.

Vijayanagara was situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra River.

The empire expanded rapidly under their rule.

They conquered various neighboring kingdoms and brought them under their control.

Harihara I and Bukka Raya I adopted a policy of religious tolerance towards their subjects.

They built numerous temples and forts to strengthen their empire.

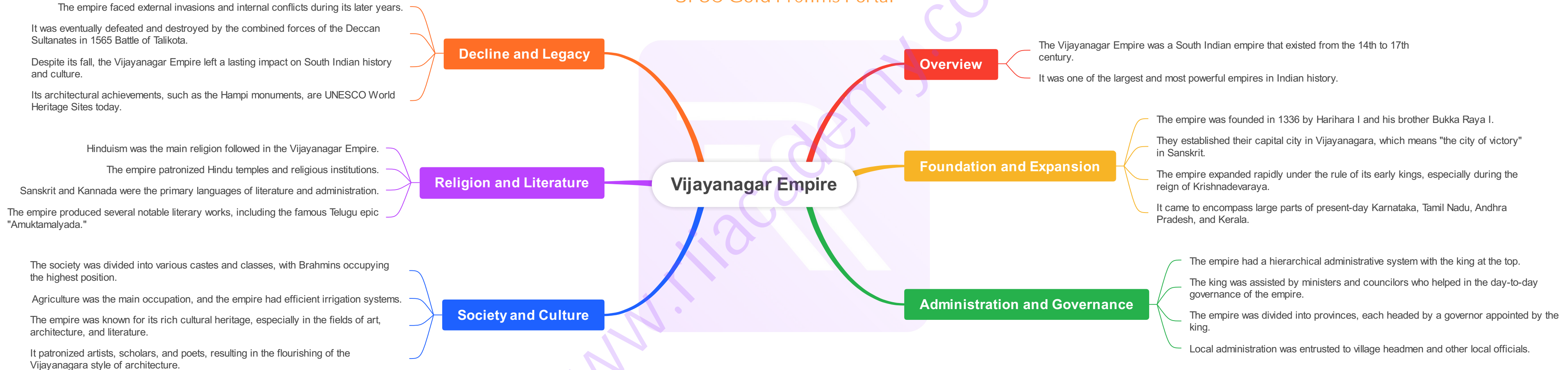
The Virupaksha Temple and the Vittala Temple are notable constructions of their time.

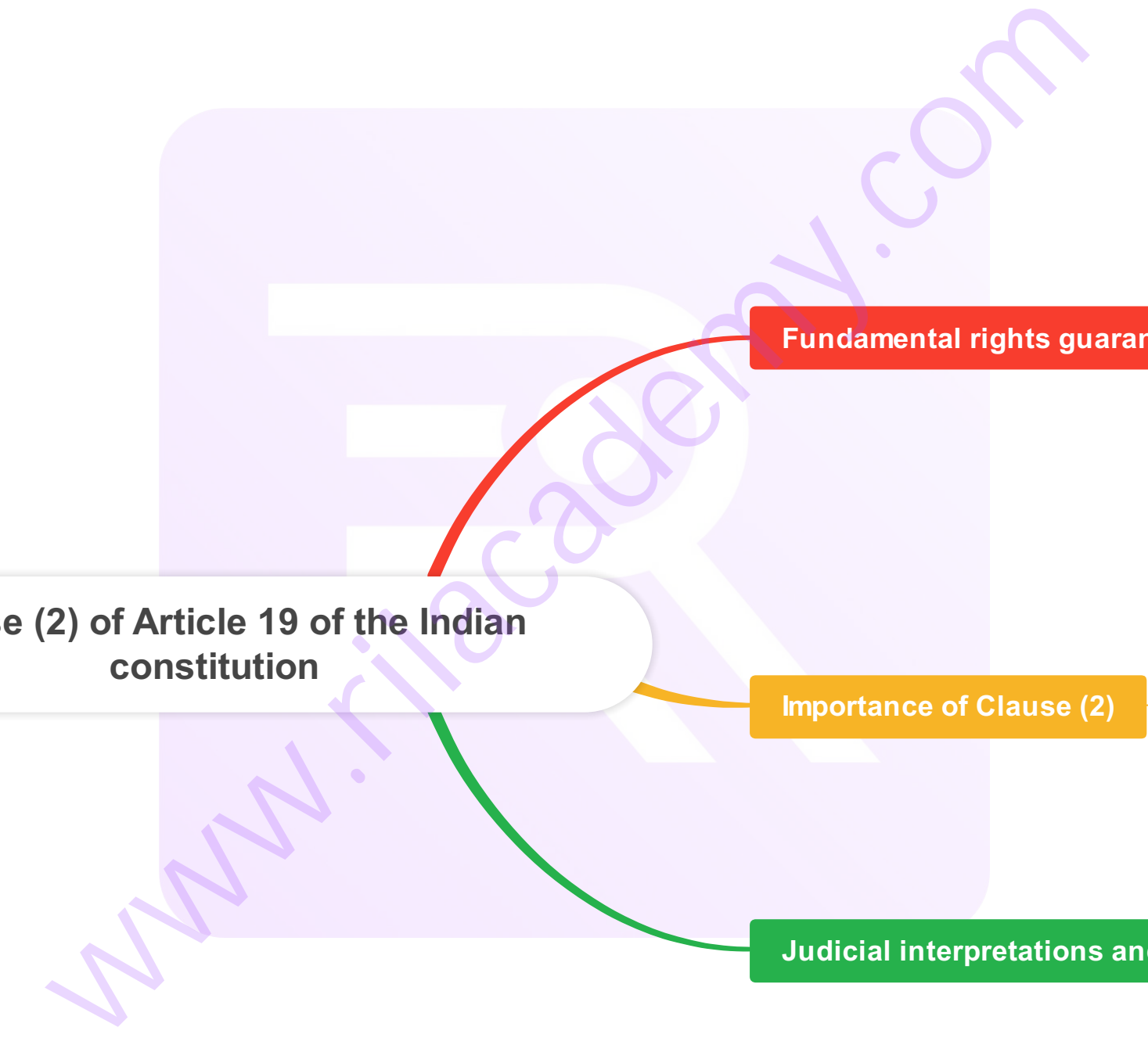
Their reign saw a flourishing of art, architecture, and literature.

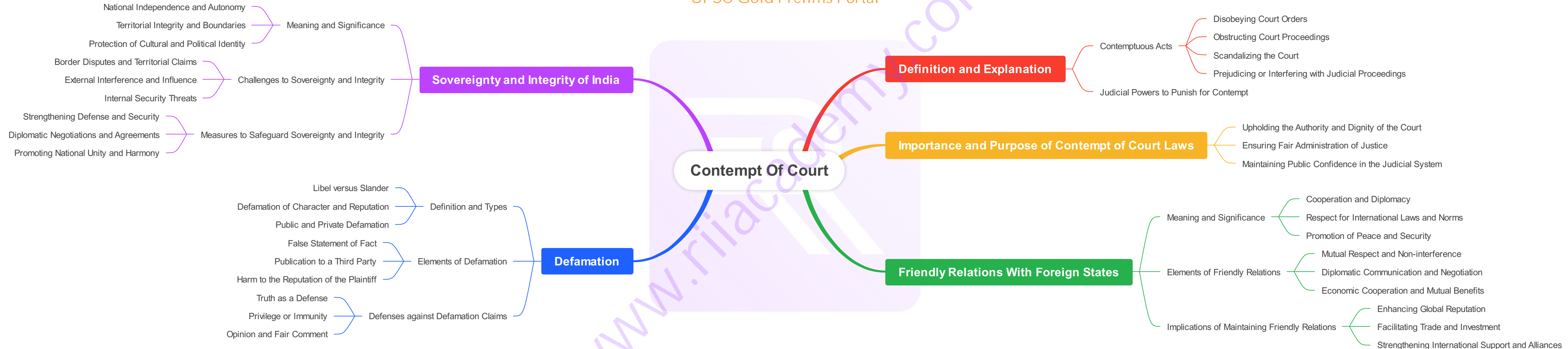
The Vijayanagara Empire became a center of culture and learning.

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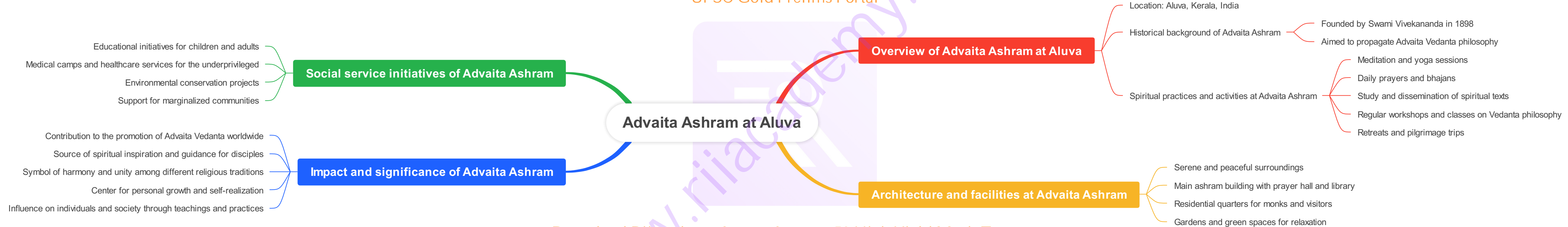
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Born in Kerala, India in 1856

Advocate for social equality and justice

Preached the message of one caste, one religion, and one god for all

Emphasized the importance of education

Established schools and ashrams for the upliftment of the oppressed

Developed a system of education called Ezhava Vidya Sala

Focused on practical education and skill development

Promoted self-respect and self-reliance

Encouraged people to take pride in their own caste and profession

Worked towards the eradication of untouchability

Emphasized the need for economic independence

Championed women's rights

Fought against gender discrimination and inequality

Supported women's education and empowerment

Advocated for women's participation in public life

Interfaith harmony and religious tolerance

Believed in the essential unity of all religions

Encouraged religious harmony and respect for all faiths

Promoted dialogues and interactions among different religious communities

Legacy and impact

Inspired the Ezhava community and other marginalized groups to strive for social upliftment

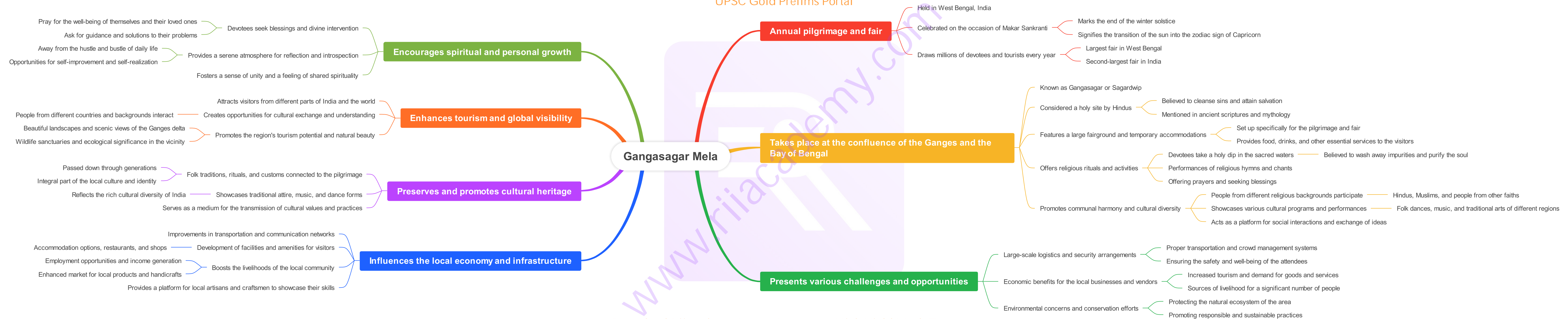
His teachings continue to be relevant in the pursuit of social justice

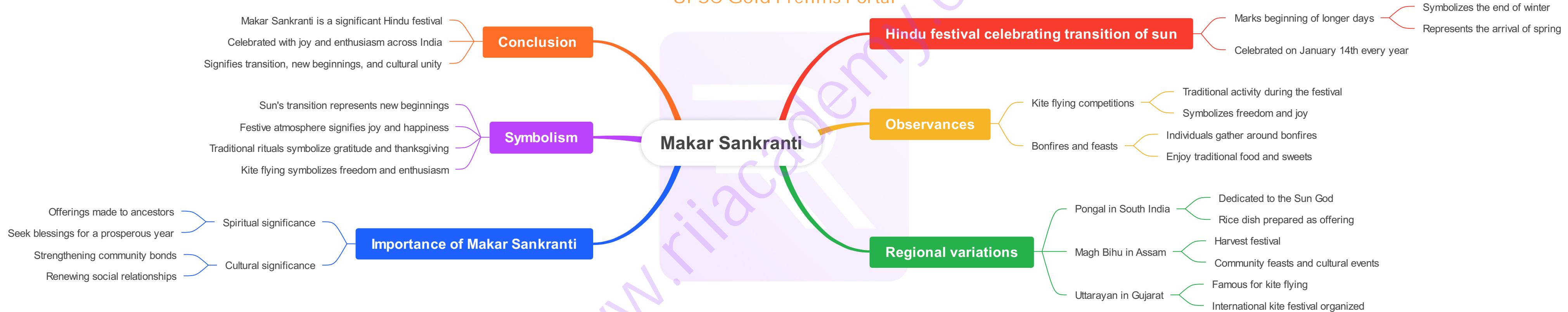
Remembered as a progressive thinker and a beacon of enlightenment

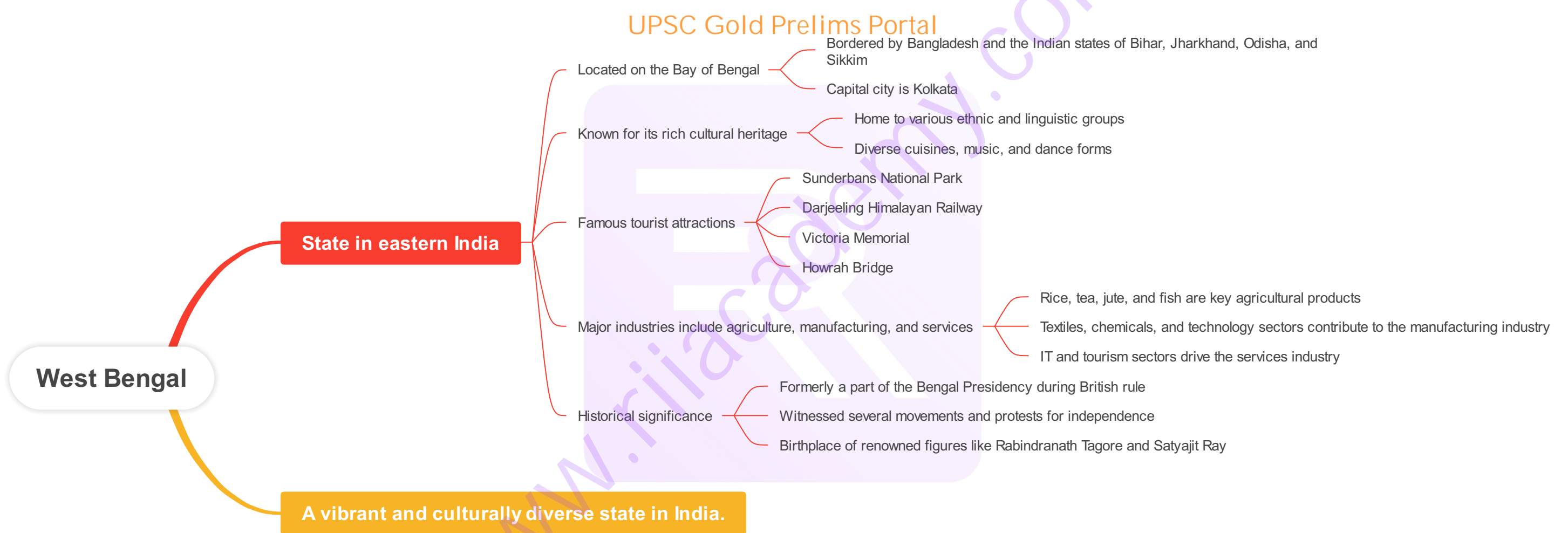
Influence extends beyond Kerala to the entire country and beyond

**Sree Narayana Guru**

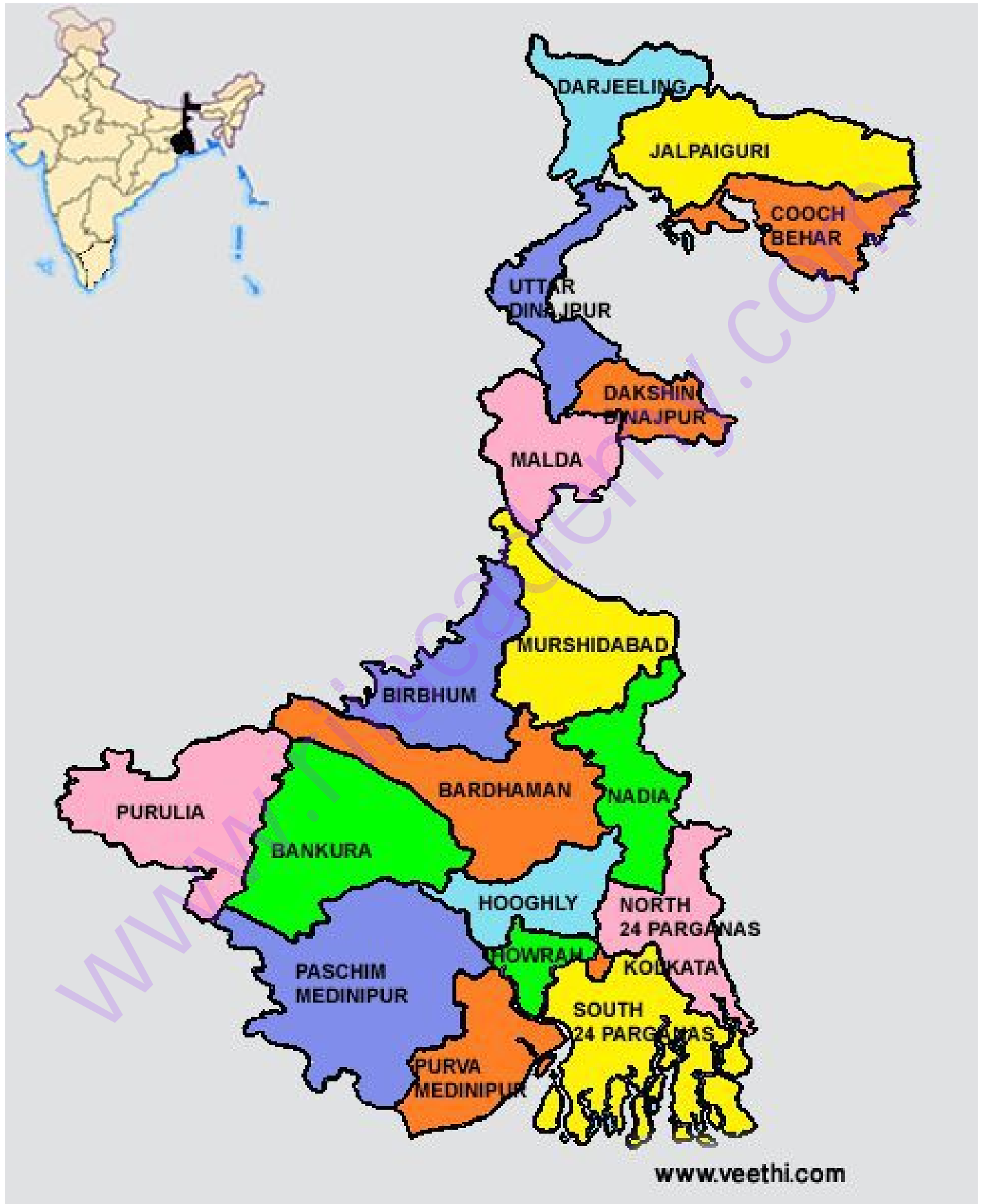
**Spiritual leader and social reformer**

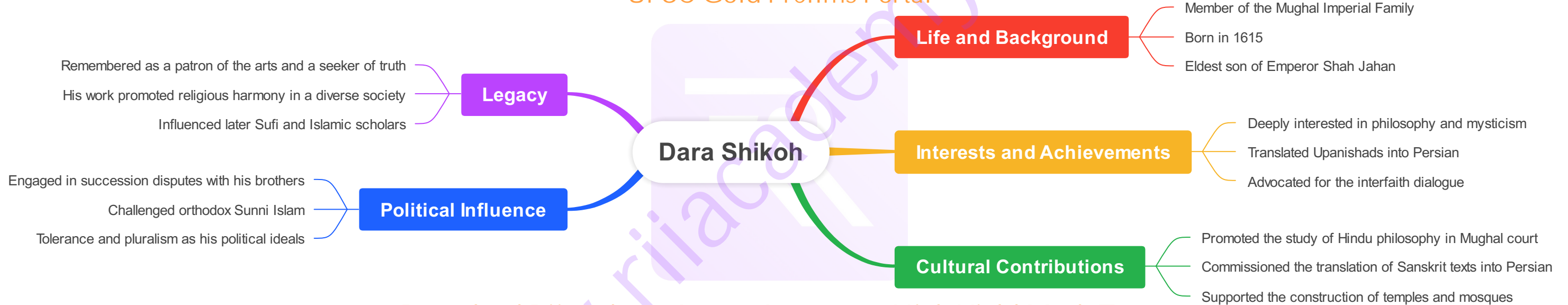


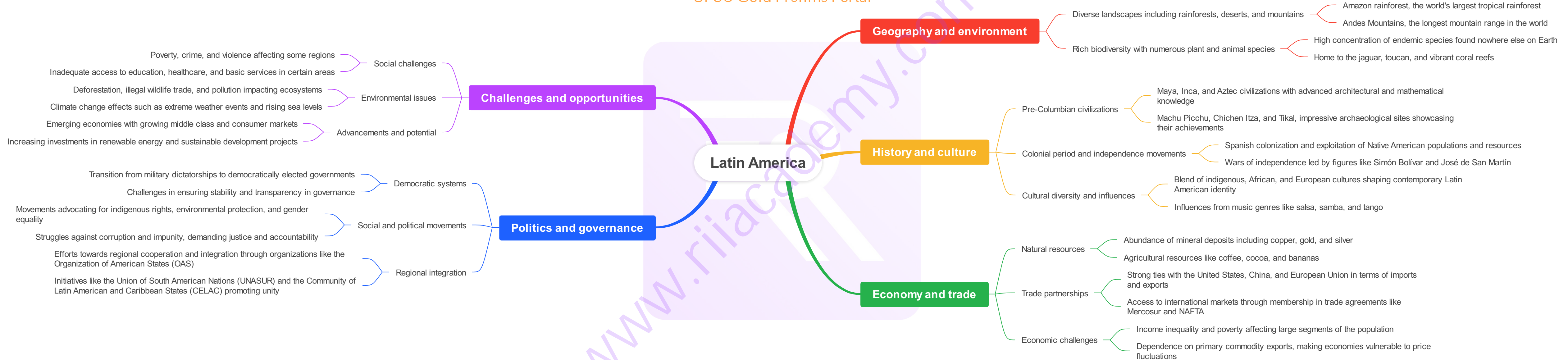


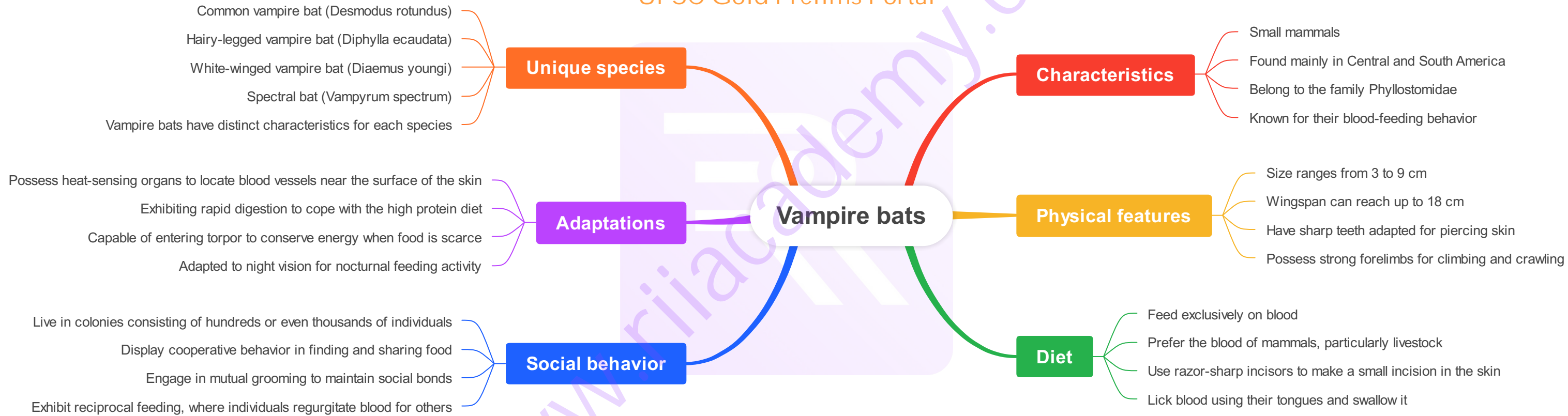






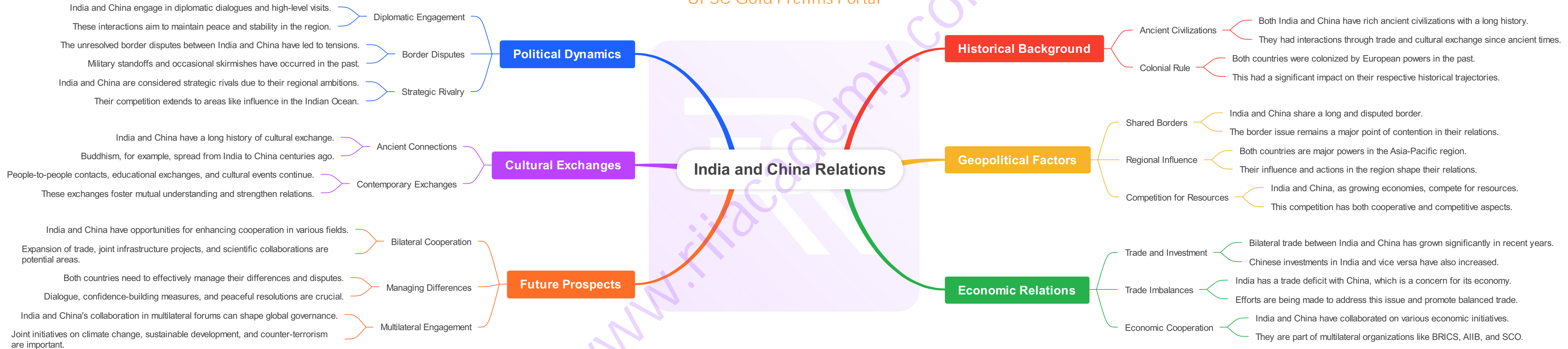












Nations should live together peacefully, respecting each other's differences and promoting harmony.

### Principle 5: Peaceful coexistence

Panchsheel has influenced relationships between countries and contributed to peace and stability.

### Impact of Panchsheel

Some argue that Panchsheel has not always been effectively implemented in practice.

### Criticisms of Panchsheel

Panchsheel continues to provide a framework for peaceful international relations in the modern world.

### Relevance of Panchsheel today

Several diplomatic agreements have been based on the principles of Panchsheel.

### Examples of Panchsheel in action

Panchsheel serves as a valuable guide for fostering peaceful co-existence among nations.

### Conclusion

### Definition of Panchsheel

Panchsheel is a set of principles that promote peaceful co-existence between nations.

### Background of Panchsheel

Panchsheel was first proposed by India and China in 1954.

### Principle 1: Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty

Nations should respect the borders and sovereignty of other nations.

### Principle 2: Mutual non-aggression

Nations should refrain from using force or aggression against each other.

### Principle 3: Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs

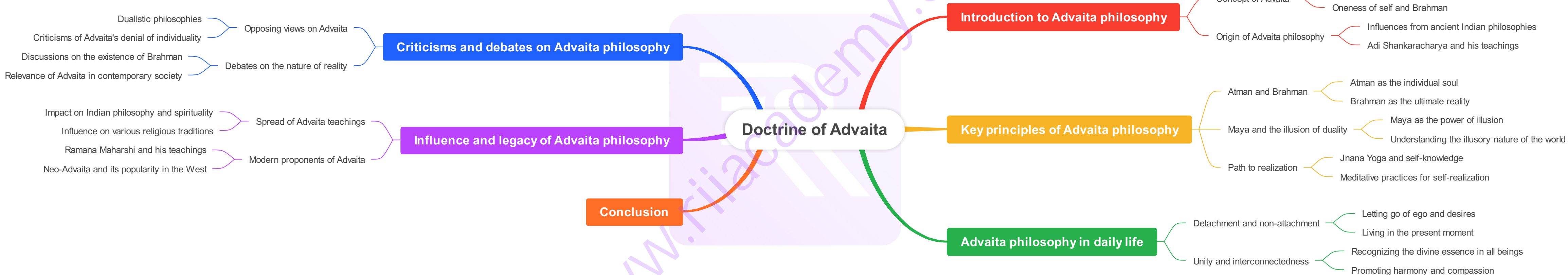
Nations should respect each other's domestic policies and not interfere in their internal matters.

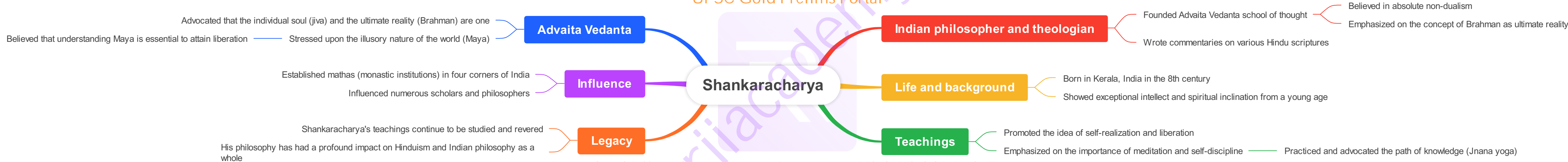
### Principle 4: Equality and mutual benefit

Nations should treat each other as equals and engage in mutually beneficial cooperation.

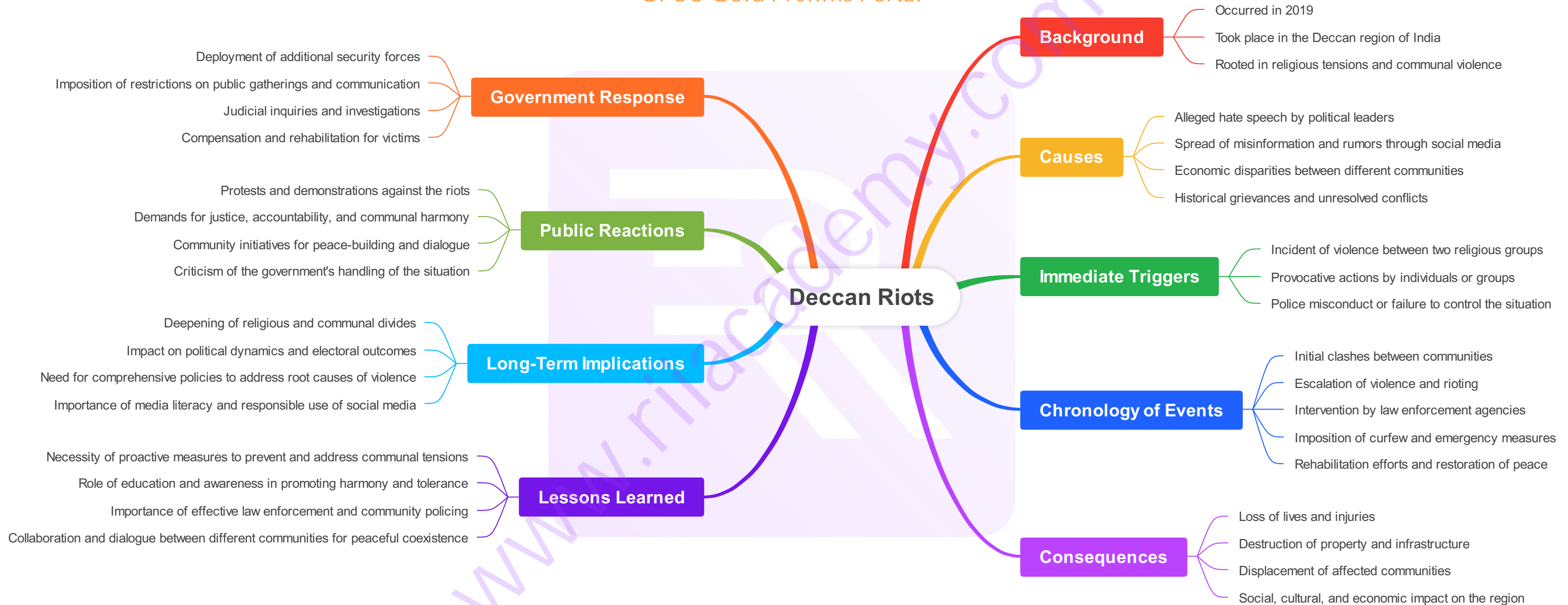
## Panchsheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence

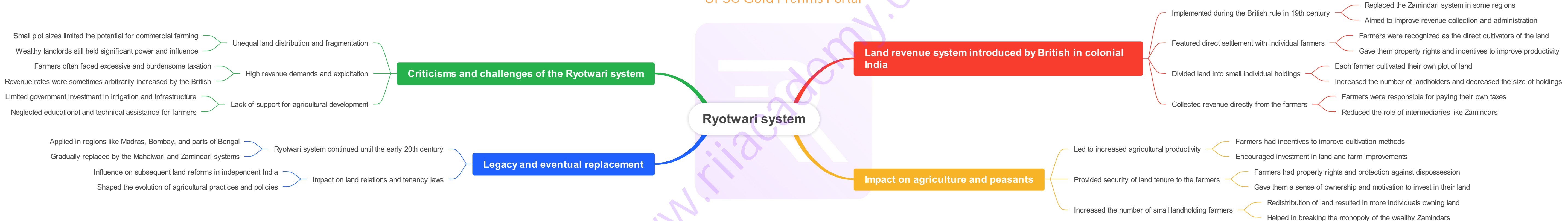


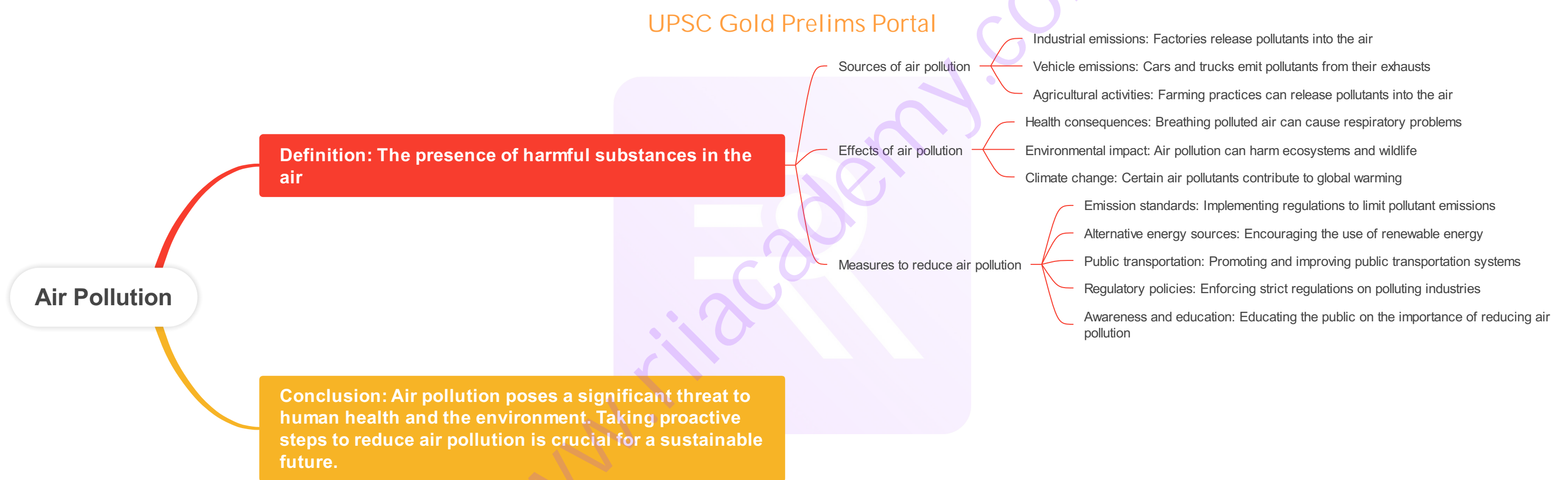


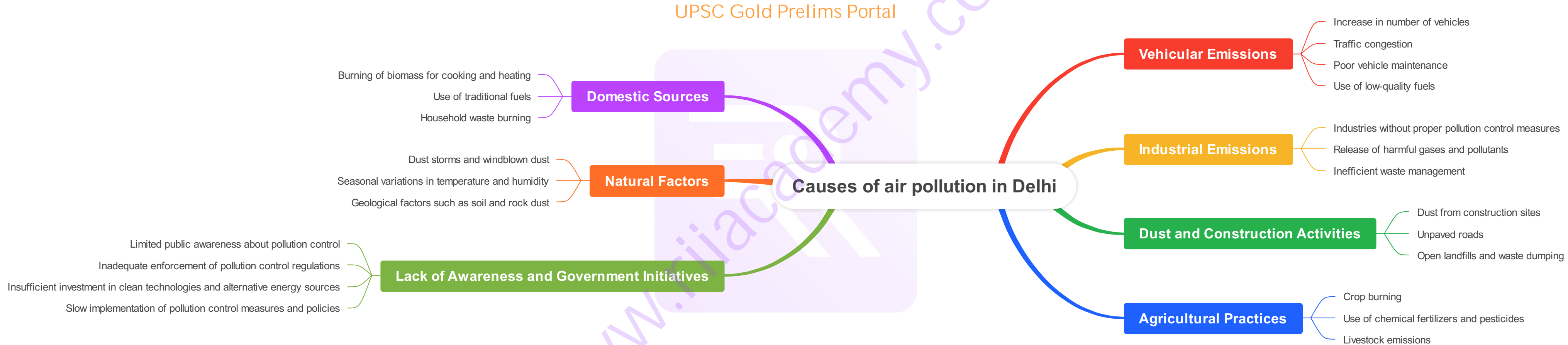






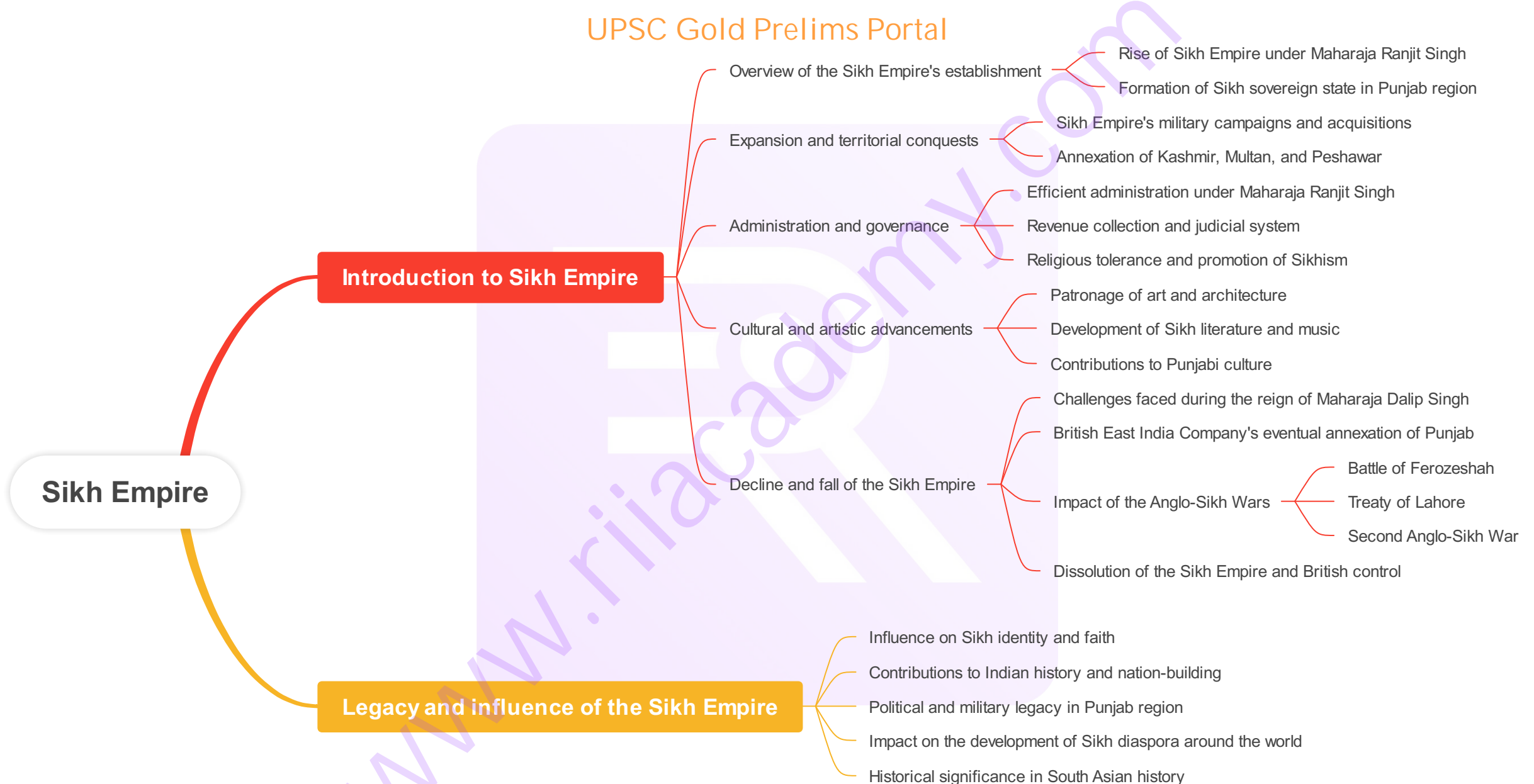


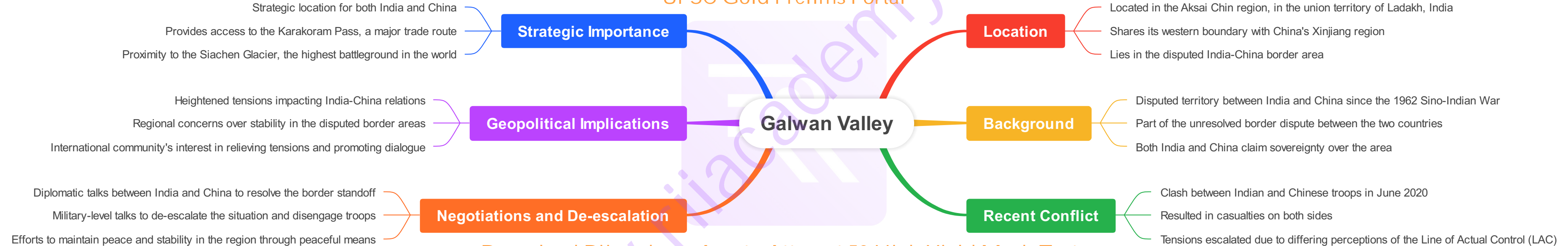




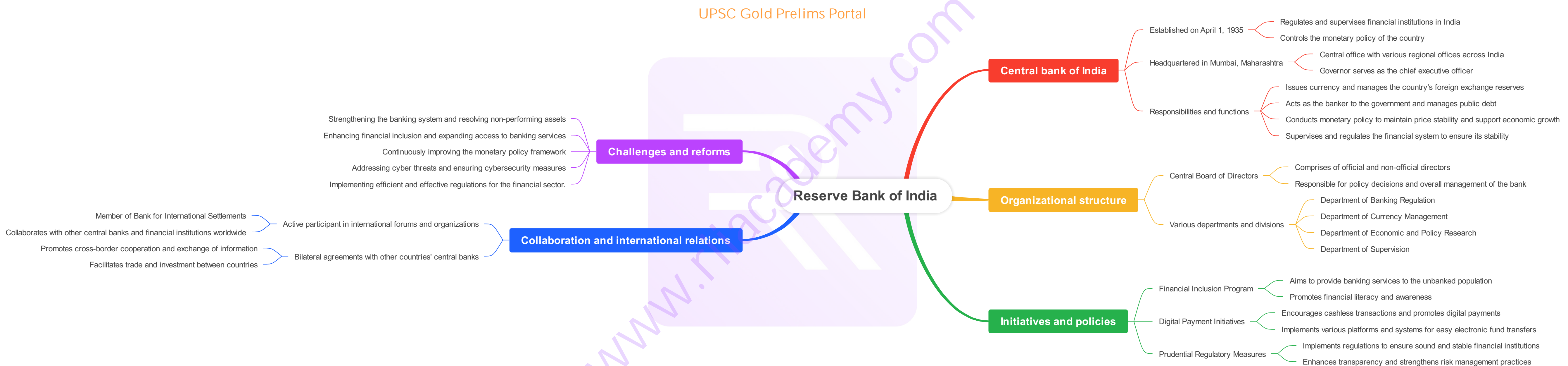


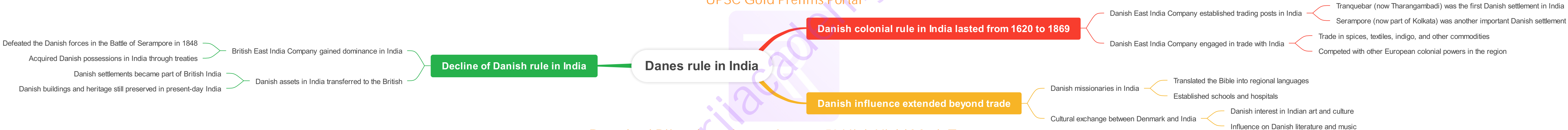




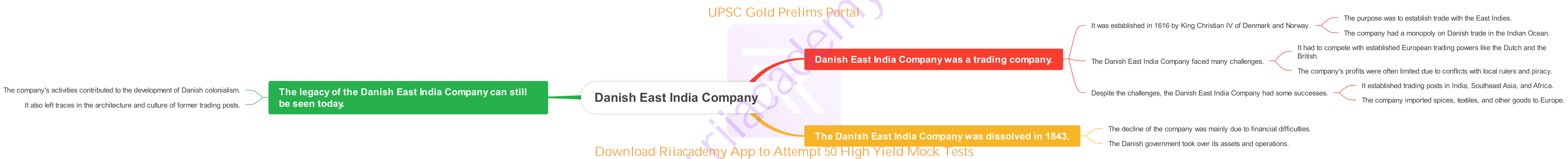


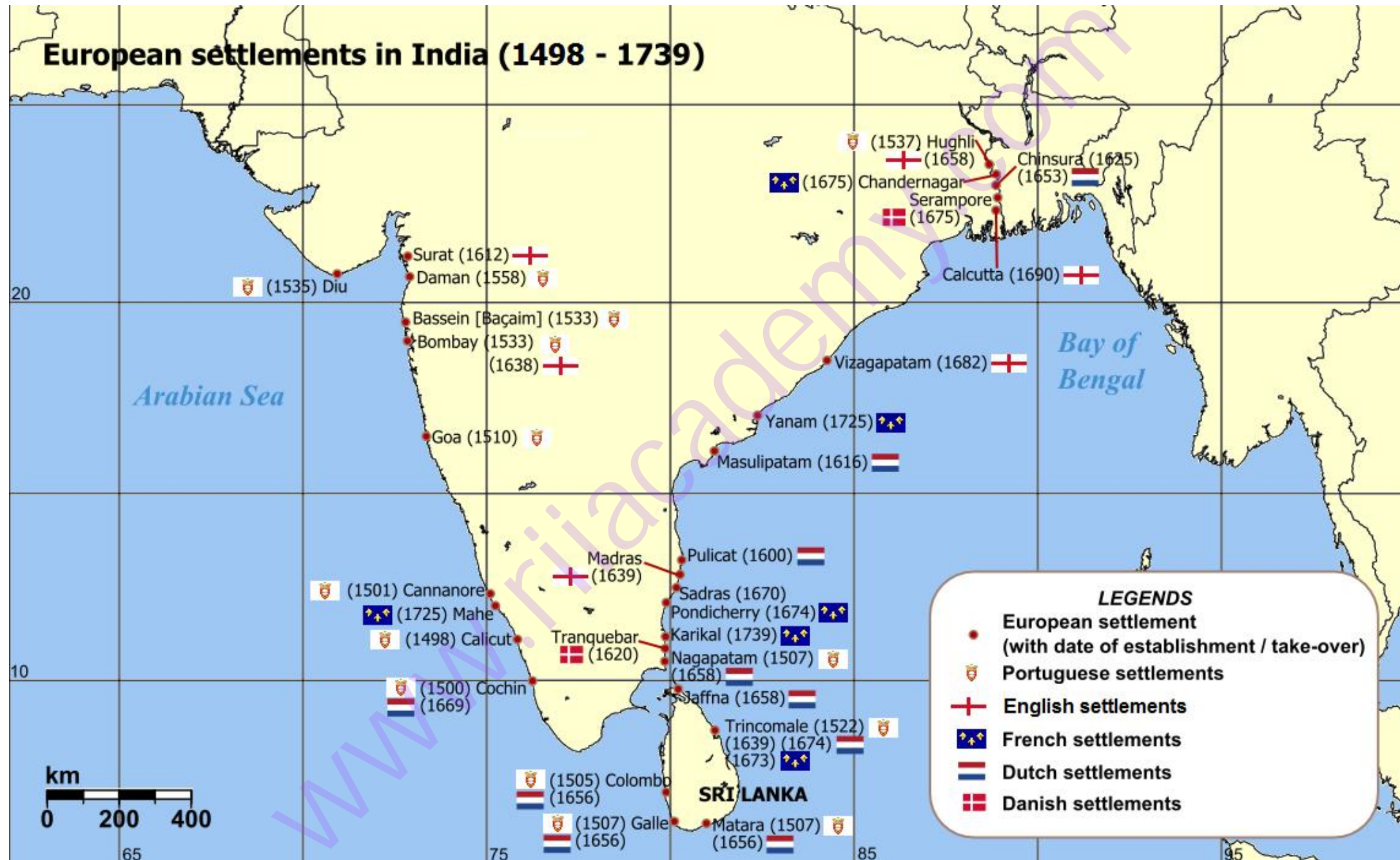


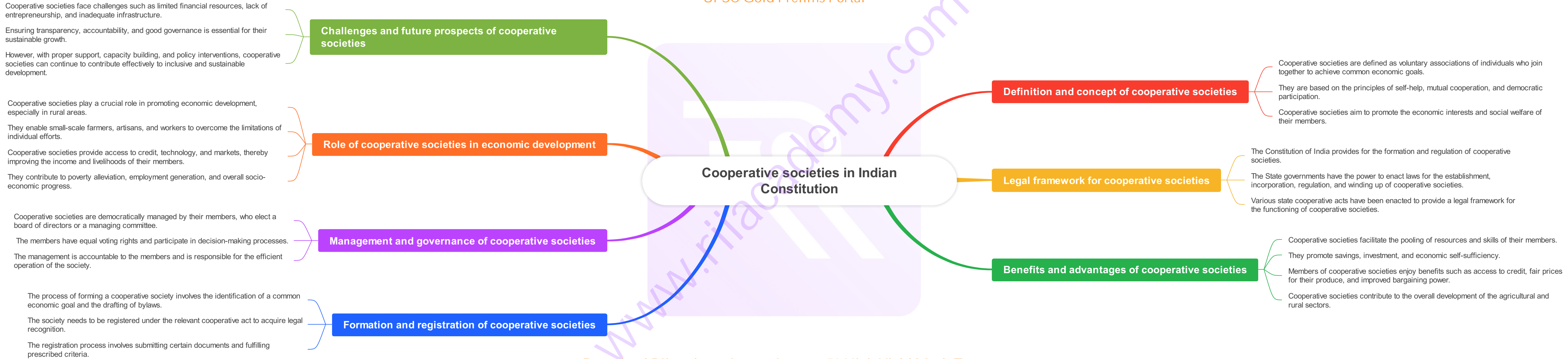


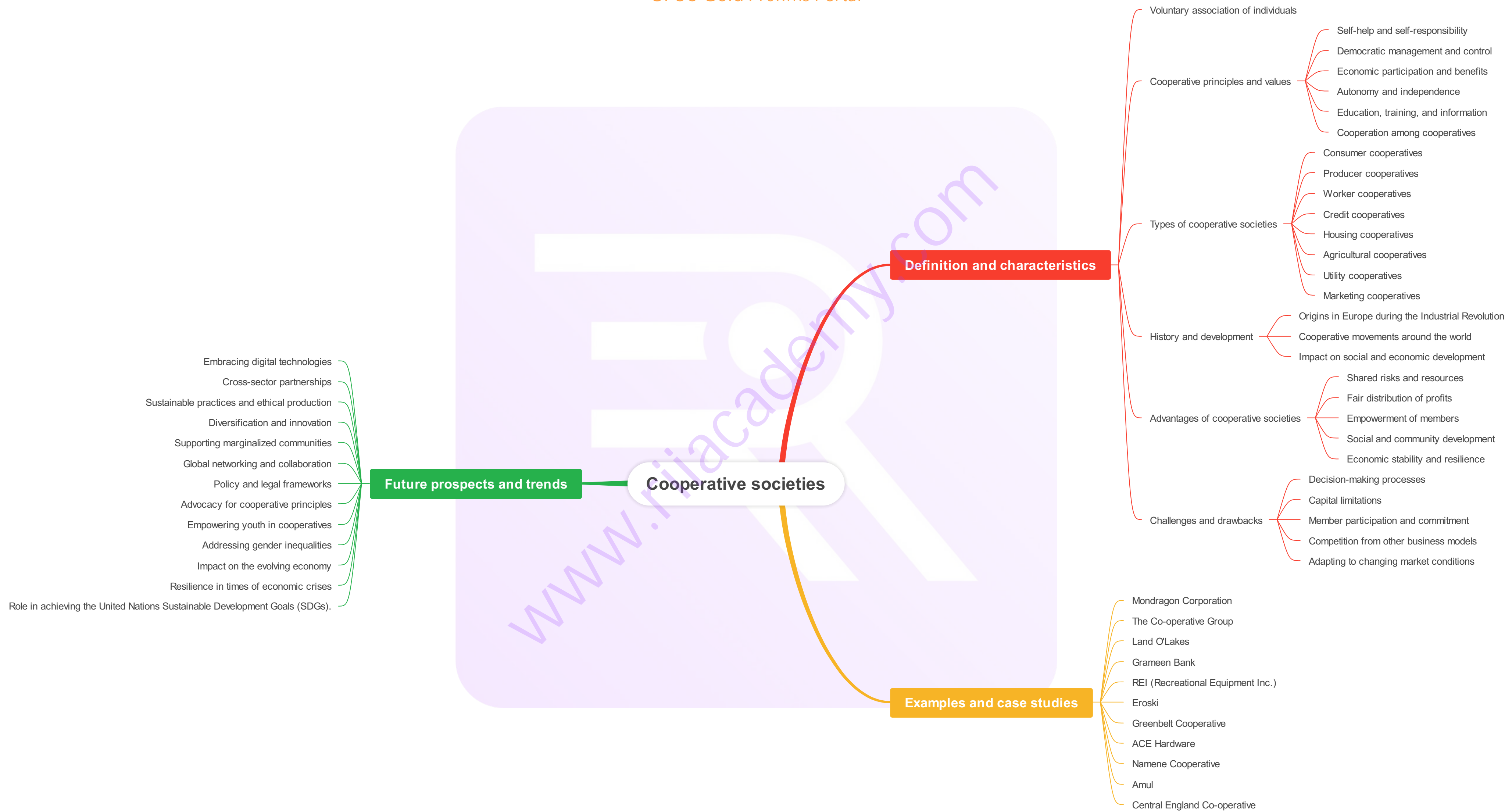




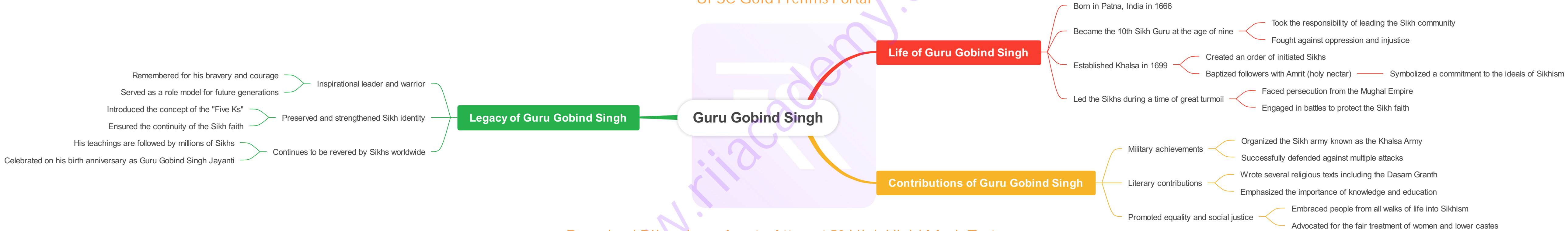




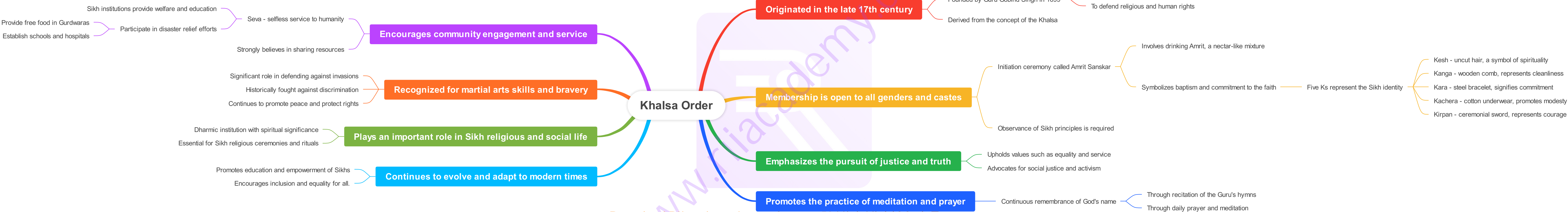


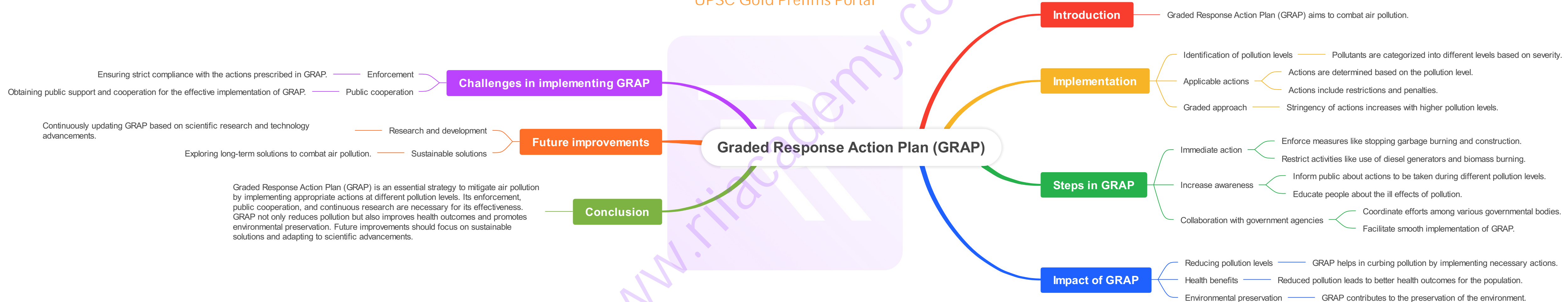


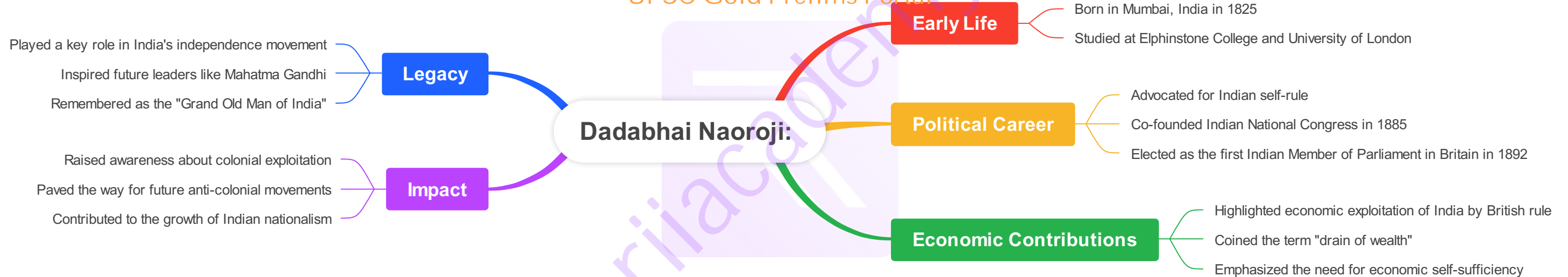


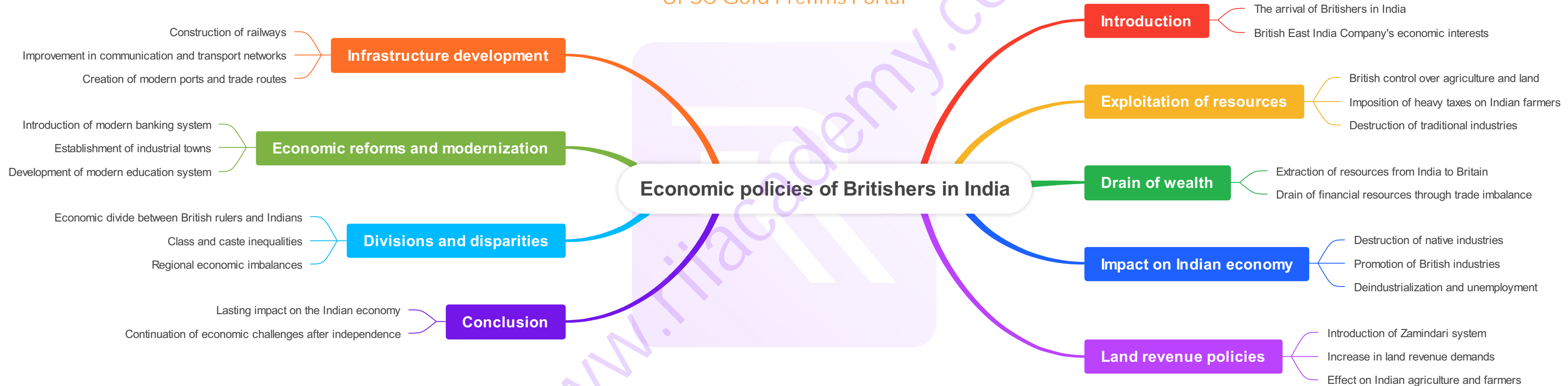












**G. Subramaniya Iyer**

**Indian journalist and freedom fighter**

Participated in India's independence movement

- Played a crucial role in the Swadeshi Movement
- Advocated for boycott of British goods
- Inspired many to join the freedom struggle

Established newspapers to raise awareness

- Founded "The Hindu" in 1878
- Became a leading voice for nationalistic ideas
- Ensured the newspaper's impartiality and credibility

Promoted social reforms and education

- Advocated for women's education and empowerment
- Supported eradication of untouchability
- Worked towards social and religious harmony

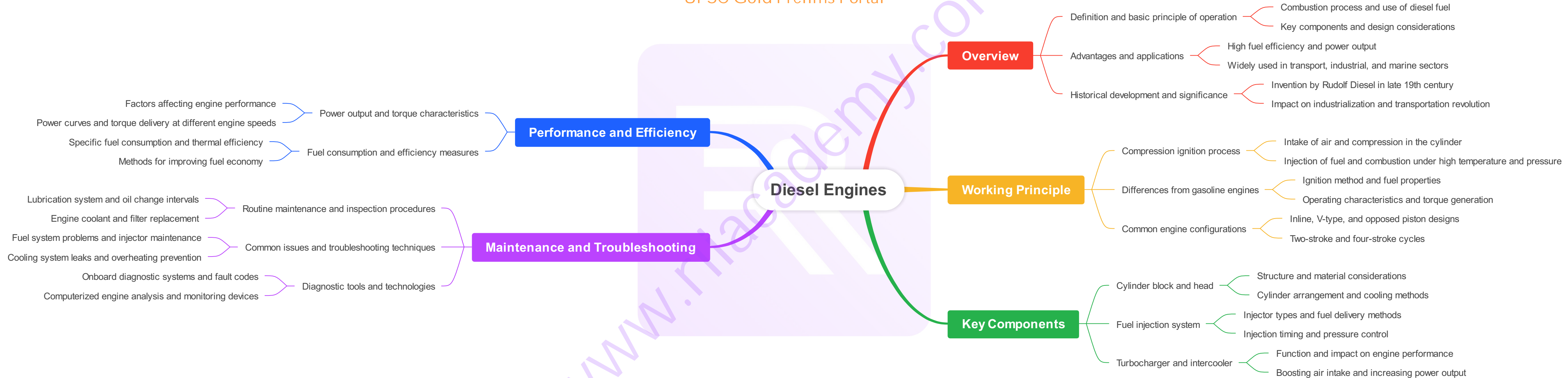
Influential figure in the Tamil community

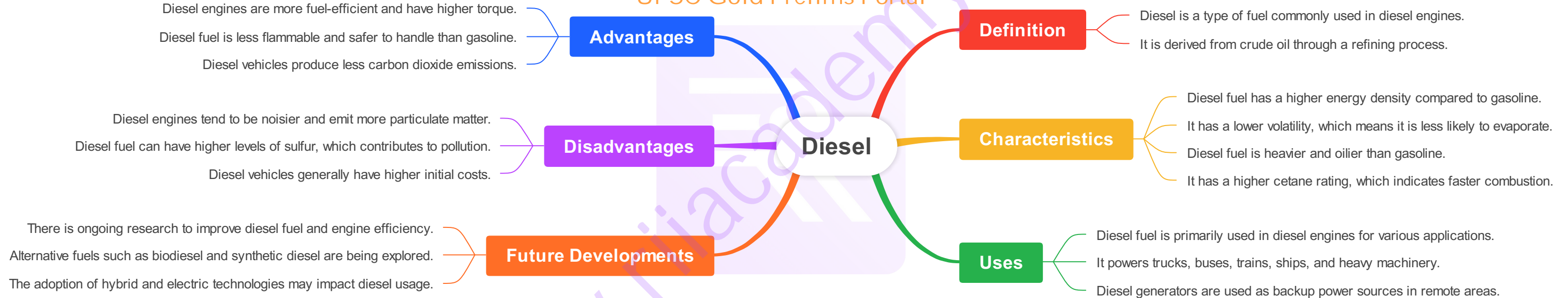
- Encouraged Tamil literature and culture
- Wrote extensively on Tamil history and heritage
- Promoted the growth of Tamil journalism

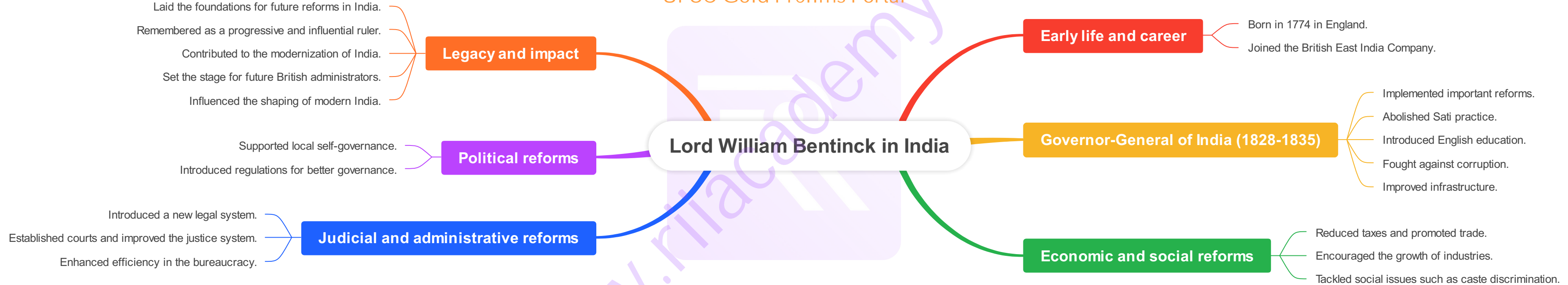
Legacy and recognition

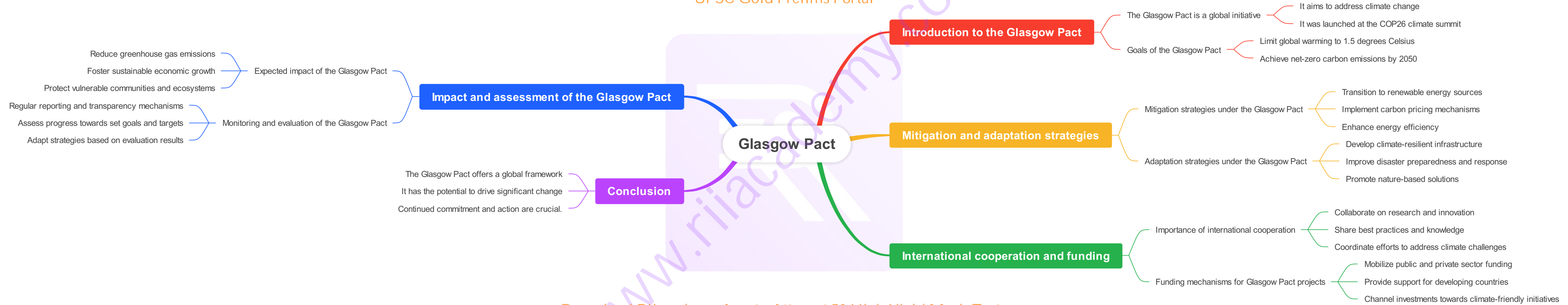
- Remembered as a nationalist leader
- Contributions recognized and celebrated in India
- The Hindu continues to be a prominent newspaper

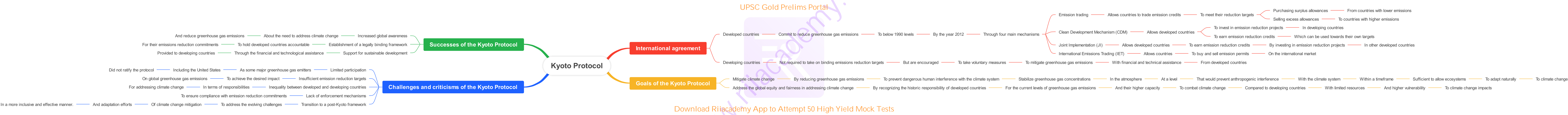




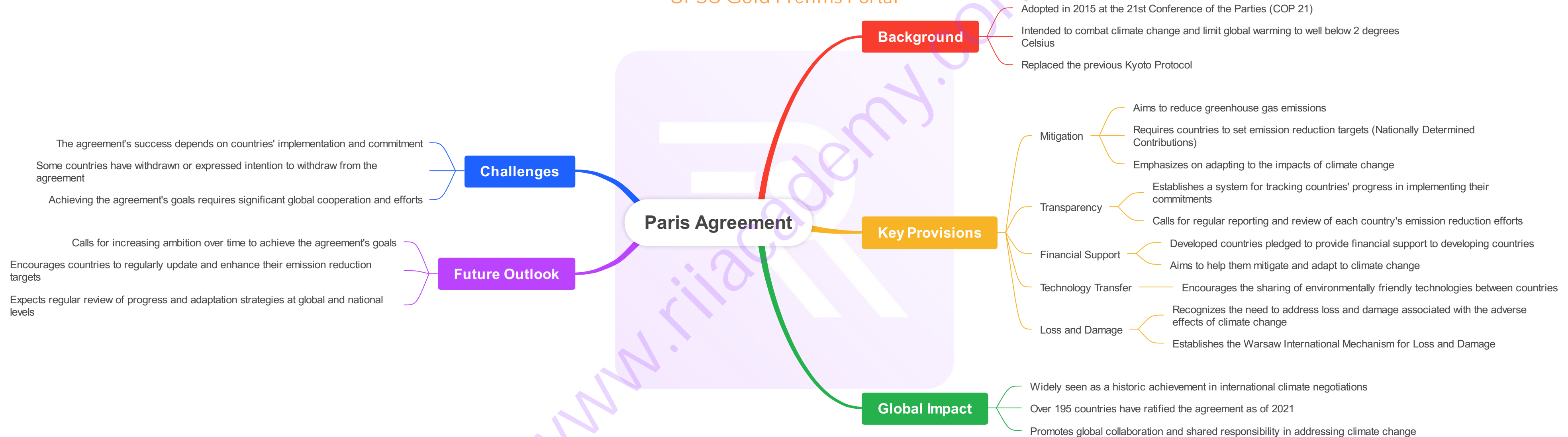


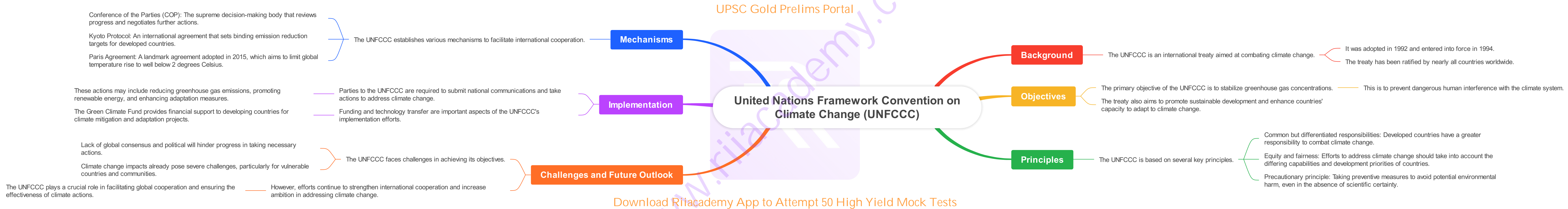












**Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a 16th century Indian saint and theologian.**

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu emphasized the importance of developing a personal relationship with Krishna through loving devotion.

He advocated for a simple and inclusive approach to spirituality, encouraging people from all backgrounds to chant the holy names of Krishna.

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's teachings are compiled in the Chaitanya Charitamrita, a biographical account of his life and teachings.

He is revered as an incarnation of Lord Krishna himself by his followers.

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's legacy continues to inspire millions of people around the world to lead a life of devotion and spiritual awakening.

He is considered to be the founder of the Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition.

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was born in 1486 in the holy town of Navadvipa in present-day West Bengal, India.

He was a devout worshipper of Lord Krishna and believed in the concept of bhakti, or devotion, as the highest form of spiritual practice.

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularized the chanting of the Hare Krishna mantra as a means of attaining spiritual enlightenment.

He traveled extensively across India, spreading the teachings of Krishna consciousness and attracting thousands of followers.







