

HUMANITIES

Fundamental rights

Right to equality (Articles 14–18)

Right to freedom (Articles 19–22)

Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)

Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25–28)

Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)

Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)

right to privacy

right to privacy is the right to have some control over how your personal information is collected and used.

jainism

Jainism is a religion originally from India that teaches that "all the events in the universe are self-caused, random, fixed and are independent of previous events or external causes or god": Jain philosophy is the oldest philosophy of India that distinguishes body (matter) from the soul (consciousness) completely. The supreme principle of Jain living is non violence.

buddhism

Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism who later became known as "the Buddha".brahmoBuddhism is based on the teachings of a spiritual leader called 'the Buddha', or 'the Awakened One'. The Buddha was born in Lumbini, which was part of northern India, but is now part of Nepal. Buddhism teaches people to lead a moral life and to be aware of what we think and how we behave.

Main teachings of Buddha

The truth of suffering (dukkha)

The truth of the cause of suffering (samudaya)

The truth of the end of suffering (nirhodha)

The truth of the path that frees us from suffering (magga)

universal adult franchise

Universal suffrage (also called universal franchise, general suffrage, and common suffrage of the common man) gives the right to vote to all adult citizens, regardless of wealth, income, gender,

HUMANITIES

social status, race, ethnicity, political stance, or any other restriction, subject only to relatively minor exceptions.

indus valley civilization

Indus civilization, also called Indus valley civilization or Harappan civilization, the earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent. The nuclear dates of the civilization appear to be about 2500–1700 bce, though the southern sites may have lasted later into the 2nd millennium bce. The civilization was first identified in 1921 at Harappa in the Punjab region and then in 1922 at Mohenjo-daro (Mohenjodaro), near the Indus River in the Sindh (Sind) region. Two main center of harappan civilization were Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

parliament

Legislature of the Union, which is called Parliament, consists of the President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha).

main function of parliament

In a democracy, the Parliament plays the vital function of deliberating matters of importance before laws or resolutions are passed. The Parliament has the power to alter, decrease or increase the boundaries of states/UTs. The Parliament also functions as an organ of information.

specific powers of parliament

1. Executive Powers - According to parliamentary form of government executive is responsible to the parliament for its acts and policies. Hence parliament exercises control by various measures like committees, question hour, zero hour etc. ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament.
2. Financial Powers- It includes enactment of budget, scrutinizing the performance of government with respect of financial spending through financial committees (post budgetary control)
3. Constituent Powers - To amend the constitution, to pass any laws required
- 4 Judicial Powers- Includes Impeachment of President for violation of constitution. Removal of judges of Supreme Court and High court. Removal of Vice- President
5. Electoral Powers- It has its participation in the election of President and Vice-President. The members of Lok Sabha elects speaker and deputy speaker from among its members. Similarly members of Rajya Sabha elects deputy chairman.

type of indian democracy

HUMANITIES

India is a parliamentary Democratic Republic in which the President of India is the head of state and the Prime Minister of India is the head of government. It is based on the federal structure of government, although the word is not used in the Constitution itself.

Rowlatt Acts

The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes of 1919 (popularly known as the Rowlatt Act) was a law passed in 1919 by British India. Under this law, the government got many powers, including the ability to arrest people and keep them in prisons without a trial. Indians protested against this law in many places.

secularism

Secularism refers as an ideology which provides people with the right to follow any religion or not follow any. It permits the state with the responsibility to maintain neutrality in the matters of religions. In a secular country, no state can legally favor or hate a particular religion.

Bhimrao Ambedkar

bhimrao ambedkar was born on April 14, 1891 in a Dalit Mahar family of western India, he was as a boy humiliated by his high-caste schoolfellows. He studied at universities in the United States, Britain, and Germany. In 1947 Ambedkar became the law minister of the government of India. He took a leading part in the framing of the Indian constitution. In October 1956, in despair because of the perpetuation of untouchability in Hindu doctrine, he renounced Hinduism and became a Buddhist.

establish buddha samaj

The Buddhist Society of India, known as the Bharatiya Bauddha Mahasabha, is a national Buddhist organization in India. It was founded by B. R. Ambedkar on 4 May 1955 in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

impact of british rule on India

They forced the commercialisation of agriculture with the growing of various cash crops and the raw materials for the industries in the Britain. With the strong political control, the British were able to monopolise the trade with India. They defeated their foreign rivals in trade so that there could be no competition. The Partition of India was the division of British India into two independent Dominions: India and Pakistan.

Bhakt movement leaders

HUMANITIES

The leader of this Hindu revivalist movement was Shankaracharya, a great thinker and a distinguished philosopher. And this movement was propounded by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Namadeva, Tukaram, Jayadeva. The movement's major achievement was its abolition of idol worship.

UNO

UNO or United Nations Organisation was founded after the World War II on 24th October 1945. It is an international organisation of countries which was founded to maintain peace and security in the world and develop friendly relations among the member states. permanent Members of UNO are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

UNO specific agencies

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development.

ILO: International Labour Organization.

IMF: International Monetary Fund.

IMO: International Maritime Organization.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi, byname of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India—died January 30, 1948, Delhi), Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India.

campaign/movement by Gandhi

1. The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India and is considered a historically important revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India, during the British colonial period. When Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915, and saw peasants in northern India oppressed by indigo planters, he tried to use the same methods that he had used in South Africa to organize mass uprisings by people to protest against injustice.

2. Non cooperation movement was a mass movement which was launched by Gandhi in 1920. It was a peaceful and a non-violent protest against the British government in India. People had to resign from their government jobs. People were asked to withdraw their children from government-

HUMANITIES

controlled or aided schools and colleges. The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura incident.

3. The Quit India Movement (translated into several Indian languages as the Leave India Movement), also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. The immediate cause for the movement was the collapse of Cripps Mission. The British assumption of unconditional support from India to British in World War II was not taken well by the Indian National Congress. The anti-British sentiments and demand for full-independence had gained popularity among Indian masses.

Federalism

Federalism is a system of government in which entities such as states or provinces share power with a national government. Federalism helps explain why each state has its own constitution and powers such as being able to choose what kind of ballots it uses, even in national elections.

constitutional emergency

The President of India has the power to impose emergency rule in any or all the Indian states if the security of part or all of India is threatened by "war or external aggression or armed rebellion".

types of emergency

The President can declare three types of emergencies — national, state and financial emergency in a state.

National emergency can be declared on the basis of "external aggression or war" and "internal disturbance" in the whole of India or a part of its territory

A state of emergency can be declared in any state of India on the recommendation of the governor of the state.

A financial emergency can be declared when the consultant group perceives and warns against grave threats to the nation from internal and external sources or from financial situations of crisis

importance of social science

Social science is important because it provides an evidence-based foundation on which to build a more effective government and democracy. Why social science? Because it helps people understand and engage with the key political and social institutions, thus benefiting individuals and society as a whole.

ramkrishna mission

HUMANITIES

The society was founded near Calcutta (now Kolkata) by Vivekananda in 1897 with a twofold purpose: to spread the teachings of Vedanta as embodied in the life of the Hindu saint Ramakrishna (1836–86) and to improve the social conditions of the Indian people.

arya samaj

Arya Samaj (Hindi: आर्य समाज, "Noble Society") is a monotheistic Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. The samaj was founded by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati on 10 April 1875. Members of the Arya Samaj reject idolatry. The Aryans were essentially pastoral people. Their main occupation was cattle rearing.

school and colleges of arya samaj

D. A. V. Public School, Wadi

D.A.V. Centenary Public School, Mandi

Arya College of Engineering & I.T. Jaipur

Arya College, Ludhiana

shuddhi Movement

Shuddhi Movement was started by Arya Samaj in earlier part of 20th century to bring back the people who had converted to Christianity from Hinduism. The Shuddhi Movement challenged the Christian missionaries who tried to convert the uneducated, poor and depressed classes of the Hindus.

sufi movement

The doctrine of Sufism was based on union with God which can be achieved through love of God, prayers, fasts and rituals. It stressed that cultivation of religious experience should be based on the direct perception of God. The chief aim of all Sufis is to seek the pleasing of God by working to restore within themselves the primordial state of fitra. The mean of sufi is a member of a Muslim group of people who try to experience God directly especially by praying and meditating.

the name of 1857 revolt

Sepoy Mutiny

Indian Mutiny(सिपाही विद्रोह), also called Sepoy Mutiny or First War of Independence, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India in 1857–59.

direct democracy

HUMANITIES

Direct democracy, which is also called pure democracy is a democracy in which the decisions are not taken by representatives. All decisions are voted on by the people. When a budget or law needs to be passed, then the idea goes to the people. Large governments rarely make decisions this way.

Switzerland is a rare example of a country with instruments of direct democracy

Indirect democracy

Indirect democracy, or representative democracy, is when citizens elect representatives to make laws for them. representatives are chosen in elections. Elections may be won by plurality or majority or some other way. In theory other methods, such as allotment (selection by a lottery) could be used instead.

us, uk and india is example of this.

ram moham roy

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj and is known as the Father of the Bengal Renaissance. Born in Radhanagore, West Bengal on May 22, 1772, he is most well-known for his efforts to abolish the evil practice of sati. He founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828.

brahmo samaj

It was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the year 1828. It can also be said as the first attempt by the Indians to reform their religion and end its harmful practices. While under Keshab Chandra Sen it was able to make great progress and set up many branches across India.

Mughal architecture

1. The Taj Mahal at Agra, India is the most famous example of Mughal Architecture was built by sahajah.
2. Buland Darwaza, Agra was built by Akbar the Great to commemorate his victory.

new religion made by Akbar

In 1582 he established a new cult, the Din-i-Ilahi ("divine faith"), which combined elements of many religions, including Islam, Hinduism and Christianity. The faith centered around Akbar as a prophet or spiritual leader, but it did not procure many converts and died with Akbar.

Directive Principle of State Policy

Directive Principles of State Policy aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a

HUMANITIES

welfare state. Besides, all executive agencies of union and states should also be guided by these principles.

extremist leaders of indian national congress

The important extremist leaders were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh.

Rule of law

Rule of law is a legal maxim that suggests that no one is above the law and governmental decisions must be made only by applying known legal and moral principles. The Rule of Law is meant to prevent dictatorship and to protect the rights of the people.

Mansabdari system

Mansabdari was a system of ranking the government officials which determined their civil and military duties, along with their remunerations. Under this system, Mansabdars were granted the rights to hold a jagir, or revenue assignment (not land itself), for services rendered by them.

Monotheism, Polytheism and atheism

Monotheism is belief in a single god and includes religions like Christianity and Judaism. Polytheism is belief in multiple gods and includes religions like Hinduism and Wicca. Opposite of theism is atheism, which is disbelief in the existence of any god.

social reform of 19th century

The three main nineteenth century social reform movements – abolition, temperance, and women's rights – were linked together and shared many of the same leaders. Its members, many of whom were evangelical Protestants, saw themselves as advocating for social change in a universal way.

Socialism

Socialism is an economic and political system where the community or state owns the general means of production (i. e. farms, factories, tools, and raw materials). Socialists believe that everything in society is made by the cooperative efforts of the people and citizens.

dandi march

Salt March or Dandi March was a 24-day non-violent march led by Mahatma Gandhi. On March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi embarked a historic Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat's

HUMANITIES

Ahmedabad to the village of Dandi in the state's coastal area to protest against the steep tax the British levied on salt.

India vs America

Firstly, India has a very low per capita income as compared to the developed countries. Our per capita income was as low as \$5610 as estimated in 2014.

Secondly, one of the basic features of a developing nation is its primary product. In India, a very large population (as much as half) is dependent on agriculture which also comprises a very important part of its national income.

Thirdly, the most weighted problem which India faces is the pressure of its huge population. This increasing population also demands a higher rate of economic growth which could maintain the same standard of living for the entire population

Fourthly, The quality of health and nutrition influences the economic development of a country by raising the level of productivity, efficiency and intelligence of a community.

Finally, we know that India has an abundant labour supply and it is actually very difficult to provide employment to its entire working population.

Humanities

Humanities are academic disciplines that study aspects of human society and culture. Today, the humanities are more frequently defined as any fields of study outside of professional training, mathematics, and the natural and social sciences.