

Youth Competition Times Presents

STATIC GK

India & World UP-TO-DATE

English Medium

Chief Editor

Anand K. Mahajan

Writers

YCT Experts Team

Computer Graphics By

Balkrishna Tripathi & Bhupendra Mishra

Editorial Office

12, Church Lane Prayagraj-211002



9415650134

Email : yctap12@gmail.com

website : www.yctbooks.com/ www.yctfastbook.com/ www.yctprimebooks.com

© All Rights Reserved with Publisher

Publisher Declaration

Edited and Published by A.K. Mahajan for YCT Publications Pvt. Ltd.
and printed by Roop Printing Press. In order to Publish the book,
full care has been taken by the Editor and the Publisher,
still your suggestions and queries are welcomed.

In the event of any dispute, the judicial area will be Prayagraj.

₹ 395/-

CONTENT

History

Ancient History	5-23
● Division of History	5
● Important Places/Cities Located on the bank of rivers in Indus Valley Civilization	6
● Vedic Period	7
● Buddhism	10
● Jainism	12
● Mahajanpad Period	14
● Mauryan Empire	15
● Gupta Period	18
● Sangam Period	18
● Important inscriptions of Ancient Period, Architecture of Ancient India	18
● Major Dynasties in Indian History	23
Medieval History	24-35
● Sultanate Period	24
● Vijayanagar and Bahmani Empire	24
● Mughal Period	25
● Major Books of Mughal Period	28
● Maratha Empire, Various Sufi orders in India, Important Bhakti saints	29
● Architecture in Medieval Period	32
● Details of foreign travelers	33
● Important wars of Medieval India	35
Modern History	36-50
● Order of establishment of foreign companies	36
● Governor/Governor General/Viceroy	36
● Important Social Reform Act	38
● Land Revenue in British Period	39
● Main centre of the revolt of 1857	39
● Important Socio-religious reform Movement	40
● Socio-religious movement and organisation	40
● Lower Caste Movements and Organisation	42
● Muslim-Socio-Religious Movement	42
● Peasant and tribal movement	42
● Major annual sessions of the Indian National Congress	43
● Mahatma Gandhi/Non-Cooperation Movement	45
● Book of Modern India	47
● Major wars of Ancient, Medieval and Modern India	48
● Important treaties in Indian History	49
● Architecture in Modern India	50

Polity

● Constitutional Development of India	51
● Act Passed under the British Crown	51
● Major Committees of the constituent Assembly and their Chairmen	51
● Sources of the constitution	52
● Parts of the constitution	52
● Schedules of the constitution	53
● India constitution : Important Articles	53
● List of formation of new states	55
● Fundamental rights	55
● President of India	56
● Vice President of India	57
● Union Council of Ministers	58
● Prime Ministers of India	58
● Attorney General	59
● Comptroller & Auditor General of India	60
● Parliament of India	60
● Supreme Court and Chief Justice	62
● High Courts and list of High Courts of India	63
● State Legislature	65
● Local Self Government, At a glance	66
● Finance Commission/Chairman of Finance Commission	67
● Election Commission	68
● Emergency Provisions	68
● Important Constitutional Amendments	69
● Order of Precedence	70
● List of Current Union Cabinet	71
● List of Uttar Pradesh Cabinet	72
● Political and National Parties and their Symbols	73
● India's States Party and their Symbols	73

Geography (India and World)

• General geographical introduction of India	76
• State and Union Territories of India	78
• Major Passes in India	96
• Major cities located on the banks of rivers	96
• Major lakes of India.....	97
• Multi-purpose River Valley Projects	97
• Major – tribes of India.....	98
• Major rivers of India.....	98
• Major Waterfalls of India	99
• Major glaciers of India	100
• Major canal of India	100
• Transport (Road, Rail, Air and Water)	100
• Major ports of India.....	103
• Mineral Resources of India.....	104
• Major refineries of India	105
• Energy production in India.....	105
• Nuclear Power Plants Operating in India	106
• Major Volcanoes of the World	107
• Major rivers of the world.....	107
• Location of the World's Major Plateaus and Valleys.....	112
• Major deserts of the World	113
• Local Winds	114
• Grass Lands	115
• Major Cities of the World located on the banks of rivers	115
• Major ocean Trenches of the World	116
• Major lakes of the world.....	116
• Major straits of the World	117
• Major Canals of the World	117
• Major tribes of the world	118
• Major industrial cities of the world	118
• Major Mineral Resources of the World	120
• Ocean Current.....	122
• Major Islands of the World	122
• World Major Mountain Ranges.	123

Environment

• Amount of different gases in the Earth's atmosphere.	124
• Green house effect.....	124
• Wildlife Conservation Projects and Important Environmental acts in India.....	124
• Biodiversity Hotspots in India	125
• Major Movements launched for environmental protection in India.....	125
• List of Environmental Awards	125
• Major Ram Sar Sites in India.....	126
• Major wildlife institutes	128
• International Environmental Conferences/Treaties	128
• World Heritage Sites of India Include in the UNESCO List	128
• Indian Heritage included in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural List	129
• Traditional Costumes of India	130
• Tiger Reserves of India	131
• List of National Parks	132
• Biosphere Reserve in India.....	134
• Major voluntary environmental and human rights organizations	135
• List of Sustainable Development Goal	135
• Other Important Organizations	136

Economy

• Planning in India (Planning Commission and Five Year Plans).....	139
• NITI Aayog	141
• Major economic curves	141
• Banking in India/List of Governors of Reserve Bank of India.	142
• Nationalized Banks of India and their establishment.....	143
• Private Bank in India and their Establishment year.	143
• Foreign Banks in India	144
• Industrial Development in India	144
• Maharatna Companies	145
• Various Committees formed for small scale Industries.	145
• Goods and Service Tax (GST).....	145
• Agricultural Revolutions in India.....	146
• Major Financial Committees	146
• Major Schemes and Programmes	146
• Census of India – 2011	146

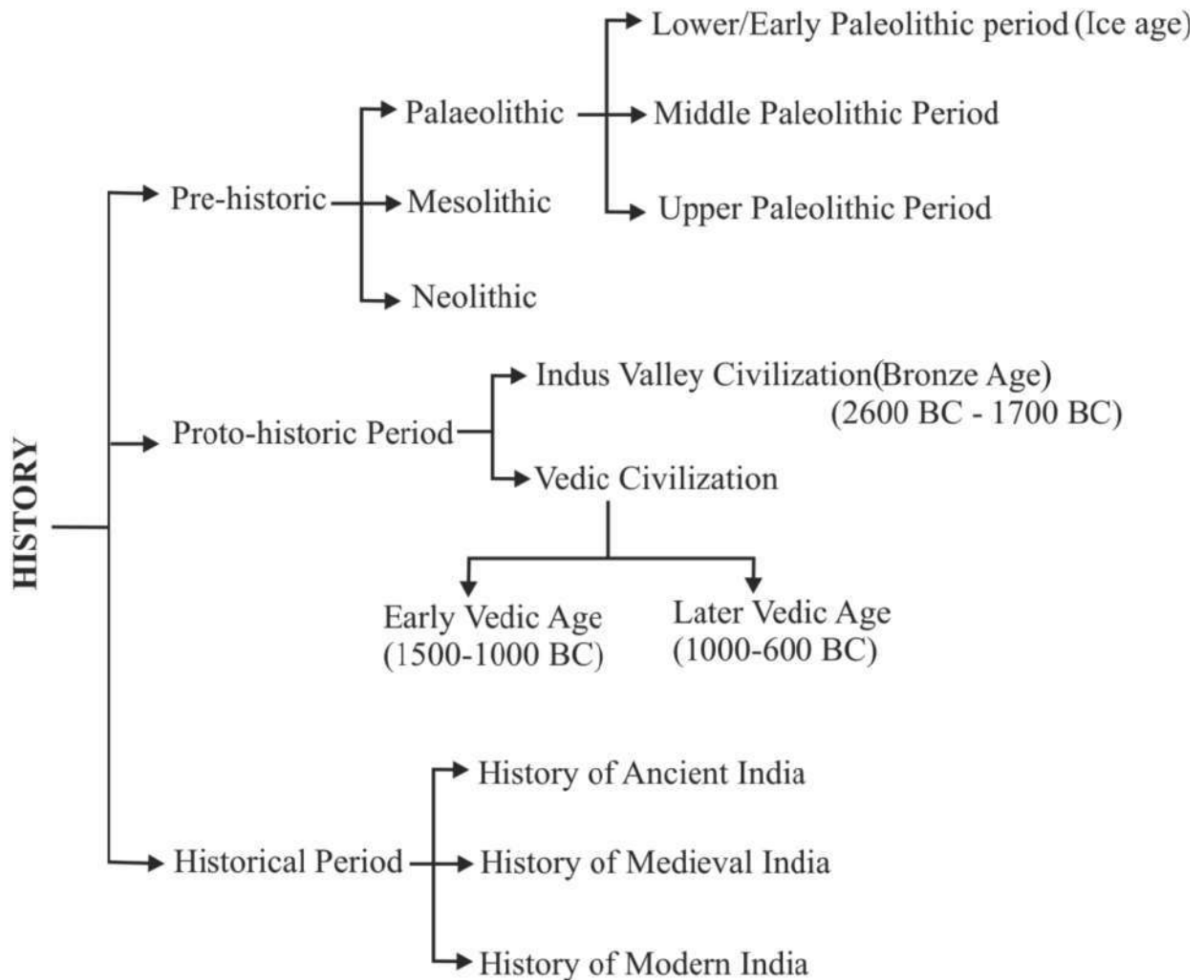
General Science

Physics	150-155
• Fundamental quantities and their SI units.....	150
• Other Physical quantities and their units	150
• List of scalar and Vector Quantities	150
• Major Definitions of Physics.....	151

● Names and Symbols of Power of ten.....	152
● Major Units of Measurement	152
● Scientific Instruments and their applications.....	152
● Transformation of Energy	153
● Important fact of Physics	153
● Major Inventions in Physics	153
Chemistry.....	156-160
● Modern Periodic Table.....	156
● Acids Base and Salts and their natural sources.....	156
● Matter and its pH value	157
● Metals and its important Ores	157
● Alloy	158
● Common name/Chemical name of Chemical Compounds	159
● Solution Nature on the basis of pH value	160
● Important Polymer	160
● Important Inventions related to Chemistry	160
Biology.....	161-169
● Major branches of Biology	161
● Father of Major Branches of Botany and Zoology	161
● Inventors/Developer related to Biology.....	161
● Important Scientific Name.....	162
● Major diseases and their factors	164
● Vitamin.....	166
● Specialized plant.....	167
● Colour and reason of Vegetable Products.....	167
● Blood-group.....	167
● Types of Agriculture	168
● Difference between plant cell and animal cell	168
● Essential Minerals for humans.....	168
● Balanced Diet	169
● Important enzymes	169
● Endocrine Gland.....	169
● Major Medical Tests	169
Miscellaneous	
● National Symbols and Facts related to them	170
● Indian Folk Theatre	171
● Folk Dance of India	171
● Musical Instruments/Major Indian musical instrument and their players	172
● Indian Puppetry	173
● Major Martial Art of India	174
● Classical Dances of India	174
● Major fairs and Festivals of Indian States.....	174
● Major Books and their Authors	180
● Major Awards	181
● Major Organizations/Their Headquarters	182
● Major Sarees of India	183
● Major Folk Music of India	183
● Major Folk Painting of India	184
● Major Surface Arts of India.....	184
● Important Years and Day	185
● Major Indian and International Research Institutes	187
● Major museums of India	189
● Graveyard of Great Persons	189
● Major Sports Stadiums in India	190
● Major Temple Architecture	191
● 12 Jyotirlinga of India	191
● Top Intelligence Agencies in the World	191
● News Agency	192
● First in India and World	192
● Largest, longest and Tallest in India and World	195
● Major Countries their Capital, Currency and Languages.	197
● Nicknames of Major Indian Cities	202
● Games (Olympic Games, Common Wealth Game, Asian Games, Cricket, Hockey, Football, Badminton, Tennis, Wrestling, Boxing, Shooting, Billiards Chess.	203
● Sport Awards	214
● National Games of Some Countries	214
● Number of players in major Popular sports	215
● Complexes for different sports	216
● Indian Nobel Prize Reciver	216
● Indian Film Personalities honoured with Oscar Awards	216
● Bharat Ratna Award/Padma Award/Gallantry Award	217
● DadaSaheb Phalke Award/Jyanpeeth Award	218
● Indian Judge in International Court of Justic	221
● Specialized Agencies and Related Organizations of United Nations.	221
● State wise GI Tag.	222
● Official Books of Various Countries	223
● Important Geographical Epithets/Nicknames of World	223

Ancient History

Division of History



Period	Place	Findings
Paleolithic	Bhimbetka	Bhimbetka Cave paintings
Mesolithic	Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahdaha	First Human Skeleton remains
	Chopanimando	Proof of Pottery and rice
	Adamgarh, Bogor	Earliest evidence of Animal husbandry
Neolithic (Main contribution of this period is development of agriculture, first use of fire, invention of Wheel)	Kolidihwa	First evidence of rice.
	Burzahom	Remains of a dog's skelton along with human skelton.
	Chirand	Animal bones and tools made from deer antilers.
	Piklihal, Uttanur	Evidence of ash mounds

Important Places of Indus-Valley Civilization

Place	Location	Excavator	Discovery (year)	Important facts
Harappa	Montgomery district, Panjab (Pakistan) on the left bank of Ravi River	Dayaram Sahni	1921	• Huge granary • Burial Ground R-37 • Fragmented torso in a dance pose • A rectangular seal depicting a plant emerging from a Woman & Womb
Mohenjadaro	On the right bank of the Indus river, Larkana district (Pakistan)	R. D. Banarjee	1922	• Large Bath house, hug granary • Bronze statue of a dancer • Picture of a yogi sitting in Padmasan posture on a coin (it has three faces)
	Bhogava River Bank, Ahemdabad (Gujarat)	S.R. Rao	1955	• Three couple burials • Dock yard • Bead Making factories • Scale made of ivory
Dholavira	Rann of Kutch Gujarat	R. S. Bist J. P. Joshi	1990-91 1967-68	• Advance water management system (rock-cut ponds) • An inscription with 10 symbols
Kalibanga	Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	B. B. Lal B. K. Thapad	1961	• Mud brick buildings • Evidence of ploughed field • Evidence of Earthquake • Almost all houses have wells.
Rakhigarhi	Ghaggar or Bank of Saraswati river Hisar (Haryana)	Surajbhan		• Largest site in India • Terracotta Wheel • Toys
Banawali	Fatehabad, Haryana	R. S. Bisht	1973-74	• Replica of a plough made of solid clay
Ropar	Bank of Sutlej River Bank	Yagya Datt Sharma	1953-56	• Burial with dog

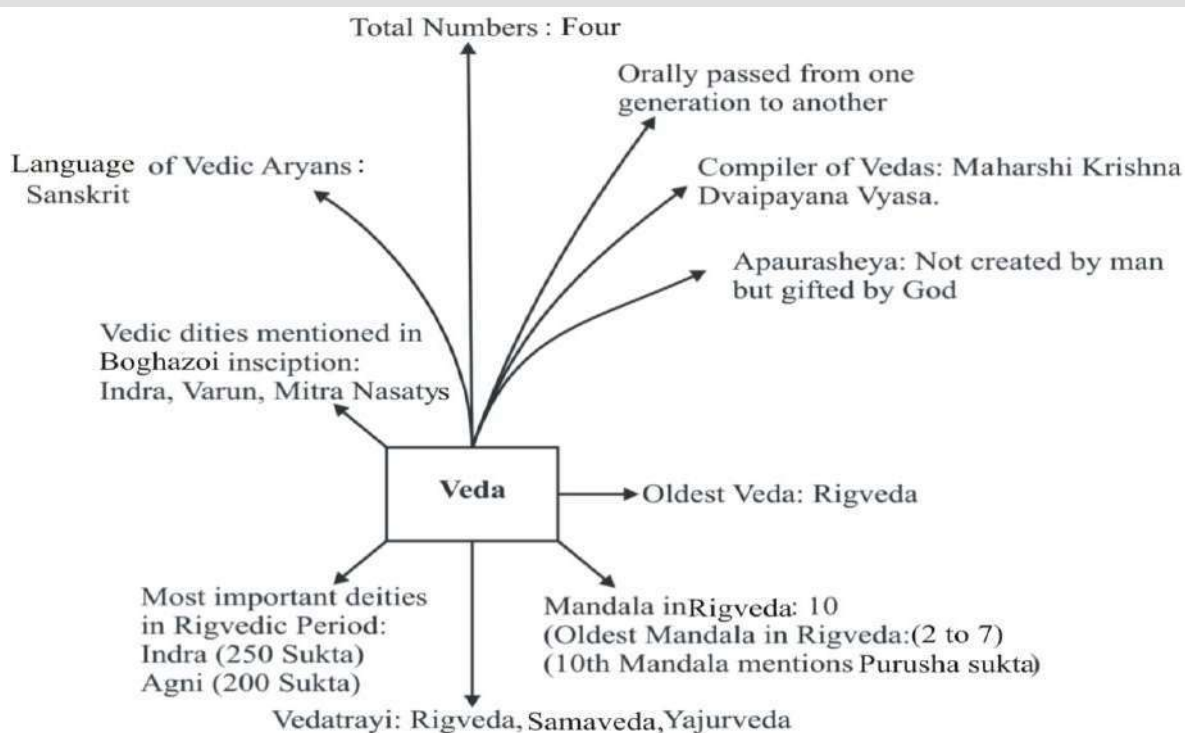
Imported Items into Indus Valley Civilization

Objects	Venue
Silver	Mines of Jawar and Ajmer in Rajasthan, Afghanistan and Iran
Tin	(Central Asia), Iran and Afghanistan.
Turquoise	Iran
Lapis lazuli	Mesopotomia, Badakhshan (Afghanistan)
Copper	Khetri of Rajasthan and Balochistan
Lead	South India, Afghanistan, Iran, Rajasthan
Hessonite Garnet	Saurashtra (Gujarat)

Cities Located on the banks of rivers in Indus Valley Civilization

Place	River
Harappa	Ravi
Mohenjadaro	Sindh
Kalibanga	Ghaggar
Lothal	Bhogava
Rakhigarhi	Ghaggar
Banawali	Ancient river Saraswati
Kot Diji	Sindh
Daimabad	Pravara
Sokhta Koh	Shadi Kaur
Alamgirpur	Hindan
Amri	Sindh
Bhagwanpura	Saraswati
Kunal	Sindh
Chanhu Daro	Sindh
Manda	Chenab
Ropad	Sutlej
Rangpur	Madar
Sutkagendor	Dashk

Vedic Period



Veda	Upaveda	Ritvik/Priest	Compilation
Rigveda	Ayurveda	Hotri	Compilation of Richas
Yajurveda	Dhanurveda	Adhvaryu	Suktas related to Yagya- Karma
Samveda	Gandharvaveda	Udgatri	Compilation of songs
Atharvaveda	Shilpaveda	Brahman	Tantra-mantra, Disease prevention measures.

Mandals of Rigveda

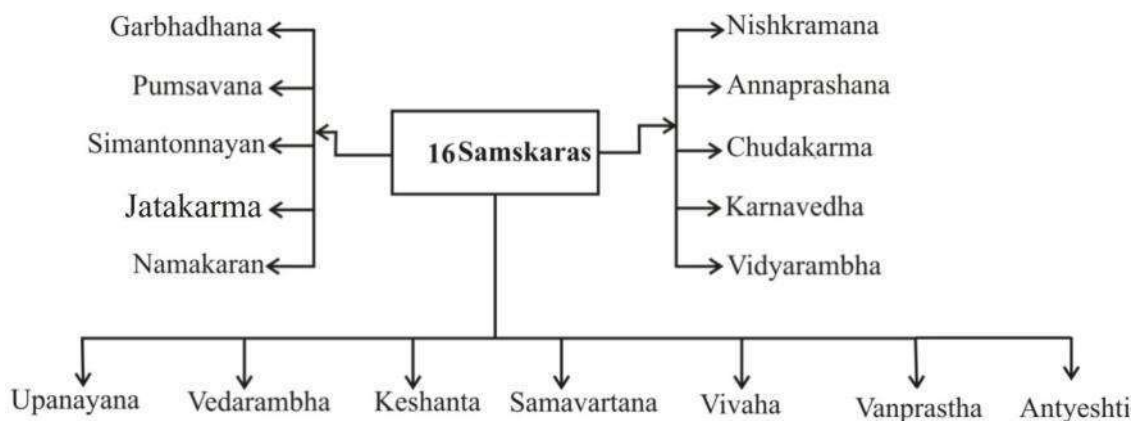
Mandala	Author	Specification
First	Madhuchchhandas, Medhatithi Gautama etc.	Deities – Agni, Indra
Second	Gritsamada	Deities – Agni, Indra
Third	Visvamitra	Contains Gayatri mantra
Fourth	Vamadeva	Mantras related to Agriculture
Fifth	Atri	Deities – Soma
Sixth	Bharadvaj	Deities – Agni, Soma
Seventh	Vashistha	Description of Ten kings War
Eighth	Kanva and Angiras	Various deities
Ninth	Rishis	Called as Som Mandala.
Tenth	Vimda, Indra, Sachi etc.	Description of Purush Sukta

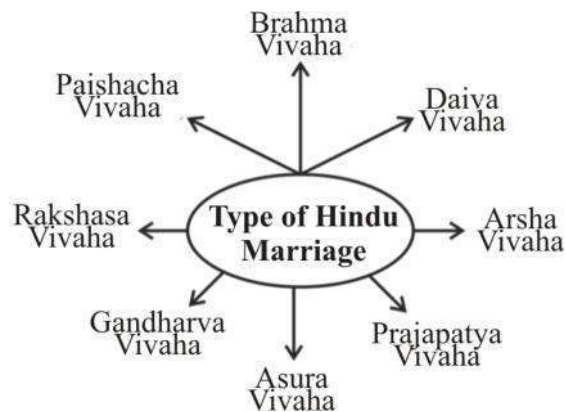
S.I. No.	Veda	Branch of Vedas	Brahman	Aranyaka	Upnishads	Specifics
1.	Rigveda		• Aitreya • Kaushitaki (Shankhayan)	• Aitreya • Kaushitaki	• Aitreya • Kaushitaki	In Aitreya Brahmin, we find the description of Rajasuya Yagya, Satyug, Tretayug, Dwaparyug, Kaliyuga
2.	Yajurveda	• Krishna Yajurveda - Kathaka - Kapisthala - Maitrayani - Taittiriya	• Taittiriya	• Taittiriya • Maitrayani	• Taittiriya • Maitrayani • Shwetashwar • Kanthopnishada	The Statement “Tamso Ma Jyotirgamaya” is taken from “Brihadaranyaka Upanishad”. • Shatpath Brahmana mentions the dialogue between Yagyavalkya and Maitreyi, including the story of flood, the story of Videha Madhava and story of Pururava and Urvashi. • The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad contains the Yagyavalkya-Gargi dialogue. • The dialogue between Yama and Nachiketa is described in Kathopnishad. • Taittireeya Upanishad gives women right to wear the sacred thread.
		• Shukla Yajurveda - Kanva Samhita - Madhyandin	• Satapath Brahman	• Brihadaran	• Ishopnishada • Brihadaranyaka.	

3.	Samveda	• Kauthuma • Raayaniya • Jaimaniya	• Pancavimsha • Chandogya • Jaiminiya • Sadvimsa	• Chandogya • Jaimaniya	• Chandogya • Kena	• Chandogya Upanishad is the oldest Upanishad. This Upanishad mentions "Krishna" for the first time. It mentions Satya Kam-jabala story, Uddalak Aruni and Shwet Ketu dialogue. • Three ashrams namely Brahmacharya, Grishastha and Vanaprastha are mentioned in "Chandogya Upanishad".
4.	Atharvaveda	• Shaunaka • Paippala	• Gopath		• Mundako • Mandukya • Prashna	• The mundaka Upanishad mentions 'Satyameva Jayate'. The Smallest Upanishad is "Mandukya".

Rigvedic Period River

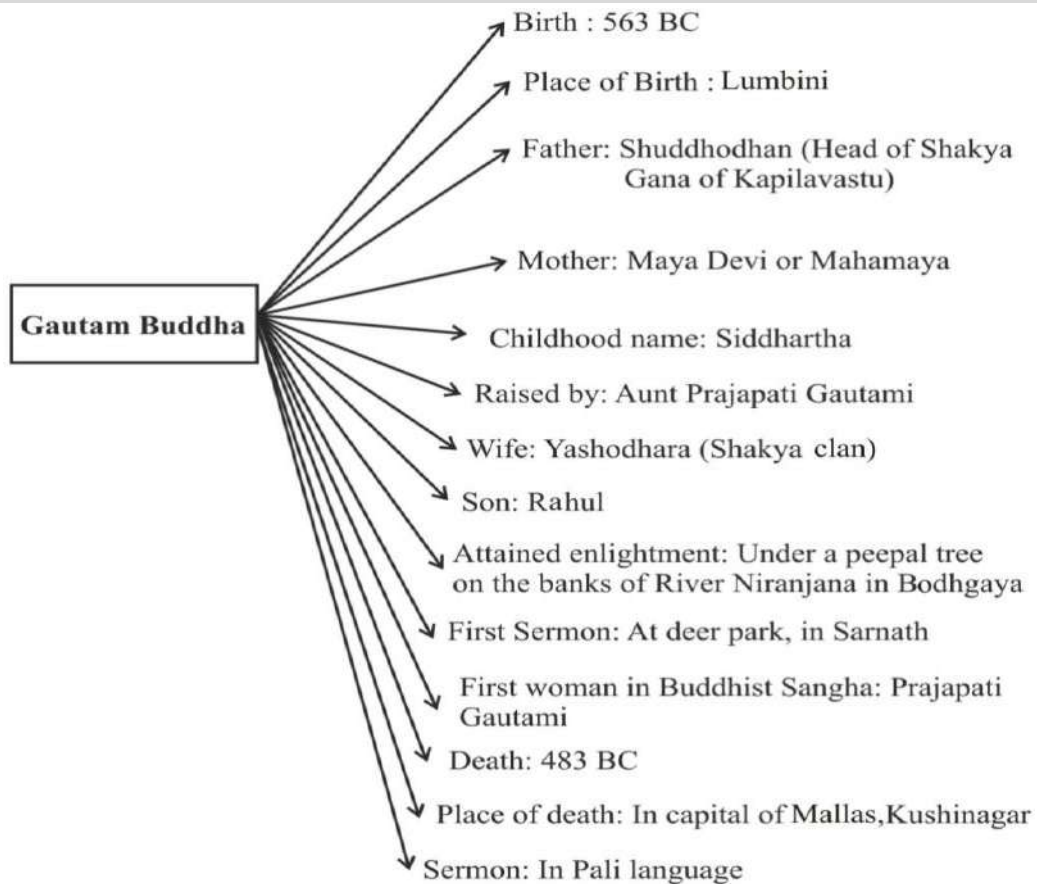
River	Modern Name
Vitasta	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Parushni	Ravi
Vipasa	Beas
Shutudri	Sutlej
Suvashu	Swat
Sadanira	Gandak
Kubha	Kabul
Krumu	Kurram
Gomati	Gomal
Drishdavati	Ghaggar
Sindhu	Indus





Buddhism

Initiator : Gautam Buddha



Symbols associated with Buddha's Life

Event	Symbol
Birth	Lotus, Bull
Mahabhiniskramana (Departure from Home)	Horse
Nirvana	Peepal/Bodhi Tree
Dharmachakra Pravartan (First Sermon)	Wheel
Mahaparinirvana (Death)	Stupa

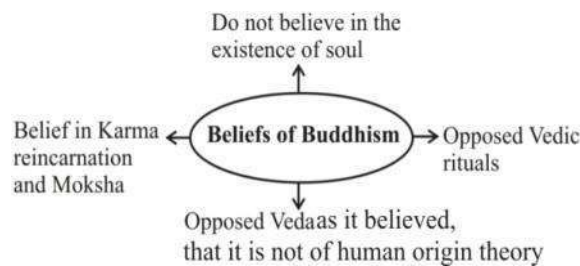
Eightfold Path



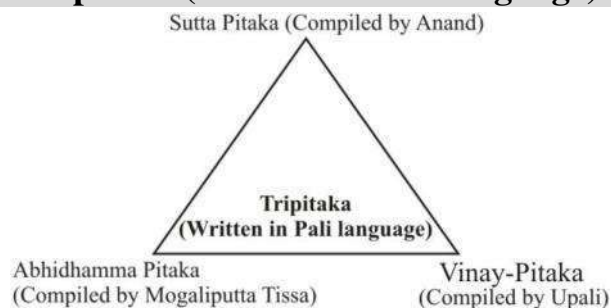
Buddhists Council

S.N.	Period	Place	Chairman	Ruler
First	483 BC	Rajgriha	Mahakasyapa	Ajatashatru
Second	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalasoka
Third	250 BC	Patliputra	Mogaliputta Tissa	Ashoka
Fourth	First Century AD	Kundalvana (Kashmir)	Vasumitra (Chairman) Ashvaghosa [Vice-chairman]	Kanishka

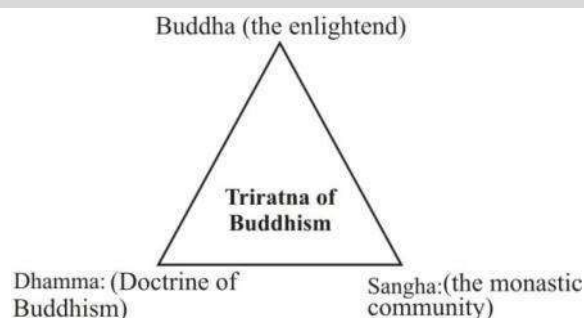
Beliefs of Buddhism



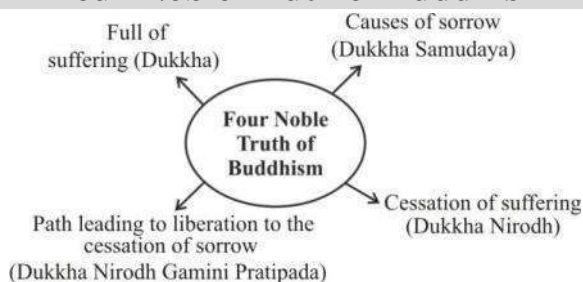
Tripitaka (Written in Pali language)



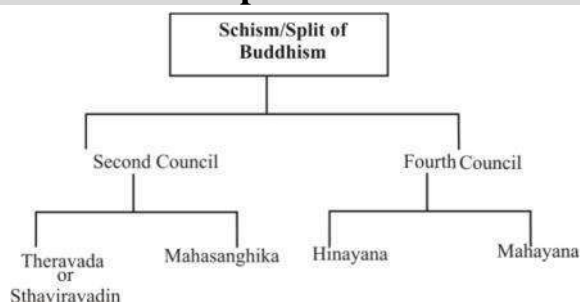
Triratna of Buddhism



Four Noble Truth of Buddhism



Schism/Split of Buddhism



Important Republics of Buddhist Era

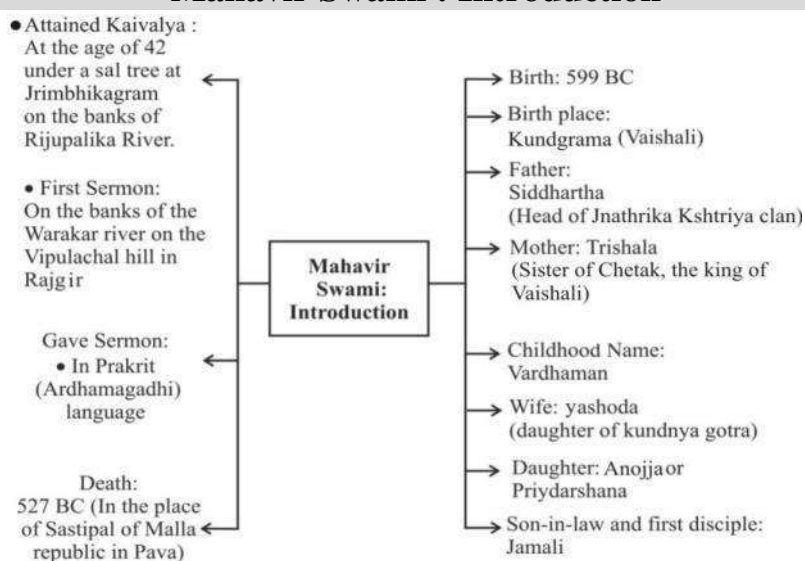
Vaishali	Licchavi
Mithila	Videha
Kushinara	Malla
Pava	
Ramgram	Koliyas
Kapilvastu	Shakya
Pippalivana	Moriya
Alkappa	Buli
Kesaputta	Kalam
Sumsumaragiri	Bhaggas

Jainism

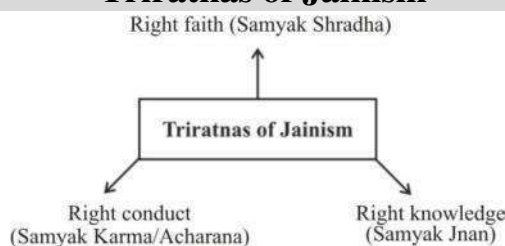
S.No	Jain Tirthankaras	Symbols
1.	Rishabhadev	Bull
2.	Ajitnath	Elephant
3.	Shambharnath	Horse
4.	Abhinandanananatha	Monkey
5.	Sumatinath	Goose
6.	Padmaprabhu	Lotus
7.	Suparshvanatha	Swastika
8.	Chandraprabhu	Crescent Moon
9.	Pushpadanta/Suvidhinath	Crocodile
10.	Shitalnath	Shrivatsa
11.	Shreyansanatha	Rhinoceros
12.	Vasupujya	Buffalo
13.	Vimalnatha	Boar
14.	Anantnatha	Falcon
15.	Dharmanath	Vajra

16.	Shantinath	Deer
17.	Kunthunath	He-Goat
18.	Aranatha	Fish
19.	Mallinatha	Kalasha/Water Pote
20.	Munisuvrata	Tortoise
21.	Neminath	Blue Lotus
22.	Arishtanemi	Shankha/Conch Shell
23.	Parshvanath	Snake
24.	Mahavira	Lion

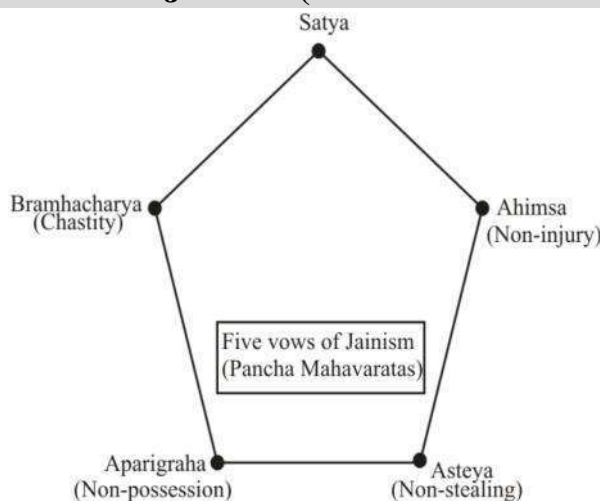
Mahavir Swami : Introduction



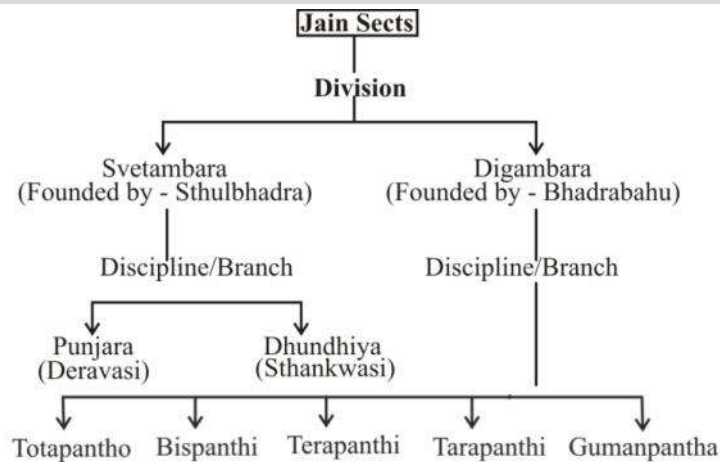
Triratnas of Jainism



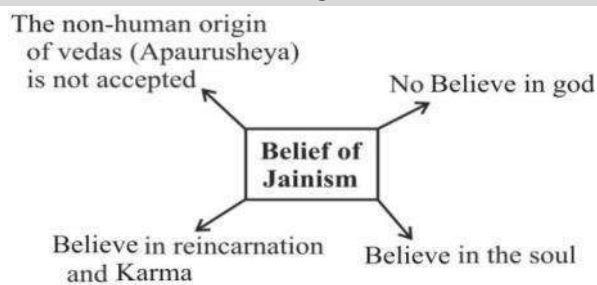
Five vows of Jainism (Pancha Mahavaratas)



Jain Sects



Belief of Jainism



Jain Councils (Jain assemblies)

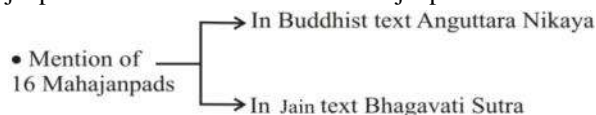
Council	Time-period	Place	Chairman
First	300 BC	Pataliputra	Sthulbhadra
Second	512 AD	Vallabhi	Devardhi

Major Philosophies

Philosophy	Founder
Sankhya	Kapila
Yoga	Patanjali
Nyaya	Gautam
Vaisheshika	Kanada
Purva-Mimamsa/Mimansa	Jaimini
Uttara-Mimamsa (Vedant)	Badarayana

Mahajanpad Period

- By the 6th century BC, small janpads were transformed into Mahajanpads.



16 Mahajanpadas

S.N.	Mahajanpad	Capital
1.	Anga	Champa (Malini)
2.	Ashmaka (Assaka)	Potali (Podana)
3.	Avanti	Northern Avanti: Ujjain Southern Avanti : Mahismati
4.	Gandhar	Taxila

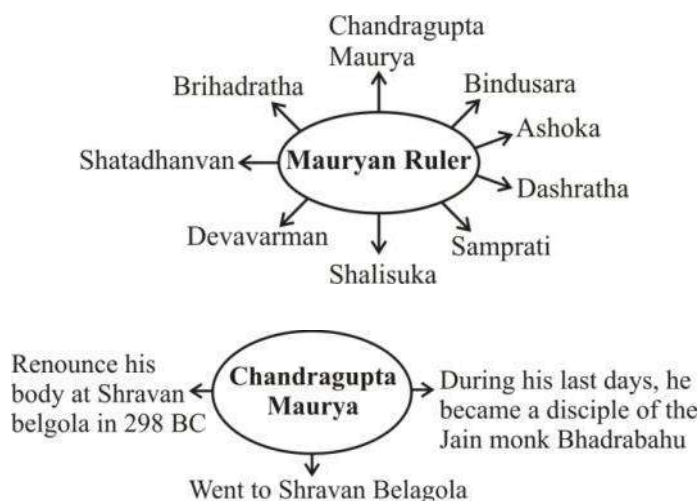
5.	Kamboja	Rajpur or Hattak
6.	Magadha	Rajgriha
7.	Matsya	Viratnagar
8.	Vajji	Vaishali
9.	Chedi	Suktimati
10.	Kashi	Varanasi
11.	Kosal	Shravasti and Saket
12.	Kuru	Indraprastha
13.	Malla	Kushinara
14.	Panchal	Ahichchhatra
15.	Sursena	Mathura
16.	Vatsa	Kaushambi

Dynasties of Magadha

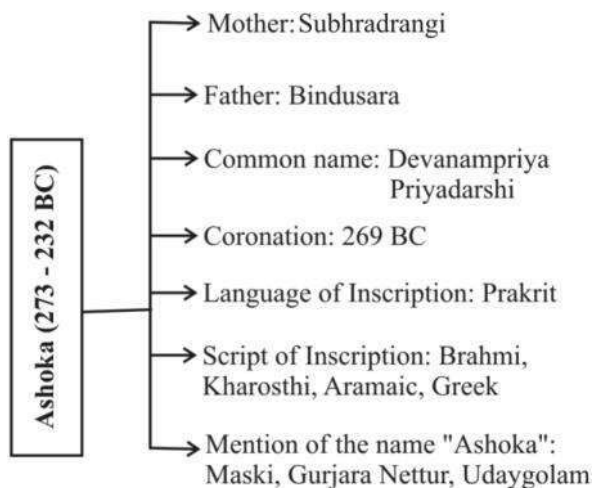
- Haryanaka dynasty (544 – 413 BC)
- Nanda dynasty (344 – 321 BC)
- Shunga dynasty (184 – 75 BC)
- Shaishunaga (412 – 344 BC)
- Mauryan dynasty (321 – 184 BC)
- Kanva dynasty (73 – 28 BC)

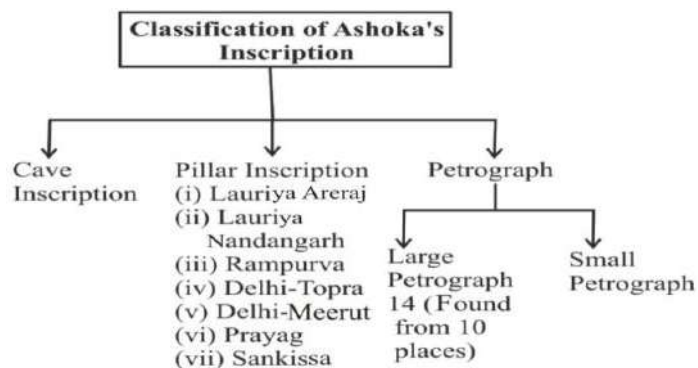
Maurya Empire

The founder of the Mauryan Empire was Chandragupta Maurya and the last ruler was Brihadratha.



Ashok



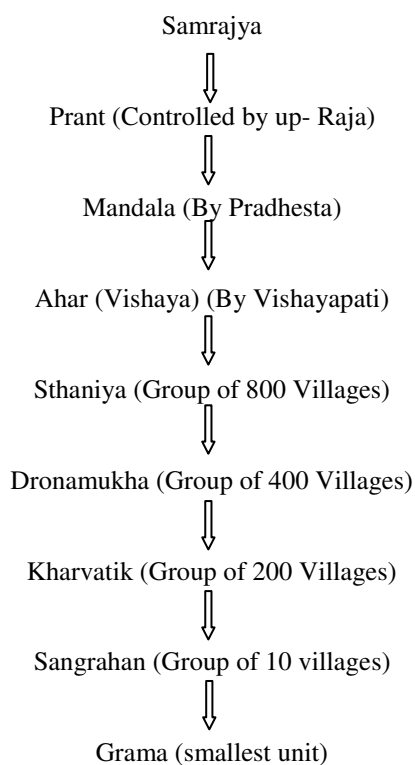


Major Rock Edicts

14th Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka

Edict 1	Prohibts animal slaughter Ban festive gatherings and the killing of animals.
Edict 2	Providing care for man and animals describes Chola, Pandaya, kingdoms of south India.
Edict 3	Generosity to Brahmins.
Edict 4	Dhammaghosa over bherighosa.
Edict 5	Concerns over policy towards slaves.
Edict 6	Welfare measures
Edict 7	Requests tolerance for all religions
Edict 8	Describes Ashoka's first Dhammayatra to Bodh Gaya and Bodhi tree
Edict 9	Condemns popular ceremonies. Strees on ceremonies of dhamma.
Edict 10	Condemns the desire for fame and glory. It stresses the popularity of Dhamma.
Edict 11	Elaborates dhamma.
Edict 12	Directed and determined requests for tolerance among different religious sects.
Edict 13	Ashoka's victory over Kalinga
Edict 14	Describes engraving of inscriptions in different parts of the country.

Units of Mauryan Administration



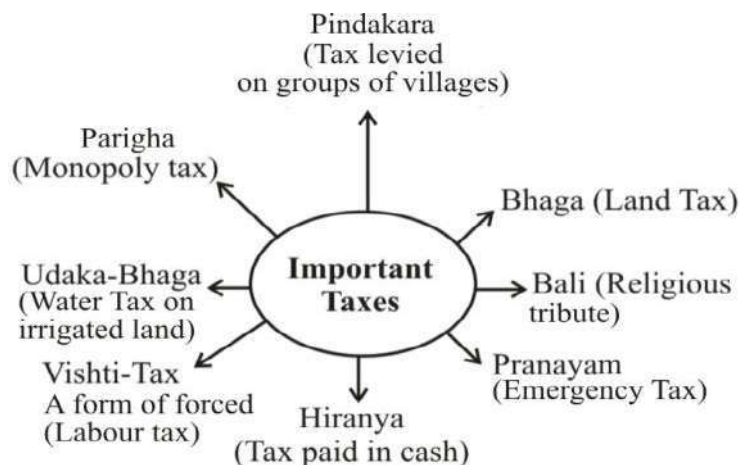
Important Officials



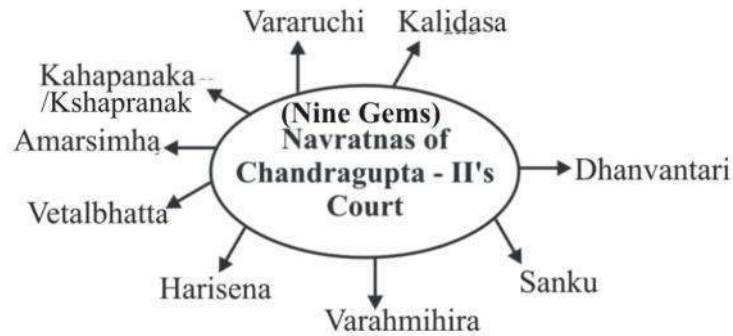
The head of each department of central administration was known as “Tirthas”

1.	Prime Minister (Purohit)
2.	Yuvaraja (Crown Prince)
3.	Samaharta (Collector of Revenues)
4.	Sannidhata (Chief Treasurer Officer)
5.	Senapati (Commander – in – Chief)
6.	Pradeshta (Chief Justice of Criminal Court)
7.	Vyavaharik (Chief Justice of Civil Court)
8.	Dandapala (Collector of Military resources)
9.	Antpal (Governor)
10.	Karmantika (Head of mines, Industry)
11.	Durgpal (Protector of Fort)
12.	Prashasth (The one who preserves official documents)
13.	Dwarik (Protector of Gates)
14.	Antavashik (Head of king’s personal Bodyguards)
15.	Atawik (Head of Forest department)
16.	Mantriparishad Adhyaksha (Head of Minister-Council)
17.	Nayak (Army Commander)

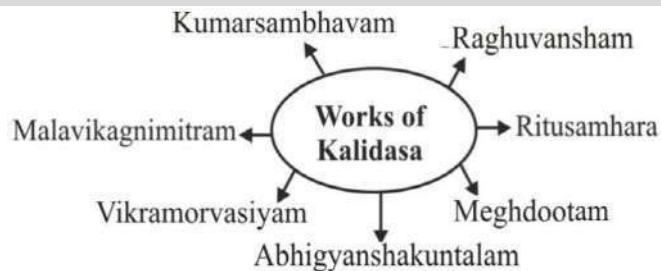
Important Taxes



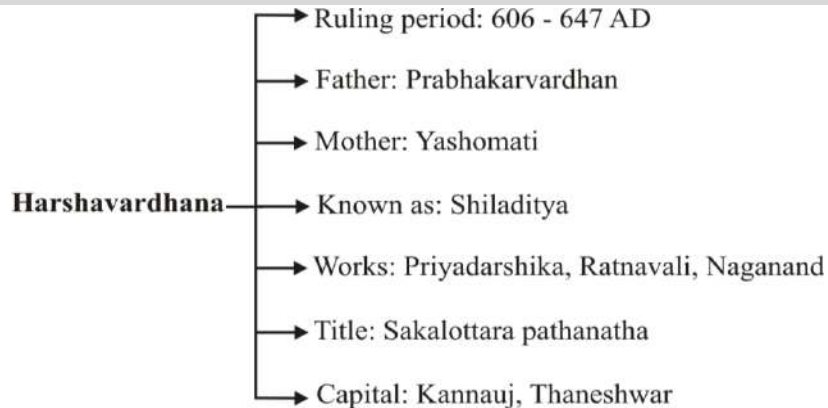
Gupta Period



Works of Kalidasa



Harshavardhana



Sangam Age (300 BC - 300 CE)

- In the Sangam era, the Tamil region was ruled by three kingdoms: Chola, Chera and Pandya.
- The three sangamas were organised under the patronage of Pandya kings of Madurai.

Sangam	Place	Chairman	Compilation
First	Madurai	Agastya Rishi	None of the work traditionally associated with it has been preserved.
Second	Kapatapuran	Tolakappiyar	Only a single work Tolakappiyam written by Talakappiyar is available.
Third	North Madurai	Nakkirar	Many works are available.

Important Inscriptions of Ancient Period

Boghazkoi (14 th century BC)	Asia Minor (Turkey)	• Discovered by Mr. Wheeler in 1907. • Name of Vedic gods like Mitra, Varun, Indra, Nasatya are written in this inscription.
Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman	Girnar (Gujarat)	• This is the oldest and most detailed inscription written in pure Sanskrit language. • It is first inscription written in Champu style.
Besnagar Garuda Vajra Inscription	Vidisha (M.P.)	• This is an article by Greek ambassador Heliodorus. • It is in Brahmi script and Prakrit language.

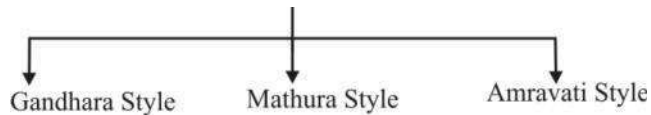
Mandsaur Inscription (532 AD)	Madhya Pradesh	It is a historical record that highlights the achievements of Yashodharman.
Badami Inscription (543 AD)	Karnataka	- First Inscription written in Kannada Language. - This is the inscription of Chalukya king Pulakeshin-I
Aihole Inscription	Bijapur, Karnataka	- Its author is Ravikirti. - This inscription belongs to the Chalukya Ruler Pulakeshin II. - It mentions the defeat of Harsha by Pulakeshin – II
Bilsad Inscription (415-416 CE)	Etah, UP	- This is the first inscription of the reign of Kumargupta. - Genealogy of the Guptas is found for the first time in this inscription.
Stone inscriptions of Garhwa	Prayagraj U.P.	- This inscription is related to Kumargupta. - It relates to a series of charitable donations to various almshouses by Gupta rulers namely Chandragupta-II and Kumargupta-I
Mandsaur Inscription	Ancient Malwa, M.P.	- It was composed by Vatsabhattachi. - This inscription primarily commemorates the renovation of a sun-temple in Dashpura.
Karmadanda Inscription	Faizabad, UP	- This inscription is engraved on the lower part of the Shiva Statue. - It was established by Prithvisena.
Man Kuvar Inscription	Prayagraj UP	- This inscription bears the date Gupta Samvat 129 (448 AD) - It is engraved on the Buddha statue which was established by a Buddhist monk, Buddhmitra.
Sanchi Inscription	M. P.	- This is inscription of Kumargupta. - This inscription bears the date Gupta Samvat 131 (450 AD) - This inscription mentions Hariswamini donating money to Arya Sangha of Sanchi.
Hathigumpha Inscription	Udaygiri Caves, Odisha	- It provides valuable information about the Kalinga region during the reign of Kharavela. - It is in Prakrit language.
Rabatak Inscription	Afghanistan	It provides information about Kushan rulers, particularly Kanishka.
Prayag Prashasti	Prayagraj	- It is related to Gupta ruler Samudra-Gupta. - It is written by Harishena in Champu style.
Uttaramerur Inscription	Tamilnadu	It is from the reign of Chola ruler Parantaka I providing a detailed description about the village's self-governance.
Ayodhya Inscription	Ayodhya U.P.	- This is inscription of Dhanadev, the governor of Pushpamitra Shunga. - Ashvamedha Yagna is mentioned for the first time in this inscription.
Sanchi Inscription (412 AD)	Raisen M.P.	It mentions Amrakardava, General of Chandra-gupta II.
Mehrauli Iron-Pillar Inscription	Delhi	- A Sanskrit inscription is engraved on an iron pillar in Mehrauli, Delhi. - There is an inverted lotus at its top. - Top of this pillar symbolizes the Garuda flag. - It describes the achievements of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

Tumen Inscription	Gwalior, M.P.	- This inscription is dated to the year 116 of the Gupta era (435AD). - This is from the time of Kumargupta in which he has been described as the “Autumn Sun”.
Dhandeh Copper plate	Rajshahi, Bangladesh	- This copper plate is of Gupta Samvat - In this inscription, Kumargupta has been called “Parambhattarka, Maharajadhiraj”. - It mentions land donations to a Brahmin Varah Swamin.
Damodarpur copper plate Inscription	Dinajpur, Damodarpur	- We find two inscriptions of Kumar Gupta of Gupta Samvat 124 and 129 (443 and 448 AD) - In these inscriptions, name of many officials of Kumar Gupta are found.
Baigram Copper Inscription	Bogra District, Bangladesh	- It mentions donation of land for Govind Swamin Temple. - This inscription is dated to 128 of the gupta era (447 AD).
Bhitari pillar Inscription	Ghazipur, U.P.	It describes Skandagupta’s war with the Pushyamitra and Hoons.
Kahom Pillarr Inscription	Deoria, U.P.	This inscription is dated 141 of Gupta Samvat (460 AD).
Supiya Inscription	Riwa district, M.P.	- Supiya Inscription is an inscription of the time of Skanda gupta. - This inscription is of Gupta Samvat 141 (460 AD). - It provides information about the Gupta genealogy.
Junagarh Inscription	Junagarh, Gujarat	- It is stated that Skanda Gupta defeated Hoons and appointed Parnadatta as the governor of Saurashtra. - It mentions first date of reign of Samudragupta (136 gupta Samvat = 455 AD) - It is mentioned in this inscription that due to heavy rains the dam of Sudarshan Lake was broken.
Indore Copper Plate Inscription	Indore, M.P.	- This inscription discusses the worship of sun and donations made to Sun temple. - It bears the date Gupta Samvat 146 (465 AD).
Garhwa Stone Inscription	Prayagraj, U.P.	This is last inscription of Samudragupta’s reign.
Banskheda Inscription	Shahjahanpur, U.P.	- It is dated to Harsha Samvat 22 (628 AD). - This mentions the victory of Rajavardhana over the ruler of Malwa, Devgupta and the Murder of Rajavardhan by Gaur king Shashanka.
Madhuban copper plate inscription	Ghosi Tahsil, Mau district	- The date of Harsha Samvat 25 (631 AD) is mentioned in this copper plate inscription. - It contains details of Harsha donating a village named Somkunda of Shravasti Bhukti.
Mahakoot Inscription	Bijapur	- It mentions the victories of Kirtivarman- I. - This inscription is dated 602 AD.
Bijoliya Inscription	Bhilwara, Rajasthan	- Authors of this inscription were Gunabhadra and Kayastha. - It was written in 1169 AD during the time of Someshwar. - It mentions some ancient cities like Jabalipur, Shakambhari, Dillika etc.

Architecture of Ancient India

State	Place	Specification
Matrivedi made of bones	Belan Valley, Lohanada Nala (U.P.)	Belongs to Upper-Caleolithic Period
Statue of Bearded Priest	Mohenjo-Daro	- This statue is made of steatite. - It was discovered during the excavation of Mohenjodaro in 1925-26
Bronze Statue of Dancer	Mohenjo-Daro	The Bronze statues were made using the lost wax technique.

After the Mauryan Period, three main styles of sculpture was developed



Differences between the three Major Styles

	Gandhara Style	Mathura Style	Amravati Style
Aegies/Protection	Kushana Ruler	Kushana rulers	Satavahana ruler
Material used	Mainly brown and grey stones were used, later mud plaster was used	Making of Sculpture from spotted red sandstone	The Statues were made of white marble.
Development Area	North-West Region	Mathura, Sokh and kankali Tila	Amravati and Nagarjuna Konda.
Influence	Mainly Buddhist art from Greco-Roman temples	Influence of contemporary Hindu, Jain and Buddhist religions	Mainly Buddhist Influence.
External influence	Indian Subjects were carved in the Greek style, which is known as Indo-greek art.	This style was indigenously developed.	This style was indigenously developed.
Statue of Buddha	Physical beauty was highlighted. It depicts Buddha's curly hair, mustache, transparent garments and other features.	The face and head are shaven. The body is shown to be healthy and cheerful, wearing clothes.	The sculptures generally depict stories of the life of Buddha and Jataka tales.

Mauryan – Sculpture

Statue of Yaksha	Obtained from Parkham (Mathura)
Statue of Yakshini	7 feet high
Statue of Yakshini	Found at Didarganj (Patna)
Remains from woden buildings obtained from Bulandi Bagh and Kumrahar	- Fa-hien described its beautifully. - These were preserved in 4th century AD.
Feature of Ashoka's Pillar	- Carved out of a single stone. - Restes on the ground without any support. - Is evolved independently - Animal figures on top - Flat Column - They became thinner gradually from bottom to top.

Mauryan Vihara Cave

Cave	Contemporary Ruler	Hill
Sudama	Ashoka	Barabar hills
Karna Chaupar	Ashoka	Barabar hills
Vishva Jhopadi	Ashoka	Barabar hills
Lomesh Rishi	Dasaratha	Barabar hills
Gopika	Dasaratha	Nagarjuna hills
Vadithi-Ka-Kubha	Dasaratha	Nagarjuna hills
Vapiya-Ka-Kubha	Dasaratha	Nagarjuna hills
Sitamarhi	--- ----	Not on any hills

Architecture of Satvahana Period

Amaravati Stupa	Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh)	Colonel Mackenzie discovered this stupa.
Nagarjuni Konda Stupa	Banks of Krishna River, at the hills of Nagarjuna	The antiquities were excavated by Langhurst in 1926 AD.
Bhaja Caves	Pune District, Maharashtra	
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Construction took place from the 2 nd century BC to the 7 th century AD.
Karle Caves	Pune (Bhorghat hills)	Karle Chaitya was built in the middle of the 2 nd century AD during the reign of Pulwami.
Kanheri Caves	Mumbai (Near Boriwali Station)	The caves here have been built in imitation of the Karle Caves.

Note:- Chaityas are buddhist prayer halls that house a stupa.

Architecture of Gupta-Period

Tigawa Vishnu Temple	Jabalpur, M.P.
Eran Vishnu Temple	Sagar District, M.P.
Nachana-Kuthar Parvati Temple	Panna Temple, M.P.
Bhumara Temple	Satna District, M.P.
Dashavatara Temple of Deogarh	Lalitpur, U.P.
Bhitargaon Temple	Kanpur, U.P.

Architecture of Shunga-Period

Stupa	Place of Origin	Construction
Bharhut Stupa	Satna (M.P)	From Brick
Sanchi Stupa (3)	Raisen (M.P)	From Baked Brick (In the first Mahastupa, the remains of Lord Buddha, In the second, remains of religious preachers of Ashoka's Time and in the third stupa, remains of Buddha's and two main disciples namely Sariputra and Mahamodgalyan are preserved.

Temple Building Style

Style	Specification
Nagar Style	- Entire temple is built on a huge platform. - Temples are built in rectangular shape. - This style was developed from the Himalayas to Vindhya Region. - Temple has a curved dome called the Shikhara. - The Sanctum Sanctorum of the temple is built below the Shikhara.
Dravida Style	- There is a high entrance called gopuram. - Shikhara is called "Vimana". Vimana was octagonal. - Statues of Gatekeepers (Yaksha and Mithun) are found at entrance of the Sanctum Sanctum. - Having a water reservoir inside the temple premises.
Vesara Style	- It was started by the Chalukya Rulers in the mid-7th century. - It developed further during the reign of Rashtrakutas. - This style is a hybrid of the Nagara and Dravidian styles of Indian temple architecture. - There is no open path around the sanctum sanctorum in temples. - Vimana and Mandapa are given immense importance. - The pillars, doors and ceiling are adorned with intricate carvings.
Hoysala Style	- Developed by Hoysala Rulers. - Soft sandstone was used as the main construction material.

	• Temples are built on a raised platform. • This styled temple is built in star shaped design.
Vijaynagara Style	• The concept of secular buildings is reflected. • The trend of a new Mandap follows this style. • Prevalence of monolithic stone columns. • Statues of rulers and their wives were installed in the temples of this styles. • The temple not only had statues and paintings but also music, dance and theatrical performances.
Nayaka Style	• Also known as Madurai style • Presence of Prakram • Fine carvings at various places on the temple • Construction of a covered circumambulatory path.
Pala and Sena Styles	• Baked bricks and clay were used as the primary buildings materials for construction. • Temples have tall, curved shikhara. • Special attention was paid to the punishing and shine of the statues. • Both stones and metals were used for sculptures. • The buildings have curved, sloping roofs like bamboo huts.

Major Dynasties of Indian History

Dynasty	Initial Capital	Founder
Haryak	Rajgriha	Bimbisar
Shishunag	Rajgriha	Shishunag
Nanda	Pataliputra	Mahapadmanand
Maurya	Pataliputra	Chandragupta Maurya
Shunga	Pataliputra	Pushyamitra
Kanva Dynasty	Pataliputra	Vasudeva Kanva
Gupta Dynasty	Pataliputra	Shrigupta
Vardhan Dynasty	Thaneshwar	Pushyamitra
Chalukya (Badami)	Vatapi	Jai Singh
Chalukya (Kalyani)	Manyakheta	Tailapa – II
Chalukya (Vengi)	Vengi	Vishnuvardhana-I
Satvahana Dynasty	Paithan/Prathisthan	Shimuka
Chola Dynasty	Thanjavur	Vijayalaya
Pallava Dynasty	Kanchi	Singhvarma
Rashtrakuta Dynasty	Manyakheta	Dantidurga
Hoysala Dynasty	Dwarasamudra	Nripa Kama II
Kakatiya Dynasty	Hanmakonda (Warangal)	Kakatiya Rudradev I
Ganga Dynasty	Kuvalalapur	-----
Gurjar-Pratihara Dynasty	Bhinmal	Nagabhata-I
Pandya Dynasty	Madurai	Nedunj Chelidan
Sena Dynasty	Nadiya	Samanta Sen
Pala Dynasty	Munger	Gopal

Major Wars of Modern India

Important wars of ancient India

War	Date/Year	Location	Between	Result
Dasarajna yuddha	14 th Century BCE	Near Paru Sni river (Modern Ravi) Punjab	The Battle of ten kings took place between a king of Bharatas, named king Sudas versus a confederation of tribes.	It resulted in a decisive victory of Trtsu-Bharat family.
Battle of Hydaspes	May 326 BCE	It took rest on the banks of the Hydaspes river (The Jhelum river)	Alexander the great and Porus	Alexander was victorious (Macedonian army)
Victory over Nanda Empire	323-322 BCE		The war was fought between the Dhanananda and Chandra Gupta Maurya	Chandra Gupta Maurya was victorious.
Kalinga war	Ended c. 261 BCE		Between Mauryan under Ashok the great and Kalinga	Ashok, the great was Victorious

Medieval History

Sultanate- Period



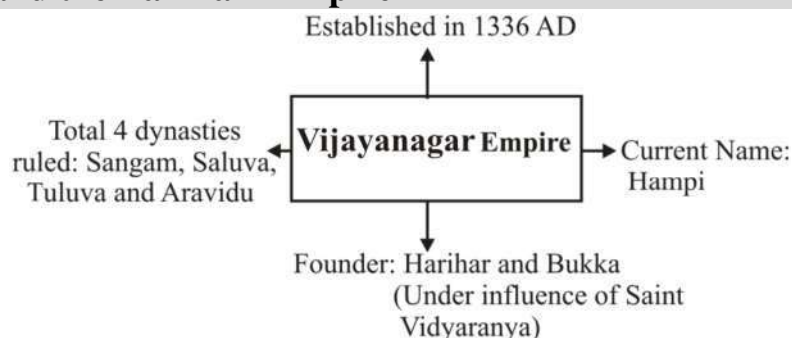
Important officials during Delhi Sultanate

Officer	Role
Wazir	Head of Finance department
Arz-i-Mamalik	Head of Military department
Diwan-i-insha	Head of royal correspondence department.
Diwan-i-Risalat	Department of religious affairs.
Qazi-ul-Quzat	Head of judicial department
Barid-i-Mamalik	Head of intelligence department
Amir-i-Hajib	Head of Ceremonies and etiquettes of the Royal Court.
Share-e-Jahandar	Head of Royal Bodyguards
Mustaufi-i-Mamalik	Auditor General
Mushrif-i-Mamalik	Accountant General

Major Administrative departments and founders

Department	Founder
Naib-e-Mamalakats	Bahramshah
Diwan-e-Arz	Balban
Diwan-e-Riyasat (Market controller)	Alauddin Khilji
Diwan-e-Mustakhraj Department of Revenue	Alauddin Khilji
Diwan-e-Kohi (Agriculture Department)	Muhammad bin Tughlaq
Diwan-e-Bandgan (Department of Slaves)	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Diwan-e-Khairat	Department of Charity

Vijayanagar and the Bahmani Empire



After the death of Kalimullah the Bahmani Kingdom split into five Independent States

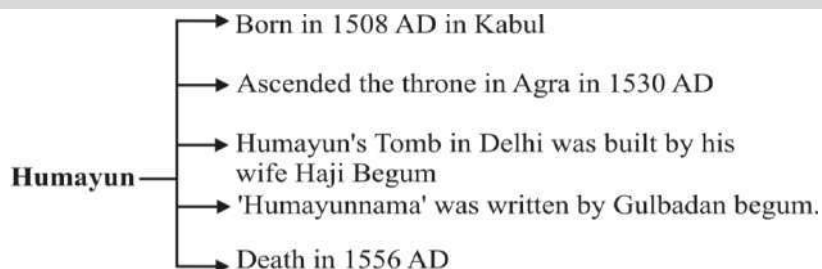
State	Year of Establishment	Founder	Dynasty
Bijapur	1489	Yusuf Adil shah	Adil Shahi
Golkunda	1518	Quli Qutb Shah	Qutub Shahi
Ahmadnagar	1490	Malik Ahmad	Nizam Shahi
Bidar	1526-27	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi
Berar	1490	Fathullah Imad Shah	Imad Shahi

Mughal Period

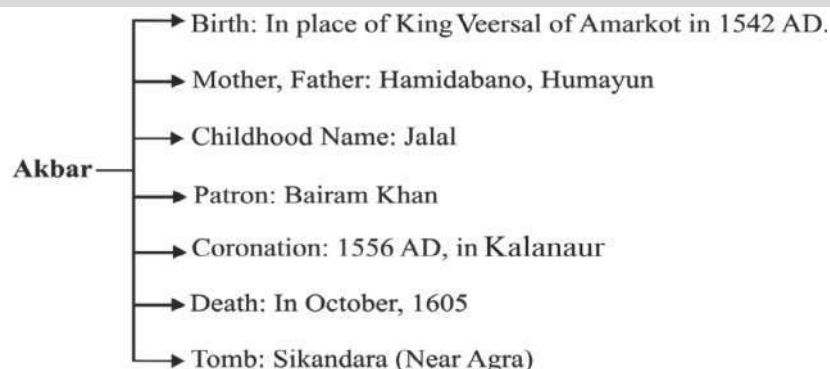
Babur



Humayun



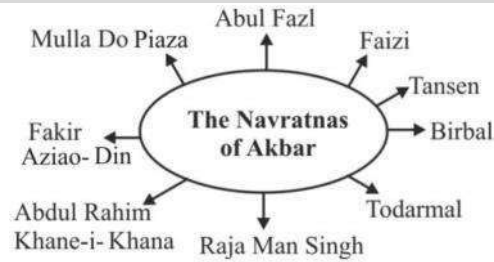
Akbar



Major Works of Akbar

End of slavery	1562 AD
Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax	1563 AD
Abolition of Jaziya Tax	1564 AD
Capital shifted from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri	1571 AD
Construction of Ibadat Khana	1575 AD
Doors of Ibadat khana were opened for all religions	1578 AD
Proclamation of Mazhar	1579 AD
Ibadat Khana Closed	1582 AD
Establishment of Din-i-Ilahi	1582 AD

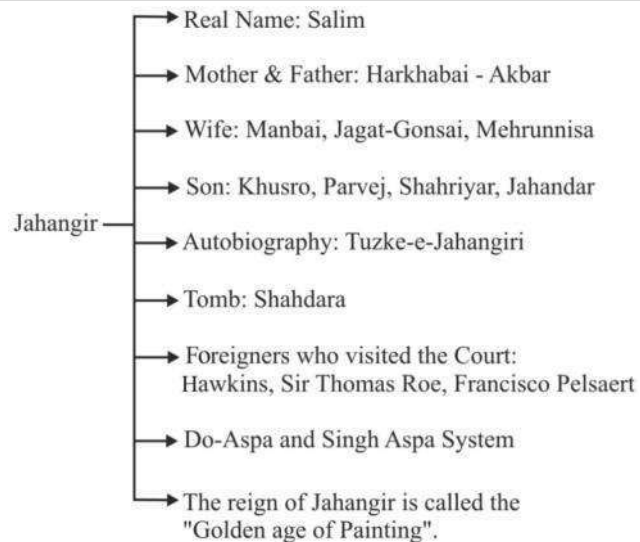
The Navratnas of Akbar



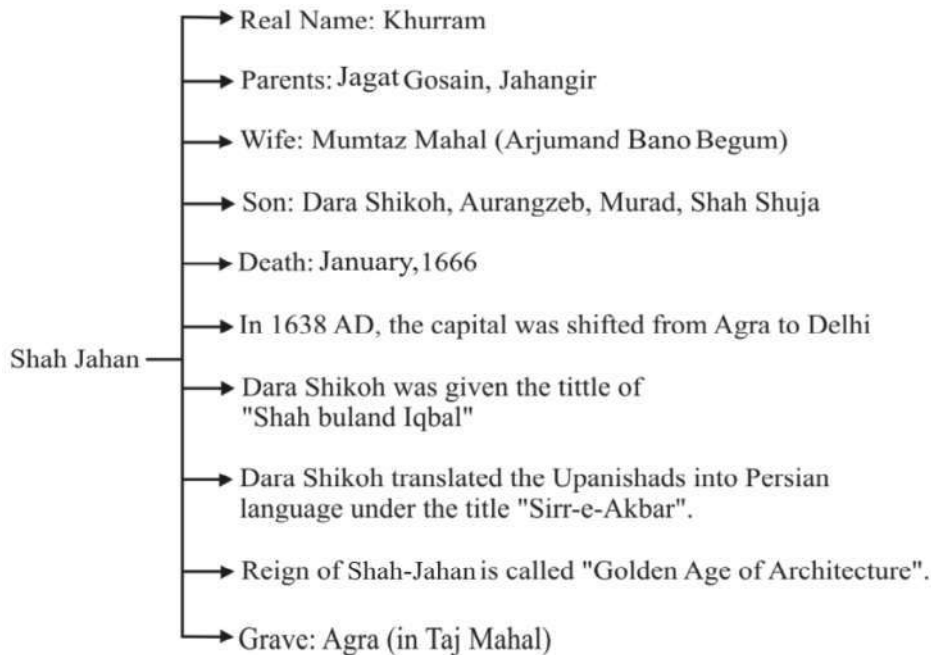
States Conquered by Akbar

State	Campaign year	Ruler
Malwa	1560-62	Baz Bahadur
Chunar	1561	Afghan Ruler
Amer	1562	Bharmal
Medta	1562	Jaimal
Gondwana	1564	Rani Durgavati and Veernarayan
Mewar	1568	Uday Singh
	1576	Maharana Pratap
Ranthambore	1569	Surjan Rai Hada
Kalinjar	1569	Ramchandra
Jaisalmer	1570	Rao Chandra sen
Bikaner	1570	Rai Kalyan Mal
Jodhpur	1570	Chandra Sen
Gujarat	1572	Mujjaffar Shah III
Bihar and Bengal	1574	Daud Khan
Kabul	1581	Mirza Hakim
Kashmir	1586	Yusuf Shah and Yakub Khan
Orissa	1592	Nisar Khan and Kutul Khan
Sindh	1591	Jani Begh
Baluchistan	1595	Afghan rulers
Kandhar	1595	Muzaffar Hussain Mirza
Khandesh	1591	Ali Khan
Ahmadnagar	1600	Chand Bibi
Asirgarh	1601	Miran Bahadur Khan

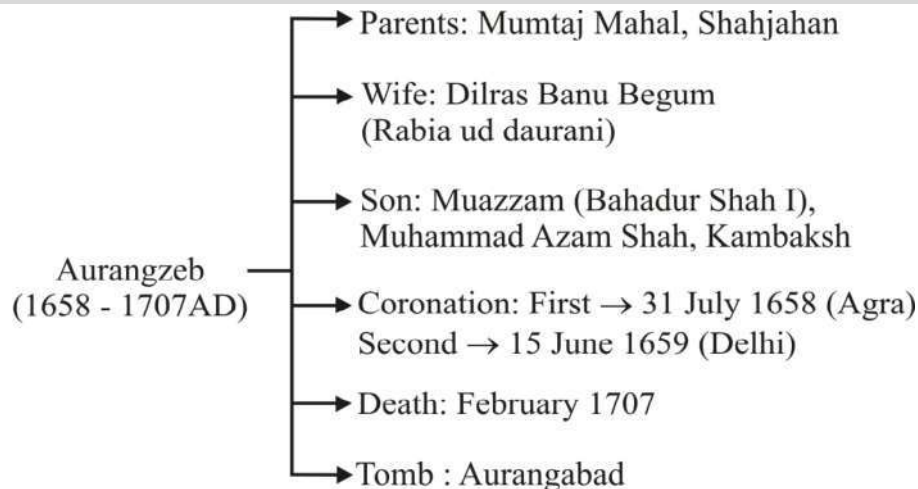
Jahangir



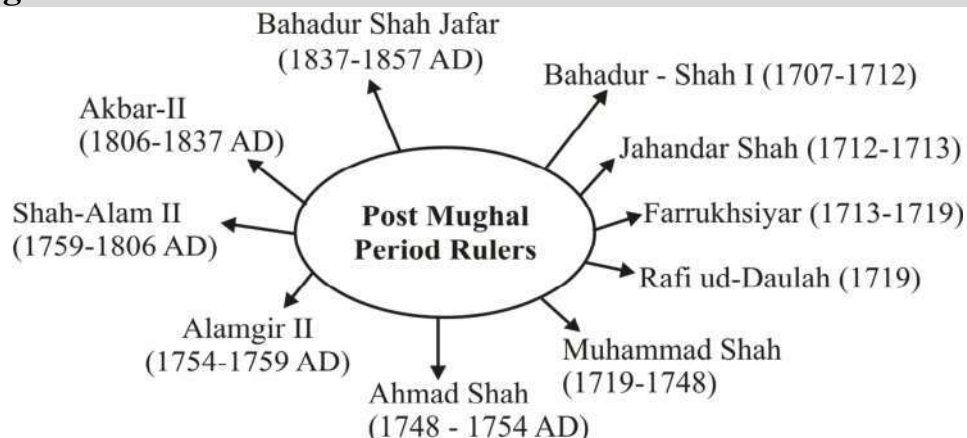
Shah Jahan



Aurangzeb



Post Mughal Period Rulers



Major Books of Mughal Period

Book	Author
Baburnama or Tuzuk-i-Babri	Babur
Humayunnama	Gulbadan Begum
Tajul-Maasir	Hasan Nizami
Tabaqat –i-Akbari	Nizamuddin Ahmed
Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi	Abbas Sarwani
Alamgir Nama	Muhammad Kazim
Qanun-e-Humayuni	Khwandamir
Nuskha-e-Dilkusha	Bhimsen
Siyar-ul-Mutakherin	Ghulam Hussain
Iqbal Nama-e-Jahangir	Mutamid Khan
Shahjahannama	Inayat Khan
Chahar Chaman	Chandrabhan Brahman
Futuh-i-Alamgiri	Ishwar Das Nagar
Khulasat Ut Tawarikh	Sujan Rai Bhandari
Maasir-i-Alamgiri	Saqi Mustad Khan
Bhasa-Bhushan	Maharaja Jaswant Singh
Tarikh-i-Jahan-Gusha	Ata Malik-i-Juwayni
Mazhar –e- Shah Jahani	Yusuf Mirak

Major Monuments of Mughal & Sultanate Period

Monument	Location	Emperor
Quwwat-ul-Islam	Delhi	Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
Adhai Din Ka Jhopra	Ajmer	Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
Alai Darwaza	Delhi	Alauddin Khilji
Siri Fort	Delhi	Alauddin Khilji
Hazar Sutan	Delhi	Alauddin Khilji
Jamat Khana Masjid	Delhi	Khizr Khan
Tomb of Balban	Delhi	Balban
Lal Mahal	Delhi	Balban
Tomb of Sultan Ghari	Delhi	Iltutmish
Muizzi Madarsa	Delhi	Iltutmish
Adilabad Fort	Delhi	Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
Tomb of Sikandar Lodi	Delhi	Ibrahim Lodi
Qadam Rasul Mosque	Gaur	Nusrat Shah
Adina Mosque	Pandua (West Bengal)	Sikandar Shah
Gol Gumbad	Bijapur	Muhammad Adil Shah
Rani Roopmati Mahal	Mandu	Baj Bahadur
Hindola Mahal	Mandu	Hoshang Shah
Ashrafi Mahal	Mandu	Hosang Shah
Hazara Rama Swami Temple	Hampi	Krishna- Devaraya
Vitthal Swami Temple	Hampi	Krishna –Devarya (Andhra Bhoj)
Moth Mosque	Delhi	Wazir Miya Bhoiya
Lottan Mosque	Gaur	Sultan Yusuf Shah
Bara Sona Masjid	Gaur (Malda)	Alauddin Hussain Shah (started by)
Dakhil Darwaza	Gaur (Malda)	Alau-ud-din Hussain Shah

Jhanjhari Masjid	Jaunpur	Ibrahim Shah Sharki
Atala Masjid	Jaunpur	Ibrahim Shah
Jami Masjid	Jaunpur	Hussain Shah
Lal Darwaja Masjid	Jaunpur	Bibi Raje
Kamal Maula Mosque	Dhar	Originally a Temple (Built by King Bhoja)
Lat Mosque	Dhar	Dilawar Khan
Tomb of Sher-Shah	Sasaram	Sher-Shah
Agra Mosque	Agra	Babur
Qila-i-Kuhna	Delhi	Sher – Shah Suri
Rohtas Fort	Pakistan	Sher- Shah Suri
Fort of Shershah	Agra	Akbar
Fort of Agra	Agra	Akbar
Jahangir Mahal	Agra	Akbar
Akbari Mahal	Agra	Akbar
Buland Darwaza	Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar
Jama Masjid	Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar
Tomb of Akbar	Sikandara (Agra)	Jahangir
Moti Mosque	Lahaur	Jahangir
Taj Mahal	Agra	Shahjahan
Moti Masjid	Delhi	Aurangzeb
Biwi-Ka-Makbara	Aurangabad	Bahadur Shah Jafar
Jinat Mahal	Delhi	Bahadur Shah Jafar

Maratha Empire

Shivaji

- **Birth:** April 1627, Shivner Fort, Pune
- **Mother & Father:** Jijabai, Shahji Bhonsle
- **Patron:** Dada Ji Kondev
- **Spiritual Guru:** Samarth Ramdas
- **Coronation:** First in June 1674 (Raigarh Fort) Second in September 1674
- **Clan:** Maratha Bhonsle clan
- Treaty of Purandar –1665 AD
- Murdered Afzal Khan – 1659 AD
- Defeated Shaista Khan – 1663 AD
- First loot of Surat – 1664 AD
- Second loot of Surat – 1670 AD
- Succeeded in escaping from Aurangzeb's imprisonment in Agra – 1666 AD
- **Title :** Chhatrapati, Kshatriya Kulwant, Gau-Brahman Pratipalak, Haindava Dharmodharak
- **English Representative:** Henry Oxenden was present at Shivaji's Coronation.
- **Death:** April 1680

Ashtapradhan (Administrative & Advisory Council) of Shivaji

Peshwa	Prime-Minister
Amatya (Mazumdar)	Finance & Revenue Minister
Waqia-navis	Home Minister
Sachiv (Surnavis)	Chief Secretary & Head of Royal Correspondence
Samant (Dabir)	Foreign Minister
Senapati (Sar-i-Naubat)	Commander-in-chief
Pandit Rao	Religious & Charity head
Nyayadhish	Chief Justice

Successors of Shivaji

(i)	Shambhaji	(1680 – 1689 AD)
(ii)	Rajaram	(1689 – 1700 AD)
(iii)	Tarabai	(1700 – 1707 AD)
(iv)	Shahuji	(1707 – 1749 AD)
(v)	Rajaram II	(1749 – 1777 AD)

Confederacy Maratha Chieftains

Kingdom	Territory
• Scindia	Gwalior
• Peshwa	Pune
• Gaekwad	Vadodara/Baroda
• Bhosle	Nagpur
• Holkar	Indore

Maratha Power under Peshwas

• Balaji Vishwanath	(1713 – 1720 AD)
• Bajirao I	(1720 – 1740 AD)
• Balaji Bajirao	(1740 – 1761 AD)
• Madhavrao	(1761 – 1772 AD)
• Narayan Rao	(1772 – 1773 AD)
• Raghunath Rao	(1773 – 1774 AD)
• Madhavrao Narayan	(1774 – 1796 AD)
• Bajirao II	(1796 – 1818 AD)

Various Sufi Orders in India

Major Silsila	Founder in India	Sufi Saints
Chisti	Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti	• Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki • Nizamuddin Auliya • Nasiruddin Mahmud • Hamiduddin Nagori • Burhanuddin Garib
Suhrawardi Silsila	• Sheikh Shihabuddin Sihrwardi • Sheikh Bahauddin Jakariya	• Sheikh Rukn-ud-Din • Nuruddin Mubarak
Qadiri Silsila	Abdul Qadir Gilani	• Shah Nema tollah • Miyan Mir • Hasrat Mohani • Muhammad Iqbal • Dara Sikoh
Naqshbandi Silsila	Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi	• Sheikh Ahmand Sarhindi • Baqi Billah
Shattari Silsila	Shah Abdulla Shattari	• Hajrat Mahammad Gaus
Firdausi Silsila	Sheikh Jalaluddin Surkh	• Sharfuddin Yahya Moneri

Important Bhakti Saints

Ramanuja (1060 – 1118 AD)	• Founder of Vishistadvaita philosophy. • Ramanand was his disciple. • Wrote Shri Bhashya and Geeta Bhashya.
Nimbarka (12 th Century)	• Founder of Dvaitadvaita philosophy. • Devotee of Radha-Krishna • Settled in Mathura • Wrote a book named Vedanta Parijat Saurabh