IAS WITH DR RAVI
AIM. PREPARE. ACHIEVE

APPSC GROUP 1 | 1,000 TOPICS IN 100 DAYS

Day 6
English notes

Topics 51-60

10 topics with the original lesson text, worked examples, revision points and source references.

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Day 6 complete study reader

IAS with Dr Ravi · APPSC Group 1 · Topics 51 to 60

English and Telugu study notes, worked examples, exam traps and sources. The separate practice section pairs every question with its answer and explanation.

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Topic 51 Satavahanas: rulers, administration and culture

English

1. Concept in one line

The Satavahanas, whom the Puranas call Andhras, ruled much of the Deccan in the centuries on either side of the start of the Common Era, and are known from Puranic king-lists, inscriptions and coins. The examination asks you to link each ruler with the right record or achievement, and tests their administration, society, religion and language.

2. Revision notes

2.1 The sources

- **Puranas:** they give lists of kings with the length of each reign. They call these kings Andhras, Andhra-jatiyas or Andhra-bhrityas, and never use the name Satavahana. The lists do not agree: the Vishnu, Bhagavata and Brahmanda Puranas give 30 kings and 456 years; the total of the Matsya Purana is usually put at about 450 years; and the Vayu Purana differs.
- **Inscriptions:** the dynasty's own records, most of them cut in the rock caves of the western Deccan: Nanaghat (Naneghat, near Pune), Nasik (Nashik), Karle (Karla) and Kanheri. They never use the word Andhra.
- **Coins:** for example, the coins of Nahapana, a ruler of the Shakas (a people of Central Asian origin), that were struck again with the name of Gautamiputra Satakarni.
- **Records of others:** the Junagadh rock inscription of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman, the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga, and the geographer Ptolemy (2nd century CE).

2.2 Four disputes, each view with its source

Dispute	The views	For the examination
When they ruled	NCERT (Class XII): about the second century BCE to the second century CE. NCERT (Class VII): from the 2nd century BCE onward, breaking up in the 3rd century CE. Britannica: it is disputed whether the dynasty became independent at the end of the 3rd century BCE or of the 1st century BCE. The early date rests on the Puranic totals. Simuka's first year is placed anywhere between 271 BCE and 30 BCE (Upinder Singh's survey of the views)	If a question follows NCERT, give "second century BCE to second century CE"
Homeland	Eastern Deccan (Andhra): Rapson and Bhandarkar, from the Puranic name; A.M. Shastri cites coins reading "Chimuka" from Kotilingala in Telangana. Western Deccan (Maharashtra): V.V. Mirashi and, tentatively, Sinopoli, because the early inscriptions are concentrated there. Britannica: it cannot be settled whether they arose in the Krishna-Godavari delta and moved to the north-western Deccan, or gave the delta its name by settling there	Unsettled; no single answer is safe
Meaning of "Andhra"	NCERT: the Satavahanas are "sometimes referred to as 'Andhras'". Britannica: Satavahana is presumed to be the family name, and Andhra was probably the name of the tribe. Ray: Andhra was at first the name of a people, and only later the name of the eastern Deccan region	Puranas say Andhra; the dynasty's own records do not

Dispute	The views	For the examination
Capital	NCERT (Class VII): “different capital cities at different times”, the most famous being Amaravati and Pratishthana (Paithan, in Maharashtra). Ptolemy names Paithan as the seat of Pulumavi. Amaravati is the ancient Dhanyakataka, also called Dharanikota, in the Andhra country	Remember two names: Pratishthana and Dhanyakataka (Amaravati)

2.3 The main rulers

Ruler	What he is known for
Simuka	Founder of the dynasty, and the first king named in the list of the royal family at Nanaghat. The Puranas give him 23 years.
Kanha (Krishna)	A cave at Nasik was cut for Buddhist monks by a mahamatra (an officer) in his reign, as its inscription records.
Satakarni I	Satavahana power was probably established across the northern Deccan in his reign (Britannica). His queen Naganika (Nayanika) set up the Nanaghat inscription, which records Vedic sacrifices, the asvamedha (horse sacrifice) and the rajasuya among them, and large fees to Brahmanas. Textbooks give him, from this record, the title Dakshinapathapati, lord of Dakshinapatha (the southern region).
Hala	The Gathasaptasati (Gaha Sattasai), a collection of 700 verses in Maharashtri Prakrit, is attributed to him.
Gautamiputra Satakarni	The best-known ruler (NCERT). He won back the north-western Deccan from the Shakas: coins of Nahapana were struck again with his name. His mother Gautami Balasri (Balashri in NCERT) had a prasasti (poem of praise) of him carved at Nasik in the reign of his son Pulumavi; on the usual view this was after his death.
Vasishthiputra Pulumavi	Ptolemy names him as the king ruling at Paithan. He lost the north-western provinces to the Shaka ruler Chashtana and turned to the eastern, Andhra, provinces.
Vasishthiputra Satakarni	He married the daughter of Rudradaman.

Ruler	What he is known for
Yajna Sri Satakarni	Described as the last important king of the line (Britannica), at the end of the 2nd century CE. He reasserted Satavahana authority over the Shakas and won back much of the lost land.

- **Dates are not settled.** For Gautamiputra Satakarni alone, books give 106 to 130 CE, about 103 to 127 CE, 75 to 106 CE and about 60 to 85 CE; for Yajna Sri Satakarni, 170 to 199 CE or 174 to 203 CE. Learn the order of the kings, and treat every regnal year as approximate.
- **What the Nasik prasasti says:** it calls Gautamiputra the destroyer of the Shakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas, a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana) and the destroyer of the pride of the Kshatriyas. He also claimed to have ensured that there was no intermarriage among the four varnas (the prasasti makes this claim for him; NCERT words it as his own claim).

2.4 The Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas

- The Shakas were a people of Central Asian origin who set up kingdoms in the north-western and western parts of the subcontinent (NCERT). Their line in western India is known as the Western Kshatrapas.
- **Setback and recovery:** in the 1st century CE the Satavahanas "suffered an eclipse": the Shakas forced them out of the northern Deccan (Britannica), and Nahapana held land that had been Satavahana. Gautamiputra Satakarni then defeated the Shaka king, who appears to have been Nahapana. A hoard of Nahapana's coins was found at Jogalthambi, most of them struck again by Gautamiputra.

Point	Satavahanas	Western Kshatrapas
Best-known record	Nasik prasasti of Gautami Balasri	Junagadh (Girnar) rock inscription of Rudradaman, of about the second century CE
Language of that record	Prakrit	Sanskrit; NCERT calls it one of the earliest inscriptions in Sanskrit
Claim against the other	Gautamiputra is called the destroyer of the Shakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas	Rudradaman twice defeated "Satakarni, lord of Dakshinapatha", but spared him because of their family connection

- **Which Satakarni did Rudradaman defeat?** It is not settled: Gautamiputra Satakarni (Bhandarkar, D.C. Sircar), Pulumavi (Rapson) or a later king.
- **The marriage link:** NCERT says that Gautamiputra Satakarni "entered into a marriage alliance with the kin of Rudradaman". Fuller accounts name the bridegroom: Vasishthiputra Satakarni married Rudradaman's daughter. The two statements agree that the houses were joined by marriage.
- **Sudarshana lake:** the same inscription records that Rudradaman repaired this reservoir in Gujarat, first built by a local governor under the Mauryas, from his own resources and

without a tax on his subjects. A Gupta ruler repaired it again in about the fifth century CE (NCERT).

2.5 Administration

- **The king:** the head of the government, presented as the upholder of dharma and compared with the heroes of the epics.
- **Ahara:** the district, the largest subdivision of the kingdom, was called an ahara, a term known from Ashoka's time. Its officers were called amatyas and mahamatras, as under the Mauryas.
- **Gaulmika:** textbook accounts describe him as the head of a military unit of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot soldiers, who looked after administration and order in the countryside.
- **Kataka and skandhavara:** military camps, which served as centres of administration while the king stayed in them.
- **Feudatories:** feudatories styled raja, who struck coins in their own names; maharathis, hereditary lords who could grant villages in their own names; and mahabhojas. R.S. Sharma's textbook gives three grades of feudatories: the raja, highest, with the right to strike coins; the mahabhoja, second; and the senapati, third.
- **Land grants:** NCERT's timeline places the "earliest inscriptional evidence of land grants by Satavahana and Shaka rulers" at about 100 to 200 CE. NCERT (Class VII) adds that Satavahana kings often granted tax-free agricultural land to Vedic scholars and to Jaina and Buddhist monks. Guidebooks say it more sharply: the Satavahanas were the first to grant land with fiscal and administrative immunities to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks. For a question about early grants with fiscal and administrative immunities, the Satavahanas are the usual textbook answer. Do not extend that answer to every question about early royal land grants: NCERT names both Satavahana and Shaka rulers.

2.6 Society

- **Origins and status:** NCERT says their social origins were obscure and that they claimed to be Brahmanas, although the Brahmanical texts held that kings ought to be Kshatriyas.
- **Metronymics:** the kings were identified by names derived from their mothers' names, such as Gotami-puta and Vasithi-puta. Even so, succession to the throne was generally patrilineal, from father to son (NCERT). Some rulers were polygynous: they had more than one wife.
- **Queens' names:** many of the women who married Satavahana rulers had names derived from gotras such as Gotama and Vasistha. These were their fathers' gotras. They kept these names and did not take names from their husbands' gotras. Some of these women belonged to the same gotra, which NCERT reads as endogamy (marriage within the kin group), not the exogamy that the Brahmanical texts recommended.
- **Varna:** Gautamiputra Satakarni claimed to have kept the four varnas apart. Yet his house made a marriage alliance with the family of Rudradaman, a Shaka, and the Shakas were regarded as mlechchhas (NCERT).

- **Gahapati:** NCERT defines a gahapati as the owner, master or head of a household, who controlled the women, children, slaves and workers living in it. The word also marked the status of men of the urban elite, including wealthy merchants. Merchants were the most common donors at the Buddhist sites of this period.

2.7 Religion

- The kings performed Vedic sacrifices, and NCERT calls them devout followers of Vasudeva (Krishna).
- They also supported other faiths. Gautami Balasri donated land to Buddhist monks, and gifts to Buddhist monks and monasteries often came from the princesses of the family (Britannica).
- **Cave sites of the western Deccan:** Karle (near Lonavala), Nasik, Kanheri, Junnar, Bhaja and Ajanta (Caves 9 and 10). A chaitya is a hall of worship; a vihara is a residence for monks.
- **Stupas of the Andhra country:** Amaravati, Bhattiprolu, Ghantasala, Jaggayyapeta, Goli and Nagarjunakonda. The Amaravati school of art comes on another day.

2.8 Language and literature

- **Prakrit:** the official language was Prakrit, written in the Brahmi script, as in Ashoka's time. The Satavahanas used Sanskrit in political inscriptions only rarely.
- **Gathasaptasati:** 700 verses in Maharashtri Prakrit, attributed to King Hala. The text that survives was re-edited later.
- **Numerals:** the Nanaghat inscriptions, in Brahmi, include a few numerals, which NCERT cites as evidence that modern numerals originated in India.
- **Coins:** some carry a legend in Prakrit on one side and in a southern language on the other; some read that language as Tamil, and D.C. Sircar took it to be early Telugu. Many coins show ships (NCERT). Economy, trade and coinage form a separate topic.

2.9 The end of the dynasty

- In the 3rd century CE the empire broke into smaller independent kingdoms; the main causes were weak central control and a gradual economic decline (NCERT). The last king of the main line, Pulumavi IV, ruled until about 225 CE.
- **Who followed:** the Abhiras in the Nasik area, the Ikshvakus in the Krishna-Guntur region and the Chutus in Kuntala. The Ikshvakus and the later Andhra dynasties are covered on other days.

3. Extra section: the key records and what each tells us

Record	Whose record	What it tells us
Puranic king-lists	Puranic tradition, not the dynasty	Names of the "Andhra" kings and the lengths of their reigns; the lists differ from one another

Record	Whose record	What it tells us
Nasik cave inscription of Kanha's reign	A mahamatra	A cave cut for Buddhist monks; the Mauryan title mahamatra still in use
Nanaghat inscription	Queen Naganika, widow of Satakarni I	The royal family, with Simuka first; Vedic sacrifices and fees to Brahmanas; early numerals in Brahmi
Hathigumpha inscription	Kharavela of Kalinga	Names a "Satakani", whom some identify with Satakarni I
Coins of Nahapana struck again	Gautamiputra Satakarni	His victory over the Western Kshatrapas; the Jogalthambi hoard
Nasik prasasti	Gautami Balasri, mother of Gautamiputra Satakarni	His victories, his claim to be a unique Brahmana and his claim to have kept the four varnas apart (claims that the prasasti makes for him)
Ptolemy's account	Ptolemy, a geographer of the 2nd century CE	Pulumavi ruling at Paithan
Junagadh (Girnar) rock inscription	Rudradaman, the Shaka ruler	Two defeats of a Satakarni; repair of the Sudarshana lake; early use of Sanskrit
Gathasaptasati	Attributed to Hala	700 Prakrit verses; agriculture as the main livelihood

The order of the kings named in this topic:

- Simuka, then Kanha, then Satakarni I.
- Hala, some reigns later.
- The Shaka advance under Nahapana.
- Gautamiputra Satakarni, then Vasishthiputra Pulumavi, then Vasishthiputra Satakarni.
- Yajna Sri Satakarni, at the end of the 2nd century CE.
- Pulumavi IV, the last king of the main line, until about 225 CE.

4. Three common exam traps

1. **"Andhra" and "Satavahana" come from two different kinds of source.** The Puranas say Andhra (also Andhra-jatiya and Andhra-bhritya) and never Satavahana. The dynasty's own records never say Andhra. Examiners reverse the two. On dates, a question that follows NCERT expects "second century BCE to second century CE"; most modern scholars do not accept the long Puranic totals as they stand.

2. **The Junagadh rock inscription is not a Satavahana record.** It belongs to their rival, the Shaka ruler Rudradaman, and it is in Sanskrit. It names the defeated king only as "Satakarni, lord of Dakshinapatha". Which Satakarni is meant is disputed, so be careful with an option that names him as if it were certain. The Sudarshana lake of the same inscription was first built under the Mauryas and repaired again under the Guptas.
3. **Land grants: watch the wording and the receivers.** NCERT's line is "earliest inscriptional evidence of land grants by Satavahana and Shaka rulers", at about 100 to 200 CE. The receivers were not Brahmanas alone: Buddhist monks received land too. And the kings who made these grants claimed to be Brahmanas, not Kshatriyas.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 NCERT, *Themes in Indian History, Part I* (Class XII), Theme Two, "Kings, Farmers and Towns", reprint 2026-27. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs102.pdf

Satavahanas "who ruled over parts of western and central India (c. second century BCE-second century CE)" and the Shakas as a people of Central Asian origin with kingdoms in the north-western and western parts of the subcontinent (p. 35); social origins "often obscure" (p. 35); Rudradaman's rock inscription in Sanskrit, about the second century CE, and the Sudarshana lake: built by a local governor under the Mauryas, repaired by Rudradaman from his own resources without a tax, repaired again by a Gupta ruler about the fifth century; Girnar (p. 38); definition of gahapati and its use for the urban elite, including wealthy merchants (p. 39); earliest inscriptions in Prakrit, most Prakrit inscriptions in Brahmi (pp. 29, 32, 46); Timeline 1 (p. 50): "c. 200-100 BCE … Satavahanas in the Deccan" and "c.100-200 CE Earliest inscriptional evidence of land grants by Satavahana and Shaka rulers"

S2 NCERT, *Themes in Indian History, Part I* (Class XII), Theme Three, "Kinship, Caste and Class", reprint 2026-27. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs103.pdf

Dates "c. second century BCE-second century CE" (p. 58); the list of Satavahana names with Gotami-puta and Vasithi-puta (p. 59); metronymics, "succession to the throne was generally patrilineal", polygyny, queens' names from their fathers' gotras (Gotama, Vasistha) kept after marriage, endogamy against the exogamy of the Brahmanical texts (p. 60); "the best-known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty, Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani", "a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana) and a destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas", no intermarriage among the four varnas, "a marriage alliance with the kin of Rudradaman", the Satavahanas' claim to be Brahmanas, Shakas regarded as mlechchhas, Rudradaman's inscription as one of the earliest in Sanskrit (p. 63)

S3 NCERT, *Exploring Society: India and Beyond*, Grade 7, Part 1, Chapter 6, "The Age of Reorganisation", reprint 2026-27. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/gees106.pdf

"Sometimes referred to as 'Andhras'"; rule over large parts of the Deccan from the 2nd century BCE onward; capitals at different times, the most famous Amaravati and Pratishthana (Paithan) (p. 124); trade, and coins that show ships (pp. 124-125); Gautami Balashri, her gift of land to Buddhist monks and her inscription at Nashik; the Naneghat caves near Pune, the widow queen and the Vedic rituals, the ashvamedha among them; Brahmi script and numerals (p. 126); followers of Vasudeva; tax-free agricultural land to Vedic scholars and to Jaina and Buddhist monks; the Karla caves near Lonavala (p. 127); break-up in the 3rd century CE and its causes (pp. 127-128)

S4 Encyclopaedia Britannica, "India", section "The Andhras and their successors". https://www.britannica.com/place/India/The-Shunga-kingdom

Satavahana as the family name and Andhra as probably the name of the tribe; the uncertainty about the homeland; the dispute over the end of the 3rd century BCE or the end of the 1st century BCE; power established under Satakarni I across the northern Deccan; the "eclipse" in the 1st century CE under Shaka pressure; Shaka coins struck again with

the name of Gautamiputra Satakarni; Yajna Sri Satakarni as the last important king, at the end of the 2nd century CE, who asserted his authority over the Shakas; decline in the 3rd century CE; Abhiras in the Nashik area, Ikshvakus in the Krishna-Guntur region, Chutus in Kuntala; matronymics; donations to Buddhist monks and monasteries, often by princesses; land grants to Brahmins; Vedic sacrifices

S5 Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Satavahana dynasty" (opening lines; page updated 14 July 2026). https://www.britannica.com/topic/Satavahana-dynasty

The dynasty "according to some interpretations based on the Puranas" belonged to the Andhra jati (tribe); daksinapatha as the southern region

S6 P. Bhaskar Reddy, *Outlines of Indian History*, chapter 10, "Sunga, Kanva and Satavahana dynasties" (e-book hosted by INFLIBNET). https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/sunga-kanva-and-satavahana-dynasties/

30 Andhra kings and 456 years in the Vishnu, Bhagavata and Brahmanda Puranas, and the Matsya and Vayu Puranas differing; Andhra-jatiyas and Andhrabhrityas; the name Satavahana never used in the Puranas; Simuka as founder; the order Simuka, Krishna, Satakarni I; Krishna's Nasik inscription and the mahamatra; Naganika's Naneghat inscription, the rajasuya and asvamedha, the title Dakshinapathapati; Hala and the 700 poems of the Gathasaptasati in Maharashtri Prakrit; Gautamiputra Satakarni (75 to 106 CE), "Saka-Yavana Pahlava Nisudana", most of Nahapana's coins at Jogalthambi struck again, the Nasik inscription of Balasri engraved after his death in the 19th regnal year of his son Pulumavi; Pulumavi (106 to 130 CE), the loss of the north-western provinces to Chashtana and the turn to the eastern provinces; Yajna Sri Satakarni (174 to 203 CE); Rudradaman's two victories and the matrimonial link; the Satavahanas as "the first who started the practice of donating land with fiscal and administrative immunities"; cave sites (Junnar, Karle, Nasik, Ajanta) and stupas (Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Goli, Bhattiprolu); patronage of Prakrit

S7 Wikipedia, "Satavahana dynasty" (citing Sinopoli 2001; Singh 2008, pp. 381-384; Sen 1999; Shastri 1998; Higham 2009; Ollett 2017; Dhavalikar 2004; Chattopadhyaya 1974; Fynes 1995; Ray 1986). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satavahana_dynasty

Andhra absent from the dynasty's own records; the Matsya Purana total of about 450 years; Simuka dated between 271 BCE and 30 BCE; most modern scholars against the long chronology; the homeland views (Rapson, Bhandarkar, Shastri and Kotilingala; Mirashi, Sinopoli); Ray on the word Andhra; capitals (Ptolemy and Paithan, Dhanyakataka or Dharanikota); Simuka first in the Naneghat list and 23 years in the Puranas; Kanha's Nashik cave inscription; Naganika as widow of Satakarni I, the sacrifices and the fees to Brahmins; the Hathigumpha "Satakani"; Nahapana as the Shaka king defeated; the variant dates of Gautamiputra Satakarni and Yajna Sri Satakarni; the Nashik prashasti carved after Gautamiputra's death and its eka bamhana; Vasishthiputra Satakarni's marriage with Rudradaman's daughter; the Junagadh inscription and the dispute over the Satakarni it names; Pulumavi IV to about 225 CE; ahara as the largest subdivision; rajas, maharathis, mahabhojas; merchants as the most common donors; Bhaja, Kanheri and Ajanta Caves 9 and 10; the Andhra stupas; Maharashtri Prakrit, rare Sanskrit, coins in two languages and Sircar's early Telugu; the Gaha Sattasai re-edited later, and agriculture as the main livelihood

S8 AIDCSC, "Satavahanas - Administration" (unsigned study page). https://www.indiancommunities.org/2019/01/20/satavahanas-administration/

The king as upholder of dharma, compared with epic heroes; ahara as the district, known from Ashoka's time; amatyas and mahamatras; the gaulmika and his unit of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot soldiers; kataka and skandhavara; tax-free villages for Brahmanas and Buddhist monks; chaitya and vihara; Prakrit in the Brahmi script as the official language; 700 verses of the Gathasaptasati attributed to Hala

S9 Wikipedia, "Gautamiputra Satakarni" (citing Sinopoli 2001; Higham 2009; Bhandare 1999; Ollett 2017; D.R. Bhandarkar; D.C. Sircar; Rapson; Nilakanta Sastri; Raychaudhuri). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gautamiputra_Satakarni

The Nasik prasasti inscribed by his mother Gautami Balashri and dated in the 19th regnal year of his son Vasishthiputra Pulumavi; the view of R.G. and D.R. Bhandarkar that he was then alive, rejected by Nilakanta Sastri and Raychaudhuri; "who destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas and Palhavas", ekabrahmana, the pride of the Kshatriyas, the

four varnas; the hoard of Nahapana's coins at Jogalthambi, with coins struck again by Gautamiputra; most historians agree that he defeated Nahapana; the variant dates of his reign; the three views on the Satakarni of the Junagadh inscription; Pulumavi as his successor

S10 Wikipedia, "Naneghat" (citing Buhler 1883; Upinder Singh 2008; Damsteegt 1978). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naneghat

The inscription attributed to the queen Nayanika or Naganika, wife of King Satakarni; the Vedic sacrifices it records, the rajasuya and the horse sacrifice among them, and the fees given; the labels of the royal statues, with Simuka Satavahana first; the numerals; the Brahmi script

S11 Wikipedia, "Junagadh rock inscription of Rudradaman" (citing Salomon). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junagadh_rock_inscription_of_Rudradaman

The rock near Junagadh at the foot of Girnar, in Gujarat; the text in Sanskrit prose; Rudradaman "twice in fair fight completely defeated Satakarni, the lord of Dakshinapatha" and "on account of the nearness of their connection did not destroy him"; the lake first made under the Mauryas

S12 R.S. Sharma, *India's Ancient Past*, chapter "The Satavahana Phase", section "Pattern of Administration" (scanned copy of the book, pages 201-250 of the scan). https://anyflip.com/ujgvm/qycb/basic/201-250

"The Satavahana kingdom had three grades of feudatories": the highest "was called raja and had the right to strike coins", the second was the mahabhoja and the third the senapati. The same section also has the district called ahara as in the time of Ashoka, the amatyas and mahamatras as in Maurya times, the gaulmika as head of a military regiment of nine chariots, nine elephants, twenty-five horses and forty-five foot-soldiers, and kataka and skandhavara as military camps that served as administrative centres when the king was there

Topic 52 English East India Company: early factories, charters and the rise of Bombay

English

1. Concept in one line

The English East India Company began with a royal charter of 31 December 1600 and, in a little over a hundred years, grew from trading posts (factories) at Masulipatnam and Surat into three fortified settlements at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The examination asks which charter gave which power, and which person, grant and year go with each place.

2. Revision notes

2.1 The charter of 1600 and the Company

- **Who and when:** Queen Elizabeth I granted the charter on 31 December 1600 to "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies". It named the Earl of Cumberland and more than 200 other persons (knights, aldermen and burgesses) as members.
- **Monopoly:** the exclusive right of English trade with all lands beyond the Cape of Good Hope as far as the Straits of Magellan. NCERT says simply: "the sole right to trade with the East".
- **Term:** fifteen years. The Crown (the English king or queen) could end it on two years' notice if the charter proved unprofitable to the Crown and realm.
- **Management:** a Governor and 24 "committees" (the later Directors), elected every year. Sir Thomas Smythe was the first Governor.
- **Aim:** spices, as with the Dutch (Britannica).
- **Capital:** at first each voyage was financed separately. From 1612 there were joint stocks for a fixed term. A permanent joint stock came only in 1657 (Britannica).
- **Factory:** a trading post with a warehouse for export goods and offices. The Company's traders were called "factors" (NCERT). It was not a place of manufacture.

2.2 Early voyages, Hawkins and Roe

- **First voyage (1601):** James Lancaster, in the Red Dragon, went to Achin and to Bantam in Java, not to India. Henry Middleton led the second voyage (1604).
- **Third voyage:** the ship Hector, under Captain William Hawkins, reached Surat in August 1608. No trade was done.

- **1612:** an English victory over the Portuguese at Swally (Swally Hole), near Surat. The Surat authorities then agreed to trading privileges, and an imperial farman (order of the emperor) confirmed them (Keith).

Point	William Hawkins	Sir Thomas Roe
Years	Reached Surat in August 1608; met Jahangir in 1609; left Agra in November 1611	Came in 1615; stayed till 1619 (Keith; Britannica gives 1615 to 1618)
Who he was	Captain of the Company's ship Hector. He carried the letters and gifts of King James I	Ambassador of King James I
Mughal emperor	Jahangir	Jahangir
What he got	Favour at first, and a mansab (rank) of 400 horse. His attempt to get permission for regular trade failed in 1611; the Portuguese had influence at the court (Keith)	No treaty: Jahangir was not ready to conclude one. Roe got permission to trade and to run the Surat factory without local interference, as a grant from Prince Khurram, the viceroy of Gujarat (Keith). Britannica calls it an accord: trading and factory rights, with the English in return becoming "the virtual naval auxiliaries of the empire"

- The first settlements in the Mughal empire were at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach. The chief at Surat had authority over the others (Keith).

2.3 The first factories: Masulipatnam and Surat

- **Masulipatnam (now Machilipatnam), 1611:** on the Andhra coast. By date it is the Company's first factory in India. The settlements on the Andhra coast are taken up in Topic 471.
- **Surat:** the books give different years.

Year	What the books mean by it
1608	Hawkins's ship reaches Surat
1612	The Company gets the right to trade at Surat, after Swally (Ilbert, Banglapedia). Some reference works call this England's first factory in India
1613	The Gujarat government's Surat history dates the first British central office to 1613; this is distinct from the 1612 trading-rights date above
1615	The year some accounts give for the Surat factory, calling it the second after Masulipatnam

- **For the examination:** by date, Masulipatnam (1611) comes first. Surat is the first on the west coast: distinguish trading rights in 1612 from the British central office dated 1613 in the Gujarat government account. Read which the question means.
- NCERT (Class VIII) says: "The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651." That sentence is about Bengal; the factories above are older. If a question follows NCERT, the year of the Hugli factory is 1651.
- **Western headquarters:** Surat was the Company's chief factory on the west coast until 1687.

2.4 Madras and Fort St George

- **1639:** Francis Day got a piece of land on the coast. The grant came from the local chief (nayak) of Wandiwash (Banglapedia). He was under the Vijayanagara king, whom accounts of the grant call the ruler (raja) of Chandragiri. The king at that time was Venkata III (Topic 22).
- Britannica says that the factory at Masulipatnam "was moved to the site of Madras", which was "granted by a Hindu raja (1640)". These are Britannica's words. It does not say that the Company left Masulipatnam altogether. So give 1639 for the grant and 1639-40 for the move.
- **Not from Golconda or the Mughals:** the area came under the Sultans of Golconda only in 1647, and passed to the Mughals in 1687 (Britannica).
- **Fort St George:** begun in 1639 (Ilbert's table of dates). One account says it was completed on 23 April 1644, St George's Day; another says that building began on 23 April 1640. The fort was called White Town; the town that grew up around it was called Black Town, later George Town.
- **1687:** on 11 December 1687 the King of England authorised the Company to grant a municipal charter to Madras (Keith). This is the date of the King's authority to the Company, not the date of the municipal charter itself.
- The growth of the Madras Presidency is in Topic 921.

2.5 Bombay: from Portugal to the Crown, and then to the Company

Step	Date	What happened
Marriage treaty	23 June 1661	This is the treaty for the marriage of Charles II of England with the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. As part of her dowry, Portugal ceded Bombay to the English king, not to the Company
Possession	1665	Humphrey Cooke got possession of Bombay for the king only in 1665. Salsette and several other places stayed with the Portuguese

Step	Date	What happened
Transfer to the Company	27 March 1668	By a charter, Charles II transferred Bombay to the Company at a rent of 10 pounds a year. The Company took charge in September 1668. Sir George Oxenden was its first Governor of Bombay. Ilbert's table of dates prints 1669 for the grant
Gerald Aungier	From July 1669	As Governor he set up a mint and drew Gujarati, Parsi, Bohra and Jewish traders to the island with concessions. A Dutch attack was beaten off in 1673
Western headquarters	1687	The chief factory was moved from Surat to Bombay
War with the Mughals	1686 to 1690	In 1689 the Siddi admiral Yakut Khan, fighting for the Mughals, overran almost the whole island. He withdrew in June 1690, after the Company made a payment to Aurangzeb

- Keep the three steps apart: the Crown got Bombay by treaty (1661), took possession (1665), and then gave it to the Company (1668).

2.6 Calcutta and Fort William

- **Before Calcutta:** factories at Hariharpur on the Mahanadi delta (1633) and at Hugli (1651 in NCERT and Britannica; Ilbert's table of dates prints 1640). The Mughal governor Shah Shuja let the Company trade free of customs duties for a lump sum of Rs 3,000 a year.
- **1686 to 1690:** urged on by Josiah Child, the Company turned to armed trade and attacked the Mughals. Aurangzeb was too strong, and the venture "ended in disaster" (Britannica).
- **1690:** Job Charnock returned to Sutanuti on 24 August 1690. Britannica dates the foundation of Calcutta by Charnock to 1690; Ilbert's table of dates prints 1686. In 2003 the Calcutta High Court ruled that Charnock is not the founder of the city.
- **1696:** after the rebellion of Shobha Singh, the Company got permission to fortify the settlement. The fort built there was later named Fort William, after King William III of England.
- **1698:** the Company acquired the zamindari of three villages: Sutanuti, Kalikata and Gobindapur. NCERT says it "bribed Mughal officials" for these rights, and that Kalikata grew into Calcutta.
- **1700:** Fort William became a separate Presidency (the "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" of Topic 3).

- **Farman of 1717:** following the embassy from Calcutta led by John Surman to the Mughal court, the emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman. It said that the Company was to be given the zamindari of 38 villages adjoining Calcutta, and it freed goods carrying the Company's dastak (pass) from checking at the toll posts. It let the Company trade in Bengal free of customs duties for Rs 3,000 a year, the same sum as in Shah Shuja's time. NCERT speaks only of a farman of Aurangzeb giving the right to trade duty free. Plassey and what followed are in Topic 311.

2.7 The charters after 1600

Date	Granted or made by	What it did
31 May 1609	James I	Made the privileges of 1600 perpetual. The Crown could still end them on three years' notice, on proof of injury to the public
1657 (believed to be 19 October; the text is lost)	Oliver Cromwell	Put the Company on a single joint stock, merging Courteen's association into it. The permanent joint stock dates from this year
3 April 1661	Charles II	Recognised the Company's fortresses. Let it send ships of war and troops, and make peace or war with non-Christian peoples. Its governors and councils could try civil and criminal cases. One vote for every 500 pounds of stock
27 March 1668	Charles II	Transferred Bombay to the Company at a rent of 10 pounds a year
5 October 1676 (Ilbert prints 1677)	Charles II	Power to coin money
9 August 1683	Charles II	Power to raise forces, use martial law and set up Admiralty Courts, and to make peace and war, with the Crown's rights reserved
12 April 1686	James II	Repeated these powers and added coinage
1698	William III, under an Act of Parliament	Those who lent 2 million pounds to the government at 8 per cent were formed into a General Society and a new "English Company" (charters of 3 and 5 September 1698). It was a rival to the old Company

Date	Granted or made by	What it did
22 July 1702	The old and the new Company	They signed an agreement of union (the Indenture Tripartite)
1708-09	Act of 1708 and Lord Godolphin's award of 29 September 1708	Union completed. In 1709 the old Company gave up its charters. New name: "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies"

- From 1773 Parliament regulated this United Company by its own Acts (Topic 3).

3. Extra section: chronology, 1600 to 1717

Year	Event
1600	Charter of Queen Elizabeth I (31 December): monopoly for fifteen years
1601	First voyage under James Lancaster, to Achin and Bantam
1608	The Hector under William Hawkins reaches Surat
1609	Charter of James I makes the privileges perpetual; Hawkins meets Jahangir
1611	Factory at Masulipatnam; Hawkins leaves Agra
1612	Victory over the Portuguese at Swally; right to trade at Surat
1615	Sir Thomas Roe comes as ambassador of James I
1633	Factory at Hariharpur
1639	Grant of the site of Madras; Fort St George begun
1644	Fort St George completed (23 April), by one account
1651	Factory at Hugli (NCERT)
1657	Cromwell's charter: single joint stock
1661	Charter of Charles II (3 April); marriage treaty gives Bombay to the king (23 June)
1665	The English get possession of Bombay
1668	Charter transfers Bombay to the Company (27 March)
1669	Gerald Aungier becomes Governor of Bombay (July)
1683	Charter on forces, martial law and Admiralty Courts
1686 to 1690	War with the Mughals
1687	Chief factory moved from Surat to Bombay; Company authorised to grant a municipal charter to Madras

Year	Event
1690	Job Charnock returns to Sutanuti (24 August)
1696	Permission to fortify the Calcutta settlement
1698	Zamindari of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Gobindapur; in England, the rival "English Company"
1700	Fort William becomes a separate Presidency
1702	Agreement of union between the two companies (22 July)
1708-09	Union completed: the United Company
1717	Farman of Farrukhsiyar

4. Three common exam traps

1. **"Which was the first English factory?"** There are three answers for three questions. For India as a whole and by date, it is Masulipatnam on the east coast. For the west coast it is Surat, where the books differ by a year or more. The NCERT sentence that names a factory on the Hugli is about Bengal alone. Read the place named in the question before picking a year.
2. **Hawkins and Roe are not the same kind of visitor.** Hawkins was the captain of a Company ship who carried the King's letters and gifts; he won favour and a mansab but no lasting permission to trade. Roe was the King's ambassador. He too came back without a treaty; what he got was a grant through Prince Khurram. Both men dealt with Jahangir.
3. **The "new" Company was a rival before it was a partner.** The English Company started as a competitor of the old London Company. Union was agreed a few years later and completed some years after that, and only then did the name "United Company of Merchants of England" come into use. A question that calls the first step a merger is wrong.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 Arthur Berriedale Keith, *A Constitutional History of India 1600-1935*, Methuen, 1936, Chapter I "The Company before Plassey", printed pp. 1 to 22. Internet Archive scan: https://archive.org/details/constitutionalhi030959mbp (text at https://archive.org/stream/constitutionalhi030959mbp/constitutionalhi030959mbp_djvu.txt)

Charter of 31 December 1600: Queen Elizabeth, the Company's name, the Earl of Cumberland and 217 knights, aldermen and burgesses, a governor and twenty-four committees elected each year, fifteen years, two years' warning, Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan. Lancaster's first voyage and the King of Achin. Charter of 31 May 1609: perpetual, three years' notice on proof of injury to the public. Hawkins: James I's effort through him failed in 1611; favour at Agra; Portuguese influence. Trading privileges at Surat confirmed by an imperial firman. Roe 1615 to 1619: no treaty, grant from Prince Khurram, viceroy of Gujarat. First settlements at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach. Cromwell's charter lost, believed 19 October 1657, single joint stock, Courteen's association. Charter of 3 April 1661 and its powers; one vote for 500 pounds. Bombay ceded in the marriage treaty of 1661; charter of 27 March 1668; rent of 10 pounds. Charters of 5 October 1676, 9 August 1683, 12 April 1686; 11 December 1687 on a municipal charter for Madras. Loan of 2,000,000 pounds at 8 per cent; charters of 3 and 5 September 1698 (General Society and English Company); Indenture Tripartite of 22 July 1702; the name of the United Company; Act of 1708 and Godolphin's award of 29 September

S2 Courtenay Ilbert, *The Government of India: Being a Digest of the Statute Law Relating Thereto, with Historical Introduction and Explanatory Matter*, 2nd edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1907, Table of Dates and table of contents. Internet Archive scan: https://archive.org/details/governmentofindi00ilbeuoft (text at https://archive.org/stream/governmentofindi00ilbeuoft/governmentofindi00ilbeuoft_djvu.txt)

Dates as Ilbert prints them: English at Masulipatam 1611 and at Surat 1612; Madras bought and Fort St George built 1639; Hugli factory 1640; Cromwell's charter 1657; charter of 3 April 1661; Bombay obtained in 1661 as part of the dowry and given to the Company in 1669; coinage charter 1677; charter of 1683; charter of James II 1686 and Calcutta founded 1686; municipality at Madras and the move of the chief factory from Surat to Bombay 1687; Fort William built 1696 and the site bought 1698; English Company incorporated 5 September 1698; Indenture Tripartite 1702; Godolphin's award 1708; surrender of the old charters 1709

S3 NCERT, *Our Pasts III* (Class VIII), Chapter 2 "From Trade to Territory: The Company Establishes Power", reprint 2024-25. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess202.pdf

Charter of 1600 from Queen Elizabeth I and "the sole right to trade with the East"; "The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651"; factors, warehouse and offices; fort begun by 1696; zamindari rights over three villages two years later, by bribing Mughal officials; Kalikata; Aurangzeb's farman on duty-free trade

S4 Encyclopaedia Britannica, "India", section "The British, 1600-1740". https://www.britannica.com/place/India/The-British-1600-1740

Monopoly rights in 1600; spices as the aim; single voyages, terminable joint stocks from 1612, permanent joint stock in 1657; victory at Swally Hole in 1612; Roe's embassy 1615 to 1618 and the accord, "the virtual naval auxiliaries of the empire"; Masulipatam factory (1611) moved to Madras, "granted by a Hindu raja (1640)"; Golconda 1647 and the Mughals 1687; Hugli 1651; Child's armed trade and the war of 1686 to 1690 that "ended in disaster"; Calcutta founded by Job Charnock in 1690; Fort William 1696; new company of 1698, merger required in 1702 and completed in 1708-09; name of the United Company

S5 Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Sir Thomas Roe". https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Roe

Roe as ambassador to the court of Jahangir; the article's own dating of his duty (1614 to 1618)

S6 Banglapedia, "East India Company, The", article credited to Sirajul Islam. https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/East_India_Company%2C_The

Charter of 31 December 1600 and the Company's name; a ship at Surat in 1608 "without any transaction"; right to trade at Surat in 1612; James I sent Roe as ambassador in 1615; grant by the local chief of Wandiwash in 1639 and Fort St George; Hariharpur factory 1633; Shah Shuja and the lump sum of Rs 3,000; Charnock and Calcutta 1690; permission to fortify after Shobha Singh's rebellion of 1696; zamindari of Calcutta, Sutanuti and Govindapur bought in 1698; Fort William a Presidency in 1700; General Society of 1698 and union in 1702; Surman's embassy and the farman of 1717: the Company "to be given" zamindari right over 38 mouzas adjoining Calcutta, goods under dastak free from checks at the chowkis, customs-free trade in Bengal for Rs 3,000 a year

S7 Wikipedia, "East India Company" (citing the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, vol. II, 1908, pp. 454-455; John Shaw, *Charters Relating to the East India Company*, 1887, pp. 3-4; James Mill, 1817). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company

Fifteen-year monopoly east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of the Straits of Magellan; Sir Thomas Smythe as first Governor and the 24 directors or "committees"; first voyage under James Lancaster in the Red Dragon, 1601, and Bantam in Java; second voyage under Henry Middleton, 1604; third voyage with the Hector under William Hawkins; ships at Surat in 1608; first Indian factory at Masulipatnam in 1611 and the second at Surat in 1615; victory at Suvali in 1612; James I's instructions to Roe; customs duties in Bengal waived in 1717; Bombay as part of Catherine of Braganza's dowry

S8 Wikipedia, "William Hawkins (fl. c. 1600)" (citing P.J. Marshall (ed.), *The Oxford History of the British Empire*, 1998; Flores, 2015; Keith). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Hawkins_(fl._c._1600)

Hawkins commanded the Hector; reached Surat on 24 August 1608; carried the King of England's letters and gifts; met Jahangir in 1609; mansab of 400 horse; left Agra in November 1611

S9 Wikipedia, "History of Bombay under British rule (1661 to 1947)" (citing John Childs, *Army of Charles II*, 2013, p. 17; *The Times of India*, 27 March 2018). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Bombay_under_British_rule_(1661%E2%80%931947)

Marriage treaty of 23 June 1661; Humphrey Cooke and possession of Bombay, dated 18 January 1665 on the page; Salsette and other places remaining Portuguese; Royal Charter of 27 March 1668 and the rent of 10 pounds; transfer in September 1668; Sir George Oxenden; Gerald Aungier Governor from July 1669, the mint and the traders he drew; Dutch attack of 1673; Yakut Khan in 1689 and his withdrawal in June 1690

S10 Wikipedia, "Fort St. George, India" (citing John Keay, *The Honourable Company*, 1991, p. 69; J. Talboys Wheeler, *The History of India*, 1881). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_St._George,_India

Francis Day and the piece of coastal land, 1639; the ruler of Chandragiri; fort founded 1639 and, on this account, completed on 23 April 1644, St George's Day; White Town and Black Town (George Town)

S11 Wikipedia, "History of Kolkata" (citing *The Tribune*, 17 May 2003, for the High Court ruling). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Kolkata

Charnock's return to Sutanuti on 24 August 1690; the Calcutta High Court ruling of 2003; the fort named after King William III; the three villages

S12 Wikipedia, "Surat" (citing Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Surat"). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surat

"In 1612, England established its first Indian trading factory in Surat"

S13 Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Sir James Lancaster". https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Lancaster

Lancaster in command of the Red Dragon on the Company's first trading expedition, April 1601; the Company's first trading post set up at Bantam in Java

S14 Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Mumbai", section "History". https://www.britannica.com/place/Mumbai/History

Bombay under the English Crown in 1661 as part of the marriage settlement of Charles II and Catherine of Braganza; ceded by the Crown to the East India Company in 1668

S15 Banglapedia, "Farrukh Siyar's Farman", article credited to Shirin Akhtar. https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Farrukh_Siyar%E2%80%99s_Farman

Farman of 1717 after the Surman embassy, led by John Surman; trade free of customs duties on a yearly payment of Rs 3,000; Shah Shuja's grant of 1651 for the same sum; dastak; the transfer of 38 villages, to which Murshid Quli Khan objected

S16 Wikipedia, "History of Chennai" (citing S. Muthiah, "Founders' Day, Madras", *The Hindu*, 21 August 2006; C.S. Srinivasachari, *History of the City of Madras*, 1939, pp. 63-69). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Chennai

Grant of 1639 to Francis Day by the Nayaka of Wandiwash; the Nayaka as a ruler under the Vijayanagara king; the Raja of Chandragiri as the authority who had to confirm the grant; building of Fort St George dated from 23 April 1640 on this page

S17 British Library, India Office Records, IOR/A/1, charters catalogue. https://searcharchives.bl.uk/catalog/036-000178601

Archival authority for 1600 charter, fifteen-year monopoly, single joint stock in 1657, lost Cromwell charter and Bombay transfer in 1668; catalogue IOR/A/1/26 is dated 27 March 1668

S18 A Collection of Charters and Statutes relating to the East India Company, printed charter abstracts, pages ii–iii, facsimile/transcription. https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:A_Collection_of_Charters_and_Statutes_relating_to_the_East_India_Company.pdf/10 and https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:A_Collection_of_Charters_and_Statutes_relating_to_the_East_India_Company.pdf/11

Crown-and-realm revocation condition; 1609 three-year notice; 1661 civil/criminal jurisdiction and war/peace with non-Christian rulers; ten-pound Bombay rent. The printed abstract dates Bombay to 1669, whereas the British Library original-document catalogue dates it 1668; the latter date is used

S19 Government of Gujarat, Surat history. https://nri.gujarat.gov.in/Home/surathistory

The first British central office in Surat dated 1613; does not independently date the imperial farman

S20 Records of Fort St George, Diary and Consultation Book of 1715, Gokhale Institute digital collection. https://dspace.gipe.ac.in/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10973/35350/GIPE-062281.pdf

Surman correspondence from Delhi in July 1715; supports avoiding an implication that the embassy departed only in 1717

Topic 53 The Preamble: key words and how the courts have read it

English

1. Concept in one line

The Preamble is the opening declaration of the Constitution: it names the people as the source of the Constitution's authority, describes the Indian State, sets out four objectives and records the date of adoption. The examination asks for its exact words and their order, the one amendment made to it, and what the Supreme Court has said about its status.

2. Revision notes

2.1 The text, as it stands on 9 October 2026

> WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
>
> JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
>
> LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
>
> EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
>
> and to promote among them all
>
> FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
>
> IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

- This is the wording of the official text of the Constitution "as on 1st May, 2024". No amendment Act has been made after it, up to 9 October 2026 (Topic 42).
- The whole Preamble is one sentence. It tells us four things, in this order: who gives the Constitution, what kind of State India is to be, what is to be secured to the citizens, and when the Constitution was adopted.

2.2 What the Preamble declares, in the order of the text

What it declares	Words of the text	Point to remember
Source of authority	"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA ... GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION"	The Constitution comes from the people

What it declares	Words of the text	Point to remember
Nature of the State	"SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC"	Five words, in this order. SOCIALIST comes before SECULAR
Objectives	JUSTICE, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY	Four, in this order. The first three are to be secured "to all its citizens". Fraternity is to be promoted "among them all"
Date and words of adoption	"this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE"	This is the date on which the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution. The date of commencement of the Constitution is 26 January 1950 (Topic 32)

The words that go with each objective:

Objective	Words that go with it	Count
JUSTICE	social, economic and political	Three kinds
LIBERTY	of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship	Five
EQUALITY	of status and of opportunity	Two
FRATERNITY	assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation	Two assurances: (1) the dignity of the individual; (2) the unity and integrity of the Nation

2.3 Its source: the Objectives Resolution

- Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946. The Assembly adopted it unanimously on 22 January 1947 (Topic 32). It has eight clauses. Nehru called it "a Declaration", "a pledge and an undertaking".
- The Preamble took its ideas, and many of its words, from the Resolution. But the two are not word for word the same:

Point	Objectives Resolution (1946)	Preamble
Description of India	"Independent Sovereign Republic"	As adopted in 1949: "SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC"
Source of authority	All power and authority "are derived from the people"	"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA"
To whom the guarantees go	"to all the people of India"	"to all its citizens"
Justice	"justice, social, economic and political"	The same words
Equality	"equality of status, of opportunity, and before the law"	Of status and of opportunity. The words "before the law" are not in the Preamble

Point	Objectives Resolution (1946)	Preamble
Freedom	Freedom in eight matters: thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action. It was to be “subject to law and public morality”	LIBERTY in the first five of these

- The fifth clause of the Resolution, from which the words on justice, equality and freedom come, does not use the word “fraternity”.
- The Assembly considered the draft Preamble on 17 October 1949 and adopted it without alteration.

2.4 The one amendment: the 42nd

- Section 2 of the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 made two substitutions in the Preamble, with effect from 3 January 1977.

Before 3 January 1977	From 3 January 1977	New words
“SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC”	“SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC”	SOCIALIST, SECULAR
“unity of the Nation”	“unity and integrity of the Nation”	integrity

- So the amendment added three words. It did not touch the date in the last line, which is still 26 November 1949.
- The Constituent Assembly had not agreed to put the words “socialist” and “secular” in the Preamble. The Supreme Court noted this in 2024.
- In 1978 Parliament looked at the two words again, while considering the Bill that became the 44th Amendment Act, and kept them. That Bill also proposed to explain the two words in Article 366: “secular” as equal respect for all religions, and “socialist” as the ending of exploitation. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) did not accept that proposal.
- This is the only amendment made to the Preamble, as on 9 October 2026.

2.5 The case law: five decisions of the Supreme Court

Decision and date	What it was about	What was said about the Preamble
In re Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves, 14 March 1960	An advisory opinion, on a reference by the President under Article 143(1): how to carry out an agreement with Pakistan to give up a part of the Berubari Union	The Preamble is "a key to open the mind of the makers", "but nevertheless the preamble is not a part of the Constitution". It is not the source of any substantive power, and the same is true of prohibitions and limitations. If the words of an Article are ambiguous, "some assistance may be sought" from the objectives in the Preamble
Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 24 April 1973 (13 judges)	The limits of Parliament's power to amend the Constitution (Topic 123)	Chief Justice S.M. Sikri: the Preamble "was expressly voted to be a part of the Constitution" by the Constituent Assembly. It is "of extreme importance", and the Constitution "should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble"
S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, 11 March 1994 (9 judges)	The validity of Proclamations under Article 356, which deals with the failure of constitutional machinery in a State (Topic 373)	Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution. Justice A.M. Ahmadi: the concept of secularism was "very much embedded in our constitutional philosophy" even before 1976, and "By this amendment what was implicit was made explicit"
Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India v. Consumer Education and Research Centre, 10 May 1995	An LIC term insurance policy that was open only to salaried persons in Government or quasi-Government service, or in the service of reputed commercial firms. The Court held that condition unconstitutional, as offending Article 14	The Preamble is "an integral part and scheme of the Constitution". The conditions of such a policy "must be conformable to the Preamble, fundamental rights and the directive principles"
Dr Balram Singh v. Union of India, 25 November 2024 (2 judges)	Writ petitions, filed in 2020, challenging the words "socialist" and "secular" added in 1976. The Court dismissed them without even issuing notice	The power to amend under Article 368 "extends to the Preamble". The date of adoption "will not curtail or restrict the power under Article 368". The petitions came 44 years after the amendment

- In re Berubari Union went on to say that the agreement could not be carried out by a law under Article 3; a law under Article 368 was needed (Topic 512).
- The 2024 decision was given by Chief Justice Sanjiv Khanna and Justice Sanjay Kumar. Guidebooks call the 1995 decision "the LIC of India case".

2.6 The key words, as the Supreme Court has read them

Word	Meaning
SOVEREIGN	India is independent, and no outside authority makes law for it (Topic 32). In In re Berubari Union the Court refused to read the Preamble as a limit on an attribute of sovereignty itself, the power to give up territory
SOCIALIST (from 1977)	Dr Balram Singh (2024): the word "should not be interpreted as restricting the economic policies of an elected government". It stands for the commitment to be a welfare State and to ensure equality of opportunity. It does not restrict private enterprise
SECULAR (from 1977)	Dr Balram Singh (2024): "the State neither supports any religion nor penalizes the profession and practice of any faith". The State has no religion of its own. The word came in 1977, but S.R. Bommai (1994) says the idea was in the Constitution from the beginning
DEMOCRATIC	The people choose those who govern. Elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies are held on the basis of adult suffrage (Article 326, Topic 42)
REPUBLIC	The head of the State is an elected President, not a hereditary king
JUSTICE	It is of three kinds: social, economic and political. LIC of India (1995) calls the Preamble "the arch of the Constitution", which assures socio-economic justice to all Indian citizens
LIBERTY	It covers five things. In S.R. Bommai, Justice Ahmadi pointed out that the Preamble spoke of liberty of belief, faith and worship even before the word "secular" was added
EQUALITY	It is of status and of opportunity. The 2024 decision links the word "socialist" with equality of opportunity
FRATERNITY	A feeling of brotherhood among all citizens. It is to assure two things: the dignity of the individual, and the unity and integrity of the Nation

- For DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC and FRATERNITY the table gives the plain meaning of the word. For the other words it adds what the Court has said.

2.7 Four questions on the status of the Preamble

Question	Answer	Where the answer comes from
Is the Preamble a part of the Constitution?	Yes	1960: "not a part" (In re Berubari Union). 1973: "expressly voted to be a part" by the Constituent Assembly (Kesavananda Bharati). 1995: "an integral part" (LIC of India)
Can it be amended?	Yes, under Article 368, but not so as to damage the basic structure	It has been amended once, by the 42nd Amendment. In 1973 Chief Justice Sikri said it was "not necessary to decide" the point, because Parliament had not then amended the Preamble. The 2024 decision says in so many words that the amending power "extends to the Preamble", and that an amendment can be challenged for violating the basic structure (Topic 123)
Is it, by itself, a source of power or an independent prohibition on power?	Neither	In re Berubari Union, as in 2.5. Guidebooks put it this way: the Preamble is neither a source of power nor a prohibition on power
Can it be enforced in court by itself?	No	The Preamble does not by itself confer an independently enforceable right; guidebooks call it "non-justiciable". Courts use it to read the Articles, and to test the conditions set by a public body along with the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles, as in LIC of India

- Guidebooks sum up Kesavananda Bharati in this way: the Preamble is a part of the Constitution, and it can be amended, subject to the basic structure. When a question asks which case held this, answer Kesavananda Bharati.

3. Extra section: chronology of the Preamble, 1946 to 2024

Date	Event
13 December 1946	Nehru moves the Objectives Resolution, which speaks of an “Independent Sovereign Republic”
22 January 1947	The Assembly adopts the Resolution unanimously
17 October 1949	The Assembly considers the draft Preamble and adopts it without alteration
26 November 1949	The Assembly adopts the Constitution. This is the date written in the Preamble
26 January 1950	The Constitution commences. The Preamble reads “SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC” and “unity of the Nation”
14 March 1960	In re Berubari Union: the Preamble is a key to the minds of the makers, but is not a part of the Constitution and gives no power
24 April 1973	Kesavananda Bharati: Chief Justice Sikri notes that the Preamble was expressly voted by the Constituent Assembly to be a part of the Constitution
1976	Parliament passes the 42nd Amendment Act. Section 2 amends the Preamble
3 January 1977	The words “socialist”, “secular” and “integrity” take effect
1978	Parliament looks at the words “socialist” and “secular” again and keeps them. The proposal to explain them in Article 366 is not accepted by the Council of States
11 March 1994	S.R. Bommai: secularism is a basic feature; Justice Ahmadi says that the amendment made explicit what was implicit
10 May 1995	LIC of India: the Preamble is an integral part and scheme of the Constitution
2020	Writ petitions are filed against the words “socialist” and “secular”
25 November 2024	Dr Balram Singh: the petitions are dismissed; the amending power extends to the Preamble

4. Three common exam traps

1. **Three words, not two; an Act of 1976, in force in 1977.** The 42nd Amendment added “socialist” and “secular”, and also “integrity”. Candidates remember the first substitution and

forget the second. The Act is of 1976, but the words took effect on 3 January 1977. And the Preamble has been amended only once, though that one amendment made two substitutions.

2. **"A part of the Constitution" does not mean "a source of power" or "enforceable in court".** The Supreme Court first said that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution, and later said that it is. That change did not make the Preamble a standalone grant of power or an independently enforceable right. It remains important in interpreting the Constitution and its basic structure. Being a part, it can be amended like the rest of the Constitution, within the basic structure.
3. **Three descriptions of India at three dates.** The Objectives Resolution of 1946 spoke of an "Independent Sovereign Republic". The Preamble as adopted in 1949 said "SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC". Since 1977 it has had five words, and SOCIALIST stands before SECULAR. Examiners change the order of the words, or put the words of 1977 into the text of 1950.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice, Legislative Department, *The Constitution of India* [As on 1st May, 2024], official text with footnotes. https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s380537a945c7aaa788ccfcdf1b99b5d8f/uploads/2024/07/20240716890312078.pdf

The full text of the Preamble, under the headings "THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA" and "PREAMBLE", checked word by word and stop by stop, in seven lines; "twenty-sixth" hyphenated; "IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY" in capitals. Footnote 1: "Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s.2, for"SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977)". Footnote 2:"Subs. by s. 2, ibid., for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977)". No other footnote to the Preamble

S2 Supreme Court of India, In re: The Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves, opinion of 14 March 1960, AIR 1960 SC 845, [1960] 3 SCR 250, text on Indian Kanoon. https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1120103/

Date and citations; opinion delivered by Gajendragadkar, J.; reference by the President under clause (1) of Article 143; the agreement reached by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 10 September 1958, under which Berubari Union No. 12 was to be divided so "as to give half the area to Pakistan"; paragraph 31: "a key to open the mind of the makers", "but nevertheless the preamble is not a part of the Constitution", "it has never been regarded as the source of any substantive power" (Willoughby on the American preamble, applied by the Court), "Such powers embrace only those expressly granted in the body of the Constitution"; paragraph 32: "What is true about the powers is equally true about the prohibitions and limitations", "it is not easy to accept the assumption that the first part of the preamble postulates a very serious limitation", "it is universally recognised that one of the attributes of sovereignty is the power to cede parts of national territory", if the terms of an Article "are ambiguous or are capable of two meanings" then "some assistance may be sought in the objectives enshrined in the preamble"; the agreement involves cession of territory; "A law of Parliament relatable to Art. 3 of the Constitution would be incompetent"; "A law of Parliament relatable to Art. 368 of the Constitution is competent and necessary"

S3 Supreme Court of India, Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, judgment of 24 April 1973, AIR 1973 SC 1461, (1973) 4 SCC 225, text on Indian Kanoon (the opinion of Sikri, C.J., paragraphs 1 to about 181). https://indiankanoon.org/doc/257876/

Date and citations; Sikri, C.J., paragraph 99: the draft Preamble considered by the Constituent Assembly on 17 October 1949, "The Preamble was adopted by the Assembly without any alteration"; paragraph 105: "It was expressly voted to be a part of the Constitution"; paragraph 102: the passage from In re Berubari Union quoted; paragraph 107: "it is not

necessary to decide in the present case whether Article 368 enables Parliament to amend the Preamble", "Parliament has not as yet chosen to amend the Preamble"; paragraph 124: "the Preamble of our Constitution is of extreme importance" and "the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble"

S4 Supreme Court of India, S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, judgment of 11 March 1994, 1994 AIR 1918, 1994 SCC (3) 1, text on Indian Kanoon (the opinions of Pandian, Ahmadi and Verma, JJ. and the opening of Sawant, J.). https://indiankanoon.org/doc/60799/

Date and citations; the subject (Proclamations under Article 356 and their judicial review); Ahmadi, J., paragraph 29: "secularism is a basic feature of our Constitution", the words "Socialist" and "Secular" added to the Preamble in 1976, "the concept of Secularism was very much embedded in our constitutional philosophy", "By this amendment what was implicit was made explicit", "The Preamble itself spoke of liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship"

S5 Supreme Court of India, L.I.C. of India and Another v. Consumer Education and Research Centre and Others, Civil Appeal No. 7711 of 1994, judgment of 10 May 1995, 1995 AIR 1811, 1995 SCC (5) 482, copy of the judgment in the Global Health and Human Rights Database. https://www.globalhealthrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/SC-1995-L.I.C.-of-India-and-Anr.-v.-Consumer-Education-and-Research-Centre-and-Ors..pdf

Title, date and citations; judgment delivered by K. Ramaswamy, J.; "the Preamble of the Constitution which is an integral part and scheme of the Constitution"; "The Preamble, the arch of the Constitution, assures socio-economic justice to all the Indian citizens"; "The eligibility conditions must be conformable to the Preamble, fundamental rights and the directive principles"; the term policy under Table 58, open only to "persons in Government or quasi-government" service and reputed commercial firms; that clause held unconstitutional as "offending Article 14 of the Constitution and socio-economic justice"; the writ petition held maintainable

S6 Supreme Court of India, Dr Balram Singh and Others v. Union of India and Another, Writ Petition (Civil) No. 645 of 2020 with Writ Petition (Civil) No. 1467 of 2020, order of 25 November 2024, 2024 INSC 893. https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2020/13773/13773_2020_1_39_57487_Judgement_25-Nov-2024.pdf

Title, numbers, date and neutral citation; Bench of Sanjiv Khanna, CJI and Sanjay Kumar, J.; challenge to "socialist" and "secular" inserted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, which also inserted "integrity" (paragraph 2); the power to amend "unquestionably rests with the Parliament" and "This amending power extends to the Preamble"; amendments open to challenge for violating the basic structure; the date of adoption "will not curtail or restrict the power under Article 368"; the Constituent Assembly "had not agreed to include the words", and "the State neither supports any religion nor penalizes the profession and practice of any faith" (paragraph 3); Kesavananda Bharati (13 Judges) and S.R. Bommai (9 Judges), which "have observed that secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution", and "The State maintains no religion of its own" (paragraph 4 and its footnotes); "socialist" "should not be interpreted as restricting the economic policies of an elected government", a welfare State, equality of opportunity, private entrepreneurship not restricted (paragraph 5); the Forty-fifth Amendment Bill, 1978 (enacted as the Forty-fourth Amendment Act), the explanation of the two words and the proposed amendment of Article 366 "not accepted by the Council of States" (paragraph 6); petitions filed in 2020, "forty-four years after"; no justification to issue notice; petitions dismissed (paragraph 7)

S7 Constituent Assembly Debates, 13 December 1946 (Volume I), paragraphs 1.5.10 and 1.5.11, Constitution of India project, Centre for Law and Policy Research. https://www.constitutionofindia.net/debates/13-dec-1946/

The Objectives Resolution in eight clauses: "Independent Sovereign Republic" (clause 1); all power and authority "are derived from the people" (clause 4); "guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political; equality of status, of opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality" (clause 5, as printed there); Nehru: "It is a Declaration", "It is a pledge and an undertaking"

S8 Earlier topics of this programme, read for consistency: Topic 32, “Making of the Constitution: Constituent Assembly and its committees” (its sources include NCERT, https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keps201.pdf , the Constituent Assembly Debates of 22 January 1947, https://www.constitutionofindia.net/debates/22-jan-1947/ , and Article 394 in the official text, https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/Part22.pdf); Topic 42, “Salient features of the Constitution” (its sources include the official text in S1, Article 326 in https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/Part15.pdf , the Constituent Assembly Debates of 4 November 1948, https://www.constitutionofindia.net/debates/04-nov-1948/ , and PRS Legislative Research, https://prsindia.org/sessiontrack/monsoon-session-2026/session-wrap)

Topic 32: the Objectives Resolution moved by Nehru on 13 December 1946 and adopted unanimously on 22 January 1947; the Constitution adopted on 26 November 1949; 26 January 1950 as the date of commencement (Article 394); no Act of the British Parliament applying to India after 15 August 1947 unless extended by Indian law; Dr Rajendra Prasad declared elected President of India on 24 January 1950. Topic 42: the official text “as on 1st May, 2024” and no amendment Act after the 106th up to 9 October 2026; the Preamble before 3 January 1977; adult suffrage under Article 326; the President as head of the State, in the position of the King under the English Constitution; the State has no religion of its own; the basic structure as the limit on amendment

S9 Wikipedia, “List of amendments of the Constitution of India” (a secondary source: a table of the amendment Acts, one row for each Act; the same page is a source of Topic 42).
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India

“As of March 2026, there have been 106” amendments; the last row is the 106th and no later Act is listed; the 42nd Amendment enforced from 3 January 1977 (other provisions from 1 February and 1 April 1977), making India a “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic”

S10 Constituent Assembly Debates, 17 October 1949, paragraphs 10.154.579–580, reproduced by the Constitution of India project. https://www.constitutionofindia.net/debates/17-oct-1949/

The motion that the Preamble stand part of the Constitution was adopted; closes the earlier direct-debate-source gap

Topic 54 Lok Sabha: composition, term and Speaker

English

1. Concept in one line

The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the House of Parliament that the people elect, and it chooses its own Speaker. The examination asks for the exact figures and words of the Constitution on its strength, its seats, its five-year term and the office of the Speaker.

2. Revision notes

2.1 Strength: the maximum and the present position

- Parliament consists of the President and two Houses: the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha) (Article 79). The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (Article 75(3)).
- Article 81(1) fixes only a ceiling ("not more than"). The table sets the ceiling against the allocated seats. The number of sitting members may be lower because of vacancies.

Part of the House	Maximum in the Constitution	Allocated seats as on 9 October 2026
Members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States	Not more than 530 (Article 81(1)(a))	524, from 28 States
Members to represent the Union territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law provide	Not more than 20 (Article 81(1)(b))	19, from 8 Union territories
Members of the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the President	Not more than 2 (Article 331), until January 2020	None
Total	550 (it was 552 until January 2020)	543, all filled by election

- **Why 552 became 550.** Article 334 puts a time limit, counted from the commencement of the Constitution (26 January 1950), on two things: (a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST), and (b) the nomination of Anglo-Indian members. The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019, in force from 25 January 2020, raised the limit for (a) to 80 years, that is, up to 25 January 2030. It left the limit for (b) at 70 years, so the nomination ended in January 2020. Article 331 is still printed in the Constitution, but it has ceased to have effect. Older books therefore give 552 as the maximum, and 545 as the strength (543 elected + 2 nominated).
- **Seats to remember:** Uttar Pradesh 80, Andhra Pradesh 25, Telangana 17. Among the Union territories, Delhi has 7 and Jammu and Kashmir 5.

2.2 Seats: allocation, the freeze and reserved seats

- **Two ratios (Article 81(2)).** (a) Each State is allotted seats so that the ratio between the number of seats and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States. This rule does not apply to a State whose population does not exceed six millions (60 lakh). (b) Each State is divided into territorial constituencies so that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State.
- **Readjustment (Article 82).** Upon the completion of each census, the allocation of seats and the constituencies are readjusted "by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine". This is delimitation, and the law now on the statute book is the Delimitation Act, 2002. A readjustment does not affect the existing House until it is dissolved.
- **The freeze.** "Population" ordinarily means the population at the last census whose figures have been published. But until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2026 have been published, the Constitution itself names the census to be used:

Purpose	Census to be used	Where it is said
Allotting seats to the States	1971	Proviso to Article 81(3); third proviso to Article 82
Dividing each State into territorial constituencies	2001	Proviso to Article 81(3); third proviso to Article 82
Fixing the number of seats reserved for SC and ST	2001	Explanation to Article 330

- **What the freeze means.** The 42nd Amendment brought in the freeze, and the 84th and 87th Amendments extended and adjusted it (Section 3 gives the steps). A State's number of seats still rests on its population of 1971, while its constituency boundaries rest on its population of 2001.
- **Reserved seats (Article 330).** Seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha for SC and ST, in proportion to their population in the State or Union territory. At present 84 seats are reserved for SC and 47 for ST, that is, 131 of the 543. Under Article 334 the 80-year period for this reservation runs up to 25 January 2030. Its proviso preserves representation in the then existing House or Assembly until dissolution.
- **Seats for women: the 106th Amendment.** The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 received the President's assent on 28 September 2023 and was brought into force on 16 April 2026. Article 330A, which it inserted, reserves for women, as nearly as possible, one-third of the directly elected seats in the Lok Sabha, including one-third of the seats reserved for SC and ST. (Article 332A covers State Legislative Assemblies; the amendment to Article 239AA also covers the Delhi Legislative Assembly. The Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils are not covered.) Under Article 334A the reservation does not start at once. First the figures of the first census taken after the Act's commencement must be published, and then a delimitation must be carried out. Article 334A(1) says that these provisions "shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of fifteen years from such

commencement". Clause (2) provides for continuation until a date Parliament determines by law. Keep the statutory words "such commencement" distinct from the later implementation steps; do not substitute the first reserved election as the starting point. Under clause (3), rotation follows each subsequent delimitation as Parliament may determine by law.

- **Position as on 9 October 2026.** The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirty-first Amendment) Bill, 2026 proposed a maximum of 850 members and a delimitation without waiting for the new census. Parliament's official debate catalogue records that it was not passed on 17 April 2026. LiveLaw reports 298 votes for and 230 against in the Lok Sabha. It needed two-thirds of the 528 members present and voting, that is 352, and so it was not passed. Articles 81 and 82 therefore stand as described above. The figures of the census now being taken (2026-27) have not been published, and no Lok Sabha seat is yet reserved for women.

2.3 Who can be a member, and who can vote

- **Article 84.** A person is qualified to fill a seat in Parliament only if he: (a) is a citizen of India and makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation, in the form set out in the Third Schedule, before a person authorised by the Election Commission; (b) is not less than 25 years of age for the Lok Sabha (30 years for the Rajya Sabha); and (c) has any other qualifications prescribed by or under a law made by Parliament. The oath in clause (a) was added by the 16th Amendment (1963).
- **A second oath.** The elected member, before he takes his seat, makes another oath, this time before the President or a person appointed by him (Article 99).
- **Article 326.** Elections to the Lok Sabha are held on the basis of adult suffrage. The voting age has been 18 years since 28 March 1989; before the 61st Amendment it was 21 years (Topic 42).

Minimum age	For what	Article
18 years	To vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies	326
25 years	To be a member of the Lok Sabha	84
30 years	To be a member of the Rajya Sabha	84
35 years	To be the President or a Governor (Topic 4)	58 and 157

2.4 Duration: Article 83(2)

- The Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. The expiry of the five years itself operates as a dissolution. Before that, the President can dissolve the House (Article 85(2)(b)).
- The five years are counted from the date appointed for the first meeting, not from the date of polling, of the result or of the oath. Example: the general election to the 18th Lok Sabha was

held from 19 April to 1 June 2024, and the House first met on 24 June 2024. Its five years therefore end in June 2029.

- **Extension.** While a Proclamation of Emergency (Article 352) is in operation, Parliament may by law extend the duration for a period not exceeding one year at a time. The extension cannot in any case run beyond six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.
- **Six years, for a short time.** The term stood at six years from 3 January 1977 to 20 June 1979 (Section 3).
- The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution (Topic 82).

2.5 The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker: Articles 93 to 96

- **Article 93.** The Lok Sabha shall, "as soon as may be", choose two of its members to be the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. The Constitution fixes no number of days. Each is chosen by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

Point	Speaker	Deputy Speaker
Date of election is fixed by (Rules of the Lok Sabha)	The President	The Speaker
Vacates office (Article 94(a))	If he ceases to be a member of the House	If he ceases to be a member of the House
Resigns by writing addressed to (Article 94(b))	The Deputy Speaker	The Speaker
Removal (Article 94(c))	By a resolution of the House passed by a majority of all the then members of the House, after at least 14 days' notice of the intention to move it	The same majority and the same notice
While a resolution for his own removal is under consideration (Article 96)	He shall not preside, though he is present. He may speak and take part in the proceedings. He may vote only in the first instance (that is, with the other members, when the question is first put to the vote), and not when the votes are equal	He shall not preside, though he is present
When the House is dissolved	He does not vacate office until immediately before the first meeting of the next House (second proviso to Article 94)	He goes out with the House, because he ceases to be a member
Holder as on 9 October 2026	Om Birla	The office is vacant

- **"A majority of all the then members"** means more than half of the members the House has on that day, whether they are present or not. Vacant seats are left out of the count. Books call it an effective majority.

- **The Speaker pro tem.** At the first meeting of a new House both offices are vacant: the old Speaker vacates office just before that meeting, and the old Deputy Speaker went out with the old House. Article 95(1) says that in such a case a member appointed by the President performs the Speaker's duties. This member is the Speaker pro tem. He presides over the House from its first meeting until it has chosen its Speaker.
- **Vacancy and absence (Article 95).** If the Speaker's office is vacant, the Deputy Speaker performs its duties. If the Speaker is absent from a sitting, the Deputy Speaker acts as Speaker.
- **A recent case.** On 11 March 2026 the Lok Sabha rejected, by voice vote, an Opposition motion for the removal of Speaker Om Birla. Newspapers called it a "no-confidence motion"; the Constitution speaks of a resolution for the removal of the Speaker (Article 94(c)).

2.6 Powers the Constitution itself gives the Speaker, and the office holders

Article or Schedule	What the Speaker does
Article 100	Questions in the House are decided by a majority of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker. He does not vote in the first instance, but has a casting vote when the votes are equal
Article 110	If a question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill, his decision is final. His signed certificate is endorsed on every Money Bill when it goes to the Rajya Sabha and when it is presented to the President for assent (Topic 162)
Article 118(4)	He presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses, which the President summons under Article 108 (Topic 432)
Tenth Schedule, paragraph 6	He decides whether a member of the Lok Sabha has become disqualified on the ground of defection. If the question concerns the Speaker himself, a member elected by the House decides it. The Schedule was added by the 52nd Amendment (1985). The Supreme Court held in Kihoto Hollohan (1992) that this decision is open to judicial review (Topic 353)
Articles 97 and 112(3)(b)	Parliament fixes by law the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, which means they are not put to the vote of Parliament

- **Office holders as on 9 October 2026.** The Speaker is Om Birla, first elected on 19 June 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) and elected again on 26 June 2024 (18th Lok Sabha). There is no Deputy Speaker. The 17th Lok Sabha (2019 to 2024) never elected one, and the 18th has not elected one so far. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha was G.V. Mavalankar (15 May 1952 to 27 February 1956).

3. Extra section: amendments and laws that shaped the Lok Sabha, in date order

Year of the Act	Amendment or law	What it changed for the Lok Sabha
1963	16th Amendment	Added to Article 84 the oath or affirmation that a candidate must make
1973	31st Amendment	Reduced the maximum number of members for the Union territories from 25 to 20, and added the six-million proviso to Article 81(2)
1976	42nd Amendment	Froze the allocation of seats on the 1971 census until after the year 2000, and raised the term to six years from 3 January 1977
1978	44th Amendment	Brought the term back to five years from 20 June 1979
1985	52nd Amendment	Added the Tenth Schedule, under which the Speaker decides defection cases of Lok Sabha members
1987	Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act (a reorganisation Act, not a Constitution Amendment Act)	Raised the maximum number of members from the States from 525 to 530, from 30 May 1987
1988	61st Amendment	Lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years, from 28 March 1989
2001	84th Amendment	Extended the freeze by changing “2000” to “2026”, and allowed constituencies inside a State to be redrawn on the 1991 census
2003	87th Amendment	Changed “1991” to “2001”, for the constituencies and for the SC and ST seats
2019	104th Amendment	Extended the reserved seats for SC and ST up to 25 January 2030, and did not extend the nomination of Anglo-Indian members; in force from 25 January 2020

Year of the Act	Amendment or law	What it changed for the Lok Sabha
2023	106th Amendment	Provided one-third of the seats for women; assent on 28 September 2023, in force from 16 April 2026, and yet to take effect
2026	131st Amendment Bill	Proposed a House of up to 850 members (815 for the States and 35 for the Union territories); the Lok Sabha did not pass it on 17 April 2026

- The table has ten Amendment Acts, one reorganisation Act and one Bill that failed.
- The maximum for the States (530) was last changed by an ordinary reorganisation Act of Parliament, not by a Constitution Amendment Act.
- No Amendment Act has been made after the 106th, up to 9 October 2026 (Topic 42).

4. Three common exam traps

1. **552, 550, 545 and 543 are four different figures.** 550 is the present maximum under Article 81 (530 + 20), and 543 is the allocated elected-seat strength (524 + 19), before allowing for vacancies. The figures 552 and 545 add the two nominated Anglo-Indian members, and they stopped being true in January 2020. Note what the 104th Amendment did and did not do. It did not delete Article 331. It only left the 70-year limit on nomination as it was, while it extended the reserved seats for SC and ST up to 25 January 2030. Remember also that 530 and 20 are ceilings ("not more than"), not the number of sitting members.
2. **"In force" does not mean "in operation": the seats for women.** The 106th Amendment Act got assent in 2023 and came into force on 16 April 2026, yet no Lok Sabha seat is reserved for women as on 9 October 2026. The reservation waits for two steps, in this order: the publication of the figures of the first census taken after the Act's commencement, and then a delimitation. Article 334A(1) uses the words "fifteen years from such commencement"; clause (2) provides for continuation by a law of Parliament. Coverage includes the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and the Delhi Legislative Assembly; it excludes the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils. The Bill of 2026 that was meant to change this was not passed.
3. **Three different votes around the Speaker.** He is chosen by a simple majority of the members present and voting. He is removed by a majority of all the then members of the House, after at least 14 days' notice: not by two-thirds, and not by a majority of those present and voting. On an ordinary question he does not vote in the first instance and has a casting vote. When a resolution for his own removal is under consideration it is the reverse: he may vote only in the first instance, has no casting vote, and does not preside though he is present. The press may call such a resolution a "no-confidence motion"; the Constitution speaks of a resolution for the removal of the Speaker.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 Government of India, *The Constitution of India*, Part V, "The Union" (text with footnotes, copy hosted by the Ministry of External Affairs). https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/Part5.pdf

Article 75(3); Article 79; Article 81(1) (not more than 530 members from the States, not more than 20 for the Union territories, "chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law provide") with footnotes (530 substituted for 525 by the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987, s. 63, with effect from 30 May 1987; 20 substituted for 25 by the Thirty-first Amendment Act, 1973, s. 2); Article 81(2) (the two ratios, "so far as practicable") and its proviso on six millions (inserted by the Thirty-first Amendment Act, 1973); Article 81(3) and proviso (1971 census, 2001 census, "first census taken after the year 2026") with footnotes (Eighty-fourth Amendment Act, 2001, s. 3; Eighty-seventh Amendment Act, 2003, s. 2); Article 82 and its three provisos (second proviso inserted by the Forty-second Amendment Act, 1976, s. 16); Article 83(1) and (2) with proviso and footnotes (six years by the Forty-second Amendment Act with effect from 3 January 1977; five years by the Forty-fourth Amendment Act, 1978, s. 13, with effect from 20 June 1979); Article 84 (clause (a) substituted by the Sixteenth Amendment Act, 1963, s. 3); Article 85(2)(b); Articles 93, 94 (with both provisos), 95, 96 and 97; Article 99; Article 100(1); Article 108; Article 110(3) and (4); Article 112(3)(b); Article 113(1) (expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India "shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament"); Article 118(4)

S2 Government of India, *The Constitution of India*, Part XVI, "Special Provisions relating to Certain Classes" (text with footnotes, copy hosted by the Ministry of External Affairs; an older print).
https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/Part16.pdf

Article 330 (seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; Explanation inserted by the Forty-second Amendment Act, 1976, with a proviso naming "2026" and "2001", substituted by the Eighty-fourth Amendment Act, 2001, s. 6, and the Eighty-seventh Amendment Act, 2003, s. 5); Article 331 still printed ("the President may", not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community); Article 334 as a time limit counted from the commencement of the Constitution

S3 Wikipedia, "One Hundred and Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India" (citing the Gazette of India notification of the Act and PRS Legislative Research).
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_Fourth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India

Title of the Act and year 2019; in force on 25 January 2020; "eighty years in respect of clause (a)" and "seventy years in respect of clause (b)" of Article 334; reservation for SC and ST "up to 25th January, 2030"; nomination of two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha not extended

S4 Wikipedia, "One Hundred and Sixth Amendment of the Constitution of India" (citing the Gazette of India; Deccan Herald, 16 April 2026; The Hindu).
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Hundred_and_Sixth_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India

Title of the Act; assent on 28 September 2023; brought into force on 16 April 2026; Articles 330A, 332A and 334A; one-third of the directly elected seats, including one-third of the SC and ST seats; effect only after the first census after commencement and a delimitation; 15 years from commencement; rotation after each later delimitation; Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils not covered; the 131st Amendment Bill and the vote of 17 April 2026 (298 to 230; 352 needed of 528)

S5 LiveLaw, "Lok Sabha Rejects Constitution (131st) Amendment Bill 2026 To Increase Seats; Centre Withdraws Delimitation Bill", 17 April 2026. https://www.livelaw.in/amp/top-stories/lok-sabha-rejects-constitution-131st-bill-2026-on-delimitation-530736

Vote of 17 April 2026 (298 for, 230 against, 528 present and voting; two-thirds needed); proposal of 850 members (815 for the States and 35 for the Union territories); delimitation without waiting for the census after 2026; the

Delimitation Act, 2002 as the existing law; allocation now on the 1971 census and constituencies on the 2001 census; the 106th Amendment Act notified with effect from 16 April 2026; the 2026-27 census under way

S6 Wikipedia, "Lok Sabha" (citing the Lok Sabha website for the maximum strength, and LiveLaw and the Gazette of India for the 104th Amendment). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha

Maximum of 552 before the Anglo-Indian seats ended and 550 now; 543 elected seats; 524 from 28 States and 19 from 8 Union territories; 84 seats reserved for SC and 47 for ST; seats of Uttar Pradesh (80), Andhra Pradesh (25), Telangana (17) and of each Union territory; general election of 19 April to 1 June 2024; 18th Lok Sabha from 24 June 2024; Speaker and Deputy Speaker chosen by a simple majority of members present and voting; the 1976 freeze on the allocation of seats

S7 Wikipedia, "Speaker of the Lok Sabha" (citing the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, "Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker", and the text of Article 94). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speaker_of_the_Lok_Sabha

"The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President"; the pro tem Speaker appointed by the President, presiding over the first meeting; Om Birla as Speaker from 19 June 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) and from 26 June 2024 (18th Lok Sabha); the Deputy Speaker's office shown vacant; G.V. Mavalankar, 15 May 1952 to 27 February 1956

S8 PRS Legislative Research, "Functioning of Parliament during Monsoon Session 2026" (Vital Stats). https://prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/vital-stats/functioning-of-parliament-during-monsoon-session-2026

Session of 20 July to 13 August 2026; "Lok Sabha has not had a Deputy speaker for more than seven years"; the 17th Lok Sabha functioned for its whole term without a Deputy Speaker; the 18th Lok Sabha "has not yet elected a Deputy Speaker"; the Constitution requires the election "as soon as may be"; no Constitution Amendment Bill among the Bills of the session

S9 Vajiram and Ravi, "Why the Deputy Speaker Matters: Constitutional Role, Powers and the Vacancy Debate", 29 May 2025. https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/office-of-deputy-speaker/

The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is "fixed by the Speaker" (Rule 8 of the Lok Sabha rules); Article 93 gives no specific timeline; 14 days' notice for a removal resolution; no Deputy Speaker in the 17th Lok Sabha

S10 The Quint, report of 11 March 2026 on the motion against the Speaker. https://www.thequint.com/news/breaking-news/lok-sabha-defeats-no-confidence-motion-speaker

The Lok Sabha rejected by voice vote, on 11 March 2026, the Opposition's "no-confidence motion" seeking the removal of Speaker Om Birla; the Deputy Speaker's post still vacant

S11 Wikipedia, "Anti-defection law (India)" (citing the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-defection_law_(India)

The Tenth Schedule added by the 52nd Amendment in 1985; paragraph 6 makes the Chairman or the Speaker of the House the deciding authority; Kihoto Hollohan (1992): the decision is subject to judicial review

S12 Earlier topics of this programme, read for consistency: Topic 42, "Salient features of the Constitution" (its sources include the official text of Part XV, https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/Part15.pdf , and PRS Legislative Research, https://prsindia.org/sessiontrack/monsoon-session-2026/session-wrap), and Topic 4, "Governor" (its sources include the official text of Parts V and VI, https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/Part5.pdf and https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/Part6.pdf)

Topic 42: Article 326, adult suffrage, voting age 21 years lowered to 18 years by the 61st Amendment (Act of 1988) with effect from 28 March 1989; commencement of the Constitution on 26 January 1950; Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352; 42nd Amendment in force from 3 January 1977 and 44th from 20 June 1979; 106 Amendment Acts and none after the 106th up to 9 October 2026. Topic 4: 35 years for the President (Article 58) and the Governor (Article 157); defection cases under the Tenth Schedule go to the Speaker or the Chairman

S13 PRS Legislative Research (Chakshu Roy), "Explained: Electing a Speaker, Deputy Speaker", first published in The Indian Express, 15 July 2021. https://prsindia.org/articles-by-prs-team/explained-electing-a-speaker-deputy-speaker

The President sets the date for the election of the Speaker, and the Speaker sets the date for the election of the Deputy Speaker; Article 93, "as soon as may be", with no time limit in the Constitution; the Speaker continues in office until the beginning of the next House

S14 PRS Legislative Research, Bill page, "The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019" (the Bill that became the 104th Amendment Act). https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-constitution-one-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-amendment-bill-2019

The reservation of seats for SC and ST, given for 70 years, was to expire on 25 January 2020 and was extended by 10 years, up to 25 January 2030; the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 10 December 2019 and by the Rajya Sabha on 12 December 2019

S15 PRS Legislative Research, Bill page, "The Constitution (One Hundred Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023" (the Bill that became the 106th Amendment Act). https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-constitution-one-hundred-twenty-eighth-amendment-bill-2023

"As nearly as may be, one-third" of the seats in the Lok Sabha, the State Legislative Assemblies and the Delhi Legislative Assembly reserved for women, including the seats reserved for SC and ST; effect only after the census taken after commencement is published and a delimitation is done; a period of 15 years, continuing till a date fixed by a law of Parliament; rotation after each delimitation; passed by the Lok Sabha on 20 September 2023 and by the Rajya Sabha on 21 September 2023

S16 Centre for Law and Policy Research, Constitution of India website, "Article 334" (text of the Article as it now stands). https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-334-reservation-of-seats-and-special-representation-to-cease-after-certain-period/

Article 334: the provisions "shall cease to have effect" on the expiration of "eighty years in respect of clause (a)" (seats reserved for SC and ST) and "seventy years in respect of clause (b)" (nomination of Anglo-Indian members), "from the commencement of this Constitution"; amended by the 104th Amendment Act, 2019

S17 Government of India, consolidated Constitution, as on 1 May 2024. https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s380537a945c7aaa788ccfcdf1b99b5d8f/uploads/2024/07/20240716890312078.pdf

Articles 81–84, 93–100, 330, 331, 334 and 334A; Tenth Schedule paragraph 6 including the Speaker's own-disqualification exception. Use 2026 notification below to update the old commencement footnote

S18 Gazette of India, Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023, assent 28 September 2023. https://www.legislative.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/07/677f65dda7c606ba1d13b8430af70555.pdf

Delhi Assembly under Article 239AA, Article 330A, exact Article 334A duration and rotation wording; protection of existing representation

S19 Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, 16th edition (2019), Rules 7(1), 8(1). https://sansad.in/uploads/LSPP_Questions_Procedure_rules_2c7312313c.pdf

President fixes Speaker election date; Speaker fixes Deputy Speaker election date

S20 Election Commission of India, Atlas of Lok Sabha Elections 2024, printed page 9 (viewer page 33). https://www.eci.gov.in/EBooks/atlas-2024/files/basic-html/page33.html

Allocated elected-seat count 543; SC 84 and ST 47; State/Union-territory distribution

S21 Gazette of India, S.O.1922(E), 16 April 2026, CG-DL-E-16042026-271834. Official URL: https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2026/271834.pdf ; inspected Gazette PDF mirror: https://images.assettype.com/barandbench/2026-04-17/6fh1jvsj/Constitution__One_Hundred_and_Sixth_Amendment__Act__2023.pdf

Appoints 16 April 2026 as commencement of the 106th Amendment Act; original Gazette URL was unavailable during source checking, mirror reproduces the notification

S22 Parliament Digital Library, debate record, 17 April 2026. https://elibrary.sansad.in/items/74504ab2-6fce-4a36-9444-7d3bb041af84

Official catalogue records 131st Amendment Bill not passed. Exact 298–230 tally in body remains attributed to LiveLaw rather than claimed as directly verified in division record

Topic 55 Indian agriculture: features, cropping seasons and land holdings

English

1. Concept in one line

Indian agriculture employs a far larger share of the country's workers than the share it adds to gross value added, on small holdings that still depend heavily on the monsoon. The exam asks for the cropping seasons with their months and crops, the meaning of net sown area and cropping intensity, and the size classes and average size of operational holdings.

2. Revision notes

2.1 Place of agriculture in the economy

In the national accounts the sector is named "Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing". So "agriculture" in these figures means agriculture and allied activities, not crops alone. As in Topic 5, the output of a sector is measured as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices.

Measure	Figure	Source and date
Share in national income	"Nearly one-fifth", at current prices	Economic Survey 2025-26
Share in GVA at current prices, 2024-25	About 19.4 per cent (Rs 55,89,683 crore out of Rs 2,88,54,467 crore)	Worked out from the First Revised Estimates in the press note of 27 February 2026 of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI); base year 2022-23
Share in GVA at current prices, 2025-26	About 17.9 per cent (Rs 56,08,471 crore out of Rs 3,13,60,846 crore)	Worked out from the Second Advance Estimates in the same press note
Share of workers engaged in agriculture, 2025	43.0 per cent (44.8 per cent in 2024)	Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Annual Report 2025, for January to December 2025, on usual status; released on 27 March 2026
Share of the workforce, July 2023 to June 2024	46.1 per cent	PLFS figure quoted in the Economic Survey 2025-26

- These estimates are revised with every release. Always give the year and the name of the estimate along with the figure. The two GVA shares above are a dated snapshot of the 27 February 2026 release, not a claim to be the latest October 2026 estimates.

- From 2025 the PLFS year is the calendar year (January to December) in place of July to June. The report cautions that its 2025 estimates may not be strictly comparable with the earlier ones.
- Do not mix this up with the "primary sector" of the same press note. That is agriculture together with mining and quarrying, and its share was 21.4 per cent in 2024-25.
- **The key point:** agriculture has more than two-fifths of the workers but less than one-fifth of the GVA. Output per worker is therefore low. NCERT also says that labour productivity in Indian agriculture is very low.
- The agriculture chapter of the NCERT Class X textbook still opens with the line that two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities. That is an older and broader description. For a dated figure, use the PLFS.

2.2 Main features

Feature	What it means	Figure or fact, with its source
Dependence on the monsoon	Much of the cropped land has no irrigation, so output rises and falls with the rains. NCERT calls drought and flood the "twin menace"	Gross irrigated area was 55.8 per cent of the gross cropped area in 2022-23, against 41.7 per cent in 2001-02 (Economic Survey 2025-26). The remaining 44.2 per cent was not irrigated. NCERT's older line is that irrigation covers only about 33 per cent of the cultivated area
Small and fragmented holdings	Holdings are small, and they are divided further with each generation	The average operational holding was 1.08 hectares in 2015-16 (Agriculture Census). NCERT: the right of inheritance has divided land among successive generations and made holdings uneconomic
Subsistence farming alongside commercial farming	Many farmers grow food mainly for the family, while others grow for the market	NCERT (Class X): rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but a subsistence crop in Odisha. NCERT (Class XII): modernisation and commercialisation have taken place in the irrigated areas

Feature	What it means	Figure or fact, with its source
Low productivity	Yield per hectare and output per worker are low	NCERT: yields of rice, wheat, cotton and oilseeds are much lower than in the USA, Russia and Japan. Economic Survey 2025-26: yields of cereals, maize, soybeans and pulses continue to trail global averages
Pressure of population on land	Too many people depend on too little land, and there is not enough work through the year	NCERT (Class X) speaks of "enormous pressure on agricultural land". NCERT (Class XII): in unirrigated tracts seasonal unemployment lasts 4 to 8 months. The Economic Survey 2025-26 notes the low per capita availability of farmland

- Irrigation is uneven across crops. The Economic Survey 2025-26 puts irrigation coverage at about 67 per cent for rice, about 26 per cent for pulses and below 15 per cent for millets.
- Low yields do not mean low total output. Foodgrain production rose from 265.0 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 357.7 million tonnes in 2024-25 (reply of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in the Rajya Sabha, 27 March 2026).
- NCERT's list of problems also has the lack of financial resources with indebtedness, and the poor implementation of land reforms.

Type of farming (NCERT Class X)	Main points
Primitive subsistence farming	Small patches of land; tools such as the hoe, the dao and digging sticks; depends on the monsoon and the natural fertility of the soil; "slash and burn"; low productivity
Intensive subsistence farming	Found where the pressure of population on land is high; labour-intensive; high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation
Commercial farming	Uses high yielding seeds, fertilisers and pesticides
Plantation	NCERT treats it as a type of commercial farming. A single crop on a large area; capital-intensive; migrant labour; the produce goes to industries. Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane and banana

2.3 Cropping seasons: kharif, rabi and zaid

Point	Kharif	Rabi	Zaid
Sowing (NCERT Class X)	With the onset of the monsoon	In winter, from October to December	No separate months are given: it is a short season in the summer months, between the rabi and the kharif seasons
Harvest (NCERT Class X)	September-October	In summer, from April to June	No separate months are given
Months of the season (NCERT Class XII)	June to September	October to March	April to June
Crops (NCERT Class X)	Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, soyabean	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard	Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops
Crops in the northern States (NCERT Class XII)	Rice, cotton, bajra, maize, jowar, tur	Wheat, gram, rapeseeds and mustard, barley	Vegetables, fruits, fodder
Crops in the southern States (NCERT Class XII)	Rice, maize, ragi, jowar, groundnut	Rice, maize, ragi, groundnut, jowar	Rice, vegetables, fodder

- The Class X book gives the months of sowing and harvest. The Class XII book gives the months that make up each season, and adds that the rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April. For a question on sowing and harvest, follow the Class X months. For a question on the months of the season, follow the Class XII months.
- **Rabi in the north and north-west:** NCERT names Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh as the main rabi-growing regions. Winter rain from the western temperate cyclones helps these crops. The Green Revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan also raised rabi output.
- **Paddy three times a year:** in Assam, West Bengal and Odisha three crops of paddy are grown in a year. They are called Aus, Aman and Boro.
- **The south is different:** NCERT (Class XII) says that this distinction of cropping seasons does not exist in the southern parts of the country. There the same crops can be grown thrice in an agricultural year, provided there is sufficient soil moisture. That is why rice stands under all three seasons for the southern States.
- Sugarcane fits no single season: it takes almost a year to grow.

2.4 Net sown area, gross cropped area and cropping intensity

- **Net sown area (NSA):** the physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested (NCERT). A field is counted once, however many crops it carries in the year.
- **Gross cropped area (GCA):** the total area sown in the year. A field is counted once for every crop taken from it.

- **Cropping intensity:** GCA ÷ NSA × 100, expressed in per cent (NCERT).
- If no land is sown a second time, GCA equals NSA and the cropping intensity is 100 per cent. It cannot be less than 100 per cent.

Net sown area as a share of (NCERT Class XII)	1950-51	2019-20
Reporting area (the area for which land use figures are reported)	41.7 per cent	45.6 per cent
Total cultivable land	70.0 per cent	79.0 per cent

2.5 Operational holdings and the Agriculture Census

- The Agriculture Census is conducted every five years, together with the States and Union Territories. It counts **operational holdings** and the area they operate. An operational holding comprises land used wholly or partly for agriculture and managed as one technical unit by one person, alone or with others, irrespective of ownership, legal form, size or location. It is a unit of operation, not necessarily one owned plot.
- The figures below are those of the Agriculture Census 2015-16, the tenth since 1970-71. It counted 146.45 million operational holdings, against 138.35 million in 2010-11. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare was still citing this Census in Parliament on 27 March 2026.

Size class	Size of the operational holding	Number of holdings, 2015-16	Share in number, 2015-16
Marginal	Below 1.00 hectare	100.25 million	68.45 per cent
Small	1.00 hectare to below 2.00 hectares	25.81 million	17.62 per cent
Semi-medium	2.00 hectares to below 4.00 hectares	13.99 million	9.55 per cent
Medium	4.00 hectares to below 10.00 hectares	5.56 million	3.80 per cent
Large	10.00 hectares and above	0.84 million	0.57 per cent
All classes	All sizes	146.45 million	100 per cent

- The shares in number are worked out from the counts of the Census. Marginal holdings alone are more than two-thirds of all holdings.
- The lowest class is marginal, not small. A holding of exactly 1.00 hectare is small, one of exactly 2.00 hectares is semi-medium, one of exactly 4.00 hectares is medium, and one of exactly 10.00 hectares is large.
- “Small and marginal farmers” are the two lowest classes taken together, that is, holdings of below 2.00 hectares. In 2015-16 these two classes had 126.06 million holdings, which is 86.08 per cent of all holdings (the two rounded shares in the table add up to 86.07).

- The Census also groups holdings by three social groups: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others. It records tenancy and the holdings operated by women as well.

Agriculture Census year	Average size of an operational holding
1970-71	2.28 hectares
1980-81	1.84 hectares
1995-96	1.41 hectares
2010-11	1.15 hectares
2015-16	1.08 hectares

- In 45 years the average fell by 1.20 hectares, to less than half of what it was (1.08 ÷ 2.28 = 0.47).
- **Why it falls:** land is divided among the heirs in each generation. The Minister of Agriculture told the Lok Sabha on 3 March 2020 that, with fragmentation continuing and the population rising, the average size is expected to fall further. The same reply said there is no conclusive evidence that fragmentation has harmed agricultural production or yield.
- **The eleventh Agriculture Census:** its reference year is 2021-22 and data collection began in 2022. It has three phases. Phase I is a complete enumeration of the primary characteristics of holdings and of the area operated. Phase II covers the cropping pattern and irrigation status, from a 20 per cent sample of villages in each tehsil. Phase III covers the pattern of input use, from a 7 per cent sample of villages in each tehsil. A written reply in the Lok Sabha on 21 July 2026 calls it the "ongoing" Census and says that the field work and data collection of all three phases are complete.

Covered on other days: agricultural inputs (Topic 63), irrigation (Topic 74), minimum support prices (Topic 84), the Green Revolution (Topic 185), land reforms (Topic 243) and the agriculture of Andhra Pradesh.

3. Extra section: worked examples on cropping intensity and on size classes

Both examples use invented figures for one village. They are not real data.

Example 1: cropping intensity. A village has a net sown area of 400 hectares. Of this, 250 hectares are sown again in the rabi season and 50 hectares are sown a third time in the zaid season.

Step	What we find	Working	Result
1	Net sown area	Each field is counted once	400 hectares
2	Gross cropped area	400 + 250 + 50	700 hectares
3	Cropping intensity	700 ÷ 400 × 100	175 per cent

If the 250 hectares and the 50 hectares had been left fallow after the kharif crop, the gross cropped area would have been 400 hectares and the cropping intensity 100 per cent.

Example 2: share in number against share in area. A hamlet has five operational holdings of 0.4, 0.6, 1.5, 2.5 and 15.0 hectares.

Size class	Holdings	Share in number	Area	Share in area
Marginal	2 (0.4 and 0.6 hectares)	40 per cent	1.0 hectare	5 per cent
Small	1 (1.5 hectares)	20 per cent	1.5 hectares	7.5 per cent
Semi-medium	1 (2.5 hectares)	20 per cent	2.5 hectares	12.5 per cent
Large	1 (15.0 hectares)	20 per cent	15.0 hectares	75 per cent
All classes	5	100 per cent	20.0 hectares	100 per cent

- Average size = 20.0 ÷ 5 = 4.0 hectares, although four of the five holdings are smaller than that.
- Small and marginal holdings together are 60 per cent of the number here, but only 12.5 per cent of the area. The share of a class in number and its share in area are two different figures, and a question can ask for either.

4. Three common exam traps

1. **Treating the three seasons as a rule for the whole country.** NCERT says the distinction of cropping seasons does not exist in the southern parts of the country, and its table shows rice for the southern States under every season. Zaid is a short summer season of its own; it is not a part of the monsoon season. Also remember Aus, Aman and Boro: three paddy crops in one year in Assam, West Bengal and Odisha.
2. **Quoting an old textbook line as today's figure.** NCERT Class X says two-thirds of the population is engaged in agricultural activities; the PLFS for 2025 gives 43.0 per cent of workers. NCERT Class XII says irrigation covers only about 33 per cent of the cultivated area; the Economic Survey 2025-26 gives 55.8 per cent of the gross cropped area for 2022-23. If the question follows NCERT, give the NCERT line. If it asks for a recent figure, give the official one with its year. And the "primary sector" share of 21.4 per cent (2024-25) includes mining and quarrying; it is not the share of agriculture.
3. **Getting the Census and its years wrong.** The holdings figures in use are those of the Agriculture Census 2015-16. The year 2021-22 is the reference year of the eleventh Census; do not attach the 2015-16 figures to it. Keep the three averages apart: 2.28 hectares is 1970-71, 1.15 hectares is 2010-11 and 1.08 hectares is 2015-16. The size classes are fixed in hectares, not in acres.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 NCERT, *Contemporary India II* (Class X Geography), Chapter 4, "Agriculture", reprint 2026-27. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/jess104.pdf

Two-thirds of the population engaged in agricultural activities; primitive subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial farming and plantation, with their features; right of inheritance and uneconomic holdings; "enormous pressure on agricultural land"; rice as a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab and a subsistence crop in Odisha; rabi sown October to December and harvested April to June, its crops and States, western temperate cyclones, Green Revolution; kharif grown with the onset of the monsoon and harvested in September-October, its crops; Aus, Aman and Boro; zaid season and its crops; sugarcane takes almost a year

S2 NCERT, *India: People and Economy* (Class XII Geography), Chapter 3, "Land Resources and Agriculture", reprint 2026-27, including Table 3.1 and Table 3.2. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/legy203.pdf

Months of the kharif, rabi and zaid seasons and the crops of the northern and southern States (Table 3.2); rabi beginning in October-November and ending in March-April; no distinction of seasons in the southern parts; definition of net sown area; formula of cropping intensity; net sown area as a share of reporting area and of total cultivable land in 1950-51 and 2019-20 (Table 3.1); problems of Indian agriculture: irrigation covering only about 33 per cent of the cultivated area, drought and flood as "twin menace", low yields compared with the USA, Russia and Japan, low labour productivity, financial constraints and indebtedness, lack of land reforms, small and fragmented holdings, modernisation and commercialisation in the irrigated areas, seasonal unemployment of 4 to 8 months

S3 Government of India, *Economic Survey 2025-26*, Chapter 6, "Agriculture and Food Management: Raising Productivity, Securing Incomes and Ensuring Food Security". https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/eschapter/echap06.pdf

Agriculture and allied activities contributing nearly one-fifth of national income at current prices; 46.1 per cent of the workforce (PLFS, July 2023 to June 2024); gross irrigated area as a share of gross cropped area, 41.7 per cent in 2001-02 and 55.8 per cent in 2022-23; irrigation coverage of rice, pulses and millets; yields of cereals, maize, soybeans and pulses trailing global averages; fragmented landholdings and low per capita availability of farmland

S4 National Statistics Office, MoSPI, "Press Note on New Series of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Estimates with Base Year 2022-23", 27 February 2026 (Statements 3A and 4A). https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2026/feb/doc2026227806401.pdf

Name of the sector, "Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing"; its GVA and the total GVA at basic prices at current prices for 2024-25 (First Revised Estimates) and 2025-26 (Second Advance Estimates), from which the shares of 19.4 and 17.9 per cent are worked out; primary sector (with mining and quarrying) share of 21.4 per cent in 2024-25

S5 Press Information Bureau (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation), "Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report, 2025 [January, 2025 - December, 2025]", 27 March 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2246009&lang=1&reg=3

Share of workers in agriculture on usual status: 44.8 per cent in 2024 and 43.0 per cent in 2025; survey year shifted from July-June to January-December; caution that 2025 estimates may not be strictly comparable with earlier ones

S6 Press Information Bureau (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), "Categorisation of Farmers", reply in the Lok Sabha, 5 February 2019. https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1562687&reg=48&lang=2

The five size classes of operational holdings in the Agriculture Census with their limits in hectares; the three social groups

S7 Press Information Bureau (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), "Decrease in Agricultural Holdings", reply in the Lok Sabha, 3 March 2020. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1605058&reg=3&lang=2

Average size of operational holding: 2.28 hectares in 1970-71, 1.84 in 1980-81, 1.41 in 1995-96 and 1.08 in 2015-16; fragmentation continuing and average size expected to fall further; no conclusive evidence of harm to production or yield

S8 Press Information Bureau (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), "Record Food and Horticulture output amid Declining Average Landholdings", reply in the Rajya Sabha, 27 March 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2246182&reg=3&lang=2

Average operational holding of 1.08 hectares in 2015-16 against 1.15 hectares in 2010-11 (Agriculture Census 2015-16); foodgrain production of 265.0 million tonnes in 2013-14 and 357.7 million tonnes in 2024-25

S9 SuperKalam, "Agricultural Census 2021-22", 22 July 2026: a secondary summary of the written reply in the Lok Sabha listed at S10. https://superkalam.com/current-affairs/22-07-2026/agricultural-census-2021-22-2bcaf091-6cc8-4ad6-b5e8-cb90adf46ea8

Eleventh Agriculture Census: what Phase II (cropping pattern and irrigation status) and Phase III (pattern of input use) cover

S10 Lok Sabha, Unstarred Question No. 384, "Agricultural Census (2021-22)", answered on 21 July 2026 by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. https://sansad.in/getFile/lsapps/loksabhaquestions/annex/188/AU384_VKLURZ.pdf

Agriculture Census conducted every five years with the States and Union Territories; the "ongoing" eleventh Census with reference year 2021-22, begun in 2022; three phases: Phase I on complete enumeration (primary characteristics of holdings and area operated), Phase II from 20 per cent and Phase III from 7 per cent of sample villages in each tehsil; field work and data collection of all three phases complete; coverage of tenancy and of holdings operated by women

S11 Lok Sabha, Unstarred Question No. 4403, "Agriculture Census", answered on 28 March 2023 by the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, with its annexure of operational holdings by State and size class. https://eparlib.sansad.in/bitstream/123456789/1928985/1/AU4403.pdf

Ten Agriculture Censuses since 1970-71, with 2015-16 the latest; operational holdings 138.35 million in 2010-11 and 146.45 million in 2015-16; all-India number of holdings in each of the five size classes in 2015-16, from which the shares in number (and the 126.06 million and 86.08 per cent for small and marginal holdings together) are worked out

S12 Press Information Bureau (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), "Categorisation of Farmers under Kisan Samman Pension Scheme", reply in the Lok Sabha, 17 December 2024. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2085181

Cross-check of the five size classes with their limits and of the all-India number of holdings in each class in 2015-16 (in thousands)

S13 PIB, "Agricultural Census (2021-22)", 21 July 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2287251

Primary confirmation of all three phases, their subject matter and sample sizes, and completion of field work and data collection; replaces reliance on the secondary summary for Phase II and III

S14 Agriculture Census 2021-22, Phase I Instruction Manual, Annexure V (official indexed extract). https://www.agcensus.gov.in/AgriCensus/media/Instruction%20Manual%20Phase-I%20AC%202021-22.pdf

Definition of operational holding

S15 Government of Tamil Nadu, Tenth Agriculture Census Phase II Report, classification table (official indexed extract). https://www.csaf.des.tn.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-01/Tenth%20AGC%20Phase%20-%20II%20Report%20-%20FINAL.pdf

Small 1.00–1.99, semi-medium 2.00–3.99 and medium 4.00–9.99 hectares; non-overlapping endpoints

S16 PIB Telugu, jute-sector explainer. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?ModuleId=3&NoteId=159921&lang=16&reg=5

Official Telugu term జనపనార for jute

S17 MoSPI, GDP FAQs. https://mospi.gov.in/faq

Later GDP revisions affect current- and constant-price estimates; the February figures in these notes remain a dated snapshot

Topic 56 Seasonal and local winds

English

1. Concept in one line

Seasonal winds change their pattern with the seasons, the monsoon being the chief example, and local winds are the winds of a particular region that depart from the general circulation. The examination asks which breeze blows when and why, and asks for the named local winds with their regions and character.

2. Revision notes

2.1 Where this topic fits; what makes a wind seasonal

- The planetary winds of Day 5 (Topic 44) make up the general circulation of the atmosphere. NCERT then takes up the seasonal wind, and after it the local winds, which it calls local deviations from the general circulation system.
- **Seasonal wind (NCERT):** the pattern of wind circulation is modified in different seasons, because the regions of maximum heating, the pressure belts and the wind belts shift. Day 5 gave the reason for the shift: the belts move north and south with the apparent movement of the sun.
- The most pronounced effect of this shift is noticed in the monsoons, especially over southeast Asia (NCERT).

2.2 The monsoon: the chief seasonal wind

- The word comes from the Arabic “mausim”, which literally means season. “Monsoon” refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year (NCERT, Class 9).
- Britannica: a monsoon is a major wind system that seasonally reverses its direction, such as one that blows for approximately six months from the north-east and six months from the south-west. The most prominent monsoons occur in South Asia, Africa, Australia and the Pacific coast of Central America.
- **Summer in India (NCERT, Class 11):** the land heats up, and an intense low pressure forms in the north-western part of the subcontinent. The differential heating of land and sea during the summer months sets the stage for the monsoon winds to drift towards the subcontinent.
- **Winter in India (NCERT, Class 11):** the winds blow from the high pressure zone in the north-west to the low pressure zone over the Indian Ocean in the south. Winter winds moving from land to sea are generally dry. An important NCERT exception: in October-November, the north-east monsoon picks up Bay of Bengal moisture and brings rain to the Tamil Nadu coast, southern Andhra Pradesh, southeast Karnataka and southeast Kerala. Other winter-rainfall mechanisms are taken up on Day 9.

- The Indian monsoon has its own topic on Day 9 (Topic 86).

2.3 Local winds: what they are

- NCERT: differences in the heating and cooling of earth surfaces, and the cycles those develop daily or annually, can create several common, local or regional winds.
- NCERT explains two pairs that reverse between day and night: the land and sea breezes, and the mountain and valley winds.
- Many regional winds carry names of their own. They are listed in 2.7 and 2.8.

2.4 Land and sea breezes (NCERT)

- The land and the sea absorb and transfer heat differently. Land heats up and cools down quickly; the sea gets heated slowly and loses heat slowly (Day 4, Topic 36).
- **By day:** the land heats up faster and becomes warmer than the sea. The air over the land rises, and a low pressure area forms there. The sea is relatively cool, and the pressure over it is relatively high. The pressure gradient is from the sea to the land, so the wind blows from the sea to the land. This is the **sea breeze**.
- **By night:** the condition is reversed. The land loses heat faster and is cooler than the sea. The pressure gradient is now from the land to the sea, and the **land breeze** results.
- These breezes moderate the temperature of places near the sea (Day 4, Topic 36).

2.5 Mountain and valley winds; the katabatic wind (NCERT)

- **By day:** in mountainous regions the slopes get heated up and the air moves upslope. To fill the gap, the air from the valley blows up the valley. This wind is the **valley breeze**.
- **By night:** the slopes get cooled, and the dense air descends into the valley. This is the **mountain wind**.
- **Katabatic wind:** the cool air of the high plateaus and ice fields that drains into the valley.
- This is the air drainage of Day 4 (Topic 36): cold, dense air flows down the slope under gravity and piles up in the valley bottom.

Wind	When	Which way it blows	Why
Sea breeze	Day	From the sea to the land	The land is warmer than the sea, and the pressure over the land is low
Land breeze	Night	From the land to the sea	The land is cooler than the sea, and the pressure gradient is from the land to the sea

Wind	When	Which way it blows	Why
Valley breeze	Day	Up the valley and up the slopes	The slopes are heated, the air moves upslope, and the valley air fills the gap
Mountain wind	Night	Down the slopes into the valley	The slopes are cooled, and the dense air descends

- Each of the four is named after the place it comes from. This is the rule of Day 5: a wind takes the name of the direction it comes from.

2.6 The warm wind of the leeward side: the foehn type

- NCERT describes another type of wind, a warm one, on the leeward side of mountain ranges. The leeward side is the side that faces away from the wind.
- In the classic NCERT account, moisture condenses and precipitates while the air crosses the range; the dried air then descends the leeward slope. Some foehn events occur without precipitation: sinking air and mixing can also warm and dry the lee side (Met Office).
- As it descends, the dry air gets warmed up by the adiabatic process (NCERT): it warms at the dry adiabatic rate, about 10°C for every 1,000 m of descent (Whiteman, *Mountain Meteorology*).
- This dry air may melt the snow in a short time (NCERT).
- NCERT gives this wind no name. Winds of this kind are known generally as foehns, and the chinook of the Rocky Mountains is one of them (Britannica).

Two kinds of wind come down a slope:

Point	Katabatic wind	Foehn-type wind
What it is	The cool air of high plateaus and ice fields that drains into the valley (NCERT)	Air that has crossed a mountain range and descends its leeward slope
Temperature	Cool or cold	Warm, and dry as well
Named examples	The bora, which Britannica classes as a gravity (katabatic) wind	The foehn, the chinook, the Santa Ana and the zonda

2.7 Named local winds: hot, warm and desert winds

In the tables below, MetLink means the Royal Meteorological Society's page on local winds, and AMS means the *Glossary of Meteorology* of the American Meteorological Society.

Wind	Where it blows	When	Character
Loo	The northern plains of India, from Punjab to Bihar, with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna (NCERT, Class 11). NCERT's Class 9 book says north and north-western India	The hot weather season (summer), during the day; sometimes it continues until late in the evening	Strong, gusty, hot and dry (NCERT, Class 9); hot, dry and oppressing (NCERT, Class 11)
Foehn	The lower slopes on the lee side of mountain barriers; the Alps are one example (MetLink)	When air is forced to cross the mountain barrier	Warm, dry and gusty
Chinook	Down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, in western North America	Primarily in winter (Britannica)	Warm, dry and westerly; a wind of the foehn type
Santa Ana	Southern California; it blows from the north-east or east (MetLink)	Most frequent in winter; also in spring or autumn	Hot, dry, strong and blustery; a wind of the foehn type. It dries the vegetation and raises the risk of wildfire
Zonda	The eastern slopes of the Andes, in central Argentina (MetLink)	Winter	Dry and often dusty; a foehn wind
Sirocco	From the Sahara across the Mediterranean Sea to southern Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Greece); it blows from the south or south-east	When low-pressure centres travel eastward over the southern Mediterranean (Britannica); it can reach gale force in spring (MetLink)	Hot and dry where it starts. It picks up moisture over the sea and arrives warm and humid, carrying Saharan dust
Khamsin	Egypt, the Red Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean; it blows from the south (MetLink)	February to June, with its peak in March and April	Hot, dry and dust-laden. MetLink lists it among the local names of the sirocco. The name comes from the Arabic word for "fifty"
Harmattan	From the Sahara over West Africa to the Guinea coast; it blows from the north-east or east (AMS)	Especially from late November to mid-March, the dry season	Dry and dust-bearing (AMS); comparatively cool (MetLink)

- The harmattan stands in this table as a desert wind. MetLink calls it comparatively cool, while many guidebooks list it with the hot winds. Both agree that it is dry and dusty.

2.8 Named local winds: cold winds

Wind	Where it blows	When	Character
Mistral	Southern France: from the north down the lower Rhone valley to the Mediterranean Sea, at the Gulf of Lion	Strongest and most frequent in winter	Cold, dry and strong. It averages about 74 km per hour and can reach 130 km per hour over the Rhone delta. It gains speed as it is funnelled through the narrow Rhone valley. It sometimes damages crops (Britannica)
Bora	From the Dinaric Alps down to the Adriatic Sea (MetLink); it blows from the north-east onto the Adriatic region of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia (Britannica)	Most common in winter	Very strong, cold and gusty; it often blows at more than 100 km per hour. Britannica classes it as a gravity (katabatic) wind: cold air crosses the mountains from the east and descends to the coast
Pampero	Argentina and Uruguay, especially the area of the Rio de la Plata (MetLink)	June to September	Severe squalls that come with a marked cold front, usually with rain, thunder and lightning. The temperature falls sharply, and the wind shifts to the south or south-west

- Fronts come on Day 12 (Topic 115).

2.9 The effects they are known by

- **Chinook, the "snow eater":** the Blackfoot people are said to call these winds the "snow eater". A strong foehn wind can make snow 30 cm deep almost vanish in one day (Ahrens and Henson, *Meteorology Today*). At Loma in Montana, on 15 January 1972, a chinook raised the temperature from minus 48°C to 9°C within 24 hours.
- **Foehn:** the temperature can rise by more than 10°C in 5 minutes (MetLink).
- **Harmattan, "the doctor":** on the Guinea coast of western Africa the harmattan is called "the doctor", because its dryness brings relief from the hot, humid onshore winds (AMS). The same wind brings dust and sand from the Sahara (MetLink).
- **Loo:** direct exposure to these winds may even prove to be fatal (NCERT, Class 9). NCERT treats the loo as an outcome of advection (Day 3, Topic 25).

3. Extra section: locations of the named winds, continent by continent

Continent	Hot, warm and desert winds	Cold winds
Asia	Loo: the northern plains of India, from Punjab to Bihar	The tables above have no cold wind of Asia
Europe	Foehn: the lee side of the Alps. Sirocco: it arrives here from the Sahara, across the Mediterranean Sea	Mistral: the lower Rhone valley of southern France. Bora: from the Dinaric Alps to the Adriatic Sea
Africa	Sirocco: it starts over North Africa as a dry wind. Khamsin: Egypt and the Red Sea. Harmattan: from the Sahara over West Africa to the Guinea coast	The tables above have no cold wind of Africa
North America	Chinook: the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Santa Ana: southern California	The tables above have no cold wind of North America
South America	Zonda: the eastern slopes of the Andes, in central Argentina	Pampero: Argentina and Uruguay, around the Rio de la Plata

Three sets to keep apart:

- **Two winds that leave the Sahara.** The sirocco blows from the south or south-east, so it travels northwards, across the Mediterranean Sea to southern Europe. The harmattan blows from the north-east or east, so it travels the other way, over West Africa to the Guinea coast.
- **Two cold winds of southern Europe that come down to a sea.** The mistral comes down the lower Rhone valley in France and reaches the Mediterranean Sea at the Gulf of Lion. The bora comes down from the Dinaric Alps and reaches the Adriatic Sea.
- **Three winds of the foehn type on three mountain systems.** The foehn belongs to the Alps, the chinook to the Rocky Mountains and the zonda to the Andes. Each blows on the lee side.

4. Three common exam traps

1. **“The monsoon is a kind of rain.”** The monsoon is a wind system. The word means season, and NCERT defines it by the seasonal reversal in the wind direction. Rainfall is an outcome of moist air and weather conditions, not the definition of monsoon. Land-to-sea winter winds are generally dry, but the north-east monsoon brings rain after crossing the Bay of Bengal, including to Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh. Remember what makes the monsoon seasonal: it reverses from one season to the next, while a land or sea breeze reverses within a single day.
2. **“A wind that comes down a mountain must be cold.”** Two different kinds of wind come down slopes. The katabatic wind is cool air that drains from high plateaus and ice fields. A wind of the foehn type has crossed the range and is warmed by its descent, so it arrives warm

and dry. Remember also that the foehn and the chinook are not two kinds of wind: they are the same kind on different mountain systems.

3. **"A friendly nickname means a mild, moist wind."** "The doctor" is the harmattan, a dry, dust-bearing desert wind; the name comes from the relief that its dryness gives from hot, humid air. The AMS glossary adds that "doctor" is also a colloquial name for the sea breeze in tropical and subtropical climates, so read the whole question before answering. The "snow eater" is the chinook, a warm wind: it removes snow and does not bring it. On the harmattan, guidebooks say "hot" and MetLink says "comparatively cool"; what never changes is that it is dry and dusty.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 NCERT, *Fundamentals of Physical Geography* (Class XI), Chapter 9, "Atmospheric Circulation and Weather Systems", reprint 2026-27. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/kegy209.pdf

The seasonal wind: the pattern of wind circulation modified in different seasons by the shifting of regions of maximum heating, pressure and wind belts; the most pronounced effect in the monsoons, especially over southeast Asia; "local deviations from the general circulation system"; local winds from differences in the heating and cooling of earth surfaces and the daily or annual cycles; land and sea breezes (day and night, low pressure over the land, pressure gradient, reversal at night); mountain and valley winds (valley breeze by day, mountain wind by night); katabatic wind as the cool air of the high plateaus and ice fields draining into the valley; the warm wind on the leeward side of mountain ranges, its moisture condensing and precipitating while crossing, the dry air warmed up by adiabatic process on the leeward side, and melting the snow in a short time; the chapter does not use the words loo, chinook or foehn

S2 NCERT, *India: Physical Environment* (Class XI), Chapter 4, "Climate", reprint 2026-27. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/kegy104.pdf

Loo as hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the northern plains from Punjab to Bihar, with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna; monsoon as the climate associated with seasonal reversal in the direction of winds; differential heating of land and sea during the summer months setting the stage for the monsoon winds to drift towards the subcontinent; the intense low pressure in the north-western part of the subcontinent; winter winds blowing from the north-western high pressure zone to the low pressure zone over the Indian Ocean in the south; winter monsoons not causing rainfall as they move from land to the sea, and the exceptions that the chapter lists after that sentence; the intense heating of the landmass during April and May as the cause of the north-western low

S3 NCERT, *Contemporary India-I* (Class IX), Chapter 4, "Climate". https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/iess104.pdf

The word monsoon from the Arabic "mausim", literally season; monsoon as the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year; the loo as a striking feature of the hot weather season: strong, gusty, hot, dry winds blowing during the day over north and north-western India, sometimes continuing until late in the evening; direct exposure possibly fatal

S4 Royal Meteorological Society, MetLink, "Local winds". https://www.metlink.org/resource/local-winds/

Bora (from the Dinaric Alps to the Adriatic Sea, north-easterly, winter, strong, cold and gusty, more than 100 km per hour); chinook (warm, westerly wind of western North America, a foehn of the Rockies; the rise from minus 48°C to 9°C in 24 hours on 15 January 1972); foehn (warm, dry, gusty wind on the lower lee slopes of mountain barriers, the Alps and the Rockies among them, air forced over the barrier; rise of more than 10°C in five minutes); harmattan (easterly or north-easterly, dry season from November to March, dry, comparatively cool and dusty, dust and sand from the Sahara); khamsin (hot, dry, dust-laden southerly wind over Egypt, the Red Sea and eastern parts of the

Mediterranean, February to June with a peak in March and April, the Arabic for “fifty”, a local name of the sirocco); mistral (Rhone valley and delta to the Gulf of Lion, strongest in winter); pampero (Argentina and Uruguay, Rio de la Plata, June to September, squalls with marked cold fronts, rain, thunder and lightning, fall of temperature, shift of wind to southerly or south-westerly); Santa Ana (hot, dry, strong, blustery foehn-type wind from the north-east or east over southern California, most frequent in winter, also spring or autumn, vegetation dried and wildfire risk); sirocco (southerly, from the Sahara into the Mediterranean, reaching Spain, France, Italy and Greece, hot and dry at source, moisture picked up over the sea, Saharan dust, gales in spring); zonda (dry and often dusty foehn wind over the eastern slopes of the Andes in central Argentina, in winter)

S5 Encyclopaedia Britannica, “monsoon” (introductory summary). https://www.britannica.com/science/monsoon

Monsoon as a major wind system that seasonally reverses its direction, such as one that blows for approximately six months from the north-east and six months from the south-west; the most prominent monsoons in South Asia, Africa, Australia and the Pacific coast of Central America

S6 Encyclopaedia Britannica, “chinook” (introductory summary). https://www.britannica.com/science/chinook-wind

Chinook as a warm, dry wind descending the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, primarily in winter; winds of the same kind in other parts of the world known generally as foehns

S7 Encyclopaedia Britannica, “sirocco” (introductory summary). https://www.britannica.com/science/sirocco-wind

Sirocco as a warm, humid wind over the northern Mediterranean Sea and southern Europe, blowing from the south or south-east; its origin over North Africa as a dry wind that picks up moisture as it crosses the Mediterranean; produced on the east sides of low-pressure centres travelling eastward over the southern Mediterranean

S8 Encyclopaedia Britannica, “mistral”. https://www.britannica.com/science/mistral

Mistral as a cold and dry strong wind in southern France, blowing down from the north along the lower Rhone valley toward the Mediterranean Sea; strongest and most frequent in winter; average velocity of about 74 km per hour and up to 130 km per hour over the Rhone delta; the “jet effect” of funnelling through the narrow Rhone valley; damage to crops

S9 Encyclopaedia Britannica, “bora”. https://www.britannica.com/science/bora

Bora as a very strong cold wind that blows from the north-east onto the Adriatic region of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia; most common in winter; cold air crossing the mountains from the east and descending to the coast; a gravity (or katabatic) wind; speeds of more than 100 km per hour

S10 American Meteorological Society, *Glossary of Meteorology*, “harmattan”. https://glossary.ametsoc.org/wiki/Harmattan

Harmattan as a dry, dust-bearing wind from the north-east or east that blows in West Africa, especially from late November until mid-March; its origin in the Sahara as a desert wind; the cross-reference to “doctor”

S11 American Meteorological Society, *Glossary of Meteorology*, “doctor”. https://glossary.ametsoc.org/wiki/Doctor

“Doctor” as a name for the harmattan on the Guinea coast of western Africa, because its dryness brings relief from the hot humid onshore winds; also a colloquial name for the sea breeze in tropical and subtropical climates

S12 Wikipedia, “Chinook wind” (citing C. David Whiteman, *Mountain Meteorology*, Oxford University Press, 2000; C. Donald Ahrens and Robert Henson, *Meteorology Today*, 11th edition, Cengage Learning, 2015, p. 246; a Telefilm Canada catalogue entry, “Snow Eater (The)”, 2013; Horvitz and others, American Meteorological Society press release, 13 September 2002). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinook_wind

Interior chinooks as warm, dry foehn winds blowing down the eastern sides of interior mountain ranges; moisture condensed and falling out as precipitation, the dried air descending on the leeward side and warming at the dry adiabatic rate of 10°C per 1,000 m; a strong foehn wind making snow 30 cm deep almost vanish in one day; “snow

eater" as the name the Blackfoot people give these winds; Loma, Montana, 15 January 1972, minus 48°C to 9°C, a change within a 24-hour period

S13 American Meteorological Society, *Glossary of Meteorology*, "chinook". https://glossary.ametsoc.org/wiki/Chinook

Chinook as the name given to the foehn in western North America, especially on the plains to the lee or eastern side of the Rocky Mountains; blowing generally from the west or south-west on the eastern slopes; relief from the cold of winter; its most important effect being to melt or sublimate snow, a foot of snow disappearing in a few hours

S14 Met Office, "Foehn effect". https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/learn-about/weather/types-of-weather/wind/foehn-effect

Warm dry lee-side winds, snow-eater nickname, January 1972 warming event, and foehn mechanisms including events without precipitation

S15 US National Weather Service, "Unexpected warming induced by foehn winds in the lee of the Smoky Mountains". https://www.weather.gov/mrx/downslope

Dry-adiabatic warming of 9.8°C per 1,000 m; about 10°C is the rounded classroom value

Topic 57 BHASHINI and Indian-language computing: speech, translation and digital inclusion

English

1. Concept in one line

BHASHINI uses language AI to help people access digital information and services in Indian languages; its core ideas are recognising speech, translating meaning, producing speech and building useful language datasets. [S1–S4]

2. Revision notes

2.1 Purpose and institutional home

- **BHASHINI:** Bhasha Interface for India, associated with the **National Language Translation Mission (NLTM)**. It was launched in 2022 under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (**MeitY**). [S1, S3]
- **Institutional chain:** MeitY → Digital India Corporation (**DIC**) → Digital India BHASHINI Division (**DIBD**). DIBD manages the initiative. [S2]
- **Purpose:** make digital services and content accessible in Indian languages, including through voice. This can reduce the difficulty faced by people who are unfamiliar with English or with typing. [S1, S3]
- Think of BHASHINI as a shared language-technology platform and ecosystem. Applications can use its models and services through **APIs**, interfaces through which software systems exchange requests and results. The mobile app is one way to use this larger ecosystem. [S4]

2.2 From speech in one language to speech in another

A simple, supported speech-to-speech pipeline uses 3 stages. **This is a teaching model of a cascade, not a claim that every speech-translation system has the same internal design.** [S5, S6]

Stage	Input → output	What it does
1. Automatic Speech Recognition (**ASR**)	Speech → text	Writes down the words that were spoken
2. Machine Translation (**MT**)	Source-language text → target-language text	Expresses the meaning in the other language
3. Text-to-Speech (**TTS**)	Text → speech	Produces spoken audio from the translated text

Example: spoken Telugu → Telugu text → Hindi text → spoken Hindi.

- **NMT** means Neural Machine Translation, a form of MT that uses neural-network models.
- ASR and TTS work in opposite directions. ASR alone does not translate the recognised words into a different language.
- The output of each stage becomes the input of the next. An incorrectly recognised word can therefore affect the translation and the final speech. This is an inference from the cascade, not a measured error rate. [S5, S6]

2.3 Terms that must be kept separate

Technology	Main task	Simple example
Translation	Express meaning in another language	Telugu "నీరు" → English "water"
Transliteration	Represent the same word in another script	Telugu "నీరు" → Roman letters "neeru"
Optical Character Recognition (**OCR**)	Extract machine-readable text from an image of writing	A photograph of a printed Telugu notice → Telugu text
Automatic Speech Recognition (**ASR**)	Extract text from spoken audio	A recording of someone reading that notice → Telugu text

The examples illustrate the concepts; "neeru" is a simple Roman rendering, not a prescribed transliteration standard. **Changing the script does not by itself translate the meaning.** OCR takes an image as input; ASR takes audio. OCR output can later be translated or read aloud by TTS. [S4, S7, S8]

2.4 BhashaDaan and language datasets

BhashaDaan is BHASHINI's crowdsourcing initiative. People contribute language material and check contributions made by others. The material helps build datasets for language technologies. [S1, S9]

Contribution	What a participant does
Suno India	Listens to audio and types what is heard, or checks a transcription
Bolo India	Records sentences in their voice, or checks recordings
Likho India	Translates given text, or checks translations
Dekho India	Types text seen in an image or labels an image, and helps check contributions

- A **dataset** is a collection of examples. Speech with its transcript is useful for speech technology; matching sentences in two languages form **parallel text** useful for translation.
- More material is useful only when its quality is checked. A well-designed collection should represent the language and the situations in which the model will be used. Training data and test data serve different purposes: learning and checking performance. [S9, S10]

2.5 A verified public-communication application

At **Kashi Tamil Sangamam 2.0 in Varanasi**, BHASHINI was used to translate Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Hindi address into Tamil in real time for Tamil-speaking attendees. PIB records this as an actual use of the technology. [S11]

Exam value: this connects language AI with access to public communication. It demonstrates a use case; it does not prove perfect accuracy for every language, speaker or setting.

2.6 Limits and the need for human checking

- **Quality varies:** language coverage alone does not establish equal quality across all language pairs, subject areas and situations. Evaluation needs suitable examples and human assessment. [S10]
- **Meaning can go wrong:** technical terms, names, idioms and context need attention. Natural-looking or fluent output can still misrepresent the original. [S10, S12]
- **Check important information:** compare consequential details with the original or an authoritative version. In a public-service notice, that includes names, dates, numbers, eligibility conditions and instructions. These are practical checking examples, not a claim that a particular notice contains errors. [S12]
- **Human oversight remains important:** the 2026 CAG–BHASHINI document-translation launch explicitly describes supporting existing institutional processes with appropriate human oversight. [S13]
- **Inclusion also needs usable access:** local-language voice interfaces can help, but people still need an accessible device, a working service and a usable interface. Language technology addresses an important part of the digital divide. [S3, S11]

3. Extra section: choosing the right technology

Consider these hypothetical tasks. They illustrate the tools; they are not announcements of new deployments.

Task	Suitable sequence
Make a printed notice searchable	Image → OCR → editable/searchable text
Read that notice aloud in the same language	Image → OCR → text → TTS
Translate typed text	Text → MT → translated text
Write a Telugu place name using Roman letters	Telugu-script name → transliteration → Roman-script name

For any consequential result, add a checking step. Digitisation, translation and verification are different jobs. [S4–S8, S12]

4. Three common exam traps

1. **Confusing the institutions:** MeitY is the ministry; DIBD is the BHASHINI division under DIC. A partner organisation does not become BHASHINI's parent ministry. [S2]
2. **Confusing the transformations:** ASR recognises speech; OCR recognises text in images; MT translates meaning; transliteration changes script; TTS produces speech. [S4–S8]
3. **Treating AI output as guaranteed:** a supported language, a successful demonstration or a large dataset does not remove the need to assess quality and check important information. [S10–S12]

4.1 One-minute revision

MeitY → DIC → DIBD. Speech translation can use **ASR → MT → TTS**. **Translation changes language; transliteration changes script. OCR reads an image; ASR recognises audio. BhashaDaan builds language data through contribution and validation. Important output still needs checking.**

7. Sources

Primary sources checked on 10 October 2026. The same sources support both language versions; examples marked as hypothetical or illustrative are teaching examples.

S1 PIB, *BHASHINI — National Language Translation Mission*, 26 August 2022, pp. 1–5. https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2022/aug/doc202282696201.pdf

Name, purpose, 2022 launch, BhashaDaan and its 4 categories

S2 PIB, *DIBD and NITI Aayog Sign Statement of Intent*, 12 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2298661&lang=1&reg=3

DIBD under DIC and MeitY; used for institutional identity, not as proof that all proposed integrations are complete

S3 Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser, *Natural Language Translation*. https://psa.gov.in/natural-language-translation

NLTM, MeitY, July 2022 launch and language-based digital inclusion

S4 DIBD, *Overall Understanding of the API Calls*, BHASHINI APIs. https://dibd-bhashini.gitbook.io/bhashini-apis

Language models, APIs and supported language-processing tasks

S5 BHASHINI APIs, *Request Payload*, especially "ASR then Translation then TTS". https://bhashini.gitbook.io/bhashini-apis/pipeline-config-call/request-payload

Ordered speech-to-speech cascade and intermediate outputs

S6 Shivam Mhaskar and colleagues, *VAKTA-SETU: A Speech-to-Speech Machine Translation Service in Select Indic Languages*, 2023. https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.12518

Primary research description of a cascade with ASR, correction, MT and TTS; supports the simplified teaching model

S7 C-DAC, *GIST Natural Language Processing*, "Transliteration". https://www.cdac.in/index.aspx?id=mc_nlp_gist_nlp

Script conversion and Roman-script examples

S8 IIIT Hyderabad, NLTM OCR, *Reimagining Accessibility*. https://ilocr.iiit.ac.in/blog/reimagining_accessibility/

Combining OCR and TTS to make printed material audible

S9 BHASHINI, *BhashaDaan Terms of Use*. https://bhashini.gov.in/bhashadaan/en/terms-and-conditions

Speech recordings, transcriptions, parallel translations and data contributions

S10 BHASHINI, *NMT Evaluation Workshop Minutes and Report*, IIT Bombay, 10–12 July 2024, pp. 3, 5–9. https://bhashini.gov.in/static/media/NMT%20Evaluation%20Workshop%20MoM-cum-Report_approved%201.2373aa390191be7ae9f4.pdf

Data quality, linguistic errors, bias and human evaluation

S11 PIB, *Artificial Intelligence for Culture and Languages*, 9 February 2026, pp. 3–4. https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2026/feb/doc202629784101.pdf

Kashi Tamil Sangamam 2.0 Hindi-to-Tamil translation and inclusion

S12 National eVidhan Application, Goa, *Disclaimer*, "Bhashini Translation". https://www.goa.neva.gov.in/Home/Disclaimer

Explicit warning that errors can occur and critical information should be verified

S13 PIB, *DIBD and CAG Launch CAG-BHASHINI Anuvaad*, 30 September 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2317011&lang=1&reg=48

Human oversight in institutional document translation

Topic 58 Calendar: odd days and finding the day of the week

English

1. Concept in one line

The days of the week repeat every 7 days, so only the days left over after the complete weeks are taken out, called odd days, decide the day of the week on which a date falls. The exam asks you to count odd days over months, years and centuries, and to find the day of the week of a date, with or without a reference day given in the question.

2. Revision notes

2.1 Odd days: why only the remainder matters

- The seven days of the week follow one another in a fixed order that is never broken. So 7 days, 14 days, 21 days or any multiple of 7 days after a Monday, it is a Monday again.
- Divide any number of days by 7. The quotient is the number of complete weeks, and complete weeks do not change the day of the week. The remainder is the number of **odd days**; it alone moves the day of the week. It is always from 0 to 6.
- Example: $45 = 6 \times 7 + 3$, so 45 days hold 3 odd days. The day that comes 45 days after a Monday is the day that comes 3 days after that Monday: Thursday.
- **Odd days can be added.** Find the odd days of each part of a period and add them. If the total is 7 or more, divide by 7 again and keep the remainder. Three parts with 5, 3 and 6 odd days give 14, that is, 0 odd days.
- **Going back.** For an earlier date, count the odd days backwards. Going back r days is the same as going forward 7 - r days: 2 days before a Sunday is a Friday, and 5 days after that Sunday is a Friday too.

2.2 Odd days in the months, with running totals

- A month of 31 days has 3 odd days ($31 = 4 \times 7 + 3$). A month of 30 days has 2. February has 0 in an ordinary year ($28 = 4 \times 7$) and 1 in a leap year.
- The running total is the number of odd days from 1 January to the end of that month; 7 is taken out whenever the total reaches 7 or more.

Month	Odd days	Running total to the end of the month: ordinary year	Running total to the end of the month: leap year
January	3	3	3

Month	Odd days	Running total to the end of the month: ordinary year	Running total to the end of the month: leap year
February	0 or 1	3	4
March	3	6	0
April	2	1	2
May	3	4	5
June	2	6	0
July	3	2	3
August	3	5	6
September	2	0	1
October	3	3	4
November	2	5	6
December	3	1	2

- The last row agrees with the whole year: an ordinary year has 1 odd day and a leap year has 2.
- For a date, add the date to the running total of the month before it. 15 August of an ordinary year: 2 + 15 = 17 = 2 × 7 + 3. So from 1 January to 15 August, counting both dates, there are 3 odd days.

2.3 Odd days in years and centuries

- An ordinary year has 1 odd day (365 = 52 × 7 + 1) and a leap year has 2 (366 = 52 × 7 + 2).
- **For a run of years:** odd days = the number of years + the number of leap years among them, divided by 7 for the remainder. Example: the 26 years from 2001 to 2026 hold 6 leap years. 26 + 6 = 32 = 4 × 7 + 4, that is, 4 odd days.

Centuries. Topic 48 counted the leap years in the standard blocks of 100, 200, 300 and 400 years. These are blocks that begin in the year just after a leap century year, such as 2001, or in year 1. The odd days follow from those counts:

Block of years	Leap years	Years + leap years	Odd days
100 years	24	124 = 17 × 7 + 5	5
200 years	48	248 = 35 × 7 + 3	3
300 years	72	372 = 53 × 7 + 1	1
400 years	97	497 = 71 × 7 + 0	0

- Books reach the same figures from the 5 of 100 years. 200 years: 2 × 5 = 10, that is, 3. 300 years: 3 × 5 = 15, that is, 1. 400 years: 4 × 5 = 20, and 1 more because the 400th year is a leap year, which makes 21, that is, 0.

- 400 years are 146,097 days, exactly 20,871 weeks. So a period of 400, 800, 1600 or 2000 years, or of any other multiple of 400 years, has 0 odd days, and adding 400 years to a date does not change its day of the week.
- Completed years counted from year 1 therefore give: 1600 years, 0 odd days; 1700 years, 5; 1800 years, 3; 1900 years, 1; 2000 years, 0.
- **When 5 does not hold.** The figure 5 belongs to 100 years that hold 24 leap years. As Topic 48 showed, 100 consecutive years that hold a leap century year have 25 leap years: the years 1901 to 2000 give 100 + 25 = 125 = 17 × 7 + 6, that is, 6 odd days. So between two dates given in a question, count the 29 Februaries that really lie inside (2.5). In the method of 2.4 the centuries are always counted from year 1, so 5, 3, 1 and 0 always hold there.

2.4 When no reference day is given: the day code and the steps

Count all the odd days from the beginning of year 1 up to the wanted date, and read the day from this code:

Odd days in all (the remainder)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Day of the week	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

- **0 is Sunday**, 1 is Monday and 6 is Saturday. The reason: when the Gregorian rule is carried back to the very beginning, 1 January of year 1 comes out as a Monday. So 1 odd day counted from the beginning of year 1 is a Monday, and 7 odd days, that is 0, are a Sunday.

The steps, for a date in year Y:

1. **Completed years.** Take Y - 1, the years that are fully over. Split this number into three parts: the largest multiple of 400 that fits in it (1600 for 1946; 2000 for 2023); then the complete centuries left (0, 1, 2 or 3); then the years left (0 to 99).
2. **Centuries.** The multiple of 400 gives 0 odd days. The centuries left give 5, 3 or 1 odd days for 1, 2 or 3 centuries.
3. **Years left.** The number of leap years among them is the quotient when the years left are divided by 4; none of them is a century year. Odd days = years left + leap years, divided by 7 for the remainder.
4. **Days of year Y.** Count from 1 January to the wanted date, both dates included: the running total of the month before (2.2) + the date. For a date in January, take the date alone. Use the leap-year column only if Y is a leap year.
5. **Add and read.** Add the odd days of steps 2, 3 and 4, divide by 7, and read the remainder in the code.

Example 1 of Section 3 works these steps on 15 August 1947.

2.5 When the question gives a reference day

- Count the days from the given date to the wanted date. As in Topic 48, “from A to B” counts the days you move forward from A, so the given date itself is not counted.
- Find the odd days in that count and move that many days forward from the given day. If the wanted date is the earlier one, move back. The day code of 2.4 is not used here.

The same date in another year.

- From a date to the same date one year later there are 365 days, or 366 days if a 29 February lies in between (Topic 48). So the day of the week moves forward by 1 day (a Friday becomes a Saturday), or by 2 days across a 29 February.

From	To	29 February in between	Day moves forward by
1 January 2027, Friday	1 January 2028, Saturday	None	1 day
1 March 2027, Monday	1 March 2028, Wednesday	29 February 2028	2 days
1 January 2028, Saturday	1 January 2029, Monday	29 February 2028	2 days
1 March 2028, Wednesday	1 March 2029, Thursday	None	1 day

- **Several years apart:** odd days = the number of years + the number of 29 Februaries that lie between the two dates.
- Check the two end years with care. The 29 February of the first year counts only if the starting date comes before it. The 29 February of the last year counts only if the closing date comes after it. A century year that is not a leap year, such as 2100, has no 29 February at all.
- Examples 7 to 12 of Section 3 show each of these cases.

2.6 Dates that fall on the same day within a year

- In one month, dates that are 7 apart fall on the same day: the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th.
- Two months begin on the same day of the week when the odd days between their first days add up to 0.

Kind of year	Months that begin on the same day of the week	Months that stand alone
Ordinary year	January and October; February, March and November; April and July; September and December	May, June and August
Leap year	January, April and July; February and August; March and November; September and December	May, June and October

- In such months the same date falls on the same day of the week; this holds for every date, not for the 1st alone. In 2027, an ordinary year, 1 January and 1 October are both Fridays. In 2028, a leap year, 1 January, 1 April and 1 July are all Saturdays.

- In an ordinary year 1 January and 31 December fall on the same day, because they are 364 days, or 52 weeks, apart. In a leap year 31 December falls one day later than 1 January.
- In any year 4 April, 6 June, 8 August, 10 October and 12 December all fall on the same day of the week, and the last day of February falls on that day too.

Other days cover calendars that repeat (Topic 448), finding a date from a given day (Topic 688) and counting how often a weekday comes in a span of dates (Topic 968).

3. Extra section: worked examples

A. Counting from year 1 (no reference day)

1. **The five steps: 15 August 1947.** Completed years: 1946 = 1600 + 300 + 46. The 1600 years give 0 odd days and the 300 years give 1. In 46 years there are 11 leap years (46 ÷ 4 gives the quotient 11), and 46 + 11 = 57 = 8 × 7 + 1, that is, 1. 1947 is an ordinary year: the running total to the end of July is 2, and 2 + 15 = 17 = 2 × 7 + 3, that is, 3. Total: 0 + 1 + 1 + 3 = 5. Code 5 is Friday.
2. **A date in January of a leap year: 26 January 2024.** Completed years: 2023 = 2000 + 23. The 2000 years give 0. In 23 years there are 5 leap years, and 23 + 5 = 28, that is, 0. Days in 2024: 26, that is, 5. Total: 5. The day is Friday. 2024 is a leap year, but its 29 February comes after 26 January, so it adds nothing here.
3. **The same year after February: 15 August 2024.** The completed years again give 0 + 0. Days in 2024: the leap-year running total to the end of July is 3, and 3 + 15 = 18, that is, 4. Total: 4. The day is Thursday. Here the 29 February of 2024 is inside the count.
4. **Just after a century year: 1 January 2001.** Completed years: 2000 = 5 × 400, which gives 0 odd days. Days in 2001: 1. Total: 1. The day is Monday.
5. **In a century year that is not a leap year: 1 March 1900.** Completed years: 1899 = 1600 + 200 + 99. The 1600 years give 0 and the 200 years give 3. In 99 years there are 24 leap years, and 99 + 24 = 123 = 17 × 7 + 4, that is, 4. 1900 is an ordinary year (19 ÷ 4 leaves remainder 3), so the running total to the end of February is 3, and 3 + 1 = 4. Total: 0 + 3 + 4 + 4 = 11, that is, 4. The day is Thursday. Taking 1900 as a leap year would add one more day and give Friday, which is wrong.
6. **When the remainder is 0: 24 January 2027.** Completed years: 2026 = 2000 + 26. In 26 years there are 6 leap years, and 26 + 6 = 32, that is, 4. Days in 2027: 24, that is, 3. Total: 4 + 3 = 7, that is, 0. The day is Sunday.

B. With a reference day

7. **Within one year.** 1 January 2027 is a Friday. Find the day on 15 August 2027. 30 days are left in January, then come 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 31 days for February to July, then 15 days of August. Total: 226 = 32 × 7 + 2. Two days after Friday is Sunday. Quicker: add odd days in place of days. The 30 days give 2, the six months give 0 + 3 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 3 = 13, and the 15 days give 1. Total: 16, that is, 2.

8. **Across the February of a leap year.** 25 December 2027 is a Saturday. Find the day on 15 March 2028. Days left in December: 31 - 25 = 6. January: 31. February 2028: 29. March: 15. Total: 6 + 31 + 29 + 15 = 81 = 11 × 7 + 4. Four days after Saturday is Wednesday. Taking February as 28 days would give 80 days, 3 odd days and Tuesday, which is wrong.
9. **The same date five years later.** 15 August 2027 is a Sunday. Up to 15 August 2032 there are 5 years and two 29 Februaries, those of 2028 and 2032. 5 + 2 = 7, that is, 0 odd days, so 15 August 2032 is a Sunday too. Now take 26 January 2027, a Tuesday. Up to 26 January 2032 there are 5 years but only one 29 February, that of 2028, because 29 February 2032 comes after 26 January 2032. 5 + 1 = 6, and 6 days after Tuesday is Monday.
10. **Going back.** 9 October 2026 is a Friday. Find the day on 9 October 2016. The gap is 10 years, and two 29 Februaries lie in between, those of 2020 and 2024. 10 + 2 = 12, that is, 5 odd days. Five days before Friday is Sunday.
11. **Across a century year.** 1 March 2096 is a Thursday. Find the day on 1 March 2104. The gap is 8 years. 29 February 2096 comes before the starting date, so it does not count. 2100 is an ordinary year and has no 29 February. 29 February 2104 comes before the closing date, so it counts. So only one 29 February, that of 2104, lies in between. 8 + 1 = 9, that is, 2 odd days. Two days after Thursday is Saturday.
12. **A gap of 100 years.** 15 August 1947 was a Friday. Find the day on 15 August 2047. The 29 Februaries in between run from 1948 to 2044: (2044 - 1948) ÷ 4 + 1 = 25. The only century year among them is 2000, which is a leap year, so none is taken out. 100 + 25 = 125 = 17 × 7 + 6, that is, 6 odd days. Six days after Friday is Thursday. The round figure of 5 odd days for 100 years would give Wednesday, which is wrong here.

4. Three common exam traps

1. **Reading the remainder wrongly.** In the day code a remainder of 0 is Sunday, not Saturday, and 1 is Monday, not Sunday. And the code is only for odd days counted from the beginning of year 1. When the question gives a reference day, the remainder is a number of steps from that day: 3 odd days after a Friday lead to Monday, not to Wednesday, the day whose code is 3.
2. **Counting the year in hand as a completed year.** For a date in year Y the completed years are Y - 1. The days of year Y are counted separately, and only up to the date. So the 29 February of year Y enters the count only when Y is a leap year and the date is 29 February or later. For a date in 2024 the completed years are 2023, and the 23 years left after 2000 hold 5 leap years, not 6.
3. **"Five odd days for every century."** The figures 5, 3, 1 and 0 are not multiplied on. 400 years have 0 odd days, not 4 × 5 = 20, that is, 6, because the 400th year is a leap year and adds one more. For 1900 completed years take 1600 + 300, which gives 0 + 1 = 1 odd day; 19 × 5 = 95 would give 4, which is wrong.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 SATHEE (IIT Kanpur), Railway Exams, quick revision page on calendar problems. https://sathee.iitk.ac.in/sathee-railway-exams/student-corner/quick-revision/reasoning/reasoning-calendar-problems

An ordinary year of 365 days has 1 odd day and a leap year of 366 days has 2; 100 years hold 76 ordinary and 24 leap years, 124 odd days, 5 after dividing by 7; 400 years have 0 odd days; the day code 0 Sunday to 6 Saturday; the century figures 1600: 0, 1700: 5, 1800: 3, 1900: 1, 2000: 0; 29 February is not counted when the date comes before it in a leap year; the same date moves one weekday in a year and two across a leap day; 1 January of year 1 AD taken as a Monday, the reference point of the count; 15 August 1947 was a Friday

S2 IndiaBIX, Aptitude, Calendar, "Important Formulas". https://www.indiabix.com/aptitude/calendar/formulas

The definition of odd days (the days more than the complete weeks in a given period); 365 days = 52 weeks + 1 day and 366 days = 52 weeks + 2 days; 100 years = 76 ordinary years + 24 leap years = 124 days = 17 weeks + 5 days; 200 years: 3 odd days; 300 years: 1 odd day; 400 years: (5 × 4 + 1), 0 odd days; 800, 1200, 1600 and 2000 years also have 0 odd days; the table of days against odd days, 0 Sunday to 6 Saturday

S3 Wikipedia, "Determination of the day of the week" (its references include Richards, *Mapping Time: The Calendar and Its History*, 1999; Rosen, *Elementary Number Theory and Its Applications*, 2011). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Determination_of_the_day_of_the_week

The months that correspond, that is, begin on the same day of the week: January with October in common years and with April and July in leap years; February with March and November in common years and with August in leap years; March always with November, April always with July, September always with December; each year adds 1 day because 365 leaves remainder 1 on division by 7; a leap year changes the day of the week after 29 February; in the Gregorian calendar carried backwards, the year 1 BC starts on a Saturday

S4 Wikipedia, "Doomsday rule" (its references include Conway, "Tomorrow is the Day After Doomsday", *Eureka*, October 1973; Berlekamp, Conway and Guy, *Winning Ways for Your Mathematical Plays*, Volume 2, 1982, pp. 795 to 797). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doomsday_rule

The last day of February, 4 April, 6 June, 8 August, 10 October and 12 December all fall on the same day of the week in a year; the full cycle of the Gregorian calendar is 400 years, or 20,871 weeks

S5 Wikipedia, "Gregorian calendar" (its references include Dershowitz and Reingold, *Calendrical Calculations*, 3rd edition, 2008, p. 45). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_calendar

The calendar repeats completely every 400 years, which equal 146,097 days and exactly 20,871 weeks; adding 400 years to a date does not change its day of the week; of the 400 years, 303 are years of 365 days and 97 are leap years; the cycle of weekdays was not affected by the change of 1582

Additional verification source: U.S. Naval Observatory, "Leap Years", https://aa.usno.navy.mil/faq/leap_years . Gregorian leap-year rule and 97 leap years per 400-year cycle. Weekdays and worked figures independently recalculated on 10 October 2026.

Topic 59 Ratio and proportion: the basics

English

1. Concept in one line

A ratio compares quantities of the same kind by division, and a proportion is a statement that two ratios are equal. The exam asks you to simplify, compare and join ratios, to turn a ratio into a share of the whole, and to find a missing term of a proportion.

2. Revision notes

2.1 What a ratio is

- A ratio is the comparison of two quantities by division. The ratio of a to b is written a : b (read "a is to b") or as the fraction a/b. Here b is not 0, and in this topic all the terms are positive numbers.
- a and b are the terms of the ratio. The first term, a, is the antecedent. The second term, b, is the consequent.
- a : b says that for every a units of the first quantity there are b units of the second quantity.
- **Same kind, same unit.** The two quantities must be of the same kind, and they must be put in the same unit before the ratio is taken. The ratio of 40 cm to 2 m = 40 cm : 200 cm = 1 : 5. The ratio of 45 minutes to 2 hours = 45 : 120 = 3 : 8.
- **No unit.** The units cancel, so a ratio is a pure number. The answer is "1 : 5", not "1 : 5 cm".
- **Order matters.** 3 : 2 is different from 2 : 3. If a class has 30 boys and 20 girls, the ratio of boys to girls is 3 : 2 and the ratio of girls to boys is 2 : 3. The quantity named first gives the first term.
- A ratio compares by division, not by difference. 30 and 20 differ by 10, and so do 110 and 100. But 30 : 20 = 3 : 2, while 110 : 100 = 11 : 10.
- A percentage is a ratio whose second term is 100 (Topic 29): 35% = 35 : 100 = 7 : 20.

2.2 Simplest form and equivalent ratios

- Multiplying or dividing both terms by the same non-zero number gives an equivalent ratio. The same thing happens with equivalent fractions (Topic 19): 2 : 3 = 4 : 6 = 10 : 15.
- A ratio is in its simplest form (also called its lowest form) when its terms are whole numbers that have no common factor other than 1. To reach the simplest form, divide both terms by their HCF. 36 : 48: the HCF is 12, so the ratio is 3 : 4.

- **When the terms are fractions:** multiply both terms by the LCM of the denominators; if the new terms have a common factor, reduce them to the simplest form. 1/2 : 1/3 = 3 : 2 (multiply by 6). It is not 2 : 3. 2/3 : 4/5 = 10 : 12 = 5 : 6 (multiply by 15, then divide by 2).
- **When the terms are decimals:** multiply both terms by 10, by 100 and so on, and then reduce to the simplest form. 1.5 : 2.5 = 15 : 25 = 3 : 5.
- When the two terms are unequal, adding the same non-zero number to both does not give an equivalent ratio: 2 : 3 and 3 : 4 are not equal.
- A ratio does not give the actual quantities. If two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4, they are 3k and 4k for some positive number k: they may be 3 and 4, or 15 and 20, or 1.5 and 2.

2.3 Comparing two ratios

Write the ratios as fractions and compare them by the methods of Topic 19.

- **Common denominator.** 3 : 5 and 4 : 7 are 3/5 and 4/7. The LCM of 5 and 7 is 35: 21/35 and 20/35. So 3 : 5 > 4 : 7.
- **Cross-multiplication.** Take a : b and c : d in which all the terms are positive. If a × d > b × c, then a : b > c : d. If a × d < b × c, then a : b < c : d. If the two products are equal, the ratios are equal. Here 3 × 7 = 21 and 5 × 4 = 20; 21 > 20, so 3 : 5 > 4 : 7.
- A ratio is not greater merely because its terms are bigger: 11 : 20 < 3 : 5 (11 × 5 = 55 < 20 × 3 = 60).

2.4 A ratio against a fraction: part to part and part to whole

A class has only boys and girls, and the ratio of boys to girls is 3 : 5 (for example, 15 boys and 25 girls in a class of 40).

Comparison	Kind	Ratio	As a fraction or a percentage
Boys compared with girls	Part to part	3 : 5	The number of boys is 3/5 (60%) of the number of girls
Girls compared with boys	Part to part	5 : 3	The number of girls is 5/3 (166 2/3%) of the number of boys
Boys compared with the whole class	Part to whole	3 : 8	Boys are 3/8 (37 1/2%) of the class
Girls compared with the whole class	Part to whole	5 : 8	Girls are 5/8 (62 1/2%) of the class

- Rule: if a whole is made up of only two parts, and they are in the ratio a : b, the first part is a/(a + b) of the whole and the second part is b/(a + b) of the whole. The fraction a/b compares the first part with the second part, not with the whole.
- The two shares add up to 1: 3/8 + 5/8 = 1.

- Working backwards: if one part is 2/7 of the whole, the other part is 5/7 of the whole, and the two parts are in the ratio 2 : 5.

2.5 Ratios of three quantities, and joining two ratios

- a : b : c compares three quantities at once. 2 : 3 : 5 means that the quantities are 2k, 3k and 5k. If the three together make up the whole, their shares of it are 2/10, 3/10 and 5/10.
- Simplest form: divide all three terms by their HCF. 12 : 18 : 30 = 2 : 3 : 5.
- **Joining.** When A : B and B : C are given, the common quantity B must have the same number in both ratios. Only then can they be written as one ratio.

Step	A : B = 2 : 3 and B : C = 4 : 5
1. Note the two numbers that stand for B	3 and 4
2. Take their LCM	12
3. Rewrite each ratio so that B is 12	A : B = 8 : 12; B : C = 12 : 15
4. Join the two ratios	A : B : C = 8 : 12 : 15
5. Read off the pair that is wanted	A : C = 8 : 15

- Short rule: if A : B = a : b and B : C = c : d, then A : B : C = (a × c) : (b × c) : (b × d). If the three terms have a common factor, reduce to the simplest form. Check: 2 × 4 : 3 × 4 : 3 × 5 = 8 : 12 : 15.
- If B already has the same number in both ratios, join them directly: A : B = 2 : 3 and B : C = 3 : 7 give A : B : C = 2 : 3 : 7.
- If the numbers for B differ, the two ratios cannot be written side by side as they stand: for the pair in the table, both 2 : 3 : 5 and 2 : 4 : 5 are wrong.

2.6 Proportion

- When two ratios are equal, the four quantities are said to be in proportion. This is written a : b :: c : d or a : b = c : d, and read “a is to b as c is to d”.
- a, b, c and d are the first, second, third and fourth terms. The first and fourth terms (a and d) are called the extremes, or extreme terms. The second and third terms (b and c) are called the means, or middle terms.
- **Product rule.** In a proportion, the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means: a × d = b × c. It is true the other way round as well: if a × d = b × c and no term is 0, then a : b :: c : d. This is the cross-multiplication test for equal fractions.
- **Testing.** 3, 8, 24, 64: 3 × 64 = 192 and 8 × 24 = 192, so they are in proportion. Order matters here too: 3, 8, 64, 24 are not in proportion (3 × 24 = 72, 8 × 64 = 512).
- **Finding a missing term.** 6 : 15 :: 14 : x. By the product rule 6 × x = 15 × 14 = 210, so x = 35. In words: a missing extreme = the product of the means ÷ the known extreme; a missing mean = the product of the extremes ÷ the known mean.

- The two terms of each ratio must be in the same unit. But the two ratios may be about quantities of different kinds: 2 kg : 5 kg :: Rs 90 : Rs 225 (2 × 225 = 450 = 5 × 90).

Point	Ratio	Proportion
What it is	A comparison of two quantities by division	A statement that two ratios are equal
Number of terms	A ratio of two quantities has two terms	It has four terms
Names of the terms	Antecedent (the first), consequent (the second)	Extremes (the first and the fourth), means (the second and the third)
Symbol	:	:: or =
Example	3 : 8	3 : 8 :: 24 : 64

2.7 Continued proportion

- Quantities are in continued proportion when the first is to the second as the second is to the third, as the third is to the fourth, and so on.
- Three quantities a, b and c are in continued proportion when a : b = b : c. By the product rule, b × b = a × c, that is, $b^2 = ac$. The middle term is used twice.
- Quick test for three numbers: the square of the middle number must be equal to the product of the other two. 4, 6, 9: $6^2 = 36 = 4 \times 9$, so they are in continued proportion (4 : 6 = 6 : 9 = 2 : 3).
- 2, 4, 6 are not in continued proportion: $4^2 = 16$, but 2 × 6 = 12. Equal differences do not make a continued proportion; the ratios must be equal.
- A longer chain: 8, 12, 18, 27 (8 : 12 = 12 : 18 = 18 : 27 = 2 : 3).
- The names mean proportional, third proportional and fourth proportional come in Topic 479.

2.8 The unitary method

- In the unitary method we first find the value of one unit, and then the value of the required number of units.
- Example: 12 notebooks cost Rs 420. One notebook costs 420 ÷ 12 = Rs 35. So 7 notebooks cost 7 × 35 = Rs 245.
- The same problem as a proportion: 12 : 7 :: 420 : x. Then 12 × x = 7 × 420 = 2,940, so x = 245.
- A convenient intermediate group can also be used instead of finding the value for a single unit. 8 metres of cloth cost Rs 540; what do 12 metres cost? 4 metres cost half of 540, that is, Rs 270. So 12 metres cost 3 × 270 = Rs 810.
- Put quantities of the same kind in the same unit first: 1 hour 15 minutes is 75 minutes, not 1.15 hours.
- The method works here because the two quantities change in the same ratio: if the number of notebooks doubles, the cost doubles. It is not addition: if 5 more notebooks are bought, the

cost does not go up by Rs 5. Cases in which one quantity falls when the other rises come in Topic 179 (direct and inverse variation).

Other days cover dividing a quantity in a given ratio (Topic 169), direct and inverse variation (Topic 179), compound and duplicate ratios (Topic 329), mean, third and fourth proportionals (Topic 479), partnership (Topic 719) and mixtures (Topic 859).

3. Extra section: worked examples

A. Ratios

1. **Units first.** The ratio of 750 g to 3 kg = 750 g : 3,000 g = 1 : 4. The ratio of 3 kg to 750 g is 4 : 1.
2. **Fractions and decimals as terms.** 2/3 : 5/6: the LCM of 3 and 6 is 6; multiplying both terms by 6 gives 4 : 5. 0.75 : 1.2: multiplying both terms by 100 gives 75 : 120 = 5 : 8.
3. **Comparing.** Which is greater, 7 : 12 or 5 : 9? 7 × 9 = 63 and 12 × 5 = 60; 63 > 60, so 7 : 12 > 5 : 9. Check: 7/12 = 0.5833... and 5/9 = 0.555....
4. **From a ratio to a share.** A shop sells only tea packets and coffee packets, in the ratio 7 : 13. Tea packets are 7/20 = 35% of all the packets, and coffee packets are 13/20 = 65%. The number of tea packets is 7/13 of the number of coffee packets, not 7/20 of it.
5. **From a share to a ratio.** In a committee, 3/11 of the members are women and the rest are men. The men are 8/11 of the members. So the ratio of women to men is 3 : 8, and the ratio of men to women is 8 : 3.

B. Joining two ratios

6. A : B = 3 : 4 and B : C = 6 : 7. The numbers for B are 4 and 6; their LCM is 12. A : B = 9 : 12 and B : C = 12 : 14. So A : B : C = 9 : 12 : 14, and A : C = 9 : 14. By the short rule: 3 × 6 : 4 × 6 : 4 × 7 = 18 : 24 : 28 = 9 : 12 : 14.
7. **When the common quantity stands second in both ratios.** A : B = 5 : 2 and C : B = 3 : 4. The numbers for B are 2 and 4; their LCM is 4. A : B = 10 : 4 and C : B = 3 : 4. So A : B : C = 10 : 4 : 3.

C. Proportion

8. **Testing.** Are 15, 20, 24, 32 in proportion? 15 × 32 = 480 and 20 × 24 = 480. Yes: 15 : 20 :: 24 : 32, and each ratio is 3 : 4.
9. **A missing mean.** 9 : x :: 15 : 40. By the product rule 15 × x = 9 × 40 = 360, so x = 24. Check: 9 : 24 = 3 : 8 and 15 : 40 = 3 : 8.
10. **Continued proportion.** Are 9, 12, 16 in continued proportion? $12^2 = 144$ and 9 × 16 = 144. Yes; each ratio is 3 : 4. Are 9, 12, 15? No: 9 × 15 = 135, which is not 144.

D. The unitary method

11. A car travels 252 km on 18 litres of petrol. On one litre it travels 252 ÷ 18 = 14 km. So on 35 litres it travels 35 × 14 = 490 km. As a proportion: 18 : 35 :: 252 : x gives x = 35 × 252 ÷ 18 = 490.

12. **Units first.** A tap fills 45 litres in 2 minutes 30 seconds. How much does it fill in 4 minutes? 2 minutes 30 seconds = 150 seconds and 4 minutes = 240 seconds. In 30 seconds the tap fills 45 ÷ 5 = 9 litres. 240 seconds is 8 times 30 seconds, so the tap fills 8 × 9 = 72 litres.

4. Three common exam traps

1. **Order and units.** "The ratio of A to B" is A : B; if the terms are reversed, the ratio is a different one. Change both quantities to the same unit before writing the ratio, and write no unit after it: the ratio of 40 cm to 2 m is 1 : 5, not 20 : 1 and not 5 : 1. In a proportion too, the order of the four terms decides whether it holds.
2. **Part to part is not part to whole.** If the boys and girls of a class are in the ratio 3 : 5, the boys are 3/8 of the class, not 3/5 of it. The fraction 3/5 compares the boys with the girls. Before turning a ratio into a fraction or a percentage, ask whether the question wants a comparison with the other part or with the whole.
3. **A ratio works by multiplication, not by addition.** When the two terms are unequal, adding the same non-zero number to both changes the ratio: 2 : 3 is not equal to 3 : 4. Unequal numbers with equal differences, such as 2, 4, 6, are not in continued proportion. A ratio of fractions is not read off from the denominators either: 1/2 : 1/3 is 3 : 2, not 2 : 3.

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 NCERT, *Mathematics*, Class VI, Chapter 12 "Ratio and Proportion" (the textbook used before *Ganita Prakash*), read on the SATHEE portal of IIT Kanpur. Parts 12.2 "Ratio", 12.3 "Proportion", 12.4 "Unitary Method" and "What have we discussed?". https://sathee.iitk.ac.in/ncert-books/class-06/mathematics/chapter-12-ratio-and-proportion

Ratio as comparison by division; two quantities can be compared only if they are in the same unit; 3 : 2 is different from 2 : 3; a ratio may be treated as a fraction; equivalent ratios; lowest form; proportion and the symbols "::" and "="; first and fourth terms as extreme terms, second and third terms as middle terms; the order of terms in a proportion; the unitary method

S2 NCERT, *Exemplar Problems: Mathematics*, Class VI, Unit 8 "Ratio and Proportion", the list of main points at the start of the unit, Example 4 and Questions 8, 34 and 49.
https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/publication/exemplarproblem/classVI/Mathematics/feep108.pdf

Definition of ratio and the symbol ":"; the two quantities must be in the same unit; equivalent ratios through equivalent fractions; four quantities in proportion; 3, 8, 24, 64 are in proportion but 3, 8, 64, 24 are not; definition of the unitary method; comparing two ratios as an exercise type

S3 NCERT, *Ganita Prakash*, Grade 8, Part I, Chapter 7 "Proportional Reasoning-1", Sections 7.2 (Ratios), 7.3 (Ratios in their Simplest Form), 7.4 (Problem Solving with Proportional Reasoning), 7.5 (Sharing, but Not Equally!) and the Summary. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hegp107.pdf

The terms of a ratio; a : b as "for every a units of the first quantity there are b units of the second"; simplest form by dividing the terms by their HCF; ratios that are the same in simplest form are in proportion; a : b :: c : d when a × d = b × c (cross multiplication of terms); the parts of a whole divided in the ratio m : n are m/(m + n) and n/(m + n) of it

S4 H. S. Hall and S. R. Knight, *Higher Algebra: A Sequel to Elementary Algebra for Schools*, fourth edition, Macmillan, London, 1891, Chapter I "Ratio" (Articles 1 to 4) and Chapter II "Proportion" (Articles 18 to 20), read on the Internet Archive. https://archive.org/details/higheralgebraseq00hall

The first term is the antecedent and the second the consequent; quantities of the same kind, expressed in the same unit; a ratio is unaltered when both terms are multiplied or divided by the same quantity; comparing ratios through a common denominator; proportionals; extremes and means; the product of the extremes equals the product of the means; continued proportion; for three quantities $a : b = b : c$ and $ac = b^2$; the names mean proportional and third proportional

S5 Encyclopaedia Britannica, "ratio" (page last updated 7 August 2026). https://www.britannica.com/science/ratio

A ratio as the quotient of two values, written $a : b$ or a/b; a is the antecedent and b the consequent; two ratios set equal form a proportion

S6 Wikipedia, "Ratio" (citing Encyclopaedia Britannica for antecedent and consequent; Heath 1908, p. 126, for proportion; ISO 80000-1:2022 for the ratio of two quantities in the same unit being a dimensionless number). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratio

A ratio of two quantities measured in the same unit has no unit; the terms of a proportion, its extremes and its means; part to part against part to whole (2 oranges to 3 apples is $2 : 3$, and oranges are $2/5$ of the fruit); reducing a ratio by the common factors of its terms ($40 : 60 = 2 : 3$); ratios with three or more terms

Topic 60 Current affairs: ICC Women’s Cricket World Cup 2025

English

1. Concept in one line

India won the ICC Women’s Cricket World Cup for the first time on 2 November 2025, beating South Africa by 52 runs in the final at Navi Mumbai. The examination asks about the hosts and venues, the award winners, India’s earlier finals, the past winners and the rewards that followed.

2. Revision notes

2.1 The tournament at a glance

Point	Detail
Tournament	ICC Women’s Cricket World Cup 2025, the women’s 50-over World Cup. ICC is the International Cricket Council. The matches are One Day Internationals (ODIs)
Edition	Thirteenth
Dates	30 September to 2 November 2025
Where	Five venues across India and Sri Lanka: four cities in India, and Colombo in Sri Lanka
India as host	India hosted the Women’s Cricket World Cup for the fourth time, after 1978, 1997 and 2013. The ICC noted that the tournament was returning to India after 12 years
Teams	Eight: India, Australia, England, South Africa, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan
Format	A league stage of 28 matches, in which each team played the other seven once; then two semi-finals and the final. In all, 31 matches
Defending champions	Australia, who had beaten England in the final of the 2022 edition in New Zealand
Winner and runner-up	India won the title; South Africa were the runners-up

2.2 Venues, and why Colombo

City	Stadium	Matches
Guwahati	Assam Cricket Association Stadium (ACA Stadium)	5, including the opening match (India against Sri Lanka, 30 September) and the first semi-final
Indore	Holkar Stadium	5
Visakhapatnam	ACA-VDCA Stadium	5
Navi Mumbai	DY Patil Stadium	5, including the second semi-final and the final
Colombo, Sri Lanka	R. Premadasa Stadium	11

- **Why Colombo:** Under an arrangement that the ICC announced on 19 December 2024, when either country hosts an ICC event in the 2024 to 2027 rights cycle, the other country's matches are played at a neutral venue. This covers all matches of the visiting team, not only the India-Pakistan fixture. Pakistan qualified for this World Cup, so all of Pakistan's matches, and a few others, were placed in Colombo.
- **India against Pakistan:** India won by 88 runs on 5 October 2025. Like all of Pakistan's matches, it was played in Colombo.
- **Change of venue:** The ICC's announcement of the dates and venues on 2 June 2025 named the M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bengaluru, as one of the five venues. On 22 August 2025 the ICC replaced it with the DY Patil Stadium, Navi Mumbai, because the Bengaluru stadium was unavailable. The dates of the tournament did not change.
- **Knockout venues:** The revised schedule named "Guwahati or Colombo" for the first semi-final and "Colombo or Navi Mumbai" for the final. Pakistan finished last in the league stage without a win. Both semi-finals and the final were played in India.

2.3 The final

Point	Detail
Date and venue	Sunday, 2 November 2025, at the DY Patil Stadium, Navi Mumbai
Toss	South Africa won the toss and chose to field
India's innings	298 for 7 in 50 overs. Shafali Verma 87 (78 balls), Deepti Sharma 58, Smriti Mandhana 45, Richa Ghosh 34
South Africa's innings	246 all out in 45.3 overs. Laura Wolvaardt 101
Result	India won by 52 runs
Bowling	Deepti Sharma took 5 wickets for 39 runs. Shafali Verma took 2 wickets for 36 runs
Player of the Match	Shafali Verma

Point	Detail
Player of the Tournament	Deepti Sharma
India's captain and vice-captain	Harmanpreet Kaur; Smriti Mandhana
India's head coach	Amol Muzumdar
South Africa's captain	Laura Wolvaardt
Most runs in the tournament	Laura Wolvaardt (South Africa): 571 runs at an average of 71.37, with centuries in the semi-final and in the final
Most wickets in the tournament	Deepti Sharma (India): 22 wickets

- **Shafali Verma's late entry:** She was not in the squad of 15 announced on 19 August 2025. She came in on 27 October 2025, when Pratika Rawal was ruled out with an injury, and played the semi-final and the final.
- **Firsts:** It was India's first title; the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) said the team had been crowned world champions "for the first time in history". It was South Africa's first final. It was the first final in which neither Australia nor England played. Wolvaardt became the first captain to score a century in a Women's Cricket World Cup final.
- **ICC Team of the Tournament (4 November 2025):** Wolvaardt was named its captain. It has three Indians: Smriti Mandhana (434 runs in the tournament), Jemimah Rodrigues and Deepti Sharma.

2.4 India's road to the title

Place in the league	Team	Won	Lost	No result	Points
1	Australia	6	0	1	13
2	England	5	1	1	11
3	South Africa	5	2	0	10
4	India	3	3	1	7

- **League stage:** India took the fourth and last semi-final place. Their three defeats included one by 3 wickets to Australia at Visakhapatnam on 12 October 2025 and one by 4 runs to England on 19 October 2025. Their wins included the one over Pakistan and a 53-run win over New Zealand at Navi Mumbai on 23 October 2025, a rain-affected match in which Smriti Mandhana scored a century.

Semi-final	Date and venue	Result
First	29 October 2025, Guwahati	South Africa (319 for 7) beat England (194 all out) by 125 runs. Marizanne Kapp took 5 wickets for 20 runs

Semi-final	Date and venue	Result
Second	30 October 2025, Navi Mumbai	India (341 for 5 in 48.3 overs) beat Australia (338 all out in 49.5 overs) by 5 wickets. Jemimah Rodrigues made 127 not out

- **A record chase:** India's 341 for 5 was, at that time, the highest successful run chase in women's ODIs. The earlier record, 331 for 7, had been set by Australia against India at Visakhapatnam on 12 October 2025, in the same tournament.
- **The team India beat:** Australia were the defending champions and had not lost a match in the league stage.

India's finals	Venue	Result for India
2005	SuperSport Park, Centurion, South Africa	Lost to Australia by 98 runs
2017	Lord's, London	Lost to England by 9 runs
2025	DY Patil Stadium, Navi Mumbai	Beat South Africa by 52 runs

So 2025 was India's third final and first title.

2.5 Past winners, 1973 to 2025

Winner	Titles	Years
Australia	7	1978, 1982, 1988, 1997, 2005, 2013, 2022
England	4	1973, 1993, 2009, 2017
New Zealand	1	2000
India	1	2025

- **First edition:** 1973, in England, two years before the first men's Cricket World Cup (1975). England won it.
- **No final in the first two editions:** In 1973 and 1978 the winner was decided on the league table. Finals began with the 1982 edition.
- **Organiser:** The International Women's Cricket Council ran the tournament until its merger with the ICC in 2005. The ICC has run it since then.
- **Editions held in India before 2025:** In 1978 there was no final. The 1997 final was at Eden Gardens, Kolkata, and the 2013 final at the Brabourne Stadium, Mumbai. Australia won all three editions.
- **Only four winners:** In 13 editions only four teams have won the title, and India is the fourth.

2.6 Prize money and rewards

Who gave	What	When announced
ICC	Total prize money of 13.88 million US dollars. Winners: 4.48 million. Runners-up: 2.24 million. Each losing semi-finalist: 1.12 million. Every team was guaranteed 250,000 US dollars, and each league win earned 34,314 US dollars	1 September 2025
BCCI	Cash reward of Rs 51 crore for the players, the support staff and the selection committee	3 November 2025
Government of Andhra Pradesh	For Sree Charani: Rs 2.5 crore in cash, a house site of 1,000 square yards in Kadapa, and a Group-I post	7 November 2025

- **How the ICC described its prize money:** The total was 297 per cent more than the 3.5 million US dollars of the 2022 edition. It was also more than the total prize money of the men's Cricket World Cup of 2023, which was 10 million US dollars. The winners' prize in 2022 was 1.32 million US dollars.
- **BCCI office-bearers named in the release of 3 November 2025:** Mithun Manhas, President, and Devajit Saikia, Honorary Secretary.

2.7 The Andhra Pradesh link

- **The player:** Sree Charani (the name is also spelt Shree Charani), a left-arm spin bowler from Kadapa district, born on 4 August 2004. She was in the squad of 15 that the BCCI announced on 19 August 2025.
- **The State's reward:** On Friday, 7 November 2025, she met Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu and Minister Nara Lokesh at the Chief Minister's camp office at Undavalli. The Chief Minister announced the three rewards listed in 2.6.
- **The venue:** The ACA-VDCA Stadium at Visakhapatnam hosted five league matches, among them India against Australia on 12 October 2025.

2.8 What followed, as on 9 October 2026

- **Padma Awards 2026:** Harmanpreet Kaur Bhullar was named for the Padma Shri in Sports (Punjab) in the official list announced on 25 January 2026.
- **Meetings with the Prime Minister and the President:** The team met Prime Minister Narendra Modi at his residence in New Delhi on 5 November 2025. President Droupadi Murmu felicitated the team at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 6 November 2025.

- **A different World Cup in 2026:** The ICC Women's T20 World Cup is a separate tournament of 20-over matches. Its tenth edition was hosted by England. In the final at Lord's on 5 July 2026, Australia beat England by 7 wickets (England 150 for 4; Australia 153 for 3 in 17.1 overs).
- **Australia's count:** This was Australia's seventh Women's T20 World Cup title; the earlier six came in 2010, 2012, 2014, 2018, 2020 and 2023. England won the first edition in 2009. The ICC counts it as Australia's 14th women's World Cup overall, that is, 7 in the 50-over format and 7 in the 20-over format.
- **Position on 9 October 2026:** India hold the Women's Cricket World Cup title (50 overs, won in 2025). Australia hold the Women's T20 World Cup title (won in 2026).

3. Extra section: timeline of the tournament and what followed

Date	Event
19 December 2024	The ICC announces that, when either country hosts an ICC event in the 2024–2027 rights cycle, the other country's matches will use a neutral venue
2 June 2025	The ICC announces the dates and the five venues; Bengaluru is among them
19 August 2025	India's squad of 15 is announced: Harmanpreet Kaur captain, Smriti Mandhana vice-captain; Shafali Verma is not in it
22 August 2025	The ICC replaces Bengaluru with Navi Mumbai
1 September 2025	The ICC announces the prize money
30 September 2025	The tournament opens at Guwahati with India against Sri Lanka
5 October 2025	India beat Pakistan by 88 runs in Colombo
12 October 2025	Australia make 331 for 7 to beat India at Visakhapatnam, then the record chase
27 October 2025	Pratika Rawal is ruled out; Shafali Verma replaces her
29 October 2025	First semi-final at Guwahati: South Africa beat England
30 October 2025	Second semi-final at Navi Mumbai: India beat Australia
2 November 2025	Final at Navi Mumbai: India beat South Africa by 52 runs
3 November 2025	The BCCI announces Rs 51 crore
4 November 2025	The ICC names its Team of the Tournament
5 and 6 November 2025	The team meets the Prime Minister; the next day the President felicitates the team

Date	Event
7 November 2025	The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh announces the rewards for Sree Charani
5 July 2026	Final of the Women's T20 World Cup at Lord's: Australia beat England

4. Three common exam traps

1. **Three honours, three different players.** The Player of the Match in the final was Shafali Verma, who was not even in the squad first announced. The Player of the Tournament was Deepti Sharma; she also took five wickets in the final, which is why many candidates give her the match award as well. The most runs in the tournament came from Laura Wolvaardt, the captain of the losing finalists, and not from an Indian batter. The innings that won India's semi-final was played by a fourth player, Jemimah Rodrigues.
2. **Where it was played.** The final was at the DY Patil Stadium in Navi Mumbai. It was not at Bengaluru, the venue first named and later replaced. It was not in Colombo, which was a venue only because of the neutral-venue arrangement for India and Pakistan. It was not at the Brabourne Stadium in Mumbai, which held the final of 2013. Note also that the "ACA Stadium" of this tournament is in Guwahati and the "ACA-VDCA Stadium" is in Visakhapatnam.
3. **Two World Cups, and three sums of money.** The Women's Cricket World Cup is the 50-over tournament; the Women's T20 World Cup is a separate one. India won the first in 2025, and Australia won the second in July 2026. A "first title" is not a "first final": India had played finals before 2025. The women's tournament is also older than the men's, and its first two editions had no final. Keep three sums apart: the ICC's prize for the winning team (4.48 million US dollars), the BCCI's reward for the whole contingent (Rs 51 crore), and the Andhra Pradesh Government's reward for one player (Rs 2.5 crore).

7. Sources

7.1 Sources

S1 International Cricket Council, "Dates, venues confirmed for 2025 Women's Cricket World Cup", 2 June 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/womens-cricket-worldcup-2025/news/dates-venues-confirmed-for-2025-women-s-cricket-world-cup

13th edition; dates; five venues across India and Sri Lanka as first announced (with Bengaluru); the eight teams; return to India after 12 years; Australia as defending champions (2022 final against England in New Zealand) with seven titles

S2 International Cricket Council, media release "Revised schedule announced for ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2025", 22 August 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/media-releases/revised-schedule-announced-for-icc-women-s-cricket-world-cup-2025

Navi Mumbai's DY Patil Stadium replaces Bengaluru's M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, and the reason; the five venues and stadium names; 28 league fixtures, two semi-finals and a final; opening match at Guwahati on 30 September; venues named for the semi-finals and the final

S3 International Cricket Council, "Record prize money revealed for Women's Cricket World Cup", 1 September 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/womens-cricket-worldcup-2025/news/record-prize-money-revealed-for-women-s-cricket-world-cup

All prize money figures: total, winners, runners-up, semi-finalists, guaranteed amount, amount for each league win; comparison with 2022 and with the men's Cricket World Cup of 2023

S4 International Cricket Council, "Hosts India reveal squad for Women's World Cup 2025", 19 August 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/news/hosts-india-reveal-squad-for-women-s-world-cup-2025

India's squad of 15, announced on 19 August 2025; captain and vice-captain; Sree Charani in the squad (ICC spelling of the name); Shafali Verma left out

S5 International Cricket Council, live match-day page of the final on the tournament website, dated 2 November 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/womens-cricket-worldcup-2025/news/live-india-south-africa-eye-maiden-title-at-cwc25-final

Result and margin of the final; India 298 for 7; South Africa 246 all out; Wolvaardt 101; Deepti Sharma 5 for 39; Harmanpreet Kaur as captain; India's first title

S6 International Cricket Council, media release "Mandhana and Sharma among Indian trio in Wolvaardt-led ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2025 Team of the Tournament", 4 November 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/media-releases/mandhana-and-sharma-among-indian-trio-in-wolvaardt-led-icc-women-s-cricket-world-cup-2025-team-of-the-tournament

Team of the Tournament and its captain; Wolvaardt's 571 runs at 71.37 with centuries in the semi-final and final; Mandhana's 434 runs and her century against New Zealand; Rodrigues's unbeaten 127; Deepti Sharma's 22 wickets (the most); Kapp's 5 for 20 in the semi-final

S7 Board of Control for Cricket in India, "BCCI announces cash prize of INR 51 crore for India's victorious ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2025 contingent", 3 November 2025. https://www.bcci.tv/articles/2025/news/55556284/bcci-announces-cash-prize-of-inr-51-crore-for-india-s-victorious-icc-women-s-cricket-world-cup-2025-contingent

Rs 51 crore for the players, support staff and selection committee; date; the President and Honorary Secretary named; "for the first time in history"

S8 United News of India (UNI), news report on the Chief Minister's rewards for Shree Charani, dateline "Vijayawada, Nov 7" (2025). https://www.uniindia.com/news/south/sports-ap-cm-shree-charani/3635850.html

The Andhra Pradesh Government's rewards for Sree Charani: Rs 2.5 crore, a residential plot of 1,000 square yards, a Group-I post; the meeting with the Chief Minister and Minister Nara Lokesh at the camp office at Undavalli on Friday

S9 Deccan Herald, "Women's World Cup champion Shree Charani gets felicitated by Andhra government", 7 November 2025. https://www.deccanherald.com/india/andhra-pradesh/womens-world-cup-champion-shree-charani-gets-felicitated-by-andhra-government-3790547

Cross-check of the three rewards and the date; the house site being in Kadapa; Sree Charani as a cricketer from Kadapa

S10 International Cricket Council, "Details confirmed for ICC Women's T20 World Cup Final 2026", 2 July 2026. https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/womens-t20-worldcup-2026/news/details-confirmed-for-icc-women-s-t20-world-cup-final-2026

Women's T20 World Cup 2026: tenth edition; hosts England; final at Lord's on 5 July 2026 between England and Australia; Australia's six earlier titles and their years; England's title in 2009

S11 International Cricket Council, “Invincible Australia crowned Women’s T20WC champions”, 5 July 2026. https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/womens-t20-worldcup-2026/news/england-australia-final-womens-t20-world-cup-2026

Result of the Women’s T20 World Cup final of 5 July 2026: Australia beat England by seven wickets; the scores; Australia’s seventh title and “14th women’s World Cup overall”

S12 Wikipedia, “2025 Women’s Cricket World Cup” (secondary source; it cites the ICC’s standings page, https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/womens-cricket-worldcup-2025/standings , and the ICC’s update of 19 December 2024 on India and Pakistan matches, https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/champions-trophy-2025/news/update-issued-on-india-and-pakistan-hosted-matches-at-icc-events). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2025_Women%27s_Cricket_World_Cup

League table (wins, defeats, no results, points); number of matches at each venue; the neutral-venue arrangement and Pakistan’s matches in Sri Lanka; India hosting for the fourth time; scores and dates of the semi-finals and of India’s league matches against Pakistan, Australia, England and New Zealand; the record run chases

S13 Wikipedia, “2025 Women’s Cricket World Cup final” (secondary source; it cites the ESPNcricinfo scorecard, https://www.espncricinfo.com/series/icc-women-s-world-cup-2025-26-1478193/india-women-vs-south-africa-women-final-1490443/live-cricket-score , and ICC pages). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2025_Women%27s_Cricket_World_Cup_final

Toss; individual scores and bowling figures in the final; Player of the Match and Player of the Tournament; South Africa’s first final; first final without Australia or England; first century by a captain in a final; the felicitations by the Prime Minister (5 November 2025) and the President (6 November 2025)

S14 Wikipedia, “Women’s Cricket World Cup” (secondary source; S1 confirms Australia’s seven titles and the 2022 final). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_Cricket_World_Cup

List of winners and years; first edition in 1973; no final in 1973 and 1978; the International Women’s Cricket Council and the merger of 2005; venues and margins of the finals of 1997, 2005, 2013 and 2017

S15 Wikipedia, “2025 Women’s Cricket World Cup squads” (secondary source; for India it cites BCCI releases, https://www.bcci.tv/bccilink/articles/w4gLi20Z and https://www.bcci.tv/bccilink/articles/AZvhAGOj). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2025_Women%27s_Cricket_World_Cup_squads

Amol Muzumdar as India’s coach; Pratika Rawal ruled out on 27 October 2025 and replaced by Shafali Verma; Sree Charani’s date of birth and bowling style

S16 The institute’s current affairs file: Insights “Current Affairs 30”, November 2025, “ICC Women’s Cricket World Cup 2025”, page 192

Selection of the item only. The facts in the notes are taken from the other sources in this table

S17 ESPNcricinfo, scorecard “AUS Women vs IND Women, Final at Centurion, Apr 10 2005”. https://espncricinfo.com/statsguru/engine/match/67317.html

Final of the 2005 edition: SuperSport Park, Centurion; Australia 215 for 4, India 117 all out; Australia won by 98 runs

S18 International Cricket Council, “Update issued on India and Pakistan hosted matches at ICC events”, 19 December 2024. https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/champions-trophy-2025/news/update-issued-on-india-and-pakistan-hosted-matches-at-icc-events

The neutral-venue arrangement: announced by the ICC on 19 December 2024; it covers India and Pakistan matches at ICC events hosted by either country in the 2024 to 2027 period; it names the Women’s Cricket World Cup 2025 as hosted by India

S19 International Cricket Council, media release "India clinch historic first ICC Women's Cricket World Cup title", 2 November 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/media-releases/india-clinch-historic-first-icc-women-s-cricket-world-cup-title

The final: India 298 for 7 in 50 overs; South Africa 246 all out in 45.3 overs; the 52-run margin; Shafali Verma 87 (78 balls), Deepti Sharma 58, Smriti Mandhana 45, Richa Ghosh 34, Laura Wolvaardt 101; Deepti Sharma 5 for 39 and Shafali Verma 2 for 36; India's first title

S20 International Cricket Council, "Records broken by champions India in CWC25 final", 3 November 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/tournaments/womens-cricket-worldcup-2025/news/key-records-broken-by-champions-india-in-cwc25-final

Shafali Verma as Player of the Match in the final; Deepti Sharma as Player of the Tournament, with 22 wickets; Smriti Mandhana's 434 runs

S21 Wikipedia, "Shree Charani" (secondary source; for her family's village it cites Deccan Chronicle and The Times of India). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shree_Charani

Sree Charani: slow left-arm orthodox bowler; born on 4 August 2004; her family is from a village in Kadapa district

S22 ICC, "Rain curtails India run chase against Bangladesh", 26 October 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/media-releases/rain-curtails-india-run-chase-against-bangladesh

Direct primary confirmation of India's fourth place and seven points; Q1 statement 2

S23 Ministry of Home Affairs / PIB, "Padma Awards 2026 announced", 25 January 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2218547&lang=2&reg=3

Harmanpreet Kaur Bhullar, Padma Shri, Sports, Punjab

S24 ICC, "Problem of plenty gives Muzumdar a good headache", 13 July 2025. https://www.icc-cricket.com/news/problem-of-plenty-gives-muzumdar-a-good-headache

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S25 Akashvani, AP Chief Minister's reward for Sree Charani, 7 November 2025. https://newsonair.gov.in/ap-cm-chandrababu-naidu-announces-%E2%82%B92-5-crore-reward-plot-and-job-for-cricketer-sree-charani/

Public broadcaster confirmation of Rs 2.5 crore, 1,000-square-yard plot and government job; exact Group-I grade and Kadapa location continue to rely on S8–S9

S26 ICC, "From sidelines to the honours board: Shrubsole's Lord's journey", 24 July 2017. https://www.icc-cricket.com/news/from-sidelines-to-the-honours-board-shrubsoles-lords-journey

Primary confirmation of India's nine-run loss to England in the 2017 final