

Syllabus Essentials



English

Weekly Compilation
[20th - 25th October, 2025]

Parliament Privileges

Collective Privileges

- Publish/Prohibit proceedings (press freedom with limits – 44th Amendment).
- **Secret Sittings** allowed; strangers can be excluded.
- Make Rules for **procedure and conduct**.
- Punish **members/outside** for **breach** (reprimand, suspend, expel, jail).
- Info on **Arrest of members** must be given immediately.
- Inquiries can be **conducted**; **witnesses/papers** summoned.
- **Court Barred** from questioning House proceedings.
- **No Arrest or legal process** in the House without the Speaker's consent.

Individual Privileges

1. **No civil arrest** during session + 40 days before/after (not for criminal cases).
2. **Free speech** in the House – no court action.
3. **No jury duty** or court appearance during the session

Homeostasis in Ecosystems

Definition

- Ecosystem homeostasis is the ability of an ecosystem to resist changes and maintain internal stability through self-regulation.

Example

- In a pond ecosystem, increase in zooplankton leads to overconsumption of phytoplankton → food scarcity → decline in zooplankton → recovery of phytoplankton → balance is restored.

Mechanism

- Operates via **negative feedback** (one factor increases → another decreases), maintaining balance.

Limitation

- Ecosystem homeostasis has limits; it cannot regulate all variables perfectly or indefinitely.

Concept of GDP Deflator

What is GDP Deflator?

- The GDP deflator is a broad **measure of inflation** that shows how much of the rise in GDP is due to price level changes.

Formula

- It is calculated using the formula:
 - $\text{GDP Deflator} = (\text{Nominal GDP} / \text{Real GDP}) \times 100$
- **Nominal GDP** is measured at current prices.
- **Real GDP** is measured at constant (base year) prices.

Frequency of Release

- Published quarterly **since 1996**, with a two-month lag.
- This delay makes it **less preferred for real-time analysis**.

Comparison with WPI and CPI

- **WPI (Wholesale Price Index)** and **CPI (Consumer Price Index)** are published more frequently and faster than the GDP deflator.
- Hence, they are **commonly used for short-term inflation tracking**.

Coverage and Scope

- Unlike **WPI/CPI**, the **GDP deflator** is not based on a fixed basket.
- It covers all goods and services produced within the economy, making it more comprehensive.

Reflects Consumption and Market Changes

- Automatically adjusts to changes in consumption patterns, production mix, or new goods and services.
- **WPI and CPI** do not adapt as dynamically.

Mathura School of Art

Historical Background

- Flourished between the 1st and 6th centuries CE in **Mathura, Uttar Pradesh**.
- Emerged as a prominent hub for **Buddhist and Hindu sculptural art**.

Materials Used

- Primarily used red sandstone sourced locally.
- It is also employed in **clay** and **bronze** for certain sculptures.

Distinctive Features

- **Buddhist Themes:** Early sculptures focused on the human form of Buddha, highlighting inner spirituality.
- **Hindu Elements:** Later phases portrayed energetic deities like Vishnu, Shiva, and Durga.
- **Stylized Figures:** Sculptures featured strong, full-bodied forms symbolizing life and dynamism.
- **Facial Expressions:** Figures often had calm, serene faces, expressing spiritual depth.
- **Detailed Ornamentation:** Richly carved jewelry and garments emphasized the divine nature of the subjects.

Gandhara School of Art

Historical Background

- Thrived between the **1st and 5th centuries CE** in regions of **present-day Pakistan and Afghanistan**.
- Strongly influenced by **Greco-Roman art**, owing to extensive trade and cultural interactions.

Materials Used

- Sculptures were mainly crafted from **schist stone**.
- Also used **clay and terracotta** for artistic expression.

Distinctive Features

- **Greco-Roman Influence:** Figures display realistic anatomy and naturalistic postures, inspired by Greek art.
- **Drapery Detailing:** Garments are shown with fine, flowing folds, adding depth and movement.
- **Expressive Faces:** Sculptures often depict emotions vividly, enhancing lifelike appearance.
- **Buddhist Themes:** Focused on Buddha and bodhisattvas, combining Indian spirituality with Western aesthetics.
- **Use of Symbolism:** Employed motifs like the lotus, wheel, and chakra to convey Buddhist philosophy.
- **Narrative Reliefs:** Carved panels illustrate Jataka tales and key events from Buddha's life.



Stay Tuned!