

Important facts about buddhism for prelims 2014

Gautam Buddha ,birth – lumbini, enlightenment – bodh gaya

1st sermon – sarnath

death – kusinagara

Council	Year	Place	King	Occasion	Action / Effect
First	487 B C	Rajagriha	Buddha's chief disciples 1. Upali 2. Ananda	Death of Buddha	Vinaya Pithaka - rules and regulations in Sangha
					Sutta Pithaka - Buddha's teachings
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Second	387 B C	Vaishali		1. Different interpretations of Buddha's teachings	1. strict adherence to the age old traditions * Sthaviravadins -> Hinayana
				2. Vaishali monks – taking liberty with Vinaya Pithaka rules	2. liberal attitude towards the rules * Mahasanghikas -> Mahayana
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Third	247 B C	Pataliputra	Asoka	Purify Buddhism	added Moggaliputta Tissa's Kathavatthu (discussion of dissenting views) to Theravāda Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical matters)
					Send emissaries to spread Buddhism
				presided over by Moggaliputta Tissa	Monk Mahinda found Theavada school in Sri Lanka
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Fourth	78 AD	Kashmir	Kanishka	to systematize the Sarvastivada Abhidharma texts	ascendence of the Mahayana sect
		Jalandhar	presided over by Vasumitra and Asvaghosha		

(click on the picture to enlarge)

1. **Kutagarashala:** A hut with pointed roof where intellectual debates took place between the Buddhist mendicants

2. **Tripitaka** (lit. meaning 3 baskets to hold text)

- None of the Buddha's speeches were written in his lifetime.
- Compiled later @ Vaishali
- Vinaya Pitaka- rules and regulations for those who joined the *sangha* or monastic order;
- Sutta Pitaka- Buddha's teachings
- Abhidhamma Pitaka- philosophical matters

3. Initially only men were allowed in the *sangha* but later women were also allowed. The Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.

4. **Therigatha** : collection of verses composed by the Buddhist nuns, is a part of the Sutta Pitaka.

5. Ashoka erected a pillar @ Lumbini (Buddha's birth place) to mark that he had visited the place.

6. **Nirvana** refers to the imperturbable stillness of mind after the fires of desire, aversion, and delusion have been finally extinguished.

7. The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin. Thus, individual effort was expected to transform social relations.

8. Buddhism does not recognize the existence of god or soul. but believes in cycle of rebirth due to attachments of karma. like one wave giving rise to another

9. Person should avoid excess of both luxury & austerity, prescribes a middle path.

10. Causes of the decline of Buddhism

- Monks gave up Pali (lang. of the people) & took up Sanskrit
- corrupt practices @ monasteries
- Idol Worship=royal grants=easy/luxurious life of monks=riches also attracted Turkish invaders

-Persecution of Buddhists by brahman, Shaivite rulers.

UPSC uploads timetable for 2015

CSAT-2015: 23rd August

Mains-2015: 18th December (5 days)

for official notification [click here](#)

IMPORTANT SUMMITS HELD ON 2012-13

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BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) Summits

- 4th BRICS Summit 2012 – New Delhi, India
- 5th BRICS Summit 2013 – Durban, South Africa

G-8 Annual Summits Group of Eight (G8) Countries – France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Russia.

- 37th G8 Meeting 2011 – Deauville, France
- 38th G8 Meeting 2012 – David camp, USA
- 39th G8 Summit 2013 – County Fermanagh, UK
- 40th G8 Summit 2014 – Russia

G-20 Summits

- 7th G 20 Meeting 2012 – Los Cabos, Mexico

- 8th G 20 Meeting 2013 – Saint Petersburg, Russia
- 9th G 20 Meeting 2014 – Brisbane, Australia

SAARC Summits SAARC – South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

- 17th SAARC Summit 2011– Addu, Maldives
- 18th SAARC Summit 2013 – Kathmandu, Nepal

ASEAN Summits ASEAN – Association of South East Asian Nation

- 19th ASEAN Summit 2011 (November) – Bali, Indonesia
- 20th ASEAN Summit 2012 (April)– Phnom penh, Cambodia
- 21th ASEAN Summit 2012 (November)– Phnom penh, Cambodia

ASEAN-India Summit

- 9th ASEAN-India Summit 2011 – Bali, Indonesia
- 10th ASEAN-India Summit 2012 – Phnom penh, Cambodia

East Asia Summit (EAS) EAS meetings are held after annual ASEAN leaders' meetings.

- 6th East Asia Summit 2011 – Bali, Indonesia
- 7th East Asia Summit 2012 – Phnom penh, Cambodia

IBSA Summits IBSA Dialogue Forum – India, Brazil, South Africa.

- 5th IBSA Summit 2011 – Pretoria, South Africa
- 6th IBSA Summit 2013 – India

APEC Summits APEC – Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

- 23rd APEC summit 2011 – Honolulu, USA
- 24th APEC Summit 2012 – Vladivostok, Russia
- 25th APEC Summit 2013 – Medan/Jakarta, Indonesia
- 26th APEC Summit 2014 – China
- 27th APEC Summit 2015 – Philippines
- 28th APEC Summit 2016 – Lima, Peru

OPEC Seminars OPEC – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

- 4th OPEC International Seminar 2009 – Vienna, Austria
- 5th OPEC International Seminar 2012 – Vienna, Austria

NAM Summits NAM – Non-aligned Movement

- 16th NAM Summit 2012 – Tehran, Iran
- 17th NAM Summit 2015 – Caracas, Venezuela

SCO Meetings SCO – Shanghai Cooperation Organization

- SCO Meeting 2011 – Astana, Kazakhstan
- SCO Meeting 2012 – Beijing, China
- SCO Meeting 2013 – Kyrgyzstan

NATO (North Atlantic treaty organization) international conference on Afghanistan will be held in Chicago (USA)

Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual Meetings Annual meeting of the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) held every year.

- ADB Annual Meeting 2012 – Manila, Philippines
- ADB Annual Meeting 2013 – New Delhi, India

WTO Ministerial Conferences

- 8th WTO Ministerial Conferences 2011 – Geneva, Switzerland
- 9th WTO Ministerial Conferences 2013 (Expected) -Bali, Indonesia

UPSC to reject students' demand on CSAT

Union Public Service Commission will have its full bench meeting on Monday to deliberate the students agitation against the English test in CSAT.

An internal note circulated among UPSC members has resolved unanimously reject the students demand of withdrawal of the English comprehension test.

Senior members of UPSC feel that a mafia of private tutorial

colleges are behind this students' agitation. The UPSC decision will be final and that is not governed by the Union government

Source(forum ias,analysis by senior IFS officer)

Initially the govt. was sympathetic to the problem of protesting students and asked UPSC to postpone the exam. The Arvind Varma Committee (AVC) was also requested to expedite its work but being a court appointed committee, it couldn't be forced.

UPSC, unanimously is opposed to the demands of agitators. The biggest issue they have raised is their inability to delay mains (which will delay training – not enough flexibility in schedules).

Apparently, govt. stance has changed recently after concerned politicians were shown that the hindi translations are in fact, correct and only English passages, of extremely basic level. On declining number of hindi candidates, it has been pointed out that the trend is a long term one going back to pre-CSAT era. Although this trend is dangerous, it is a result of several factors like the lack of quality material in Hindi, increasing number of English candidates etc. It is likely that AVC might suggest minor or no changes in the current pattern with a suggestion to form another high level committee to look into the issue of declining number of hindi candidates. In any case, no major changes expected this year.

With protesters resorting to violence, the govt is not too happy with them. The current date is very much likely to stand. If some people are awarded extra attempts, there might be a special window of a week or so for them to fill their forms. Very little chances of any postponement. Govt. unlikely to make any statement before the report comes out.

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At least, UPSC is aware of the false claims of incorrect translation. Whatever happens, some people seem to be aware of the facts. That is good.

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There are Some people who do not want this material to be circulated to all please write your objection in the comment and I will remove the material from the website , as I am giving this link directly you can see that no Monetary Gain is intended .The purpose is to spread the available materials to every needy person who cant afford to buy books .

[Source](#)

Critically Endangered Animal Species of India

[Download](#)

UPSC CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAM 2014 ADMIT CARD

Click here to >>>[DOWNLOAD](#)

UPSC has uploaded the halltickets for CSAT-2014. No change in exam date. It's same 24th august 2014, Sunday. No change in exam structure- same two papers. No change in negative marking, same 33%.

Link: upsconline.nic.in/eadmitcard/admit_card.php

Many people getting server down error, so try it later.

Warning

You've to tick OMR answers only in BLACK pen. Otherwise you paper will not will evaluated.

any discrepancy in name, parent's name, photo then send mail to web-upsc@nic.in

I recommend you bring clipboard. Reason: Sarkaari colleges and highschoools have benches have rough surface and holes. It'll "injure" your OMR sheet while you're marking answer in black pen.

if you've applied twice, then Use HIGHER REGISTRATION number while downloading the hallticket.

If your hallticket doesn't have clear photo/signature, you will have to bring a photo identity proof viz. Adhar Card, Driving License, Passport, Voter I Card etc. and two passport size photographs one for each paper with an undertaking.

Save your own hallticket PDF file in google drive. So there is no fear of misplacing/forgetting roll number.

Timetable: Prelims 2014Paper Time

General Studies (paper 1) 9:30 AM to 11:30 AM

Aptitude (paper 2)

Union Public Service Commission

Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi - 110069

ई-प्रवेश पत्र e-ADMIT CARD

आपको सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) परीक्षा, 2014 के लिए प्रवेश दिया गया है ।
You are admitted to the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2014.

परीक्षा की तारीख :- 24 अगस्त, 2014
Date of Examination :- 24 August, 2014

नाम Name	General Dong	
अनुक्रमांक Roll No.	420420	
पिता का नाम Father's Name	unknown	
माता का नाम Mother's Name	unknown	
केन्द्र Centre	Dongrilla	
परीक्षा का स्थान Venue of Examination	kept confidential for security reasons	

समय सारणी / Time Table

विषय (विषय कोड) Subject (Sub. Code)	समय Time
प्रश्न पत्र - 1 - (01) Paper - I - (01)	9.30 बजे पूर्वाह्न से 11.30 बजे पूर्वाह्न 09.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.
प्रश्न पत्र - 2 - (02)	02.30 बजे अपराह्न से 04.30 बजे अपराह्न

कत्ल की सुबह का न्योता आ ही गया finally, invitation for the "morning of murder", has arrived.

He has no tension of negative marking, Kyoki Dong kabhi wrong nahi ho

Pressure on India, China to develop naval arsenals

India focused on preserving its 'strategic autonomy'

The battle for energy resources in South China Sea and Indian Ocean is persuading India and China to develop their naval arsenals that have a prominent nuclear dimension.

Focused on preserving its "strategic autonomy," India is validating its nuclear deterrent, riding on some of the recent technological advancements of the

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), the premier body, which is steering the effort to establish an atomic deterrent.

The gap in India's capacity to launch a retaliatory second strike, following a nuclear attack, is set to be bridged with the integration of a Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) on the hull of the domestically developed Arihant nuclear submarine, which is set to undergo sea trials.

"During the trial phase, the Arihant will test-fire the fully developed B0-5 missile as part of the sea trials," said Avinash Chander, the head of DRDO, referring to the SLBM, which can strike from a moveable platform at a maximum distance of 2,000 km.

China's response

As India builds its deterrent, China has fully developed its fourth-generation nuclear powered submarines, capable of targeting sea-going or land-based objects with torpedoes and missiles, the *People's Daily* reported.

The Chinese seem to be responding with calibrated assertion, following the Pivot to Asia of the United States, which entails beefing up America's military profile in the Asia-Pacific, including the energy rich, South China Sea.

Analysts say that the competition for energy and other resources in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea, which should not spill over into open conflict, has emerged as a major factor in the establishment of stable deterrents.

Focused on preserving its 'strategic autonomy,' India is validating its nuclear deterrent

Thai king approves Constitution



Thailand's junta won approval from the king on Tuesday for an interim Constitution mapping out year-long political reforms expected to curb the influence of fugitive ex-Premier Thaksin Shinawatra.

It was the first time the revered but ailing King Bhumibol Adulyadej (86) has granted an audience to coup leader General Prayut Chan-O-Cha since the military seized power two months ago. General Prayut has ruled out holding elections until around October 2015. The interim Constitution, when published, is expected to give an indication of how the military plans to run the country and overhaul the political system. – AFP

Cancer drug activates hidden HIV virus

Danish researchers have used an anti-cancer medicine to activate HIV hidden in the cells of patients taking anti-HIV drugs, exposing the virus to the immune system and making it susceptible to attack.

The results revealed on Tuesday constitute one of the major scientific discoveries hailed at the AIDS 2014 conference in Melbourne, as much of the language shifts away from finding a cure to focusing on big steps in HIV treatment and prevention.

HIV hides in a state of hibernation in CD4 cells, an essential part of the immune system. Yet CD4 cells are unable to fight HIV themselves – that role lies with the immune system's killer T-cells.

But because killer T-cells can't detect the HIV hidden within CD4 cells, they are unable to attack and eliminate it from the body. While HIV patients on antiretroviral drug treatment often go on to have undetectable levels of HIV in their system, it is never eliminated.

There is always a reservoir left hiding in cells, undetectable to current screening tools and ready to take hold of the immune system again should patients stop their antiretroviral therapy.

But a research team led by Ole Sogaard at Aarhus University's department of infectious diseases in Denmark has used the anti-cancer drug romidepsin to activate the virus and bring it out of hiding. "Once you activate them, these particles will go to the surface and signal to the immune system that this cell is infected and needs to be cleared from the body." In the pilot study, researchers gave six patients three doses of romidepsin over three weeks. Before each dose, no viral particles were detectable in the patients. "But after the dose was given we easily measured the virus being released into the plasma in five of these six patients," Sogaard said.

"We also saw the virus go back to undetectable levels after seven days, so it came up, then hid away again, returning back to a non-active state until the next dose of cancer drug was given."

The difficulty of an HIV cure became particularly apparent with the now famous case of the Mississippi baby, born to an HIV-positive mother.